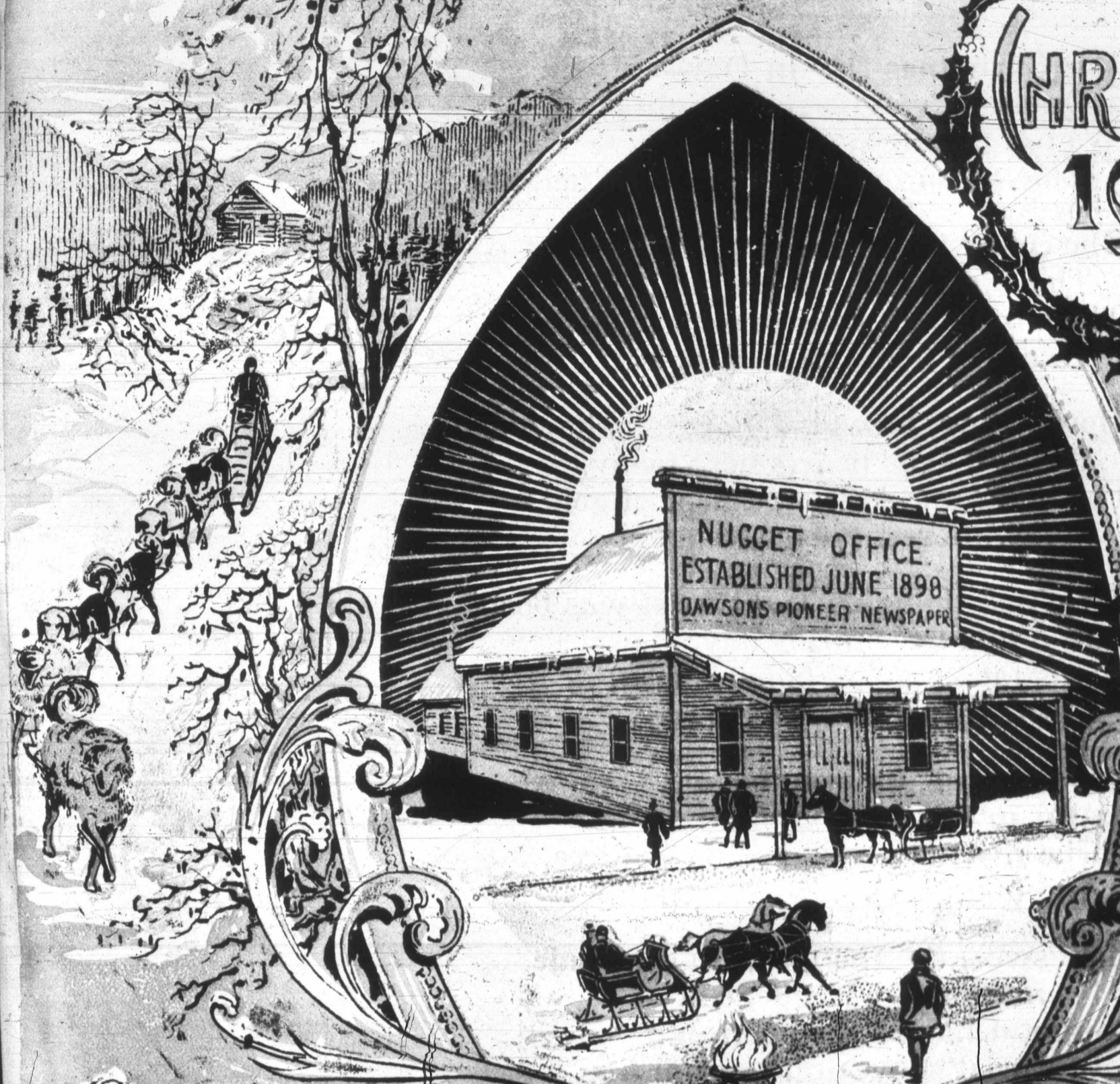
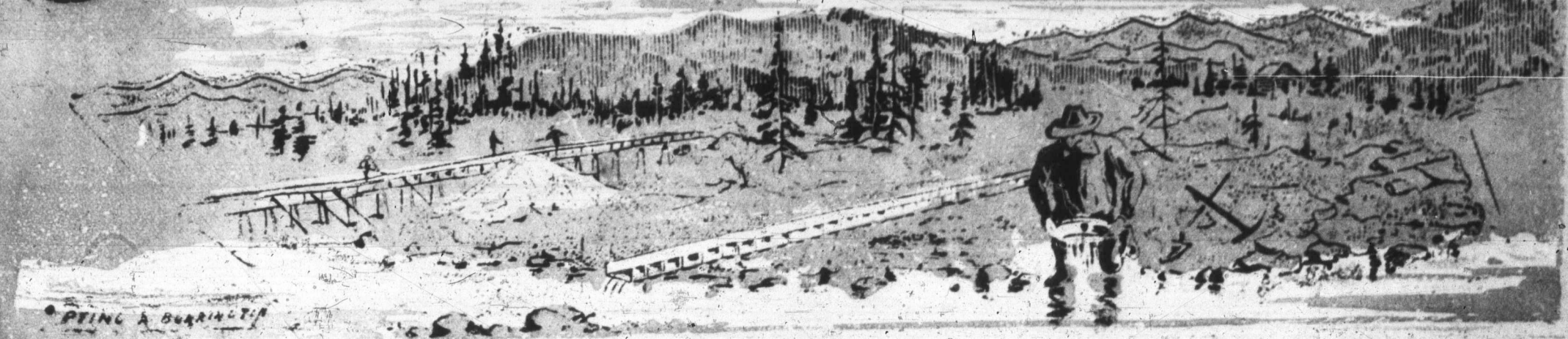


THE DAILY KLONDIKE NUGGET

(CHRISTMAS)
1900.



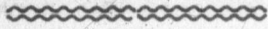
Special Holiday Number



PRINTED BY A. BARRINGTON

Christmas in Dawson.

Written for the Holiday Number of the Daily Klondike Nugget by Mrs. Bryant.



'Tis Christmas Day in Dawson here,
Queen City of northern lights;
We feel a chill in the atmosphere
Blown from yonder snow-clad heights.

The cold without more quickly starts
The current of life within,
The stimulus it thus imparts
Is love of home, of God, of kin.

How strong, how glad, how free, how bold,
Beat all true hearts here today,
For home and love, and hope of gold,
Make life seem more than clay.

O blessed thought! Our Christ was born
In a manger on this day:
'Twas far away, of honor shorn,
But it was love's debt to pay.

It was for us, for you, for me,
Afar in this ice-bound land,
Christ lived His life, died on the tree,
And holds us still by His hand.

How sweet the thought, that latitude
No matter of what degree,
Cannot debar us the beatitude
Of Christ's love and ransom free.

Though far we roam from home and friends,
By the chain of love we're bound;
We are not forgot, love still sends
A thrill the whole world around.

'Tis Christmas Day! Ring out your bells!
Queen City of northern light,
Though cold and lone, you still foretell
Of a future, grand and bright.

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THE DAILY KLONDIKE NUGGET.

VOL. 1 No. 300

DAWSON, Y. T., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1900

PRICE 25 CENTS

DAWSON

In many respects the history of Dawson is the most wonderful known to modern times, and, indeed, only the commercial advancement of the present age makes such a history possible.

A trifle more than three years since Dawson was unfought of, even as the nucleus of the present flourishing city, let alone what it is today, one of the most modern, and at the same time, perhaps the newest and most isolated city in the world, and it has become all of this in three years' time and in the face of a climate which a few brief years since was considered in more favored parts impossible for the white race to withstand.

To divide the history of Dawson into parts, it may be said that the time previous to last year was the primary stage, and that last year the writing was placed upon the wall which foretold of the present prosperity so noticeable to all.

Not until the river carried away its winter's accumulation of ice last spring did the present modern city become a tangible fact noticeable to resident and visitor alike. When the freight which had been ordered during the winter previous from almost every known quarter of the globe, began pouring in by the earliest boats, and this merchandise, building material, furnishings and what not was distributed so that its presence was known and consequent influences felt, people began to awaken to the fact that Dawson was no longer a mere mining camp, but that it had assumed its proper place of dignity and importance, and had passed at a stride from a small and crude town, the temporary stopping place for miner and prospector en route to the scene of actual mining or possible fresh discoveries, to the position of a great commercial and social center. With the first two sections of Dawson's history the present sketch has little to do, otherwise than by comparison, as that has been long since given to publication, and the Dawson of former times, although it must ever be lovingly remembered by those who knew it, and which as it recedes farther and farther from us with the tearing down of each old landmark, and takes to itself new and ever varying aspects, as it passes from all but the treasure house of memory, is by no means the Dawson of today.

Dawson is no longer a mere mining camp. It is a modern city. Let anyone who doubts this statement look down any of Dawson's principal streets, and "looking backward" a brief year or two compare the past and present. This done let him scan the faces of those he meets and be convinced that with the passing of the mining camp goes also the pioneer. This done, if he has the quality of reverence at all developed, he will, mentally at least, recover while the two pass together to an honored place in history.

Improvements.

In referring to the multitude of improvements which are not only seen but felt by every sense, it is difficult to know just where to begin or what to say, for the reason that the original is so fast passing from our ken, and one in looking at the improvements in the city as a whole, is apt to confound the improvement with the improved.

Where once the city lay in a mirey bog, it now rests upon a solid foundation—the product of immense labor and expense, and at this season of the year when the nights are long and dark, when the sun, if visible at all, only deigns to show his light for a few brief moments during the day, once the streets were filled with impenetrable blackness, relieved here and there by a sperm dripping candle lantern or spluttering oil lamp. The nights of our present winter are electric lit and as bright as they are in any modern city. There was a time when sidewalks were unknown, except as the porches before the doors of some of the log cabins were so dignified, and those who went to the dance halls to dance carried their shoes under their arms, and wore the Indian-made muckluks or rubber boots on their feet as they waded through the muddy streets.

Although the log cabin is still much in evidence, it gives place, month by

month to the more modern and pretentious frame building, and the time must come when the log cabin will be as much of a rarity here as elsewhere. There is a very good and quite sufficient reason why the log cabin as a residence building is not supplanted by the more modern structure more rapidly. The extreme cold of the winter weather makes the extra warmth of the log house a most desirable quality.

There was a time in Dawson's history when, if a man wanted a bath he took it in a gold pan, and a clean shirt was only to be had at the expense of personally washing it. Meals he might, or might not, get at the restaurants, according to the amount of provisions there happened to be in town. Now bath houses are as plentiful and as reasonable in their charges as anywhere, and the laundries are unexcelled either in the grade of work turned out or its cost.

In the matter of restaurants and hotels where meals are served, Dawson has her share of culinary artists and caterers, with the result that a better meal is scarcely obtainable than the one that can be bought in Dawson's eating places.

Perhaps one of the greatest and most generally felt improvements is that of the telegraphic service. This makes possible a great many things altogether out of the question previous to its establishment.

The fugitive from justice may be stopped and returned by a finger's weight upon that instrument of magic—the telegraph key, and the merchant wanting a supply of some commodity, in place of sending, at great expense, as in former times, a man to buy and see to its safe delivery, sits in his office and fills in the blank spaces of a telegraph form, sends his office boy to the station with it, and forgets all about it for the time, well knowing that the matter has been attended to.

Churches, public libraries, free reading rooms, and a whole multitude of social organizations are among the heavy-list of modern improvements already enjoyed, to say nothing of the many others which have been projected and are well under way.

Public Institutions.

Perhaps there is no public institution already in existence here of equal importance and promise as that of the proposed public museum. This institution was projected but recently, yet bids fair to become a very prominent and important part of the new Dawson. A lot has already been purchased upon which to erect a museum building, and the plans for the building are sufficiently far advanced to warrant the prediction that the coming summer will see the public museum an established fact. No country in the world is more prolific in the production of material with which to fill such a building.

The foundation of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was another one of those long steps of the young giant Dawson which attracted the attention of people in other parts of the world where its inhabitants are fondly pictured by many as being considerably lower in mental stature and advantages than those of other lands, and while the forming of the society was laughed at for a time, by a few, its effect has been very noticeable already.

The Free Public Library and Reading Room has been in the past, and will no doubt continue to be in the future, one of the greatest marks of improvement and public advancement in the city. The library is well stocked with standard and contemporaneous works of fiction, history, religion and reference, to say nothing of the files of newspapers, magazines and other current literature. The room is always open to the public, and has proved a lasting source of pleasure and benefit to a vast number of people to whom reading might otherwise have been almost an impossibility.

The courts of justice are two in number, known respectively as the Police court and the Territorial court. The former is presided over by Magistrates Starnes, Scarth, McDonnell, Rutledge, or by Major Z. T. Wood.

Two court rooms are provided in the

courthouse proper, and in these, court is held by Justices Dugas and Craig. The promptitude with which justice is dealt out in these courts, and their admirable methods are all so well known that discussion is uncalled for.

Churches.

To the watchfulness and care of the Christian churches is due the fact that no place is ever allowed to remain long without Christian teaching, and Dawson has been far from neglected in this matter, as five churches have been established, the Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Anglican, Presbyterian and Methodist, besides the Salvation Army.

Public Schools.

Latterly the public schools have outstripped the city itself in the race of progress, rapid though its pace has been, so that but recently the Yukon council was compelled to rent McDonald hall and fit it up as a temporary schoolroom, notwithstanding the fact that three large schoolrooms besides a kindergarten were already in commission.

This of course is due to the fact of the unexpected arrival of so many families last fall when the last boats arrived. The council, when the present term of school commenced last fall, had ready for use the present public school building containing two large rooms. Besides this there was the building already occupied in the North End by Father Gendreau's school, and arrangements were made whereby this could be made use of by the public school children of the neighborhood, and later still another room was fitted up and is in use at present as a kindergarten. Notwithstanding all these arrangements which were thought at the time to be ample, the principal, Miss McRae, has found the congested state of the rooms incompatible with good results, and the council has purchased a number of lots on Fifth avenue, and plans are being drawn for a modern school building which will be immediately erected.

Hospitals.

Of these praiseworthy and necessary institutions there are two, known as the Good Samaritan and St. Mary's hospitals.

These institutions are situated one at the north end and the other at the south end of the city, and have been from the time of their founding, of incalculable benefit to the public, making possible the successful treatment of

many difficult cases which would, of necessity under less favorable circumstances, have resulted in fatalities.

Buildings.

The saw and hammer have been heard in the land to some purpose during the past summer, and the great gaps between dwelling houses just outside the business portion of the city, have been greatly lessened. The rapid and constant building which has been in progress since early last spring have been matters of public comment, and referred to by the press a great many times.

Aside from the erection of dwelling houses there has been some notable public and commercial building in progress, the former still far from being completed.

Last spring one might look up or down, or across the Yukon from almost any point on First avenue, but very early this view was shut off by the erection of an uninterrupted row of warehouses the full length of the river front where steamers land. This work was pushed all over the city and a large number of vast warehouses is the result. That portion of Dawson lying over against the Klondike has also been greatly improved, and is thickly built up at present.

The recently finished postoffice building at the corner of Third street and Third avenue is the most notable and handsome of Dawson's new buildings, and the new courthouse, public school and public museum buildings, contemplated and in course of construction are among the buildings which the government has arranged for.

Streets.

Those who laid out the city knew what they were about when they mapped out the broad, commodious thoroughfares dividing it into blocks.

The streets running east and west are numbered from one to ten inclusive, while the avenues run north and south and are also numbered, beginning with First avenue at the river and running back towards the mountain. The streets lying between what is known as the Klondike slough and the Klondike river are known in the same way, with the addition of the word south.

Long ago the project of numbering the houses of the city was started, and the council issued a three years' franchise for that purpose, but that, together with the publication of a city directory has been found impracticable

till such time as Dawson becomes incorporated.

Electric Lights.

The writer well remembers being in Dyea once, before the White Pass & Yukon R. R. made Skagway the point of departure for Dawson, when word was brought from Dawson concerning the fabulous prices offered there for kerosene oil and candles, it being said that the market had been depleted of both commodities.

It was little thought at the time men were loading candles on dog sleds for the Dawson market—that within one short year that city would be electric lit, and that the current would also be harnessed to drive heavy machinery, and that when the difference in cleanliness, risk of fire and convenience were taken into account, that the electric lights would be the cheapest, yet such is the surprising fact, and today Dawson has one of the most complete and modern electric light and power plants in existence, with a capacity far exceeding the demands of its present population.

Water Supply.

Water is supplied at a moderate cost through the pipes of the water company which draws its supply from the Klondike river, upon the bank of which is situated a powerful pumping plant, capable of supplying a much more extensive city than even Dawson promises to be anywhere in the immediate future.

One of the great problems of water supply in Dawson has been to devise some plan by which the pipes and their outlets could be kept open during the winter months, and while owing to a failure to get the necessary piping and machinery in last fall, the plan could not be put in operation this winter, the company believes it has such a plan that will fill all the requirements. This consists in a combination of water pipes and electrical appliance. The pipes being connected and made of iron will carry the current as well as a wire, and it is said that a current applied to the main where it connects with the pumping plant will prevent the freezing of water throughout the entire system even in the coldest weather.

The plan will be put in operation next fall, as the plant for carrying it out will arrive with the opening of navigation. Meanwhile by keeping constant pressure on the water the pipes have been kept open thus far this winter

MILNE

Wholesale and Retail

ORDERS OF ANY SIZE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Goods Newest, Quality Finest, Prices Lowest.

FAVOR ME WITH YOUR ORDERS

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

GROCER AND OUTFITTER

Store 111 First Avenue.

Warehouse Cor. 5th Ave. and 1st St.

TELEPHONE 79.

POST OFFICE BOX 282.

and but little fear is felt that the water supply will be short at any time during the season.

Stage Lines.

The means of passenger transportation between the city and the various mining centers are varied, as in summer a large proportion of the traveling public walk, and in winter the dog team is resorted to by many, yet the stage lines do a thriving business.

Of these there are several, two lines, namely, those of Orr & Tukey and H. H. Honnen, running to Grand Forks, and at least one continuous line to Dominion creek.

Naturally, in the winter the roads are better than in the summer, and a trip which in the summer months require ten or twelve hours, is often made in two or less in the sleighing season.

From a Social Standpoint.

Owing to the great incoming of families and respected femininity during the year now so nearly passed, the present social season in Dawson far exceeds in all those things which go to make life tolerable, and which have been to a great extent the great beckoning finger which silently called upon men in the past to leave the land of gold and cold for the older settled countries, all previous seasons. It may be and fortunately is less fast and lurid, but it is better, and every one knows it.

This season there are three dancing clubs as permanent organizations, and with each of these giving a party once a week, there is no lack of opportunity to dance. Then there are the athletic clubs, and teams organized for the various sports, a score of individual projects for social entertainments during the winter, besides the clubs which are up to an exceedingly high standard. When, added to these things one numbers the churches and the Free Public Library concerts, and the evenings sure to be spent in private social intercourse (for Dawson has its entertainers—none better), the social possibilities of the city assume rather imposing proportions.

Places of Amusement.

Dawson has three theaters, two of which are open for the winter, and while the third one is closed for the present, there is reason for believing that it will not long remain so, as the city has a very large theater-going class, and is most liberal in its patronage of all classes of amusement. In all probability before the present winter closes the Orpheum, but recently refitted and opened for a short time, will again be open to the public.

The Savoy, formerly the Palace Grand, is the present home of the O'Brien-Jackson Vaudeville Company, which is perhaps the strongest both financially and in numbers ever coming to Dawson.

When the Savoy troupe left Vancouver for Skagway it had 42 members, and did what few theatrical companies can afford to do. It chartered a steamer for its sole use and came to Skagway en route for Dawson in that way.

Since coming here the combination has prospered and made a place for itself which there is no doubt of its ability to hold, and, therefore, in planting one more Savoy in the northern world Messrs. O'Brien and Jackson have nothing to regret.

The Standard theater, formerly known as the Pavilion, is at present being run as a theater for the production of legitimate drama, as well as vaudeville specialties. Some productions have been staged there under the present management which call not only for first-class talent but a large and costly collection of scenery, stage gear, and properties, and when the plays have been seen by those who have seen them staged by other players, they will stand well in the light of any unbiased criticism.

During the winter months there are maintained the open air skating rink where the hockey matches are played between the numerous rival teams, and the canvass covered curling rink.

All have their admirers and enthusiasts.

The Lumber Industry.

With the broad Yukon flowing past its front door, Dawson becomes the center of the lumber industry for the district. Along the banks and on the tributaries of the noble river there grows an abundance of the different varieties of spruce, which the river affords a ready means of transportation to the mills in Dawson of which there are five. The Yukon Saw Mill & Lumber Co., the Ladue Lumber Co., the Canadian Lumber Co., Klondike Mill Co. and O. W. Hobbs.

All have on hand large stocks of plain and dressed lumber, cut from native wood, and all are provided with the latest improved machinery. The Yukon company has lately erected a new building in connection with the

mill in which all kinds of planing and moulding is to be done.

Newspapers.

The city has three newspapers namely, The Klondike Nugget, the pioneer newspaper; the Dawson Daily News, and the Yukon Sun.

The Klondike Nugget is owned and edited by Geo. M. Allen, and is published daily and semi-weekly.

The Dawson News is published daily and weekly, and is edited by Sam Wall and managed by J. H. Caskey. The proprietors are Messrs. McIntyre and Roediger, formerly owners of the Tacoma (Wash.) News.

The Yukon Sun is a weekly paper owned by Thos. O'Brien. Henry J. Woodside is the editor and W. F. Thompson business manager.

Sports.

Dawson is essentially a lover of sports and a patron as well.

Last fall a strong effort was made to form an athletic club, but this, for some unknown reason fell through. It was proposed by those who had the matter in hand to erect a club house and gymnasium, but the matter was dropped in its infancy. The principal athletic sports of the winter consist in hockey matches played between teams of which there are many. The matches are popular and are played before large audiences.

Curling is another sport with many lovers in Dawson, but owing to a misfortune which befell the curling rink early in the season the game has been little played thus far.

Population.

Since early last spring when the census was taken there has been nothing upon which to base an estimate of the population which has greatly increased. At that time there were about five thousand inhabitants, but according to those who are in positions which enable them to form accurate opinions on the subject, the population of Dawson at this time will reach about 7000, formed almost wholly of American and British subjects.

The Cost of Living.

The cost of living is generally counted high here, but whether it is higher than in other places, all things considered, is a question not yet decided to any degree of satisfaction.

Of course to the man without an income the expense of living seems high, but then there is little excuse for anyone's being without an income in Dawson, because, being a city of rapid growth and constant change there are many and varied opportunities always.

Good meals may be had at the restaurants at a dollar apiece, and furnished rooms at a trifle more per day. The cost of maintaining a family here can scarcely be arrived at with any degree of accuracy because the extent of the cost depends so largely upon the tastes and manner of living of those most concerned.

It is the general opinion, however, that the cost of living in Dawson will compare very favorably with that of other communities when the increase of income, which keeps pace with that of expense, is considered.

Wages.

The wages formerly paid to miners have been reduced somewhat during the past year, but with the reduction in the matter of wages has come a material decrease in the cost of living, so that the matter is as broad as it is long from a wage-worker's standpoint.

The wages paid to other kinds of labor remain about stationary, the average being from seven to ten dollars per day.

Climate.

So much has been said regarding the climate here, and such widespread misapprehension concerning it seems to be prevalent among people of the outside world, that it may be well to correct some fallacious ideas. That the temperature goes very low here there is no gainsaying, but that any suffering is necessary in consequence is most strenuously denied. There is no reason whatever why if one is provided with proper clothing any great degree of discomfort should result from the cold of winter. Nature in some manner effects a balance for most extremes, and Dawson's climate is no exception to this rule, for while it is very cold at times, we have, in the winter months, little or no wind, and the atmosphere being very dry, the cold is not felt more than in other locations where the thermometer never reaches zero.

The summer, though brief, is one of glorious, almost uninterrupted sunshine and balmy breezes. There is no time in the 24 hours that one may not read by daylight, and the songs of wild birds, some of them wonderfully sweet, are heard always.

If nature, in a moment of unpropitious mood, gave us long, dark and cold winters, she relented in time to make all the amends possible when she ordained our summer season one of perpetual light and warmth.

The Dawson Postoffice Building

The newly completed government building, locally known as the postoffice, was built upon plans by its architect, Mr. Fuller, to whom because of the dispatch and thoroughness of his work the citizens of Dawson as well as his employer, the government, are greatly indebted for the present modern postoffice which is so far ahead of the building from which that, and other public offices so recently moved.

The exterior of the building adds materially to the appearance of that part of the city in which it is situated, and the interior arrangement is a model of up-to-date convenience both for the public and those who occupy it.

In the basement are two large furnaces placed there for the purpose of supplying hot air for heating purposes to the building above. These furnaces were so heavy and the ground so yielding that it was necessary to sink two large metallic boxes in which to rest them.

The first floor is the one which will be most used by the public, as it contains the postoffice and the telegraph receiving and delivery offices. The postoffice occupies the south side of the building and the telegraph offices the north side, the room being entered from a door facing the corner of Third street and Third avenue, and by another opening on Third street.

The postoffice contains a total of 1775 boxes and drawers distributed as follows: Eight hundred and ten lock boxes, which by reason of the beauty and brightness of their design greatly add to the appearance of the room, 100 lock drawers, intended for the use of newspapers and others whose bulk of mail make them desirable; 65 lock drawers designed for the convenience of the larger companies, and 800 call boxes. The office is provided with the most modern fittings known for convenience and dispatch, and a large vault of brick and cement, built upon a foundation of stone is one of its features.

This vault is built right through into the rooms above where it is divided in the middle by a wall and provided with a door leading on one side, into the registrar's office, and on the other into the office of the crown land's office.

Back of the postoffice is the private office of the postmaster and at the rear of the building is a room intended for the use of the customs appraiser.

On the floor above are ten offices divided up between the telegraph service, the custom service, the crown lands offices and the registrar's office. On

this floor all the real work of the government done in the building aside from the business of handling the mails, is carried on. The sending and receiving of telegraphic messages is all done here, the messages being sent and received from the public office beneath by means of a small elevator, and all the vast amount of clerical work done in the other offices mentioned is carried on here in warm, clean and commodious rooms, which are no doubt a great and good change from the last quarters occupied by the various offices.

The floor above is the attic floor, and aside from the tower at the northeast corner, which constitutes the caretaker's room, the floor is devoted to the storage of the batteries of the telegraph office.

Altogether the building is as comfortable and well regulated on inside in the matter of construction as it is handsome and substantial appearing on the outside, and is a credit to Dawson and the government.

A Bear Story.

On the shore of a snug little cove on Windy Arm some 25 tents were stretched and 25 boats were in various stages of construction. Axes and hammers were ringing and saws were merrily-buzzing. It seemed as though a miniature navy yard had suddenly sprung up and that the life of a nation was hanging upon the rapidity with which those boats could be constructed.

Directly opposite the camp and plainly within sight of the workers, a huge mountain arose, the sides of which were still pretty well covered with snow. Suddenly one of the men dropped his hammer and gazed across the Arm at the mountain. High upon the snow an object with four legs could plainly be seen moving leisurely upwards.

The man called the attention of his partner to the object, and both simultaneously yelled "bear." Axes, hammers and saws were immediately dropped, a rush was made for tents, and 25 men all-armed to the teeth were soon hurrying across the ice in hot pursuit of the game. High up the mountain side the shaggy monster climbed, and when a goodly altitude had been reached dropped behind a rock.

The attacking party concluded that they had above them a specimen of the famous silver tip, and having heard of the traits of the animal decided to move cautiously to the attack. For mutual strength and safety they divided into groups of five and moved in a semi-

circle up toward the place where the animal disappeared from sight.

After an hour's arduous climbing the first group came within a distance of a hundred yards of the spot. Cautiously the object of their search curled up behind the big rock. A hasty council of war was held and it was decided that it would only be fair to the other hunters to wait their arrival before actual hostilities were opened. Also in order not to frighten the game it was deemed best to withdraw from sight. A half hour's delay brought the remainder of the party up, and with rifles cocked and revolvers and knives within easy reach a simultaneous advance was made upon the enemy's fortress. At 50 yards every man suddenly stopped and raised his rifle to his shoulder. The monster had risen and turned his back toward them.

A moment later 25 men were silently picking their way down a mountain side and a large Newfoundland dog was frisking at their heels.

It was not safe to mention "bear" in that camp for some time afterwards. —The Klondike Nugget, June 16, 1898.

Thirsty Dawson.

Men with money to buy whisky, and no whisky for sale, was the serious condition of affairs which confronted the inhabitants of Dawson only a short time ago. It was indeed a sad sight to see some of the old-timers walk up to the bar and call for lemonade with a far-away look in their eyes, and the apologetic manner in which their orders were filled by the accommodating barkeeper, was enough to convince an onlooker that unless relief arrived soon serious complications would surely arise.

On Monday night, May 31, the Operahouse saloon was opened and five barrels of good whisky came to light. In less than six days the smiling attendants would shock the prospective regaler with the remark: "We have no whisky. What will you drink?"

The 16 barrels brought in by the May West were emptied at \$1 per drink, but the recent arrival of boats from above and the cargo of the Weare have placed Dawson in her normal condition, and we now have plenty of liquid refreshment and are willing to let the future take care of itself. —The Klondike Nugget, June 16, 1898.

Electrical Motors.

The Dawson Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd., has within the past four weeks placed several electric motors in operation which have given the greatest satisfaction to those who have installed this power. This edition was printed by that means, one of the motors being now in operation in the Nugget pressroom. The "fluid" is wired from the power-house near Klondike bridge.

J. L. SALE & CO.

Manufacturing Jewelers

We make a specialty of Artistic Designing in Nugget Jewelry. We have the Finest Store in the Territory and Employ only High-Priced Artisans.

The Name "J. L. SALE & CO."

On a piece of Jewelry is a Guarantee of First-Class Workmanship.

All the Famous Nugget Jewelry of this country has been Manufactured by Us.

J. L. Sale & Co., ...Dawson

The operations of the Alaska Commercial Company in Alaska and the Yukon territory form interesting reading, and in a large measure is the result of the early history of the country, for long before any other trading company entered this field and years before gold was discovered in the Klondike the A. C. Co. was established in Alaska and at points along the lower river.

In the same year that the purchase of Alaska from Russia by Secretary Seward was consummated (1867) this company purchased from the Russian-American Company all their interest in the then almost unknown territory of Alaska in which district the Russians enjoyed a flourishing trade with the natives. The Pribyloff Islands were leased to the company for 20 years commencing May 1st, 1870, under an act of congress which was approved the following month of the same year for

...The Great Plant of... The Alaska Commercial Co.

A Story of the Oldest Company Operating in Dawson

Millions of Dollars Invested in River and Ocean Steamers. Immense Stores and Warehouses Filled with Commercial Wealth.

Michael, Nome, Andreofsky, Anvik, Nulato, Tanana, Minook (Rampart), Fort Hamlin, Circle City, Koyukuk, Bergman, Fortymile and Dawson City. During the season of open water the A. C. Co. carries the U. S. mail by

Portland, Rainier, Dora, Fay and Bertha.

The St. Paul is a new steel steamer built by the Union Iron Works in the spring of '98, and has been placed on the regular run between Nome, St. Michael and San Francisco. She is

value an idea can be formed by the stranger of the wonderful growth of this enterprise in but a little more than three years of commercial activity in this city. The buildings of the company occupy one solid block on the main thoroughfares of the city, exclu-

country a perfectly appointed department store, but such is the fact and under the management of men of special experience in the different and diverse lines of trade. Naturally an immense business is done with the miner in outfitting for the mines and from the different departments are drawn the various articles which go toward making the complete outfit. There is not a necessity and hardly a luxury which cannot be found at this emporium. The volume of trade handled in Dawson alone by this concern annually seems incredible and is counted by the millions.

A steel safety deposit vault guards the treasure of the company and in it are stored fabulous sums of moneys not only of the company but hundreds of others, as well, who look in special boxes their wealth, doubly guarded by special officers who are on duty night and day.

The vault is built in the offices of the main building and is made from case-hardened steel 12x14 feet and 9 feet high, containing 222 private boxes. There are two doors guarding the entrance with Diebold locks and bolts. The outer door is of double thickness and with the most improved pattern of combination locks. The inner door is of case-hardened steel. The whole vault is surrounded with two feet of solid masonry and concrete, making the vault as safe to depositors as the Bank of England, with the exception that it is not submerged at night. The receptacle is never without a guard night or day, and one man is specially engaged waiting upon the patrons of the deposit boxes.

It is in the internal arrangements, however, that patrons are particularly pleased as the boxes are easy of access to the holders of keys properly authenticated. The 222 boxes are of hardened steel with case-hardened steel doors and two-key locks—that is to say there are two keys which must simultaneously be placed in the lock before the miniature safe will open. One key is retained by the owners of the vault, and the other remains in the possession of the renter. By this arrangement there are two men whose presence is required at the opening of this box. The keys to each of the 222 boxes are made entirely different, consequently a depositor is assured that his particular box cannot be opened by any other key.

The docks of the company embrace all the water front contiguous with the main buildings and here during the few months of navigation the company's steamers land their immense cargoes of merchandise and passengers. At this time the greatest activity is manifested and hundreds of men are employed in unloading the steamers which arrive and depart with the greatest possible dispatch. Under the long shed of the dock a steamer load is deposited from which it is immediately rushed to the warehouses to make room for the next boat's cargo.

As every Dawsonite is aware the great dread of fire is ever before us, for we have not suffered from that dread monster repeatedly. In this regard the A. C. Co. has carefully guarded against the destruction of its vast interests by putting in a complete system for fire protection, which not only can be used in its own interests, but should necessity demand, can be utilized for fighting fire in the vicinity of its stores and warehouses.

A well is sunk at the river bank 42 feet deep which penetrates the frost line and from which can be pumped an unlimited supply of water. Hose is ready at a moment's notice to connect with a large force pump, which is kept in constant motion.

A steam heating plant is also in operation which heats the warm storage warehouses, the stores, living rooms and mess-house. Three thousand feet of two-inch pipe is used for this purpose. A remarkable fact in this connection is that after passing through all this length of pipe in its various ramifications a distance of over one-half a mile, the steam is apparently as effective as when it entered direct from the boiler.

A private telephone system is installed connecting all the different departments and warehouses. An organized fire department is part of the working force of the institution, the employees taking the keenest interest in the work, responding as readily to an alarm in the vicinity of the store as though a conflagration was in progress in the great store of the A. C. Co.

The home office of the company is in San Francisco, with branches in New York and Seattle. The officers are as follows:

Lewis Gerstle, president; Louis Schjoss, jr., general manager; Louis Grenbaum, secretary; James M. Wilson, superintendent of Yukon district, and Edgar A. Mizner, resident manager at Dawson.

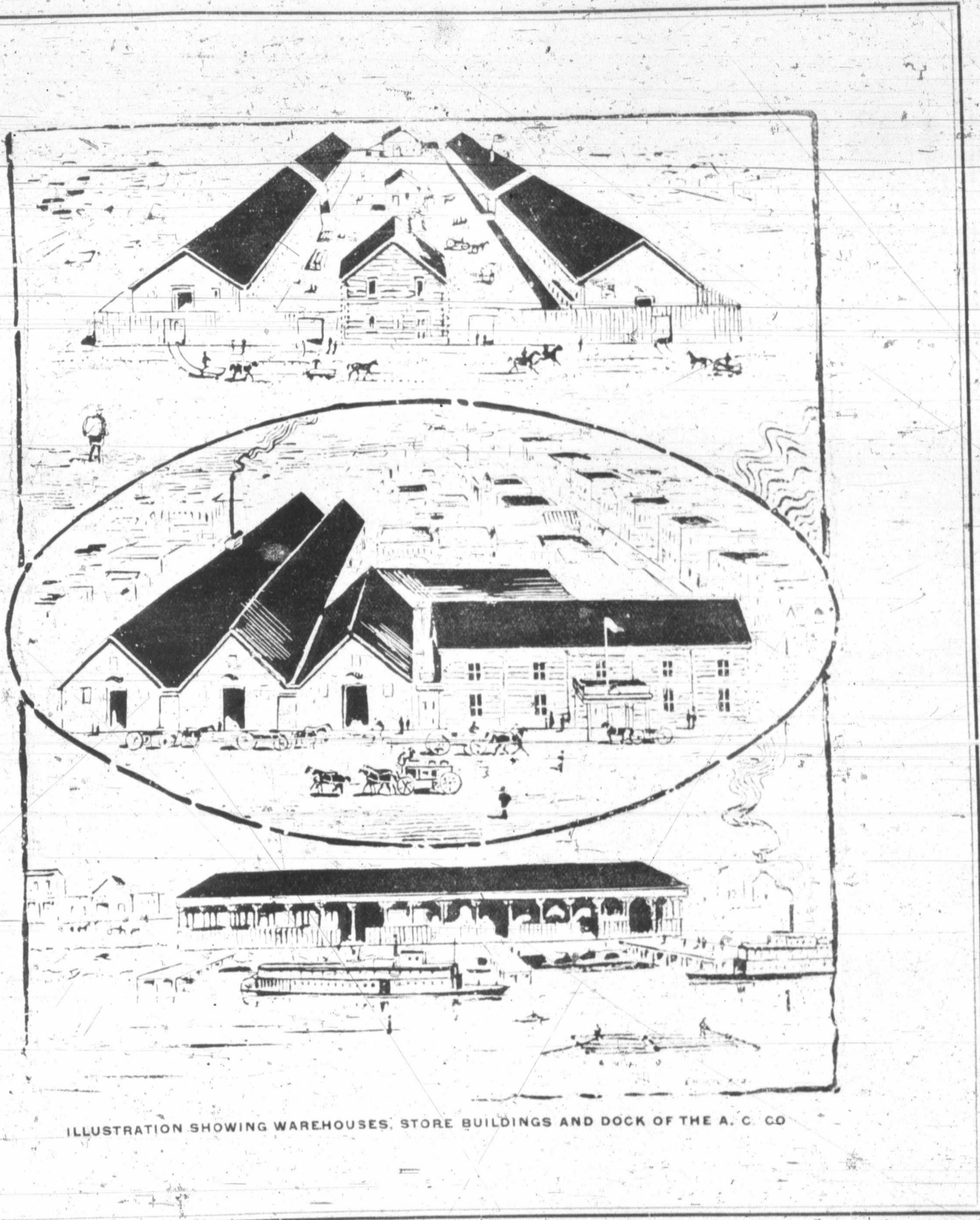


ILLUSTRATION SHOWING WAREHOUSES, STORE BUILDINGS AND DOCK OF THE A. C. CO

a rental of \$55,000 per annum and an additional tax of \$2.62 on each seal skin taken which amounted to \$317,000 per annum. In the period during which this charter was operative the Alaska Commercial Company paid to the United States government the enormous sum of \$7,000,000, almost the full amount paid for Alaska by congress in 1867.

During the years 1868 and '69 posts were established at all the principal points in Alaska and the first passenger and freight boat to churn the waters of the Yukon was dispatched up that river long before the tributary country was heard of as a gold producing region. The company at that time was engaged in the collection of furs and trading with the different Indian tribes on the coast and along the course of the Yukon. In 1886 the first gold ever sent down the river was carried out by the company and from that date up to the present time whenever gold was discovered and new camps sprung up the A. C. Co. was first in the field to open a trading post. At present the company operates at St.

their river and ocean steamers, to and from St. Michael, Nome, Cape York, Behring sea posts, and all points on the Yukon river to and below Dawson. During the past 30 years the A. C. Co. has kept ever in the lead in the development of the country and to day it operates an immense fleet of river and ocean steamers, which carry to its different posts the great tonnage distributed by the company through its various stores. The following A. C. Co.'s steamers are, during the season of navigation, in operation:

River Steamers.

Sarah, 500 tons carrying capacity; Hannah, 500 tons; Susie, 500 tons; Louise, 500 tons; Sadie, a tow-boat used for towing barges in the mouth of the river; Leah, 300 tons; Alice, 300 tons; Bella, 300 tons; Margaret, 400 tons; Victoria, a pilot boat on the flats; Yukon, another pilot boat on the lower river; Florence, 100 tons; and the new river boat City of Paris.

The number of through passengers carried by the river boats last summer were 521 from Dawson and 620 from the lower river. The freight brought in foots up some 6000 tons, all consigned to the A. C. Co., except a few hundred tons of special merchandise carried for other concerns.

The ocean steamers are the St. Paul,

288 feet long, 38 feet beam and 2440 tons register, with accommodations for 260 first cabin passengers. The staterooms are commodious, well-lighted and illuminated with electricity. The steamer Portland is another large steamer of 1500 tons register and is equally as desirable for either a freighter or passenger carrier as the St. Paul, although of course not as large; the Rainier is a steam schooner of 1500 tons carrying capacity; the Dora, Sadie and Fay are smaller craft which were placed on the run between St. Michael and Nome last season. The Bertha runs from Seattle along the coast, touching at all posts as far north and west as Unalaska and carries the U. S. mail to and from those points.

These steamers constantly ply during their season of activity, which necessarily is controlled by the opening and closing of the Yukon and Behring sea, between the different posts of the A. C. Co., carrying the immense cargoes of general merchandise which is distributed over the vast area in which the company operates.

The A. C. Co.'s store is one of the greatest institutions of the country and when it is considered that in June of '97 the site upon which the mammoth plant of this company is now erected, was then a timbered tract of doubtful

size of its immense docks and warehouses.

A general idea of the plant is obtained from the accompanying illustration. The picture on the top represents the warehouses of the company, situated in that part of the city where the liability of fire is least probable and occupies 210x500 feet of ground. There are four huge warehouses 35x195 feet in the enclosure, each separated from the other and with a storage capacity collectively of 12,000 tons. The center picture shows the front of the A. C. Co.'s stores, warm and cold storage buildings with the roof of the company's office building just visible. Back of that is the large mess-house in which the employees of the company live. This was the first store in Dawson and the original building was a shack put up on the lot on which Sam Bonfield is now located, a large tent being erected along side in which was stored the first shipment of goods. The first store building erected on the present location is the big log structure which stands today on the corner of First avenue and Third street and was built under the supervision of Capt. Hansen and E. A. Mizner at a cost of \$60,000.

A stranger who enters the magnificent store of the company would hardly be prepared to find in this far away

Mining

BY DUFFERIN PATULLO.

There is an old saying amongst miners that "gold is where you find it."

Of no country is the saying more true than of the Yukon territory, nor of any other country have the pet theories of mining experts been more shattered than of this territory. Certain formations which experts told us precluded the possibility of the existence of gold, were, to the unsophisticated chechako the same as any other formation. The chechako knew nothing of formations; he came to get a claim; he staked one, and the result has been that scores of claims have been developed which never would have been staked had the staker known anything of theory; and the area of the mining industry in the territory has in consequence, been greatly enlarged. That the mining industry is only yet in its infancy in this territory, there seems good ground for belief.

The mining industry of Yukon may properly be said to have begun four years ago. It is true that for a number of years prior to that time, there were a considerable number of prospectors and miners in the Sixty and Fortymile districts, but mining in Yukon as an industry practically began with the discovery of Bonanza creek. That the gold bearing area far exceeds anything at that time conceived, there can be no doubt.

At the present time, the principal

producing creeks are Bonanza creek and tributaries including Eldorado creek, Hunker creek and tributaries, including Last Chance and Gold Bottom creeks; Dominion creek and tributaries including Gold Run creek; Sulphur, Quartz and Bear creeks. Speaking of the creeks, I include also the hills and benches. I have not sufficient data at hand to compare the output of creek claims with the output from hill and bench claims, but it is well known that some of the hills and benches must be classed amongst the richest claims in the territory. From an estimate made by Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, mining engineer, the total area of gold producing ground in the Klondike region, as far as known, is about 800 square miles; the area of gold bearing gravel in the creeks and gulches, about 15 square miles, or, if all the gravel flats on Lower Dominion and Indian river are included, about 20 square miles. The Klondike flats would still further increase this area by about four square miles. The bench gravel, according to Mr. Tyrrell, while more difficult to estimate, would probably amount to four or five square miles.

From reports obtained from Major Wood of the N. W. M. P., under whose charge the immediate collection of royalty during the season of 1899-90 was made, the following data from November 1st, 1899, to November 1st, 1900, may be of interest:

NUMBER OF CLAIMS AND MEN WORKING

Total Output Year Ending October 31, 1900.

| GOLD RUN. | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | Number | Product | No Men Employed | Total No. of Claims | Total Product | Total Men Employed |
| Creek Claims | 25 | \$ 869,282 46 | 247 | | | |
| Hillside Claims | 1 | 10,143 28 | 5 | | | |
| Exemption Exceeded Output, Creek Claims | 8 | 22,572 44 | 32 | | | |
| Hillside Claims | 2 | 1,884 88 | 8 | 36 | \$ 903,883 06 | 292 |
| DOMINION CREEK. | | | | | | |
| Creek Claims | 88 | 1,352,988 10 | 694 | | | |
| Hillside Claims | 39 | 245,379 50 | 159 | | | |
| Pup at 3a L. D. | 2 | 12,656 70 | 12 | | | |
| Pup at 15b L. D. | 1 | 3,908 90 | 6 | 130 | 1,614,933 20 | 871 |
| GRAND FORKS. | | | | | | |
| Bonanza | 251 | 4,648,830 60 | 2296 | | | |
| Eldorado | 102 | 2,126,292 31 | 867 | | | |
| Quartz | 21 | 59,419 65 | 70 | | | |
| Eureka | 3 | 3,608 56 | 9 | 377 | 7,174,761 12 | 3242 |
| HUNKER. | | | | | | |
| Creek Claims | 43 | 666,020 00 | | | | |
| Hillside Claims | 14 | 133,188 00 | 272 | | | |
| Exemption Exceeds Output, Creek Claims | 221 | 132,401 00 | | | | |
| Hillside Claims | 52 | 104,767 00 | 208 | | | |
| GOLD BOTTOM. | | | | | | |
| Creek Claims | 1 | 5,768 00 | 5 | | | |
| Exemption Exceeds Output, Creek Claims | 58 | 35,924 00 | | | | |
| Hillside Claims | 1 | 2,205 00 | 232 | 390 | 1,080,273 00 | 717 |
| LAST CHANCE. | | | | | | |
| Creek Claims | 10 | 147,288 00 | | | | |
| Hillside Claims | 4 | 28,861 00 | 40 | | | |
| Exemption Exceeds Output, Creek Claims | 64 | 64,022 00 | | | | |
| Hillside claims | 61 | 58,842 00 | 179 | 529 | | 936 |
| Total for Hunker Creek | | | | | 1,377,286 00 | |
| SULPHUR CREEK. | | | | | | |
| Creek claims | 38 | 615,105 49 | | | | |
| Exemption Exceeds Output, creek claims | 49 | 66,202 07 | | | | |
| Hillside claims | 1 | 390 00 | | 88 | 681,697 56 | |
| SUMMARY. | | | | | | |
| DISTRICT | NUMBER OF CLAIMS | PRODUCT | NUMBER OF MEN | | | |
| Gold Run | 36 | \$ 903,883 06 | 292 | | | |
| Dominion | 130 | 1,614,933 20 | 871 | | | |
| Grand Forks | 377 | 7,174,761 12 | 3,242 | | | |
| Hunker | 529 | 1,377,286 00 | 936 | | | |
| Sulphur | 88 | 681,697 56 | | | | |
| Total | 1,160 | 11,752,560 94 | 5,341 | | | |

It is saying nothing detrimental to the assiduity of the collectors of royalty, however, to express the opinion that the amount of \$11,752,560 does not represent the entire output of gold for the year November 1st, 1899, to November 1st, 1900. I think that if the exemptions from royalty and the amounts not reported were added on to the amount

upon which royalty was paid, the total output for the season of 1899-90 would well exceed \$20,000,000.

From information obtained from the gold commissioner's office, the following will give some idea as to the business transacted during the year November 1st, 1899, to November 1st, 1900, in that department:

| DAWSON OFFICE. | |
|---|-------|
| Number of Placer grants issued | 790 |
| Number of renewals | 3,466 |
| Number of Assignments | 4,396 |
| Number of Documents Recorded | 7,486 |
| Number of Certificates of Work-placer | 2,943 |
| Number of Certificates of Partnership | 204 |
| Number of Payments in lieu of Assessment Work | 151 |
| Number of Licenses | 6,852 |
| Number of Water Grants | 130 |
| Number of Quartz Receipts Issued | 671 |
| Number of Certificates of Work | 90 |
| Number of Certificates of Partnership | 18 |
| Number of Payments in lieu of Assessment Work | 20 |

BRANCH OFFICES INCLUDING STEWART, FORTY MILE, SELKIRK, HOOTALINQUA, TAGISH, BENNETT AND DALTON TRAIL.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Placer Grants | 881 |
| Renewals | 91 |
| Assignments | 361 |
| Registered Documents-Placer | 104 |
| Certificates of Work-Placer | 79 |
| Certificates of Partnership-Placer | 47 |
| Free Miner's Certificates | 4,627 |
| Quartz Grants | 242 |
| Certificates of Partnership-Quartz | 1 |
| Certificates of Work-Quartz | 145 |
| Payment in Lieu of Assessment Work-Quartz | 3 |
| Water Grant | 1 |

I regret that owing to the limited time at my disposal for the preparation of this brief resume of the mining industry, I am unable to present facts and figures regarding the number of men working and claims being worked in the districts outside of Dawson, that is, the Fortymile, Stewart river, Selkirk, Big Salmon-Hootalinqua and Whitehorse trail districts. There has, however, been a very considerable amount of prospecting in those outlying districts which has proved conclusively that the gold bearing area is not confined to the Dawson district.

From an inspection made of mining in the Fortymile district, it appears that a considerable number of miners are at work there with good prospects. There is considerable territory in that district which may be termed a good "wages" proposition.

Recently there has been a stampede on in the Stewart river district, and reports are very encouraging. Although during 1898 a great many people went up the Stewart river, perhaps two or three thousand, such prospecting as was done was of a very desultory nature, and hundreds of claims were located without the slightest search for a prospect. This has thrown the district back, but several scores of miners have been quietly at work, and from the information now at hand, it would appear that the district will turn out some good creeks.

In the Big Salmon-Hootalinqua district, it has been clearly demonstrated that one or two creeks are rich in the precious metal, exactly how rich must yet be determined. This leads to the belief that a number of other creeks in that district which have shown fair prospects are likely to develop well.

Early in the history of the camp when ground was worked exclusively by thawing at night with wood fires, and taking out the thawed dirt in the day time with a pick and shovel, it was

thought that this was a winter camp only. This has proved to be a fallacy. With the importation of mining machinery and with improved methods of mining gained by experience, it has been demonstrated that a great deal of ground can be worked both in winter and summer while ground which formerly, it was thought, could be worked only in winter, can really be worked more advantageously in summer. It is safe to say that for the future much the larger proportion of work will be done in summer.

In looking at the mining industry from the standpoint of placer mining, the first question that naturally arises is, how long will the placer ground last. This is a difficult question to answer. It is possible that there may be scores of unlocated creeks which contain placer gold yet unknown, but I doubt if many of these will be discovered for some considerable time to come. Firstly, the present gold-producing area is sufficiently large to occupy the attention of the entire population of the territory, and secondly, during the rush of '98, everyone being frenzied with the desire to get a claim, so many creeks were located, although unprospected, that they will furnish ground for prospecting for some years to come. From the aspect of placer ground alone, however, I think that we should act with a view to permanency.

Recently there has been considerable enthusiasm and activity over gold quartz. It is not possible to as easily determine the value of quartz as of placer, and at the present stage of quartz development, I would hardly essay an opinion. There seems to be no doubt that some wonderfully rich surface indications and prospects have been found, and I have been informed by several old quartz miners that it is their opinion that some of the richest gold quartz in the world is here in Yukon. From all the information I have upon

the subject, I believe that we are upon the eve of a boom in gold quartz with ample material to justify it. I would not prognosticate anything of the kind, yet I would not be surprised if Yukon produced some of the greatest gold ledges in the world.

With regard to hydraulic mining, its feasibility in the Dawson district has not yet been demonstrated. No work has yet been done in this district, the hydraulic process, and it is therefore, perhaps, too soon to press the possibilities in this regard. Up to the present time, some eleven hydraulic leases have been issued, besides a number of conditional leases, that is, leases which will be issued upon the applicant complying with certain conditions. Although these leases have been issued under the hydraulic regulations, the lease provides for the working of the ground covered by it by any large scale. In this connection I would like to say a word with regard to the granting to individuals or companies of large tracts of territory for mining purposes. I know that the popular ear is caught by argument against the corporate body, but there are two sides to every question. In developing the gold area in Yukon, there are two factors to consider, the prospector and the capitalist. The prospector leads the way, the capitalist follows. The latter is the developer, if I may coin the word. Both the prospector and the capitalist, must be encouraged. The prospector and small claim owner will say, "grant concessions only after we are through." This is a mistaken idea. Capital will not be content with the skim milk only. It demands both the milk and the cream, both the rich and the poor, and I think that so long as capital demonstrates that it will develop and open up the territory leased to it, that it should be encouraged. Upon any other basis, not at all. I do not think it makes any difference whether ground be placer or low grade, so long as any company can put up a sufficient guarantee of good faith, and is ready to develop upon a large scale. I do not think there can be any question that capital should be given every encouragement so long as good faith is shown by the investor. The prospector never yet developed a country; he only led the way. For this reason both the capitalist and prospector must be looked after.

With regard to copper in the territory, development is altogether at too experimental stage to speak at all positively of the possibilities in this regard. There can be no doubt of the existence of immense bodies of copper here. It remains to be seen whether it can at present be worked profitably.

It is a matter of the greatest importance to the territory that large fields of a good quality of coal have been found. The principal coal finds are at Five Finger rapids, Fortymile and Rock

THE McDONALD IRON WORKS

In the past year an industry has been established in Dawson which has added materially to the development of the country, making it possible to manufacture here in the country many necessary pieces of machinery, without which, in not a few instances, the working of some large and expensive machinery would be impossible until such time as the missing or destroyed part could be brought from the outside.

The McDonald Iron Works Company was founded by Alex McDonald last winter, Mr. J. E. Doherty being dispatched to the outside over the ice to make the necessary arrangements for bringing in in the spring a complete plant including all the tools and machinery for operating on a large scale a machine shop and foundry.

Mr. Doherty arranged with George W. Waltenbaugh, a mechanical engineer of practical experience in some of the largest similar plants of the country to accompany him into Dawson and to enter in partnership with him in the enterprise. Mr. Waltenbaugh is probably the most competent man in his field of labor to be found in this country, and through his practical knowledge of the business, the concern has flourished even beyond the expectation of the promoters. The stock arrived in Dawson on July and represented an expenditure of some \$50,000.

A large building was immediately put up and departments made for blacksmithing, moulding and machine work. This is the only concern in the Yukon territory that has a plant for moulding and from that department of the business a large and increasing revenue is enjoyed. There are two cupolas in operation, the capacity of the smaller one being 500 pounds of metal and the larger 6000 pounds.

Recently the concern has started the manufacture of castiron stoves, they having received a large order from one of the big companies for the work.

The heavy machinery in use consists of one 40-inch gap lathe, 16 feet long, the largest in the territory; one 14-foot and one 8-foot lathe; two large radial drills, one 7-foot planer, one shaper and a 6-inch pipe cutting machine.

The engines of the company are used by the Dawson Water & Power Company for pumping water through the mains of the city, and the fire department has made the plant a subsidiary station from which if necessary hose is strung in case of fire in the vicinity. The buildings are steam-heated and illuminated with electricity by its own dynamo.

In connection with the enterprise a store is maintained near the McDonald hotel, where a valuable stock of boiler and engine fittings is kept, as well as all kinds of steam and centrifugal pumps for hydraulic purposes, steam hose and hose clamps; the latter manufactured by the McDonald Iron Works.

The officers of the company are J. E. Doherty, manager, and George W. Waltenbaugh, superintendent. The following description of the first casting made by the company appeared in the Nugget last October and conveys an idea of the public appreciation of the new enterprise:

Yesterday afternoon the first iron casting ever made in the Yukon territory was successfully conducted at the McDonald Iron Works. The first product of the smelting department of that institution was a pulley hanger, which when it was brought forth to the light of day after having been poured into the mould in the shape of molten metal, proved to be as solid and substantial a piece of workmanship as can be found anywhere.

The casting was made by George W. Waltenbaugh in the presence of Manager Doherty, Alex McDonald and a representative of the Nugget. Mr. Doherty expressed himself as being not only pleased but surprised at the result of the first casting.

"We had expected some difficulty," said he, "and in fact would not have been very much surprised had this first work turned out pretty much of a failure. We had been told by experts that we would need to import sand from the outside and were assured that our moulds could not be successfully made by the use of native sand.

Second-

Third-

Fourth-

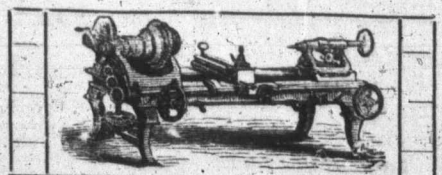
Fifth-

Sixth-

Seventh-

Eighth-

Ninth-



IMPROVEMENTS

BY J. D. McILLIVRAY

The cost of labor since 1897 has been considerably reduced on the Klondike. The cost of supplies have been considerably reduced and freight rates locally are far less than they were in that year. In fact, the cost of freight is not one-fifth of what it was in 1897, and in many cases considerably less than one-fifth. But the cost of freight from the outside to Dawson has been held up to nearly what it was in that year and the government still maintains its heavy taxation rates. In the meantime the cost of fuel which is the heaviest expense the mine owner incurs, has been continually increasing, so that now it more than covers any reductions in other costs.

Yet a great many mines which were deserted and, in many cases, abandoned to the government, two or three years ago, are now being reopened and worked to a profit. What is the cause of this? Simply that the miners have introduced improved methods by which they are enabled to work low grade properties at a profit where they could not possibly have done so two or three years ago. And what does this mean more than that? That if the great transportation companies will make reasonable rates and if the government will cut down its unreasonable taxes, and if a new source of fuel supply is found here in the way of coal, or wood to be transported cheaply, where one mine will now pay a profit, ten or twenty will in the near future. This is all due to the improvements in the methods of mining, and especially to the use of steam for thawing. In the winter of 1898 a few steam thawers were tried on several of the creeks. As a general thing, boilers of the capacity of from three to eight horse power were used. While the use of these plants demonstrated the fact that a great saving could be made, it was proved that this saving could only be made by the use of larger boilers and larger steam plants. There are cases where with the use of good, large outfits, the cost of working has been reduced from not over 25 per cent to 40 per cent of what it was in '97. Where a ten or fifteen horse power boiler was used last year, a 30-horse power or 50-horse power boiler would be used now. More than that, instead of building long flumes and putting in extensive dams, in many cases, centrifugal pumps were utilized to lift water for sluicing purposes. Then on the Hunker concession on a number of other larger properties preparations are being made to sluice during the winter in what might be colloquially called "warm storage plants." Of course any work of this sort must be done on rather a large scale in order to pay profits, particularly where low grade properties are being worked.

In regard to all of the suggestions I have made I would say that the cause for the costs of the reduction in the cost of mining and the consequent development of a great many low grade properties in this country, has been due solely to the improvements in the method of mining.

The miner has done his duty. He has discovered the values in the ground and at heavy expense, untiring energy and often under the greatest hardships, improved the methods of mining so that in spite of the obstacles thrown in his way by the government and trading companies, he has been continually developing new sources of wealth for this great empire.

There can be little doubt that great improvements will be made in the appliances used for thawing, and in the use of powder for blasting on bench claims, and in the use of machinery for placing water in proper places for sluicing. Local conditions will decide exactly what these various appliances must be. However, it must be said that a great deal of ingenuity has been wisely expended in causing a reduction in the costs of working of low grade properties, and it is from low grade properties that we must expect the greatest returns in bullion from this district.

As to quartz, there is little to be said, and while it is quite probable that very good quartz claims will be developed, it is not at all likely that any improved methods of working will be discovered or necessary in regard to quartz, for the simple reason that the climatic conditions here will not affect the working of quartz. It is in respect to gravel that the ingenuity of the miner in discovering new methods under abnormal conditions such as exist here, must be expected to do much toward the development of the great resources of this district.

to lose one's bearings, particularly where there is no trail, as is the case in a number of long stretches of country. The fact of the matter is that the men who succeed in crossing without getting tangled up as to their whereabouts are in the minority. And thus it happened that Slavin came to grief.

The reputation of the ex-fistic artist as a stamper is certainly well deserved. Up and down the hills he traveled like a greyhound, the remainder of the party following, every man almost on a dog trot for fear of losing their guide.

At length after some five hours of this sort of thing an unpleasant conviction began forcing itself upon the minds of some of Slavin's followers. Objects appeared on their road that seemed decidedly familiar. Several of the party were willing to swear they had seen these things before and at a very recent date. In particular a huge granite boulder attracted their attention as it was a decidedly conspicuous object. They marked the boulder and without saying anything to the leader pushed on after him. An hour later the boulder was again in sight. That was the final straw that broke the camel's back.

The men all stopped and Slavin's elderly companion, who was bringing up the rear, yelled out: "I say, Frank, the next time you strike this bloody, damned boulder, you'd better stake it."

At this point the party divided. Part of the men took a course across the mountains and the next morning at 4:30 struck Sulphur creek about 20 miles from the original starting point. After a day's rest they started up the creek and came on over to Dawson. They report that at last accounts Slavin and his party were still swinging around the circle.—The Klondike Nugget, July 2, 1898.

A Texan's Luck.

They play high here in Dawson, and the ball of fortune bounces many ways, but the most peculiar and erratic course it ever took is now being talked among the fraternity. Walter Leroy, a Texan, tried to locate a mine and could not. He then tried to find employment and failed. Walter, however, with the proverbial Texan spirit, knew something, experience had taught him he could do thoroughly, so he straight-away got very drunk. It was none of your common jags, but a regular old time Texan "bender." When he started out Leroy had about \$50, and when he woke up the next day in the tent of some friends, imagine his surprise to find every pocket bulging with money, and his gold pouch so heavy he could hardly carry it. During the night he had virtually cleaned out every game he struck, and when he finally went home richer than he ever was before, or probably will be again.—The Klondike Nugget, June 28, 1898.

work has been done by an affidavit of the free miner, corroborated by two reliable and disinterested witnesses setting out a detailed statement of the work done, and shall obtain from the mining recorder a certificate of such work having been done, for which a fee of two dollars will be charged.

Provided that all work done outside of a mining claim with intent to work the same shall, if such work has direct relation, and be in direct proximity to the claim, be deemed, if to the satisfaction of a responsible government officer, to be work done on the claim for the purpose of this section.

Provided, further, that any free miner or company of free miners holding adjoining claims not exceeding eight in number may, notwithstanding anything in the regulations to the contrary, work the same in partnership under the provisions of the regulations upon filing a notice of their intentions with the mining recorder and upon obtaining a certificate from him, for which a fee of two dollars will be charged. This certificate will entitle the holders thereof to perform on any one or more of such claims all the work required to entitle him or them to a certificate of work for each claim so held by him or them.

The holder of a claim may at his option in lieu of the work required to be done thereon each year pay to the mining recorder the sum of two hundred dollars for each of the first three years, but for the fourth and succeeding years the sum of four hundred dollars must be paid in lieu of work done on the location or in connection therewith, as provided by the regulations. A certificate from the mining recorder that such payment has been made shall relieve the person making it from the necessity of doing any work during the year.

If at the end of the year the annual amount of work has not been performed, nor the commutation fee paid, as above stated, the claim shall be deemed to be abandoned, and open to occupation and entry by a free miner.

Fourthly, with regard to the hearing and decisions of disputes by the gold commissioner.

The gold commissioner shall have the power to hear and determine all disputes with regard to entry having been granted to two or more persons covering the same ground in whole or in part, and he shall also have the right to set aside any grant for a mining claim which may be shown by evidence submitted to him to have been obtained through fraud, misrepresentation, or error, and to confirm any entry which may be shown to have been obtained in accordance with the regulations in that behalf, such action, however, to be subject to appeal to the minister of the interior, who shall also have the right to hear the same, and upon the evidence adduced to cancel or confirm any such entry or grant.

First—Creek or gulch claims shall be 250 feet in length, the rear boundaries of which running in the general direction of the creek or gulch shall be defined by measuring 1000 feet on each side of the center of the stream or gulch.

Second—A river claim shall be 250 feet in length, the rear boundary of which running in the general direction of the river shall be defined by measuring 1000 feet from low water mark of the river.

Third—A hill claim shall be 250 feet in length, the rear boundary of which shall be defined by measuring 1000 feet from its front boundary.

Fourth—All other claims shall be 250 feet square.

Fifth—To the discoverer of a new mine, creek, river, or hill claims will be allowed of the following size, viz: 1000 feet in length.

Sixth—To two discoverers two claims amounting to 1500 feet in length, and no royalty shall be imposed upon the output of such aforesaid discovery claims.

Referring to No. 4, I would draw the attention of stakers to the fact that there is nothing in the placer mining regulations to designate that what are generally called "bench" claims shall be marked by four legal posts. The regulations provide for two legal posts only, and the staker who plants four posts in staking a bench claim takes upon himself more than the regulations provide.

Secondly, regarding alternate sections.

No alternate sections shall be reserved to the crown.

Thirdly, with regard to annual assessment work and relocation of claims.

Any free miner having duly located and recorded a claim shall be entitled to hold it for a period of one year from the recording of the same, and thence from year to year by re-recording the same, provided, however, that during each year and each succeeding year, such free miner shall do, or cause to be done, work on the claim itself to the value of two hundred dollars, and shall satisfy the mining recorder that such

work has been done by an affidavit of the free miner, corroborated by two reliable and disinterested witnesses setting out a detailed statement of the work done, and shall obtain from the mining recorder a certificate of such work having been done, for which a fee of two dollars will be charged.

Provided that all work done outside of a mining claim with intent to work the same shall, if such work has direct relation, and be in direct proximity to the claim, be deemed, if to the satisfaction of a responsible government officer, to be work done on the claim for the purpose of this section.

Provided, further, that any free miner or company of free miners holding adjoining claims not exceeding eight in number may, notwithstanding anything in the regulations to the contrary, work the same in partnership under the provisions of the regulations upon filing a notice of their intentions with the mining recorder and upon obtaining a certificate from him, for which a fee of two dollars will be charged. This certificate will entitle the holders thereof to perform on any one or more of such claims all the work required to entitle him or them to a certificate of work for each claim so held by him or them.

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If at the end of the year the annual amount of work has not been performed, nor the commutation fee paid, as above stated, the claim shall be deemed to be abandoned, and open to occupation and entry by a free miner.

Fourthly, with regard to the hearing and decisions of disputes by the gold commissioner.

The gold commissioner shall have the power to hear and determine all disputes with regard to entry having been granted to two or more persons covering the same ground in whole or in part, and he shall also have the right to set aside any grant for a mining claim which may be shown by evidence submitted to him to have been obtained through fraud, misrepresentation, or error, and to confirm any entry which may be shown to have been obtained in accordance with the regulations in that behalf, such action, however, to be subject to appeal to the minister of the interior, who shall also have the right to hear the same, and upon the evidence adduced to cancel or confirm any such entry or grant.

The First Cow.

The first milch cow ever in Dawson arrived on Wednesday. She was not very well pleased with her surroundings and did not give much milk, but that first milking brought just \$30 in Klondike dust. She will be treated to the best that Dawson affords—flour and packing case hay—and is expected to do better as the days grow shorter. One hundred dollars a milking is not too much to expect of her, as she comes of good family and will not do anything to make her ancestors turn over in their graves—or, more properly speaking, in the stomachs of their patrons. H. L. Miller is the man who brought her in along with 19 male companions. The gentleman is more familiarly known as "Cow" Miller, and as Cow Miller let him be known from this on.

All hail to you Mrs. Bovine! May your shadow never grow less and may your society improve the people—internally at least. Welcome you are, and it is trusted the welcome will bring a stampede of your kind, for it is considered you are a valuable addition to Dawson.—The Klondike Nugget, July 2, 1898.

One on Slavin.

A good story is going the rounds on Frank P. Slavin, the ex-pugilist who gained fame last winter as a stamper. One night this week a party of 11 miners came together at the mouth of Eureka creek on their way back to Dawson. Slavin, who had been showing an elderly gentleman around the different creeks, undertook to lead the party back to Dawson by the shortest and most direct route. All the men knew that Slavin had traveled the hills frequently, and consequently were well pleased at the prospect of having so experienced a guide.

At 6:20 that evening the entire party headed by Slavin, started on the return trip. Now, as everyone knows who has followed or attempted to follow the divide between upper Bonanza and Indian river, it is a very easy proposition

My Store is not an immense institution. My Stock is comparatively small, but I can supply you with any of those useful and indispensable articles of **HARDWARE** particularly demanded by the trade of this country. There is one line of goods, however, that I have in stock which will compare most favorably with any concern in the country—I refer to

Guns and Ammunition

I have sold more guns and shells the past season than any other concern in Dawson, in fact I believe more than all other concerns combined.

...Bicycles...

This is another department I am strong in. I have the only bicycle warehouse in Dawson and having had many years experience in the business I can give you much practical advise about wheels.

Bar Glassware and Sundries

Is another specialty of mine and should you not be able to get what you want in that direction in other stores you can call on me—for I have just what is required in that line and can supply you with the exact article your business demands. Yours truly,

Shindler, "The Hardware Man"

P. S.—If you should happen to be a Stranger in this country ask the first man you meet where my store is—he is probably a customer of mine.

TRANSPORTATION

From the moment of the discovery of Alaska by the Russians to the present time the development of the region adjoining the Yukon river and its settlement has been largely a question of transportation. The country has been so inaccessible and barren that before the advent of modern steamboating even the discovery of gold was insufficient to populate the district. Venturesome spirits would make a rapid dash in and out of the unmapped interior, many running out of supplies and losing their lives in the struggle. The development of the country has kept pace with the growth of transportation facilities and cheapening of supplies. Indeed in such a land the opening up of its immense possibilities on a larger scale than provided for by the transportation companies is impossible. When the Yukon river was occupied by one single steamboat, the product of the land was an equation with that one steamboat. When a half dozen boats plied up and down that stream, the deposits of gold were worked in exact proportion. Now that a hundred steamers maintain an agitation of the water of the river the whole summer long, aided by a railway at the upper end, the total product of the Yukon territory alone has amounted to \$20,000,000 in one season with a large sum from the scattered mines of Alaska. It may be laid down as a safe proposition that this degree of development would have been impossible but for the corresponding degree of development of transportation. Even today the carrying capacity of all the various companies operating upon the river is scarcely equal to the demands of the country.

The cheapening of traffic nowhere in the world means as much as on the Yukon. When it is taken into consideration that in a country with a navigable river of over 2000 miles, the value of goods is from three to five times the original cost, it will at once be seen that the cheapening of transportation by the introduction of modern methods is of vital importance. The lessening of the cost of transportation of supplies to one-half would mean the opening up of an area of hundreds of miles of gold laden gravel which are known of now but are lying idle because of the excessive cost of working. Steamboats will bring in modern machinery. Steamboats will bring in the representatives of that capital which must be used in large amounts to properly show up the wonderful richness of this arctic land. It is steamboats which have in the past opened up the country to the prospectors who in such a few short seasons have discovered and shown up to the world so many gold fields in such diverse localities, at least one of those fields being of a richness which caused the world to gasp in astonishment.

The development of transportation has rendered it possible for the country to maintain at present in comparative comfort a population of 15,000 to 20,000 people in the Yukon territory. The improvement and cheapening of the service means the building of more and more cities, and with the advent of the comforts of civilization will come a constantly increasing population. The distance from the centers of population is so great that it will be impossible ever to put down the cost of living to the level of New York and Chicago, and hence wages will never descend to the scale ordinarily paid on the outside. But plentiful transportation has done much to both cheapen living and reduce wages. Consequently today there are a great many properties being worked at a margin which would have been an entire loss to their owners at the high prices paid for supplies and labor in the season of 1897-98. If, on the Yukon gold is king, transportation is certainly its handmaiden and is queen. Owing to lack of transportation facilities, in 1897 flour was retailing at \$60 per sack. In 1898-99 transportation had reduced that necessity to \$8 per sack of 50 pounds. Today good flour is sold at \$6.

The ruinously expensive methods of mining with fire are giving way to mining by machinery and steam. It is transportation that has rendered it possible to take in boilers and engines. The impossibility heretofore of the use of these great labor savers is readily grasped when freighting over the summit was 60 cents per pound. It is to the transportation companies we look for relief from the conditions of isolation which overtake us each fall and stay with us until a late spring breaks

up the icy fetters of our artery of commerce, the great river.

The railroad era is well advanced, the W. P. & Y. Ry. being now completed from Skagway to Whitehorse. A railroad can be operated winter and summer and because of that fact will work miracles in opening up the gold fields of Alaska and the Yukon territory.

It was the first strides of modern transportation in the form of a steamboat which rendered that little colony at Fortymile possible, from out of which a colony, in the accident of circumstance, was drafted the man who made the Klondike known to the world. We refer to George Carmack, who went from Fortymile to discover Bonanza creek and carried the glorious news back to the steamboat fed miners of that camp. It is safe to say that there would have been no Klondike had there been no steamboats. No man can foretell what the discoveries will be as a result of the people poured into the country by the rapidly multiplying transportation companies; but even without any new Klondikes, the known deposits of the yellow metal are destined through improved methods to make this land a golden one in the near future.

Whether or not the active steps looking towards the early commencing of construction of a railroad between Valdez and Eagle City, that have been reported have actually taken place or not is a matter at least debatable, but in either case there seems little room to doubt that such a road will eventually be built.

It would appear at first glance that it was small concern to Dawson whether this proves to be the ultimate fact or not, but a little consideration will show that it means much more to Dawson than would appear at first glance.

Competition is said to be the life of trade, and it this does not apply to transportation companies it does not apply to anything. If a road is built from Valdez to Eagle City, competition in the matter of freight and passenger traffic would unquestionably follow, and with competing railroads and steamboat lines, Dawson's service would unquestionably be improved.

Improved Facilities.

During the past year many and vast warehouses have been built in Dawson, most conspicuously along the river frontage, and while these were a necessity because of the increased population, it will be seen that their being there is due wholly to the better and greater facilities for the transportation of freight than had previously obtained, and the thoughtful visitor who saw the interior of those warehouses after their completion, piled, as they were, from floor to roof with recently arrived freight, could not fail to have been impressed with the fact that the various steamers had been busy during the season.

Winter Traffic.

The idea is generally prevalent in the outside world that Dawson is wholly dependent upon the flow of the Yukon in the summer months for the transportation of freight, and in a measure this is true, but only in a measure, because really considerable freight is brought here over the ice by means of horse teams during the winter, and this winter will probably witness more of this traffic than any previous year in Dawson's history.

The reasons for this are many. The railroad being completed to Whitehorse will make a much shorter haul than ever before, for one reason, and there are more families resident here than ever before for another, and the fact that the city is just in the first blush of its newly assumed garb of modern requirements, make it certain that there will be many shortages which it will be advisable to make up in this way. Last winter, especially towards spring considerable freight was brought to Dawson by horse teams, and this year there will be more, as the number of scows freight-laden and frozen in at various points up stream, is greater this year than last.

Orr & Tukey last year brought to Dawson from Selkirk and points this side upwards of 350 tons, and the amount brought down by other freighters and private teams would probably swell the total to 1000 tons, although, by reason of the widely scattered interests represented in the freight to be brought, it is impossible to give exact figures.

Winter Passenger Travel.

Passenger traffic on the river started early in the season, and on a larger scale than ever before. Several four-horse covered stages, provided with a

stove, robes, and comfortable seats have been put on the run to Whitehorse, and travel is brisk. Fares are lower than ever before, also, considering the increased advantages of travel, and at present it only costs a hundred dollars to ride to Whitehorse, as against a hundred and fifty of former times, when the passengers paid to ride on a dog sleigh and walked to keep warm and incidentally because the dogs could not pull the load and make time.

Freighting to the Creeks.

Concerning the freight movement to the creeks, it may be said that this business has increased from the almost parcel delivery affair which existed in the beginning, when the freight handled was drawn by dogs or packed on their backs, till the present time when upwards of 40 tons a day seems a fair estimate of the tonnage movement.

The passenger business to the creeks is carried on by several stage lines, but because it is so largely the practice of the country to walk, this business is never heavy, although there is necessarily much travel.

Dawson Realty Market.

Merchants from the East contemplating business here will doubtless be glad to know that suitable houses can be obtained at reasonable prices. One or two log cabins, not too large for a small stock, are still for rent, only \$600 per month being asked. A vacant lot on Second street in the business district might be bought today for \$7000, but the bargain will doubtless be quickly snapped up. A corner with two-story log cabin recently sold for \$20,000 cash. Water front lots are leased at \$10 per front foot per month, and a tent 14x16 could be stretched for about \$400.—The Klondike Nugget, June 28, 1898.

Can Opening in the Klondike.

Can opening on the Klondike; what a food for thought and expansion. Without it, what were life? It has come to be a branch of art—repose art, indeed—but an art. Every suffering individual of a can-opener has a different theory on the subject in regard to a successful issue. They offer fluent advice in regard to it, but the cold-blooded, indefatigable subject remains the same, almost as dogged and obscure as the end of a discussion on theology. The can conquers all.

The canning companies have constructed a style of tin for meats that takes the Coliseum—a hard-headed, illusive, balky, slippery affair—a mountain goat of a can. With charitable intentions they have left flapping an impudent little tongue of metal attached to a removable band encircling the can, and operated by a more or less upright and reliable key, but when the man with a Yukon appetite gets hold of it, he makes a few caressing turns, and zip! it goes—busted!

Then the handling of the tempting contents of that can which the hungry man has bought, maybe across the Pacific for this moment; maybe labored up the Chilcoot and through the nigger-heads to Bennett, there to build his own boat from logs packed on his back, and brought hundreds of miles down the Yukon through veritable Scylla and Charybdis' sandbars, or worse still, he has parted with a nugget worth a dollar in the open market for it. At any rate the supreme moment is upon him and he is in no mood for trifling—he is tired, discouraged and more than likely half frozen, and the opening of that can is a problem, as a case in point will show.

The marshal at E, a big, burly bruiser of a man, six feet two in his stockings and nearly as broad, who could boast of "licking" more men in the States than any other man, John L. not excepted, either, and such a can as the one described, going off half cocked in the hands of the busy camp cook, the marshal was requested to try his luck at taking off the cover.

Gently and decently at first he manipulated a mild-mannered and inoffensive can opener. It was a complete failure. Then the marshal took to the hatchet and the woodbox, then the flat surface of the table. Again a dead failure, as an open and shut business proposition. With an oath, the marshal sprang to the floor with the can underneath him. It was then a parallel case with Eugene Field's Gingham Dog and Calico Cat: "The (ironstone) plates looked very blue, And wailed 'Oh, dear, what shall we do?'" But the gingham dog and the calico cat wallowed this way and tumbled that, "Employing every tooth and claw, In the awfullest way you ever saw. Don't fancy I exaggerate * * *"

The marshal retained the can underneath him, but it was industriously making a trail of grease round and round the cabin floor, like the trail of a fat man taking his first bicycle lesson. With every crash of the hatchet upon the band of that belligerent can

DAWSON'S MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY.

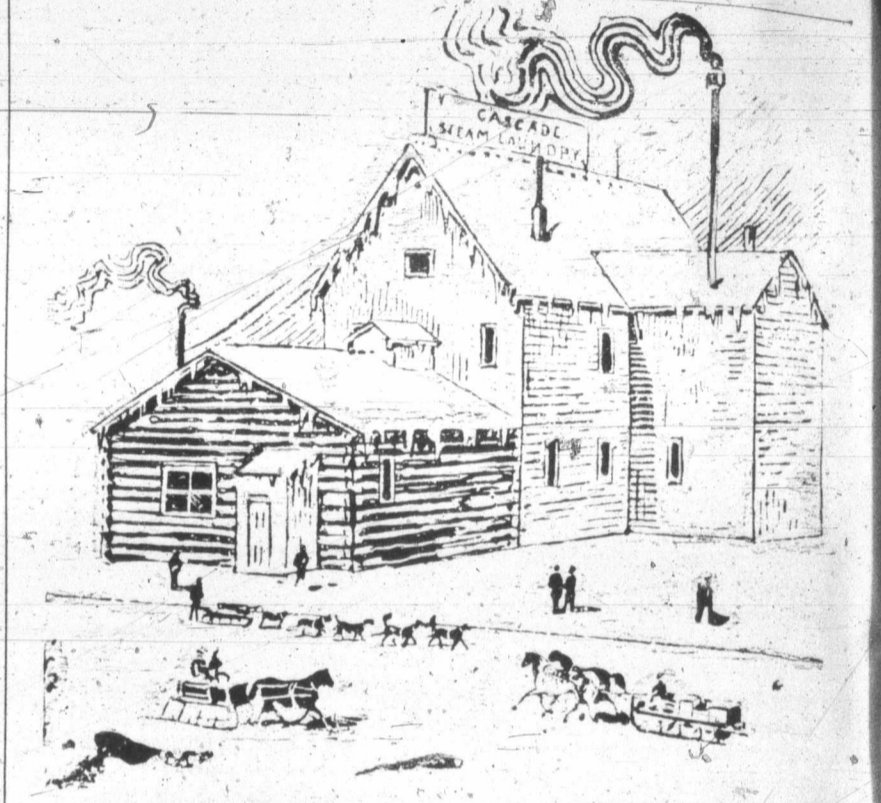
Incredible as it may seem to those unacquainted with the fact, Dawson contains within its environments many industries which are as complete in every detail as can be found in any great metropolitan city. The same equipment is used, for instance, in our sawmills, machine shops, newspaper plants, etc., that is found in the large similar institutions on the outside. In this regard the Cascade Steam Laundry is a striking illustration, for it is fitted from one end to the other with the most modern machinery and is operated with the same system as that of the great laundries of the east.

The plant is situated on Second avenue, near the corner of Fourth street, almost opposite the Regina hotel. The buildings are of wood, lined with asbestos, the main edifice being two and one-half stories high. The power to operate the plant is derived from a Scotch marine boiler of 30-horse power, the same being in all probability the most valuable boiler in this territory, as it is specially built of extra heavy steel. A ten-horse power engine is installed, and a 50-light dynamo, from which the plant is thoroughly illuminated with electricity.

in which the wash is placed. These machines are made in the form of a metal perforated barrel which revolves automatically in alternate directions, the barrel being immersed in suds. From these machines the next step is the first drying process, which is done by a centrifugal extractor, which is a receptacle being perforated with countless small holes through which the appliance revolves through which the moisture is forced. This machine revolves with a velocity of 800 revolutions a minute. From this department the starched goods are sent to the starching room, and from there to the special drying room for starched goods. The flannels go to the drying room on the second floor.

The drying rooms are heated by direct radiation and supplementary steam heat. All flat goods like sheets, pillow cases, table cloths, etc., are taken from the machine dryer and run through the mangle, a large machine with innumerable rollers heated by steam which quickly irons and folds the different pieces.

The starched goods are taken from the drying room and distributed to the different ironing machines. Thus col-



CASCADE STEAM LAUNDRY PLANT.

To gain an idea of the methods employed in a first class laundry, let us take a walk through the establishment, commencing from the first step in the process which, upon the delivery of the wash to the laundry, is the entry of name and address of owner in the front office; the bundle being marked in the same manner. The next step is the sorting of the clothes, in the sorting room, starched goods going in one receptacle, flannels and wash goods in another. This sorting continues until 100 bundles have been handled, when the room is cleared and another lot of 100 follows. In the meantime a number is chosen to designate ownership of the different pieces which is marked on each separate piece, the same number being continuously used for each subsequent wash turned in by the same owner. As a complete record is kept in the office of every patron, either the regular patron or the occasional customer, with the number used at the time of the first delivery, by turning to the files this information is gained and subsequent washing is marked accordingly.

From the sorting room the flannels are taken to the washroom where they are hand-rubbed and dried upon a steam board to avoid shrinking, by which process the nap is preserved soft and pliable. Silk goods are also washed by hand the greatest possible care being taken in washing, drying and ironing. On silks and fine flannels Ivory soap is used for cleansing and all other goods a special soap made on the premises is utilized. There are no deleterious substances in this preparation to destroy the tissues of the cloth, but it has great "sopanicous" qualities. A bath is prepared of this soap in three washing machines, called hydraulic machines in the trade, and

lars, cuffs and shirt fronts are ironed by a combination machine, a special one being used to iron the neck and wrist bands of shirts. These machines are heated by gas, made by the laundry from gasoline, piped to the different stations. After this last operation the shirts, collars and cuffs, are sent down stairs to the checker, who has in the meantime gathered all the other pieces in the wash and, the list as entered being obtained, the items are checked up one after the other, carefully done up, the shirts with bands bearing the imprint of the laundry and the package neatly tied ready for delivery.

All the laundry machinery in use is the best obtainable and is of the same pattern as used in the largest laundries of the country, having been made by the Troy Laundry Machine Co., of New York. The plant as it stands represents an investment of \$25,000 and is owned by H. E. Stumer and W. A. Shinkle. Mr. Stumer is a thoroughly practical laundry man and having had many years experience in the business, has used his knowledge to good advantage by operating a laundry equal in all departments to any in the country. The Cascade laundry of Seattle, the largest in that city, was founded by him, and operated under his ownership until a few years prior to his coming to this country.

There are 20 people at present working in the institution all earning good wages.

During the season of navigation the laundry is particularly active, as upon the arrival of the boats from up and down the river an immense amount of work is turned in to be laundered, and in some instances fully 500 large pieces have to be washed, dried, ironed and delivered within 24 hours after the arrival of a boat.

the air grew thicker and bluer, adding luster and firmness to an atmosphere already heavily charged with the dense smoke of a pan of Klondike frying-pan bread.

Thump! went the hatchet. Blunkety — whizz — blunk — blunk — blunk! went the marshal.

The can said nothing, but with one eye open, calmly and positively refused to ante!

A deadly and fatal altercation between the cook and the marshal and the

can was only prevented by the crowd jumping between them as one man and separating the outfit.

The crowd ate frozen bacon for supper in silence.

L'ENVOI.

Out in the snow and darkness on the banks of the silent Yukon, lies a hard-headed, balky, little can labeled "Chicago Sausage."

The snow is deep, and the bare, white frosted arms of the spindling fir wave gently over its head and sing its requiem, but the end is not yet.

Three teams of native malamute dogs, between fights, in a melee of sounds that are a cross between a Siwash dance and a callope, are slowly but surely gnawing their way into its vitals. They only have solved the problem.

CLARA COLTON.

Varieties of Game And Game Laws.

The game laws of the Yukon territory are at present in a state of more or less uncertainty. The new territory itself has no ordinance framed on the subject, and it is a matter of doubt in many as to whether or not the same laws of the Northwest territories are those of the Dominion of Canada at large are to apply.

The matter has been the subject of much correspondence between the Yukon territory and the department of the interior at Ottawa, the result of which is to be a game law especially enacted for the new territory of the Yukon, which is now in the printer's hands and will be ready for distribution at an early date. At present the best legal opinion of the game law is to the effect that the Northwest territories' act is more applicable, but it is not the law. The Dominion statutes contain the law on the subject, which is as follows:

Extracts from an act for the preservation of game in the unorganized portions of the Northwest territories of Canada.—57-58 Victoria, chap. 31.

Except as hereinafter provided, the following beasts and birds shall not be hunted, taken, killed, shot at, wounded, injured or molested in any way during the following terms of year, respectively:

- (a). Musk oxen between the 20th of March and 15th of October.
- (b). Elk, moose, caribou, deer, mountain sheep and mountain goats, between April 1st and July 15th, and between October 1st and December 1st.
- (c). Mink, fisher and marten between March 15th and Nov. 1st.
- (d). Otter, May 15th to October 1st.
- (e). Muskrats, May 15th to October 1st.
- (f). Grouse, partridges, pheasants and prairie chicken between January 1st and September 1st.
- (g). Wild swan, wild ducks, wild geese, between January 15th and Sept. 1st.

7. Except as hereinafter provided no eggs in the nests of the birds above mentioned, or in the nests of any other species of wild fowl, shall be taken, destroyed, injured or molested at any time of the year.

Notwithstanding anything in sections 4, 5, 6 or 7 of this act, the beasts and birds mentioned in these sections may be lawfully hunted, taken or killed and eggs may be taken of any of the birds, or other wild fowl so mentioned may be lawfully taken, viz.:

- (a). By Indians who are inhabitants of the country to which this act applies, and by the other inhabitants of the same country. But this exception does not apply to buffalo, bison or musk oxen during the close season for these beasts.
- (b). By explorers, surveyors, or travelers who are engaged in any exploration, survey or other examinations of the country, and are in actual need of the beasts, birds or eggs for food.
- (c). By any person who has a permit to be so granted under the subsequent provisions of this act.

12. No one shall enter into any contract or agreement with, or employ any Indian or other person, whether such Indian or person is an inhabitant of the country to which this act applies or not, to hunt, kill or take contrary to the provisions of this act, any of the beasts or birds mentioned in this act, or take contrary to such provisions any eggs.

It will be observed from the above that rabbits are not included in the protected game, and that the word ptarmigan does not appear, but as the latter are true grouse they are included in article 5, section 1. These are the beautiful white birds so common to the Dawson market, improperly called "tomicans," two species of which are found in the vicinity, keeping along the base of the foothills, in winter where they gather in large flocks. Their food consists of the frozen cranberries found on the wind-swept hills, and the buds of tender shrubs. They are well protected from the vigorous climate by a bounteous supply of feathers that completely cover the legs and feet, giving the latter a broad base, enabling them to travel over the surface of the light snow. When wounded or hard pressed by an enemy they will frequently fly headlong into a snow bank and bury themselves underneath until the danger is over. In fact, during stormy weather these birds, as well as other grouse, often spend the night under the snow, and one of the most startling experiences that can come to one in this country of the "unexpected is to behold a bevy of ptarmigan suddenly raise, with a great flutter of wings, out of a bank of immaculate snow. By early

winter many are caught through the ice by Indians who find ready sale for them in the market.

Salmon trout are a feature of lake fishing in the Upper Yukon, but the smaller speckled varieties do not occur in the vicinity of Dawson—at least not in any great numbers.

The following is a draft of an ordinance now under consideration by the Yukon council, which in slightly amended form it is expected will be adopted at an early date:

The names by which the beasts and birds mentioned in this act are therein described include their young, and males and females.

(a). The expression "game guardian" means a game guardian appointed under the subsequent provisions of this act.

(b). The time fixed with respect to any beast or bird by section two or three, or by the commissioner in council under section four of this act, is called in this act "the close season" for that beast or bird.

2. Except as hereinafter provided, buffalo and bison shall not be hunted, taken, killed, shot at, wounded, injured, or molested in any way, at any time of the year until the first day of —, 1901.

3. Except as hereinafter provided, the following beasts, and birds shall not be hunted, taken, killed, shot at, wounded, injured or molested in any way during the following times of year, respectively:

- (a). Elk or wapiti, moose, caribou, deer, mountain sheep or mountain goats; between the first day of February and the first day of November, in each year.
- (b). Grouse, partridge, ptarmigans, pheasants and prairie chickens between the 15th day of December and the 15th day of September, in each year.
- (c). Wild swans, wild ducks and wild geese, snipes, sand pipers and cranes, between the 1st day of January and the 23d day of August, in each year.
- (d). No one person will have the right to kill during the same season, more than three of each of the different beasts, following, to-wit: Elk or wapiti, moose, caribou, deer, mountain sheep and mountain goats.
- (e). Any person who shall kill any of the above beasts for sale, will be bound to report himself at the first Mounted Police detachment on his way to Dawson of the creeks, and to declare his name, the number of beasts killed, and the place where he killed them.
- (f). Any person purchasing meat of the above beasts will keep a register showing the name of the person or persons, from whom it was so purchased, the quantity and kind purchased, and also the date of purchase.
- (g). All members of the mounted Police shall be ex-officio game guardians under this ordinance, and the commissioner in council may appoint other guardians as he sees fit. Any game guardian, can call upon any person, at any time, found in the possession of game to state when, where and from whom it was obtained, and, whenever he has reason to suspect that any person is in the possession of game, he will have the right to inspect any bag, vehicle or other means of transportation in which he may suppose it to be, and any person refusing, molesting, or obstructing the said game guardian in the accomplishment of such duties, is liable upon summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding — and costs, and in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding — days.

4. The commissioner in council may from time to time when he deems it expedient or necessary so to do, alter any of the times fixed by sections 2 and 3 of this act.

5. Except as hereinafter provided, no eggs in the nests of any of the birds above mentioned, or in the nest of any other species of wild fowl shall be taken, destroyed, injured, or molested at any time of the year.

6. Notwithstanding anything in section 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this act, the beasts and birds mentioned in these sections may be lawfully hunted, taken or killed, and eggs of any of the birds or other wild fowl so mentioned may be lawfully taken.

(a). By Indians who are inhabitants of the Yukon territory. But this exception does not apply to buffalo, bison, or musk oxen during the close seasons for these beasts.

(b). By explorers, surveyors or travelers, who are engaged in any exploration, survey or other examination of the territory, and are in actual need of the beasts, birds, or eggs for food.

(c). By any person who has a permit to do so granted under the subsequent provisions of this act.

7. None of the contrivances for taking or killing wild fowl, known as batteries, swivel guns or sunken punts,

shall be used at any time of the year, to take, destroy, or kill any of the birds mentioned in this act, or any other species of wild fowl.

8. None of the beasts and birds mentioned in this act shall be taken or killed, at any time of the year by the use of poison or poisonous substances.

9. No dogs shall be used at any time of the year for hunting, taking, running, killing, injuring or in any way molesting musk oxen, buffalo and bison, or during the close, any of the other beasts or any of the birds mentioned in this act.

10. No one shall enter into any contract or agreement with, or employ any Indian or other person, whether such Indian or person is an inhabitant of the country to which this act applies or not, to hunt, kill or take contrary to the provisions of this act, any of the beasts or birds mentioned in this act, or take contrary to such provisions any eggs.

11. Everyone is guilty of an offence who violates any of the foregoing provisions of this act and is liable on summary conviction thereof, to a penalty as follows:

(a). For the violation of any provisions with regard to musk oxen, buffalo or bison, elk, wapiti, or moose, caribou, deer, mountain sheep and mountain goats, to a penalty of not more than \$500 and not less than \$200.

(b). And for the violation as to any other of the provisions of this act to a penalty of not more than \$200 and not less than \$25.

(c). And he is also liable in every case to pay the cost of conviction.

14. Offences against this act may be summarily tried before any of the following authorities:

(a). Any judge of the territorial court of the Yukon territory,

(b). Any justice of the peace in and for the Yukon territory.

(c). Any commissioned officer of the Northwest Mounted police.

(d). Any game guardian appointed under this ordinance.

15. Any beast, bird, or eggs in respect of which or of any part of which, any conviction has been made under this ordinance, shall be held to be thereby confiscated, and the authority who has made the conviction may make such disposal of them as he thinks fit. They may be kept for his own use but shall not be sold or exported.

16. Possession as follows namely:

(a). Possession at any time of the year of a buffalo or bison, dead or alive, or of any part of a buffalo or bison; or

(b). Possession at any time of year of eggs of any of the birds mentioned in this ordinance, or of eggs of any other species of wild fowl; or

(c). Possession during the close season of any other beast mentioned in this ordinance, or any part of any such beast, or of any birds mentioned in section 3 shall be deemed prima facie evidence of the killing or taking of the beast, bird, or eggs, as the case may be contrary to the provisions of this ordinance.

18. Any game guardian who has reason to suspect that a breach of any of the provisions of this ordinance has been committed, or that any beast, bird or eggs in respect of which such a breach has been committed, is likely to be in any tent, or in any premises, or on board any vessel, or at any other place, may by warrant under his hand, authorize any constable to enter and search any such place, and if found, to seize any such beast, bird or eggs, or any such part of any beast or bird, to be dealt with afterwards according to the provisions of this ordinance.

Anderson Brothers, Designing Artists.

Among the early argonauts to leave the sunny clime of the States to seek in this frozen north a share of the golden harvest, the news of which came so near turning the world upside down for a considerable length of time, were to be found the Anderson Bros., for a number of years one of the leading painting and papering firms of Seattle and who just prior to the big rush to Dawson in the fall of '97, had completed the large contract of papering and decorating the capitol building of Guatemala, a building which for beauty and finish has seldom been excelled.

Like the rest of the early adventurers, they met the dangers and privations of the trails and mountain passes in the early spring of '98, but nothing daunted by them and with perseverance which manifested the spirit of the times "pushed on" and in the early part of June found themselves with a small boat load of paints, oils, varnish, wall paper and other materials necessary to their business, anchored on the beach opposite the city of Dawson.

Setting up a tent on the water front and putting out a sign they soon had an extensive trade.

Looking carefully over the field the realization of the possibilities of Dawson's future forced itself upon them and one of the firm was immediately dispatched to the outside for a larger and more complete stock.

Seeing the gloomy appearance which hung about the interior of the cabins, caused by insufficient light and dark walls and knowing the effect of cheerfulness and homelikeness which a bright wall paper adds to a home, whether it be a log cabin or palatial mansion, their special emissary was instructed to bring in a large assortment of the latest designs of wall paper and to select carefully the designs most fitted to make the gloomy, dark, cabins into cheerful, comfortable homes, with the result that today, there are hundreds of families finding comfort and pleasure in their homes instead of misery and unhappiness.

During the winter of '98-'99, the fires which ravished the town and particularly the water front, swept them off the map three different times and the last one which occurred on March 4th, 1899, cleaned out their entire stock. Shortly after the fire their second large supply, consisting of 2500 rolls of wall paper, paints, oils, etc., arrived over the ice, so they were enabled to continue business without any serious interruption. When the order came from the council for the removal of the business houses from the water front, they secured a lot on Second avenue, between Second and Third streets, and putting up a building have since continued their business in that location.

During the rush to Nome last summer, when the faith of the people in the future of Dawson was at a very low ebb and thousands were leaving for the new camp, the Anderson Bros. showed their faith in the town by erecting a large and substantial business block at the corner of Third street south and Fifth avenue. Their foresight has been justly rewarded and their venture proven a successful one, as their building has been fully occupied, ever since its erection. To further show their belief of the permanency of Dawson they erected at the same time a handsome

residence, where they are now living with their families and intend making Dawson their home as long as Dawson will furnish them with the means of support.

There is an old saying, that "nothing succeeds like success," which is a true statement, yet to make a business venture successful, strict business methods, courteous treatment and a full return in value of the money received from the customers must invariably be given and it is to a strict adherence to these principles which have given the Anderson Bros. their large patronage and enables them to hold the trade of the leading firms of Dawson.

Among the large contracts which they have recently filled may be mentioned the Monte Carlo building, the Reception saloon, the McDonald hotel, the Holborn restaurant and the Dominion saloon. Among the many residences which they have beautified both inside and out may be found the N. A. T. & T. Co.'s handsome house on the island in the mouth of the Klondike; J. A. Chute's residence at the corner of First avenue and Seventh street; Assistant Gold Commissioner Bell's residence on Third street south and the homes of Messrs. Rutledge and Shepherd.

A large supply of goods which they ordered this summer was late in getting started in and was among the many shipments to leave Whitehorse via snow navigation. Running amuck of an ice jam near the Stewart river, the boat was swamped and about one-half of the goods lost; but among that which was saved was a supply of special varnish sanitary paper, which had been ordered for the Good Samaritan hospital and which has since been brought in and is now gracing the walls of the hospital, giving them a bright, cheerful appearance, as well as dispensing a healthy atmosphere to the place, thus aiding in the recovery of the sick people who seek that institution in order to regain their health.

Fresco painting is the art of mural painting upon freshly laid plaster lime, while it remains damp, with colors capable of resisting the caustic action of the lime with which they are mixed or brought in contact. As the paint has to be applied while the plaster is damp great care has to be used in getting on just enough plaster for the painter to utilize during the day and great skill has to be used in joining the plaster from day to day in order that the joinings will not be perceptible.

In fresco painting and stucco work the Anderson Bros. show a high degree of artistic ability as the decoration of the walls in the Portland bar will indicate even to the novice in art work.

On canvas also their work is unexcelled and the new curtain of the Standard, when completed, will be the finest ever exhibited in this country. In fact, in every line of their business the Anderson Bros. are pre-eminently first and their success is only the just reward which their careful study and strict attention to detail merit.

Early in the new year one of the firm expects to leave for the outside and will bring in over the ice the most complete and up-to-date line of wall papers yet brought into this country, so that when the day of spring house cleaning comes the people of Dawson may have the latest and best designs to choose from for the decorating of their homes.

shall be used at any time of the year, to take, destroy, or kill any of the birds mentioned in this act, or any other species of wild fowl.

8. None of the beasts and birds mentioned in this act shall be taken or killed, at any time of the year by the use of poison or poisonous substances.

9. No dogs shall be used at any time of the year for hunting, taking, running, killing, injuring or in any way molesting musk oxen, buffalo and bison, or during the close, any of the other beasts or any of the birds mentioned in this act.

10. No one shall enter into any contract or agreement with, or employ any Indian or other person, whether such Indian or person is an inhabitant of the country to which this act applies or not, to hunt, kill or take, contrary to the provisions of this act, any of the beasts or birds mentioned in this act, or to take contrary to such provisions, any eggs.

11. Everyone is guilty of an offence who violates any of the foregoing provisions of this act and is liable on summary conviction thereof, to a penalty as follows:

(a). For the violation of any provisions with regard to musk oxen, buffalo or bison, elk, wapiti, or moose, caribou, deer, mountain sheep and mountain goats, to a penalty of not more than \$500 and not less than \$200.

(b). And for the violation as to any other of the provisions of this act to a penalty of not more than \$200 and not less than \$25.

(c). And he is also liable in every case to pay the cost of conviction.

14. Offences against this act may be summarily tried before any of the following authorities:

(a). Any judge of the territorial court of the Yukon territory,

(b). Any justice of the peace in and for the Yukon territory.

(c). Any commissioned officer of the Northwest Mounted police.

(d). Any game guardian appointed under this ordinance.

15. Any beast, bird, or eggs in respect of which or of any part of which, any conviction has been made under this ordinance, shall be held to be thereby confiscated, and the authority who has made the conviction may make such disposal of them as he thinks fit. They may be kept for his own use but shall not be sold or exported.

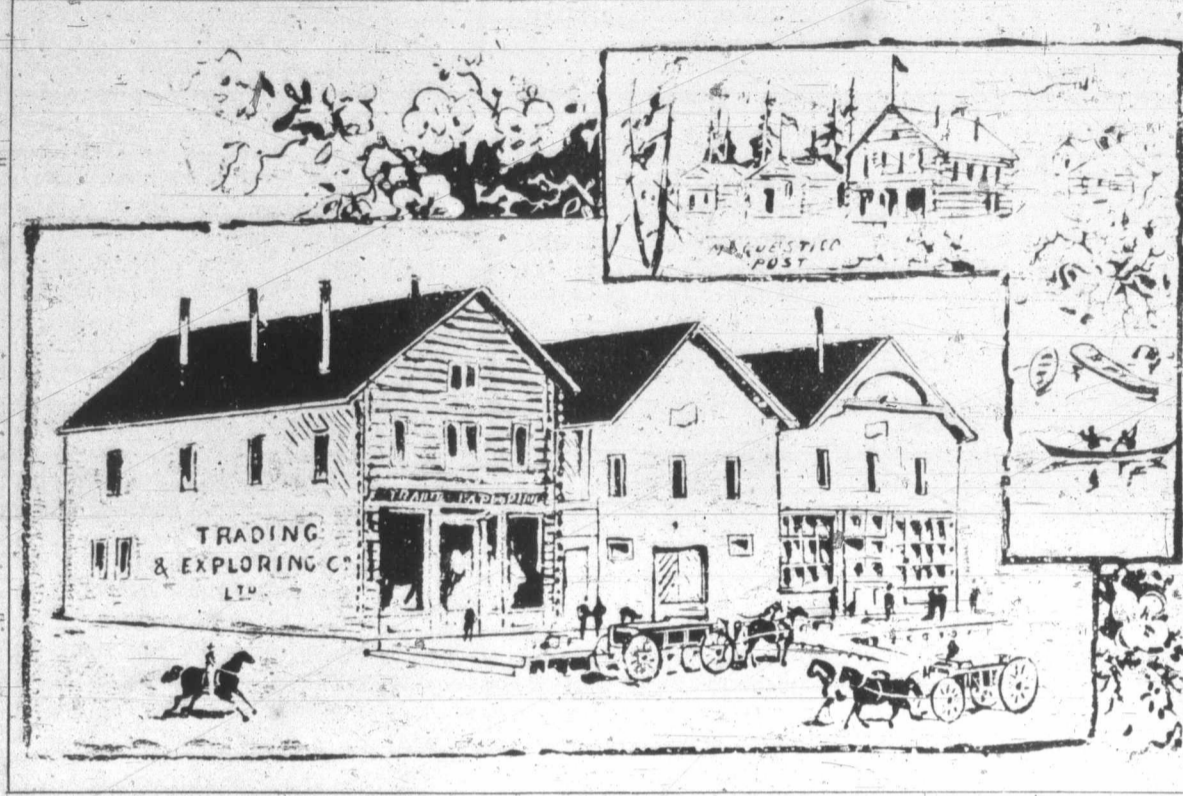
16. Possession as follows namely:

THE TRADING & EXPLORING CO., Ltd.

GENERAL MERCHANTS
and TRADERS

Dawson,

Y. T.



Groceries,
Hardware

Dry Goods,
Etc., Etc.

Branches at
Barlow City, Mouth of the McQuesten, and
on Clear Creek.

Sargent & Pinska

A Little Store
With an Immense Stock

Everything to Wear
Worth Wearing

Try us when you
can't find what you
want anywhere else

Clothing and
Gent's
Furnishings

Corner First Ave. and Second St., Dawson, Y. T.



To Our Friends

We use a corner of this page to thank you for your patronage. While we know we have deserved it, for do we not give you a just return in high-class and honest clothing—Still we appreciate your trade and thank you for it.

To those who are not our customers we extend the glad hand. Let us get acquainted—you will not regret it, in fact, you will be pleased, for we will give you much good advice relative to our line of business.

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The Klondike Nugget

TELEPHONE NUMBER 12
(DAWSON'S PIONEER PAPER)
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ALLEN BROS., Publishers

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1900.

THE SEASON'S GREETINGS.

For the third time since its establishment, the Nugget extends a Christmas greeting to its readers. Two years have served to effect a marked difference in Dawson and an equal change will be noted in the Nugget if the present holiday number is compared with the Christmas issue of 1898. The holiday Nugget which we present to our patrons this year is a much more elaborate affair than was the Christmas Nugget of two years ago. It has been, however, no more difficult task to produce this issue with our present newspaper equipment than it was two years ago to publish the little four column four-page sheet which constituted the Nugget of our early days. The Nugget has merely endeavored to keep pace with Dawson and how well it has succeeded the size and appearance of the paper will amply demonstrate.

In again wishing the people of Dawson and the outlying creeks a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year and new century, we feel that the time is propitious for mutual congratulations.

Dawson is a larger, stronger and healthier town than it has ever been before. There have been more people within the limits of the city in other times than there are today, but never have general conditions been better or prospects brighter than at the present moment. Dawson is in the prime of vigorous youth and is moving onward and upward to a destiny in which certainties of great magnitude and possibilities, absolutely marvelous, are involved.

The future cannot be foretold with absolute accuracy, but of the present we can speak from actual knowledge. We know what we have and, judging from that, it may be said without overstepping the mark in any degree, that a period of prosperous days is before the town and the district at large which will eclipse the past in every respect.

Dawson has endured the test of time, and has come forth triumphant, simply for the reason that the confidence which our people have displayed in the wealth of the resources of the district has been founded upon fact.

With the closing of the old year and the old century our little city and the vast territory of which it is the metropolis may confront the approach of the new cycle with that feeling of hope which is born of almost certain knowledge.

The Nugget can do no better than express the hope that the new year will bring to all its friends a realization of their choicest anticipations.

DAWSON AND THE NUGGET.

The story of Dawson's growth from a hamlet of tents and rude cabins to a thriving commercial center is told in every page of the special issue of the Nugget.

It is told not only in the descriptive articles devoted to that particular purpose but it is told in the advertising columns, which reflect its verification. And it is told more forcibly by the very fact that it is possible for a newspaper in Dawson to produce a publication such as we offer our readers today. The growth of the Nugget has been commensurate in every respect with the advancement of the town. When Dawson was a city of tents the Nugget was a small weekly. When the tents began to disappear and permanent structures arose here and there in Dawson, the impetus was conveyed to the Nugget and a twice-a-week publication was inaugurated.

Dawson continued to grow and increase. The spirit of progress was abroad and that spirit is still in the ascendant. The natural result has been the Daily and Semi-Weekly Klondike Nugget.

The Nugget is one of the Yukon territory's historical landmarks. It began in a modest way, devoting its efforts to a promotion of the public weal, and with the one object in view of doing what lay within its power to secure for the greatest possible number, the highest possible good. In other words the fact was recognized that in the disorder and confusion incident to the settlement of a new country there must of necessity be an important field of usefulness for an enterprising and fearless newspaper. That field the Nugget has undertaken to fill with what result is best told by the splendid success which has attended the publication of the paper from the beginning.

A few pounds of type and a printing press which a strong man could carry on his back formed the nucleus of what today is the most complete newspaper office north of Victoria.

The illustrations which appear in this issue are the product of our own engraving plant, the only one in the territory. The title page is the most elaborate affair of the kind ever attempted in Dawson and is as handsome a specimen of newspaper pictorial work as will be found in the pages of the large dailies of the Eastern cities.

To attempt the publication of a special number of this size in addition to issuing the regular daily and semi-weekly would be an impossibility were it not for the fact that the Nugget is thoroughly equipped with the most modern mechanical appliances known to the printer's craft.

The Nugget has the only type-setting machine that has ever been successfully operated in the territory and the only one which is in practical use in Dawson at the present time. In fact it is supplied with all the numerous labor-saving devices which the publication of an up-to-date daily newspaper requires, and time and again has demonstrated the efficiency of its mechanical department by placing before the newspaper readers of Dawson the record of important current events, ahead of all its competitors. It has been the unswerving aim of this paper to promote every legitimate effort for the development of the splendid resources of this territory and to procure the adoption of such legislative measures as would tend to secure for the miner and prospector a rightful share in the products of his own toil.

In the pursuit of this purpose, it has on occasion been required that strong terms of censure should be used, and there has been no hesitation in making use of such terms when conditions seemed to make them necessary.

No grain of prejudice, however, has been allowed to enter into the policy of the Nugget, and cheerful acknowledgment has been made for every act of the government which has appeared to be directed toward bettering the conditions of our people.

In following out this line of action the Nugget has been given the support of all broad-minded men and that support has made the paper the remarkable success which it is today.

The future of the Yukon territory is bright with promise. We are approaching an era of great things. The riches of the country have not been told by half and what has already been accomplished in the way of their development is but an indication of what is yet to be done.

The Nugget felicitates itself upon the fact that it has been identified with every move along the line of progress and improvement that has been made in Dawson or in the territory at large, and can only promise for the future a continuation of the same zeal in the public interest which has been followed in the past with such marked and conspicuous results.

THE PROSPECTOR.

The city of Dawson, with its millions of invested capital, its immense

commercial concerns, its handsome business structures, its public buildings, its schools, its churches and hospitals, its thoroughfares, its electric lights and water system, in short, Dawson as a real existing, accomplished fact is nothing more nor less than a monument to the work of the man, whom in ordinary parlance, we are accustomed to designate as "the prospector."

Probably no occupation could be suggested which requires the endurance of greater physical hardships than those which fall to the lot of the prospector in the pursuit of his calling. His way is through the untracked and untrammeled wilderness. He cares nothing for toil and privations. He is exposed continually to the elements, and risks his health and perhaps his life in every trip that he makes. His reward for all that he undergoes is extremely doubtful. More frequently than not, his end is disastrous with nothing of consequence to point to as the result of years spent in fruitless exertion.

Even though by chance fortune happens to smile upon him, and his long search for wealth shows indications of reaching fruition, it too often results that his labors in the end inure to the enrichment of others.

Nevertheless, the possibility of acquiring sudden wealth—which possibility is the guiding inspiration of his whole life, serves to maintain his courage and to renew hope, even though hope may seem no longer to be left to him. Others have been successful. Why not he? Thus he questions himself and never despairs, as long as a grub stake, and life to get over the hills, are left to him.

The prospector paves the way of civilization. Not only has he made the city of Dawson a possibility, but he has opened the eyes of the world to the wonderful future that lies before the Yukon country up and down the entire length of the river.

He has brought to us not only a knowledge of the vast mineral resources of the country, but we have likewise come through his efforts to understand the fact that the country is inhabitable; that it possesses agricultural possibilities of no small importance; that its climate, while severe, will compare favorably with that of much lower latitudes; in brief, the prospector has demonstrated the incontrovertible fact that every natural condition is present in this northern country for the maintenance of a great and permanent population. What nobler service he could render to humanity is beyond us to suggest. He has rescued from primeval slumber a country fit for an empire, which with gathering strength is forging its way ahead to a place on the list of progressive modern communities.

All hail! therefore to the prospector and to his work. May his efforts in the Yukon country be rewarded with success, and may that portion which the gods give to the brave, crown his work which alas! too often is but poorly requited.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS.

There is always more real, genuine pleasure in speaking a word of commendation than in making use of strong terms of rebuke.

Human nature is inclined by instinct to be optimistic. We prefer to look upon the bright side of life and extol the virtues of men rather than set ourselves to the task of proclaiming their shortcomings. There is nothing creditable, however, in allowing the eyes to be blinded to actual conditions, for the sake of following natural inclinations.

Until within a comparatively recent time it has been impossible for anyone to discuss prevailing conditions in the Yukon territory, with honesty and fairness, without resort to words of censure of the strongest nature.

It is the peculiar province of a newspaper to express itself with respect to all questions of public concern and unless its opinions carry with them the evidence of honesty, its words will have little or no weight.

The files of the Nugget for the past two and one-half years will disclose the

fact that during the greater portion of that time this paper has occupied a strong position of opposition toward the laws which have been in force for the government of this territory. This opposition grew out of no natural disregard for authority, but rather came about from a deep seated conviction arising from a thorough knowledge of the situation that the policy which the government so long pursued toward the territory would, if continued, practically crush it out of existence.

With what accuracy we estimated the outcome of this policy is best shown by the fact that during the past six months the attitude of the government has undergone an almost complete change, the effect of which is already noticeable over the entire length and breadth of the district. The oppressive regulations which hemmed in and restricted the prospector to such an extent that he was virtually forced to give up his occupation, have given way to broad and equitable laws which are calculated to encourage the discovery of new diggings and to protect the discoverer in the enjoyment of his legitimate rights.

The work of constructing highways to the various creeks—a work altogether too long delayed—has at last been undertaken with a will and is being pushed to a conclusion in a manner that merits commendation.

The administration of the various departments of the public service is now conducted in a manner that will compare favorably with the conduct of departmental work in any other portion of the Dominion.

In short, the lesson has been forced home to the government that a reasonable degree of equity must be granted to the territory, both with respect to the laws and their administration, in order to insure for it any considerable length of life.

It is to the credit of the government at Ottawa that even though justice has been slow in coming, a policy in almost direct variance with its previous actions is now being pursued. Instead of hedging the operations of the prospector with regulations of an oppressive and restrictive nature, encouragement is given to him to explore and open up new country. Technicalities which heretofore have interfered with and endangered titles, have been removed and investments in property have become as safe in the Yukon territory as in any other portion of Canada.

The public mineral lands which to so large an extent were withdrawn from location have been thrown wide open to the prospector or placed on public sale and in a large measure are now in the hands of individuals or companies ready for actual development. The crown reservation acts have also been repealed and large tracts of country which under the provisions of that act were withheld from location are now open to staking and recording by any free miner.

It cannot be said that everything which the government has promised has as yet been performed. The royalty tax still remains at the old rate of ten percent of the gross output less an exemption of \$5000, although definite assurance has been received from Ottawa that a material reduction in the tax will be made before the arrival of another cleanup season.

On the whole it may be said with fairness that the present regulations are favorable to the development and advancement of the territory and calculated to make the mining industry more profitable, by far for the future than it has been in the past.

The government has certainly given practical demonstration of its desire to see the country flourish and the preparations now being outlined for work during the approaching spring and summer indicate that advantage to the utmost will be taken of the improved conditions.

THE STEWART RIVER COUNTRY.

The Stewart river country has come rapidly to the front during the past year and will command an increasing

amount of public attention as time progresses. Until within a comparatively short time systematic effort in the line of development of that country has been greatly handicapped. For nearly two years a great portion of the Stewart district was closed against location and this, added to the difficulty of access, gave the district a serious setback. Last summer the feasibility of navigating the river a distance of more than 200 miles was proven by the fact that several steamboats succeeded in reaching the Frazer falls at the head of navigation on the stream. The country has also been opened to the prospector, the combined result being an influx of miners and the recording already of several important discoveries of which those on Clear creek are the most notable. There are now several hundred men scattered up and down Stewart river, and with the opening of spring, work will be prosecuted in a number of places on an extensive scale.

Scattered through this issue of the Nugget will be found a number of excerpts taken from the files of the paper in the early days of its publication. To our sour dough friends these will prove interesting reading as calculated to recall scenes and incidents which were features of everyday life during the time of Dawson's early settlement. We trust they will be found worthy of perusal also on the part of new-comers who will find upon reading them that they contain no small amount of information respecting that famous time. The old Dawson has well nigh passed away and in its place has been reared a newer, handsomer, and in every way better Dawson. We would not exchange the new for the old, but still the latter will ever bear a warm spot in the memories of those who participated in its exciting events.

Twelve months ago the trail leading from Dawson down the river was kept warm by parties heading for Nome. In fact, it appeared at the time as though no one who could secure a dog team and the necessary provisions for use en route would be left in Dawson at the opening of navigation. Most of those who participated in that long winter stampede have returned to Dawson wiser, if sadder, than when they left. The mining district of which Dawson is the distributing center, has sustained its reputation against enormous obstacles. Today there is no thought of stampedes to the scene of distant strikes. The Klondike is good enough, and, good enough, except under most extraordinary circumstances, should be left alone.

Considering the tremendous variations in temperature between the interior and exterior of a Dawson cabin in winter time it is remarkable that pneumonia and kindred diseases are not more prevalent. Frequently a person will step from a temperature of 75 degrees or 80 degrees above zero out into the air when the thermometer is hovering between 50 degrees and 60 degrees below, experiencing instantly a change of from 130 degrees to 150 degrees. That such a condition is not particularly injurious to the system must be attributed in a large measure to the dryness of the atmosphere.

The little sketch entitled, "Can Opening in the Klondike," which appears on another page of this paper was written in competition for the Nugget's cash prize of \$50. While the prize was awarded by the judges to Mr. Tennant, special mention was given to "Can Opening in the Klondike," and a desire expressed by them that it should be published. We take pleasure, therefore, in presenting it to our readers, to each and every one of whom we have no doubt, the sketch will appeal as the description of a personal experience.

Winter travel to and from the outside has begun in earnest, parties leaving and arriving each day. When the trails are worn down a little more smoothly, steamboat time between Dawson and Whitehorse will be badly discounted by dog teams.

In all probability when Frank H. Ames the founder of the great commercial house bearing his name, turned his attention to the vast possibilities of the far north as a field of mercantile operations, he little dreamed that within three years time the Ames Mercantile Company would assume the proportions of its present magnitude, and that its operations would be directed in two great fields of commercial activity—Nome and Dawson—each separated from the other by 1250 miles of territory; one branch in the farthest north city in all of England's possessions and the other the extreme western city of the United States.

Mr. Ames is a Pacific coast man and was brought up in business with the firm of Mau, Sadler & Co., wholesale grocers of San Francisco with which concern he rose to the top step by step until he became manager of the enterprise with entire charge of the affairs of that company entrusted to him. In '95 he entered into an active business career under the name of Frank H. Ames, handling large consignments of staple commodities for Eastern houses operating on the Pacific coast and doing a commission business on a large

time (spring of '98) the greatest difficulty was experienced by Mr. Ames in forwarding his consignment, but as usual in cases of similar nature he would not accept defeat and succeeded in pushing his goods through when even the very concerns who opposed him were compelled themselves to leave at St. Michael large quantities of their own freight, which if landed in Dawson would be worth fabulous prices. Upon the arrival of the goods a store was secured in the present Ladue Co. site and a flourishing business enjoyed. The next step was to secure larger quarters and in the following summer the magnificent stores of the company were erected which are portrayed in the accompanying illustration, the store building on First avenue forming the nucleus to which was added as the ever increasing trade of the company demanded the many buildings which today form the plant of the company. The main building is two stories

Ames Mercantile Co.

A Wonderful Story of Growth and Development.

No one can realize the extent of this company's business unless, indeed, they visit the great warehouses of the company, where may be seen in seemingly endless profusion case after case of merchandise containing all the latest designs of Eastern manufacturers, filled to the ceiling; wholesale stocks of clothing, dry goods, men's and ladies' furnishings, furs, cloaks, suits, footwear, carpets, rugs, furniture, house furnishings, hardware, steam fittings, paints and oils, building materials and innumerable other commodities handled by this firm.

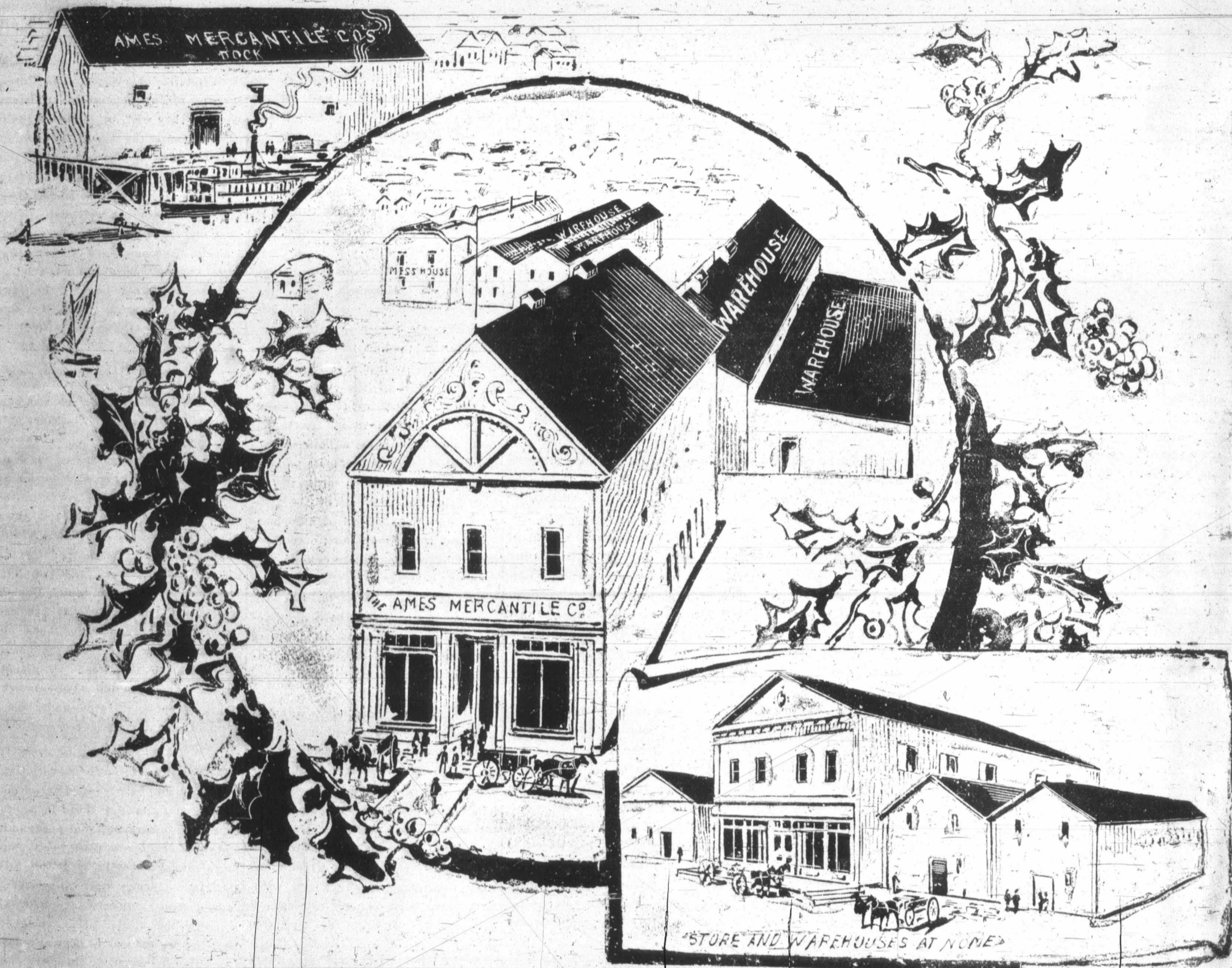
Even these great warehouses are found inadequate to the demands of the trade and with the coming of spring two more buildings will be erected on Second avenue, immediately opposite the rear of the present warehouses. These buildings will occupy an area of 50x100 feet and will be two stories high, giving additional storage capacity of 10,000 square feet of floor surface.

The Ames Mercantile Company has with a bound reached the top among the commercial firms of Nome. There was room here for a large department store with modern fixtures and up-to-date, experienced salesmen. This firm has filled the long felt want. F. H. Ames, the president and manager of the firm, spent the greater part of the past winter and spring in the Eastern cities, engaged in making a careful selection for the \$300,000 stock of general merchandise, hardware and clothing consigned to Nome. His experience for the past two years in Dawson, as the head of the same firm, eminently qualified him as a judge of what the Nome trade demanded.

At an outlay of \$50,000 the lot on Front street was purchased and the handsomest store building in Alaska was erected in about a week's time. The establishment of a department firm in such pretentious and elegant quarters in so short a time introduced an

and by the broad and liberal policy pursued by Mr. F. H. Ames as manager, it now enjoys the confidence of the purchasing public and ranks among the foremost firms in the Klondike in the extent of its business. A visit to the various departments of the store cannot fail to convey the impression that there is a unity of purpose and desire to excel in each of the branches. The clerks have been selected because of their wide experience as salesmen and ability to look after the interests of patrons. As for the 1500 tons of stock, one has only to visit the store in order to get an idea of the quality of the goods and the excellent grade of all materials. It is the policy of the firm to handle only the best, to make quick sales, to cut the margins of the profit close and encourage wholesale buying from the purchaser. Only serviceable wares and merchandise best adapted to the Nome trade are sold at this store, because the majority of the Nome people are late arrivals from the outside world and are good judges of a No. 1 article. Near the warehouses on First avenue are the coal and lumber yards, connected with the store by the trackway.

Mr. Ames will leave on the last



scale. Among the concerns he represented at the time were the Cudahy Packing Co., and the manufacturers of Cleveland Baking Powder, Highland cream, as well as the National Starch Manufacturing Co., American Cereal Co. and other large concerns.

When the first steamer in '96 came through the Golden Gate and entered the harbor of San Francisco carrying authentic news of the great discoveries in the Klondike Mr. Ames became immediately interested and carefully gathered the meager facts obtainable about this land of promise until at last, not without opposition, he became in a position to place before men of affairs whom he hoped to interest, the great possibilities of this country. His efforts met with success and in '98 the Ames Mercantile Co., of San Francisco, was organized and Mr. Ames dispatched to Dawson with the first consignment of general merchandise, some 900 tons, shipped via St. Michael. At this time the most strenuous efforts were made by those already in the field to discourage the opening of competitive concerns in this territory and every means were employed to retard the shipment from being carried up the Yukon. As these concerns practically controlled all steamers plying up the river at that

high and covers an area 25x100 feet. The lower floor is divided into three departments for groceries, dry goods and hardware. On the second floor, ladies' furs, suits and cloaks, furniture, rugs, etc., are to be found, each with a separate department allotted to it and under the supervision of obliging and painstaking clerks. The Ames spirit of enterprise is manifested at every turn and the employees are dominated with an ambition to "do business" from the humblest clerk to the pains-taking and earnest manager, W. H. Parsons.

Back of the main building is a warm storage warehouse reaching to Second avenue, and another of the same dimensions used for cold storage. These warehouses are 25x100 feet in size and in them is stored the great winter stock of the company. On the water front is another warehouse which is used exclusively for storing the firm's hardware and steam fitting sundries. This part of the company's plant promises to be the center of great activity next season, as it is the intention of the management to operate a fleet of river steamers flying the "A. M. Co." flag, both up and down the river and arrangements are now being perfected for that purpose.

Mention should be made of the attractive building on Second avenue, in which the employes of this company live. This structure is one of the finest residence buildings in Dawson. It is handsomely furnished, and here the employes find all the comforts of home in the literal sense of the word and many an evening is happily rounded out there in genial companionship and innocent pleasure.

While these improvements mentioned were being perfected and the company was enjoying the fruits of its enterprise the ever active manager saw another opportunity in Nome similar to the promise extended to him in the Yukon for commercial supremacy and in February last he made his annual trip over the ice to the outside, where he perfected arrangements for entering that district with a greater stock of goods than any other competitor. In the following spring, 1900, an immense consignment was loaded on the first steamer to Nome all consigned to "The Ames Mercantile Co., of Nome, Alaska." This stock was valued at \$300,000, and soon after its arrival the following article appeared in the Nome Daily Chronicle which will give the reader an idea of the broad lines upon which the company is now operating:

innovation in Nome seldom attempted outside of the big business centers. An inspection trip through the three stories will conclusively show that no expense has been spared in the selection of goods, and in the finish of the interior care has been taken to equal the best display adopted by the biggest concerns in the large cities.

The store building, three stories, are 40x74 in dimensions, is constructed of the best building material. In its massive and plain decorations it pleases the eye and attracts the attention of the residents for the elegance it combines with solidity. No other store in the city has the extent in large display windows and in the room and light for the artistic exhibition of goods possessed by this place. The steamers Centennial and Noyo and the schooners H. C. Wright and Laura Pike brought up the immense stock, which was lightered on the beach and transferred upon cars running on a track to the store and warehouse.

While the merchandise and goods were being piled and displayed in order, the contractors and painters were hurrying the completion of the building at a lively pace.

The Ames Mercantile Company has been established in Dawson since 1898,

steamer for the Eastern cities to purchase his stock for next year. Later on he will go to Dawson over the ice to look after the management of the firm's business in the Klondike. The finishing touches are now being made in the display of the immense stock and the management invites the public to call and personally inspect what it has to show at Nome's most modern department store.

This branch of the business today is the largest in Nome and has done the heavy trading of that district for the past season. Both the Nome and Dawson enterprises are doing principally a wholesale business, the management believing that the best returns are obtainable when large invoices are sold to the miners or smaller stores.

From the foregoing description of the company's operations covering a period of less than three years it will be seen that the Ames Mercantile Company occupies no secondary position in the great mercantile houses of Yukon and Alaska, and that to the guiding genius who has controlled its destinies is due no small measure of praise for the masterful manner in which he has built the great concern from the comparatively insignificant business of '98 to its present immense proportions.

Territorial and Local Government

The Officers and Duties Pertaining to the Same.

A Description of the Work Incidental to the Judicial, Legislative and Administrative Departments of the Yukon and the City of Dawson.

The Yukon territory is governed by officers appointed from Ottawa, mainly by the interior department.

The seat of government in the territory is Dawson, where the commissioner and council reside and hold weekly meetings for the purpose of enacting for the government such regulations as the ever changing conditions of a new country demand, and where reside the other officers of government.

The Commissioner's Office.

Concerning the principal appointees who are the heads of departments here, it may be said that William Ogilvie, the commissioner is first in the importance and magnitude of his duties. These are many, varied and when combined, arduous.

Mr. Ogilvie besides being commissioner is practically the head of all the government offices here, ex-officio chairman of every council committee, chairman of the board of fire commissioners, and of the board of health, inspector of the postoffice, and of customs, and has charge of the meteorological observations, besides other important matters.

Comptroller's Office.

Comptroller J. T. Lithgow has in hand the financial matters appertaining to the interior department here, and acts as auditor to the other departments. Mr. Lithgow, if rumor speaks correctly, which it seldom fails to do when it says anything to the credit of a man in public office, is one of the most expert accountants in Canada, and certainly his work here is spoken of in the highest terms by those who are in a position to know of its thoroughness, method and style.

A part of Mr. Lithgow's duties are to supervise accounts, pay rolls, sign checks jointly with the commissioner, and generally assume charge of federal finances.

Territorial Secretary.

Dr. J. N. E. Browne, the territorial secretary, is one of the best known men in public office in Dawson, not, however, because he in any way seeks notoriety, but by reason of his duties which bring him in constant contact with the public, a position which by the way, is one requiring on many occasions great delicacy and tact, combined with sound and instant judgment. That Dr. Browne fills his position with satisfaction to the head of his department and to the public speaks volumes in his favor to those whose experience places them in a position to understand the trials of his situation.

Dr. Browne's first appointment here was that of private secretary, but with the increase of business in his chief's office his duties have multiplied till he is now the territorial secretary, and one of the busiest and withal the most genial of all officials in the territory.

Gold Commissioner's Office.

With the increase in the volume of business handled by the gold commissioner's office, Commissioner Senkler has had his burden somewhat lightened, as previous to the appointment of Assistant Gold Commissioner Bell, all the business appertaining to the office so far as its supervision and much of the actual work was concerned devolved upon him.

Now, however, the work is divided between Mr. Senkler, Mr. Bell and Chief Clerk Pattullo, under whose triple management the affairs of the office with its great volume of business and numerous clerks are conducted.

Crown Lands' Office.

The crown land and timber office is under the management of F. X. Goselin, who succeeded Mr. Willison in that position.

His duties are voluminous, as a great amount of business passes through his office. Here are arranged the sales and leases for crown lands of an agricultural nature, such as hay, wood and timber. He makes sales and grants permits for the cutting of wood, timber and hay, either with regard to acreage or quantity, and in addition to this, all coal mining privileges have to be obtained through his office, so that the work is far from being light, or the incumbency of the office a sinecure.

Registrar's Office.

Registrar Girouard, as the title signifies has charge of the public records of all transactions between the government and the people so far as original transfers are concerned, other than those relating to mining transfers, and has also to keep a record of all changes of title between individuals who make their transactions a matter of record.

The business conducted by this office is much greater than would be supposed by the ordinary observer, and in addition to this Mr. Girouard, like Mr. Senkler is a member of the Yukon council.

Department of Justice.

The department of justice is administered at present jointly by Justices Dugas and Craig.

The purposes of this department are so well known that they require no elaboration or explanation. The Justices mentioned preside over the business of the territorial court, which is the highest judicial tribunal of the country, and comes next to the supreme court of Canada.

Justice Dugas is also a member of the Yukon council.

The duties of Clerk Chas. McDonald of the territorial court are well known in a general way being closely allied to the business of the court, such as the safe keeping of records, their proper filing, and personal attendance upon the court.

The Department of Customs.

This department, one of the most important of course in the routine of any governmental management, is presided over in the Yukon territory by W. D. Davis whose duty consists, as the name signifies, in the collection of duties and the enforcement of all internal revenue regulations within the province of his department, and the making out of minute statistical reports concerning the nature and volume of business passing through his office yearly.

Sheriff's Office.

The sheriff, R. J. Eilbeck, receives his appointment in common with nearly every official here, from the interior department, and all matters not within the jurisdiction of the police department, such as the service of all sort of legal processes, and the carrying into effect the orders of the court, pass through his office.

Department of Public Works.

This department is under the supervision here of Architect Fuller, whose duties are many and various in their nature, but may be generally spoken of as having reference to works undertaken by the government for public use or benefit.

There are various branches of this department which are gradually being segregated, and of a necessity must be supervised by different heads owing to the wide divergence of their nature.

Road and bridge building, river work and trail blazing and many other things come under the head of public works, and for this reason the department must be one of more than one head.

Mr. Tache at present has charge of

the road and river work with headquarters at Whitehorse, and Mr. Charleson has, until cold weather put a stop to further operations, devoted his attention to the construction of telegraph lines.

With the amount of public building projected in Dawson, it is surmised that Mr. Fuller will have his hands full in that direction alone.

Government Telegraph Service.

This department embraces all the duties and functions of the telegraph service of other countries where the telegraph lines are owned and operated by corporations instead of the government.

The head of the service here is A. B. Clegg, whose duties, further than is understood by his position as chief of the department, require no description.

The Yukon Council.

This body was formerly composed of six members, appointed by the interior department, but recently the number has been increased by two members, and these were elected by the people. The two members thus added to the territorial legislative body are Mr. Arthur Wilson and Mr. A. J. Prudhomme, and they first took their official seats on Thursday, the 6th inst.

The Yukon council now is composed of Commissioner Ogilvie, Councilmen Senkler, Dugas, Girouard, Clement and Wood, appointed members, and Messrs. Wilson and Prudhomme, elected members.

The regular time of meeting for this body is every Thursday evening, being so prescribed by ordinance, and its duties are as understood by the name to advise with the commissioner for the enactment of such legislation as may be necessary to the good of the people and the conduct of government.

The Police Department.

This department is under the direction of the interior department primarily, but with regard to other departments here is rather a law unto itself. It is one of the best known and most complete police departments in the world, being known as the Northwest Mounted Police force.

The officer commanding the force in the Yukon territory is Major Z. T. Wood. He is ably assisted in his management of affairs by Capt. Starnes, McDonnell, Rutledge and Scarth, who are also inspectors, and who sit as magistrates in the police court, being the court of preliminary hearing and for the trial of petty offenses.

The approximate strength at present of the force in the territory is two hundred and seventy five officers and men, divided between the divisions of Dawson and Tagish.

One of the principal duties of the force is to police and patrol the long distance between the American and British Columbia boundaries, which, difficult as the task certainly is, is done thoroughly, and all things considered, at a very low cost.

Miscellaneous.

Exclusive of the heads of departments and the police department there are upwards of sixty government appointees here in subordinate positions. These are made up of clerks in all departments, stenographers, deputies, recorders, surveyors, mining inspectors, janitors and others, who, combined, go to make the small army necessary for the carrying on of the government business.

Dawson's First Bicycle.

To Miss Lotta Burns, of Seattle, belongs the honor of bringing into the Yukon territory the first ladies' bicycle. She arrived on the Sovereign and exhibited the wheel at various points along the river. Her description of the reception given the bike by the Indians in the lower country is quite amusing and we expect the manufacturers may at some future time, for advertising purposes, issue a pamphlet filled with illustrations of the memorable trip of the "Stearns' ladies' '97, from Frisco to Dawson. The wheel was purchased from a Miss Pringle who won it in one of the Examiner's contests, and to say it is the observed of all observers when on parade but mildly expresses the attention paid to the first bicycle in Dawson. —Klonlike Nugget, Aug. 6, 1898.

Hard Up For Reading.

The Nugget receives so many testimonials of appreciation that any one particular case would hardly be worth recording but for the originality of the giver. He worked his way laboriously over the sidewalks (he was not used to sidewalks) to our office and opened the door with: "Well, boys, I thought I'd like to tell you how we like your paper. Last winter we were so hard up for reading that we used to go to the stores and pay the storekeepers so much an hour to let us read the labels on the cans but I reckon the cans won't be in it this winter against the Nugget." —Klonlike Nugget, July 20, 1898.

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

Adventures

A Race With a Snowslide.

The little windy arm of Tagish lake is enclosed on both sides by lofty mountains. From this fact the narrow stretch of water derives its name, for the mountains rise so abruptly and are so near each other that they form a continuous flue through which a wind is blowing constantly.

On a certain morning in May, 1898, three young men might have been seen climbing one of these lofty mountains. They were in pursuit of the wild sheep which are found in numbers among the crags and hills.

The sides of the mountains were still pretty well snow-covered, though, from the effects of the warm spring sun, immense masses of snow were daily sliding down the more abrupt slopes. Without thought of this, however, the young men continued the ascent until they stood on a shelving rock fully 3000 feet above the water beneath them. To their left, and extending up and down the mountain side was a narrow canyon filled to the top with snow. A stiff crust was still on the surface, which had been packed hard by repeated slides from above. Across the canyon there was a sharp crag behind which the young men concluded they would be very apt to locate the coveted game. The steep angle, however, at which the canyon rose caused them to debate the matter some time before finally deciding to attempt a crossing. At length they concluded that two should remain where they were, and the third should make the effort to cross the canyon and reach the crag. Phil Johnson, for that was the name of the lad who, it had been agreed should attempt the crossing, started immediately on his trip.

The heels of his heavy shoes were shod with spikes and by using his rifle, stock downward, as an Alpinestock, he managed to keep his footing. His companions remained where he had left them, watching his progress.

Slowly but surely he made his way over the glistening snow. Each step must be carefully taken lest his foot slip and he go flying down the snow filled canyon. When he had covered about half the distance across he suddenly stopped. Far above him there sounded an ominous roar, like distant thunder. His friends also heard it and understood at once its meaning. "Hurry, Phil," they shouted, "a slide, a slide!" True enough. From the summit of the mountain a great mass of snow had detached itself and gathering impetus at every moment was moving down the canyon, and Johnson was squarely in its path. Nothing could withstand the force of that mass of snow, hundreds of tons in weight. It would carry everything before it. To reach the other side of the canyon before the slide could overtake him was impossible, to retrace his steps to his companions was equally so. For a moment he stood helpless. Then a sudden thought came to him. If he could not cross the canyon, and thus escape, why not go ahead of the slide and try and reach the bottom first. To think was to act. Grasping his rifle at the balance, in order to steady himself, he sat down on the hard crust, his feet close together, in front of him. He did not even require a start, the descent was so steep. Down he flew, faster and faster, a fine spray of snow flying about his head and almost blinding him. Behind him, becoming more and more distinct each moment he heard the roar of the snow slide.

But now another danger confronted him. His descent became so swift that he could scarcely retain a sitting position. Halfway down the canyon he lost the rifle. His hat followed and was swallowed up in the slide. His presence of mind still remained, but the power to control himself was fast leaving him. He felt the moment approaching when, instead of sliding, he would begin turning. Once that occurred he realized there would be no hope.

But now, through the snowy mist he saw the bottom of the canyon and beyond that a level stretch. Could he but control himself until that was reached he might yet escape. By a supreme effort he managed to retain himself in an upright position. The slide was gaining on him, but there was still a chance. Nearer and nearer the longed-for bottom approached, but closer and closer came the slide behind. It was just by a hair's breadth, but he won the race. For 200 yards after reaching the level he continued to slide, and just behind him, its fury spent its strength exhausted, the snow slide was piled to a depth of 10 feet.

For some minutes Johnson lay in a dazed condition. Finally he gathered his scattered senses and stood up, injured in no manner excepting the nervous shock he had received. An hour later his companions joined him, after picking their way down the mountain side. They had no idea of ever seeing him alive and were glad as though he had come out of his grave.

Their hunt for sheep that day was declared ended and they sought their way back to camp satisfied to listen to other men tell how they had shot the coveted game on the mountain tops.

After the Fight Was Over.

Life on the Dyea and Skagway trails in 1897 was full of intensely interesting and amusing incidents. No one who spent a few weeks or months on the trail can look back over that period without recalling occurrences filled with humor and not infrequently carrying with them a vein of pathos as well.

A party of men were gathered in a cabin on Hunker creek one night recently and among other experiences that were told occurred the following which amused the writer very much.

It happened one cold blustering day that a certain man whose name for present purposes will be John Smith had gone some distance from his tent on the Skagway trail in search of wood. While prosecuting his quest he ran across a nice little pile of dry poles which just suited his needs for the occasion. Glancing around and finding no one in sight he concluded that the wood had been left by some one who had moved his camp further along the trail and proceeded to load his sled with the wood.

Having completed the job he picked up the sleigh rope and leisurely started off toward his tent. A hundred yards down, the trail crossed a small gully at the bottom of which ran a small stream still open.

Smith had just crossed the creek and had started up the opposite bank when he heard someone calling from behind: "Say, you ——— bring back that wood." The manner in which the request was addressed did not tend to put Mr. Smith in a good humor, so he proceeded to inform his pursuer that if he wanted the wood he would have to come and take it.

Without hesitation, the late owner of the wood accepted the invitation and proceeded on a run for Smith. Arriving at the creek he missed his footing and one leg went in to the knee, which did not increase his good feeling toward Smith. However, he crossed the little stream and made for Smith who, by the way, was a very much smaller man.

They clinched without delay and soon a battle royal was in progress. Backwards and forwards they tussled, every minute getting down the slope a little nearer to the creek.

Neither had succeeded in landing very heavily on his opponent's anatomy and each in his anger and desire to have the others' scalp had for the moment forgotten their surroundings. They were brought to a realizing sense of the condition of things, however, by both falling heavily to the ground, followed immediately by a loud splash and the two men, still clinched, were lying in the cold water of the creek. It did not take long for them to extricate themselves and hostilities were then suspended by mutual consent. Smith picked up his sled rope and proceeded on his way back to the tent.

About an hour later as he and his two partners were eating supper the tent flap was pushed aside and a voice was heard to say: "Boys, I fell into the creek down here away, can I come in and get warm?"

"Come right in," was the ready response, and in stepped Smith's late fistic opponent. He had been some time enjoying the warmth of the fire before, in the dim light of the tent, he realized his surroundings. After a few moments he slipped over to Smith, extending his hand and remarked, "If ever there was a pair of d— fools, they're in this tent right now."

It is needless to say that the two were friends from that moment.

Mr. E. A. Cochrane, formerly watchmaker for Gorham & Co., wishes to inform his friends that he is now located with Biff & Co., on Second street, opposite the bank of B. N. A., where he is prepared to do all kinds of first-class watch making and repairing at reasonable prices. All work guaranteed. c26

Usher & Dewar Scotch at Pioneer.

Irish whisky at the Pioneer. John Jameson & Son celebrated brand.

A Change of Partners.

By CHESTER WHITMAN TENNANT.

The following was awarded the prize of \$50.00 offered by the Nugget for the best Klondike story contributed for publication in this issue.

As we glided around the last bend in the great Yukon river, between our little boat and our destination we could plainly see in the distance a great white spot on the mountain side, marking the path of a landslide which at one time covered up the peaceful Indians who lived in rude cabins at its base. We could see also hundreds of white tents dotting the sloping hillsides far and near, and we realized at once we were at the threshold of the great mining camp of Dawson. My partner, Jayson, and myself looked with eager eyes at the sight stretched out before us and felt like viewing as in a dream a strange city.

There was no time for dreaming, for the swift current was carrying us past a high bluff on our right, which had hidden the view of the tented city for a time, and we desired to make a landing as soon as we could; and pulling our boat close in to the right we soon had passed the bluff, coming upon a flat, narrow stretch of land thickly covered with tents and the shore was thickly lined with boats and scows well tied to stakes and logs on the shore. In a moment "Jinks" (as he was always called for short), had seized the bow line and with one bound landed in one of the numerous scows near which we were drifting and with a thud and a jerk we came to a standstill, but it had given the scow a gyratory motion and as a result had overturned the stovepipe and a lot of dishes under a small tent in the forward part of the scow, which made such a din that we expected a grand explosion would terminate the thing and were not surprised to see a woman's head appear through the flap of the tent who addressed us in language which I have never heard used in New England society.

We bowed low before her in humility and at length the fire of her nature died out and we then succeeded in shoving our boat between many others to the shore and making it fast. It was a well built boat and had safely plowed the storms of the lakes; cleared the rocks in Thirtymile river; pounded through the whirling corkscrew water of Miles Canyon; skimmed through the billowy foam of Whitehorse rapids and lastly, but not least, through countless clouds of mosquitoes that followed our craft as we left behind our camp fires on the river banks.

Jinks was quick with our camp stove and soon smoke was rolling from the pipe, and coffee, bacon and slap-jacks were steaming hot on the stove cooked by wood that we had cut and brought with us from a point up river. "Home at last," I said to Jinks as we took seats on a flour sack and a coffee can, steadying our cups of hot coffee the best we could.

"Home," said he, "is always located right under my hat and a man has no right to go on a trip like this unless he has this idea well fixed in his mind. I've no use for these fellows that are forever telling you how they like things cooked the same as mother used to make them." I turned the subject quickly and asked him if he was going to see Dawson after supper. "You bet," said he, "do you think I'm going to crawl into a hole and die?" We shoved the dirty dishes into an empty box, closed the stove up tight and clambered out of the boat and up the steep bank onto the level piece of land covered with tents and cabins, and above the heads of the many people we saw a sign nailed to a tall flagstaff with these words in bold relief: "Klondike City." I spoke the words aloud, when one smart guy yelled out at the top of his voice "you chechako, this is Lousetown and you soon 'll find it out." I can now prove this well named if any doubt my word.

We hurried through the crowd on towards the heart of the town, but soon we were halted by a sign notifying us that it would cost us 50 cents to go over the bridge—the only one across the Klondike river—Dawson being on the north side and we were on the south side. "Hang me if I'll pay to walk over the old bridge," said Jinks, "I'll swim first," and I thought he would, for he went down to the river and put his hand into its icy water. The temperature and the swiftness of the river changed his mind, but he headed for a group of people standing at a little distance on the edge of the Klondike, who were watching intently a half dozen people trying to cross the river in a small boat. All were standing up and

each one felt himself called upon to act as pilot, resulting nearly in upsetting all in the swift current which was rapidly taking them down towards the Yukon. A landing was made some distance below and we were among the first to pile in as it cost us nothing but the exertion of an oar for crossing, though we were nearly swept out into the Yukon before we landed. Jinks took the lead as he headed for Dawson's center, I closely following him, when I heard him swear a swear, saying "if there ain't another river to cross." Coming out of the bushes through which we had been struggling, sure enough there was the river he spoke of just as swift and a little wider than the one we had just crossed, and here we were able to use one of the many small empty boats to cross in. We learned afterwards that we were on an island and the river being divided, ran on both sides of it. Stepping into a narrow, cranky boat that had just ducked a party, we were safely landed in Dawson proper in the early summer of the grand rush north in '98.

Winding our way among thickly tented grounds, stumps, bushes, stoves and cooking outfits, many men and very few women, we soon were in the heart of town, where all kinds of business was flourishing under tents of some kind. It was 9:30 p. m., but the sun still shone and showed an inclination to glide clear around the northern horizon rather than to set as we had been accustomed to see in the east.

We were hardly inside of one joint when a damsel left one of the "high or low" tables, and Jinks being in the lead she cooed right up to him and putting one arm lovingly around his neck, she fondled him with the disengaged hand under the chin. I nearly died laughing at this warm reception and wondered how he would ever untangle himself from the highly painted charms of this creature, knowing that he had a marked fondness for the fair sex. I had not long to wait, for as she finished whispering some little femininity in his ear, he replied: "Say, sis, do you mind just taking off that mask from your face; for I'd like to know who I'm talking to." Well now, this remark just let the demon loose and she flew at him like a royal biddy, and by dint and rustle I had him safely on the street before great harm was done.

Many other places were visited and we found the gambling halls full of men, placing their money on the table and "watching the little ball go round." In one of the numerous dance halls, where the women were smoking cigarettes and drinking more than the men, Jinks and I became separated and at length I saw him talking very earnestly to a young woman in the opposite corner and I began to feel a little uneasy for his safety, and thought of starting to his rescue. I could not see her face where I was, and moved to change my angle of observation, when he spied me and came where I was and told me that he supposed he was a fool, but had just given her \$200, as "she is not of this class," he said, "and needs a friend right now." He took me over and introduced me to the girl, of about 18, I should judge, and from a quiet home in the central states. She had come in with her brother who was drowned in coming through Whitehorse rapids, she herself seeing him from the bank as he would not let her go through in the boat. All efforts to save him failed and the boiling torrent took him on leaving her alone. While she was sobbing in grief at her loss she was spoken to by a woman who offered her passage with her party, which she accepted and had found out later the woman was of the dance hall variety and was now in the hall at her profession.

The girl had come with her to the hall and had seen all the maneuvers with disgust, but could not leave her friend and her hospitality; for where could she go in all this northwest country? We three held a short consultation in the corner, while the champagne bottles were popping from the different boxes and the corks were darting about among the noisy dancers like skyrocket, and the orchestra kept reeling off its squeaky music—worse than a hand organ. We soon decided upon a plan which was put into execution and we were to meet Bessie Hulcomb (which she told us was her name) the next day at 10 a. m. at the tent where she was stopping, and this settled upon, we said good night to Miss Bessie and plowed our way out of the place through a crowd of cigarette smoking girls and a thick halo of tobacco smoke. We went straight to our boat at the other end of the town, not speaking a word as we went, for both of us

were thinking of our sisters whom we had left back in the East, and the thought of their fate if in Bessie's place came into our minds.

"We won't talk tonight," said Jinks, putting off his heavy boots and flopping down on the bedding just made ready, "but we'll be up early in the morning and get a move on." A minute more and I was lying beside him, while the gurgling water of the Yukon whispered in our ears fairy tales until all earthly light faded from our brains and we slept like infants.

The violent rattling of the stove and dishes called me back to earth and I saw Jinks juggling "slap-jacks" while the smoke was rolling out of the pipe, as though from a fire engine.

"It is morning Snub," said he, calling me by my pet name; "we'll do a little prospecting today." In a very few minutes we had finished our cakes and hot coffee and not yet quite 4 a. m.

"My plan is to line our boat up the Klondike about a mile and build a cabin for Bessie and our grub; what do you think of the plan?" asked Jinks, eyeing me closely. "It is a go," said I, and in less than five minutes we had on our long rubber boots and were dropping down easily to the mouth of the Klondike where we headed up the swift, shallow stream tugging away on a long tow line and in less than two hours arrived at a point near a high bluff on the left where we unloaded the grub on the bank, cleared away the brush, fell and trimmed out several trees near by and cut them into cabin logs. It was near the time appointed to meet Bessie, and Jinks insisting, I went along with him, having covered up our outfit with a heavy piece of canvas. Traveling up over a high bluff and along a rough river bank, we were back once more in Dawson looking for that tent which had a blue front and a flagstaff on which were flying the English and American flags, as Bessie had described it to us. It was soon found and Bessie also, who had a bundle well done up with all her worldly goods in it and a very bright smile for us, or for Jinks at least, as he was the best looking. "Are you ready," we asked but she replied by saying the woman did not like the idea of her going off with two strange men, and Bessie had borne down on the last sentence to imitate the misses, who had also mentioned a board bill that was due. After learning the amount of the latter, which was not small, we paid it, and taking Bessie's bundle we headed for up the Klondike for the new camp with our charge.

On the way Bessie became quite friendly and talked more freely of her trip down the river and her home life, but I noticed that she had all eyes for Jinks, who had a well shaven face and had kept it so all the way in, while I had let my beard grow and now had quite a crop of whiskers, but then this should not make any difference in friendship; is it friendship that is gained or lost over a full beard? I smiled prettily at her when ever I had the chance as we walked along and in about one hour were at our new camping ground on the Klondike. We pitched a small tent we had for Bessie and told her that it was for her own use. We set up the stove on the gravel and started a fire for dinner. Bessie in a trim, sisterly way, insisted on getting the meal and we started to falling more trees for the cabin, cutting them into the proper lengths and laying them in place on the ground in a spot cleared for the cabin. We had the logs of the cabin wall three high when we were halted by a pleasant feminine voice saying "dinner is now ready in the dining car," bringing to our minds the many times we had heard a similar call while traveling West on the train from the East. Sitting on the pebbles of the river bank we drank hot coffee and feasted on hot biscuit, bacon and potatoes cooked by woman's hand, and it was "just like mother used to make," while the diamond clear water of the Klondike gurgled past at our feet. It was the first meal we had tasted since we left home cooked by woman, and all old miners say that the hand of woman lends sweetness to the meal and it may be true.

"I'll do the dishes," said Bessie, with a little womanly pride in her voice, "and you can work on the cabin." This we did with a will after bringing a pail of water from the river for Bessie's dinner dishes and Jinks swung the ax and bossed me about in a way to wind a Rocky mountain mule. We halted for supper at Bessie's call and did not understand a peculiar smile on her face until we were served hot from the stove a fine mess of well browned fish which she had caught herself with hook and line from the outfit, in the cold Klondike river while we were busy at work. I saw Jinks eyeing Bessie with a deep meaning in his eye as he sampled the fish, and I thought I understood what it

was as I also looked at her supple form and the bright red rose that glowed in her cheek on the banks of the Klondike far away. The meal finished, our axes whacked away on the cabin far into the night, or day I should say, as there is really no night here in the summer, and we paused finally in the small hour of midnight (daylight; don't that sound funny? Well, I must speak the truth, anyway), and prepared to rest. Bessie had retired in the tent after asking us if we were going to work all night. We bunked on the sand in a hurry, being tired as dogs, and in a few minutes all had faded from our minds. The morning found us still at work on the cabin as if building a fort against the Indians, though they are a very peaceful tribe here, for we had chatted with several little groups of them on the way up and down the Klondike catching fish.

In less than a week we had the cabin finished with the poles for the floor and roof, with muck on the latter; a door made from lumber from our boat and for window glass we used a thin piece of a flour sack, there being no glass. All the outfit was moved into the cabin and snugly packed away and a little table and a cot for Bessie, made from boat lumber. This completed, I said I was going to town to get some mail, if there was any, leaving Jinks to rustle up a little wood for Bessie, and besides I had seen little things now and then that said plainly that there is one too many sometimes.

After waiting in line at the little postoffice in town nearly three hours I was able to learn that there was nothing for me, and I returned to camp to learn that a trip had been planned for the next day by Jinks and Bessie up Bonanza creek, and I could plainly see they had become real good friends during my absence.

Starting early the next morning, we walledow up that famed creek through bogs, mire, brush and mosquitoes, surveying all the property being worked and learning the prices from those who wanted to sell which was always very high; we went up as far as Eldorado before returning, having lunch by the way, and as the day was well spent we arrived back at our camp on the Klondike tired out and Bessie showed signs of much fatigue as well, though possessed of good chechako qualities. We all slept well after our long jaunt and in the morning after breakfast Jinks and I entered into a long talk about mining in general, for which we came to Dawson, and of buying one of those high priced claims to work in the winter. We had about decided on the latter, when Bessie in her womanly way asked to say something and we gladly gave her the staid. "Why not let them dig the gold and then come and pay it to us?" she said, "and I will tell you how. You saw all those poor men up the creek working hard and wearing themselves out and only a few were taking out pay for their labor; it is uncertain work and may take years to find pay. Now I lay awake nearly all night thinking this over in my mind and I have a little plan; it is this: Don't you go to mining; it's too hard work; open a store instead; buy up all the outfits that the discouraged miners are selling so cheap, as they are leaving the country and you will make good money selling them. Put up a cheap tent and I will help you all I can. What do you think of the plan?"

It was a go, when we once got the idea, and Jinks and I started for town buying a good sized tent at an auction and put it up in the south end of town near the trail leading to the mines. We bought several outfits, opening up for business, and fixed up quarters for Bessie, bringing her and our goods from the cabin to our store tent in the south end of town. We did a good business all the summer and fall making far more than we ever could have done on the creeks, and as winter came on we built a large log cabin and moved our goods into it where we did a thriving business in an arctic winter. Bessie and Jinks' friendship meanwhile ripened and on Christmas morning while at the table I saw Bessie place a pair of chubby arms about Jink's neck and in a twinkle gave him a sweet little present which he could not easily lose. This made me feel very lonely and my face reddened beneath my whiskers and a far-away look came into my eyes, which faded away at the gentle touch of Bessie's hand.

The spring was now near at hand and the sun on his northern course. The snow melted on the hills; the Klondike was breaking up and Jinks told me one day that Bessie was to be his wife. I didn't speak, and my beard hid my face from him. "Snub, old pard," said Jinks, "the first of May is the day, and I want you to get the parson and be on hand. Bessie has been my guiding spirit and I must ever cling to her. Women see much clearer

in life than we men." "I will do it, Jinks, my boy," I said, giving him my hand and seeing in my soul in the distance a desolate ice-bound shore. The first of May found four persons assembled in the log cabin store in the south end of Dawson, one being a woman. In a little while the latter left and Jinks and Bessie were man and wife. A large lump arose within me the size of a pumpkin which still remains, as I have become very quiet and retired. About the middle of May the ice in the great Yukon broke up and began its long journey northward and seemed to ever whisper in my ear a thought, as that mass floated into the distance. Do thought seeds ever take root? That lump never grew smaller and ten days later at breakfast, in the presence of a happy couple who thought no heaviness could exist in the world because they were happy, I said in a few words that I was going to that new famed country by the Northern sea—Nome.

Bessie looked at Jinks and Jinks said, "You are fooling us, Snub, old pard, you don't intend to leave us now that everything is going on so nicely; besides, you are a partner with me." He saw by the look in my face that what I spoke I meant, and said no more. Breakfast finished, I threw into my clothing bag my few belongings and then settled with Jinks our business relations, taking only pay for what I had bought and pay for my time as a clerk, not as a partner. Dinner was finished in silence nearly. Bessie tried to brighten it up a little, I picked up my bag at the finish, saying "will you see me off?" The store was closed and locked and they followed me to the river where I had ready a small boat with some provisions. I silently untied the line from a short stake in the ground; shook in silence the hand of Jinks and Bessie, for I could not speak; stepped into the little boat and while standing up I gave the craft a few full strokes sending it out into the swift stream of the Yukon. I thought I saw Bessie and Jinks waving to me, but the city was fading rapidly as I glided down the Yukon; a white misty veil was shutting out the scene before me; a golden noonday had changed to an arctic night, while a lone soul drifted on and away on the strange, silent river—of life.

Baseball at Midnight.

On Sunday evening last, at the fashionable hour of 11:30 p. m., an enthusiastic audience of lovers of the great American game gathered in front of the Pavilion to witness one of the most exciting contests of the season. The players consisted of Dawson's youthful celebrities, whose waking hours are usually spent in panning out sawdust from the saloons and business houses. After appointing a committee to keep stray malcontents and donkeys off the diamond the game was called. The rooters, of whom about 500 covered the bleachers, were by no means slow in cheering the favorites. "Sour Dough," "Mackinaw," and "Skinny" claimed the greater part of the crowd's attention and their efforts well deserve all praise. In fact Sour Dough held such high favor with the audience that they insisted on his being given four strikes instead of three, which ruling the umpire sustained amid great applause.

The game was interrupted several times by a chechako donkey, which insisted on occupying the pitcher's box and serenading the crowd. The umpire ruled him out of order and Skinny mounted the intruder, and by means of sundry kicks and with the assistance of Mackinaw, who brought up the rear with a slab in his hands, rode Mr. Donkey off the diamond in triumph. The game continued until an early hour when the crowd dispersed. The score was not announced. —Klondike Nugget, July 20, 1898.

A Dawson Oddity.

Everyone has heard how Jay Gould once upon a time bought a railroad for \$12,000,000 and drew up a check for it on the back of an old envelope which he happened to have in his pocket. The check was considered a curiosity, and was photographed and reproduced in thousands of journals. But it remained for Dawson to produce a still greater curiosity in the way of a check. The following was drawn up on a piece of inch board, about six inches square. A wire nail was toe-nailed through the upper edge:

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.
Gentlemen—Please pay W. F. Foster \$3.00 for services rendered.
J. C. HOHNE & CO.
By Bu.

Dawson City, Aug. 4, '98.
The inch-thick check was properly indorsed on the back "W. F. Foster," and was stamped "paid" in the usual manner.

The cashier was puzzled somewhat about the toe-nail in the upper edge and was compelled to ask Mr. Foster for an explanation. Mr. Foster thought the nail was there for filing the check. —Klondike Nugget, Aug. 13, 1898.

McLennan, McFeely & Company, Limited

...**HARDWARE MERCHANTS**...

A Brief History of Its Operations in Yukon and British Columbia

The growth and development of this country is illustrated by the history of its commercial houses. In this regard the history of McLennan, McFeely & Co., the great hardware institution of Vancouver and Dawson will be found worthy of reading, showing, as it does, the phenomenal growth of a concern which but a few years ago occupied no pretentious place in commercial history. This company was organized in 1886 by R. P. McLennan and E. J. McFeely with limited liabilities, having for the field of its operations the city

unable to get remunerative employment, determined to leave the country, selling their outfits for almost nothing and facing homewards poorer by far than when they started.

Among these outfits were thousands of dollars' worth of all kinds of hardware, such as Mr. McLennan had brought in with him which naturally decreased the market price of that and other commodities to such a figure as to preclude the possibility of selling any amount of his shipment at a remuneration. By force of circumstances

more suitable to the changed conditions of the country which now demanded a store of such proportions and fittings as would vie with any of a similar character on the outside.

Such a building was immediately put up, the goods of the firm being moved to the opposite side of the street and a huge tent erected as a temporary depot during the completion of the building, one of the most attractive and probably the most comfortable ever erected in this city.

The new building is a credit to the

doubting the following figures: There has been 800 tons of merchandise imported by the firm from July 4th to October 20th, valued at \$200,000, and upon which the startling information is given that \$115,000 is the amount paid for freight charges, consequently the charges for freight represents the full value of the goods. The firm today is worth fully \$250,000 and is now operating in broad and ever-increasing channels of trade. Mr. McLennan is one of the principal stockholders of the Dawson Water & Power Co., which

chandise can be carried on each load. During the experimental stage the company handled free of charge all freight which came up Bonanza for transmission to the creeks beyond.

The business of the concern under the supervision of Mr. McFeely shows equal progression in Vancouver and recently a magnificent building four stories high of brick and stone has been erected in that city on the corner of Hasting and Abbott streets.

The edifice is 50x120 feet and cost \$40,000 to erect; a large warehouse also



STORE AND WAREHOUSES OF MCLENNAN-MCFEELY & CO., LIMITED.

of Vancouver, in which place the concern was incorporated in '93. The original investment of the two partners was but a few hundred dollars, their principal capital being their reputation for business sagacity and honesty of purpose. The concern started in a small way on Cordova street with a stove and tin shop, where soon the size of the location was increased to fill the demands made upon it by the growing trade and increasing influence of the firm.

In 1898 the great rush to the Klondike attracted the attention of Mr. McLennan, who, seeing the possibilities of this new field of operations and having a base of supplies firmly established in Canadian territory, concluded to go into the new country with a small stock of hardware. He started with 35 tons of merchandise, shipped via St. Michael and arrived safely with the goods in Dawson that summer. Upon arrival at the mecca of his journeying an alarming trade condition was encountered, for here were thousands of disappointed men who, not gaining an immediate competency or being

Mr. McLennan was compelled to build a store and await the revival of trade and the readjustment of prices which was bound to follow as soon as the country was cleared of the returning argonauts. The site where the McDonald hotel now stands was selected for a store and upon it was built in the fall of the same year the first building in Dawson to be used for a hardware store.

Until April of 1899 the concern flourished, doing an ever increasing business and adding to the stock at every opportunity, until the great fire of the spring of that year when the entire business was wiped out of existence. The next move was to rebuild on First avenue, with a larger store and more goods than before, where, until this spring the concern flourished, doing an immense business both in the hardware department and the tin shop, the latter constantly employing fourteen experienced tinner, whose steady and noisy labor proclaimed the patronage the shop enjoyed. Even this location could not satisfy the demands of trade and a new building was forced to be erected with a greater floor space and

enterprising builders and to the city of Dawson as well. The lower floor—25x75 feet—is filled with all conceivable kinds of hardware in seemingly endless profusion as well as crockery in unlimited quantity. Shelving is placed from the floor to the ceiling which is of unusual height, where exquisitely patterned chinaware is daintily arrayed as well as the countless articles of commerce found in similar concerns on the outside.

On the mezzo floor in the rear the finest assortment of saddlers' goods in the city is obtainable, with an experienced saddler in charge.

The upper floor of the building which by the way, is a two-story structure, is used for office purposes, the rooms being well lighted and heated by radiators connected with an immense furnace on the lower floor. The building is covered with corrugated iron and lined with asbestos as a precaution against fire.

The business done by the firm this season is such that those unacquainted with the enormous demand for goods in this line would be warranted in

has successfully solved the problem of applying running water to the people of Dawson during the winter months, a remarkable undertaking when it is considered that the temperature is sometimes registered as low as 55 degrees below zero by the official thermometer in a sheltered location.

Up to the present writing the water has been forced through the pipe without increasing its temperature by artificial heating.

Another and latest enterprise to be originated by Mr. McLennan is that of the Ridge Cable Co., which marks an innovation in the moving of freight from Dawson to the creeks and obviates the necessity of freighters climbing the long and tedious grade along the government ridge road. This plant of the Ridge Cable Co consists of hoisting engines and 2250 feet of cable which is attached to the freight teams at the head of Bonanza creek drawing the sled and freight to the top of the ridge. By this means a saving of 24 hours is made on all freight schedules from Dawson to the tributary creeks around the Dome and fully a ton more mer-

owned by the company in that city, 120x86 feet and three stories high. Both the building and storehouse is used solely by the company in their own business. The Vancouver store employs three traveling salesmen, and 30 men and does a wholesale and retail business of increasing magnitude.

In Dawson the operations of a commercial house are safely gauged, by the extent of its warehouse capacity as in it must be stored the merchandise required to be kept in stock during many months of closed navigation. In this regard, as can be seen in the accompanying illustration this concern is happily situated, for its warehouses cover 11,000 feet of floor space and in it can be stored an immense amount of freight. Even this building is found to be inadequate to the demands of trade and next year will see another one erected by its side to be used for a machinery depot, and under the roof of which will be stored the boilers and engines of next year's shipment.

From the foregoing description of this firm's operations it will be seen that McLennan, McFeely & Co. occupies a leading place in the commercial world of the far north and have before them a field of action that must bring to them the greatest financial success.

Seattle = Yukon Transportation Company

S.-Y. T. Co.

A Credit to the City of Dawson and It's Progressive Manager.
A Flourishing Enterprise.

"High Grade Goods" the Motto of the Concern

From a Small Beginning It Now Assumes Immense Proportions.

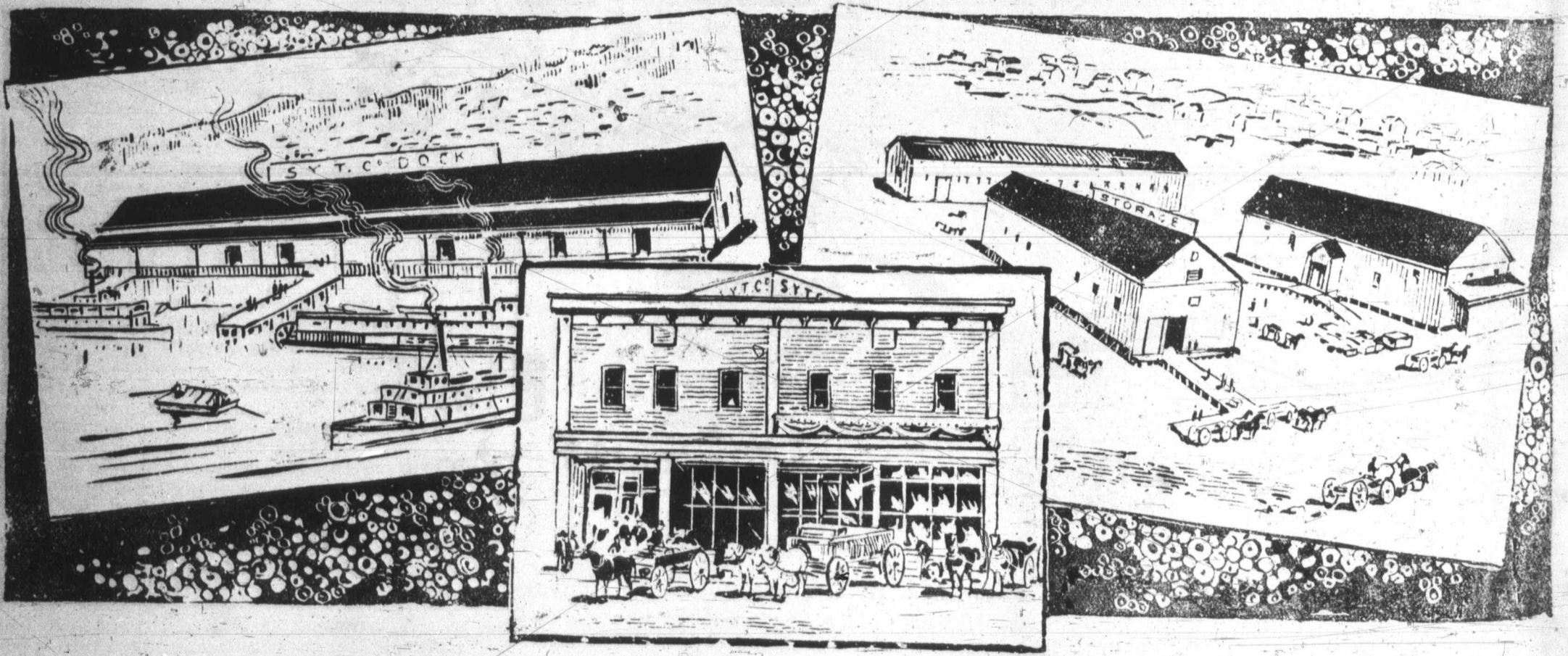
Of all the many transportation or trading companies organized to operate in the Klondike during the excitement of '97, there is but one to-day in existence which has continued successfully—the Seattle-Yukon Transportation Co. While one company after the other has gone to pieces on the rocks of financial disaster, the S.-Y. T. Co. has grown with a steady and healthy growth ever since its organization, and year after year has added to its strength until to-day it is one of the great institutions of this country, with almost unlimited resources. This company, unlike that of the majority of large concerns doing business in this territory, has grown to

In the meantime the Seattle-Yukon Transportation Company was formed with Seattle capital, the work of organization being done entirely by wire, and the boat sent out on her first voyage for the company. On this trip the Humbolt carried passengers and general freight, the company at that time not having entered into the commercial field. This trip was a successful one and the passengers were landed at St. Michael, where the first river boat of the company was put together, the material being part of the cargo. This boat, Seattle No. 1, was put together in the remarkable time of 14 days and left St. Michael with 200 passengers

they were without any experience of the dangers to be encountered on the journey. A trail had to be broken through the soft snow all the way up river until Fort Yukon was reached, where a fairly good trail was made by men who were deserting Dawson on account of the scarcity of provisions. Fresh provisions were taken here by the travelers and Dawson was safely reached, where a ready sale was effected for the surplus supplies carried and the voyagers resumed their weary journey to the coast. At last the summit was reached, not, however, until March 25th, after 120 days of weary traveling, and passage was taken to Seattle.

permanently established with large warehouses and water front facilities. The transportation interests of the company consists at present in ocean and river boats as follows:
Ocean Fleet—Santa Ana and Lakme, River Fleet—Seattle No. 3, 300 tons carrying capacity; Rock Island, 225 tons; D. R. Campbell, 350 tons; Katie Hemrich; Barge No. 1, Barge No. 4 and the Admiral, as well as six lighters owned by the company. The complete tonnage of the company's boats amount to 3025.
While writing this article word has been received that another boat has been purchased, the Milwaukee, which

affairs, taking a prominent part in all measures tending toward the development of the country and the improvement of local conditions. He is at present writing acting United States Consul, president of the board of directors of the Good Samaritan hospital, an active member of the Board of Trade and a prominent figure in all public enterprises.
Today the S.-Y. T. Co. has one of the finest and best equipped stores in Dawson and its present location on Second avenue is becoming more valuable with each recurrent season and is a practical illustration of the foresight of its managers who purchased the property long



the position it now occupies solely by the enterprise and sound business methods of its managers. The concern was founded in '97 by W. D. Wood, formerly mayor of Seattle, in the years '96-'97, a man of most untiring energy and one who has been ever just in all his dealings with his fellow man.
Judge Wood was in San Francisco enjoying a needed rest from the many cares incident to the position he held as mayor of the flourishing city of Seattle, when the steamer Portland arrived in the former city carrying her first treasure from the Klondike. The excitement consequent upon her arrival was intense and immediately company after company was formed all bound for the golden mecca of the north. Every available craft being chartered by speculators to carry passengers and freight to the land of promise. At that time the magnificent steamer Humbolt was plying between San Francisco and Eureka, California, one of the finest steamers on the Pacific coast. This boat was chartered by Mr. Wood, an investment which cost \$2000 a day for each day the boat was in service.

bound for the upper Yukon. Owing to the lateness of the season, however, the boat did not get farther up the river than a point below Rampart city.
The river closed remarkably early that year, it being but September 30th when further progress was made impossible by the flowing ice. Cabins were built here and all possible efforts were made by the promoter of the enterprise to make the passengers comfortable, Mr. Wood having accompanied the expedition. This was a serious blow to the plans of the company, as the expedition was now over 700 miles from its destination, between which points an icy barrier obstructed further progress.
On Thanksgiving day, Judge Wood, accompanied by H. Willis Carr, started on a perilous trip to the outside world over the ice, going up the Yukon, the first men to make the attempt. This step was necessary to arrange for the succeeding year's business. The undertaking was a remarkable one as the distance to be traveled was over 1200 miles through a country entirely unknown to the two adventurers, and

Prior to the arrival of Mr. Wood, A. L. Hawley, vice-president of the company, and E. Shorrock, treasurer, had chartered two ocean steamers, and on them were placed the materials for building two more river boats, Seattle No. 3 and Seattle No. 4. They were subsequently put together at Dutch Harbor, giving the company three river boats to operate with on the Yukon.
During this year, '98, a flourishing business was enjoyed carrying passengers and freight, but it remained for the following year to see the S.-Y. T. Co. branch out as a merchandising and trading company.
In '99 posts were established at Rampart, Eagle City and Dawson, and the powerful river steamer Rock Island was added to the fleet of the company's river boats. In the following year the Admiral was secured and anchored at St. Michael; this boat is used as a floating wharf and has a capacity of 1800 tons, where are received the cargoes of the ocean steamers which are reloaded to the river boats. The steamers Campbell and Katie Hemrich were also secured, and a station at St. Michael

craft will be added to the Yukon fleet for the season of 1901.
At Nome the S.-Y. T. Co. has been the pioneer in the lighterage and storage business, having introduced specially built lighters which were towed from Seattle to that city and which proved to be the right thing in the right place for that stormy beach, and from which a most remunerative business was enjoyed in the past season.
This company has a more extensive system of warehouses in Nome than any other concern and while not operating a store at that point, enjoys a fine income from that source.
The Dawson branch of the business is now in its second year, as no complete stock of goods was sent to this point until late in the summer of '99. The affairs of the company here are in the hands of H. Te Roller, who for the past three years has ably guided the destinies of the concern and through whom the company has flourished even beyond the expectation of its promoters.
Mr. Te Roller is a hard worker and is a painstaking and energetic man of

before the locality was recognized as a possible trade center. In Dawson the S.-Y. T. Co. has 200 feet of water front property on which is located an immense warehouse and dock, as well as other large warehouses.
The stores on Second avenue are strikingly handsome and are arranged in a manner to give the most room and the best display possible. Every effort is made by the manager to please the purchasing public and the policy pursued is that of handling nothing but "High Grade Goods," in fact that is the principle upon which all goods are sold—that they are in fact high grade and the term has now become accepted as particularly applicable to the merchandise carried by this concern.
The main office of the company is in Seattle with the following officers:
W. D. Wood, president.
A. L. Hawley, vice-president.
E. Shorrock, treasurer.
E. G. Shorrock, auditor and assistant manager.
Mr. H. Te Roller is manager of the Dawson branch, with P. J. Wood, a brother of Judge Wood, assistant manager and auditor.

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Florence
Lottie Tal
W. K. Me
May Flow
Duff
Hettie 'B
Tyrrell
Linda
Alice
T. C. Pow
Bella
Monarch
Mary F. C
Robt. Ket
Crimmens
Seattle 3

Dawson's Custom House

The volume of business transacted through the local customs house in the course of a year places Dawson well up in the list of important Canadian ports of entry.

Considering the comparatively small population of the town and the adjoining mining districts which Dawson supplies the figures total up an amount which really is remarkable.

The fact that importations are so heavy may be attributed to several causes. The population both of the town and the creeks is largely made up of American citizens, the mercantile business of Dawson being principally in their hands. This condition has operated largely in favor of the importation of American goods.

In addition to this fact it must be noted that the coast cities of the United States have made particular efforts to secure the trade of Dawson with no small degree of success.

Vancouver and Victoria are now awakening to the opportunity which is before them in the Yukon territory and little by little the trade is being diverted toward those cities.

The superior shipping facilities which the cities on the other side of the line possess has given them thus far a marked advantage over their Canadian rivals.

The total amount of tonnage received in Dawson during the past season of open navigation aggregated 25,348 tons. Of this amount 12,558 tons came via the White Pass & Yukon Route and 12,783 tons via St. Michael. In addition, it is estimated, by the customs house that 500 scows with an average cargo of 10 tons arrived during the same period, swelling the total to more than 30,000 tons.

The cash receipts at the customs office during the months of navigation, viz., from June to November are as indicated in the following table:

| | |
|-----------|-------------|
| June | \$19,740.00 |
| July | 35,148.58 |
| August | 45,128.87 |
| September | 57,821.07 |
| October | 88,861.16 |
| November | 62,530.30 |

During the present year a total of 1,725 entries in the customs house have been made. During the preceding year an aggregate of 1195 was recorded, showing an increase of 530.

The accompanying statistical information furnished by the customs house will prove of interest as indicating the volume of traffic up and down the river during the steamboat season.

Statement of passengers arriving and departing from Dawson, Y. T., by the White Pass Route, via Skagway, during the season of 1900.

| STEAMER | ARRIVING | | | | | | DEPARTING | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|------|------|------|-------|------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT. |
| Victorian | | 79 | 35 | 101 | 118 | 44 | | 38 | 33 | 95 | 130 | |
| Zealandia | | | 43 | 59 | 53 | 27 | | 23 | 47 | 39 | 56 | |
| Bailey | | | 42 | 41 | 91 | 14 | | 29 | 22 | 103 | 24 | 30 |
| Yukoner | | 190 | 56 | 124 | 202 | | | 236 | 74 | 117 | 83 | 70 |
| Jos. Closset | | | | | | | 13 | | | | | |
| Anglian | | | 12 | 17 | | | | | | 2 | 4 | 7 |
| Sybil | 6 | 136 | 11 | 58 | 45 | | 112 | 244 | 27 | 41 | 120 | |
| Canadian | | 53 | 89 | 52 | 132 | 134 | 54 | 77 | 102 | 43 | 69 | 34 |
| Ora | 6 | 65 | 44 | 114 | 18 | 47 | 21 | 129 | 58 | 120 | 45 | 82 |
| Nora | | 15 | 11 | 40 | 63 | 15 | | 12 | 126 | 76 | 74 | 71 |
| Flora | 13 | 137 | 64 | 29 | 62 | 54 | 50 | 116 | 214 | 69 | 95 | 84 |
| Bonanza King | | | | 62 | | | | | 9 | 54 | 64 | |
| Eldorado | | | 31 | 12 | 49 | 120 | | | 133 | 129 | 33 | |
| J. P. Light | | | | 45 | 14 | 56 | 14 | | 102 | 21 | 83 | 73 |
| Lightning | | | | | 25 | | | | 5 | 45 | | |
| Tyrell | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Florence S. | 16 | | 8 | | | | | 34 | 28 | | | |
| Monarch | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crimmens | | | | | | | | | | | | 30 |
| Clara | | 18 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gold Star | | 20 | | | 64 | | | 70 | 13 | | | |
| Columbian | | 96 | 107 | 90 | 142 | 106 | 80 | 106 | 87 | 107 | 37 | |
| Sifton | | | | 28 | 54 | 4 | | | | 83 | 26 | 40 |
| Emma Nott | | | | | | | | 34 | | | | |
| Total | 41 | 840 | 551 | 910 | 1,949 | 473 | 330 | 1,284 | 1,043 | 1,238 | 1,012 | 226 |

Note.—1401 more passengers left here than arrived during the season.

Statement of passengers arriving and departing from Dawson, Y. T., by the Lower River Route during the season of 1900.

| STEAMER | ARRIVING | | | | | DEPARTING | | | | |
|---------------|----------|------|-------|------|-------|-----------|------|------|-------|-------|
| | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT. | TOTAL | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | TOTAL |
| Hannah | 17 | 66 | | | 33 | 207 | | | | 207 |
| Sarah | 41 | 112 | | | 155 | | | | | |
| Susie | 39 | 70 | 102 | | 211 | 14 | | | | 14 |
| Louise | | | | 3 | 3 | | | | | |
| Leah | 10 | 26 | | | 36 | 88 | | | | 88 |
| Seattle | 13 | | | | 13 | 150 | | | | 150 |
| Rock Island | 42 | | 67 | | 109 | 96 | 15 | | | 111 |
| Gustia | | 49 | | | 49 | | 5 | | | 5 |
| Hamilton | 31 | | | 19 | 50 | 10 | 4 | | | 14 |
| Jno. C. Barr | | 43 | | | 43 | 262 | | | | 262 |
| Jno. Cudahy | 60 | | | | 60 | 58 | | 58 | | 116 |
| Wyvern | | | | | 20 | | | | | 20 |
| Florence "S" | 14 | | | | 14 | 45 | | | | 45 |
| Lottie Talbot | | | | | 32 | | | | | 32 |
| W. K. Merwin | | | | | 68 | | | | | 68 |
| Mav Flower | | | | | 11 | | | | | 11 |
| Duff | | | | | 66 | | | | | 66 |
| Hettie "B" | | | | | 59 | | | | | 59 |
| Tyrell | 73 | | 10 | 8 | 91 | 124 | | | 15 | 139 |
| Linda | | 80 | | | 80 | | | | | 80 |
| Alice | | 20 | | | 20 | | | | | 20 |
| T. C. Power | | 30 | 62 | | 92 | | | | | 92 |
| Bella | | | 16 | | 16 | | | | | 16 |
| Monarch | | | 112 | | 112 | | | | | 112 |
| Mary E. Graff | | | 21 | | 21 | | | | | 21 |
| Robt. Kerr | | | | 28 | 28 | | | | | 28 |
| Crimmens | | | | 10 | 10 | | | | | 10 |
| Seattle 3 | | | | 107 | 107 | | | | | 107 |
| Total | 340 | 496 | 535 | 174 | 1,406 | 1,389 | 97 | 9 | 23 | 1,518 |

This shows that 112 more passengers departed than arrived by this route, but does not include a number who took passage at the last moment and their names not filed in the Custom House.

No passengers arrived here in June or departed in October.

One of the shrewdest, most successful and energetic business women in the Yukon territory today is Mrs. M. P. Rothweiler, sole owner of the Magnet Roadhouse, on 18 below Bonanza.

Mrs. Rothweiler was born in Toronto, Canada, and while yet a child her parents moved to New York city, where Mrs. Rothweiler was raised and educated. At the early age of 18 she engaged in the millinery business, and after a few years began in a small way to venture into real estate. Her business ability in buying and selling property soon placed her in easy circumstances and for some years she remained in New York city. In 1893 Mrs. Rothweiler sold her property in New York and came with her parents to Seattle. Shortly after her arrival at Seattle Mrs. Rothweiler purchased what is today known as one of the finest pieces of suburban properties near Seattle and called the Oak Lake Farm, near Green lake, where her parents now reside. City property was from time to time added to her holdings, and after three years of hard work, shrewd business transactions and fair dealings, Mrs. Rothweiler had won the confidence and esteem of the bankers, merchants and business men of the community.

During the big rush to the Klondike in '97, Mrs. Rothweiler caught the fever and in August of that year started for this country with the Mayor Woods party. As is well known the party of 130 wintered at Tanana, and the incidents and scenes of that memorable winter are too well known to need repetition here. As a memento of those days, Mrs. Rothweiler still retains a pair of snowshoes presented to her by the chief of the Indian tribe.

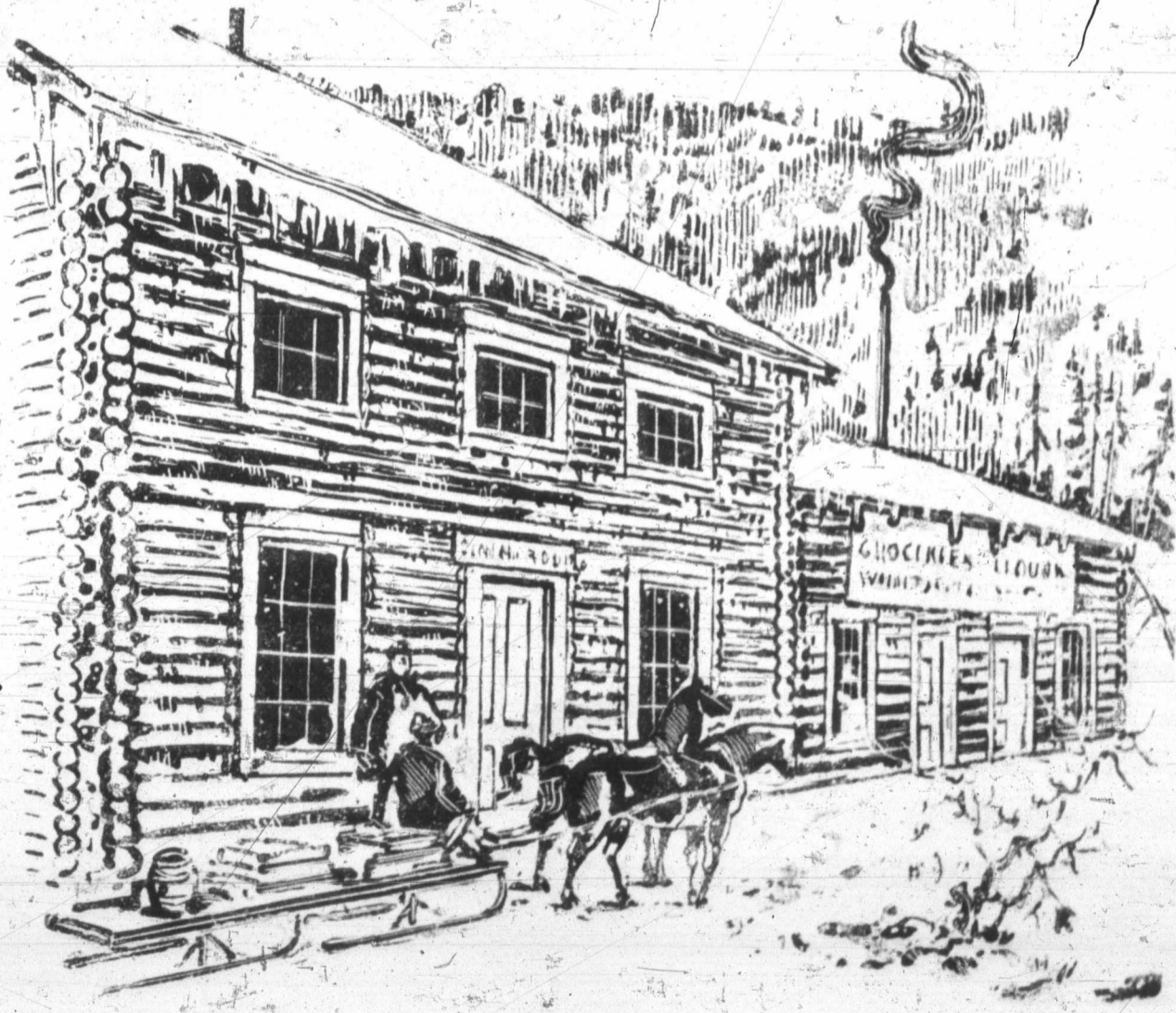
This was a great favor, as no snowshoes could be purchased, and the chief sent 150 miles down the river for the material. When asked the cost the chief proudly raised himself to his full height and said: "Indian not bad, no cost anything, you good to my squaw," and disappeared.

The first news which the party received from the outside was seven letters brought to Mrs. Rothweiler on Christmas eve, giving a full account of the latest news from the outside.

In June of '98 the party arrived at Dawson. Mrs. Rothweiler immediately began looking about for a business investment, and built what was then known as the Fairview Place,

A Successful Business Woman.

What One Woman Has Accomplished in the Klondike.



THE MAGNET ROADHOUSE.

back of the Yukon sawmill and up on the hillside, giving a fine view of the Yukon and Dawson City.

In the spring of '99 Mrs. Rothweiler purchased what was then called "Mary's Two Bit Coffee House," at 48 below Bonanza, this being the first place on Bonanza creek to reduce the price of pie and coffee. This was a one-story log building 10x12. In May of '99 a large tent was added, which was used as a dining room and shortly after another used as a bar.

This fall two large two-story log buildings were erected, covering a

ground space 40x60, making the Magnet roadhouse the largest building of its kind on Bonanza and Eldorado. These buildings contain the bar, diningroom, kitchen, barber shop, sittingroom, private diningroom, library and a most elegantly furnished bedroom on the first floor, and a number of rooms on the second floor, furnished in the most modern style. The buildings are all covered and lined with asbestos, making it practically fireproof. The Magnet is not only a roadhouse in the fullest sense of the word, but a wholesale as well, dealing in all kinds of groceries,

liquors, cigars, hay, feed and in fact everything that the miner requires.

The dining room is presided over by Miss Jennie Parry, one of the liveliest, and most popular young ladies on the creeks. Mr. Thomas McMullen, who presides over the culinary department, is one of the finest chefs who ever landed in the territory. Tom is known by everybody on the creeks and his friends are legion. If the boys want a good dinner they hunt up Tom.

Mr. Tim McElroy is the tonsorial artist of this popular establishment, hair cutting and shaving are but child's

of the city, as well as many of the largest mine owners on the creeks.

The camp meets every Friday night in McDonald hall, but a proposition of erecting for itself a permanent home is being seriously considered. The order is the brotherhood of the northland and is yet destined to be familiarly and favorably known in the history of the country.

If you have a fine watch take it to E. A. Cochrane for repairing and re-adjusting. All work guaranteed. With Biff & Co., Second street. c26

Go to Fairview hotel for your Christmas dinner.

The man thus addressed hesitated a moment, and asked the would-be seller if he was trying to run the auction houses out of business. "Well, it's just this way, you see," said he of the unsteady gait; "I made \$400 last week, and on Saturday night I started out with a few of the boys to have a little time. I disremember somewhat all that happened, but anyway I woke up this morning with a damned bad headache and not a color in my sack. If I don't get the six bits for a drink to

sober up on it will be all up with me, sure."

There was no resisting this appeal, and the sympathizing listener proceeded to produce the six bits and carried off the job lot, reflecting to himself the while, that manifold and peculiar are the qualities of Dawson hootch.

E. A. Cochrane, expert watchmaker; work guaranteed. Biff & Co., Second street. c26

Just in Time.—Diamonds galore at Soggs & Vesco. Who wants fine stones?

play to him; but when it comes to shampooing Tim shows the master hand.

The library contains several hundred volumes, which are free to all the miners, who can take the books to their homes to read at their leisure, or remaining in the large reading room as they desire. In fact, everything is done for the comfort of the guests. Mrs. Rothweiler's success is largely due to the fact that her assistants are ever pleasant and genial, and that she always has pleasant company who make the place seem more like a big home than a hotel.

The bar is supplied with the finest liquors, both foreign and domestic. Milwaukee and St. Louis beers are always on tap. Only the best domestic and imported cigars are kept, and all kinds of drinks can be had. The establishment is lit by electricity and is open day and night. Telephone connects the hotel with Dawson and the whole Klondike district.

All stages stop here that run between Dawson and Grand Forks.

Just north of the hotel is a large bunk house, every bunk being supplied with springs and bedding, and the building lit by electricity. The numerous guests of the house at times taxing the capacity of both the hotel and bunk house.

Immediately east of the hotel is the barn, in which 20 horses can be housed. This is a large comfortable building, well known to all teamsters who want a good warm place for their horses.

West of the hotel is the cold storage warehouse, containing the hay and feed and other goods not affected by cold. Adjoining the hotel is still another warehouse, being a warm storage, where all fancy and perishable goods are kept. Mrs. Rothweiler has at present over \$30,000 worth of goods stored in these two warehouses.

Mrs. L. Rose, sister of Mrs. Rothweiler, who has done the purchasing for the Magnet roadhouse on the outside during the past year, will return next month with a large stock of fancy groceries, which will make this the best stocked house in the mining district of the Klondike.

One of the special features of the Magnet Roadhouse is special parties. A sleighing party may leave Dawson or the Forks, come to the Magnet without prearrangement and music will be furnished shortly after the arrival of the party. No surprise party will find the Magnet napping.

Grand Forks at Bonanza-Eldorado

The Forks, which is a village of about 1000 inhabitants situated at the junction of Bonanza and Eldorado creeks, is fast becoming a distributing center for the mines in the surrounding creeks and hills. This place has principally been built up to its present size during the last six months. Its growth has been very fast, not only in the number of business houses recently erected, but also as a place for the miners to purchase their supplies, thus saving much time and inconvenience of making the hard and tiresome trip to Dawson.

The Forks is well supplied with grocery and general merchandise stores, having seven in all, the largest of which is the branch of the N. A. T. & T. Co.

Eight hotels serve the transient public for a place in which the weary "musher" may find comfort and rest, viz., the Dewey, Gold Hill, Aurora No. 4, Globe, Eldorado, Lamore, Abbott and Garvie. The town is well supplied with restaurants, 16 in all. Two butcher shops serve the public all the choicest cuts of Kansas and Missouri fed beef. The principal shop is owned by Fred Geisman, "mayor" of the town. Other business enterprises are represented with two clothing stores, three barber shops, five laundries, two newstands and confectioneries, one tailor shop, one tinshop, one dentist, three blacksmiths, one drug store and postoffice, one gents' furnishing goods store, three freight offices, three gambling rooms and one dance hall. Three doctors attend to the sick and those who are indisposed.

Three churches, viz., the Church of England, Presbyterian and Catholic hold regular services, and still no church bell rings out an appeal to the villagers.

A public school has been started recently which is most appreciated by the town and vicinity. The Forks is finely lighted with electric light which give it a modern appearance in many ways. A good telephone system is in opera-

tion between this place and Dawson and the different creeks stations, giving a service which is highly appreciated by the people. Two daily stage lines run between here and Dawson, each stage making two trips daily.

Since the growth of this town is so rapid, the place is sadly in need of a much better fire protection than now exists.

The town is not quiet, as are most suburban villages, for the whistle of the many steam mining plants keep up one continuous uproar, and not all the time harmonious to the ear of the peaceful citizen. These whistles and roar of machinery give the town an air of a manufacturing establishment instead of a quiet and peaceful mining camp.

How the Miner Lives.

It will be of interest to many people on the outside to know just what's demanded by the Klondike miner in the way of eating. Many labor under the impression that the customary food of the inhabitants of this country consists principally of bacon and beans, flapjacks and boiled rice with an occasional luxurious repast of evaporated, desiccated or dried potatoes, "put up specially for the Klondike." The following is a bill ordered by a mine operator for a working force of eight men covering a period of eight months, with the prices paid for the different commodities. This bill is confined to general grocery staples and does not include, for instance, fresh meats or fish, which are ordered for the men from the butcher as required, both costing from 50 cents to \$1 per pound:

| DESCRIPTION. | PRICE. |
|--------------------------|----------|
| 20 Sacks Ogilvie Flour | \$120 00 |
| 20 " Port Costa Flour | 115 00 |
| 500 Lbs. Bacon | 175 00 |
| 200 Lbs Hams | 75 00 |
| 100 Lbs. Pickled Pork | 35 00 |
| 200 " Salmon Bellies | 55 00 |
| 2 Crates Codfish | 18 00 |
| 2 " Balls | 50 00 |
| 2 " Armour's Roast Beef | 30 00 |
| 2 " P. & W.'s Roast Beef | 30 00 |
| 2 " Roast Pork | 36 00 |
| 2 " Pork Sausage Meat | 30 00 |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| 1 " Can Sausage | 15 00 |
| 3 " Frankfurter | 45 00 |
| 4 " A. U. S. Mutton | 60 00 |
| 2 " Lunch Tongue | 27 00 |
| 1 " Onions | 15 00 |
| 1 " Beef and Vegetables | 48 00 |
| 250 Lbs. Beans | 25 00 |
| 2 Crates Pigs' Feet | 15 00 |
| String Beans | 10 00 |
| 100 Lbs. Peas | 15 00 |
| 50 " Barley | 9 00 |
| 300 " Rice | 45 00 |
| 100 " Corn Meal | 15 00 |
| 200 " Rolled Oats | 32 00 |
| 50 " Rolled Wheat | 7 50 |
| 1 Crate Twin Mush | 20 00 |
| 10 Crates Eagle Milk | 160 00 |
| 5 Cases St. Charles' Cream | 75 00 |
| 150 Lbs. Apples | 33 75 |
| 50 " Apricots | 11 25 |
| 50 " Peaches | 11 25 |
| 50 " Prunes | 11 25 |
| 50 " Seeded Raisins | 15 00 |
| 50 " Nectarines | 11 25 |
| 50 " Currants | 15 00 |
| 1 Crate Strawberries | 13 50 |
| 1 " Pears | 13 50 |
| 4 Kegs Saur Kraut | 20 00 |
| 4 " Pickles | 20 00 |
| 2 " Catsup | 15 00 |
| 2 Qts. Evaporated Vinegar | 2 50 |
| 1/2 Lb. Cayenne Pepper | 1 00 |
| 1 Can Chili Capimas | 5 00 |
| 5 Lb. Black Pepper | 4 50 |
| 2 Tins Mustard | 2 00 |
| 1/2 Lb. Allspice | 75 |
| 1/2 " Cinnamon | 75 |
| 2-128 Lb. Bbls. Pickled Butter | 140 00 |
| 1,000 Lbs. Dg. Sugar | 150 00 |
| 2 Cases German Sliced Potatoes | 60 00 |
| 2 " Granulated Potatoes | 42 00 |
| 4 " Sweet Potatoes | 48 00 |
| 10 " Tomatoes | 80 00 |
| 2 " String Beans | 16 00 |
| 2 " Peas | 16 00 |
| 2 " Succatash | 16 00 |
| 200 Lbs. Fresh Potatoes | 28 00 |
| 100 " Fresh Onions | 15 00 |
| 128 " Coffee | 77 00 |
| 50 " Tea | 37 50 |
| 3 Cases Lard | 40 50 |
| 1 " Turkey, Boneless | 12 50 |
| 1 " Chicken | 12 50 |
| 20 Lbs. Juliene | 10 00 |
| 1 Case Assorted Jams | 15 00 |
| 1 " Jellies | 15 00 |
| 100 Lbs. Salt | 10 00 |
| 20 Cases Adamantine | 90 00 |
| 4 " Oil | 48 00 |
| 1 Box Yeast Cakes | 5 00 |
| 1 Cheese | 9 00 |
| 1 Case Cocoa | 12 00 |
| 1 Cheese | 15 50 |
| 20 Lbs. Limburger Cheese | 12 00 |
| 1 Case La Monte Eggs | 62 50 |
| 1 " Laundry Soap | 15 00 |
| 4 Boxes Macaroni | 12 00 |
| 2 Crates Maple Syrup | 34 00 |
| 5 Lbs. Soda | 1 50 |

Full Amount of Bill..... \$2,783 50

Our Illustrations.

The designing and manufacture of the engravings in this issue of the Nugget are the work of Messrs. Efting

and Berrington, both of whom are skilled men in their line. The Nugget has the only engraving plant in Dawson. The quality of the work which it will produce is shown on the title page, as well as in the other illustrations and equal in every way to that done in the best dailies of the country. The cuts are made by etching on zinc, and both with respect to design and manufacture are first class in every particular.

Almost As Bad Now.

Some of the Nugget subscribers have been disappointed in not receiving their copies of the paper promptly. To all such we can only offer, as an excuse, the difficulty in locating cabins and places of business which everyone

who has attempted to find a particular person has experienced. Addresses are given out in Dawson are oftentimes misleading and indefinite. For instance, when the route carrier has to find "the cabin with the screen door," or "the slab house facing the river," or "the big tent with the two stove pipes, or all the dogs are," he is very apt to travel some little distance before he finds all the people he is looking for. Subscribers are asked, therefore, to be considerate and before long everyone will receive his paper right on time. Klondike Nugget, July 20, 1898.

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

HOW WE RAN THE WHITE HORSE.

The following lines were written in honor of the "Ida Belle," the name of the boat which brought the original Nugget printing plant to Dawson.

Come listen now, my hearties, and a tale to you I'll tell
How we ran the White Horse Rapids in the good ship Ida Belle.
In length she lacked of two score feet, and her beam was less than ten,
But a stauncher craft has ne'er been seen, before nor yet, since then.
Her sides were low, and her cargo large, and full two feet she drew,
And the pilots shook their heads and said, "She never will go through."
For the White Horse stream is full of rocks, and many a sandy bar
Is waiting there to wreck her, for she draws too much by far.
She's too deep in the water to run those rapids, swift and white,
So take off half your cargo and then you'll run her through all right.
But the captain swore a good round oath, for a swearing man was he,
That ere that day was ended below those rapids we should be;
And not a pound from off that ship would we place upon the shore,
And we'd run the White Horse Rapids as they'd ne'er been run before.
So we decked our good ship over with canvas stout and true,
'Till she sat like a duck on the water all ready to go through.
Then we grasped our oars with ready hand, and the steersman took the sweep,
And we shoved her off, and down we rushed through that water swift and deep.
Straight as an arrow shot our boat right into the canyon's jaws,
And the water tossed her up and down like a mouse in a kitten's paws.
We bent to our oars with might and main, starboard, port and all,
And right and left we pulled her bow as the steersman gave the call.
Then round those cliffs so rugged our good boat came at last,
And we gave a shout right joyously for the canyon now was passed.
But the rapids still were roaring in the distance far below,
And we steered for them in a line as straight as the Ida Belle could go.
Now the rocks loomed up on every side and the water raged and tossed,
And it looked as though the boat and crew and cargo would be lost.
Then hard we tugged and bent at our oars and loud was the steersman's cry,
And fierce and savage glared those rocks as we swiftly passed them by.
On through that raging flood we rushed, as a bullet in its flight,
And now we poised on a huge wave's crest, and now we sank from sight.
Up and down like a cockle shell our good boat rose and fell,
And over her sides the water broke with each returning swell;
But every man, though drenched and chilled, stood bravely at his oar,
And the steersman's voice rang clear and loud above the rapids' roar.
And so with every muscle strained and every eye alert
We ran the White Horse Rapids with the Ida Belle unhurt.
Then here's to the craft so safe and staunch, and here's to the crew as well,
We're jolly good boys, and glad to say we lived this tale to tell,
And if you'll give three cheers for our boat, when you run those rapids through,
We'll try and be on hand and do the same good turn for you.

—The Klondike Nugget, June 16, '98.

North American Transportation & Trading Company

An Immense Mercantile Enterprise, Capitalized at 5,000,000 Dollars.

A description of Dawson and its commercial wealth would be incomplete without a description of the great interests of the North American Transportation & Trading Company. This concern is one of the pioneers of the district and has now enjoyed 8 years of activity in Alaska and the Yukon territory and represents a capital of \$5,000,000 invested in ocean steamers, river boats, trading posts and the vast quantity of merchandise which is dis-

The magnificent steamer Roanoke is owned by the N. A. T. & T. Co. and plies during the season of navigation between Seattle and St. Michael loaded with N. A. T. & T. Co.'s freight. She has a passenger carrying capacity of 700. Owing to the immense business done by the concern other steamers are pressed into the service when the season is at its height. The freight being transferred at St. Michael to the magnificent fleet of river steamers flying that company's flag.

steamer's arrival an immense cargo. The steamers Powers, Barr, Klondike and Hamilton are all built on about the same general plan and are 192 feet long, with a 32-foot beam, electric lighted and with a registered tonnage of 1000. They are equipped with powerful machinery and can make the trip from St. Michael to Dawson, against the strong current of the Yukon, in about 12 days. The other boats are but slightly inferior in carrying capacity. These boats were built in Seattle and shipped north in sections, where they

thoroughfare of Dawson, the term is entirely out of place.

It seems incredible that in this northern city of Dawson a magnificent department store could be maintained upon such proportions as that of this great company. Here in connected buildings are found everything demanded by the miner, the family or the trading concern, groceries in one great building, hardware in another, dry goods, gent's furnishings, furniture, crockery, etc., all in different departments, and each department an immense store in itself.

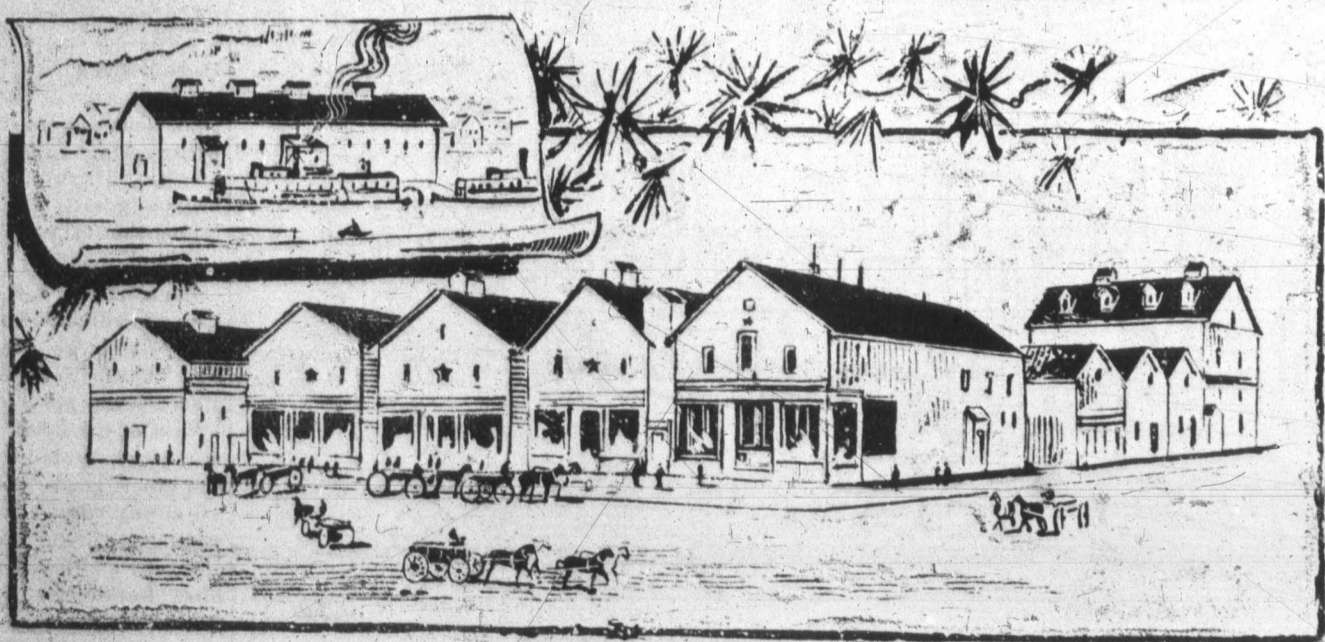
Co. and during the past season many steamer loads of coal were taken from it and forwarded to Dawson, where it finds a ready sale. The mine is located at Cliff creek, one and one-half miles from the Yukon, ten miles below Forty-mile and about 60 miles from Dawson. At the mine is operated the first railroad built in the Yukon territory, with complete rolling stock of coal cars and locomotives. The coal mine extends over an area of 1000 acres and with each year's working the coal increases in value as the tunnels and shafts penetrate further into the ground. The deepest shaft so far sunk is some 200 feet, with one tunnel 400 feet in and others from 175 to 350 feet. The exposed vein is eight feet thick and with the coal now accessible the mine cannot be worked out in 50 years. The following letter from the Canadian commission is self explanatory and is highly prized by the recipients, showing as it does the recognition of the company's efforts in developing this country:

Paris, Sept. 1, 1900.

North American Transportation and Trading Co., Dawson, Y. T.

Dear Sirs—I have much pleasure by order of the Canadian commission, to advise you that the international jury at the Paris universal exhibition has awarded the Dominion of Canada for a collective exhibit of minerals, of which your exhibit of coal formed an important part, a Grand Prix diploma, and you will be entitled to receive copy of the award. I beg to remain yours truly,
AUG. DUPRIE.

This great company was founded by John Cudahy and P. B. Weare, of Chicago, in 1892. The officers are: Michael Cudahy, president; W. H. Isom, vice-president, and R. B. Snowdon, secretary and treasurer. The Dawson management is in the hands of J. J. Delaney, who has been identified with the company for many years in positions of trust. Among the largest stockholders of the company are Mr. Cox, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; Mr. Shaunessy, of the Canadian Pacific railroad, and Sir William Van Horn.



N. A. T. & T. CO'S STORES AND DOCK

tributed over the great area in which it operates.

In these years there has been a continual expansion of the company's interests and its fleets of ocean and river steamers have been improved and augmented so as to insure to the public safety and comfort as well as the highest possible efficiency in speed for the rapid delivery of the great tonnage carried to the different stations of the company.

These river boats are the John C. Barr, with a carrying capacity of 250 tons; John Cudahy, 400 tons; T. C. Power, 400; Chas. H. Hamilton, 350; P. B. Weare, 300; J. J. Healey, 300, and the steamer Klondike, 250 tons, a powerful boat used for towing the river steamers up the mouth of the river. There are also in the service of the company eight barges, which are towed, sometimes three at a time, loaded with general merchandise by one of the company's steamers, thus bringing to the great store of the company at one

were put together at St. Michael.

The posts of the company are as follows: Fort-Get-There, Alaska; Hamilton, Yukon river, Alaska; Weare, Yukon river, Alaska; Healy, Tanana, Alaska; Rampart City, Yukon river, Alaska; Circle City, Yukon river, Alaska; Fort Cudahy, Yukon territory; Dawson, Yukon territory.

The Dawson store has long passed that stage where it can be called a post, indeed, to those of us who are acquainted with the vast structures which embrace a full block on the main

A glance at the illustrations on this page will give an idea of the extent of the company's interests in this city.

An immense wharf is built on the river bank where the steamers from down river land their cargoes, which can be seen in this picture. Besides the great commercial operations of the N. A. T. & T. Co., the concern has large interests in mining properties all over this territory as well as at many points in Alaska.

The most successful coal mine in this country is owned by the N. A. T. & T.

AMUSEMENTS

SLAVIN-WHITE, GLOVE CONTEST

Savoy Theatre, December 21, 1900.
The heavy-weight gladiators to meet in a 10-round contest.
At 9:30 Sharp.
FRANK SEAVIN'S record is too well known to need repetition. He has defeated all.
VINCENT WHITE Champion of California, defeated Ed. Monroe at Salinas, Cal., in 17 rounds; Ned O'Malley in the Reliance Club of Oakland, and fought a 10-round draw with Pat Brennan at Vallejo Athletic Club.
PROCEURE YOUR SEATS NOW
Admission \$2.00; Reserved Seats \$3 to \$5; Boxes \$20, \$30, \$40, According to Location

The Standard Theatre

WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY DEC. 17
The Two Comedians **EDDIE DOLAN-ED. LANG**, all this week.
Dolan opens in "CARANAUGHS' TROUBLES"
Lang appears in "THE DUTCHMAN'S GHOST"
See our **OLIO**. Is a high class.
Don't forget the Phantom Ball Masque Christmas Eve.

THE TACOMA BOYS

YOU CAN HOLD US UP
If we don't succeed in Pleasing and Satisfying You in every particular.
OUR MONEY IS YOURS
For the Best Bargains in Groceries and Provisions to be obtained in town.
CLARKE & RYAN, GROCERS
Corner 6th St. and 2nd Ave. THE TACOMA BOYS.

WE HAVE
1 40 H. P. Locomotive Boiler
AT A BARGAIN
also **TWO 12 H. P. PIPE BOILERS**
The **DAWSON HARDWARE CO.**
2ND AVE. PHONE 36

Gasoline Plaster of Paris
at....
SHINDLER'S
The Hardware Man.

...FOR...
XMAS
...THE LATEST IN...
American Neckwear
Beaver Gauntlets
Fur Caps.....
SARGENT & PINSKA,
Cor. First Ave. and Second St.

LOOK HERE!
1-15 1-20 1-25
H. P. Locomotive Fire Box Boilers.
Also 1-6X6 friction geared hoist for sale.
Best cash buy in the Klondike.
Holme, Miller & Co.
Base, Fittings, Valves, Stoves & Ranges. 107 Front St.

FULL LINE CHOICE BRANDS
Wines, Liquors & Cigars
CHISHOLM'S SALOON.
Tom CHISHOLM, Prop.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS
LAWYERS
CLARK, WILSON & STACPOOLE—Barristers, Attorneys, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc. Office Monte Carlo Building, First Avenue, Dawson, Y. T.
BERRITT & McKAY—Advocates, Solicitors, Notaries, etc.; Commissioners for Ontario and British Columbia. Aurora No. 2 Building, Front street, Dawson.
MACKINNON & NOEL, Advocates; Second st., near Bank of B. N. A.

FERNAND DE JOURNEL
BLEEKER & DE JOURNEL
Attorneys at Law.
Offices—Second street, in the Joslyn Building.
Residence—Third avenue, opp. Metropole hotel Dawson.

PATTULLO & RIDLEY—Advocates, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc. Offices, First avenue.
WADE & AIKMAN—Advocates, Notaries, etc. Offices, A. C. Office Building.

TABOR, WALSH & HULME—Barristers and Solicitors, Advocates, Notaries Public, Conveyancers. Telephone No. 40, Offices, Rooms 1, 2, 3, Orpheum Building.
N. F. HAGEL, Q. C. Barrister, Notary, etc. over McLennan, McFeely & Co., hardware store, First avenue.

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

ARCTIC SAWMILL
Removed to Mouth of Hunker Creek, on Klondike River.
SLUCE, FLUME & MINING LUMBER
Offices: At Mill, at Upper Ferry on Klondike river and at Boyle's Wharf. J. W. BOYLE.

The Orpheum
THEATRE
ALEC. PANTAGES MANAGER.
Will reopen on Monday Night, Dec. 24th, Xmas Eve., Presenting for the first time in Dawson the Sterling 3-Act Comedy Drama,
"BOB ON THE DEBUTANTE,"
under the direction of MR. FRED C. LEWIS.
New Spectacular & Scenic Effects,
and a host of New Vaudeville Features.
The Company includes Bob Lawrence, Billy Mullen, Fred Breen, Fred C. Lewis, James Duncan, Julia Walcott, Babyette Pyne, Sappho, Lillian Grant, Kate Rockwell, Evaline, Josie Gordon, Allie DeMar, May Minor, Garnett, Mac Stanley, Dolly Plaxton, Mable Williams.
LOOK OUT FOR THE
JEFFRIES-FITZSIMMONS FIGHT.

Change of Time Table
Orr & Tukey's Stage Line
Telephone No. 8
On and after Monday, Oct. 22, 1900, will run a
DOUBLE LINE OF STAGES TO & FROM GRAND FORKS
Leave Dawson, Office A. C. Co.'s Build- ing, 9:30 a. m.
Returning, Leave Forks, Office, Opp. Gold Hill Hotel, 3:00 p. m.
From Forks, Office Opposite Gold Hill Hotel, 9:00 a. m.
Returning, Leave Dawson, Office A. C. Co.'s Building, 3:00 p. m.
ROYAL MAIL

HEALTHFUL,
TOOTHsome
...MEATS
Game of All Kinds
..CITY MARKET..
KLEBERT & GIESMAN PROPRIETORS
Second Ave. Opp. S. Y. T. Co.

CLEARING THE HUB FOR XMAS
Full line of Gent's Neckwear Suits and Overcoats Boys' Clothing
P. S.—Yakima Creamery Butter, Wholesale and Retail.
Ladies' Underwear Flannelette, Satens and Silk
BLOUSES also Felt Lined
SHOES
2nd Ave.

Mail Is Quick
Telegraph Is Quicker
'Phone Is Instantaneous
YOU CAN REACH BY PHONE
SULPHUR, DOMINION, GOLD RUN
And All Way Points.
Have a 'phone in your house—The lady of the house can order all her wants by it.
Business Phones, \$25 Per Month
Residence Phones, \$15 Per Month
Office, Telephone Exchange, next to A. C. Office Building.
DONALD B. OLSON, General Manager

Xmas Goods
I have just opened a case of Quadruple Plate Silverware in
Jewel Powder Boxes
Smoker Sets
Biscuit Jars
Children's Mugs
Photo Frames
Ink Stands, Etc., etc.
I have a large line of useful articles for Christmas-Gifts
Cies, Fur Mitts
Slippers, Handkerchiefs
Smoking Jackets, Etc., etc.
J. P. McLENNAN.

Miners Attention!
MEET THE BOYS AT HOME
When in town they stop at
Hotel Flannery
HADLEY'S STAGE LINE Leaves Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Gold Run, Dominion, Etc., reasonable rates from Hotel Office.
STABLES FOR HORSES AND DOGS
SECOND ST. G. Vernon, Prop.
RET. 2ND & 3D AVES.

Electric Light
Steady Satisfactory Safe
Dawson Electric Light & Power Co. Ltd.
Donald B. Olson, Manager.
City Office Joslyn Building.
Power House near Klondike. Tel. No 1

The O'Brien Club
Telephone No. 87
FOR MEMBERS
A Gentleman's Resort,
Soacious and Elegant
Club Rooms and Bar
FOUNDED BY
Murray, O'Brien and Marchbank.

Fresh Stall Fed BEEF
All Kinds of Meats
Game In Season
Bay City Market
Chas. Bossuyt & Co.
THIRD STREET Near Second Ave.

OUT O' SIGHT!
While you are taking in the town just glance in our window and see the line of
...Ladies' Companions and Carving Sets...
we are selling for Xmas.
McLennan, McFeely & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE **A. M. CO.** RETAIL
THE HANDSOMEST LINE OF
XMAS NECKWEAR
IN THE CITY
AMES MERCANTILE CO.


LADIES LOOK
Fresh Eggs - 75c. per Dozen
Canned Fruit, any kind, 50c. per Tin
Fresh Potatoes, 8 lbs. for \$1.00
Grape Nuts, 50c. per pkt.
Finest Jam, - 5 lb. Tin \$1.75
CALL AND SEE STOCK OF
CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES
Quality First: Prices Right
Free City Delivery: No Delay.
First Avenue
TELEPHONE 79
...MILNE

"HIGH GRADE GOODS"
S-Y.T. Co.
Pumpkins, Squash, Excellent for Pies.
Parsnips, Turnips, Equal to the Fresh Vegetable.
Evaporated Vegetables
Granulated & Sliced Potatoes all kinds.
S-Y. T. CO., SECOND AVENUE.
TELEPHONE 38

HOSE CLAMPS
Try our home Iron and Brass manufactured Hose Clamps...
McDONALD IRON WORKS
J. E. DOUGHERTY, MANAGER
Works, 4th St., opp. Government Telegraph Office. Office, 2nd Ave., near McDonald Hotel.

"White Pass and Yukon Route."
A Daily Train Each Way Between Whitehorse and Skagway.....
COMFORTABLE UPHOLSTERED COACHES
NORTH—Leave Skagway daily, except Sundays, 8:30 a. m., Bennett 12:15 a. m. Arrive at Whitehorse, 5:15 p. m.
SOUTH—Leave Whitehorse daily, except Sundays, 8:00 a. m., Bennett 1:25 p. m. Arrive at Skagway, 4:40 p. m.
E. C. HAWKINS, General Manager **S. M. IRWIN, Traffic Manager** **J. H. ROGERS, Agent**

A Klondiker's Christmas
Has been the subject around which startling stories of unusual hardship and privation have been woven in the past. Today the Klondiker can enjoy the festivities of the holiday season much the same as though outside—in fact he will probably eat as good a dinner and wear better clothes than if at his old home.
Of course, in talking about good clothes, we are thinking of our Tailor Made Suits and Overcoats from the Famous Wholesale Tailors, Stein-Bloch & Co., of New York.
HERSHBERG The Reliable Seattle Clothiers
Opp. C. D. Co.'s Dock.
Copyright 1900 by The Stein-Bloch Co.



THE ALASKA EXPLORATION COMPANY

.....EXTEND TO ALL.....

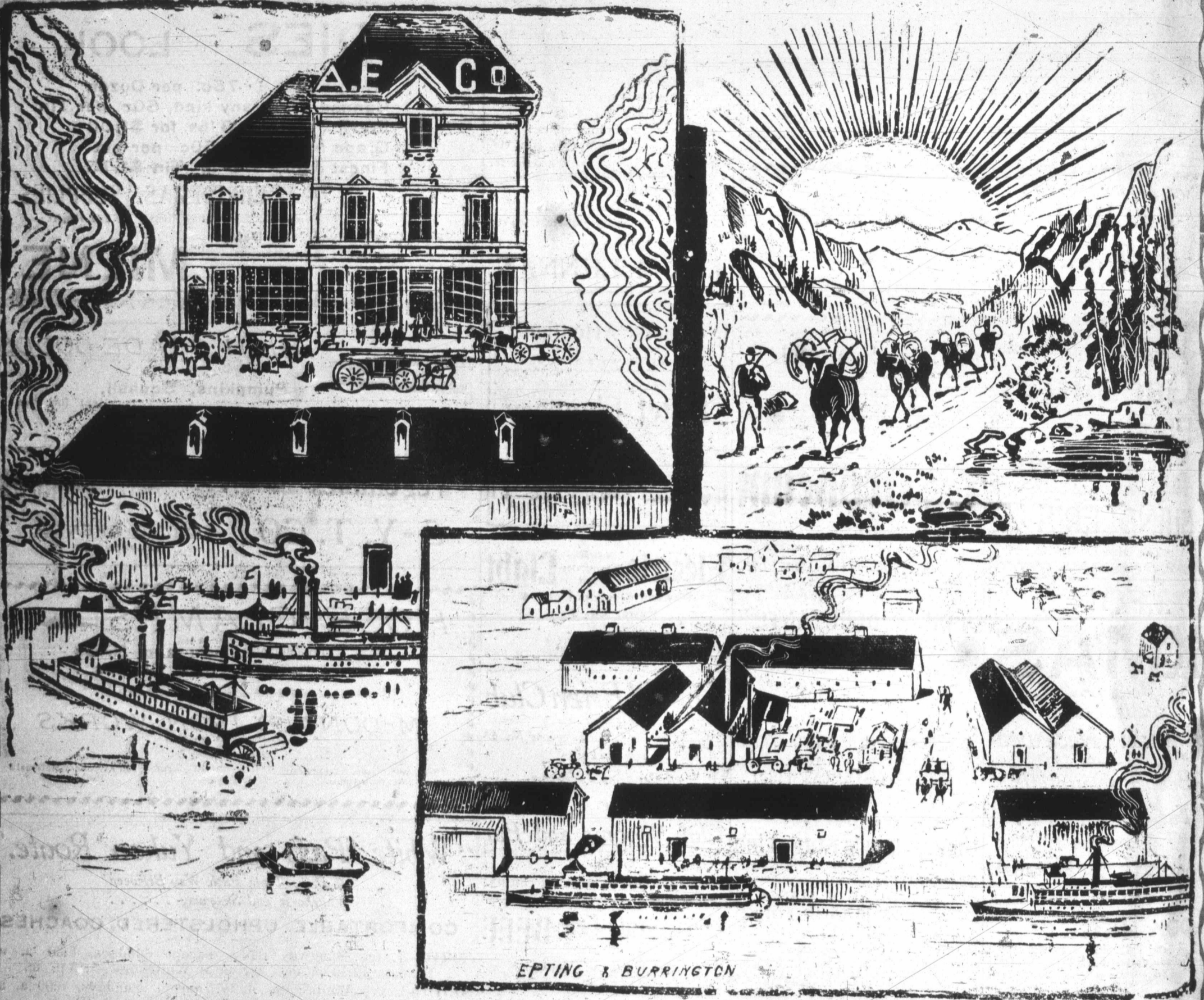
"A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

THE ALASKA EXPLORATION COMPANY

Less than three years ago occupied one small one-story building, but like a wise architect it began to build a business on a solid foundation. The miners were not slow to realize that the coming of this company which sold better goods at lower prices meant a new era in the development of the Yukon gold mines. **THE MAMMOTH DEPARTMENT STORE** together with eight large warehouses now occupied by this company stand as a living monument to the energy, progressiveness and fair dealing of this company. Even now these stores are getting too small for the great volume of business transacted daily.

This company has been actively identified with every movement for the progress and development of the Yukon and is today looking forward to even greater commercial strides for the coming year.

It will be our great aim in the future as in the past, first to secure to the people of the Yukon the best products of the world's markets at prices that will be fair to you and fair to us.



Mining Machinery Department

Our Chief Engineer, has just left for the outside with a thorough knowledge of kinds of machinery best adapted for use on the creeks and will make purchases for the coming year accordingly, at the same time securing the very best values.

Hardware Department

Our line of Builders' Hardware is the most varied and extensive in the Yukon, while the stock of fittings and tools is most complete.

Grocery Department

Our line of Groceries, Provisions and Table Delicacies is unexcelled anywhere. The standard of values maintained this year will be excelled, if that were possible, during the coming year.

Dry Goods Department

The magnificent showing made by this Department during this season is very encouraging. Both American and Canadian markets will be searched thoroughly for the newest and best goods for the coming year.

Ladies' Cloak and Suit Department

This department proves the possibility of getting the latest styles in time to be appreciated by the ladies of Dawson. Our waiting room in connection with the cloak department is a special feature that appeals to the feminine heart. Much can be expected this coming season.

All other departments are clamoring for a word which for want of space we have to deny them this time. Our friends and patrons can feel assured that this store will continue to merit their confidence.

..... ALASKA EXPLORATION COMPANY