

DR. CLENDENEN FOR ROSS

Has no Fault to Find With the Platform, But Cannot Accept Clarke Under Any Circumstances—Says His Personality is Still Against Him.

The supporters of Mr. Ross held a large meeting at the Ogilvie bridge on Saturday evening, in a large tent which has been erected there for the holding of such meetings during the campaign. The tent was crowded in every part with miners of the district, and from Dawson there were in attendance Messrs. Clarke, Beddoe, Gibson and McGregor, and Messrs. Grimes, Clendenen, J. C. Noel and T. D. Macfarlane. Mr. Clendenen was not one of the speakers, but he did as much talking as any one of them. He interrupted the speakers at every turn. The only other feature of the gathering was the announcement of Dr. Clendenen of his intention to vote for Mr. Ross, which was heartily cheered.

The doctor was the first speaker and said that he was a stray horse, as he had not been attending political meetings for some time. The fact he had attended was for Dr. Catto. At that time he was dissatisfied both with the opposition and the government candidate. Since Dr. Catto had dropped from the field he had carefully considered the situation and although Mr. Clarke was the choice of the convention he found it impossible to follow him under any circumstances whatever (cheers). He could not follow Mr. Clarke on account of his personality. Three platforms had been brought out, the Clarke, the Ross and the Clendenen. The latter was much the same as that of Dr. Catto, who made his principal plank that of the mining code. The same was found in the Ross platform, and they had been informed, and they had the proof, that Mr. Ross had been working on a mining code before he was taken sick. The platforms were practically the same, and this being so it became a matter of the personality of the candidates. Of the Clarke and the Ross platforms he believed the latter was the best, and which candidate, then, was the most likely to be able to carry out his platform.

In choosing a candidate they would look into the question as to which of the two men had made a success in his own business. Political business was the same as private business on a larger scale. Unless a man had shown himself a success in his own business he had no right to come and ask the people to give him the position as their representative. He must show himself worthy of trust in his own acts. As to Mr. Clarke's record, they knew that he had not been a success; that some time ago he went broke. When a man went broke but continued to live without earning money in the usual way, there was a doubt in regard to him. He then referred to the fact that Clarke, when running the Miner, had attacked De Lion as an anarchist; that later he had declined to print a letter written by Dr. Bourke on the ground that it contained De Lion's name. Clarke said he could not do it as he was receiving money from De Lion. After pointing out other doubtful episodes in the career of Mr. Clarke, the doctor went on to show the other side of the picture by pointing to the splendid record of Mr. Ross. He had a public and a private record of twenty years, he had endorsed the platform and therefore he without hesitation supported Mr. Ross. He then read the letter of acceptance of Mr. Ross, and closed with the statement that he should work for Mr. Ross from now until December 2nd, which was loudly cheered.

Mr. Beddoe said he gathered from the remarks of the last speaker that poverty was a crime, and if this poverty was caused by the injustice of the government the Yukon was full of criminals. He was not going to say one word against Mr. Ross. He would defy any government man to point out a single word that he had said or had written, which was derogatory to Mr. Ross (cheers) or against the integrity of Mr. Ross. Mr. Ross was not a rich man, neither was Sir John A. Macdonald. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that brilliant minister, was not a rich man. Mr. Ross was a poor man, just as Mr. Clarke was, and yet he had the confidence of the working men of the Yukon territory. If Mr. Clarke had a million and Mr. Ross nothing, the question still remained which was the best man to represent the people of the Yukon. There was no allegation against Mr. Clarke. There was no charge but that he had fought against the government and had been declared an innocent man. It was cowardly to bring up his poverty because it had nothing to do with the questions at issue.

Mr. Clarke had been the choice of a convention; that convention was not packed; it therefore became the duty of the speaker to support him. If the people of that convention did not know what they were talking about when they selected Mr. Clarke, then some one else should be sent to Ottawa. He again repeated that he had nothing against Mr. Ross.

nothing at all (cheers). But Mr. Clarke could do more at Ottawa than Mr. Ross because the latter would have to act with the government. When Mr. Ross wrote his letter of acceptance he knew the value of the English language, and he did not think Mr. Ross would write anything calculated to mislead. But when he wrote that the direction of Yukon affairs would be in his hands, if elected, he, the speaker, could not understand it. If Mr. Ross had said that he was to be cabinet minister then he could have understood it.

Robert A. Grimes was the next speaker and had barely got through his opening sentences when he was interrupted by Mr. Gibson, who said that he was an ignorant "miner" seeking information. These interruptions were nonsensical and ought not to have been allowed. One was as to the government boundary line. But Mr. Grimes never failed to make some happy response. In reply to the question as to why he should vote for Mr. Ross, Mr. Grimes said: "Because he was a man who had had twenty years of experience in active political life, and there had not been one single word of slander as to his character or his ability as a statesman. On the other hand they had a young man without experience, whose only claim was that he was able to vilify and abuse the government. He was not there to speak for the government, but he must say, and all who gave the matter thought would agree with him, that the way to obtain concessions from a government, or from a private individual, was not by abusing their (cheers)."

Mr. Ross was a man of national reputation. When he went to the house of commons he would be going into his own home, among his own people, all ready to help him to obtain what he asks on behalf of the people of this territory (cheers). He was a man of ability whom every member of parliament had already heard of; he commanded their respect; and he would be in the cabinet, for which the brainiest men of the Dominion were selected. (Cheers) On the other hand they had as a candidate a man of no experience; some said he was a bad man. If he was a bad man parliament was a bad place to reform him. He was untried and inexperienced in political affairs, and could do nothing for us. He would be one single man in a house of strangers. If there was a possibility of his being able to accomplish the slightest good for the Yukon as a member of the opposition in the house of commons, then his claims to consideration might properly be discussed; but in them would be found nothing that could show that he was worthy of trust and confidence. (Cheers)

Mr. Clarke, the opposition candidate, said the issues of the day had never been discussed, and he should like to meet Mr. Ross and discuss them with him. The last speaker had said that if sent to Ottawa he could not accomplish anything. But they had seen governments in Canada overthrow, and he could foresee a revolution in this territory, when the people would rise up in their might against the government. That was all the opposition party promised. It was charged that he had boosters. They were not boosters but men who had sweat blood, who had lost thousands and thousands of dollars; stolen from them.

They were not asked to support him because he was a good man. They must take him as he stood before them, as a man who was willing to work and a poor man. As to reputation, they could write a column about him where they could write a page about Mr. Ross. He then went on to talk about ballot box stuffing, the registering of dead voters and other election dodges and crimes, and said he would leave Mr. Gibson and Mr. McGregor to take charge of the balance of the meeting.

Joseph McGillivray next spoke on the promise of Mr. Ross as to a government water supply. He told of his conferences with Mr. Ross on the subject, and also on the mining code, and said he knew that Mr. Ross was perfectly true and honest in the intentions he had expressed in his letter of acceptance.

Arthur Field then told how he and Dr. Clendenen had given their support to Dr. Catto because he was the only independent candidate before the people. He thought now that Clarke would be the best candidate but he had never said or written a word against the integrity of Mr. Ross. J. C. Noel made an eloquent address in French, after which Mr. Black spoke. It was nearly midnight when the proceedings ended.

Tinned Bait

Each year sees new inventions to aid the angler, some sportsmanlike and some un-sportsmanlike. An enthusiast has devised a process for picking live minnows. He gets them in bushes, and soaks them in his preparation. They do not lose their substance or color, and are as tough as leather.

He puts them up in squat glass bottles securely sealed, from twelve to twenty minnows in a bottle, according to size, and sells them at a lower rate than is paid for live minnows at the fishing resorts.

Some anglers object to them because they are dead, but minnows which are put upon the hook alive only live a little while. Indeed, if the strongest chub, be fastened and sunk or cast in cold water, it will be dead inside of five minutes, and from that time until he is taken from the bars by a successful forger, the angler continues to fish with a dead lure.

The inventor, of course, makes a secret of his process, but a chemist ought to be able to detect it without trouble. When this is done, there will be no reason why an angler should not put up his bait in the autumn and keep it over until spring, taking the water in June supplied fully with minnows in bottles, frogs in tins, and dragonflies laid away in layers.

These things will prove a great convenience, as it is often difficult to get frogs or minnows at the resorts and the inexperienced man who goes out to catch them for himself is apt to have only his labor for his reward—Philadelphia Enquirer.

Americans at Taku

Berlin, Oct. 18.—The advance sheet of Joseph Herring's book, "The Battle of Taku," of which engagement he was an eye witness, says, discussing American non-participation: "The Monocacy, called by the Chinese the jiriksha of the sea, because she is a side-wheeler, was anchored off the railroad depot at Tong Ku before the bombardment. The last train from Tien Tsin brought hundreds of fugitives, many of whom were taken on board from Washington not to take part in the fighting. This displeased the American officers very much. When mingling with the officers of other nations on the wharf on the Pei Ho, the Americans expressed dissatisfaction. The foreign officers generally sympathized with the feelings of the Americans, who did not want to see the fight without taking a hand in it. Capt. White did not share in this public discussion of the United States' attitude, which was confined to his juniors."

THE ROSS PLATFORM

Whereas, in the opinion of this convention, the continued prosperity of the Yukon territory depends chiefly on the efforts of individual miners and prospectors, whose work is conducted under most difficult conditions, and the stability of the business of the country will be insured by furnishing regular employment to workmen, therefore, be it

Resolved, That every effort should be made by the government to secure, and such changes adopted as would secure, the ends desired. That this convention most strongly recommends:

1. Reduction of fees for miners' licenses and for recording and renewing claims.
2. The abolition of payment of commutation for assessment work, and compelling the performance of assessment work upon the claim itself, or upon the claims as grouped.
3. The adoption of such regulations as will encourage the working of low grade mining and the development of quartz mining.
4. The amendment of the mining regulations in such way as to provide a mode by which, upon satisfying reasonable conditions holders of mining claims may obtain crown grants of the same.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR SMELTER.

Whereas, Large copper deposits are proven to exist in the vicinity of Whitehorse, and the work already done on the same has demonstrated their immense value; and

Whereas, In order to secure the working of such property, the establishment of a smelter is necessary, and the establishment of such smelter would create large employment for workmen, and create a market for the coal known to exist in the territory, and lead to the large development of the southern portion of the district; therefore,

Resolved, That this convention recommend the encouragement by the Dominion government of the establishment of such smelter, by such aid in the way of bonus, or otherwise, as may be deemed best.

TEST MILL AND ASSAY OFFICE.

Resolved, That the interests of this territory demand the establishment of a quartz test mill by the government for the free testing of ore in order to encourage and develop quartz mining and the establishment of an assay office, to be conducted by the government in connection with the government mint.

CANCEL TREADGOLD CONCESSION.

Whereas, The supply of water and power to the mines on the creeks is one of the most serious questions of the day in the Yukon territory; and

Whereas, In the opinion of the convention, the matter of such supply on fair and reasonable terms should best be dealt with by the government itself, and should not be left to private individuals; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the government be requested immediately to make careful examination and obtain reports upon the subject with a view of cancelling forthwith the Treadgold concession, and undertaking such supply as a national enterprise.

OTHERS HELD BY FRAUD.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention many of the concessions now held were obtained by fraud and imposition; that it is in the interest of this territory that such concessions should be annulled, and to that end that inquiry should be set on foot to ascertain the circumstances of such fraud and imposition, and action taken by the attorney general of Canada in the premises.

MINING MACHINERY DUTY FREE.

Resolved, That in the opinion of

this convention it would greatly tend to assist in the working and development of mines in the territory, to permit the importation of mining machinery of a class not manufactured in Canada, free from all customs duty.

WHOLLY ELECTIVE COUNCIL.

That the convention views with satisfaction the increase of the number of elective members of the Yukon council, and urgently recommends that the membership of the council be made wholly elective, without delay; and further, that all matters of a purely local character be committed to the council for deliberation and determination.

AGAINST UNNECESSARY CONCESSIONS.

Resolved, That a policy should be adopted which would prevent the obtaining of concessions for hydraulic mining, except in places where the dirt is of such low grade that it could not profitably be worked by other methods; and that before any hydraulic lease should issue, notice should be given by the applicant by publication in the newspapers of his intention of applying for such lease, so as to enable protests to be entered against the granting of the same; and that the owners of hydraulic concessions already granted should be compelled to carry out the strict terms of their leases, and that in default of their so doing, their leases should be cancelled.

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...Social Life of the Diplomatic Set...

Washington, Oct. 16.—Notable changes in the diplomatic set will mark the opening of the social season in Washington. There are two new ambassadors, Lady Herbert and Mme. Jussard, who were American girls, the former being now the mistress of the British embassy and the latter the wife of the newly appointed French ambassador. In addition, there is the beautiful Signora Mayor des Planches, who will preside over the headquarters of the Italian government on New Hampshire avenue, the house purchased a short time ago from Mrs. Pichebe Hearst.

From now on the Italian embassy will assume an importance which it has never had hitherto, being lodged handsomely, with an attractive woman at the head of the establishment. It is a great change, Baron Fava, who was ambassador for so many years, having maintained his headquarters in one boarding house or another, much of the time in New York. The wife of the erstwhile French ambassador, M. Cambon, did not come to the United States, except for a brief time. Herr Holleben who is the kaiser's representative at the republican court, is a bachelor, and that is why Mme. de Aspizoz, wife of the Mexican ambassador, will hold the deanship among the ladies of the diplomatic corps during the coming winter.

The real leader of the gayeties of the diplomatic set, however, will be Mme. Pierre de Margerie, wife of the counselor of the French embassy who easily ranks as the best dressed woman in Washington. She has the good fortune to possess a beautiful figure, and, in addition, a graceful and charming personality. The sister of Edmond Rostand, the poet and author of "Cyrano" and "L'Aiglon," she comes of a very distinguished French family and enjoys much popularity, especially among the younger married women.

Mme. Hengelmueller von Hengervar is a new ambassador, but has been a leader of the diplomatic set in Washington for a number of years, as the wife of the minister from Austro-Hungary, who was recently promoted to the higher rank. Her house is a center of fashion, and rather noted for its exclusiveness. The ambassador is her second husband, and by him she has one child, a girl, her previous marriage having been fruitful to the extent of four children, who are now being educated in Europe.

A story has been widely published recently in the newspapers to the effect that Mme. Hengelmueller, at a dinner party, was asked how it was that she spoke such beautiful English and replied, "Why not, indeed? I am an American girl and was born in Milwaukee." The probability is, however, that she never said any-

thing of the kind, the fact being that she is a Hungarian by birth. Little Miss Cassini, as people like to call the young countess who presides over the Russian embassy, is particularly popular in Washington, and a leader in the younger set of society at large. She is pretty, amiable, of a merry disposition, and disposed to make herself agreeable to everybody. Her ambition has been recognized as entitled to rank as an ambassador, and, if such recognition had been granted her, she would now be first among the diplomatic ladies; taking precedence even of the wives of the French and British ambassadors. But this was not allowed, inasmuch as she is only the niece of Count Cassini, the representative of the czar, and so on occasions of ceremony she is obliged to appear at the tail end of the ministers' wives—much to her disgust.

One of the handsomest and most conspicuous socially of the women of the diplomatic corps is Mme. de Wolant, who was an American girl, daughter of a Mr. Tisdell of Washington. She is tall and distinguished looking. Her husband is one of the secretaries of the Russian embassy, an eccentric man, by no means popular, but possessed of exceptional abilities.

Mme. Wu will soon be torn away from Washington society, it is feared. Meanwhile she remains, a figure hardly less picturesque than her husband. Dressed in oriental robes of brilliant hues, she is constantly seen on the streets of the capital city, most often dashing about in an automobile. Lacking an ambassador, the German embassy has for a charming mistress the Countess von Quad, whose husband is counselor and first secretary. She is very popular in Washington society. Another favorite in the diplomatic set and in society at large is Mme. de Assis-Brasili, wife of the Brazilian minister, who, by the way, is one of the most expert revolver shots-living. He can hit the edge of a playing card with a pistol bullet at 25 paces, and one of the feats he performs is to kill two sparrows simultaneously with a revolver held in each hand.

In point of beauty among the women of the diplomatic corps the palm must be bestowed unquestionably upon the wife of the Japanese minister Mme. Takahira, whose loveliness is of the most perfect Oriental type, imaginable. She is as amiable as she is charming, and a special favorite in the society of the capital.

Must be Taken From Politics
"This may be stating the case crudely, but the general proposition is as I have put it. The statesman who can originate some legislation which will compromise the present antagonism between labor and capital will live in history as the great-

est benefactor of our country. If partisan success is to govern the matter no compromise is possible; for both parties will look entirely to the effect of legislation upon coming elections, and, with the enormous money power on one hand and the vote of the wage earners on the other, the pendulum will swing in the direction deemed necessary to obtain success at the polls."

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