THE BIRTH IN THE MANGER

Was Most Befittingly Commemorated at St. Mary's Church as Christmas Crossed the Threshold of Time at Midnight —Unsurpassed Music—Angel-Clad Children.

From Thursday's Daily.

With lights lowered and a hushed expectancy animating the immense crowd assembled at St. Mary's Church Tuesday evening another Christmas was ushered in, another celebration of the birth of a new-born King. It was midnight and every atom of space from the altar to the choir-loft was filled, the pews and aisles being one compact mass of pulsating humanity, and as the organ peeled forth the first notes of Le Preroste's beautiful Kyrie Eleison the vast crowd as of one accord knelt or bowed their heads, regardless of denominational affiliation, in humble supplication, mutely pleading for the intercession of Him whose forgiveness is illimitable. Kyrie Eleison sang the choir, and presently one voice, a beautiful, clear soprano which filled every nook of the large edifice, was heard above the others, and it, too, in beseeching tones sang Kyrie Eleison. A moment later there was a subdued silence and then from a distance was heard the youthful voices of little children, their childish trebles giving forth the joyous notes of the Gloria in Excelsis. Nearer and nearer they *approached*, finally entering from the vestry room to the right of the altar. There were sixteen of the little misses gowned in spotless white, wearing gilt crowns and bearing flowers in their hands. Slowly and with their voices lifted to the utmost they marched the breadth of the church to the life-like scene depicting the stable wherein lay the Child receiving the adulation of the wise men of the east. A magnificent burst of light greeted the entrance of the procession, the altar being fairly ablaze with myriads of many-colored incandescants. As the children passed the holy scene each little girl cast her flowers about the manger, returning to seats immediately in front of the altar. Then the choir took up the Gloria in a grand burst of song proclaiming the birth of a new King, the bass solo being exquisitely rendered by Corporal Cobb. The priests, clad in their rich golden vestments and attended by nine altar *boys*, had entered in the meantime and at the conclusion of the Gloria the service was intoned by the Rev. Father Eichelsbacher. A moment later Rev. Father Gendreau entered the *pulpit* and delivered the discourse of the evening.

"Never before have *I* seen in the Church of St. Mary's such a pious gathering, composed of citizens of all nationalities, to unite with us in celebrating the anniversary of the birth of our Saviour. When our Lord was born in Bethlehem angels came down from heaven not to preach, but to sing praises to God Almighty, to glorify Him, and to offer to all men of good will and peace on earth that which their souls most craved. It seems that tonight the best way of rendering our thanks to the Almighty would be to listen to the beautiful music and singing, to some of which you have already listened with adoration. I do not feel disposed to talk to you at length. I feel nervous from fatigue, and to confess the truth to you that fatigue is due to having heard this night the confessions and distributed the absolution and forgiveness of sins to so many who desire the peace with God which would enable them to approach the altar this evening. For that reason I will not address you at length. Still, it is my duty to give you a translation of the lesson just read by the deacon in the language of our church. The use of the Latin language is employed because it provides a unity of language throughout the entire world. The lesson tonight is taken from the 2nd chapter of St. Luke, beginning at the 1st verse."

Father Gendreau then read that portion of the scripture in English which refers to the birth of Christ ending with the words, "Peace on earth, good will toward men." He continued:

"Is it not beautiful, my friends? You have heard the voices of the angels singing, 'Peace on earth, good will toward men.' I might preach a sermon to you on that subject, but I aim to never preach sermons; merely give instructions, but I must stop. If at looking at this stable and listening to the lesson of the humble birth and poverty of our Saviour, I might be induced to say words not pleasing to you and thus preach a sermon not to your liking. Upon the question of poverty, I would say there is no other place on earth like Dawson where the people are so afraid of poverty. Why are we here? This is not our home. We were not born here nor do we speak of this city as a place of permanent residence. None of us when we came expected to remain any great length of time. Why did you come? Why are you in Dawson tonight? It is because you are fighting against the lesson of poverty and humility that our dear Lord has given us. You are afraid of poverty and are here looking for the means to ensure you the comforts of life and consequently are not prepared to hear the lesson of the poverty of our Saviour.

"But in listening to the song of the angels you heard their voice offering peace and contentment of heart, happiness in the world, but only to men of good will. That is necessary to see the blessings that can be given to us; blessings that can be procured neither by nuggets nor gold dust. Are you enjoying that peace? Many have come to me in my ministrations as your priest, many who were in need of that comfort and consolation which God alone can give. They needed that peace which, freed from sin, our Saviour, that Divine Baby, gave us through the sacrifices of the church and the sacrifice of penance. Peace is the greatest happiness in the world, not the peace proclaimed by man but that secured by the grace of God. I am anxious for your souls, dear friends.

"I have said that I was tired, but I must go on with my ministrations. In a few moments we shall have the conclusion of the mass and I will give you not a representation of the Divine Baby as you see him there in the manger, but the very body and soul and divinity of Jesus Christ as really and truly present in this church. And then when He comes down at my will I will speak to Him and say, 'Lord, bless these people; these men of good will coming in the midst of the night to praise Thee. Bless these beautiful singers who render these services so worthy of Thee and this music so full of an expression of our hearts.' I will ask that He grant you that peace of the Lord which you so need.

"I said at the beginning that I would not speak at length and I must cease. We are gathered together here this evening many different nationalities, but we are all Christians. I cannot believe nor will I admit that you have come here out of idle curiosity nor that the beautiful music of the choir has been the sole cause of your presence, and I hope and devoutly pray that none will leave without some good effect being produced as the result of these services. In a moment our united prayers will be made to this Divine Babe, beseeching that He may extend His blessings to us all no matter of what denomination. Let us all unite our prayers for this peace no matter if there are different methods of adulation, praying He will grant us His mercy and the peace of the life everlasting."

At the conclusion of the address the Credo was sung, Miss Krieg taking the soprano solo, a most beautiful part, with the choir accompanying. In the latter part occurred a tenor solo in which Mr. G. H. McLeod's splendid voice was heard. Following the Credo Miss Krieg's exquisite soprano was heard in Lambellotti's "Pastoral," an oratorio pour Noel, as an offertory. In the Sanctus Miss Krieg again took the solo part, a quartet consisting of Mrs. Boyes, Mrs. Dr. Thompson, Mr. Boyle and Corporal Cobb accompanying the obligato in the latter part. Two solos occurred in the Agnus Dei, one being sung by Miss Krieg and the other by Mr. Boyle. During the second mass Mrs. Dr. Thompson sang "Nazareth," by Gounod, and was followed by Adams "O, Holy Night," in which the beautiful voice of Mrs. Boyes was heard. The last solo was "Axe Verum," by Millard, and never have the limpid notes of Miss Krieg's exquisite voice been heard with more telling effect.

The Christmas celebration far excelled in every respect any similar effort heretofore attempted. The decorations were more beautiful and impressive, the crowd in attendance larger, and the music much superior to any before heard. The personnel of the choir, which consisted of seventeen voices, was as follows:

Sopranos—Miss Katherine Krieg, Mrs. Boyes, Mrs. McClelland, and Mrs. McKay.

Contraltos—Mrs. Dr. Thompson, Mrs. George M. Allen, and Mrs. Mullen.

Tenors—Mr. G. H. McLeod, Mr. Arthur Boyle, Mr. Thos. Sheridan, Mr. Chas. Mahoney, Mr. J. O. Hughes and Mr. Ben Randle.

Basses—Corporal Cobb, Mr. G. F. Weiss, Mr. F. A. Genest and Mr. C. V. Shannon.

Mr. Arthur Pepin presided at the organ, the choir being under the able direction of Mr. William Sheridan.

In the mass Rev. Father Gendreau officiated as celebrant, assisted by Rev. Father Eichelsbacher and Albert Thibeadeau, deacon. At the conclusion of the services the choir was handsomely entertained at luncheon at the parish house.

The Literary Society.

The regular meeting of the Literary Society will be held tomorrow evening at St. Andrew's Hall. An interesting program has been arranged and the public generally is invited to be present. Anyone may become a member of the society upon the payment of a fee of one dollar.

CHRONOLOGY OF DEAD QUEEN

What Took Place in Her Reign of 63 Years.

Brief But Accurate Details of English History Many Attempts on the Queen's Life.

1819—Future Queen born May 24.

1837—Accession to throne, June 20.

1838—Coronation, Westminster Abbey, June 28. Transatlantic steam navigation inaugurated.

1839—Madman arrested trying to enter Buckingham Palace. Anti-Corn Law League formed. British forces occupy Cabul. British took possession of Aden.

1840—Queen married to Prince Albert, February 10. Insane potboy tries to shoot King and Queen, June 10. Cheap postage introduced in England. Princess Royal born, later Empress Frederick, November 21. British and Austrian expedition to Syria. Mehemet Ali sues for peace.

1841—Sir Robert Peel succeeds Lord Melbourne as Premier. Prince of Wales born November 9. Successful insurrection in Cabul. British take Canton and Amoy.

1842—John Francis tried to shoot Queen May 30. John William Bean pointed pistol at Queen, July 3. British withdrew from Afghanistan. Hohn Kong ceded to England. Chinese ports opened. British took Boer republic in Natal.

1843—Princess Alice Maud Mary born, April 25. Scinde annexed to British India. Queen and Prince Albert visit King and Queen of France. Louis Philippe visits Queen.

1845—Seals of Colonial Office given to Mr. Gladstone. England and France made war on dictator of Argentine Republic. Outbreak first Sikh war.

1846—Princess Helena born May 25. Anglo-American treaty settling northwest boundary of United States. Great famine in Ireland. Corn laws repealed. Sikhs defeated; ceded territory to East India Company.

1847—Queen headed Irish famine subscription.

1848—Princess Louise born, March 18. Queen and Prince Albert visit fugitive French royal family at Claremont. Great Chartist demonstration in London. Insurrection in Ireland attempted. Outbreak second Sikh war. Orange River sovereignty occupied. Boers established Transvaal Republic.

1849—Hamilton fired at Queen. Queen first visited Ireland. Sikhs defeated. Punjaub annexed to British India.

1850—Prince Arthur born May 1. Robert Peel attacked Queen with stick. Clayton-Bulwer treaty concluded. Taiping rebellion, China.

1851—Queen opened great Exposition. Burmah provoked British hostilities. Gold found in Australia.

1852—First Derby Ministry succeeded Russell administration. Aberdeen succeeded Derby. London protocol on succession in Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein. British victories in Burmah. Pegu acquired.

1853—Prince Leopold born, April 7. Royal family visited Ireland.

1854—Crimean war formally begun by declaration of England and France against Russia.

1854—British-Japanese treaty. British permitted Orange River Republic. Commander McClure accomplished northwest passage.

1855—French Emperor and Empress visited Queen at Windsor and visit returned in Paris. Palmerston succeeded Aberdeen as Premier. Livingstone discovered Victoria Falls.

1856—Treaty of Paris ended Crimean war. Oude annexed to British India. Outbreak second war, England against China. Persians occupied Herat, involved in war with Government of India, successfully ended by British next year.

1857—Outbreak of Indian mutiny. Canton occupied by British and French. Princess Beatrice born, April 14.

1858—Second Derby ministry succeeded Palmerston. Hebrew disability in Britain removed. Indian mutiny virtually suppressed and government transferred from East India Company to Crown. Treaty with China. Queen congratulated the American president over new transatlantic cable, Aug. 22.

1859—Queen's first grandchild, now Emperor William II., born Jan. 27. Palmerston succeeded Derby as Premier, June. Difficulties with China.

1860—Invitation of President Buchanan for Prince of Wales to visit America accepted by Queen. Anglo-French expedition occupied Pekin.

1861—Duchess of Kent, Queen's mother, died. Queen's third visit to Ireland. Prince Consort died, December 14. England, France and Spain send fleets to Mexico.

1862—United States granted British demand for release of Mason and Slidell.

1863—Prince of Wales married Mar. 10. France declared war on Mexico. England and Spain withdrew forces. Britain renounced remuneration of protectorate over Ionian Islands.

1864—Baker discovered Lake Albert Nyanza.

1865—Measures taken to suppress Fenians in Ireland. Palmerston died. Russell Premier for second time.

1866—Queen thanked Mr. Geo. Peabody, American philanthropist, for gifts of $1,750,000 to London poor. Fenians attempted invasion of Canada. Russel, resigned. Third Derby Ministry. Successful establishment of telegraphy between Europe and America.

1867—Fenian insurrection in Ireland. Dominion of Canada constituted. Reform act passed. Outbreak of Abyssinian war, ended next year.

1868—Disraeli succeeded Derby as Premier. Reform act for Scotland and Ireland. Gladstone succeeded Disraeli.

1869—Irish Church disestablished, to take effect 1871. Pacific Railway and Suez Canal completed.

1870—Empress Eugenie visited Queen. Irish Land Act. Elementary Education Act for England and Wales. Baker led expedition up the Nile.

1871—Former Emperor Louis Napoleon visited Queen. Treaty of Washington to settle the Alabama question. Stanley found Livingstone. Grave condition of the Queen's health announced, and Prince of Wales has typhoid fever.

1872—Queen present at thanksgiving for Prince of Wales' recovery. America obtains the Alabama award. Ballot bill passed.

1874—Disraeli succeeded Gladstone as Premier. Britain annexed Fiji Islands. Ashantee war ended.

1875—Britain bought Sultan's share in Suez Canal.

1876—Queen proclaimed Empress of India in London. Constantinople Conference opened; closed next year.

1877—Queen received General Grant. British took Transvaal republic.

1878—Britain occupied Cypress. Treaty of Berlin. War against Afghanistan.

1879—War against Zulus. Queen's first great-grandchild born, Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Meiningen, May 12. Gladstone succeeded Beaconsfield as Premier. Active Agrarian movement in Ireland. Roberts entered Kandahar. Transvaal uprising.

1881—Queen telegraphed sympathy on President Garfield's death, and court went into mourning. British defeated by Boers at Majuba Hill, autonomy granted. Irish land bill passed. Parnell imprisoned. Land League manifestation. British evacuated Kandahar. Mahdi revolt in Soudan.

1882—Roderic Maclean shot at Queen. Europeans massacred in Alexandria. War against Arabi Pasha, who was defeated. Parnell released. Lord Cavendish murdered in Dublin. Irish national league formed.

1883—Queen injured by slipping on stairs.

1884—Gordon shut up in Khartoum. Franchise bill passed.

1885—Irish dynamite outrages in London. Mahdi captured Khartoum. Gordon killed. British force withdrawn from Soudan. Death of Mahdi. British prepare to meet Russian advance on Herat; settlement affected. Riel rebellion in Canada. Salisbury succeeded Gladstone as Premier. Conquest of Burmah. Canadian Pacific Railway completed.

1886—Queen opened Colonial and Indian Exhibition. Burmah annexed. Gladstone succeeded Salisbury, proposed home rule and was succeeded by Salisbury.

1887—Queen's Jubilee celebrated. Queen sent Duke of Norfolk to congratulate the Pope on his ecclesiastical jubilee.

1888—Queen present at celebration of Prince of Wales silver wedding. Fisheries treaty with United States rejected by Senate. Osman Digna defeated near Suakim.

1889—British collision with Portugal in Southeast Africa. Samoan conference with United States and Germany.

1890—Portugal yielded to British demands. Treaty with Germany defining spheres in Africa and ceding Heligoland to Germany. Protectorate of Zanzibar assumed.

1891—Queen reviewed French fleet. Osman Digna completely defeated.

1892—Duke of Clarence died. Agreement with United States to arbitrate Bering Sea seal fisheries dispute. Gladstone succeeded Salisbury as Premier.

1893—Queen opened Imperial Institute. Home Rule bill introduced. Bering Sea arbitration award against America. British East Africa Company defeated King of Mataebeland.

1894—Queen formally inaugurated Manchester ship canal. Prince Edward of York born, June 23. Rosebery succeeded Gladstone as Premier.

1895—Salisbury succeeded Rosebery. President Cleveland sent message to Britain regarding Venezuela boundary dispute.

1896—Queen received Li Hung Chang. Queen on September 23 had reigned longer than any former British sovereign. Britain granted American demand for Venezuela arbitration. Jameson raid. Ashantees compelled to accept British sovereignty. Kitchener occupied Dongola.

1897—Queen's Diamond Jubilee celebrated. Senate rejected Anglo-American general arbitration treaty. Autonomy of Crete declared by Powers. Grand Duchess Tatiana of Russia, Queen's thirtieth great grandchild, born. Revolt of Indian hill tribes on Afghan frontier.

1898—Two-cent postage went into effect between Britain and colonies.

1899—Dervish force surrendered. Venezuelan arbitration award a compromise. Transvaal declared war October 11, colonies rallied to support. Agreement with America and Germany for partition of Samoa.

1900—Queen welcomed in Ireland. International expeditions occupied Pekin. Punitive expedition against Ashantees. Australian colonies formed Commonwealth of Australia. Transvaal and Orange Free State annexed.

Although the Queen, from the time of her accession to the throne, enjoyed to the fullest extent the respect and affection of her subjects, no less than five attempts, all, fortunately, unsuccessful, have been made to assassinate her—the first in June, 1840, by a crazy lad named Oxford; another in May, 1842, by John Francis, who was sentenced to be hanged for the offence, but the sentence was commuted to transportation for life. The third was in July of the same year, by one W. J. Bean, whose only punishment was 18 months in prison; the fourth, in 1849, by William Hamilton an Irishman, who was transported for seven years; the fifth in April, 1882, by Roderick McLean, a Scotchman, who was ordered to be confined during Her Majesty's pleasure.

PRINCE IS UNPOPULAR

With All the Queen's Subjects Throughout Holland.

The Hague, Dec. 7.—Prince Henry has not appeared in public since the recent disclosures in regard to the domestic troubles in the court of the Netherlands. If he did he would certainly be mobbed.

His picture has been withdrawn from the kinemetograph exhibitions in the music halls throughout Holland owing to the fiery demonstrations of anger it provoked.

The first printed accusations against Prince Henry appeared in the Rhenish press, bordering the Dutch frontier. He was charged bluntly with neglect and drunkenness. Homeric carousals are still kept up, traditional in the German military set of junior officers, with whom Prince Henry graduated and saw service. They think it attests their manhood to get helplessly drunk at dinner and the German newspapers accused Queen Wilhelmina's husband of frequently observing this genial custom after his marriage.

The young queen heretofore the pink of active, graceful, robust womanhood, now looks shockingly bad. It is said she shuts herself up alone for hours in her apartment when it is believed she passes the time crying over her troubles, but no one has ever seen her cry in public. Her pride is overmastering. Those who are acquainted with her character and temperature declare she will never forgive her husband and will not long endure her present position.

THEY WENT TO JAIL

Chicago Journalists Write Up and Cartoon a Judge.

Chicago, Saturday, Dec. 7.—Andrew M. Lawrence, managing editor of Hearst's Chicago American, and H. S. Canneld, a reporter, who were sentenced recently by Judge Haney to forty and thirty days respectively in the county jail for contempt of court, were discharged from custody by Judge Dunne today.

In granting a writ of habeas corpus to the relators the court said the case hinged on whether the case on which the American commented had been disposed of by Judge Haney or was still pending.

Judge Dunne held that the case in question had been finally disposed of by Judge Haney which he gave his decision from the bench.

Judge Dunne admitted that the articles and cartoons which Judge Haney objected to were clearly calculated to ridicule and coerce the court, had not the court already rendered its decision. Judge Dunne admitted that the cartoons in evidence was probably ridiculous, but articles possibly so.

Harsh criticisms, Judge Dunne remarked, are one of the incidents and burdens of public life. I see no reason why a judge should be covered by criminal penalty for attacks in the public prints than a President or a governor or a congressman. Criticism of a public official, if just, will do good, if unjust, will do no harm.

In concluding the court said:

"I am clearly of the opinion that the language used in open court by Judge Haney amounted to a final order disposing of the case under consideration, and that being a final order, under the doctrine of contempt as laid down in this state by our supreme court in Story vs. the People, that the relators had a right to comment and criticise that decision, even to the extent of calling the honored and respected judge who rendered that opinion, without exposing themselves to prosecution for contempt of court."

Following is Judge Haney's comment on Judge Dunne's decision:

"Judge Dunne had the power so to decide, but he did not have the right. Any judge has the power to let every prisoner out of the penitentiaries, but they have not the right, nor does anybody expect that they will."

IS STILL IN DISPUTE

Nothing Been Done in Matter for a Year.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Apparently the negotiations to accomplish a permanent settlement of the Alaska boundary dispute are as far off as ever. President Roosevelt has given no attention to the subject since his elevation and the state department has taken no steps in the matter for more than a year. No communication on the subject of the boundary has passed between the United States government and the government of Great Britain and it cannot be learned that there are any plans for an early reopening of the subject.

The state department is unofficially informed from time to time of the bitter feeling engendered by the boundary dispute in the vicinity of Skagway, but the officials are resting on the ground that the modus vivendi established between the two governments subsequent to the meetings of the joint high commission forms a definite settlement of the question for the present, and that there is no legitimate basis on which disputes can arise along the borders of the disputed territory.

President Roosevelt has been so busy with the preparation of his message to congress ever since he was inducted into office that he has given little attention to matters not closely connected with the document. Now that the opportunity presents itself for the consideration of other matters it is possible that something may be done toward securing permanent settlement of the boundary question but if he has any such intention he has not made it known. It can be said that up to the time he has given little or no serious thought to the subject.

ENGLANDS FUTURE KING

Surprises and Delights the Nation With His Oratory.

London, Dec. 7.—The evolution of the Prince of Wales from a sailor king to an orator causes some comment and satisfaction that any event of the week. His Guildhall speech was perfectly free from that flatulentous element usually detectable in royal utterances in England. His declaration that the old country must wake up if it wanted to hold its own almost took his hearers bigath away, but it has produced in all sections press praise quite untainted by servility.

It is probable that the Prince was not entirely responsible for the construction of the speech as he used copious notes. Yet his delivery, earnestness and willingness to commit himself to such sentiments have raised him higher in the estimation of the people than any previous action. Indeed several of the papers declared that the elocution of Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery and Mr. Chamberlain fell quite flat after the Prince of Wales effort.

"I questionable the best speech delivered at the banquet," is the spectator's comment.

The Saturday Review says: "He used his opportunity to say some things of distinct political and constitutional propriety being more the voice than prerogative saved."

Powerful Yeast.

The veteran editor of the Golden (Colo.) Transcript, who boasts that as he hates a delinquent subscriber who does not like the old reliable George Washington brand of teeth in his business, lacheis this strange story:

"A Lafayette county farmer lost a cow in a very queer manner last week. The animal in rummaging through a summer kitchen found and swallowed an old umbrella and a cake of yeast. The yeast fermenting in the poor beast's stomach, raised the umbrella, and she died in great agony."

Special power of attorney forms for sale at the Nugget office.

TRAVELERS TO KOYUKUK

TAKE NOTICE

That the N. A. T. & T. Co. at Fort Yukon has a full stock of goods for outfitting, at reasonable prices. Any shortages arising will be reported to their Circle City station.

CHEAP FREIGHT RATES

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MAT TOMERLIN CONFESSES

It Was He and William Brophy Who Held Up and Robbed Dominion Club House of $1,401 October 15th—Quarreled With His Wife and Was Despondent—'Fessed Up.

Mat. Tomerlin, who was arrested some weeks ago, given a preliminary hearing before Police Magistrate Macaulay, and bound over for trial before the territorial court to answer to the charge of having committed the holdup and robbery at the Dominion saloon on the morning of November 15 is guilty by his own confession. Last Thursday afternoon in the presence of his wife, Captain McDonnell, Detective Welch and the crown prosecutor, Tomerlin gave the full particulars concerning that which has been characterized as the most daring robbery ever committed in the Klondike. At 4 o'clock in the morning of November 15 Tomerlin and his partner, William Brophy, entered the Dominion saloon, masked and armed to the teeth, held up some half dozen or more men present and robbed the till in the gambling department of $1401. At a late hour Thursday night the Nugget became possessed of the facts herewith given, but for obvious reasons, Brophy being still at large, the publication of the confession has been withheld. The admission of guilt and the way in which it was done is given in Tomerlin's own words.

"You're right," said he. "It was myself and Brophy who did the job. We had planned the affair for some eight or ten days previously and it was part of the scheme that Brophy secured employment at the Dominion as a booster in order to become better acquainted with everything we would be likely to run against. Brophy had arrangements arranged with another party to help him, but as the time approached he got through fear funked and I took his place. What made me do it? I had had a serious misfortune in love, had quarreled with Lou, my wife, and I courted death. Was reckless and did not care what became of me.

"The night of the holdup Brophy and I spent most of the time along from the time I was released when I was arrested. We left the roadhouse about half past 3 in the morning after having completed our arrangements. What Brophy's thoughts were in case we met some determined resistance I don't know, but I had made up my mind that if there was trouble that rather than commit murder I would put one of my guns to my own head and blow my brains out. What happened then of course you all know. We got what we were after with but little trouble and went out the same way we entered. As soon as we reached the alley we went south a few yards and then came to a passageway leading through between some buildings on Second avenue, something like a way, which the police and detectives overlooked in searching. Brophy led the way as he had been over the ground several times and had picked out the way for us to make. Before reaching Second avenue we pulled the masks down from our faces and made near cloths of them. We crossed Second avenue and went up Queen street as far as the warehouses. Then we went to Front avenue crossed King street and went to E. H. Condon's new residence by the alley between Front and Dyea streets and Sixth and Seventh avenues. As we were crossing Third avenue I forgot to mention that we saw a man coming toward us. We were trotting along at a pretty good pace and as soon as we saw the man Brophy began to laugh heartily as though we were enjoying a lark. The cue immediately and brazenly acting also and in that manner we went by, without causing any comment. When we went to Mr. Condon's residence we went into the basement and divided the money. Brophy got nothing but bills and good silver. I took $390 in bills and all the dust and nuggets, amounting to about as much more. I cached my plunder there and Brophy went out to his boarding house and cached his though exactly at what place I do not know. While at the Condon residence we also took such precautions as we considered necessary to destroy any possible means of establishing our identity. We threw away the ride that Brophy had carried, the same one which Harris at the preliminary hearing had sworn to having seen in my room some days previously, our revolvers, masks, mackintosh coats, U. S. army leggings and other disguises."

It might be remarked here that a day or two after the robbery the police found a cap and a mask as described by Tomerlin, and since have found the coats and leggings. The revolvers and rifle have not been recovered on account of the snow, though they doubtless will be in the spring if not before.

"After we had cached and thrown away everything we did not care to take with us we went to Brophy's cabin and remained there about an hour. I then came down town alone, returning to my room by way of Front street, arriving there about half past five. I do not think that from the time we left until I returned over an hour had intervened. The rest of the story, my arrest and preliminary hearing you already know."

In verification of his story as soon as he had completed his confession he was taken in the company of an officer to the residence of Mr. Condon and there in the same place where he had secreted it Tomerlin pointed out his share of the swag and $390 in currency together with the dust and nuggets was recovered. An effort was made to find Brophy's cache, but it was unsuccessful, as it is conceded by the detectives to have been "lifted" long ere this.

The only reason which can be ascribed to Tomerlin voluntarily making his confession is that he considered his conviction was morally certain, and he did not consider that Brophy had used him right, so decided to "peach." No inducements in the way of a possible reduction of sentence or anything else was held out to Tomerlin in order to get him to confess, his statements having been made entirely voluntarily. During his confession Tomerlin spoke freely of his past life. He said he had come of a good family, had been well educated and in his whole still in his teens he had the misfortune to fall in with bad company which had resulted in his downfall. He had finally broken away from his former evil ways and for some time had been endeavoring to live a straightforward, honorable life. His trouble with the woman whom he claims his wife and with whom he is fully infatuated had made him reckless and he cared nothing for what became of him.

Immediately after Tomerlin's confession the police and detectives were at once dispatched after Brophy who at the preliminary hearing had been discharged for want of sufficient evidence to hold him. At this hour they have not succeeded in locating him though they have been most assiduous in their search. It is thought that after being set free he lost no time in getting out of the country, though some are still inclined to the belief that he is still about the creeks spending his days in hiding about the sluices. In attempting to rearrest Brophy Tomerlin has warned the police not to get possessed of the idea that they are going after a child.

He is the nervyest man I ever saw in all my life," said Tomerlin, "and when in a tight place will shoot and shoot to kill, too, at the drop of the hat.

When Tomerlin will be brought up for sentence is yet to be determined.

RACE WAR IN ALABAMA

Several Killed on Both Sides—The Blacks Routed.

Andalusia, Ala., Dec. 5.—Sheriff Strickland returned to Andalusia today with twenty-two negroes who are accused of conspiracy in the killing of W. Dorsey, a merchant, and the total wounding of Pete Atchison, city marshal, at Opp, last evening. The negroes fought so long they were chased with bloodhounds, and captured by the posse and his posse.

The sheriff leaves the negroes safely in jail here, and has taken precautions to prevent a mob in case she is lynched.

W. Dorsey and Marshal Pete Atchison went to the turpentine quarters near Opp, yesterday evening, to arrest a negro who was accused of stealing a pistol from a white man. The negro was barricaded in his cabin, and fired on the men as they approached. It developed that the negro had about fifty of his fellow workmen in the house with him. A general battle ensued, in which Dorsey was killed and Atchison fatally wounded. A white man named Fitzsimmons, who was with them, was shot twice in the leg. Two negroes were killed and several others wounded. The names of these are at present unknown.

The attempt to capture the negroes at that time was given up and Harris Bradshaw was sent for. He left Andalusia for Opp, with deputies and dogs, and returned today with twenty-two negroes.

J. W. Dorsey, one of the white men killed, was one of the most prominent men of Opp, being a merchant, a member of the council and treasurer of the town.

Not only was the through telegraph line in operation on and for several days before Christmas, but this morning communication with White Horse and Skagway was stopped by the wire going down at some point south of Big Salmon. It is thought the break will be repaired this evening and there is a possibility that the through wire will be in operation in the very near future.

Kelly & Co., Leading Druggists.