

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1902.

ALARMING  
CONDITIONConfronts Canada Ow-  
ing to ImmigrationMany Sickly Europeans Shown by  
Reports to be Flocking to  
the Northwest.

Ottawa, April 4.—A serious condition of things, affecting European immigration into Canada, has just been brought prominently before the public by American officers, and it reveals an apparent laxity of Canadian laws to cope with a danger practically new to this country. Mr. W. H. Hilliard, special immigration inspector of the United States at San Francisco, has started the public by a statement that 98 per cent. of the European immigrants, who are prohibited from entering the United States from the Dominion by the American officers stationed at Montreal and at other points along the coast, are suffering from serious and infectious diseases.

The fact is still more startling. It is known that all this diseased army of paupers and mendicants is left to fester upon and in the principal centers of population in the Dominion and throughout the country, and spread terrible diseases, broadcast over the land. Two chief diseases from which rejected immigrants suffer are typhus, a disease of the eye, which actually causes total blindness, and a scalp ailment not unlike the leprosy in its insidious operation which causes a loss of the hair and leaves the scalp covered with a scab. Both of these diseases are highly infectious and both are indigenous to southeastern Europe and Asiatic Turkey. These diseased mendicants are now being dumped, at the average rate of about one a week, upon the Dominion, and the dumping process has been going on ever since last autumn, when the American board of special inquiry was commissioned by the Washington authorities to examine all immigrants going into the United States through Canadian points of entry.

This was a wise precautionary move, as the diseased people from Europe were beginning to find an easy way of eluding American officials, and were pouring through Canada into the United States by the thousands. Parties of them, who had even been deported from United States ports and sent back to Europe, actually returned to the states by way of Quebec, Montreal, and other border points.

The average Canadian has no idea of the constantly increasing number of diseased and destitute Europeans there are in this country. The United States has, at present, a competent staff of fifty officials at several border points, and they are tight the door against this undesirable class of people. Did they do so, inspection would be practically useless at American ports. This is shown by the fact that immigration through Canada into the United States has, during the last four years, greatly increased. In 1897 the figures were 6,000, and in 1901, 25,000. Since last September about 500 persons, at the port of Montreal alone, were rejected as unfit to enter the United States, and consequently remained in Canada. So dire is the situation thus revealed by the American inspectors that, it is understood, the matter will be made the subject of a parliamentary investigation, and such restrictions imposed and enforced as will remove a great menace to the health and well-being of Canadian communities.

American inspectors are doing a great work for their country, but along the drastic lines now in vogue in the United States, which probably follow in this country, will bar out as effectually the dangerous class of immigrant.

What Canada needs is population, and the right sort. The Canadian authorities are now promoting an exceedingly active immigration propaganda which is entirely confined to the mother country and the United States. In Great Britain some 500 agencies have been established and, with the distribution of a vast amount of descriptive literature and personally conducted emigrant parties, the influx from England into Canada, this season, is expected to reach over 4,000 persons per month. The season has opened two months earlier than usual, and with the cer-

tain prospect of the greatest volume of immigration that this country has ever known. The war in South Africa, the great grain harvest in Manitoba last year, and the educative influences just put in operation in Britain, are turning the eyes of the British emigrant Canadians. Already 3,000 persons have left Liverpool and Glasgow for settlement in the Northwest.

The movement, also, from the border states into the Canadian Northwest, during the coming season, will make a record, according to the reports received at the department here. It is said that this movement is by no means regarded with disfavor in the United States, for it is claimed that it has a perceptible and noteworthy effect in strengthening the friendly feeling between the two countries. Mr. R. W. Hilliard, the Canadian traveling immigration agent, reports that he learns that about 75,000 people from the Northern and Western states are contemplating removing to the Canadian Northwest. Upwards of 1,000 Mormons were to have started this week on a long trek from Utah to Alberta. In fact, all the advices are exceedingly optimistic and point to an unprecedented immigration boom for 1902. From a return laid before Dominion parliament, Canada has spent \$2,300,173 in getting 307,327 immigrants, from 1891 to 1901, or a cost of \$74 per head.

## Small Fine Imposed.

A little old man who came to the Yukon many long years ago when Knighthood was in flower and shortly after the digging of Lynn canal, was before Judge Macaulay this morning on the charge of having yesterday taken aboard an overdose of the oil of joy. The little man was too much of a gentleman to contradict the charge, so he allowed, perhaps, he had been drunk.

A fine of \$1 and costs was imposed but the judge stipulated that, in case the fine was not paid, the old man was not to be imprisoned. The fine was paid and with a courteous bow unknown to the present generation, the old man left the court house and disappeared into space.

THE THIRD  
CONTINGENTOf Cigar Merchants on  
Trial TodayAll Plead Guilty, Save One, and  
Pay \$50 and Costs—Except-  
tion to be Tried.

Of nine cigar store merchants, prostitutes who conduct their business in nearly all parts of the city under the guise of cigar stores, seven appeared in Judge Macaulay's court this morning, making 25 women who have been arraigned in three days to answer the charge of being an inmate of a disorderly house.

Of the seven arraigned this morning, Lucille Bonnade, Camille Burgais, Lillie Gilmore, Lucille Le Braw, Nellie Powers and Clara Nelson each pleaded guilty and was each fined \$50 and costs and in default of payment to serve two months in the district jail at hard labor. Each woman paid her fine.

The seventh woman, Elizabeth Davis, pleaded not guilty. The description given in Mr. McGuffey's eclectic fifth reader of Powontonomo, the eagle of the Mohawk Indians, applies to Elizabeth in that, while age has not dimmed the fire of her eye, an expression of deep melancholy has settled on her wrinkled brow, for Liz is no last year's chicken.

The police think they have sufficient evidence to convict her and she will appear for trial at 2:30 tomorrow afternoon.

Later in the day four other women appeared, making 11 today and 29 for three days. Of the late delegation Margaret Steinback and Lucille Martin pleaded guilty and each paid \$50 and costs.

Josephine Arnold and Willie Wallis, two colored women who are alleged to make a subterfuge of a laundry instead of cigar stores, pleaded not guilty to the usual charge. Willie Wallis insisted that the court address her as Mrs. Wallis. Both the women will be given an opportunity to refute the charge against them tomorrow afternoon.

## FOR SALE.

A good dog team, harness and sled. A bargain. Apply Nugget office.

Handsome decorated tea sets. Cheap. Ames Mercantile Co.

DETERMINED  
ON DEATHSection Man M. Daley  
Ends His LifeWas Employed by W. P. & Y. R.  
at Cowley, Sixteen Miles  
South of Whitehorse.

Word was sent down yesterday morning from Cowley, a station about 16 miles south of Whitehorse on the W. P. & Y. route, that a section man named Michael Daley had committed suicide while temporarily insane.

Dr. Pare and Constable Kelsey of the N. W. M. P. immediately left for the scene of the tragedy to hold an inquest. From the evidence it appeared that Daley had been acting rather queer for several days and on Monday afternoon had tried to throw himself under the wheels of the passenger train but was prevented by his companions. Monday night about 7 o'clock, Daley, who was in the section house, complained about the room being too warm and not waiting to put on his hat stepped out through the door. After a time uneasiness was felt at his long absence and a search instituted, but without discovering his whereabouts. Early the next morning the search was resumed and his body found in a small creek that runs by the water tank.

At the water tank a dam had been built across the creek and during the winter a hole had been cut in the ice about 15 feet above the dam for the purpose of drawing water. The search party Monday night suspecting Daley might have thrown himself into the water hole, cut through the ice immediately above the dam, and made a thorough search as was possible, but without result. However, on going to the dam in the morning the body was discovered in the open water, whither it had been carried by the current.

Daley was born in Staffordshire, England, and at the time of his death was about 55 years of age. Last winter he worked at the round house at Whitehorse and had only been at Cowley a short time. He was buried yesterday at Cowley.

At the inquest thirty dollars in cash was found on his person.—Whitehorse Star.

## Called a Draw.

Chicago, April 4.—Joe Walcott, the welterweight champion, and Fred Russell, of Minneapolis, went six rounds to a draw here tonight. Russell, who is a heavyweight, and a big one at that, was unable to do anything with Walcott, and it certainly appeared that the latter was entitled to the victory, having forced the fighting throughout.

When the men shaped up for action there was such a disparity in their sizes that the affair looked ridiculous. Walcott's head just reaching Russell's waist line. The men had fought but a minute, however, when it was plainly evident that the little man was perfectly able to cope with his big opponent, and rather enjoyed holding up Russell's 225 pounds when they clinched. Before the round ended, Walcott dropped Russell with a right to the jaw.

In order to land the blow, Walcott had to jump off his feet fully six inches. Russell took a count of nine and rose to his feet, groggy. Walcott worked like a beaver to finish the fight, but a bell gave Russell a much-needed rest, and he was in fair shape at the beginning of the next round. He appeared timid during the next four rounds, and kept well covered, but managed to land several hard swings on Walcott's head. Walcott paid little attention to Russell's efforts, and kept slamming away for the latter's ribs with both hands. Walcott tried for a knockout several times, but missed by a narrow margin. In the last round Walcott reached Russell's stomach with a number of hard swings, and had the big fellow so weak that, although weighing nearly 100 pounds less, he was able to push Russell all over the ring when they came to a clinch.

## To Save His Own Life.

New York, April 4.—Dr. Clinton M. Catherwood, of this city, who has devoted his time and wealth not only to the scientific investigation of tuberculosis, but to the treatment of the consumptive poor, has contracted the disease from one of his patients and is now on his way to Colorado, hoping that the climate there will help him save his own life. He is 27 years old and has been practicing medicine only a few years. When he left college and started out

on a career, which, because of his wealth and social position, was a most promise one, he was not only very robust, but was classed among the athletes. He became a surgeon at both the Hudson street and French hospitals. At his home he devoted certain hours every day to poor tuberculosis patients. He studied incessantly and just as he was on the eve of important discoveries for the cure of the disease he was stricken.

## When Gamblers Don't Gamble.

What class of men know more than any other class about gambling? You will answer, of course, "Professional gamblers, of all men, know most about gambling."

That is the right answer, and here is a short lesson for young men who gamble or want to gamble.

The bookmakers, the professional race track gamblers of New York city, have established club-rooms of their own.

It is a club house like every other, with billiard rooms, drinking rooms, and so on. But it is different from other club houses in this one respect—Gambling of all kinds is absolutely forbidden in the gamblers' club house.

You will notice, young men, that these professional gamblers don't take your light and easy view of gambling. They gamble for a living, or, rather, they take advantage of your gambling. With a sure thing behind them they take your money from you.

But they don't delude themselves as to the real nature and the real effects of gambling. They don't say to each other that an occasional game of cards for small stakes can do no harm.

They know that gambling begun in a small way ends in a big way. They know that it spoils social life. They know, especially, that it breaks up friendships.

Therefore, in their own club house, where they want to be comfortable and enjoy themselves, and avoid life's troubles, they make a positive rule that nobody can gamble, even for 10 cents.

Since the experienced, wise professional gamblers decide that gambling is a bad thing for them in their own moments of leisure, doesn't it seem to you, young man, that it must be a pretty bad thing for you? — San Francisco Examiner.

## Historic Revelations.

Paris, April 4.—An interesting historic revelation has been made by Count de Keratry, a former prefect of police, at a banquet given by the Aero Club in honor of the thirteen surviving aeronauts who left Paris during the siege of the city in 1870-71. The count, who descended at Prillon, near Bar-Ladue, Department of Meuse, after a perilous journey, said he was entrusted by the national defense government with a mission to go to Madrid and persuade Marshal Prim to proclaim a republic in Spain. Keratry had in the balloon 60,000,000 francs in treasury bonds, which a detachment of Prussian Uhlans nearly captured. The money was intended to equip and pay an army corps of 50,000 men, which Spain was to place at France's disposal. Marshal Prim refused to undertake the task, although Senor Castelar and other Spanish republicans supported the proposition. Marshal Prim was assassinated three months afterward, and his murderer was never discovered.

## Latter-Day Saints.

Salt Lake, April 4.—The seventy-second annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, which convened in the tabernacle here today, proved to be the largest gathering of the kind in recent years. Ideal weather prevailed, and the streets of the city are crowded with visitors. In his annual address President Joseph F. Smith reviewed the work of the church the past year, and congratulated its members for having done more to increase the membership and prosperity of the church than in any previous year of its history.

## Dotson Confessed.

Butte, Mont., April 4.—A special to the Interpunitain from Deer Lodge says: Clinton Dotson was hanged today at 11:20 a.m. for his participation in the murder of his father. Dotson went to the scaffold without fear or trembling. Just before the trap was sprung he confessed to the crime. He slept to within a half hour before he was led onto the scaffold. His neck was broken by the drop.

## Boy Confesses Killing.

Salt Lake, Utah, April 4.—Clyde Felt, a boy barely 15 years old, today confessed to the police that it was he who cut the throat of Samuel Collins, the aged watchman of the Wasatch mineral springs, whose body was found last Sunday in a

small cave in the hillside above Warm springs. The deed was done, the boy claims, only after repeated urging by the old man, who told the boy that he intended to kill himself anyway, as he was tired of living.

## Could Not Get Work.

Kansas City, April 4.—John R. Cason, aged eighteen years, committed suicide here today by hanging. He left a note saying he had taken his life because of his inability to get work. He was found hanging to the rafters of a barn on the lot adjoining his mother's home at 2113 Woodland avenue. Cason's mother is a widow. He has two sisters who are clerks in the treasury department at Washington.

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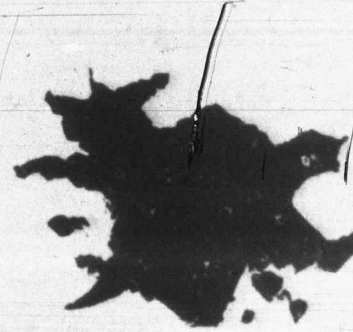
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