WATERFRONT HAPPENINGS

Prospector Back From Stewart River

Yukoner is in From Whitehorse With a Big Load of Freight.

The Prospector got in at five last evening from Duncan Landing with the following passengers: H. C. Davis, J. L. Cote, D. Hoy, Louis Lamereau, N. Lamiere, E. Prouex, George Taylor, M. J. Egan, E. I. Partridge, F. Walker, W. Muller, R. Bennett, I. Garron, J. McSherry, William Cole, L. O. Annable, Robt. Peterson, J. P. Blake, W. Smythe, V. A. Paine, C. Johnson, Wm. Ogilvie.

The Prospector will go out again this evening, and at noon the following had secured passage for Duncan, Stewart and McQuesten: Antone Legare, Rowel Lenark, A. Hebert, P. Lenreo, S. Renitiz, J. C. Lawrence, H. G. Kerns, John Golovak, M. Goulin, M. A. Fiset, M. Egerton, Fred McCarty, Mrs. McCarty, F. Jackson, James Butler, J. Frendin, Tom Maher, Fred Hebert, Jos. Cloquette, Wm. Abbott, S. H. Colwell, A. M. Kavanaugh, L. Coulin, Frank Porter, John Bouile, Alex Alma, C. L. Jenott, M. Spirak, L. P. Turgeon, Jas. Corkery, Joe Harker, R. H. Brockington, Geo. Vilebeau, R. M. Morrison, A. L. Barnard, M. Laborat, A. Farny, J. J. Suttles, James Haddock, C. Blanchard, R. Blois, A. Belleoue, J. G. Bergerson, H. L. Freeman, J. H. Baker, Frank Wyth, Thos. Thibadeau, T. F. Harrington, A. F. Smith, J. Collette, G. Soderblom, S. E. Ritchie, D. MacIntyre, Job Scott, Chas. Schulters, Alf Decatur.

The Zealandian arrived from Fortymile last evening with the following passengers: O. H. Nelson, H. C. Bull, R. Stafford, C. J. Henneman, Miss C. Mathews, R. Oberlander, Mrs. Leonard, N. P. Nelson, A. M. Ross, F. Bouley, W. H. Browning, A. McNamara, L. C. Stanley, H. V. Bean, Mrs. M. Walker, Miss Cater, J. C. Dawson, J. W. Lyle, J. H. Sims, E. M. Bruce.

The Yukoner got in at one o'clock this morning with the following passengers: Mrs. E. Cole, Capt. H. D. Hume and wife, Mrs. E. B. McFarlane, Mrs. M. H. Craig, Miss Emily Craig, Miss Cora Jackson, Miss D. Swerdfiger, J. Carroll, D. O'Neill, D. Johnson, W. C. Soule, Chas. Bennett, John Powers, Wm. Branch.

It is learned by wire that the Tyrrell reached Whitehorse at six o'clock this morning, having made the run from Dawson in three days and one hour. Tickets for her next trip on Monday are selling rapidly, and those who contemplate making the journey on her should secure their staterooms early.

The Clifford Sifton will be here tomorrow night.

The Canadian, Columbian and Bailey are all due to arrive during tonight or early tomorrow morning.

The Yukoner, which came in last night, brought 178 tons of general merchandise in 3,473 packages. She left for Whitehorse this afternoon.

A delegation said to represent forty miners called upon Mr. Calderhead this morning with a request to run the La France up the Stewart. Most of them are said to have been on Duncan creek and they wish to return there with their winter supplies. The La France will start on the trip on Saturday.

Ex-Governor Ogilvie was a passenger on the Prospector this afternoon as far as Stewart. He hopes to find his dredger nearly ready for work when he arrives there.

Army Post at Haines

Skagway, Sept. 20.—Engineer Rudd has completed the plan of the grounds for the army post at Haines, subject to approval of course. The plan is a neat one and provides for a four company post the store house and commissary departments are next to the water. Next above them on the gradually ascending hillside will come the noncommissioned officers quarters, then the barracks, the parade ground and the officers' quarters in order named. The officers' quarters will include one large house for the major, two double houses for four captains and four double houses for the eight lieutenants. The grounds will be well provided with broad winding roads and artistic paths.

Stenographer Transferred

F. M. Shepard, formerly court stenographer in the department of Mr. Justice Dugas, was transferred to the gold commissioner's court today to take the place of Wm. Fuerste who was relieved of his position because he was not a British subject. Whether the transfer will be permanent or not is not known. Mr. Justice Dugas has long been anxious to have a stenographer who could take dictation in French, but such are very difficult to procure. Mr. Shepard is particularly expert in his line, as is also Mr. Fuerste.

NO FRAUD IN CASE

Serious Charge Against Henry Reese

Misappropriating Dust From Mrs. Berry's Claim—The Case Dismissed.

The police court was principally occupied by miners this morning, all interested in the case of Henry Reese, of 6 above discovery on Bonanza, who was charged with the misappropriation of gold dust from that claim. The charge was preferred by James H. Hamil, as the representative of Mrs. Berry, who is now out of the country, the part owner of the claim in question, and Mr. Wilson appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Shannon for the defence.

The prosecuting witness, Mr. Hamil, first told of the amount of the clean-ups on the claim since August 3rd, which amounted in the aggregate to 780 ounces, so far as he knew, but one or two clean-ups he had no personal knowledge of. He was known to the defendant as the representative of Mrs. Berry, and after the last clean-up on September 22nd he went to him to collect $40 due from him to Mrs. Berry. Defendant had the property on a lay, and had paid his 20 per cent. as the gold was taken out. This $40 was due to Mrs. Berry on account of the removal of a hotel in which the parties were jointly interested. It had no connection with the lay.

The day after the last clean-up defendant refused to pay up, and said that he wanted to retain the money for the purpose of running the expenses of the claim during the winter. Witness admitted that Mrs. Berry had no liabilities for the expenses of the layman, but he assumed that the layman, Mr. Reese, wanted to force Mrs. Berry to take a half interest in the lay. Defendant had said at one time that he thought of giving up the lay. He said he had a lot of groceries, a boiler and other things to pay for and he desired Mrs. Berry to stand her share of it. He refused to pay and was retaining the money to compel Mrs. Berry to work the claim this winter in conjunction with him. This was the assumption of witness, which he did not bear out in cross-examination. When witness had insisted upon payment defendant had said that the court would have to settle it.

Mr. Justice Macaulay, who was trying the case, at this point remarked that the claim seemed to him more of a civil action. It was not to his mind a case of theft. Defendant was a man of means, and he did not deny owing the money or having it. He simply said that the payment of the claim was a matter for the court to settle.

Mr. Wilson argued that defendant had made a contract to work this lay until June 15th, 1903, but he had stated that the money was retained to pay part of the expenses of working the lay during the winter. He and Mrs. Berry were the owners of the claim, but he had a lay independent of the ownership, and should bear all the expenses of said lay.

Mr. Justice Macaulay said the man evidently thought he was doing right, so where was the fraud? After some further discussion with counsel he said that it seemed useless to continue the case, as he did not think a conviction could be had under the section upon which the proceedings were taken. It was a subject for civil action. He would dismiss the charge but did not think defendant would have grounds for action for arrest. Mr. Wilson acquiesced and said there had been no arrest.

Impersonating an Officer

Samuel Cropper, the colored night manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and famous baseball umpire, was arrested this afternoon for assault. A little time ago Samuel went down to South Dawson and severely beat a white woman. He said he did it "in the name of the law." He declared that he was a policeman in plain clothes. The woman had him arrested.

Swamped by Steamer

Robert L. Grimes and his partner Arthur Douglas were bringing a raft of wood down the river when the Victorian on her last trip passed them. She came so close and was at such speed that the raft was nearly upset. A team of horses was thrown off. Grimes jumped off and manager to catch one and swim to shore with it. His partner had all he could do to manage the raft. The other horse, valued at $200, was drowned.

Hold-Up on Hunker Road

A man ngmed Baldwin, living at No. 14, Bear creek, has reported to the police that while on his way home from Dawson on Monday night he was held up by two men, about half a mile from the Denver roadhouse. They robbed him of $1.75 and his pocket knife. The police are investigating the matter.

Trusts Everywhere

Bourke Cockran's speech in Lewiston Friday night consisted largely in charging the organization of trusts against the American protective system. President Roosevelt in one of his recent speeches in Maine aptly remarked that in 1893 nobody complained of trusts because there was no business at all. Everybody was in trouble, workingmen and women were in enforced idleness, credit was broken down, free traders had their tariff and the devil was to pay. Now notwithstanding there are some trusts that are misemploying their power, labor is employed better than at any time in American history, and at better wages—the cost of living even being 20 per cent. less than in 1880. It happens also that the worst of all the trusts is the anthracite coal trust, which is a trust in an article that is on the free list.

If trusts were caused by the present tariff, they are also caused by any tariff, since the tariff for revenue only of Great Britain is as productive of trusts as our protective tariff. But the fact is trusts or big corporations are the result of the natural tendency of industry to place large plants for economy, and large corporations, organized on the right basis, are the scientific necessity of cheap and well distributed wealth. Trusts were formed under the Cleveland tariff, despite the business paralysis, and the Democratic congress did nothing to cure the evils of trusts but talk—and that is all Democratic leaders are capable of doing.

That large corporations should multiply in good times is natural, for there is something for them to do. The debate over trusts is as lively today in Great Britain as it is in this country. The English labor union congress on Friday denounced English trusts (except their own trusts) and made a lot of talk such as Bourke Cockran made in Lewiston Friday night.

The labor trust believes in no trust but their own, and the capitalistic trust builders, like the coal trust, believe in no labor trusts—all of which is sham and unscientific. The British anti-trust labor trust in a free trade country declare for municipal ownership as the remedy for trusts and Bourke Cockran declares for free trade as the remedy for trusts.

And so you have it! The big corporations, well managed as most of them are, are essential to prosperity—without them we could not have our present prosperity. When Samson abuses his power and tries to pull the temple down on himself, we must prevent his performances or get out from under before the crash, so that it may hurt himself chiefly.

Cleared $250,000

Saratoga, Sept. 8.—Richard Canfield's gambling palace closed its doors several days ago for the season of 1902.

With the springing of the locks the proprietor was left richer by at least $250,000 more than he had been on July 1, when the resort was opened.

"I am sick and tired and glad it is over," murmured the king the last night but one of the play. He did not vouchsafe the cause of his illness but some of the croupiers hinted that it was because he had been hit pretty hard during the last fortnight that his palace was open and suffered from insomnia in consequence.

When two weeks ago former Sheriff James O'Brien, whose acquaintance with gambling outfits dates from before Morrissey's day, was asked to estimate how much Canfield was then ahead of the game, he replied without much hesitation, "At least one million dollars."

On the particular night this remark was made John W. Gates, John A. Drake and other plungers had dropped tens of thousands of dollars into the king's coffers. Since then a dozen New York gambling experts have nightly raided the wheels, and the bank, and they are said to have reduced the prospective profits of the king by three-quarters of a million.

Incidents like these happened. Phil Dwyer left the dinner table at the restaurant on a certain night and threw a thousand dollar bill on the red. It came red three times in succession in about as many minutes, and Dwyer pocketed $8,000.

John A. Drake won $10,000 on one number, 29 turning up four times within less than fifteen minutes while Charlie Gates and others wagering from $1,000 to $2,000 on a single card at bank jammed their pockets with the king's currency.

The restaurant profits have helped the king to neutralize in some degree enormous losses sustained in the adjoining room. It has been patronized by the Whitneys, Belmonts, Vanderbilts, Wilsons, Hitchcocks, Alexanders and others of the millionaire set. Delmonico rates for dainties have been doubled and sometimes trebled. Ere another season the restaurant is to be so enlarged that it may accommodate many who this summer have sought in vain the privilege of taking their seats there.

"How do you manage to make two kinds of apples grow on one tree?" asked the Alderman, who was on his vacation.

"I don't know as you'd understand it if I were to tell you," said the owner of the orchard, "but it's done by a process of graftin' and—"

"O, I know all about grafting," interrupted the Alderman, impatiently. "What's that got to do with it?"—Chicago Tribune.

INCORRECT STATEMENT

Sunday Locations Not Illegal

The Morning Joke Misinterprets Decision of Deputy Minister of Justice.

The morning joke again made its usual weekly bull this morning in making a statement that is entirely incorrect and might lead to a great deal of confusion among miners in staking claims. Under flaring headlines it was stated that in consequence of a decision recently made by the deputy minister of justice locations made hereafter of mining claims on Sunday would not be allowed. The order which was received yesterday and posted in the gold commissioner's office has nothing whatever to do with the location of claims on Sunday and is as follows:

"With reference to the staking of claims which expire on Sunday or any other legal holiday, the deputy minister of justice has given his opinion that the provision of the interpretation act to the effect that if the time limited by any act for any proceeding or the doing of anything under its provisions expires or falls upon a holiday, the time so limited shall be extended to and such thing may be done on the day next following which is not a holiday, can be interpreted only of acts of parliament and has no application to the mining regulations.

"The gold commissioner's office will be guided by the decision of the deputy minister of justice."

As it is plainly stated the order has to do with the expiration of claims and their renewal. Heretofore it has been held that when a claim expired on Sunday the owner had all the following day in which to renew it and it could not be relocated until after midnight of Monday, the practice being similar to that of a banker with a note that fell due on Sunday. Such can not be protested until Tuesday. The opinion of the deputy minister of justice is that such application can be interpreted only of acts of parliament and has no application to the mining regulations. As for the location of mining claims on Sunday, such provision is made a part of the mining regulations and is in effect today the same as it always has been and probably always will be.

CALDER IS RELOCATED

Creek of Vintage of '97 Staked Again

Pay Located That Will Run Better Than Wages — Pups Will Follow Next.

Within the past year or so half a dozen or more creeks that were stampeded and staked from one end to the other in the early days of the camp have come to the front as good producers, and all on account of more thorough prospecting, increased perseverance and the ability to work cheaper ground than was formerly possible. The latest of these old-new creeks to receive attention at the hands of energetic miners is Calder creek, a tributary of Quartz, which during the past week has not only been re-located as to the abandoned claims, but quite a number of others, virgin ground, far up toward the head of the creek have been taken up. There has been nothing in the way of a stampede as the term is commonly applied, but instead the stakers have been dropping into the gold commissioner's office in twos and threes every day or so for fully a week. None that have appeared so far have volunteered any information as to what has recently developed on the creek, but it is believed that pay considerably better than wages has been located. Some of the claims on virgin ground that have been located reach well up toward the divide and it can be truthfully stated that every inch of the creek has been staked. One of the first of the re-locators who staked on the main stream about two weeks ago today appeared and recorded No. 1 on a pup entering from the left limit at No. 46. The creek numbers from its mouth at the junction with Quartz.

Calder creek was first ,ocated in '97 but in the rush and hurry of the miners who were looking for another Eldorado but little work was done on the creek beyond sinking probably less than a half dozen holes. The Boyle concession crosses the mouth of the creek and takes in the first six claims from the mouth. Staking has been carried on as far up as 50.

SUCCESSOR APPOINTED

Vacancy Caused by Maj. Wood's Promotion

Some Months Ago Now Filled by A. E. B. Cuthbert Senior Inspector of the Force.

Since the promotion of Major Wood to the position of assistant commissioner of the N.W.M.P. some months ago, the office of superintendent of "B" division, which extends from the international boundary line to Hutchiku, has been vacant. Recently, however, the vacancy has been filled by the promotion of Inspector A. E. R. Cuthbert to be superintendent of this division and he is now at Whitehorse on his way to Dawson to assume his new command. Captain Cuthbert was formerly stationed at Prince Albert, a post about 250 miles north of Regina in the district of Saskatchewan, and is the senior inspector of the force. Many of the men now in the Dawson detachment have served under the new superintendent in the territories and they all speak of him in the highest terms as a commander of excellent ability. He is being accompanied by Inspector John Taylor, of Regina, who will be attached to "B" division and take the place of Inspector McDonell who was transferred to the Porcupine district.

During the greater part of the summer Inspector Routledge has been acting as superintendent of "B" division, having been transferred from the charge of the creeks detachments, and there is no one who has had business dealings with the captain that would not like to see him remain in his present position. He is a very efficient officer, well liked by the public and equally as popular with the individual members of the force, which is one of the highest recommendations a gentleman in his position could have. Upon the arrival of Superintendent Cuthbert, Captain Routledge will undoubtedly return to the charge of the creeks detachments with headquarters at Grand Forks. Since his transferral to the city, Inspector Howard has had command of the force on the creeks.

Willie pushed George into a pile of coal and George began to cry.

"I don't see what you are crying about," said Willie; "that's soft coal."—Little Chronicle.

WOODWORTH RESIGNS

From Joe Clarke's Campaign Committee

Still Opposed to the Government But is Unable to Swallow Clarke.

C. M. Woodworth has resigned as chairman of Joe Clarke's campaign committee and will give no active support to Clarke and later on may oppose him outright. His reasons are given in the following interview with a Nugget reporter:

"I have resigned from Mr. Clarke's campaign committee. The reasons are personal. I still support the opposition platform and principles. The election of Mr. Ross would be an endorsement of Sifton because for nearly two years he has been the chief officer of the government and the interior department in the Yukon territory. Mr. Clarke's energy is marvellous. He is bright and has a fair acquaintance with Yukon abuses. I hoped against hope that Mr. Clarke would unite the entire opposition. I was in favor of a vigorous campaign and the utmost conciliation towards members of the opposition who were lukewarm or opposed to Mr. Clarke personally. Mr. Clarke and I have utterly disagreed. Public issues and not personalities should be the issue of Dominion and local campaigns. I will support men for the Yukon council who will secure reform legislation needed whether they are opposed to Mr. Clarke or not. At present I hope to vote for Mr. Clarke and give him an independent support. This he may render impossible. Myself and friends will no longer endure dictation and personal abuse from Mr. Clarke. If driven to oppose him I will do so because I consider the local election more important than the federal one, because I disapprove of his methods, and because I must stand by my friends even against him."

Patience—She says she just loves the surf.

Patrice—Well, I saw her swallow some of it yesterday while bathing, and from the face she made you'd never believe it.—Yonkers Statesman.

Burned to a Crisp.

Seattle, Sept. 20.—Ben Levy, of Dawson, and who reached Seattle yesterday from New York, owns a Washington ranch and came west by way of Lewis river to see it after many years. He found it included in the burned district. His description of what he saw is terse and vivid.

"It was a pitiful sight," says Mr. Levy. "We buried a mother and two children yesterday, and we don't know what their names are. It took only one box for the three. The fire had left so little of them there was room in the one box and to spare. My heart aches when I think of it. We found another family exterminated, and the remains unidentified to the time I left. The mother and father had been caught fleeing away with the children, and when overtaken by the flames the parents faced and entwined arms, the children creeping in between them for protection. They burned to death just where they stood, the parents' arms still entwined protectingly over the crisped remains of the children.

"Probably the grown parents could have escaped had they not tarried for the little ones, but love was stronger than fire, and the whole family is wiped out. There were two of the tots, but from the blackened remains it was impossible to tell their age, and there are no neighbors there left to tell. The fire seems to have been at its worst right there.

"The spot is thirty-five miles from Vancouver, Wash., at the edge of Salachie prairie. The timber at the edge of this prairie is very dense and the people from the prairie were caught in many instances, flying through those woods to safety beyond. I helped bury seven of the prairie settlers yesterday, and then my heart failed me. I could stand no more. Guess I'm not cut out for a soldier. While I was offered $4,000 for the timber on my place a month ago, showing the value of the timber of that section, it is not the loss in timber that is appalling so much as the loss of human life and the destitution of those who are left. Mr. Johnson—I don't know his first name—had six children and twenty cows. He was fortunate in saving his whole family, but there is nothing left of the cows, his entire wealth, and the house and barns are also things of the past. I could go on telling you about what I saw all day, and you would feel as bad as I do."

Mr. Levy is one of the pioneers of the north, having been there long before the Klondike was heralded to the world. He not only operates in placer and quartz, but is a merchant of standing and an extensive holder of Dawson real estate.

"We are 250 feet in on the Bluebell on 73 below on Hunker creek," he said yesterday, "and I brought out with me 1,500 pounds of rock taken from clear across the face of the drift. I had half of it assayed at Vancouver and the other half in Seattle. A small lot I took with me to New York, but I have no returns yet from there. Vancouver gives $7 to the ton and Seattle gives me but $5. I am not at all disappointed, for though I fully expected higher figures the eastern experts tell me that the ore is the counterpart of the ore of Cripple Creek, which, as you know, gave scarcely any result from fire tests, such as has been used in my case. The cyanide process it was that made Cripple creek, for it showed unsuspected values.

"At 250 feet we have 35 feet across the face of ore. One wall is porphyry and the other a graphite rock. We are in deeper than any other quartz mine in that country, and it has cost us a small fortune to do it where the rock is frozen as there to unknown depths. Dawson expects great things of the quartz thereabouts, and indeed it means a continuation of life to the old camp to be able to prove the permanent values of the ore which crops out in a thousand places and on every creek of the district."

Superfluous Anatomy.

New York, Sept. 14.—The Sun's special cable report of the proceedings of the British Association meeting at Belfast says:—Prof. Schafer, in the physiology section, gave an interesting bit of news about the vermiform appendix, which, he said, was not the only item in the human anatomy which had hitherto been regarded as useless and superfluous. There was another, he said, called the pituitary, a body of small vascular formation about the size of a pea which is located at the base of the brain. Prof. Schafer has been experimenting with extracts from it, and injecting them into live animals. The result has been that the kidneys have been stimulated into activity, and his inference is that this is a function of this body in the head so far away from the object of operations.

The engineering section has been much interested in the model of an electric express train, which, paradoxically, "stops at all stations." The idea is that a simple train composed of several corridor carriages as it passes each station drops off behind one carriage containing passengers who want to alight there, and picks up in front another from that station, all this being done while the train is travelling at full speed. The carriage to be attached has to start in advance and get well under way by the time the train catches it, and is coupled by a patent automatic arrangement. The scheme is only possible where each carriage has its own motors on the multiple unit system.

SUITS FOR BACK PAY

Question of Liability Between Defendants

Marshall Sold His Interest to Lind. Both Are Held Liable for Wages Due.

Mr. Justice Macaulay, in taking up his duties as police magistrate this morning, had before him a complicated wage case, growing out of the sale of No. 12 above discovery on Sulphur. The defendants were Jos. Marshall and Samuel Lind, and the claims of three of their workmen were: John Cripps $207, John Benton $129.50, and J. Kerrigan $156.50. Mr. Patullo appeared for Marshall and said that while the indebtedness was not denied it was a question if Marshall was liable and to what extent.

The two defendants owned the claim in question and worked it until August 26th. Then there was some disagreement and Lind agreed to buy out his partner, taking up an old mortgage to B. Marshall for $7000 on the property. Lind, in his own defense, said there was nothing said of the wages that were then due. He assumed the liabilities but nothing whatever was said about wages. He "intuitively understood" that if he was able to meet the payments on the mortgage he would pay for the wages of the men who staid on, and all the cross-questioning of Mr. Patullo could not shake him from the statement that he assumed the liability if he was able to meet the mortgage but that there had been no agreement between he and Marshall.

Mr. Patullo then put his client, Mr. Marshall, on the stand. He said that two or three days after he had sold out he had told the men that Lind would pay them. "I plainly gave them to understand that they must look to Lind for their wages, that he had promised to pay them as the money came out of the ground. That simply let me out of it!"

"But did you make such an arrangement with Lind?" asked Mr. Patullo.

"No, but it was understood."

Mr. Patullo remarked with a smile that that settled it, and the court held that Marshall was liable for his share of the wages due at the time of the sale. He then summed up the amount each defendant was liable for and gave judgments against each in the several amounts, with costs.

Another case in regard to which no information had been laid was taken up by Mr. Patullo and settled on the same basis.

PRAISES FOR ROSS

The Edmonton Bulletin thus refers to Hon. James Ross, governor of the Yukon territory: "First as private member, then as Speaker and afterwards as a member of a responsible administration whose existence and power were very largely due to his exertions, always energetic, always on the side of progress, always to the front in protecting the public right and advancing the public interests, never a self-seeker, and, above all, never an agitator nor a demagogue, always the man of sound common sense, of unerring judgment, he was universally recognized as a strong force for good in the public life of the territories. His cheerful spirit and pleasing manner made him a personal favorite with all, while respect for himself and love of absolute fair play protected him from the weakness of too many good fellows in public life—advancing personal friends from personal rather than public motives. His appointment to the commissionership of the Yukon was a recognition of the abilities he had shown and the work he had done in the territories; and the course of events in the Yukon since he assumed the administration of its affairs has more than justified the choice made and proven the sterling nature of the qualities for which he was given credit in the territories. If the blow which has fallen so unexpectedly results in lessening Mr. Ross' future activity the loss will not be his alone, but will be the loss of the country as well. There are too few such men as Mr. Ross in the public life of Canada today for any of them or any part of their activity to be well spared."

"I don't see why there should be any difficulty about arbitration," said the social economist. "Neither do I," answered the man who delights in paradoxes. "Arbitration would be very easy—if some people were not so arbitrary."—Washington Star.

BOUNDARIES CHANGED

Maizie May and Scroggie Divisions

Altered in Order to Accommodate Larger Number Voters With Least Trouble.

Sheriff Eilbeck, returning officer of the approaching Dominion election, has found it necessary to alter the boundaries of two of the polling divisions. One is Maizie May, a tributary of the Stewart, the settled portion of which never very large, is some twelve miles back from the Stewart. At present it is said there are not over four or five voters on the creek, whereas at Stewart Landing in the same division there are a dozen or more. The latter have petitioned the sheriff to alter the original boundaries of the division and place the polling booth at the landing where it will be of easy access to the greatest number of people, thus obviating the necessity of those located at that point making a trip of a dozen miles or so in order to vote.

The other alteration referred to is in the Scroggie division. Its boundaries have been altered so that the division takes in only the watershed of Scroggie creek. In speaking of the changes the sheriff said that it was his desire to have the divisions so arranged and the booths so placed that they would be accessible with the least effort to the greatest number of voters. In many of the outlying districts where the population is so scattered many of the voters will very naturally have to travel a considerable distance in order to cast their ballot, but such distance it is intended shall be reduced to the smallest amount possible.

Another matter that is giving the sheriff some worry with reference to a number of the districts is at what place or on what particular claim should the polling booth be located to make it as central as it can be. Here in the city and in the more densely populated creeks there will be no difficulty in arriving at such conclusion, but in such divisions as Duncan, Glacier, Boucher, in the Big Salmon district, and in many others where the voters are few and far between, the sheriff having no personal knowledge of the conditions as they exist he will necessarily have to rely upon others for the desired information. Getting the ballots and boxes, too, at their respective destinations in time for the election, particularly at the time of the year when it occurs, is a matter that is causing some uneasiness. The ballots and boxes can not leave Dawson until after nomination day, November 14, and as the election takes place on December 2 the carriers to whom will be entrusted the delivery of those needful accessories of the election will have but seventeen days in which to fulfill their contract. Ordinarily, the time is quite sufficient, but in the cases of the upper Pelly and several other remote divisions there will be no time to spare. At that season navigation will have been closed several weeks yet the ice will not be so as to admit of traveling upon it. The completion of the overland trail to Whitehorse will make the southern divisions easily accessible where without such road the delivery of the boxes and ballots would be a matter of almost an impossibility.

Maud Muller in the City.

Maud Muller on a summer's day
Set a hen in a brand-new way.
(Maud, you see, was a city girl,
Trying the rural life a whirl.)
She covered a box with tensel gay,
Lined it snugly with new-mown hay,
Filled it nicely with eggs and then
Started to look for a likely hen
Out of the flock selected one,
And then she thought that her work was done.
It would have been, but this stubborn hen
Stood up and cackled "Ko-xoot!" and then
Maud Muller came, and in hurt surprise
Looked coldly into the creature's eyes;
Then tied its legs to the box. "You bet
I know how to make you set."
But still it stood, and worse and worse
Shrieked forth its wrongs to the universe,
Kicked over the box with tinsel gay,
And ignominiously flopped away.
Then a bad boy, over the barnyard fence,
Tee-heed: "Say, Maud, there's a difference
'Tween hens, you know; and it is that
One says 'Ka-doot!' and one 'Ka-dat!'"
Then Maud recalled that the ugly brute
She tried to set had said "Ka-doot!"
And ever since that historic day
She blushes in an embarrassed way
To think of the bobble she made once when
She tried to set a gentleman hen.
—Victor Murdock, in Wichita Eagle.