ELECTION RETURNS

Pringle and Landreville Successful

Two Precincts in No. 1 and Eleven in No. 2 Yet to be Heard From.

But little change has occurred in the election returns as given in the special edition of the Nugget yesterday evening other than the reporting of additional precincts in No. 2 district. In the Dawson district, as also in No. 2, a representative of the Nugget has taken the returns from those of the returning officers in each instance, checked and re-checked them and the figures contained in the following tables may be taken as absolutely correct in so far as the various precincts have reported. In this district the election of Dr. Thompson and J. A. Clarke is conceded beyond all doubt though two precincts are yet to be heard from, Glacier and Boucher. Clarke has 745 votes and Thompson 685 while Tabor, the next highest, is in line with 548, 137 less than Thompson and 197 behind Clarke. What the vote of Glacier and Boucher will be is largely a matter of conjecture, but a fair estimate of what it may be can be secured by taking the vote in the federal election which occurred only six weeks ago, the assumption being that there are as many voters there now as there were then. In that election Boucher cast 5 votes for Clarke and 10 for Ross, while Glacier came nobly to the front with 15 for Clarke and 161 for Ross, a total of 20 for the opposition and 171 for the government candidate. Were the identical vote made in the case of the election of yesterday, Clarke receiving his 20 and say those for Ross should be cast for Tabor it would still leave the latter a number shy of the requisite majority to win. It is unfair to assume, however, that the vote of those districts will not be more or less split up. In each of them there is quite a colony of Frenchmen upon whom Prudhomme is depending for considerable support. Two of the candidates, Beddoe and Thornburn, and possibly Prudhomme, unless Glacier and Boucher saves him, will lose their deposit of $200 not having received one-half of the vote cast for the lowest winning candidate.

NO. 1 DISTRICT.

VOTING PRECINCTS.	Beddoe, W. A.	Clarke, Jos. A.	Gilbert, Geo. K.	Prudhomme, A. J.	Tabor, C. W. C.	Thompson, Alfred	Thornburn, Wm.
No. 1	5	65	39	27	50	58	8
No. 2	3	65	28	21	57	58	9
No. 3	7	116	52	54	71	88	3
No. 4	8	135	58	61	92	117	21
No. 5	11	204	95	64	103	158	20
No. 6	16	105	44	43	111	131	10
No. 7	4	53	23	24	48	59	2
Fortymile	1	2	2	2	16	16	0
Glacier							
Boucher							
Totals	55	745	341	296	548	685	73

Nineteen of the 30 precincts in No. 2 district have been heard from which return results as given below. The election of Pringle and Landreville is admitted though their majorities may be cut down considerably when the balance of the returns are received. Pringle will hold his own in the Stewart river country where he is well known and so will Landreville, there being a large French vote on Duncan. Wilson should poll a heavy vote on Henderson, but not enough to save him as Landreville has a lead over him now of 98 votes. The remainder of the precincts are unimportant and can not possibly change the result one way or the other. The wire being down today no returns have been had from No. 3 district, but it is assumed that Robert Lowe has been elected beyond all shadow of a doubt. The returns to date from No. 2 district are as follows:

No. 2 DISTRICT.

VOTING PRECINCTS.	Henderson, M. G. B.	Landreville, Max.	Pringle, John	White-Fraser, George	Wilson, Arthur
Indian River					
Ogilvie	0	0	5	0	4
Henderson					
Stewart	0	0	8	2	7
Scroggie					
Clear Creek					
Stewart Crossing					
Gold Bottom	37	52	63	18	18
Upper Discovery, Dominion	26	0	2	0	24
Caribou, Dominion	63	9	38	6	40
No. 7 below lower, Dominion	17	112	3	5	8
No. 33 below lower, Dominion	16	13	15	3	8
No. 244 below lower, Dominion	5	50	18	13	1
No. 27, Gold Run	2	31	31	25	39
No. 2 below, Sulphur	12	17	34	26	13
No. 12 below, Quartz	11	3	23	6	6
Eureka	9	1	10	2	2
No. 80 below, All Gold					
Grand Forks	78	89	187	17	148
No. 13 below, Bear	4	2	15	9	4
No. 80 below, Hunker	8	10	22	5	10
No. 8 above, Last Chance	10	61	61	6	0
McQuesten					
Gordon Landing					
Discovery, Duncan					
No. 98 below, Duncan					
Thistle					
Ogilvie Bridge	17	86	3	24	30
No. 68 below, Bonanza	12	29	15	13	34
No. 29 below, Bonanza	27	15	54	19	46
Totals	354	580	637	199	472

AGAINST JUMPER.

Claims Not Lost on Mere Legal Technicality.

The gold commissioner has made another ruling against the parties who jumped a claim upon a mere technicality that, although the assessment work had been done the grant had not been renewed at the exact moment the law prescribes. This was in the case of Henry Kohlwick and Emil Schock against Walter E. Kenney and Fred Crough, and was for possession of No. 9 Victoria gulch. The commissioner says in his judgment:

This claim was first staked on August 10th and recorded August 11th, 1897. The claim was represented four years in succession and renewed to August 11th, 1902.

The defendants relocated the upper and lower halves respectively on September 3rd, and recorded September 4th last.

The plaintiffs bring protest on the ground that the representation work had been done the year previously and the claim was not, therefore, open for location when the defendants staked.

There is no doubt that the representation work was done for the year ending August 11th, 1902. The defendants' grant must, therefore, be cancelled, and it appears from the evidence that the defendants did not stake the right ground. At the same time the plaintiffs are at fault in not seeing that the representation work was recorded and the renewal grant issued. Under these circumstances I have decided to make no order as to costs.

A soubrette who had made a fiasco
In despair drank a pint of tabasco.
Soon the hair on her head
Turned from yellow to red,
And she then got a job from Belasco.

—Solumbia Jester.

She—These souvenir performances are a good idea. They give one something to remember the play by. He—But I think, as a rule, I'd prefer having something to forget it by.—Brooklyn Life.

Barrett is long on shorts.

FIRE IN CHICAGO

Hotel Somerset Destroyed and Four Lives Lost.

Special to the Daily Nugget.

Chicago, Jan. 13.—Four persons lost their lives in the Hotel Somerset yesterday. The victims are Mrs. E. T. Perry, her two daughters, and Miss Ethel Saunders. It is believed the fire was caused by the carelessness of William Clemons, the hotel porter.

Personation Charges

Special to the Daily Nugget.

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—Judge Deacon of Pembroke has been appointed to investigate the charges of personation in connection with the referendum vote at Ottawa.

Coal Bunkers Destroyed

Special to the Daily Nugget.

Providence, Jan. 13.—The Eastern Coal Company lost by fire 3,000 tons of coal today, and the pocket was also destroyed. Loss, $75,000.

Arrested for Body Snatching.

Special to the Daily Nugget.

Indianapolis, Jan. 13.—Hamilton West, Nobleville, Ind., farmer, has been arrested for body snatching. Other arrests will follow.

Killed the Sheriff

Special to the Daily Nugget.

Madora, Cal., Jan. 13.—Sheriff Thurman was last night shot by a burglar whom he apprehended raiding his own home.

Burned Six Months

Special to the Daily Nugget.

Jerome, Ariz., Jan. 13.—Fire in the United Verde mine near Jerome has been smothered after burning six months.

Shot His Brother

Special to the Daily Nugget.

Middleport, Ont., Jan. 13.—Samuel Watson has been committed for trial on the charge of shooting his brother Wesley.

STAKED CARELESSLY.

Mrs. Leake's Hillside Stakes Over Lapped Creek Claim.

In several decisions recently handed down by Gold Commissioner Senkler, in connection with the stampede to concession grounds thrown open for relocation, he has made no order as to costs. This was the judgment in the case of Jemima T. Leake against Maud C. Emery, which was handed down this morning. It was one of the numerous Lovett gulch cases, growing out of the stampede when the ground was thrown open, and was in regard to a hill claim on the right limit of No. 4 below. The judgment reads:

"This is a case where both plaintiff and defendant obtained a record of the above claim after staking at 12 o'clock noon on October 6th last. It is admitted that the plaintiff placed his stakes 1000 feet from the base line of the gulch, allowing for the ground that would come within the creek claim and that the defendant staked at the base of the hill sixty-three feet from said base line. The defendant is, therefore, only entitled to an undivided one-half interest in sixty-three feet of the down hill end of the Leake location.

"On October 6th all ground within what is known as the Philipp concession was thrown open for location. Creek claim No. 4 below on Lovett also the hill claim on its right limit were open for location. The present regulations allow a creek claim 1000 feet on each side of the base line. A large number of miners staked the creek claim at the same time that the defendant staked, and the creek claim was divided among them. I do not think that the defendant would be entitled to share pro rata that portion of the creek claim that was staked by her as a hill claim. She was staking a hill claim and should have confined herself to ground that did not conflict with the creek claim, especially when creek and hill ground came open for location at the same time.

"As stated above, I think the defendant is entitled to an undivided one-half interest in 63 feet at the down hill end of the Leake location.

"No order as to costs."

"I wonder if they have good cooks in Hungary?"

"Why, Mabel?"

"Well, I was just reading that the Hungarian Diet is always disagreeing with some one."—Chicago News.

"I don't know what there is about betting on horse races that should be so deleterious to health," said young Mrs. Torkins, pensively.

"I never heard of such a thing," answered the visitor.

"Neither did I until I heard Charley talking about it. Every time he makes a bet he comes home and says there is something wrong with his system."—Washington Star.

Can Afford to Wait

Cologne, Dec. 16.—The Cologne Gazette publishes a dispatch from Berlin, which says it is doubtful if, at the present stage of the Venezuelan difficulty, arbitration can be considered by Germany. Germany can afford to await, the dispatch says, the outcome of the situation that is very uncomfortable to President Castro.

Bobby—Did God make that new baby, pa? Pa—Yes, Bobby. Bobby—Say, pop, about what does he charge for a kid like Jimmy?—Detroit Free Press.

RELOCATION DECISION

When Proper Work Has Been Done

Ground Not Open to Relocation Although Grant to It Has Expired.

Gold Commissioner Senkler has handed down his decision in the case of William Bond Baptist versus Thomas P. Hanlon, which had reference to the restaking of a fraction hill claim, upper end, left limit, 73c below lower on Dominion. The decision was in favor of the plaintiff, but owing to his neglect to fulfill the requirements of the law he was mulcted in the costs. The decision is as follows:

The plaintiff was the former owner of this property, holding it under a grant that expired on the 21st of October, 1903. Subsequent to that date the defendant relocated the ground and obtained a grant therefore on the 6th of December, 1902.

On the 17th of December this protest was filed in the office, and upon the hearing of the case it is evident that the plaintiff had done ample work upon the property, during the year that expired on the 21st of October, to represent the claim; two men working for about six months, and a third for about three months on the property. They swear that they took out about 6000 buckets of pay dirt and cleaned it up in the spring of 1902, and that a large dump of tailings was left upon the property that might have been seen by any person who came to relocate the ground.

The evidence of the defendant is to the effect that he examined the ground but did not see any work that could be considered work done during the year previous to October 21st. He admits that he saw two cabins on the property and that one of them was locked. As I have already held in several cases, when the representation work has been done, I do not think the ground is open for location and the defendant's grant should therefore be set aside.

The only question is that of costs. The plaintiff relied upon his brother's proving the representation work on the property and his brother, on the other hand, relied upon him. The work having been completed by the plaintiff in the spring of 1902, in November, even if there was no snow on the ground, it would be difficult to say whether this work was done the previous year or not, and I am inclined to think that the plaintiff should suffer for not attending to the renewal of his claim by paying the costs of this protest before he obtains a renewal grant for the ground. These costs must be paid within one month from the time that the cost of this protest are taxed, otherwise the defendant shall be allowed to retain his grant to the property.

The question raised by the defendant that this is a case that would follow the decision of Hartley v. Matson is, I think, without doubt not correct. In Hartley v. Matson, any right of action that the plaintiff might have had arose after the lease had been granted to the defendant, but in this case the plaintiff's rights were in existence at the time the grant was issued to the defendant, and I think there is no doubt that he has a perfect right to enforce his rights in court under such circumstances without the necessity of making the crown a party to the action.

As to the costs incurred by the defendant in bringing machinery to the ground, I do not think that the plaintiff should be saddled with such costs. When the plaintiff was on the ground he saw that the cabin situated thereon was locked, and that, in addition to the fact that there would be some doubt as to whether the work he saw was done during the previous year, was sufficient to put him on inquiry before he went to any expense in preparing to work the property.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

At New York Total Large Sum.

New York, Jan. 2.—The official returns of the commerce of the port of New York for 1902 show a materia gain in the aggregate volume of business as compared with 1901. Some idea of the increase may be had from the fact that nearly $18,000,000 more in duties was collected than in the previous year. Imports of merchandise, exclusively, were larger by about $28,000,000, but domestic merchandise exports declined to the extent of $24,000,000 approximately. The imports of gold and silver in 1902 were about $9,000,000 less than in 1901. The exports of foreign gold and silver were somewhat greater in 1902 than during the previous year, while exports of domestic gold and silver were in round numbers $36,000,000 less.

BROOKLYN FIRE.

Half a Million of Property and Several Lives Lost.

New York, Dec. 26.—In a fire which shot through five factories in the river front district of Brooklyn after 1 o'clock this morning, three firemen were killed, three were badly injured and more than $400,000 damage was done.

Beginning among the inflammable materials in the cooperage plant of Arbuckle Brothers, at Plymouth and Bridge streets, within half an hour the flames were shooting from all parts of the building, and all the available fire engines of Brooklyn, with Chief Purrey in charge, were trying to save the district.

The cooperage plant of Arbuckle Brothers is an old-fashioned five-story brick building. It was filled from top to bottom with material for making barrels, the refuse from the carpenters' work, old barrels and loose odds and ends of lumber, and fears were entertained that the flames would spread to a number of factories in the immediate vicinity and to the nearby tenements.

Thomas Kennedy, a watchman in the Arbuckle plant, was kpssing down the stairs when he saw a ribbon of flame shoot out of a rubbish heap on the first floor. Almost before he could gasp the entire first floor was in a blaze.

He jumped from a window, and before he had crossed the street the flames were shooting from the windows. Policeman Buckley sent in one, then two alarms.

Before the firemen had arrived the third and fourth floors had caught.

When Deputy Chief Murray arrived he sent in the third and fourth alarms, and when Chief Purry arrived, a half hour later, he ordered engines and fire boats from the Manhattan side of the river to help. With the arrival of water tower No. 6, Battalion Chief Coppinger assumed charge of it, and ran it directly under one of the walls.

Suddenly the wall was seen to bulge at the third story, and before the men could move it crashed down on them. The firemen and McCooley, the citizen, were buried, and the water tower and ladders were smashed to kindling wood.

Ten minutes later the first of the men was taken out. This was the battalion chief, unconscious and fatally hurt. McCooley came next.

McCarthy, who will die, it is thought, was found under a wheel of the tower, also unconscious. The bodies of Jeffries and O'Toole were found near together.

The Way to Heaven.

Heaven is not gained at a single bound;
But we build the ladder by which we rise,
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies
And mount to its summit round by round.

I count this thing to be grandly true,
That a noble deed is a step toward God—
Lifting the soul from the common sod
To purer air and broader view.

We rise by things that are 'neath our feet,
By what we have mastered of good and gain;
By the pride deposed and the passion slain,
And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet.

We hope, we resolve, we aspire, we pray.
And we think that we mount the air on wings,
Beyond the recall of sensual things,
While our feet still cling to the heavy clay.

Wings for the angels, but feet for the men!
We may borrow the wings to find the way—
We may hope and resolve and aspire and pray,
But our feet must rise, or we fall again.

Only in dreams is a ladder thrown
From the weary earth to the sapphire walls;
But the dreams depart, and the vision falls,
And the sleeper wakes on his pillow of stone.

Heaven is not gained at a single bound;
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And mount to its summit round by round.

—J. G. Holland.

Closed Down

Philadelphia, Dec. 26.—A report from the mining region today is to the effect that twenty Philadelphia & Reading collieries and two washeries are idle because of the failure of the men to return to work after the Christmas holiday, and ten collieries and four washeries are working short-handed.

It is the miners' custom to take Christmas and the day succeeding for a brief celebration, but the Philadelphia & Reading Company hoped the men would return to work today, because of the coal shortage.

PROMISING DISTRICT

Henderson So Regards the Pelly River

Half Hundred Streams Yielding Prospects Paying Better Than Wages.

Bob Henderson and Wm. Forbes, enumerators for the two districts at the head of the Pelly river in the late parliamentary election, and two of the best known sourdoughs in the territory, returned Sunday evening from the scene of their labors after having been 33 days en route. Not all their time was spent traveling as they brought in with them a prospector named Gillis who was suffering with several of his toes frozen and during a number of days of excessively cold weather the party remained in camp rather than run the risk of increasing Gillis' injuries. Gillis is a man of whom Henderson speaks in the highest terms of praise, referring to him as an ideal, a typical prospector, one of the type who is always in the vanguard of civilization and upon whose efforts the opening up and subsequent development of a new country depends. Gillis was prospecting alone at the time of his accident on the head of Hoole river and made his way with difficulty to the settlement at the mouth of Ross river some hundred or more miles away. He went into the head of that country last summer to prospect a concession on the McMillan in which he is interested and after finishing his work there crossed over the divide to Hoole river where it is said he made a strike that looks so good to him that he will return there as soon as he again is in condition for travel and work. He is described as being as hard as nails and thinks nothing of starting off on a summer's prospecting trip entirely alone.

Henderson and his party left Ross river on December 8 following the Pelly down to Selkirk a distance of 350 miles, preferring that route to the one via Little Salmon which was taken by Tingley, who delivered the ballot boxes, and his Indian guide. The entire distance was traversed on snow shoes, there being no sign of a trail other than that which they themselves broke for two small dogs which pulled the sled upon which was their blankets and camp equippage. Traveling on the lower river was not so bad, but on the upper portion it was fierce on account of the extreme roughness of the ice. The latter condition is accounted for by the fact that last fall after the freeze-up came a thaw which broke up the ice, and then later it again froze, the floes being piled up in a most inextricable confusion.

Henderson made a thorough canvass of the Pelly district for a considerable distance both above and below Ross river and found 28 men living above Hoole canyon and the same number below. Practically all of the number are engaged in trapping and there is but little or no prospecting being done this winter. The men for the most part are not old-time trappers, but on the contrary many are having their first experience in that line. Some of them are college men who never before knew what it was to get out at 4 o'clock in the morning and cover ten miles of traps before breakfast. Notwithstanding their lack of experience most of them are having fairly good luck, the catch being principally fox and marten. Quite a number are located at the Pelly banks, 60 miles above Ross river. Some beaver colonies have been located and they will be trapped in the spring.

In speaking about the Indian uprising that was made so much of several weeks ago, Henderson though in close proximity to the spot where the outrages were supposed to have been committed, knew nothing of it until he reached Selkirk on his return to Dawson. He laughed at the idea of any such a tale for a moment being given any credence and said an uprising of the Indians at Selkirk or Moosehide might just as well be expected as at the head of the Pelly. In the vicinity of Ross river there are all told but 14 families of Indians. Four of them are of the Nahogis—commonly called the Mahoneys—and the other ten are Little Salmons and mixed.

Regarding the mining outlook for the Pelly and its tributaries Henderson thinks so favorable of it that he intends to return to that region in the spring. He does not consider that an Eldorado will likely ever be struck, but there are undoubtedly half a hundred streams within an area of one hundred miles square that will pay much better than wages. There are also excellent quartz indications and some fine looking ledge matter has been brought into the camp at Ross river, most of it, however, base ore. Remote though the district is there is plenty of grub on hand to last out the season and the traders are expecting quite an important center to spring up in that vicinity within the next year or two.

TO SAVE HER NAME.

Dowager Lady Cook Will Defend Big Suit.

London, Dec. 26.—Early in January a trial is coming off that promises to have almost as much interest in America as in England. The Dowager Lady Cook, famous some twenty years ago throughout the length and breadth of the United States as Tennie Claflin, is to be sued for $50,000 for slander by John Henry Wallace, a portly, middle aged, dignified looking little man, who used to serve her ladyship as a sort of private secretary and general family factotum. Wallace claims that after the death of the enormously wealthy Sir Francis Cook, in February, 1901, the widow made public statements to the effect that Wallace, for the purpose of blackmail, had circulated stories that she had murdered Sir Francis. Other charges and counter-charges of a similar nature are threatened.

Lady Cook was interviewed today concerning these charges. "I am anxious," she said, "to have the case come to trial. It will be more sensational than this Lady Hartopp-Earl Cowley divorce suit that all London is talking about now, but I propose to have my character vindicated. Everybody knows how I loved and cared for Sir Francis, and I will spare no money or pains to have these horrible charges against me fully ventilated. Hundreds of friends are coming forward voluntarily to testify in my behalf, and before we get through with it the people of my beloved America shall know how I have suffered. The children of Sir Francis and the first Lady Cook are all with me in this fight, and there shall be no compromise."

Almost immediately after the death of the aged baronet, Lady Cook declared that she had knocked her husband down, causing injuries which had brought about his death. She went to the home secretary and demanded permission to have the body disinterred, in order that the stories might be disproved. The government officials, after some consideration, said the stories were so evidently absurd, and so manifestly without foundation, that they couldn't think of letting the sorrowing widow open her husband's grave to prove something that needed no proof. The excitement of it all proved too much for her ladyship's nerves, and she was seriously ill for a long time thereafter; emerging from retirement into publicity again only a few weeks ago with a big dinner to the Boer generals, who were in London. Lady Cook's sister, Victoria Woodhull Martin, who once ran for president of the United States, is also living in London. She likewise married an aged millionaire, who recently died and left her all his money. She started a magazine called "The Humanitarian," but that is now defunct. The larger share of the Cook millions went to the eldest son, Sir Frederick Cook, who is a member of parliament, head of the great wholesale dry goods house of Cook & Son, and known in sporting circles as an expert whip. He also inherited Doughty house, in Richmond, with one of the finest private collections in the country of paintings by old masters. The Dowager Lady Cook, however, is said to have received a million. She now lives in state in a family hotel in Kensington, and is busily planning to establish various public institutions of a somewhat indefinite nature. According to her own story, Commodore Vanderbilt once asked her to marry him, and she and her sister were for a time his brokers in Wall street. Although the two sisters live near each other in London, there is now no particular sympathy between them.

Wallace, the plaintiff in the forthcoming trial, once ran a newspaper in Richmond, in which he lost his money. He was constant in attendance upon Sir Francis; and is said to have been embittered by having been omitted from the baronet's will.

Marconi's Denial

New York, Dec. 11.—The Sun has the following from Sydney, N. S. W.:—Signor Marconi, in an interview at Table Head today, denied the report that anything had happened at the towers to interfere with the success of the wireless telegraph experiments. He admitted that a few wires which were not working well had been taken down, but said they had been immediately replaced by others. This work was in the nature of routine, as the current burnt out many wires. Marconi said he had met with even greater success than expected and would leave for Cape Cod before Christmas. Regarding the results of his experiments, he would say nothing.

The postoffice department issued a 7-cent postage stamp in December. The stamp is of yellow color, and will be especially convenient for postage and registration fee on single rate letters. It may also be used for other postage purposes to the extent of its face value. The minimum quantity of the 7-cent stamp to be issued to any postmaster will be a half sheet of 50 stamps.