ROUSING MEETING AT FORKS

Dawson Speakers Receive Cordial Welcome at Mining Center—Clarke Had Been Invited But Failed to Put in an Answer—Barney's Speech.

The meeting of the Ross supporters at the Forks last night was in many respects one of the most successful that has been held outside of Dawson. In the first place the local committee was fortunate in having a commodious building for the meeting. This is social hall, a large canvass building which the social club of the Forks erected last year for its fortnightly dances. It has probably the finest dancing floor in the territory, and the committee last night had this covered with canvass, so that no injury should be done to its polished surface. The hall has a seating capacity of three hundred, but there were nearly a hundred more last night who were unable to secure seats and who stood throughout the whole proceedings.

It was expected by the committee that the opposition candidate, Mr. Joseph Clarke, would be one of the leading speakers, and after hearing and reading of the speech he made in the A. B. hall on Thursday there were as many Ross men curious to hear him talk as there were of the opposition candidate's own supporters — if there are any left at the Forks. But although Mr. Clarke was seen at the Forks all the afternoon the crowded meeting was doomed to disappointment in this respect. He and his following had been courteously invited to the meeting, but as speakers only Mr. Black and a Mr. Bailey appeared in his behalf.

Dr. Elliot was voted to the chair and briefly explained the purposes of the gathering and the auspices under which it was called. He made a most efficient chairman but there was little exercise of his functions as it was a remarkably orderly meeting. All the speakers were listened to without interruption, and at the close there were a number of questions put both from a Clarke and a Ross standpoint. Sometimes it happened that there were two of these enquirers into the real issues of the campaign speaking at the same time, but there was no acrimony. It was all good humored.

John F. Sugrue was the first speaker, and he met with a rousing reception from his many friends of the Forks and the adjacent creeks. He began with a brief review of his trip to Ottawa as the delegate from the Yukon on the Treadgold matter, and the efforts made there to have the Treadgold grant cancelled. He took occasion to flatly contradict the statements that under the grant as amended no person had any right to the use of the water of the Klondike river, and explained that after the protest made at Ottawa against the grant the Treadgold concessionaires, instead of being entitled to all this water were restricted to the use of only 5000 inches out of 225,000 inches, the estiniated volume of the river. In further proof of this he instanced the fact that on the 15th of October, only sixteen days ago, a grant had been issued to Traboid & Finlayson, two miners owning hill claim No. 8 on the left limit of the Klondike, for 200 inches of water to work that property. This statement was warmly cheered.

Mr. Sugrue went on to score the opposition speakers some more upon the many misrepresentations they had made to hoodwink the electorate. At the time the Treadgold agitation began, he said, Clarke wanted to have all the glory of protesting against the grant. He did not wish to allow anybody else "in his band wagon." This was the occasion of the first split between himself and Clarke (cheers). In regard to the export tax he showed that the daily papers had for a considerable time advocated it, and that Mr. Ross had had the royalty done away with and this tax substituted because he believed it to be the desire of the miners from their representations to him on the subject. If representations were made to Mr. Ross that the tax worked an injustice to the miners, as it undoubtedly did, Mr. Ross could no doubt secure its repeal as readily as he had secured its passage (cheers). In any event when the government assay office was established in Dawson the whole matter would be solved, as then the miner would be able to take his gold dust to the assay office and receive full value for it. As Mr. Sugrue took his seat the applause was the loudest heard during the evening.

Mr. Bailey, of Dawson, appeared on behalf of the opposition. The only thing of importance which he said was that if Joe Clarke was elected all he would have to do at Ottawa was to demand that certain things be done for this territory, and the government would be forced to at once accede to his demands. The audience accepted this as the best joke of the evening, with the possible exception of George Black's First Reader story of the two frogs which fell into the milk pail.

City Solicitor Donaghy complimented the audience upon the close attention and interest they were showing in the issues of the campaign, and contrasted their attentive and orderly behavior with the meetings which had been held in Dawson. The miners of the creeks, he said, had no time to waste in boosting or shouting, as their interests were too largely at stake in the present election to treat the issues with levity (cheers); but in Dawson there was a brigade of curbstone sympathizers with labor who never worked and had no votes, always ready to attend public meetings for the rowdy fun they could get out of them.

These curbstone laborers, however, were not the only people in Dawson working themselves to death in the interests of the miners. There was also a man who worked at his desk in a white shirt and collar, whose heart was bleeding with sympathy for the poor miners on the creeks. This sort of a worker was always ready to jump up and claim the credit for any reforms the miners had secured for themselves by the proper mode of petitioning the authorities.

As an instance he cited the manner in which the government had been induced to keep the Bonanza road to Sulphur open during the winter. The white collared gentleman who labored so hard at his desk for nothing but the interests of the miners had had the effrontery at the Ross meeting in Dawson on Thursday night to claim the personal credit for this among other things which he had done for the miners. It was through his influence the government had been induced or persuaded to keep the Bonanza road open; but a Sulphur miner who had arrived in Dawson a few days previously flatly contradicted the white collared philanthropist, and stated that it was the Sulphur miners themselves to whom the sole credit was due; that he himself had carried their petition to Major Wood, who had acceded to the request upon his representations and the number of signers to the petition itself (laughter).

Referring to other misrepresentations made by the opposition speakers, Mr. Donaghy refuted the statement made by them that this territory had contributed more to the Dominion treasury than it had received from it. He also referred to the judicious manner in which the large appropriations from the government had been expended here, mainly to the advantage of the miner in the construction of roads and trails (cheers).

Speaking of Mr. Ross personally, he said that Mr. Ross was one of the pioneers of the northwest, and that during all his political career he had advocated the principle of self-government. When the Conservative party was in power Mr. Ross had struggled hard as the advocate of popular government, and upon his advent in this territory as commissioner his actions showed how deeply he was imbued with those principles. He immediately proceeded to give self-government to the Forks and to Dawson and larger representation for the people upon the Yukon council, and in regard to the latter he promised in his platform that if elected he would endeavor to have a wholly elective territorial council (cheers). Nobody could doubt for a moment the sincerity of Mr. Ross upon this question if they glanced over his past career before and since he came here.

In conclusion the speaker said that the platforms of the three candidates as formulated by their conventions, were so much alike that they might be taken as a very fair expression of the wants of the people of the territory. The platforms being similar the question for the miners to settle was which of these gentlemen had the influence and ability to obtain what these platforms called for, and he felt that he could safely leave the question with the miners without another word (cheers).

George Black took up the discussion where Mr. Donaghy had left it, and vainly endeavored to show the superior influence and ability of Mr. Clarke in the premises. This fell very flat and he endeavored to recover himself by telling a little story of the two poor froggies who fell into the milking pail. Then followed a tirade of personal abuse of Mr. Sifton and the reading of the letter he produced at the A. B. meeting, in which a correspondent of his on Big Salmon told of the enormous household expenses of the minister which the miners on the creeks had to pay for. He next accused Barney Sugrue of being a tea drinker and a ping pong player. He turned angrily to Sugrue, who actually laughed at these awfully damaging assertions, and the audience simply roared. Not being able to think up another story as funny as that of the frogs Mr. Black was about concluding his address when some one asked if he would not admit that Mr. Ross had made a very good commissioner. He did admit this, but he declined to admit that he would make a good representative in parliament because he had been an official of the present government.

D. H. McKinnon took up the point, and compared the official record of Mr. Clarke with the official record of Mr. Ross. He then proceeded to state that he was a party man and that party politics could not be ignored in any part of Canada or the United States under the present form of government. It was well known that under the party system of politics the opposition was entirely incapable of securing any demands which it might make unless the party in power were willing to concede them. Under these circumstances and in this connection it was a very pertinent question to ask why Joe Clarke had not been endorsed by the leader of the opposition in the house of commons. It was a fact that the Hon. R. L. Borden had absolutely refused to endorse Joe Clarke's candidature. Being thus turned down both by the opposition and the party in power, Clarke would be utterly powerless in the house either for good or ill.

Mr. McKinnon went on to point out the reforms in this territory which Mr. Ross had advocated and those which he had succeeded in securing. The cancellation of the Milne and Philp concessions was mainly due to his efforts, and his hostility to concessions was too well known to need comment. It was also well known that the concessionaires were the bitterest opponents of the candidature of Mr. Ross, and that in this campaign they were boosting Clarke, who had himself been an applicant for a concession on Mayo creek (applause).

The meeting was closed by Mr. Sugrue, who reviewed the statements of the opposition speakers with his usual jovial sarcasm. He even went so far as to admit being guilty of those deadly crimes of drinking tea and playing ping pong. He played other games also, and was an advocate for fair play always. He received another ovation and the meeting closed.

ED. LA BELLE WILL HANG ON JANUARY 10.

(Continued from page 1.)

his right name. How he bought a rifle; how he had given his accomplice money to make the trip and many other things by which it can be made to appear as though La Belle was guilty. But look at it carefully, gentlemen. Twice he went to Rook for his gun. He went back there with the three men whom the crown will say he was designing to murder. He comes to Selkirk. It was Sunday. He knew Mrs. Nelson. Did he have murder in his heart? And yet he took his three friends whom the crown will say he intended to murder—yet he took them there, and told her he was Ed La Belle, in order that she could recall him. The crown will say that Mack was left because he could not accomplish his deed so well. That will be the theory of the crown. Yet if you will recall you will see that La Belle tells the same story as the witness for the crown, only he put them right where they have drawn conclusions. Who was it who bought the bread at Stewart? It was La Belle. Was it the murderer who says, 'We must kill these men, and it must be done tonight?' Look how he bought the boat, and gave his right name. Was a man who contemplated murder likely to do that?

"You have heard the story about his going to the island. It has been said that he was the man. La Belle had a gun. Has there been anything said about Fournier having a gun? Only once, and then under forced circumstances by Constable Timmins at the dock before leaving Dawson. La Belle has recalled the time that Fournier was cleaning his gun when he entered the tent. It was only corroborative of the witnesses for the crown. We find four of the revolver shells at the island. They must have been used in the doing to death of the three men. You have been shown La Belle's gun. Has the crown shown you the revolver that used the four shells? No. They want to convict the man with the rifle. It was conceivable that those shells would never have been found in the deep water when they were thrown overboard. Remember the quarrel between Bouthillette and Fournier. Recall how they came to the islgnd; how they got up in the morning; how Fournier told La Belle to take his gun and make a trip on the island. I'll admit La Belle has been a fool—a fool that one seldom finds, yet one who must suffer by being a fool. Recall how La Belle spoke of the shots. He said he heard a shot. That was Constantine. Eight seconds elapsed and then another shot. That was Beaudoin. Recall how he shook when he says he heard the shooting. Then another shot, then a cry. Then another shot and all was still. He recalled the quarrel between Fournier and Bouthillette. He told you how he trembled and went 200 feet back further in the woods. What were his feelings? Put yourself in his place. Would you not be somewhat afraid ta return to the camp? Recall how he told about returning to the camp, and how, being afraid, he stopped about 200 feet away and saw Fournier stirring up the fire. There are five men in the boat. Three are murdered. It is a conclusion at once arrived at that the other two committed the murder. That is circumstantial evidence. Fournier left La Belle alive as a witness of his guilt. If he killed La Belle only Fournier was alive. Then Fournier was the only one alive and knew it would be fatal to kill the other man of the five.

"The law and police are here to protect you. But would La Belle have gained his freedom if he told all. He thought not. Fournier had said: 'If we get caught you are in it with me.' Fournier said: 'Don't say a word to any one.' He had to shake the bloody hand of a murderer. He dreaded the whole affair. He has recalled the whole affair; how La Belle had changed his name; how La Belle had bought the gun; how he had paid for the boat at Whitehorse. Fournier says 'You were the one who gave the false name to the police at Whitehorse.' La Belle could see the heavy cloud over him. He lived under a cloud. It looked bad for him, and Fournier had said 'If I go, you go with me.' Was it any wonder he wanted to get away?

"When they returned from down-river Bouthillette's body had been found. He wanted to fly. He was weak, yet you cannot blame him, for he recalled all the circumstances. Yet all he said has been a corroboration. Then he was getting away from the whole affair. Now he is clearing away the circumstances. He has told his story in a plain, straightforward manner. He has corroborated all the witnesses for the crown, and told them many things which they have brought against him. See how he tells about the murder as told by Fournier, else how could he learn it. How Constantine was shot as he stooped to make the fire; how Beaudoin and Bouthillette were disposed of, and how Fournier said that it required three shots to finish Bouthillette, for he was as strong as a horse. How Bouthillette raised up and said: 'Holy Mary of good St. Ann.' He tells what he saw and what he heard as straight as a string, and the deviations don't amount to fiddle-strings. Before you render your verdict, gentlemen, be very careful before you pull together the curtain which hides this case from the world."

The address of the counsel for the defense occupied two hours and five minutes, and he was immediately followed by Crown Prosecutor Congdon. It was the first time since his arrival in the territory that Mr. Congdon had been concerned in a murder trial, and as a conviction wholly depended upon the circumstantial evidence that had been adduced a great many of his friends evinced a strong interest in what the outcome would be. And they were not disappointed, either, for rarely if ever has a criminal case been presented to a jury in a more able manner. Mr. Congdon's address was listened to with the most rapt attention. He went into detail regarding the departure of the two alleged murderers from Dawson under assumed names, their arrival at Whitehorse, their subsequent movements and then the finding of the first body, that of Bouthillette, upon whose person was the keyring with a tag upon which was engraved "B. Bouthillette E. Broughton," the only clue by which the murdered man and his murderer could be traced. How the detectives and police were set to work to unravel the mystery and how well the task was accomplished after the most marvellous patience, skill and persistence. The attention of the jury was particularly directed to the inconsistencies shown by the prisoner while giving his evidence in regard to the different aliases he had assumed. Continuing, the learned counsel said:

"You have the facts before you that the prisoner at the bar changes his name to oblige a friend who expresses a fear or a supposition — something, at all events, which conveys to his mind that his comrade fears being accused of robbery. And away and above all that, we have the evidence of his own admissions, and whether he is guilty of the murder of the men or of the man with whose murder he is charged—whether he had anything to do with the murder of Leon Bouthillette or not, he did receive the stolen property of these dead men and convicted himself by his own evidence as being not a man of good character. So that character evidence will exercise very little evidence in this inquiry. The investigations of the police show further that this boat arrived in Dawson. There were upon that boat certain articles which rendered some assistance to the identification of the occupants of that boat. The boat was numbered to correspond with the number given at Whitehorse. There was lying in that boat a rope and upon the body of the second murdered man is a rope exactly corresponding with that in the boat. So that we have now, and I do not think it necessaryto dwell upon it, a number of most important facts—essential facts for the crown to establish in this case and perfectly incontrovertible.

"There is no doubt, gentlemen of the jury, that Leon Bouthillette was murdered; there is no doubt as to the identity of the body; there is no doubt that he was murdered either by a revolver or by a rifle by a projectile from the latter, and that these wounds consisted of one in the body and two in the head, so that death may have resulted from the two wounds in the head or from the one in the body. The question therefore is: Who inflicted those wounds, and who is responsible for them? Gentlemen of the jury, there can be no doubt that the murdor of Leon Bouthillette rests upon the two men —the prisoner at the bar and Victor Fournier—or upon one or either of them."

Step by step the crown prosecutor took the jury through the case pointing out the contradictions in the evidence of La Belle and the improbability of much of it being true. A telling effect was produced by showing that even after the murders had been committed La Belle continued to associate constantly with Fournier even to the extent of making another trip down the river with him which may have had for its object the same thing that had happened a few days previous. In conclusion Mr. Congdon said:

"Now it is not necessary in view of the statements made by my learned friend to show the connection of the prisoner with the murder and show the murderous weapon. The statute upon the subject is clear. (Reads law on question.) If the prisoner was accessory to that murder before the fact then he is guilty as any person who actually commits the crime. It comes up to a question in probability in this connection. Is it probable that one man should start in company with four others and that he kill three of these and permit the fourth to survive? Is it possible that he should kill three of these men and then make the fourth aware of all the circumstances under which he committed the murder and that there should have been no collusion previously in aiding or abetting on the part of that fourth man? Consider the danger he ran of failing of the accomplishment of the murder of these men, the difficulty he had in the disposition of the bodies. There were three bodies and they were carried down to the river. They were weighted with stones and cast into the stream in a place sufficiently deep to carry them into the current. If he was obliged to do that with three separate bodies and to see that certain articles were consumed by fire and all of the contents of the trunk taken out and carried up to the fire. It was necessary to burn all these articles. Is it reasonable, is it in accordance with ordinary probability that all could have been designed by one man before he reached that island? And having reached that island he should have sent off the only one man whom he intended to survive? That he should have accomplished those three murders and made disposition of all three bodies and that this fourth man, the prisoner at the bar, should have no complicity in it?

"Is it probable when you see this man get in the boat with the man who he says is the actual murderer and without hesitation accept $45 of the money of the murdered men? How many murderers have been convicted from the mere fact that on their person was found one article which was knowo to have been upon the murdered man at the time of the murder? The prisoner takes from the body of the murdered man a watch and chain and carries it upon his person and retain the chain. Has anyone the right to blame a jury of his countrymen or is any one to blame, but himself? He is furnishing evidence which in the ordinary transactions of life is sufficient to secure the conviction of any man.

"If in that boat there had come from that island only the prisoner, had he left Fournier alone there and had he been arrested with that property could any one in the world have the slightest doubt of his guilt? One can understand if his story be correct of his coming to Dawson and saying nothing. I can understand as he crossed the Klondike bridge, he going in one direction and his associate going in another, and I can understand them saying a word in regard to that crime and getting out of the country as quick as he could. But, I cannot understand him after parting with this murderer associating himself with him and going on another adventure down the river and after that to expect any jury to believe that this friend of his was the perpetrator of this horrible crime, this horrible murder, this horrible crime. Gentlemen of the jury I do not think I can assist you by calling to your mind any other circumstances connected with the case. But the critical point in the story, is the statement of the prisoner at the bar true; when he says he went from the tent with the rifle at the instance of Fournier. And were these three wounds found on the body of Bouthillette made by a revolver in the hands of Victor Fournier, and were the wounds found on the body of Beaudoin placed there by the same revolver or by a rifle, and was that rifle in the hands of the murderer and not where the prisoner says it was? It seems to me that is the critical point in this case, if the circumstances are to count for anything and there can be only one conclusion in regard to it, that that rifle was brought upon the scene for the purpose of rendering that crime and that this rifle and revolver together committed these heinous crimes. The prisoner is not on his trial for the murder of Guy Beaudoin, but for that of Leon Bouthillette, and you, gentlemen of the jury, have no doubt there was a common plan in the carrying out of these three murders. Gentlemen I shall add nothing more. I have endeavored to produce the facts fully and present them fairly before you. I have endeavored to present nothing unduly against the prisoner, but it is necessary for the vindication of the majority of the law, which go to show the guilt of the accused shall be as fairly laid before you, and that is the endeavor I have made before you in the course of my address."

Mr. Justice Craig occupied nearly 40 minutes in his charge to the jury which was concise and to the point, the law on the various points involved being laid down so explicitly and so plainly that it was impossible for the jury to go astray on the instructions given. His lordship dwelt at considerable length upon the discrepancies existing between La Belle's written statements and his evidence on the stand, recalling to the jury several points of importance that they may have overlooked. One instance was the statement made by the prisoner when asked concerning the shooting of Beaudoin when he had replied that he thought he was on trial for the murder of Bouthillette and not Beaudoin. His lordship also referred to the O'Brien murders as being of particular atrocity, yet they paled into insignificance when compared with those of the three Frenchmen with the killing of whom the prisoner stands charged. The charge of his lordship was considered by the members of the bar present to have been a model of fairness to the accused, yet it did not require the keenest of perceptions to determine from his remarks his opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner at the bar.

Following the charge, court adjourned until 7:30, the jury being given under the care of Constable Winters. They were first taken to their dinner and at the hour of the reconvening of court retired to the south court room to consider their verdict.

At the evening session the court room was crowded to suffocation and while waiting for the verdict friends chatted and chaffed each other as though nothing uncommon was going on and that the life of a fellow human being was being weighed in the balance. La Belle sat in the prisoner's dock with Corporal Piper on one side and Constable Laws on the other, the picture of dejection and despair. His face was flushed and he occasionally rubbed his forehead, but looked little around, preferring to keep his eyes downcast as if fearing to meet the gaze of those before him. A noise at the main entrance from whence should come those who held his fate in their hands caused him to start, but only for an instant as he at once relapsed into an apparent state of despondency and hopelessness. When an hour had passed he brightened up a bit notwithstanding the terrible strain under which he had been laboring, as he knew that each additional hour the jury remained out in their deliberations his chances for a disagreement grew better. He in his wildest, most sanguine moments could not have hoped for an acquittal. At 8:10 his lordship was informed that his presence on the bench was desired, a passageway was cleared through the dense crowd and the jury filed in. As they passed the prisoner's dock La Belle eagerly scanned each feature in an endeavor to perceive, if he could, a ray of hope, something that would tell him that he would have another lease on life even though it be but a few short weeks. The jurors in their march to their box neither looked to the right nor the left and when they had taken their seats his lordship was informed by Mr. Ritchie, foreman, that they wished further instructions.

"What is the law concerning the strength of circumstantial evidence and what weight should be attached to it with reference to finding the prisoner guilty or innocent?" said Mr. Ritchie.

His lordship replied briefly upon the subject, quoting from Roscoe, considered one of the greatest authorities, to the effect that circumstantial evidence was most often to be more depended upon than that of living witnesses. The former can not lie whereas the latter may do so inadvertently or wilfully.

The jury again retired and it was nearly two hours before they again appeared. What little hope La Belle may have had must certainly have disappeared after the jury had retired with the additional instructions received. With the exception of occasionally mopping his brow, as the heat was excessive, he scarcely moved from one position, his head inclined to one side as he is accustomed to carrying it and his eyes cast down. What he endured the following two hours, the awful suspense, will never be known.

It was 10:30 when the jury notified the constable that they had arrived at a verdict. Those who were taking a bit of fresh air in the corridors and the coat room again crowded into the court room to hear the doom pronounced and the sentence passed. With Sheriff Eilbeck and Constable Winters at their head, the jury again took their places in the jury box. Deputy Clerk McKay inquired if they had arrived at a verdict. Foreman Ritchie replied:

"We find the prisoner guilty as charged."

La Belle never moved a muscle, never looked up as the decision was rendered which sealed his doom, and after a moment's silence that was more than oppressive Mr. Congdon moved that sentence be passed immediately. It is an ordeal that few judges would not gladly escape if they could and, after a hesitation of but few seconds his lordship said:

"Edward La Belle, the jury has found you guilty of the crime with which you stand charged and I do not see how they could have arrived at any other conclusion from the evidence. I will say no more to you as your thoughts at this time are probably bitter enough. Have you anything to say why the sentence of the court should not be pronounced upon you?"

"Nothing," replied La Belle in a low voice.

His lordship's voice gave evidence of the suppressed emotion under which he was laboring and he was visibly affected in condemning to death a human being, no matter how guilty or how deserving. He said:

"The sentence of the court is that you be taken thence to the prison and there kept in confinement until January 10th from whence you shall be taken out and hanged by your neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

That was the end and La Belle sat down amidst a silence that was painful. He said not a word and as soon as the court room was cleared he was removed to the prison where from that hour to the day he is led forth to his execution he will never be without the eyes of a guard upon his every movement, sleeping or waking. The death watch was immediately placed, the 24 hours being filled by three constables. Last night La Belle was restless and passed a poor night. He arose early this morning and spent much of his time over his prayers. Later he called for writing material and wrote quite a lengthy statement concerning the case. It was handed to Major Cuthbert who will submit it to the crown prosecutor before the document can be made public. The major informed a representative of the Nugget this morning that the contents of the statement was practically a repetition of those previously made by the prisoner.

So ends, as far as his connection with the world is concerned, the life of Edward La Belle.

CHORAL CONCERT.

Items of special interest on the program at the forthcoming concert in addition to those already announced will be the two quartettes for male voices, a beautiful old German melody by Werner and the very popular humorous part song, "The Three Chafers," sung by Messrs. Cowan, McMeekin, Finnie and Macpherson. Mrs. Boyes will sing a song by Dolores, "The Fairies," and Messrs. Craig and Macpherson are singularly well suited in "I Fear no Foe," by Pinsuti, and "Bill, the Bo'sun," by Indes. There will be a full rehearsal in St. Andrew's hall tonight (Saturday) and also on Monday at 8 o'clock punctually. Tickets can be obtained from Messrs. Bell's and Cribbs' drug stores, from Mr. Finnie at the administration building or from any member of the society.

CHURCH SERVICES

Methodist Church—The pastor will preach on the subject, "The Reconciling Saviour," at the morning service tomorrow, after which the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. In the evening the regular monthly musical service will be held, the pastor speaking on "Some Hymns That Have Helped." The following special music will be sung: Anthem, "What are These Arrayed in White Robes?" Stainer. Soprano solo, "The Choir Invisible," with specially arranged chorus, Miss King, Mesdames White, Walker and Fyfe, Messrs. McLeod and Tellefson. Quartette (unaccompanied), "Savior, Breathe an Evening Blessing," Havens. Bass solo, "There is a Fold," sung by Mr. George Grant. After the Benediction (unaccompanied quartette), "Sun of My Soul."

A DAWSON MAN'S DREAM.

He dreamed he died and went to heaven. St. Peter was showing him the beauties of heaven. They passed a lady chained to a post. He asked, "Why do you keep her chained?" St. Peter replied, "We have to or she would go back. She is from Dawson and used to buy all her groceries from Dunham. Nothing we have here will satisfy her."

"Are You a Mason?"—Auditorium.

SWELL OVERCOATS OF THE SEASON

Are broad shouldered, rather loose fitting garments with vertical instead of straight pockets and small plain rounded cuffs. *The fabrics from which these Coats are made are Principally of the Rough Faced Variety* such as Heavy Cheviots and Worsted Vicuna in Oxford Gray, Cambridge Gray, Olive, Brown and Black. The acme of perfection and fashion are embodied in the Overcoats we are handling this season.

Prices Range From $15 to $35

We also have a full line of Fur-lined Coats with genuine Otter Collar and Cuffs; also Fur-trimmed Coats as well as all Fur garments.

Prices Range From $25 to $150

HERSHBERG & CO., Clothiers and Furnishers
FIRST AVE., Directly Opp. Aurora Dock

FOR WHITEHORSE

STEAMER "LA FRANCE"

WILL POSITIVELY SAIL

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd,

AT 2:00 P. M.

FOR RATES, TICKETS, ETC., APPLY

Merchants Transportation Co.

R. W. CALDERHEAD, Manager. L. & C. DOCK