

ANOTHER KLONDIKE ROMANCE

Moses Lichtenstein Changes His Name and Presents Nuggets.

He Sued Miss Hannah Simmonds for Breach of Promise and Recovery of Presents.

London, Aug. 29.—The strange and romantic career of Klondike Mo, the Nugget King, otherwise called Moses Lichtenstein, and of late Mr. Montague Leighton, was aired fully last week in the court of queen's bench as an incident to his suit to get back the nuggets he poured at the feet of his ex-lady love.

The woman against whom Klondike Mo, the Nugget King, brought suit for damages for breach of promise to marry was Miss Hannah Simmonds, and is Mrs. Mendelssohn. The suit was tried before Justice Darling, and ended on Friday in a victory for the defendant, and a subsequent compromise which satisfied everybody.

It was in July, 1895, that Moses Lichtenstein came to London from Johannesburg, South Africa, and was introduced to Miss Simmonds at an evening party. Three days later he asked her to marry him. She asked him to wait awhile and think it over. So Lichtenstein went back to Johannesburg and wrote an affectionate letter. In 1896 he returned to England, and after discussing his affairs with her father, they became formally engaged. From 1896 to March 1898 Lichtenstein made several trips to South Africa, and each time he returned with presents of jewelry and shed them upon his sweet heart. In March 1898 he went to the Klondike and came back in October with many mining options and a bag of nuggets, which he placed at the feet of his betrothed.

At the request of his ladylove Moses Lichtenstein changed his name to Montague Leighton and sold his options for £500 in order for to marry, but the event was deferred to enable him to make another trip to the Klondike.

While away Miss Simmonds wrote him some very affectionate letters which were read in court and caused a deal of laughter.

Hannah's young brother also wrote. Here is a sentence from one of his letters:

"Old man, when we drink your health at the nuptial feast in the summer the first toast will be 'Klondike Mo, the Nugget King.'"

When Lichtenstein—now Mr. Montague Leighton—returned in August, 1899, from his second trip, the Chil-koot's icy blast was a hot wave in comparison to the reception he got from the lady of his choice, who wrote him a letter in which she stated that his wealth and mines were castles in Spain and that he had deceived her.

The unhappy man wrote and said that she was cruel and henceforth his "life would be passed in the deepest gloom."

In despair Mr. Montague Leighton rushed over to New York, where he did nothing worthy of mention except challenge a South African giant to a duel and get lost on Staten Island, where he sat on a log in the rain all night and wept copiously.

He crossed over as a first-class passenger in January and returned to London in last June as a potato peeler on the Minneapolis, of the Atlantic Transport Line, and sat in a silk hat, kid gloves and frock coat salting a tub of spuds with his tears.

Then he brought suit, Miss Simmonds having become Mrs. Mendelssohn, alleging that as she had broken her promise he was entitled to the return of the jewels and nuggets.

Mrs. Mendelssohn replied that Mr. Lichtenstein had said that he was rich beyond the dreams of avarice, when, as a fact, he had nothing. Her father had left her £2000, half of which she made over to her mother, and when Mr. Lichtenstein found out that he could not handle the other £1000 he sat down in the drawing room and sobbed, and she had to give him several whiskies and sodas before he was able to go home.

She denied that she wished him to change his name; he did so of his own volition. She added that he is "as false as his American accent."

After hearing all the evidence Judge Darling said there was no evidence to show that there was any express condition on which the nuggets and jewelry were given.

After a consultation Mrs. Mendelssohn agreed to return the presents and the suit was withdrawn.

(The "Klondike Mo" to whom the

above telegram, to the New York Journal refers was known in Dawson as Montague Leighton, and he at one time owned the property on Second avenue in which the Colorado barber shop is now located. While here he had with him a short, fleshy woman, whom he introduced as his wife, and who wore large flashers and danced at Nigger Jim's. It is not known what relation the woman bore to Moses or Montague, but in view of his recent court experience in London it is not thought that the pair had so far sacrificed themselves on the altar of conventionality as to be married. It is not known whether Moses now owns any property here or not.)

Pete's High Stepper.

Dawson is to have a thoroughbred trotter. Pete McDonald, cousin of Alex McDonald, the largest claim owner in Dawson, and himself a miner of no small means in the city with a Hambeltonian colt. The colt has a

good pedigree, its mother having a record down in the small figures. He is also taking a large quantity of machinery and feed. This is Mr. McDonald's first trip inside since losing his foot in attempting to pass between two cars in Seattle last spring. The way Pete rides this spirited colt, considering that he has but one foot to place in the stirrup, is the admiration of everybody in town who knows anything about horsemanship.—Alaskan.

Fine old Scotch at wholesale. The best quality. Northern Annex.

The Holborn Cafe for delicacies.

Shoff, the Dawson Dog Doctor, Pioneer Drug Store.

Try Cascade Laundry for high-class work at reduced prices.

Fur garments by practical furriers. Ladies' and gents' fur caps, mitts, overcoats; ladies' jackets and coats; furs of all descriptions. Repairing a specialty. Alaska Fur Mfg. Co., Second ave., near Melbourne.

Programme de MM. Noel et O'Brien

Le programme suivant a été adopté par MM. Auguste Noel et Thomas O'Brien pour les prochaines élections et a été approuvé par une assemblée de leurs amis; Ce programme est maintenant soumis à la considération et à l'approbation des électeurs.

REFORMES LOCALES

Le programme dans cette élection ci concerne naturellement les questions locales. MM. Noel et O'Brien et leurs amis s'engagent à faire prévaloir les réformes suivantes.

UNE BONNE POLITIQUE

1. Nous sommes en faveur d'une large politique quant à l'ouverture, à l'établissement et à l'avancement de ce pays. Tous les efforts devraient être concertés de manière à mettre, dans le plus court délai la propriété publique entre les mains du mineur et du "prospecteur." Tous les travaux publics, à l'avenir, devraient être faits d'une manière permanente.

CHEMINS-ET PONTS.

2. La construction des chemins devrait précéder le prospecteur. De bons chemins et ponts devraient être construits immédiatement là où le besoin s'en fait sentir. Les ponts et les chemins suivants entre autres, devraient être construits avec toute la célérité possible.

1. Chemin de Whitehorse à Dawson, passant par Selkirk, Black Hill, Eureka and Gold Run, 270 miles.
2. Chemin de Gold Run à Clear creek, 30 miles.
3. Chemin de Dawson à Fortymile et branche à Sixtymile, 52 miles.
4. Chemin le long du "Dominion" 20 miles.
5. Chemin le long du Hunker, 52 miles.
6. Chemin le long du Last Chance, 6 miles.
7. Chemin de Whitehorse aux mines de cuivre, 10 miles.
8. Tout chemin commencé devra être complété d'une manière permanente.

PROTECTION DES MINEURS.

3. Les mineurs constituent la masse des travailleurs dans l'Yukon. Comme tous les autres ouvriers la loi devrait les protéger pour leurs gages. Tous les mineurs (de placer, de quartz ou de charbon) devraient être protégés de toute injure provenant de la négligence ou de l'absence de précautions suffisantes à leur égard. Une loi protégeant le mineur devraient être passée.

TAXES.

4. Un bon système pour prélever les taxes est nécessaire. Celui établi par le Conseil de l'Yukon, est impropre sous plusieurs rapports. Prélever des taxes sur la somme des affaires faites par un individu, est contraire à tous les principes reconnus sur cette question. C'est illogique et injuste. Nous protestons vigoureusement contre toute tentative de mettre ce système en force avant l'entrée dans le conseil des représentants de peuple.

ECOLLES.

5. Nous sommes arrivés à un nouveau stade dans le développement de ce pays. Tous nos efforts devraient tendre à encourager le mineur à s'établir ici avec sa famille. Pas un coin de Canada, quelque petit qu'il soit, qui n'ait ses écoles. Pour que ce cas-ci devienne permanent, il est nécessaire qu'une politique vigoureuse soit suivie, afin que la ou elles sont requises, suivant la loi, des écoles soient construites. Ces écoles devront être modernes, bien équipées et être munies de bons instituteurs.

UNE COUR D'APPEL.

6. Le système d'en appeler à une Cour d'Appel siégeant dans une province éloignée devrait être immédiatement changé, à cause des frais énormes et des délais sans fin qui en résultent. Un autre juge devrait être ajouté à ceux que nous avons déjà afin de constituer une Cour d'Appel.

SUCCESSIONS.

7. La présente loi pour l'administration des successions des personnes qui meurent dans ce pays est mauvaise. Elle met trop de pouvoirs entre les mains de l'administrateur public. Les frais qu'elle fait encourir sont considérables et elle met en danger les biens des défunts.

POLITIQUE GENERALE.

8. Le Conseil de l'Yukon devrait consacrer son temps au développement des industries minières, or, cuivre, charbon et autres minéraux. Le développement rapide des très-riches régions minières du haut de l'Yukon, Whitehorse, Pelly, Hootalinqua et de la rivière de Saumon, rend nécessaire l'adoption de cette politique.

QUESTIONS FEDERALES.

Bien que les questions fédérales ne soient pas directement concernées dans cette élection, MM. Noel et O'Brien et leurs amis, s'engagent à faire tout en leur pouvoir pour faire prévaloir les réformes suivantes:

LOIS MINIERES.

1. Les lois minières devraient être faites par le conseil de l'Yukon et être basées sur l'expérience des mineurs résidant dans ce territoire, sujet à l'approbation du Gouverneur Général en Conseil.

LA ROYAUTE.

2. Le royaume devrait être aboli. S'il est nécessaire de prélever des revenus, nous favoriserons une légère taxe d'exportation à laquelle le citoyen contribuera aussi bien que le mineur.

PROCES ENTRE MINEURS.

3. Afin d'éviter des délais et des frais dans les procès entre mineurs, les appels devraient être entendus par les juges de la Cour de l'Yukon et non par le ministre de l'Intérieur.

LICENSE DE MINEUR.

4. Seuls les propriétaires de mines et les "laymen" devraient être obligés de se munir d'une licence de mineur.

AFFIDAVITS DE REPRESENTATION.

5. Afin de sauver du temps et de l'argent au mineur, l'inspecteur des mines devrait être obligé de se rendre sur les "claims" afin d'y recevoir la preuve de représentation offerte par le mineur.

LE DECOUVREUR.

6. Pour encourager le "prospecteur" à découvrir de nouvelles régions minières, le découvreur devrait être exempté du paiement de toute charge et des obligations de la représentation vis-à-vis de la Couronne.

TRAFFIC DES LIQUEURS.

7. Le trafic des liqueurs devrait être réglé suivant les principes en force dans les autres parties du Canada.

ELECTION DE CONSEILLERS ET DE DEPUTES.

8. Un Conseil Electif pour l'Yukon et au moins deux représentants du Territoire dans le Parlement du Canada.

AUGUSTE NOEL.
THOMAS W. O'BRIEN.

Dawson, ce 22 Septembre, 1900.

SPECIAL VALUES

In Heavy
WINTER GOODS

Of Every Possible Description

HERSHBERG

THE RELIABLE SEATTLE CLOTHIERS.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE C. D. CO. DOCK

FRONT STREET

The O'Brien and Noel Platform.

THE following platform has been adopted by Mr. Thomas W. O'Brien and Mr. Auguste Noel for the approaching election of members for the Yukon council, and has been approved of by their supporters in meeting assembled. It is now submitted to the electors for their consideration and approval.

TERRITORIAL REFORMS.

The issues in an election of members of the territorial council naturally cover matters within the powers of the council. Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Noel and their supporters favor and are pledged to the following reforms:

A PROPER POLICY.

Generally we favor a broad policy looking to the opening of the country, to settlement and advancement, and to an organized effort with the object of converting public property as rapidly as possible to the uses of the miner and prospector. All public improvements hereafter should be made with a view to permanency.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads should be opened up in advance of the prospector. Suitable roads and bridges should be constructed at once wherever the requirements of the country demand them. The following roads and bridges amongst others should be constructed with all possible speed.

1. A road from Whitehorse to Dawson passing by Selkirk, Black Hills, Eureka and Gold Run, 270 miles.
2. A road from Gold Run to Clear creek, 30 miles.
3. A road from Dawson to Fortymile with a branch to Sixtymile, 52 miles.
4. Road running along Dominion creek, 20 miles.
5. Road running along Hunker, 25 miles.
6. Road running along Last Chance, 6 miles.
7. A road from Whitehorse to the copper mines, 10 miles.
8. All other roads now made to be completed with a view of permanency.

PROTECTION OF THE MINER.

The miners are the great army of labor in the Yukon. Like all other laborers they should be protected by a proper lien law for their wages. The placer miner, like the quartz miner and the coal miner, should be protected in his work from injury arising from carelessness and the absence of proper safeguards. A miner's protective law should be passed.

TAXATION.

A proper system of taxation is necessary, but the system devised by the Yukon council is in many respects, unsuitable. Taxation on the turnover is against all the canons of taxation as well as illogical and irregular. We protest vigorously against any attempt to enforce the proposed system until it has been considered and passed upon by the elective representative on the council.

SCHOOLS.

We have reached a new era in the development of the territory. Every inducement should be given to the settlement of miners' families in our midst, no settlement in Canada, however small or insignificant, is without its schools. The permanency of the camp requires a vigorous policy looking to the construction of schools wherever needed, according to law. Modern schools, well equipped, with suitable teachers, are indispensable.

A COURT OF APPEAL.

The system of appealing to a court of appeal in a distant province with its attendant expense and delays should be changed at once. The addition of another judge to the territorial court is absolutely necessary and would furnish the needed court of appeal.

ESTATES AND DECEASED INTESTATES.

The present law for the administration of estates is unsatisfactory as it places too much power in the hands of the administrator, is expensive and fraught with danger to the estates of deceased persons.

GENERAL.

So far as possible the deliberations and executive actions of the Yukon council should be devoted to the development of the mining industries in gold, copper, coal and other minerals. The rapid opening up of valuable mining regions along the Upper Yukon, Whitehorse, Pelly, Hootalinqua and Salmon rivers makes this necessary and advisable.

FEDERAL MATTERS.

Although federal matters are not directly an issue in this election, Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Noel and their supporters are pledged to use their influence in effecting the following reforms:

MINING REGULATIONS.

1. The initiative in making mining regulations should lie with the Yukon council, and be based on the experience of residents of the territory, subject to approval by the governor general of Canada in council.

ROYALTY.

2. The royalty should be abolished, but if it is necessary for revenue purposes we would favor instead a small export tax which will fall on everybody in the territory as well as the miner.

MINING DISPUTES.

3. To avoid delay and expense, appeals in mining contests should be heard by the judges of the territorial court instead of in the city of Ottawa.

MINERS LICENSES.

4. Only mine owners and laymen should be required to hold free miners' licenses.

PROVING REPRESENTATION.

5. To save the great expense and delay often experienced by the miner in proving up representation, the mining inspectors should be required to visit the mines and accept proof of representation on the spot.

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER.

6. To encourage the prospector to continue opening new territory, the original discoverer should be exempted from the payment of fees and representation duties.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

7. The regulation of the liquor trade on the same principles as in other parts Canada.

ELECTION TO COUNCIL AND REPRESENTATION.

8. An elective legislative council and at least two representatives of the territory in the parliament of Canada.

THOMAS W. O'BRIEN.
AUGUSTE NOEL.

Dawson, September 22d, 1900.