

MR. MAX O'RELL ON LOVE

The Humorous Frenchman Explains the Real Meaning of Many Endearing Expression's—"I Wish I Could Have You" Means "I Actually Do Love You Dearly".

From Saturday and Monday's Daily

"I will love you eternally," signifies "My love for you will continue as long as it lasts."

"It is eternity since I saw" means "I have not seen you for two days."

"How cruel you are!" stands for "Why do you not believe me? I have done everything to prove that I love you; I have talked, I have sighed, I have been heaping stories upon stories till I have got to the end of my part. These breaks are very effective. They express a disorder which always flatters women who think themselves the cause of it."

"Do you want to see me die?" is a figurative form of speech which has been translated: "I am tired of spending so much time talking nonsense. After all, there are other women in the world besides you. If you do not capitulate soon, I must raise the siege."

"I will never change" is often used instead of "I like to pass my time agreeably no matter at whose expense; and, as I find this disposition convenient, I shall probably never change it."

"I wish I could love you," in the mouth of a woman means "I actually do love you." And so does "I wish I could hate you."

"You will make me lose my reason." There is a maxim in love that no one is a thorough lover who is in the full possession of his mental faculties. So, the phrase means, "I have renounced my reason for the love of you, and I hope to bring you to renounce yours for the love of me." And the clever fellow wants to make the woman believe that she risks no more than he does.

"I would rather see you dead than belonging to another," does duty for "I believe in homeopathy for love complaints. Like cures like. If you belonged to another, I myself should have to love another."

"I offer you my heart," is a more poetic and tender phrase than "I offer you my purse," but it does not express so much sincerity.

A man has never more his senses about him than when a woman says to him, "Are you mad?"

When a woman says to a man, "Leave me, pray leave me," the bells are tolling the knell of her virtue.

"There is nothing left for us to do but run away together," is a phrase often used by men, and which women should invariably translate in the following manner: "Hitherto we have only committed the ordinary little follies of love; but now let us consummate them by a grand stroke. I have to perfect a regard for you that I make use of all the advantage your love gives me over you, to persuade you to take refuge in my arms from parents who cherish you, and whose lives it is necessary to my happiness you should embitter forever (or perhaps, from a husband who loves you really and truly, but who is cruel and tyrannical enough to want to have you and whom you are going to overwhelm with shame and sorrow, whilst my passion lasts, and it will last as long as it can. I will stand by you in the stead of all you owe for my sake. When I am heartily tired of you I shall arm myself with tenderness to part with you. You may try, complain, reproach, story even, I will be in vain, all will only make matters worse. You may then go back to your parents if they are enough kind to you to receive you, or to your husband, if he is silly and enough forgiving to take you back. If both refuse, the world is large enough to enable you to wander about. The home is the temple of woman. A man is an unpeppable coward who takes a woman away from a home and has not a better one to offer to her, and he will be, as long as the law allows him to do with impunity. When the law is altered he will be on more equal terms with the woman. He will run his rats and have to take his chance."

"You are the only woman I have ever truly loved," "I shall never be able to love any one but you," for you are the life of my life, the bone of my bone, the very thou of my soul," are so many sentences, natural, coming straight from the heart, without any effort, which the woman in love considers as being absolutely free from exaggeration and as the expression of sincere and intense passion, and it would not enter her head that they could possibly have been whispered before into scores of women's ears. All this phraseology is not only the work used by silly people making love, but by the cleverest ones. The

boiling geyser and scalding flood would be the probable consequence.

At Uetzen in Luneberg the city authorities have passed a by-law which finds more favor with women than with the sterner sex. Husbands must leave their clubs or public houses in time enough to be at home at 11 sharp. A fine of ten marks is the penalty for infringing this regulation, half of it to go to the person—presumably his wife—who makes and proves the complaint.

If a hint might be offered to honeymoon couples it would be advisable that they should not go to Odessa for that pleasant holiday. Kissing—at least kissing in public—is a very serious offense against the code of Odessa legislators, and last January two engaged young couples found themselves actually arrested and heavily fined for what the judge very unkindly called "shameless conduct in a public place."

Lucerne has on its statute book a law which fortunately is not enforced, although it has never been repealed. It prohibits hats more than 18 inches in diameter, forbids the use of artificial flowers and imported feathers and orders that a license of 40 pence a year shall be paid for the right to wear ribbons of silk or gauze.

French towns, too, have their share of curious legislation. We know that France's nightmare is the dwindling of her population. Givet, in the Ardennes, has taken this matter seriously to heart. In future for all city offices fathers of families will be preferred to others, and married men generally be bachelors. More than this, large money prizes will be given yearly to the heads of those families who have sent to school regularly the largest number of children.

Paris and Limoges both have laws which the brainworkers of many British towns will deeply envy. In Paris no street music is allowed after 9 o'clock in summer and 6 in winter, while in Limoges bells must not be rung before 6 in winter or 5 on summer mornings.

Vienna has the severest cycling code of any city in Europe. No one may ride a bicycle in the streets without a certificate of proficiency. This applies especially to lady cyclists. Ladies have to mount and dismount from both sides of their wheels, show that they can turn corners, and ride in and out between a number of dummies. All cyclists are photographed by the police, and this photograph is fitted into a little book containing the rules and regulations for cycling in the city. For this book the cyclist must then pay 4s. 6d. Besides this a huge brass number has to be worn conspicuously placed on the handlebar of the machine.

The honor of passing the most extraordinary by-law in the world belongs probably to the town of Winchester, not English Winchester, but its name sake in West Virginia. The city council of that place requires every householder to pour paraffine oil on every open pool within a certain distance of his house. The town is infested with mosquitoes, and it is hoped that this regulation will end the plague.

DOUGLAS EDWARDS

Quite Badly Injured by an Electrical Shock This Morning.

WAS IN THE POSTOFFICE VAULT

Had an Incandescent Electric Light in His Hand.

WIRES BECAME CROSSED.

Telegraph and Electric Light Wires Came Together, Causing Him to Receive Shock.

From Saturday and Monday's Daily.

Mr. Douglas Edwards, the well-known and popular chief clerk in the postoffice had a narrow escape from an accident which might have cost him his life, shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. The results were serious enough to cause three stitches to be taken in a deep gash on his head, a bruised face and his right hand severely lacerated.

Mr. Edwards started into the vault to get some papers and took with him the electric light, which is suspended from the ceiling just in front of the vault and which is used to light it. He had his hand on the brass fixings just above the bulb and as he stepped upon the metal plate just at the entrance of the vault a current of electricity shot through him which doubled him up in a second and threw him with considerable force to the floor. In falling he struck against the edge of the door putting a deep gash in the top of his head and slightly bruising his face. His hand was burned a little by the current but not seriously. He was dazed by the shock and the fall but quickly revived and walked to the doctor's office where his wounds were dressed. "Dug" is considerably "stuck up like" but his wounds are not serious enough to confine him to his rooms.

The trouble seems to have been caused by the electric light and the telegraph lines in some manner getting crossed, which has been the source of

WILLIAM FONDER

A Dawson Old Timer Drowned in Fish River.

William Fonder who recently returned to Dawson from Nome brings news of the death of Arthur Howard who will be remembered by many old timers in Dawson. Howard was a printer who worked here during the summer of 1898 in the employ of the Yukon Sun as a compositor.

He joined the rush to Nome in the summer of 1899 where he has been since.

His death occurred while Howard was engaged in a freighting expedition up Fish river. He was swimming a horse across that river and was just ascending the bank which was very steep and losing his balance fell into the stream. The water was very swift and Howard was immediately carried into the current and drowned before his comrades could effect a rescue.

His body was recovered and taken to Council City where it was interred. It is understood that Howard was interested in some valuable properties on Fish river for the development of which he had taken a lot of machinery to Council City.

Mrs. Lottie Weisman, a Dominion claim owner, has gone outside for the winter.

In the Territorial court of the Yukon territory, No. 361.

Between JOHN D. M'GILLIVRAY, Plaintiff and THE CONSOLIDATED MINES SELECTION COMPANY, and the ANGLIO-KLONDIKE MINING COMPANY, Defendants.

To the above named defendant, the Consolidated Mines Selection Company: Take notice, that this action was on the 25th day of June, 1901, commenced against you, and that the plaintiff, by his writ of summons and statement of claim claims to be entitled to a fifteen per cent interest in eleven certain placer mining claims known as the Lohman group and three interests in land and water right in the Bonanza mining division of the Dawson district.

And further take notice that the court has, by order dated the 13th day of August, 1901, authorized service of the said writ of summons on you by the insertion of this notice once each week for three weeks in the Klondike Nugget, a newspaper at Dawson.

And further, take notice that you are required within 60 (sixty) days after the insertion of this notice, inclusive of the date of such insertion to cause an appearance to be entered by you at the office of the clerk of the territorial court at Dawson, Yukon territory, so that in default of your doing so the plaintiff may proceed with his action and judgment may be given against you in your absence.

Dated at Dawson, Y. T., this 13th day of August, 1901.

BLECKER & DE JOURNAL, Advocates for the Plaintiff, whose address for service is Justice building, Second street, Dawson, Y. T. 71

MODERN TOWN GOVERNMENT

Towns nowadays have have more power of self-government than parliament had a century ago. They can raise taxes, build anything they like from a courthouse to a drain, and to a very large extent control the lives and conduct of their citizens.

Naturally these experiments in law-making are at times distinctly curious, though to the honor of British towns it is to be said that their councils exhibit, as a rule, far more common sense in their legislation than those of any other country. Still, even London can show one or two curious enactments.

For instance, it is an offence to the city to unload casks of beer between certain hours. Perhaps the reader will say that there is nothing very remarkable about this. The odd part of the by-law in question is that it says nothing about casks of any other beverage. Presumably, therefore, casks of ginger beer may block the pavements at any and all times. Another bit of legislation of which probably few people are aware is contained in a notice lately issued by the Holborn board of works, which cites certain pains and penalties for the offense of strewing papers about the streets.

Glasgow recently enacted that no flower sellers should be allowed in the streets on Sunday, and the town of Dunoon will not permit travelers or holiday makers to land on its pier on the first day of the week. Colchester has very severe by-laws dealing with those who trespass on its oyster beds, and woe betide the unlucky yachtsman who ignorantly allows his craft to ground upon the shingle banks on which the young spat grow. Recently an old sailor was fined a sovereign for picking up three oysters at low tide.

Llanfyllin is a small town in Montgomeryshire. Its town council was recently horrified at the suggestion that a dramatic license should be granted to a London agent for the use of the town hall to give there some musical plays. Only one councillor dared to support the suggestion, which was negatived by an overwhelming majority.

Padworth, a village near Pangbourne, has a council whose example is worthy of all praise. To keep down the local rates it has been decided by that body that, wherever it is possible, any municipal work should be carried out by the councilors themselves. Four members were recently observed clearing out a drain underneath a public footpath crossing the mill meadows, so it is evident that this is no case of preaching without practice.

Nothing, however, to be found in the United Kingdom compares in eccentricity with some of the regulations laid down by foreign city authorities. Ems, for instance, the German health resort, enacted as lately as May last that ladies living or staying in the town must not wear trains in the streets. The objections to this practice is that it makes the dust fly. Neither may men smoke in public during the hours when invalids are taking their walks.

Another important German town, Carlsbad, has promulgated all sorts of pains and penalties against persons who dig holes of any kind without express permission from the city surveyor. There is more wisdom in this regulation than at first appears, for the whole town is built upon the lid of a gigantic underground cauldron, known as the sprudel kessel, from which issue the hot springs which have given the place its fame as a health resort. This lid once broken through a

HAD BEEN DRINKING

Officers of Islander Under Influence of Liquor.

Jake Snyder an old timer in Dawson tells of his experience on the steamer Islander in the following letter written to a friend on Dominion creek:

Juneau, Alaska, Aug. 15.

Friend Lee: Just arrived in Juneau a few hours ago; was on steamship Islander when she was wrecked; went down with the ship and was picked up after three hours of an ice cold bath considerably more dead than alive; but after some time I was brought around all right except being very stiff and sore from the cold. The ship was running at full speed in a fog and collided with an iceberg, she sunk in about 40 minutes with a loss of between 50 and 80 lives. Gross negligence was the cause of most of the lives being lost. She could have been beached within 15 minutes. Many of the passengers claim that the captain and pilot were both under the influence of liquor. At any rate they had been drinking earlier in the evening. I saved my duds but lost everything else, even to my shoes and socks. The people of Juneau cared for us very well; were really hospitable. Shall leave on the Parallon this evening at 6 o'clock. Yours truly, J. T. SNYDER.

We were wrecked about 20 miles above Juneau at about 1:30 a. m. JAKE,



HOW JOE PUT THINGS TO RIGHT IN THE NUGGET OFFICE.

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Just Received Large Consignment of **Special Centrifugal Pumps** Made by Byron Jackson for direct connection to motors, thereby doing away with all belts and pulleys; also large stock of **BLACKSMITH SUPPLIES**, including horse shoes, nails, iron and genuine Pennsylvania blacksmith coal; also large stock of pipe and pipe fittings.

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