COUNCIL MEETING

Railroad Bill Given Its Second Reading

Chief Lester Submits a Comprehensive Report of the Fire Department.

Contrary to expectations the meeting of the council last night was not the last of that body, though the election of their successors occurs next Monday. A special meeting will be held on Wednesday afternoon and the council will also meet next Monday evening, it being provided in the charter that those who are at present in office shall remain the incumbents until their successors are sworn in. Monday evening, however, will positively be the farewell appearance of the council as at present constituted unless something unforeseen should occur in the meantime. The chamber last night was honored by the presence of quite a number of distinguished visitors who were interested in the railway franchise bill, including Thos. O'Brien, W. H. Parsons and Arthur Davey who are in favor of the bill and D. A. Cameron, T. B. May, H. G. Wilson, Harry Hershberg, Maurice de Lion and one or two others who are against it.

The first business taken up were the petitions for and against the First avenue franchise, both of which were liberally signed. A communication was read from the house at Winnipeg which furnished supplies to the fire department to the amount of over $430. The city was notified that the account was now over sixty days overdue and the firm was drawing at sight for the amount. It should be explained that the goods for which the draft is in payment are those still at Whitehorse and which did not arrive in time to reach their destination before the close of navigation. Had they come to hand as expected there is no doubt but what the bill would have been paid on presentation. Whether it will now or not is a question. It may not be liquidated until the goods arrive in the spring.

W. S. Little, of the board of control of the free library, wrote the council to inquire the status of the Carnegie matter, what position it was in and if anything was being done in the way of providing a site for the building. The board of control is very anxious to know in just what position the matter is in order that they may govern themselves accordingly. The Yukon Hardware Company notified the council that such corporation is the successor of McLennan & McFeely and that hereafter they will collect the rent for the premises occupied by the council. It is requested that checks be made payable to the company hereafter. New bills presented included the following:

A. M. Brown	$ 6.50
N. A. T. & T. Co.	218.77
Standard Oil Company	6.00
Klondike Mill Company	36.25
Klondike Mill Company	62.80
Klondike Mill Company	45.10
Klondike Mill Company	42.50
Klondike Mill Company	43.10
Klondike Mill Company	43.00
McLennan & McFeely	16.65

Norquay, chairman of the committee on fire, water and light, filed a most comprehensive report of the fire department covering the past year, the first of its kind ever submitted. Adair handed in a report of the finance committee in which the following bills were recommended paid:

Gilbert & Johnson	$ 51.50
Gilbert & Johnson	17.50
Dawson Hardware Company	27.11
M. A. Probst	8.50
Standard Oil Company	12.00
D. A. Shindler	1.00
Dawson Hardware Company	17.75
Dawson Free Library	175.00
Dawson Water Company	15.00
E. C. Co.	4.00
McLennan & McFeely	300.00
McLennan & McFeely	75.00
McLennan & McFeely	11.00

His worship took occasion to remark at this time that the meeting then being held would not be the last of the council; that a special meeting would probably be called for Wednesday afternoon at which time the library matter would be considered and also in all probability the franchise bill would come up for its final disposition, though definite action on the latter may be deferred until Monday evening. There are a number of things still pending before the council and it is the desire of his worship and the aldermen that the slate be wiped off clean for their successors.

Wilson suggested that, in view of the petitions for and against the franchise bill it would be a good idea for the city clerk to take each list and go through the tax roll and ascertain what relation one bore to the other relative to the property owned and taxes paid by the signers. It was also pointed out that many of the signers were probably not property owners on that portion of First avenue affected and they should receive no consideration, nor should those who paid taxes on personal property only. The owners of realty are the only ones concerned and they alone should receive attention. The suggestion was agreed to.

Murphy moved that the committee on printing have the annual report of the fire department printed in pamphlet form for distribution on the outside with particular reference to having the same reach the hands of the various fire insurance companies doing business in the Yukon. His worship approved of the idea stating that such was the first complete report ever made and was highly creditable to the city, Chief Lester and the department. Agreed.

Adair moved the second reading of the franchise bylaw. Murphy supported the motion, but stated that between that time and the next meeting he proposed to interview the property owners concerned and personally learn their views upon the question. Then he will know his own position in the matter and the bill as far as the present council is concerned can be definitely settled.

Macdonald filed the annual report of the license inspector, which was adopted, and ad adjournment was taken until Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

IS CRITICAL

Peculiar Difficulty Between the Pope and France.

Rome, Nov. 29.—The difficulty between France and the papacy is entering on the phase which I may be allowed to call critical. With his vigilant, clear-sightedness the Holy Father had entered on an exchaoge of relations with the republic, in which he gave much without receiving back anything, in the nope of making the republic tolerant and saving the concordat.

The Dreyfus affair and the disobedience of refractory Catholics have for the time being put an end to his first hopes, but his expectant spirit, his long suffering, have for the moment preserved France from a break with Rome and with the church.

Between the violence of the left and the irritation of the right, the Holy Father is like the crucified Christ between the two robbers. Is that not too often the attitude of the church that contrives the work of redemption? It is the incomparable merit of Catholicism that it possesses, at the top of its hiearchy, the great ordering power which marks the strict distinctions between weakness and crimes, and practices in a sovereign way the policy of compromise, that breat art of diplomacy.

CONCORDAT IN DANGER.

Will he be able to maintain the concordat against the logic of actual conditions and the inclinations of the anti-clericals? And will be the prelude to a policy of peace and of broad tolerance? That is the point of the actual differences. M. Combes has come into power with the mission of settling with the church the conflict regarding the congregations. Of his own initiative, but with the connivance of the anti-clerical coalition, he is making ready for the abolition of the concordat by successive stages; that would be the second act in the drama. That is why the president of the council shows a liking for vexing and irritating measures. He is taking his revenge and is trying to excite the Pope to reprisals. If Leo XIII. should retort to M. Combes' violence, the latter would take advantage of the pretended "declaration of war" to complete the separation.

POWER OF PEASANTS FEARED.

What checks him is the fear of the fear of the peasants and the abhorrence of the Republican group of which M. Loubet is the head. In spite of indifference which is too common, in some provinces the peasant would not like to see the republic touch the village cure; if he does not go to church, he nevertheless wishes the priest to be the intermediary between himself and God; he wishes to be baptised, to be admitted to the first communion, to marry before the altar, and to be buried with the rites of religion. Now, so soon as the government, with insufficient reason and with no pretext of provocation from Rome, breaks the contract, the peasant will show by his vote his discontent and disaffection.

In any case, the break would provoke disturbances of which it is difficult to calculate the effects. The sectarians have no intention of running these risks. They would rather have the Holy Father show his righteous indignation, in which case the government would say to the peasants:

"There is no person who is responsible. The Pope has insisted on this; take your revenge." So it would obtain at the same time the full reward for its hateful machinations and the use of the voters against the church.

MYSTERY IN MOVES MADE.

Leo XIII. however, has no desire to play the part of a useless and harmful martyr. So he wraps himself up in silence and circumspection, which men of mean intelligence and partisans call pusillanimity, whereas, on the contrary, his prudence is defeating the most perfidious trick of French anti-clericalism. A mysterious game is being played by M. Combes and the Pope, the closest of games of chess, in which the fate of France and perhaps the near future of the papacy are at stake. Who will win? Will M. Combes go ahead, regarding only his cold hatred and his obscure mission? Nobody believes that.

Leo XIII. will let himself be driven to the last ditch before comitting an act that may be the prelude of the separation of church and state. Better informed than parties are, he forsees that for the concordat, police laws would be substituted that restrict more than the "organic articles;" he forsees that in the villages each mayor's office would be turned into an annex of the Palais Bourbon, when religious passions would fight face to face; many parishes would sink into great deserts; the faith would receive a cruel blow and it would require long and hard efforts to procure for the church the financial aid from the state that it cannot do without. Leo XIII. is suffering for our good. Is he not worthy of passionate admiration, as well as of joyful filial obedience?

LOUBET IN COMBES' PATH.

Behind M. Combes' violence there is an afterthought; it is to overcome and disarm the obstinacy of M. Loubet and the concordat party, who look on the break with Rome as a leap in the dark and also of France's foreign influence. M. Combes and his anti-clericals care little for such possibilities. They have determined to put an end to the concordat and to the protectorate in the east. It is necessary to obey.

With M. Loubet, M. Delcasse in his negotiations with Rome tries to put off filial decisions. He seems to hold the concordat. When the Italians made their pilgrimage to the Holy Land he seemed disposed to favor the statu quo, while the appointment of M. Boppe, a diplomat of experience, to the Jerusalem consulate general has been looked upon as a clear sign of the importance the quai d'orsay attaches to the preservation of the present situation. Is this a diplomatic fiction? Is M. Delcasse trying to conceal the course events are taking or is he really subordinating the purpose of his party to national interests?

POPE HOPES FOR PEACE.

I shall not try to settle the question. In this particular instance the Vatican cannot and must not provide M. Combes with arms against M. Loubet and the party for the concordat. Consequently, if unexpected incidents do not arise, the Pope's hope of seeing peace preserved is not wholly chimerical, at least until the next elections take place. That is why the Pope resents, with more than justifiable irritation, the lack of political sense of certain Catholics in France in playing the government's game by their manifestation in favor of a separation of church and state. Why can they not leave to the only persons responsible the duty of being judge and arbiter of decisions for the future.

INNOMINATO.

New Railroad

Denver, Nov. 22.—Articles of incorporation of the Colorado, Arizona and Gulf Railroad Company will be filed within a few weeks. The road will furnish transportation to new areas of southwestern Colorado, northwestern New Mexico, southeastern Utah and central Arizona. The route between this city and the Pacific coast, as planned, will extend in almost a direct line to San Pedro harbor, on the coast of southern California.

The railroad is generally claimed to be a Gould project, which will, when completed, furnish a western outlet for the Missouri Pacific-Denver and Denver and Rio Grande systems and also for Gould's Texas Pacific system. At the same time incorporation papers will be filed for three development companies, which will exploit the mineral deposits along the right of way. The project includes the construction and operation of reduction works, steel plants, coal mining and kindred industries. The final details of the project are being arranged in Pittsburg now, where several interested capitalists reside. The aggregate capitalization will be $50,000,000.

Mr. Morgan's Son-in-Law

There is a young man in New York who is not content to be known as the son-in-law of his father-in-law, even though that father-in-law be J. Pierpont Morgan. Herbert L. Satterlee, who married a daughter of Mr. Morgan a few years ago, is paddling his own canoe with just as much energy as though he didn't have any parent by law. He is engaged in the practice of law, and his friends are authority for the statement that his business is a very lucrative one. Mr. Satterlee comes of old Revolutionary stock, and as a side issue is very much interested in army and navy affairs. Through his interest in these affairs he was very active in the organization of the naval militia of New York State. Mr. Satterlee has been a member of the staffs of Governors Morton and Black. His largely increasing business, however, has compelled him to practically abandon the militia service. Mr. Satterlee is regarded by his father-in-law as one of his A No. 1 trusts.

New England is ready and anxious to give to Canada American seaports on the Alaskan coast, and free entry into the United States of Canadian coal and lumber in return for freedom to sell wooden nutmegs, basswood hams and other Yankee notions to the Kanucks.—Seattle P. I.

FOR SALE.—Two good work dogs, one a good leader. $30.00 each. Apply Steward, Zero Club. c31

Physiology of Genius; Amazing Discovery.

By Wm. Trowbridge Larned.

Neuro-psycho-medico-physical circles in New York—and therefore everywhere—have been vastly agitated since the receipt of the recent news from Paris of the startling discovery made by an eminent psychologist of Toulouse. That he has seen fit to veil his identity in no way lessens the significance of the conclusions he has drawn from his examination of the great chemist, M. Berthelot. His declaration that M. Berthelot's genius may be directly traced to marsh fever and a blow on the forehead is welcomed as the first recorded instance in which known cause and effect may be inductively applied to an obscure and baffling branch of science.

For years it has been the dream of the investigator to establish through science some definite means of determining the exact relations of body and mind. The materialist has busied himself with the scapel and the scales. He has declared that the brain secretes thought as the liver secretes bile. He has carved and weighed the body of man and declared it to be wanting in spiritual attributes. Excepting through the senses, he has said, man knows nothing and can know nothing.

Then came the reaction and with it psychical research. Through trances and through states of hypersensitiveness the psychologist has sought to detect the soul in the human tenement. He has watched by the bedside of the dreamer, and compared the dream with all possible physical data. Along with him has labored the alienist, baffled at every turn by the deep seated mysteries of the nervous system. "Any man," he says, "who pretends to understand the brain is an impostor."

Lombroso, as everybody knows, leaped into the breach long ago, in his own way, and Nordau followed him with a wider synthesis. But people would have none of it.

And now comes the psychologist of Toulouse—a genius appraising genius. Bang goes the door against all perturbations of the nineteenth century:

"To the twentieth century, greeting: I have examined M. Berthelot. He has confessed to me that intuition guided him in his greatest chemical discoveries. When he was five years old an attack of marsh fever profoundly reacted upon his nervous system. Two years later his forehead came violently into contact with a mill stone. Up to the age of five there were no symptoms of genius, but some traces of heredity. Since the age of seven he has become a great man. I find heredity as a factor a mere hypothesis. The fever and the dents in his cranium are facts."

Without questioning the correctness of the Toulouse man's conclusion, there is much speculation in the circle aforesaid as to the exact means pursued in reaching it. That, of course, is the whole story, and the cable cannot bring the news of it quickly enough. Unfortunately men of science are given to the easy going conservative habit of disclosing such details through the medium of technical periodicals. The greater the discovery, the longer are its details deferred. Such a man would talk with the inhabitants of Mars in November and leisurely transcribe his stenographic notes for publication in July. His constant familiarity with the age of the solar system makes him forget that there are such things as cuckoo clocks. He cannot understand why other persons should be in hurry.

But they are. Even the Neuro-Psycho-Medico-Physical Association of this city is in a hurry, or perhaps it would be better to say in haste, to learn further particulars. It was my privilege to attend, by invitation, an informal meeting of this distinguished body held the other day in New York, and to question its members as to the probable significance of the news from Paris. The names of these gentlemen cannot, of course, be made public for an interview, but they talked to me very freely for publication.

"The news is certainly startling," said a distinguished practitioner of psycho-therapeutics, with whom literature is a side line, "but it squares with our observations and researches in recent years, and opens up fascinating vistas of speculation. It promises to explain, for one thing, the singular inequalities in the work of certain poets and authors, and suggests a dual, or maybe even a triple, personality contributing by turns the classic and the chromo in word painting.

"There was Wordsworth's case. I must see what the biographers have to say about his ailments in the nursery period. It is quite possible, however, that in instances of unequal production the existing disturbance may be traced to some disorder of later life. In M. Berthelot's case the malady and the accident were near together, in early childhood, and were of an impulse and coherency sufficient to set up a single stream of consciousness.

"Of course the exact determining cause which put that current into chemical relation with the mind stuff cannot be indicated in the present imperfect condition of psycho-physcis. But it is quite conceivable that if M. Berthelot had merely stubbed his toe he might have gone into politics.

"Doctor," I ventured to suggest, "if it is really shown, after all, that poets are made and not born, is it not possible that a life too strenuous or exposure to perils might alter somewhat the current of the imagination? Since Mr. Kipling has been in South Africa you may have noticed—"

"Ah!" exclaimed the distinguished physician, smiling, "that is a delicate subject I may not touch upon."

"But, doctor," I asked, "is not this discovery fraught with danger? Will not persons risk their lives and refuse to be vaccinated in the hope that smallpox or a railroad collision will develop a taste for invention or the fine arts?"

The great physician looked grave for a moment. Then his face lighted up.

"It is true," he remarked, "that prize fighters sometimes receive severe blows in the solar plexus, the seat of the nervous system, and that thence you might infer the exciting cause of the astonishing literary facility displayed in their writings for the press. But science—I mean our science — proceeds more cautiously, and awaits the assembling of facts before it reaches conclusions. It would not thus hastily account, however plausible it might seem, for the pugilist's development of form — I mean literary form, of course.

"Similarly we would not conclude that M. Berthelot's case afforded ground for the apprehension you suggest. The evidence rather leans to the theory that adults may not court disease or disaster with any reasonable probability that they will subsequently invent or create. As for experiments with children, that, of course, would not be tolerated."

"It follows, I suppose, gentlemen" I said, addressing the body as a whole, "that the infrequency of genius nowadays is—er—due to the splendid efforts of the medical profession in stamping out disease. Am I right in inferring that with the improved methods of sanitation genius will never become epidemic?"

But the physicians at this point went into executive session.

However, I subsequently ascertained that the possible extinction of genius is regarded merely as a side issue, and that bay and laurel ad lib. await the disclosure of the Eminent One's identity.

The first tendency of the new science will be to soften the asperity of literary critics. Many offences in historical novel writing and other malignant expressions of the scribbler's itch will fall naturally into the domain of pure pathology. Who would prod a poem by the British laureate when it might be the inevitable product of the mumps in early childhood? Is it Marie Corelli or the whooping cough which must be criticised? Until we learn whether Hall Caine was ever held head downward in a dark cellar by mischievous playmates it would be indecent to express an opinion concerning his work. It will be seen that the air is charged with embarrassment.

An exception of course is the American school of realists. It is established beyond cavil that nothing ever happened to them.

Many a rich man with the gout may find refuge in the thought that his affliction might have taken the turn of a little talent for writing.—New York Herald.

Address of R. P. McLennan to the Electors of the City of Dawson

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Having allowed my name to go before you as a candidate for the mayoralty I deem it proper to publicly intimate the grounds upon which I ask your suffrages. I am strongly of the opinion that municipal government should be conducted on the same lines as the affairs of any large mercantile institution, and accordingly that political methods should be discarded in favor of business principles. I propose accordingly in this campaign to be and remain entirely independent of any ticket in order that my hands may be free to take action upon any business arising in the council, relying on the electors to strengthen my hands by the choice of an efficient body of aldermen fairly representing the various interests and localities of the city.

I do not consider that there are any great permanent abuses resulting from the administration of the retiring council. I accordingly do not advocate any radical changes and I am strongly opposed to a trimming and shifting policy, as I believe that a system once adopted cannot be altered without causing injustifiable injury to individuals. I especially will follow the footsteps of my predecessor in maintaining and increasing the present high efficiency of the fire department and I will strongly oppose any attempt towards removing the policing of the city from the strong hands of the Northwest Mounted Police. At the same time I will insist on and expect no difficulty in securing the strict enforcement by them of all city bylaws and regulations.

I will also further and extend to the city limits in a systematic manner the public works in the way of streets and sewers inaugurated by the last council and will endeavor to have the funds available for such improvements expended without unduly favoring any section.

I consider that at the earliest moment the city should move in the matter of securing from the government the title to the water front property within the city limits and if elected I will use my best endeavors to secure for the city this remunerative asset and have strong hopes that with a proper presentation the city's claims will receive favorable treatment.

I will not now deal with the smaller details of city government. If elected it will be my business to acquaint myself thoroughly with all details, and I will personally investigate all sources of city revenue with a view to an equitable adjustment of taxation and will also check all leakages in expenditures.

Before closing I wish to mention two matters which may demand a personal explanation:

1. I am in favor of a reduction of the allowances to the mayor and aldermen to the respective sums of $3000 and $1000. I consider that these amounts would fairly indemnify these officers for their loss of time.

2. As is well known I have an interest though not a controlling one in the Dawson City Water Company. I deem it entirely sufficient for me to state that I regard the office of mayor as one of trust and will not allow personal consideration to effect my public conduct. There is no contract now running between the company and the city and I do not anticipate any occasion for dealings between them.

In conclusion I wish to thank my friends for the many promises of support which I have received and to assure all who support me that if elected I will endeavor to make the next year's administration a prosperous one for the city and will devote to that object my best energies and such personal care and attention as my business experience has shown me are necessarily inseparable from the financial success of any institution.

Your obedient servant,
R. P. McLENNAN.

The Cattle Trade

London, Dec. 5.—The board of agriculture has signified its willingness to remove the barrier on cattle from New England whenever the United States department of agriculture considers the outbreak is suppressed. The board issued tonight an order enabling the landing of cattle under certain restrictions, from the steamer Irishman, which has arrived at Liverpool from Boston. The steamers Kansas and Victoria, due today at Liverpool from Boston, and the steamer Cambrian, due at London from Boston, are also subject to the same restrictions.

Send a copy of the Nugget's Christmas edition to your outside friends.

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