

COMING PAPAL ELECTION.

Papal College to Elect a Successor to Leo XIII Who is Now Ninety-Three Years Old—Some of the Cardinals Who Are Possible Candidates.

Rome, Jan. 15.—Never has the interest which the conclave arouses apparently been so present or over-cast in any way the vote of the sacred college. Now, more than formerly, the senate of the church is a supernatural body on which parties have no influence. Neither do I believe that the conclave is so near at hand that men's minds must be prepared for it. At the age of 93 years Leo XIII enjoys the freshness and elasticity of the doge Dandolo, who came into power at an age rarely attained and died covered with glory after a vigorous reign of twelve years.

The present condition of affairs, however, excites imperatively the most legitimate of curiosities, that of foresight, concerning the conditions in which the public power of the papacy now sits. The world is renewed, and with it the immutability of the church takes a different form. At the very beginning of the pontificate, the mouths of the laical discussed the question of who the holy father's successor should be for the house of Savoy looks only to the Vatican, just as England watched only Napoleon back their control in the form of Articles, essays and books appear

euers, he is preparing in silence the aegis that shall protect the intangibility of the coming election against solicitation.

In spite of these regulations historians and canonists take pleasure in upholding the privilege of "exclusion." This right has never been drawn up in a document. If the papacy out of prudence has tolerated its any way recognized its legal force Cardinal Wiseman said: "It is a privilege which the three great Catholic powers possess rather in virtue of custom than of any formal recognition."

A privilege that arises out of any condition ends when the condition ends. From Eugene II, and Lothar to Clement XII, the favor which the "crowns" demanded consisted in the prolongation of the right of patronage, which Rome recognized on all occasions in the case of the Habsburgs, the Hapsburgs, the kings of Naples, France and Spain. "Subtata causa tollitur effectus," say the philosophers, and here they speak wisely. M. Loubet is doubtless as good a man, or a better man, than Louis XV, and M. Combes can, think himself superior to Pompadour or Mme. de Pompadour, but both might perhaps find it awkward to act the part of the "bishop from abroad." If Francis Joseph respects somewhat the interests of religion and of the holy see, the pope, thanks to his alibi, sees behind him the fall form of Wilhelm III, who dreams of the empire of the west, and the frail figure of Victor Emmanuel III, who is building up the "third Rome."

Sovereigns are proper names, vague labels fastened on the reality of power, dots on the i, as the solemn Hegel puts it, apishly. Ministers are drivers for parliaments, and parliaments and drivers both feel the arguance of such demands. A right presupposes a duty, where is the corresponding duty at present? A contract rests on reciprocal obligations—these would be sought in vain now. The very sense, a symbol of the close union between "the two halves of God," would clash nowaday against the anarchy of parties and the separation of the two authorities.

The maintenance of the right, the continuation of its medievalism amid our excessive modernity, would jar against our manners almost as much as the use of the pope's jurisdiction over kings and states. The sacred college, the conclave, the papacy—three constant realities—would become subject to the tides of passion and interest, tossed about perpetually on a sea of changes and of storms. The employment of the privilege might be conceived, even if the fields' diversity of parliaments and cabinets recognized the fixity of doctrine above their infinite variations, but the transfer of anticlericalism into the reserved domain of general politics, the sense of argument and the missions would introduce such a disturbing element that the dignity of the holy see as well as the independence of the Roman senate would receive a hard blow. In our period of democracy, sometimes, and even often, anonymous with mediocrity, the highest moral power of the world, the only tribunal respected by the general conscience, the sensorium commune of faith is the ideal and the future life would pass like dregs of intrigue through the low doors of intrigue.

To put the case concretely, let us imagine for a moment that at the conclave the Catholic nations, which would be joined through succession and through alliance by Italy of the quinquennial by Russia, England, Germany, in short, a majority of "those not called" on whom would the exercise of the right of exclusion fall? Austria, Germany, England and the house of Savoy would exclude Cardinal Rampolla; that if to say, a saint, a soul of steel animating a firm mind? France and Prussia would set aside Cardinal Serafino Vattellati, and Cardinal Gotti, that is to say, a man of experience and an austere friar. It would mean in the full force of the term the degradation of the papacy for it is only lofty souls that rise mountain tops, attract the lightning in our days when the holy see seems its mission spreading, and its burden growing heavier, the world would give the church a mediocre, of mediocre and head, copying the wire pullers of the Palais Bourbon or merely one that is good and gentle like the Abbé Constantin.

The basic reason, the persistent foot of the right of "exclusion," is found in the beginnings and in the course of the territorial independence of the pope's civil principality. The interference of parties and monarchs arises and grows with the fate of the external force which surrounds the ministry like a rampart. When the temporal power of the pope has reached its culminating point "exclusion" and "exclusion" weigh all once on the action of the conclave. Through the interweaving of interests and the natural play of combination emperors and kings mark out themselves a guarantee in the abandonment of the papacy, a political power, and consequently in the direct control of the vote in the conclave. That human bulwark has crumbled. Until that temporal principality is renewed in proper proportions the right of "exclusion" fits in with no need nor with any reality that the concordats cover; it is an abstract



CARDINAL SERAFINO VATELLATI, The New Vice Chancellor of the Catholic Church.

and resemble each other. Diplomacy completes its approaches, parties consult and coalesce. In that Rome of "bougous towns, where every cardinal has his court, every state its diplomats and its creatures, prognostics and combinations, promises and bets, underground wire pulling and public advertising have full swing.

Since the time of the duel between the monks Hildebrand and the imperial eagle which had become a bird of prey, the need of independence for the conclave is no longer insisted upon with such impetuous and general strictness. At present it's Pius IX and Leo XIII have guaranteed the freedom of the sacred college by bulls and regulations, it is no longer a question merely of legal security but of absolute inviolability that must be settled. The conclave approaches the period when it must be intangible and for that intangibility to be complete it must be maintained materially, diplomatically and morally, materially against the surprises of force, diplomatically against the abolished privileges of the "crowns" that is to say, the right of exclusion, and also against the influence of hostile states, and, morally, against confidential negotiations and secret inducements. Governments should have no weight on the sacred college, save as in all other matters, through the irrepresible working of facts and of ideas.

Several events have lately shown how inaccessible cardinals are to external pressure. The anticlerical alliance at Paris, beyond the Rhine, the Kaiser's hope of taking France's place at Rome and in the Orient, a hope shown pompously in his speech, his actions, his courting the pope, the bishops, the Center, the Union, and his slow, circumspect advance, interrupted by leaps, for Wilhelm II's specialty is incidents, toward the bringing to the again of the empire of the west, the closer relations with all governments of the house of Savoy, the divorce bill, which Victor Emmanuel III regards as the preamble to the demise at the lack of the papacy's refusal to yield the temporal power of the Vatican, these episodes, among many others, are the customary law of which the powers formerly made use.

The history of the papacy, is the

story of the struggles for freedom of the vote in the conclave. First selected by the clergy and the people first submitted to and soon broken down the pretensions of Byzantium to have the vote confirmed by its officials. Between attacks of Roman partisans and the diplomatic supervision usurped by the Hohenzollerns the church passed through the confused period that came to an end with the definite organization of the sacred college by Gregory VII, and Alexander III. A little later, in 1271, at Xifhero, the "forced conclave" was established by a trick, and Gregory X made it a permanent institution. At the very moment when the nations came into being the pope raises the conclave and the central government of the church in that higher region in which the papacy appears under the aspect of the great life power, the mediator of the world. When finally Gregory XV drew up the laws that Pius IX, very beginning of the pontificate, the mouths of the laical discussed the question of who the holy father's successor should be for the house of Savoy looks only to the Vatican, just as England watched only Napoleon back their control in the form of Articles, essays and books appear

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KLONDIKE NUGGET.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1903.

AMUSEMENTS.
Auditorium—Why Smith Left Home

A SATISFACTORY CONDITION.
The list of cases set for trial before the territorial courts indicates a very satisfactory condition of affairs. Litigation is decreasing rapidly and at the same time the capacity of the courts for handling business has been substantially enlarged. There are at present three judges appointed for this territory, who together constitute an appellate court. By this arrangement there is no longer necessity of carrying cases on appeal to the supreme court of British Columbia as was formerly the procedure. The present situation is in marked contrast to the conditions which prevailed in the territory in the early days. There was then only one judge before whom cases of all descriptions were heard. The docket was crowded with cases and it was not an infrequent matter for six months or more to elapse before a hearing could be secured.

The unsatisfactory state of affairs which then prevailed was highly augmented by continually changing regulations and general disorganization in the community, which two factors combined to create unending litigation. Happily these days are in the past. Order has succeeded where chaos once reigned.

The great mass of cases which formerly weighed down the docket has been disposed of and causes now arising are assured a speedy trial. The conditions which brought about litigation have been remedied to a large extent, and the number of actions now pending is small even when compared with the records in long established communities.

The whole territory has been benefited by this healthful change in affairs, and much credit is due the federal authorities for remedying the evils which naturally arose in the rush and confusion of the early Klondike stampede.

Undoubtedly the legal profession has suffered from the decrease of litigation but the gentlemen of the Dawson bar are sufficiently patriotic and public-spirited to welcome the changed conditions as conducive to the general interests of the community.

BIG MACHINERY.
From now on until the arrival of soft weather there will be a constant stream of freight teams engaged in transporting huge mining plants to the creeks. Boilers will be used running up into hundreds of horsepower capacity, and operations during the

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coming summer season will be prosecuted upon a scale unprecedentedly large.

The improvement in mining methods witnessed in the past four years has been something remarkable. The old process of sinking and drifting by means of wood fires has practically gone out of date. Not only was it slow but also it was too expensive to admit of use, only in ground of exceptional richness.

The steam point gradually superseded the old process and there has been a steady increase in the capacity of the boilers employed.

The fact has been clearly established that there is greater profit proportionately in working on a large scale, and the tendency will be in the future to continued enlargement of plants. The day of big operations has only begun and if the question of water supply is satisfactorily adjusted, the Klondike will shortly enter upon a new era of prosperity.

Canada bids fair to become the granary for the whole British empire within a very few years. The population of the United States has increased so rapidly that the available wheat for exportation from that country is yearly growing less. Meanwhile the Canadian surplus is designated by greater figures each season and presently there will be enough to meet the demands of the British market.

The vanguard of the army of returning Klondikers is on the march and will soon begin pouring into Dawson in an unending stream. No matter where he may roam for the time being, every Dawson man sooner or later finds himself impelled by some irresistible force to return. He can no more help it than the Good Moslem can refrain from turning his head toward Mecca.

Not so many years ago the man who could make the trip to Whitehorse in less than 10 days was regarded as a marvel. At the present time the journey is being made in four days and no comment is occasioned. Xerily the world do move.

Strives are being made every day in this district which if they occurred four or five hundred miles away would create a terrific stampede. It is marvelous how distance lends enchantment.

It is a remarkable fact that men who are always complaining of hard times invariably find themselves able to stir up a few hundred dollars with which to join a stampede.

If some means could be devised for keeping in circulation the money annually taken out of Dawson, this world would be the most prosperous camp in the world.

The morning and evening organs are once more engaged in mild hostilities. This idea of airing family linen is becoming decidedly tiresome.

When the plans for the Carnegie library are drawn, we trust there will be an apartment provided for mothers.

Co-operation among the business and mining men will accomplish wonders for Dawson in the next two years.

After taking out the Collier and Roadster interest in the Sun there can't be a great deal left.

The star of empire is pointing northward just as surely as it once pointed toward the west.

The usual weekly debate of the Young Men's Institute takes place at the club rooms on Second avenue this evening, and the subject selected for debate is "Is Smoking a Pernicious Habit?" Sergeant Bowditch will lead for the affirmative and Mr. Carmac for the negative.

Midget Buried
Beaumont, Texas, Jan. 15.—The funeral of the Burmese midget woman, Gama Sing Hpo, who died in this city, occurred at Monoglia Cemetery. Notwithstanding the midget's fealty to the Mohammedan faith a Christian divine, in the person of the Rev. F. E. Robbins, pastor of the local Presbyterian church, conducted the funeral service in accordance with the customs of his religion at the Phipps & Brulin undertaking establishment, and also officiated at the grave. The funeral was private, only the members of the party traveling with the midgets and the newspaper men being invited. Smaun, the midget brother of the dead woman, attended the services. Several beautiful floral offerings, composed altogether of white flowers, tied together with white ribbon, were placed on the tiny grave after the last rites were said. The coffin was of immaculate white and was intended for a three-year-old child.

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and empty idea, the lost covering of a vanished organism. The installation of a political organization in Rome, the settlement of a dream at the brazen door of the Vatican, have brutally ended all privilege. Yesterday, under the protection of free-city, the property of the papacy and the patrimony of Christianity they limited the use of the power; they served as checks that would mark the possibility of political incursions into the very sanctity of the ministry of conscience; they would be a menace and a danger.

So long as two cities and two powers exist side by side at Rome the conclave and the pope are subject against their will to the accidents of the catastrophe, and until either brings a remedy or some extraordinary event puts an end to this state of things the papacy will remain a matter for itself. Its excess of caution is justified by the excessive danger. When the enemy makes the preparations for war at the threshold the ruler closes the gates, takes precautions against entry and alone directs matters.

On account of the great weight upon it, the occupation of the Vatican Jerusalem suppresses the conclave and modifies the constitution of the Roman senate becomes expedient, the more it is protected by guarantees which many men of the most different points of view can recognize.

Dawson's Views
Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 10.—Mr. M. Con't is not the only man with a very telegraphic problem. In every country and just at this time there a road to be solved. A deeper appreciation of the work needed to keep the United States in telegraphic communication with Alaska can only obtain when one has a clear understanding of the difficulties which it is maintained between months of October and April.

Six years ago to have even suggested the possibility of telegraphic communication between Puget Sound and this point on the American continent would have seemed a very wild dream. Now, however, under favorable conditions of weather, heavy and even Valdes are within an instantaneous reach of this coast. As the wire runs Dawson is 1750 and Valdes 2500 miles from Puget Sound. At this season of the year telegraphic communication with Alaska is frequently suspended on account of wind and snowstorms and generally adverse conditions of the weather.

As a result of the recent operation in Alaska are almost unnumberable. Snow, wind and late frost are the principal evils. In winter, too, renders repair work impossible. During the month of winter the work on the northward telegraph line is in repair in between the points of Telegraph Creek. This is a mountainous country and heavily timbered. The line runs through a section that has never been traveled before and is very rough and uneven. Some three ago forced their way in and started the route.

Wires are strong, but the wild winds and snow care, falling from trees across the long stretches between the poles. A brigade of men could not keep the wires in repair. It is the mountainous region which is the most difficult part. The wind and rain are such that the wires are blown about every fifteen or twenty miles but the winds blow and the snow falls. So it has been during this winter.

Pr. ity Romance
Raleigh, N.C., Jan. 15.—A romance of romance, culminated this week in the little town of Dover, in the county, when Miss Lecky Avery became the bride of Mr. Ashby, of the town. Miss Avery's brother and Mr. Ashby both served in the United States army in the Philippines. They became acquainted and a strong friendship grew up between them. Though the brother Mr. Ashby became interested in the sister's North Carolina, who while her brother served such charming letters, but secured their terms but for the girl and returned to their home. (Continued on page 10.)

Within the next thirty days J. P. McLennan will begin receiving and see the first of his large and carefully selected stock of spring goods consisting of novelties in ladies' wear, spring jackets and waists, new dress fabrics and everything that the feminine heart. Mr. McLennan has always been a heavy importer of swaggery articles of wearing apparel, but this season his efforts in that line will exceed those of any previous year.

Why Smith Left Home—Audience
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