

The Klondike Nugget

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NOTICE. Pages 3 and 6 of this issue of the Semi-Weekly Nugget are taken from Wednesday's daily, pages 4 and 5 are taken from Thursday's daily, and pages 1, 2, 7 and 8 from Friday's daily.

THE CURTAIN DRAWN ASIDE.

The childish exchanges of hostilities now taking place between the Sun and the News constitute the most ridiculous scene yet enacted in the farce-comedy in which those papers have been engaged for the past year.

It is a fact known to everyone directly or indirectly interested that the control of the Sun has passed to the management of the News. An employee of the latter paper has been placed in charge of the Sun, and its every utterance and action is dictated from the News office.

Such being the case the secret stunts now being made by the Sun at the candidacy of Governor Ross, although still maintaining an outward semblance of loyalty, are occasion for surprise to no one.

The latest incident of this nature was contained in the article which appeared in yesterday's Sun, casting ridicule upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the purpose being to stir up feeling among the French-Canadian supporters of the government.

In last night's News attention was called to the Sun's treachery and as much capital as possible was made from the incident for the benefit of Joe Clarke. The Sun this morning exposes the whole thing by laying the responsibility for the appearance of the article in the Sun upon the shoulders of the editor of the News, who it now appears is working double shift and editing both papers.

In order that there may be no doubt as to the accuracy of this statement we quote herewith from this morning's Sun. Referring to the anti-French article of yesterday the Sun delivers itself today as follows:

"This matter, with the objectionable headline, was selected by the News, and the same man on that paper who dishonestly wrote the editorial criticism of the article in question knows very well that he is the author of that very headline. If the said writer has one grain of honesty or honor he will now retract the statements published in last evening's News, and publish an apology to the French-Canadian residents of the Yukon."

The annals of journalism might be searched from the time that Gutenberg first began printing from movable types until the present day and a parallel for the situation in the News office could not be found.

If the Sun's own statement of the facts can be accepted, Editor Beddoe of the News inserted in yesterday's Sun a gross attack upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, and then followed it up with a fierce onslaught upon the Sun, which appeared in last night's News, for publishing the objectionable article.

As a matter of fact the thing begins description. The Sun's exposure of the duplicity to which the public is being subjected by the combination in the News office furnishes an example of moral depravity almost incredible. Think of one man editing two papers upon diametrically opposed lines—one for the government and the other opposed to it. And yet such is the fact in connection with the Sun and News—well understood by the public for months, and finally admitted in this morning's issue of the first named paper.

The curtain has now been drawn aside and the details of the whole shameful farce laid bare. The Sun and News have both forfeited every gain of public confidence and respect to which they may ever have laid claim.

SELF INTERESTS INVOLVED. A campaign of education is steadily in progress on the creeks which each and every day is bearing fruit in favor of the candidacy of Mr. Foss. In the roadhouses, cabins and other places of assemblage discussion of the situation is continually in progress and the more light that is thrown upon the situation the greater are Mr. Ross's gains.

The element of self-interest is largely represented in the question and it will be for the miners to determine which of the two candidates asking for their votes will give them the best service. There are matters of vital importance to the welfare of the mining industry of the Yukon which will be taken up and settled at

the coming session of parliament. With these questions the platform upon which Mr. Ross stands deals in detail and leaves no doubt as to the position he will occupy in connection therewith. If there is any man in the territory who can secure from the government the various concessions asked that man is Mr. Ross.

Joe Clarke would not be able to interest the members of parliament, for the simple reason that an exposition of his record would be every-thing necessary to prove his unreliability and absolute lack of sincerity. At the end of his term he would be able to point at nothing accomplished other than the fact that as long as he was able to secure a hearing he had slandered and abused everyone who had opposed him.

The Nugget feels confident that it voices public sentiment in saying that the voters of the Yukon territory will not send a man to parliament for any such purpose. They have great public improvements to be undertaken, new roads to be opened and other important interests to conserve and they have no intention of appointing an agent of Clarke's calibre to look after their affairs. Clarke would make no better record in handling public business entrusted to his keeping than he did in managing certain private interests, concerning which he recently made explanation in court.

On the other hand Mr. Ross has proven true and loyal to every trust reposed in him, has demonstrated his ability to deal with large public issues, and in short is fitted in every particular for the high trust which the electors of the Yukon will repose in him by their ballots.

LOOK TO THE FUTURE. Clarke's few followers represent the pessimistic portion of the community who continually look backward to the dead past and for whom the bright side of life has no attractions. In the support of Mr. Ross is represented the great mass of sturdy, self-reliant men who are in the Yukon for the purpose of advancing their own and the community welfare and whose faith and confidence in this growing district is unbounded. They have their eyes to the front and the great question before them is not of the past but of the future. They have in view many important matters demanding attention and legislative action from the government and they are interested in determining which man of those asking their support will ensure them the best returns therefor. They find no satisfaction in Clarke's assurances that he will impeach this official or that he will drive that one from office, for they immediately ask themselves what benefits are to accrue. Not only are they aware that no good would arise to themselves, even if Clarke should be able to carry his threats into execution, but they are also thoroughly acquainted with Joseph's blinding methods to reward his oft-repeated boasts with anything other than a smile of incredulity.

The electors will send a man to Ottawa who will secure results for them and not one who will become a mere object for ridicule and contempt. In contesting against the Honorable James Hamilton Ross, Clarke will go down to defeat so crushing that he never again will become a political possibility.

A NEGATIVE CAMPAIGN. The campaign as conducted by the News on behalf of Clarke is wholly of a negative character. It has nothing to advance in favor of Clarke and in consequence confines itself almost entirely to an effort at belittling the qualifications of Mr. Ross.

The News has not brought forward nor will it be able to bring forward during the campaign one single argument in Clarke's favor which will appeal to the great mass of intelligent, self-respecting voters of this territory. It is just as hard to endorse a man with qualities which he does not possess as it is to draw blood from an orange and as far as Clarke is concerned he has absolutely none of the requirements demanded of the man who is to represent the Yukon in the house of commons.

There is not a business concern in Dawson who would give Clarke employment in any capacity for the simple reason that his record both public and private is that of a disloyal and unfaithful servant. The people cannot and will not be hoaxed into entrusting a man of such character with high and important responsibilities. A man who has betrayed minor confidences is not safe to be entrusted with large affairs.

It is small cause for wonder that the News avoids mention of Clarke's

name. The very best that paper is able to do for its candidate is to damn him continually with the faintest possible praise.

Before embarking on any extensive system of local public improvements the city council should devise means of spreading the cost involved over a term of years. There is no reason why sewers and other permanent improvements should be financed from the current revenues. The people who are in Dawson five or ten years hence will derive a benefit therefrom and are entitled to participate in the expense of construction. If more improvements similar to those now in progress are contemplated a small bond flotation should be arranged, and a sinking fund provided to care for it.

The fact that the New York convention of Republicans has endorsed Roosevelt for the Presidency in 1904 may be accepted as conclusive evidence that unless death or some other inadvertent circumstance interferes, Roosevelt will carry the Republican national standard in the next campaign. It is a remarkable fact that Roosevelt was forced into the vice presidency by Senator Platt for the express purpose of giving him eternal political burial. The unforeseen death of McKinley gave Roosevelt an opportunity which he has improved to such splendid advantage that by superstitious people he has already come to be regarded as a man of destiny.

Every day, almost, brings tidings of frightful disasters resulting from driving automobile machines at too high a rate of speed. Strong agitation has already been inaugurated in England against the high speed automobile and in all probability it will shortly spread to the States. The public highways frequented by automobile enthusiasts are no longer safe for pedestrians—a fact in itself sufficient to justify strong anti-auto legislation.

Dr. Thompson's defeat last winter was due largely to the fact that Clarke supported him. The people of Dawson placed the stamp of their disapproval upon Joseph at that election and will give emphasis thereto in the coming election. The only difference will rest in the fact that in the present instance the good work will have the assistance of voters all over the territory.

Late advices from Whitehorse and Skagway are to the effect that freight is arriving from coast points more rapidly than is possible to handle it. While there is as yet no serious danger of a blockade it appears quite evident that the shipping facilities of the upriver boats will be taxed to land all the freight offered safely in this city.

The trail of the serpent is so plainly visible in the Sun-News situation that no further effort at concealment is made. The mock show of hostilities still maintained between the two is evidently intended for the amusement of the public, which purpose it certainly serves to a degree.

STRIKES REMEDY

How the New Zealand Law Works

What Would Have Been the Mode of Procedure in Anthracite Coal Strike.

Compulsory arbitration for labor disputes exists in New Zealand, and has for eight years. If the New Zealand law had been passed in this state, what would have taken place in the anthracite coal strike? asks the Philadelphia Press.

Before striking and without striking—for it is a provision of the law that work shall go on at the old wages and hours until the new are passed upon—the men at work, through their representatives, would have asked for an advance. If the advance was denied the case would have gone before the Board of Conciliation for the anthracite district, made up of three men chosen by the association of operators and three by the miners' union. This body would have heard all that was to be said on both sides, would have called for books and papers and examined witnesses, but its decision would be only a recommendation. The Conciliation Board has no authority, under the New Zealand law, to enforce its conclusions. It stands exactly where the arbitration boards under the Los Angeles act stand in this state.

If the decision of the Board of Conciliation in the anthracite case were rejected by either party the case would go up to a central court of arbitration. This would consist, if the New Zealand law were followed, of one "assessor," a man selected by the operators, another assessor chosen by the miners and a judge of the Supreme Court. In New Zealand such a judge is appointed, and holds for life.

This judge, who is president of the court, would, through the local officers of the District Conciliation Board, issue a summons to the representatives of the men and all the operators concerned and appoint a place in the coal regions to hear them. Both would appear, subject, if absent, to the usual penalties for disregard of a legal process. When the parties appeared no counsel would be permitted. Each side, representatives of the men and of the operators, each organized, would state its case.

The judge has power to call witnesses, to demand books, pay rolls, records of sales and any letter or paper casting light on the issue. He can call in—and the state pays for—accountants and other experts to report to him. The entire business is laid bare, and it has to be proved in a New Zealand case before this final court that the business can bear the increase and that the wages already paid are too low, taking the state of the labor market in New Zealand and in competing territory.

While these proceedings are carried on by a judge learned in the law and in the rules of evidence, the procedure is rather that of a friendly arbitrator getting his facts at both hands from both parties in each other's presence. The decision would be made by the judge and the assessors sitting without appeal. A majority of the court decides. When the decision was made it would be open to any operator to close his mine or to open it and to any miner to work or to go elsewhere, but if an operator opened "his mine he must pay the wages he had offered, and if a miner worked he could take neither less nor more of wages or of hours without being subject, both operator and miner, to fine and imprisonment.

Heavy Decrease. Washington, Sept. 13.—The treasury department announced today that for the eight months ending August 31 the exports of breadstuffs from the United States amounted to \$108,604,554. For the same period of 1901 the total was \$192,069,604.

The total exports of provisions were \$109,841,035, against \$124,977,173 for the same period of the year before.

Cattle and hogs were sent abroad to the value of \$15,458,934, while in 1901 the total was \$24,718,408.

The exports of cotton for the eight months consisted of 3,086,456 bales, valued at \$1,573,333,175, against 3,315,898 bales, valued at \$1,895,577,174 for the eight months ending August 31, 1901.

The exports of minerals and oils was valued at \$43,958,471 against \$45,988,177.

Corn, wheat and all other articles of breadstuffs showed a heavy falling off. The corn is due to the short crop; for instance, shipments had been sent abroad for the eight months ending August 31, 1901, to the value of \$8,050,354, while for the eight months of this year the total is only \$4,410,319.

No less than 13 per cent. of the factory employes in New South Wales are said to be engaged in the timber industry.

LA BELLE'S PRELIMINARY HEARING

In Progress Before the Police Magistrate This Morning—Number of Witnesses Examined—Prisoner Bought Gun and Outfit at Whitehorse and Afterwards Departed in a Small Boat With the Murdered Men—Case Continued This Afternoon.

Never since the famous trial of O'Brien has the police court been as densely crowded as it was this morning at the preliminary hearing of LaBelle, on the charge of murdering Bouthillette and Beaudoin. Before ten o'clock the whole court was crowded, but the hearing did not begin until eleven, and in the meantime men kept on pushing their way in until it was impossible, it seemed, for another to find footing. There were twenty-one witnesses for the prosecution present, possibly a number for the defence, and among the large audience were a large number of Frenchmen. Midway in the taking of testimony Crown Prosecutor Congdon had the thoughtfulness to remember the witnesses and remarked that he did not think they ought to be condemned to stand throughout the hearing, so the benches ranged against the rear wall which were filled with people standing and looking over the heads of those in front, were brought within the railing for the witnesses.

Detective Welsh came in, with two policemen, carrying a large trunk. This was afterwards identified as the property of the murdered Bouthillette. Then came the rifle which was purchased at Whitehorse by LaBelle, and the mere frame of a valise which is believed to be that of Bouthillette. After this the prisoner was led in by Sergeant Smith and Constable Burns, the latter of whom appeared in uniform for the first time since this enquiry was opened he having been engaged on detective work. Mrs. Nelson, of Selkirk, from whose roadhouse LaBelle purchased provisions, was given a seat within the railing.

Mr. Auguste Noel, who appeared for the prisoner, opened the proceeding with an application for a further adjournment until next week. It had been remanded until today, he said, upon a telegram that relatives of the accused were coming from Montreal, and they desired that nothing should be done in the matter until their arrival, but he had received no news of their coming.

Crown Prosecutor Congdon said he was always averse to opposing an adjournment in cases of so serious a character, but on the last occasion this case was remanded it was understood that the case was to go on today. The crown has many witnesses present and he thought it ought to go on, particularly as it was only a preliminary hearing to decide if there was sufficient evidence upon which to hold the accused.

Magistrate Wroughton pointed out the expense of keeping the witnesses, many of them from a distance, here, and said the case must go on according to the understanding previously arrived at.

LaBelle then stood up and was formally charged and Mr. Congdon called as the first witness Alexander Snider. He said that he came from Nova Scotia, and on June 5th left Montreal for Dawson. He made the acquaintance on the train of a man he knew then as Leon, but now as Leon Bouthillette. The latter was a Frenchman, speaking no English, and as the witness spoke no French the conversations between them were mostly conducted by motions.

The day they reached Vancouver Leon met two men named Constantin and Beaudoin, and was often with them during their two days stay there. These men also spoke French. These two men travelled on the same steamer with them, the Amur, to Skagway, and the same train to Whitehorse. He recognized the portraits of them shown to him. He did not become very much acquainted with them because he did not speak French. Constantin spoke English well but he did not know whether Beaudoin understood English or not. Beaudoin spoke very little.

Leon had a basket in which he carried provisions, quite a large basket, 12 inches in diameter and nine deep. He had also a grip about 14 or 16 inches long.

The frame of a valise was produced by Mr. Congdon and witness said it was about that size and the handle was the same.

Witness, continuing his testimony, said that Leon bought a pair of blankets in Vancouver. The blankets produced were just the same in color. Leon wore a heavy ulster of dark color of what is called freeze. He had a light coat and vest, black tie and dark trousers, and a soft black hat. He carried an open-faced silver watch with a leather guard. Witness was not sure he could identify it. (The watch could not be produced at once as it has been made one of the exhibits in the Fournier case, but it was sent for and witness said that was the kind of watch Leon carried.)

Witness then told how Constantin and Beaudoin were dressed with as much minuteness as the crown prosecutor could suggest. The journey from Vancouver to Whitehorse was again gone over. The two men traveling with Leon from Vancouver had watches. Another watch was produced, but witness failed to identify it.

At Whitehorse he saw the three men making preparations to come down the river. He saw with them the man Fournier, the same man he had seen an hour ago being taken to the territorial court. He did not recall seeing LaBelle in Whitehorse. Between eight and nine in the evening of June 17th, he saw them about the depot setting out in a boat. They were in the boat at the time and had started from the shore. There were four in the boat—Leon, Constantin and Beaudoin and the man Fournier. There might have been five in the boat but he could only recall four. He was about 100 feet away and shouted good-bye to them.

Two hours after that the steamer Crimmins on which witness traveled passed that of Leon and he hailed them. On both occasions he noticed a trunk on their boat which he recognized as belonging to Leon. Witness arrived in Dawson on June 19th. He had never spoken to Fournier while at Whitehorse. He had recognized him in the guard room here among five other persons, without the slightest hesitation.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Noel, beginning specially with the statement that there were but three men with Leon when he saw them at Whitehorse in the boat. Leon was rowing, he said; Constantin was facing Leon, Beaudoin in the front and Fournier at the rear. He did not see a fifth man. When he saw the boat from the steamer he only saw Fournier and the three men he had traveled with from Vancouver.

Harry Edward Cleveland, the next witness, said he had built a few boats at Whitehorse, and one of them he had sold to the prisoner LaBelle. He was shown two photographs of boats and recognized one as a picture of the one he sold. A month or two after he had made the sale he had been shown the boat here and recognized it. He had two boats on the shore near Whitney & Pedlar's store and LaBelle and Fournier came to look at them. Fournier offered \$20 for one which was refused. They came back and offered \$23.50. That was refused and Fournier said "You are no Jew." Afterward Fournier came back and said "Will you give me a dollar." Witness said yes and Fournier paid him a \$20 bill and \$4 in silver. That was on June 13th. No other men were with them. The boat was not then numbered. He gave a receipt for the money to LaBelle. He asked for it.

By Mr. Noel: Fournier did all the talking about the boat and paid the money, but LaBelle took the receipt made out in his name.

Paul Arnold Rook, the man who accompanied Detective Welsh in his long hunt for LaBelle, was the next witness. He first saw LaBelle about June 10th. He saw him on the street at Whitehorse with Fournier. They came into his store to enquire about boats for sale, there being a placard in the window to that effect. They said they wanted a boat to go down the river and said they were going prospecting. They did not buy a boat but they bought a rifle. This was sold to LaBelle. He identified the 45.90 calibre Winchester rifle produced.

At the time of the purchase of the gun witness asked \$10 for it and LaBelle offered \$8. He was in two or three times trying to get it cheaper. Fournier was with him but did not always come in with him. On the morning of the 16th he offered to buy his provisions at the store if the \$8 was accepted. In the afternoon he came for the rifle. He said he expected some people on the train. After the train came in he brought four other men to the store and bought a small outfit of groceries. The conversation among them was carried on in French and witness did not understand it. The whole outfit came to \$16 and it was paid by LaBelle. It was within an hour after the train came in before LaBelle brought the three strangers to the store. Fournier was with them at the time. He had identified the bag in which he put the potatoes bought by them, also a tin cup, both at the barracks. He knew of the boat LaBelle and Fournier had purchased and he recognized the one at the barracks as the same boat.

He last saw LaBelle near the Whitehorse postoffice, and next saw him in a logging camp at Wadsworth, Nevada. He there gave the name of L. Stone. Witness was supposed to be a time-keeper at the time. When arrested he first denied his name but afterwards admitted it.

By Mr. Noel: Witness did not know the name of the man from whom he bought the rifle. He had had it for about two weeks before LaBelle bought it. There was nothing special by which he could swear it was the identical gun.

It was half past twelve when this

witness concluded, and Mr. Congdon asked if it were worth while taking another witness before the adjournment for luncheon. Magistrate Wroughton thought not and adjourned the hearing until two o'clock.

Afternoon Session. When the court re-convened in the afternoon there was nearly as large a crowd as in the morning, and every word of the testimony was listened to with breathless interest.

Crown Prosecutor Congdon first called Constable Thomas Curry of Whitehorse, who testified that on the 16th of June he was on duty along the waterfront at Whitehorse and that he kept the record of the boats leaving Whitehorse and the people leaving in them. It was also his duty to see that the boats were numbered.

He was shown the record sheet for that day (June 16th) on which the entries being for a boat numbered 3744. This he said was his entry. The record also contained the names of the people leaving in the boat. He said that only four people had been in the office and one of them had given him the names of the whole party which one he did not know. There were four in the party, that he was sure, and there might have been five. There was no one else in the office at the time except himself and the party.

Asked if he remembered any of the party he said that he remembered Bouthillette by his photograph as one he had seen. He was shown the pictures of the others and recognized Constantin as one of the party. He had painted the number 3744 on both sides of the boat.

He saw the party after they left the office on the dock and saw them in the boat. He has seen the boat in some store in Dawson and recognized it by the numbers which he put on.

Upon cross-examination by the attorney for the defence he was asked if the party whose name appeared in the record first wouldn't be the one who gave the rest of the names. He replied that he couldn't tell.

Q.—You saw four people on dock? A.—Yes. Q.—You saw them when they all left? A.—Yes. Q.—There were four? A.—There were not less than four but I would not swear to more. Q.—What is your best recollection, four or five? A.—I won't swear how many left in the boat. Q.—Try to place them in the boat. One in front? A.—Yes. Q.—One rowing? A.—Certainly there would be one rowing. Q.—One facing rower? A.—Yes. Q.—One in stern? A.—Can't remember. Q.—Your impression is that there were four? A.—There was not less than four.

Mrs. Carrie Nelson, who keeps a hotel and store at Selkirk, said she had known La Belle for the last two years. She had kept a roadhouse on Eldorado and had known him there. She had seen him at Selkirk but could not remember the date. It was a Sunday in June. She would endeavor to fix the date if called again.

On that occasion La Belle came in with three or four others. The others went out and he was the last to remain. He said he was going down the river in a boat. Did not see any of the others after they had left the store. La Belle remained in the store probably half an hour.

Witness was shown the photographs of Bouthillette, Constantin and Beaudoin. She recognized the two former as men with La Belle but was not sure as to Beaudoin.

On the following Sunday she was in Dawson and met La Belle on Second avenue, and had some conversation with him. They went to an ice cream saloon on Third avenue, and he afterward walked down with her to her hotel. She went down to the wharf when La Belle was brought back here and then identified him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Noel the witness said he passed the camp above Hootalinga at a distance of 150 yards and distinctly recognized the features of Bouthillette and La Belle.

Has Twelve Masts. San Francisco, Sept. 13.—A huge, strange looking craft steamed in through the Golden Gate early this morning and anchored at Meigs' wharf. For a time the boatmen along the front were puzzled to classify the freakish piece of marine architecture. Finally the vessel was made out to be the turret steamship Lime Branch, from Newcastle, Australia.

The Lime Branch and vessels of her type have in the past been strangers in these waters. The main feature of attraction on the Lime Branch appears in her double set of masts. She is equipped with twelve masts. The masts are arranged five on a side, with one stick fore and one aft. The masts on both sides are fitted with derricks booms, used in handling cargo. The masts are so situated that all the hatches can be worked at one time. The hull is on the whaleback plan.

The Lime Branch is a new steamer, having been launched at Sunderland last year. She measures 3,468 tons net and is 396 feet in length, 25 feet in depth and has a beam of 54 feet. Before coming to this port the vessel went to Chile, thence to South Africa and to Australia. She brought a cargo of coal from Australia and will carry in her holds a heavy cargo of wheat. Included in the cargo of the Lime Branch is a cougar and a kangaroo.

Captain Mailing is in charge.

Siberian Railroad. "Daily trains from Vladivostok, Dalny, Port Arthur or Newchwang for St. Petersburg, all rail route except 27 miles across Lake Baikal," reads the newest time-table of the Siberian Railroad. "Trains from Pekin and Tientsin make close daily connections with trains for St. Petersburg at Newchwang. Time, two days from Pekin to Newchwang."

It would have read like a story book only a few years ago. Nobody a generation ago would have believed that before the twentieth century was two years old three fast trains a week would be running between far-off Irkutsk and St. Petersburg. And not merely ordinary trains, but trains de luxe with dining cars, baths, barber shops and library. That they are well patronized is shown by a notice in the time-table warning travellers to engage compartments or seats on the train a day in advance. First-class fare from Irkutsk to St. Petersburg is \$62.57. The sleeper costs \$11.60 for the journey. By travelling second-class one can make the trip, sleeper included, for \$54.18. It is made in fairly regular time. Travellers from London have arrived in Newchwang within twenty days. A Russian characteristic is to be noted in the fact that with all the luxury of through trains travellers are advised that they must furnish their own soap, blankets and pillows.

Col. Blue—Is the Majah a dead shot? Col. Kaintuck—Yes, sub. I just put five bullets into him. — New York Sun.

the boat at the barracks as the same boat.

He saw La Belle for two or three days and several times drank with him. He had met Fournier with La Belle at Whitehorse three or four times. La Belle had said there were plenty of chances to get the rest of the passengers, and there was, but when Saturday, Sunday and Monday went by witness began to get anxious. When the train came in on Monday evening there was a good crowd and witness called out to La Belle, who answered that he had got a crowd, and he introduced him to some of them. He recognized the portrait of Constantin as one of them and Bouthillette as being with him.

That same evening La Belle told him that all was arranged and that he would leave at eight o'clock the next morning. He said it would make a nice crowd of six. Witness was at the place an hour before eight the next morning but the boat and the party was gone. He came in another boat and passed the party some miles above the Hootalinga. They were in camp. He recognized Bouthillette, La Belle and Fournier, as they stood near the camp fire. He was not sure as to the young man Beaudoin.

He met La Belle several times after arriving in Dawson. The first time was on King street, and Fournier was there with him. He told La Belle what he thought of him for leaving him behind. He met La Belle two or three times on the way to the Forks. One time La Belle had a buggy. He identified the boat at the barracks as the one La Belle had shown to him at Whitehorse.

Cross examined by Mr. Noel the witness said he passed the camp above Hootalinga at a distance of 150 yards and distinctly recognized the features of Bouthillette and La Belle.

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Col. Blue—Is the Majah a dead shot? Col. Kaintuck—Yes, sub. I just put five bullets into him. — New York Sun.

the boat at the barracks as the same boat.

He saw La Belle for two or three days and several times drank with him. He had met Fournier with La Belle at Whitehorse three or four times. La Belle had said there were plenty of chances to get the rest of the passengers, and there was, but when Saturday, Sunday and Monday went by witness began to get anxious. When the train came in on Monday evening there was a good crowd and witness called out to La Belle, who answered that he had got a crowd, and he introduced him to some of them. He recognized the portrait of Constantin as one of them and Bouthillette as being with him.

That same evening La Belle told him that all was arranged and that he would leave at eight o'clock the next morning. He said it would make a nice crowd of six. Witness was at the place an hour before eight the next morning but the boat and the party was gone. He came in another boat and passed the party some miles above the Hootalinga. They were in camp. He recognized Bouthillette, La Belle and Fournier, as they stood near the camp fire. He was not sure as to the young man Beaudoin.

He met La Belle several times after arriving in Dawson. The first time was on King street, and Fournier was there with him. He told La Belle what he thought of him for leaving him behind. He met La Belle two or three times on the way to the Forks. One time La Belle had a buggy. He identified the boat at the barracks as the one La Belle had shown to him at Whitehorse.

Cross examined by Mr. Noel the witness said he passed the camp above Hootalinga at a distance of 150 yards and distinctly recognized the features of Bouthillette and La Belle.

Has Twelve Masts. San Francisco, Sept. 13.—A huge, strange looking craft steamed in through the Golden Gate early this morning and anchored at Meigs' wharf. For a time the boatmen along the front were puzzled to classify the freakish piece of marine architecture. Finally the vessel was made out to be the turret steamship Lime Branch, from Newcastle, Australia.