

# FULL TEXT OF LIQUOR LAW

## Recently Enacted for the Yukon Territory.

### All Permits Are Issued by Commissioner of Territory and Only to Holders of Wholesale Licenses.

From Thursday and Friday's Daily.

His excellency, by and with the advice of the king's privy council for Canada, is pleased to order that the ordinance in council which was passed on the 20th day of July, 1900, fixing conditions or regulations for the importation, into the Yukon territory, of spirituous and malt liquors and other intoxicants, and all other orders and ordinances which have been passed respecting the importation into the Yukon territory of such liquors and intoxicants, shall be and the same are hereby cancelled, and that under, in virtue of and in accordance with the provisions in that behalf contained in the Act 61 Victoria, chapter 6, "The Yukon Territory Act," as amended by the Act 62-63 Victoria, chapter 11, the commissioner of the Yukon territory be authorized to issue permits for the importation into that territory of such liquors and other intoxicants, but solely upon and subject to the following conditions or regulations, that is to say:

1. In these regulations and in any permit issued thereunder and in the ordinance hereinafter mentioned and any other ordinance which may be passed under the provisions of the said acts for the purpose of preventing the importation of any malt or spirituous liquors or other intoxicants, except under permit subject to the said regulations: (a) the expression "permit" means a permit issued under, in virtue of and in accordance with such regulations; (b) the expression "liquor" or "liquors" means and includes all spirituous and malt liquors and all combinations of liquors and drinks and drinkable liquids which are intoxicating; (c) the expression "proof," "strength of proof" or "spirits of the strength of proof," means any intoxicating spirit of liquor having the strength of proof by Sikes' hydrometer; (d) the expression "gallon" means an imperial gallon; (e) the expression "wholesale license" means a license for the Yukon territory, and (f) the expression "wholesale license" means a license for the sale within the Yukon territory, by wholesale only, of liquors, as hereinabove defined, in warehouses, stores, shops or places other than taverns, inns, saloons, ale or beer houses or similar public houses, in quantities of not less than five imperial gallons, and in quantities of not less than one dozen bottles if the liquors are bottled, no bottle to contain less than one-half pint, imperial measure.

2. No permit shall be issued to any person who has not previously obtained a wholesale license from the commissioner, and the commissioner shall have the sole right, power and authority to issue such wholesale license, which shall be signed by him, in which the name of the licensee and the warehouse, store, shop or place wherein he may sell and dispose of liquors by wholesale in quantities not less than those hereinbefore specified shall be mentioned, and in which it shall also be set forth that such wholesale license shall be and become void in case the licensee at any time during the currency thereof, either directly or indirectly, or by or with any partner, clerk, agent or other person disposes of or sells liquors in any less quantities respectively, than as hereinbefore specified, or disposes of or sells liquors in any quantity to be drunk or consumed in the warehouse, store, shop or other place mentioned in the wholesale license, or in, about or upon any premises connected therewith.

3. Each permit shall also be signed by the commissioner.

4. Except as hereinafter provided, an application for a license shall be paid to the commissioner for each wholesale license of the delivery of the same applicant therefor; and all such fees shall be and shall be paid to the credit of the commissioner of the Yukon territory on account of the same.

5. In the case of beer, as hereinafter defined, a fee of \$2 shall be paid for each and every gallon of the strength of proof, or of condition, so in proportion for any strength than the strength of

proof, to be admitted under permit into the Yukon territory.

6. In these regulations, in any other ordinance to be passed as hereinbefore mentioned, and in any permit the expression "beer" means and includes beer, ale, porter or lager beer, containing ten per cent or less of spirits of the strength of proof.

7. All moneys received for fees for liquors (including beer) to be admitted, under permit, into the Yukon territory, shall be paid to the comptroller of the Yukon territory before the permit is issued, and all such moneys shall be and become part of the liquor revenue fund of the Yukon territory, and shall be deposited to the credit of the comptroller of the Yukon territory on that account.

8. Each permit shall be delivered to the officer who admits into the Yukon territory the liquors or any portion thereof to be admitted under such permit, so that it may be transmitted to the commissioner after such officer has made any entries thereon with regard to the admission of such liquors or portion thereof as it may be necessary for him to make; and if the total quantity of liquors mentioned in any application for a permit to the commissioner cannot be taken into the territory at one time the applicant shall state that fact and shall also state in how many shipments such quantity of liquors will be imported, so that if the application for the whole quantity or for more than one shipment thereof be granted, a separate permit may be issued for each of as many shipments as it may be decided to allow to be imported or brought into the territory, in which case the office fee for each permit, to be paid, deposited and to form part of the said fund as hereinbefore mentioned and provided, shall be \$5 instead of \$10.

9. No permit shall be issued for a greater period than six months from the date thereof, and after an expiration of that period the permit shall lapse and be and become absolutely null and void, and no liquors shall be admitted into the Yukon territory thereunder.

10. No liquors which are allowed to be imported or taken into Yukon territory under any permit shall be sold, exchanged, traded or bartered by the permittee to or with any person or company who are not licensed to purchase and sell malt, spirituous or other intoxicating liquors in the territory under the ordinance or ordinances now passed or hereafter to be passed in that behalf by the governor general in council or commissioner in council under the provisions of section 8 of "The Yukon Territory Act," as enacted by section 2 of the Act 62-63 Victoria, chapter 11, or any act which may be passed to amend the same.

11. Each permittee who imports or brings liquors into the Yukon territory under permit shall keep a record in writing of the sale or other disposal of such liquors, in which shall be set forth the quantity and class or kind of liquor in each instance and the name of the company or person to whom it was sold, or with whom it was traded, bartered or exchanged, and such record shall be open to the inspection of the commissioner, the chief liquor license inspector of the Yukon territory, or of anyone authorized by either of them in writing for the purpose, when and as often as the commissioner or such inspector may desire to inspect the same.

12. The commissioner or chief liquor license inspector of the Yukon territory may take from any liquors which are being brought or which have been brought into that territory, under permit, a sufficient quantity thereof to determine whether such liquors are of the kind and strength mentioned in the permit, or whether they are of a different kind and of greater strength than therein stated.

13. Wines required for altar or communion purposes by the minister, priest or other clergyman or the missionary in charge of any parish, church or mission in the territory shall be admitted therein free of any fee, duty or other charge, except ordinary customs or excise duties as the case may be, upon the application to the commissioner in writing over his own signature or the signature of the minister, priest, missionary or other clergyman of the parish, church or mission, or of any bishop or the dignitary of the church for which such wines are required, but the purposes for which they are required shall be stated in the application.

14. Except wines for altar or communion purposes, no liquors shall be admitted into the Yukon territory except when carried in or by sailing ship or vessel propelled by steam or by railroad.

15. It shall be the duty of the captain or senior officer of any ship or vessel or conductor of any railway train

in which liquors are being brought into the Yukon territory, as well as the duty of the permittee, to report such liquors to the officer in charge of the Northwest Mounted Police at the post nearest the point of entry into the territory, or to such other officer at that post as may be specially named and appointed for such purpose by the commissioner or the chief liquor license inspector of the Yukon territory.

16. The commissioner may appoint from time to time as may be deemed necessary by him, one or more preventive officers to aid him and the chief liquor license inspector of the Yukon territory in enforcing the provisions of the foregoing regulations, and in detecting and arresting any person known or suspected to be guilty of a breach of any such regulations; and the commissioner may fix the duties and powers of such preventive officer or officers, and may fix the salary, fees or other remuneration which each of them is to be paid for his services in that behalf, which salary, fees or other remuneration shall be paid by the commissioner out of the liquor revenue fund of the Yukon territory.

17. It shall be the duty of every officer, non-commissioned officer, policeman or other member of the Northwest Mounted Police stationed in the Yukon territory, to see that the several provisions of the foregoing regulations are duly observed, and to aid and assist the commissioner, chief liquor license inspector of the Yukon territory or preventive officer or officers appointed by the commissioner, in enforcing the provisions of the foregoing regulations; and also to detect and arrest or aid in the detection and arrest of any person who is known to or suspected by such officer, non-commissioned officer, or policeman or other member of such force of being guilty of a breach of any such regulations, or who is named in writing signed by the commissioner, chief liquor license inspector of the Yukon territory or preventive officer, and addressed to such officer, non-commissioned officer, policeman or other member of such force, as being guilty of a breach of any of such regulations.—Victoria Times.

### Threaten to Wreck Mine.

Leavenworth, March 19. — In the Kansas state penitentiary coal mine at Lansing, 284 prisoners who went down into the mine on Monday morning have mutinied, and are holding 15 guards as hostages. They refuse to let the guards come to the surface until Warden Tomlinson promises to give them better food. They threaten to kill the guards if their demands are not complied with. The mines are worked by the worst class of convicts, and among them who have mutinied are 20 life prisoners. Warden Tomlinson has refused to grant the demands.

Many complaints have been made by the prisoners because of the grade of food furnished them, and to this dissatisfaction have been added allegations of mistreatment.

No outbreak was attempted, however, until the men who had entered the mine refused to return until their demands should be granted. They killed the mules used in the mines and are living on this meat. Serious trouble is apprehended if it shall be found necessary to send deputies into the colliery. There was great consternation this afternoon among the families of the guards who are held by the convicts. All the penitentiary shops have been closed and the convicts have been locked in their cells in order to have all the guards ready to handle the convicts should they attempt to rush from the mine.

The miners have threatened to wreck the mines, but the threat is laughed at by Warden Tomlinson, who says they would not attempt this as such action would endanger their lives. He says he will starve them out.

A communication was received from one of the guards today which stated that they were hungry and tired, but so far as he could learn all were alive.

The first outbreak in the mine took place shortly after the noon meal yesterday, and was started by the convicts in division No. 3. Of the 19 men in this division, 16 seized the guard and overpowered him and announced that they had decided to strike; they told the guard that they had decided to mine two, instead of three, cars of coal as a day's work in the future, and that they proposed to have better food. This guard left was in charge of two of the convicts, while the others marched through the division and called other convicts to join in the revolt. They marched from one division to another, yelling and swinging their lamps and picks. So far as can be learned no violence of any kind was offered to the convicts. The officers being unarmed, were helpless.

C. J. Berry the Eldorado magnate is spending a few days in town.

### Civilized Warfare.

The saddest consequences of the military operations abroad in which the so-called Christian nations have been indulging in recent months, is the fact that they have laid what is known as Christendom open to criticism on the part of what have always been considered heathens and pagans. However much we may hope that the war in the Philippines, South Africa and China may result at least in a wider reach of Christian influence, it is hard to make the victims of the present slaughter understand that these processes are the work of a merciful God. From interviews with the leading Orientals of late it appears that they have taken the Gospel message quite literally, and why should they not do so? When they read the injunction that we should love our enemies, and should not covet, and should not steal, and should not bear false witness, they naturally conclude that these to us are divine commands which should be literally obeyed. It is difficult for them to reconcile these to their gross violations, which are seen in foreign parts of the earth today. The so-called punitive expeditions in northern China carried on by some of the Christian powers are mere covers for grand looting enterprises, which leave in their trail murder and misery, and a prejudice against Christian civilization which will not die in a thousand years.—The Ram's Horn.

### A Lesson in Seamanship.

Capt. Hans Miron, who lost his life at his post of duty on the burning Saale at Hoboken, was fond of telling of his early introduction to the stern realities of his chosen career. He had just come on board the schooner where as cabin boy he was to serve his apprenticeship to the sea and was still staring about him with boyish interest and inquisitiveness when the skipper approached and ordered him to assist in washing down the deck.

He put down his bundle and started awkwardly to do so, when a second order, accompanied by emphatic expletives, was given him to take off his shoes and stockings. He was perfectly willing to oblige, but at home he had not been permitted to wet his feet. "No," he answered innocently, with an engaging smile, "I should no mind, but my mother does not allow it."

The skipper was a rough old sea dog who did not appreciate obedience unless it was rendered to himself, and his reply was a stunning blow that fung the boy across the deck. "But after that," Capt. Miron would say, with a great laugh and not a shadow of resentment, "I knew who was captain of that schooner, and it was not my mother."—Ex.

### MRS. NATION.

When Mrs. Carrie Nation desires some recreation Or lively occupation With due deliberation And grim determination She leaves her habitation And makes a demonstration Against intoxication.

She scorns expostulation, Ignores all explanation, Puts ax in operation At every liquor station That comes in observation And there is no hesitation Until the devastation Has reached its termination.

There's sudden agitation, There's wide-spread consternation, There's fiery indignation, O'er her habitation, But Mrs. Carrie Nation Displays no trepidation; In fact her conversation Is full of exaltation.

With sorrow and vexation, With sad-eyed contemplation Of work of ruination, And grim determination Had angered Mrs. Nation Makes heated declaration That he'll start litigation And get remuneration.

No sign of perturbation Is shown by Mrs. Nation, For to her habitation She goes in jubilation And vows that ruination Will have continuation Till Kansas legislation Has stopped intoxication. —Pittsburg Chronical Telegraph.

### The Weather.

The weather still continues cold and those who a month ago were looking for an early breaking up of the river have changed their minds. The thermometer record for this year when compared with last shows this to be a much colder period than last year.

The following comparative table will show the difference between this year and last for the first ten days in April:

APRIL 1900.		APRIL 1901.	
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1... 52	25	1... 51	24
2... 53	25	2... 52	24
3... 51	15	3... 53	10
4... 55	8	4... 54	6
5... 56	14	5... 56	6
6... 45	0	6... 50	17
7... 38	15	7... 52	5
8... 48	25	8... 56	15
9... 59	18	9... 48	24
10... 61	22	10... 57	16

Corporal McPhail, after a ten years' service with the N. W. M. P. last Monday tendered his resignation as a member of that honorable organization. He has donned citizens' clothes and hereafter will be greeted as Mr. McPhail. He has accepted a position with Architect Fuller in the department of public works.

## GEORGE O'BRIEN ON TRIAL

### Yesterday Afternoon Before Magistrate Major Wood.

### Several Witnesses Saw Prisoner in Neighborhood of Minto About Time of Murder—Case Continued.

From Thursday and Friday's Daily.

The continuation of the preliminary examination of George O'Brien charged with the murder of Clayton, Relfe and Olson was begun yesterday afternoon before Major Wood. Three witnesses were examined and all testified as to seeing O'Brien in the neighborhood of the scene of the murder between the 5th and 25 of December, 1899.

Bayard F. Burgess was the first witness called and minutely described meeting O'Brien on the trail about eight miles below Minto the particulars of which he was able to recall by the dog team O'Brien was driving which consisted of two dogs—one a large yellow dog and the other a smaller black one. He had asked O'Brien to move his sled to one side to allow his to pass, but the prisoner had said his sled was too heavily loaded. Witness had further down the trail met a constable who asked him if he had not met a certain party, describing O'Brien's outfit, to which witness replied that he had. He had reached Selkirk the next day, on the 14th, and had registered at the Savoy hotel. He was positive the meeting with O'Brien had taken place on the right bank of the river below Minto and near an Indian graveyard which is situated on a high bank. The Minto roadhouse register was shown witness who identified it as being the one in which Mrs. Fussell kept the accounts with the mail carriers and it showed that he had registered on the date mentioned.

On the 25th of December witness had reached Minto from Mackay and was asked by Capt. Fussell if he had met Clayton, Relfe and Olson. He replied that he had not but that he should have met them about 12 miles up towards Hutchiku according to the time they had left Minto. He had seen Olson on the 23d at the Minto roadhouse while he was waiting for the mail to arrive and on the 24th Olson had started up the line to do some repair work.

Andrew P. Anderson was next called to the stand. At that time he was running a road house, 14 miles above Selkirk and testified to seeing O'Brien between the 5th and 11th of December. He could not swear to dates as he had been for a number of days without seeing anyone, it being the period of the closing of the river when there was no travel. Capt. Fussell was the first man whom he had seen and the captain told him it was the 8th of December. In this way he had fixed the date of seeing O'Brien. A man named Graves was with the defendant and they had two dogs—one large and yellow, and the other a smaller black one. He minutely described their meeting and several little incidents which happened at the roadhouse where O'Brien and Graves put up for the night. Three or four days later Graves came back on his way towards Selkirk. He said they had a cache of goods 14 miles below Selkirk and asked witness to buy some goods from them. Two days afterward O'Brien followed him carrying a roll of blankets on his back. Some days later O'Brien returned to the roadhouse and sold him some candles and a few other things.

Constable Pennycook was also examined and testified to meeting O'Brien and his partner on the 13th of December in the vicinity of Selkirk. The case was then adjourned until Saturday morning at 10 a. m., when other witnesses will be examined.

### Reflections of a Bachelor.

A girl's eyes are never so sharp as when they are looking through a marriage veil.

Probably the man who will end by coming the nearest to understanding women is Prof. Garner.

When a man stops telling his wife that he loves her, it is time for her to stop telling him that he doesn't.

A man can always stave off a quarrel with his wife by telling her something nice that some man didn't say about her.

The average woman would rather find out three days afterward that she had married a lunatic than to have him disappear the night before the wedding.—New York Press.

The hard laboring prisoners at the barracks are employed digging a ditch through the skating rink in the barracks square and connecting it with the drain so that when the ice melts the water may run off and not form into a lake.

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