

# First Love Affair

Hartland said, with the least bit romantic, therefore all the more to her mind, this sitting in the box seat while her new husband handled reins and whip, and the smiling summer landscape melted into soft, dreamy distances, on either hand. They went at a rattling pace, and in the joy of it Avis almost forgot her new position and the unseen rival, thoughts of whom had haunted her through the nights. Of course she would never speak of her to Hartland. She knew he was taking her to his own big house—a house no doubt filled for him with memories of that earlier love. Suppose he tired of her—of her yellow hair, her baby dimples, her willful, beguiling, winsome ways? Suppose even in thought he sighed for the other? She could not bear to contemplate it.

They had been silent full five minutes. The sinking sun lay full in their eyes. Hartland saw it glisten upon bright drops welling over. He smiled under his mustache, but said nothing—only sent the horses through the gate and up the long avenue at their very best pace.

Leaping down, he lifted Avis and carried her well inside the big hall. "I thought you would be crying by the time we got here," he said, setting her down in a big easy chair. "Now that I have you had and fast, hear the truth. You had a rival. She used to live on that panel over there between the window. She was only a picture—I picked her up in Europe, called her Marion and vowed my wife must look like her. That was, of course, before I saw you."

"Of course," Avis interrupted. "But why did you tell me such dreadful lies about her?"

"Because I wanted you so very, very badly," Hartland said, gathering her in his arms. "You were such a flyaway I knew you would never look at a sober citizen such as myself unless I could somehow persuade you that I was forbidden fruit. Confess! You would have played with me as with all the rest if I had not given you a rival."

"Where is she now?" Avis demanded.

"In retirement, ready to be sent to a nunnery which has been wild to buy her," Hartland responded.

Avis sat up straight. "Bring her back! At once!" she said. "You know I live to set—axims topsy turvy. You shall be off w' the new love until you are on again w' the old."

## Mr. Bowers Lightning Change

"I was just thinking," said Mr. Bowers as he laid aside his paper the other evening, "how foolish it is for men to strive for money beyond a certain point."

"Yes," quietly replied Mrs. Bowers as she looked up and wondered what was coming.

"Take our case, for instance. While we are not rich, we take solid comfort. We have all the necessities and many of the luxuries. If we were worth ten million dollars you could not be a more loving or devoted wife."

"Do you really think so?" she asked, and a smile of pleasure rested on her face.

"Think so! You bet I do! You are the best and the dearest little woman in all this world, and I am a cantankerous old crank and kicker."

"You are a good man, Mr. Bowers."

"No, I ain't! I'm an obstinate, selfish and cranky, and I sometimes wonder why you don't run away and leave me. I wish I were a better man."

"You are good enough for me," said Mrs. Bowers as she went over and patted his bald head and kissed his left ear.

"But I'm always blaming you, while you are never to blame. Don't you remember me buying that horse?"

"Yes, dear."

"You warned me that I'd regret it, but I would buy him, and I lost a clean one hundred dollars and came near breaking my neck. Then I got the crazy idea of keeping a cow, and I was twenty-five dollars out on that deal. Then I bought a pig, then I got the chicken fever, then I had the back yard plowed up for a garden, then I invested in a fire escape, then—"

"Never mind, dear," she interrupted as she fondled his chin.

"But I can't help but mind," he persisted. "Think of the idea of my investing ten dollars in that microbe destroyer when there wasn't a blamed microbe within one hundred miles of our house! And then I paid fifteen dollars for a family medicine chest and nearly poisoned the whole of us the first dose! Mrs. Bowers, if I had listened to you—if all husbands had the sense to listen to their wives—I'd have been a heap better off."

"Do you really think so?"

"I know it, and am free to confess it."

"Then, dear, I want to tell you something."

"Crack ahead. It will be the common sense, whatever it is."

"Won't you please get over those idle fancies in regard to your health? In the last two weeks you have bought a lung pad, a liver pad, six

## RUSSIAN JEWS

Count Cassini Cause of the Trouble

Washington, May 18.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, in a conversation today with a representative of the Associated Press relative to the Jewish troubles in Russia, said:

"There is in Russia, as in Germany and Austria, a feeling against certain of the Jews. The reason for this unfriendly attitude is found in the fact that the Jews will not work in the field or engage in agriculture. They prefer to be money lenders. Give a Jew a couple of dollars and he becomes a banker and money broker."

"In this capacity he takes advantage of the Russian peasant, whom he soon has in his power and ultimately destroys. It is when the patience of the peasant is exhausted that a conflict between peasants and Jews occurs. Ordinarily, the Russian is a very patient person, but it is only natural that he should entertain a feeling of resentment for the one who has wrought his ruin."

SEEKS TO AID THEM

Emperor Nicholas sought to help the Jew by ordering the establishment of agricultural colonies in Southern Russia, hoping to induce the Jews to engage in agricultural pursuits. Instead of money lending, but the effort was useless, nor have other projects been successful.

"The situation in Russia so far as the Jews are concerned is this: It is the peasant against the money lender and not the Russians against the Jews. There is no feeling against the Jew in Russia because of religion. It is as I have said, the Jew ruins the peasants with the result that conflicts occur when the latter have left all their worldly possessions and have nothing to live upon."

"There are many good Jews in Russia and they are respected. Jewish genius is appreciated in Russia and the Jewish artist is honored. Jews also appear in the financial world in Russia."

PUNISH GUILTY ONES

"The Russian government affords the same protection to the Jews that it does to any other of its citizens, and when a riot occurs and Jews are attacked the officials immediately take steps to apprehend those who began the riot and visit severe punishment upon them. In the past Russians have been punished severely for attacks upon Jews. But, notwithstanding these conflicts, the Jews continue to do the very things which have been responsible for the troubles which involve them."

Continuing the conversation, the ambassador said:

"The Russian, readily assimilates with the people of all other races, and if he cannot assimilate with the Jew it is apparent that the fault

## RAILWAY COMMITTEE

Ottawa, May 6.—The Railway Committee of the House held a stormy session this morning, dealing with two C. P. R. western bills, which were opposed by Mackenzie & Mann, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Mr. Drinkwater and Mr. Creelman. Mr. Drinkwater and Mr. Creelman were present for the C. P. R. Messrs. Mackenzie, Mann, Lash, Moor and Norman Guthrie were arrayed in opposition. The Great Northwest Central bill was reported on a compromise basis, but the Manitoba & Northwestern bill was strenuously opposed, and the discussion was not concluded.

Mr. McCreary's bill for the extension of time for the completion of the Great Northwest Central Railway was first taken up. The bill had been acquired by the C. P. R., and Mr. McCreary stated that they have put it in good shape and have built sixty miles in the last two years.

Mr. Creelman, for the C. P. R., explained the long and complicated course of legislation affecting the company. The clause in the original act which it was desired to extend empowered the company to complete its line from the original point near Brandon to the Rocky Mountains, via Battleford. The company had not defaulted in building the sections required by the extending acts. The C. P. R. had paid off all liens and claims against the company.

Mr. Z. A. Lash, on behalf of Mackenzie & Mann, opposed the application. The bill, he said, was a roving commission to build a railway from Brandon to the Rocky Mountains by way of Battleford. The next bill on the order paper respecting the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway Company, provided for the building of another C. P. R. line in the same direction, and along the route of the Canadian Northern. He explained that the C. P. R. could parallel the Canadian Northern from a point east of Battleford clear through to the Rocky Mountains. He asked that in these two bills it should be made clear that the line of the Canadian Northern should not be paralleled within, say, sixty miles, or, at places, forty miles.

Dr. Douglas asked for an assurance that the C. P. R. intended to complete the line across the Assiniboine.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy explained the need of the country around Brandon for increased railway accommodation. He was quite willing that the line should not be extended more than 200 or 250 miles without further legislation, or to have a clause inserted keeping the C. P. R. out of Battleford for ten years.

Mr. Blair announced that the government had concluded that the lines which were being projected for construction in our western country should be so laid out by one and all companies that the country, through which they were to pass should be

best served. They had come to the conclusion that the lines of rival railways should not parallel within forty miles.

The chairman then read a suggested amendment that the bill be passed, subject to a clause to be framed satisfactory to the minister of railways and the chairman, that the present extension shall not apply to more than 200 miles westerly from the present western terminus.

The amendment by Dr. Sproute, requiring the completion of 25 miles each year, was deleted, and the bill was reported, subject to the 200-mile proviso.

The bill respecting the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway Co. was then taken up. The bill permits the company to construct from a point on its main line between Yorkton and Prince Albert westerly and northwesterly to a point on the North Saskatchewan river, in the vicinity of Battleford (Saskatoon), thence to a point near Wetaskiwin, on the Calgary & Edmonton Railway, also a railway from a point at or near Church Bridge, on the company's main line, southerly to a junction with the Pheasant Hills branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at or near Esterhazy. Mr. Creelman explained that the company desired to build the railway as a business proposition, without any subsidy, in order to get into Saskatoon, and to reach the branches of the Calgary & Edmonton without expense to the country. It would serve a part of the country in urgent need of railway accommodation.

Mr. Davis objected strenuously to the proposed change in the route of the Manitoba & Northern Railway Co., or any extension of its line, until the line shall have been constructed into Prince Albert on the original route, along which a great many people had settled, on the strength of the railway being built.

Mr. McCreary explained that the C. P. R. took over the Manitoba & Northwestern, and were completing it without any land grants. He denied that there was any large amount of settlement in the district indicated by Mr. Davis.

Mr. Davis contradicted this, and declared that the C. P. R. were taking this charter simply to prevent others from building in the same territory.

The committee adjourned at 1 o'clock, when the discussion was at its warmest. The chairman will appoint a day for the further discussion of the bill.

"Will you marry me?" tremblingly inquired the honest youth of the only daughter of the sprightly widow.

"Oh, kind sir," answered the diffident maid, "you must ask mamma first."

"I did," avers the truthful swain, "but she said she couldn't have me, as she was engaged to old Goldrex."

—Judge.

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