

NEW YORK CANADIANS

Sir Frederick Borden Talks to Them

Is the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Society of the Great Metropolis.

The sixth annual dinner of the Canadian Society of New York was held in the small ballroom at Delmonico's. The decorations were simple, consisting of American and British flags entwined above the guests' table. Sitting at this table were Sir Frederick Borden, K.C.M.G., Minister of Militia and Defence, Mr. Paul Dana, editor of the New York Sun; Colgate Hoyt, president Ohio Society; George A. Howell, president Canadian Club of Toronto; W. A. Higginbotham, president Canadian Club of Philadelphia; James L. Thomas, president St. David's Society; Rev. A. H. Judge, chaplain Canadian Society of New York; Dr. Richard J. Kavin, president Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; H. Lowenthal, editor of the New York Times; Alex. McFee, president Board of Trade of Montreal; Bradford Merrill, editor of the New York World; Robert P. Monroe, president St. Andrew's Society; Berkeley Moysten, vice-president British Schools and University Club; Dr. Wolferd Nelson, president McGill Graduates Society; August Ohman, president Australian Society; Sir Percy Sanderson, British Consul-General; Robt. H. Turle, vice-president St. George's Society; Hon. Augustus Van Wyck, and Hon. John S. Wise, president Southern Society.

The speakers of the evening and the subjects were: "His Majesty's Representative," Sir Percy Sanderson; "Canada," Sir Frederick Borden; "United States," John S. Wise; and "Our Guests," ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck. Dr. Jas. Douglass, president of the society, presided.

After the dinner Dr. Douglass said he believed it to be for the good of Canada to remain independent. "Ability is not servility," he said, "and it would give her greater advantage to remain as she is. The time will come when all the great people will be the English speaking race, and while not excelling in numbers we will excel in ability."

Sir Percy Sanderson was next introduced, and spoke briefly. He said he was always glad to note the progress made by Canada and Canadians and he declared that he looked to the future of Canada with the utmost confidence.

Sir Frederick Borden was the next speaker. "I know that in speaking for the people of my own country," he said, "I can say it is their desire to weld together as firmly and as strongly as possible the sentiment which actuates this country as well as Great Britain to strive together for the improvement of the human race. I doubt if such a meeting as this could take place under any flag other than the Stars and Stripes. Such meetings as this will do good work toward binding together the two great Anglo-Saxon nations. The people of Canada are a unit to this end."

"One hundred and twenty-five years ago a few colonies along the Atlantic coast became tired of boarding and decided to go to housekeeping by themselves. Later the colonies of Canada decided to form a young nation, under the guiding hand of England, but fortunately the latter country was settled in a peaceful manner. In 1896 the aggregate foreign trade of Canada was two hundred and thirty-nine millions, and in 1902 it has mounted to four hundred and thirty-three millions. In both exports and imports the increase has been startling. Canada is more than holding her own with the progressive nations."

"It is said that Canadians go to the United States, but out of the 600,000 people who came to Canada last year 26,000 came from the United States. One-fifth of the population of the United States are Canadians, but more than one-fifth of the population of Canada came from

the States. We bear a great deal of reciprocity, and we are all waiting for something to assist in this direction. After all our efforts to try and sell our potatoes, barley and other products to the United States, we were finally compelled to seek a European market, and we found the open market of Britain waiting for us. Now we want to thank the United States for turning us away and teaching us a lesson in self-reliance."

"About fifteen years ago the Canadian Pacific was built across the continent and Canadians were of the opinion that the road would never pay. We all know how wholly inadequate the system is. This shows the growth of Canada and ought to quell the often expressed opinion in the States that Canada consists of only a few border towns. Canada has not only grown in industry and commerce, but is making great strides in art and science. I believe there is no better equipped university on this continent than McGill."

"You hear a great deal said about the destiny of Canada, but we are perfectly satisfied to proceed upon our present lines, and we feel that we have no better friend to help us to do this than the United States. Some one has banded Canada as follows: On the north by the north pole, on the east by the Atlantic ocean, on the west by the Pacific ocean, and on the south by the Monroe doctrine. This Monroe doctrine stands just as much for freedom and liberty in Canada as it does in the United States. It is a guarantee against coercion and oppression. When it was promulgated the leading British statesmen approved it. Canadians know what it means to them, and believe in it in every form."

"Our mother country will always look to her daughters for counsel, and a separation from Great Britain would be almost impossible. It is a shame to occur between Great Britain and the United States the result would be more terrible than the war of the rebellion, but we all hope that if the two countries are drawn into any war they will both be on the same side, and marching in the same direction."

ENGLAND'S PRIMATE

Tributes to Late Archbishop of Canterbury

Goldwin Smith Tells of His Career—Church of England Loses a Great Leader.

London, Dec. 23.—The Most Rev. Frederick Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England, who had been ill for some time past, is dead.

He passed away quite peacefully at 8:15 o'clock in the presence of his wife and two sons. His death was anticipated for some days, and only the Archbishop's remarkable vitality enabled him to counteract his extreme weakness. The final collapse occurred about 6 o'clock, and he was unconscious towards the end.

The Primate died of old age. The pathetic scene in Westminster Abbey at the coronation of King Edward was one of the earlier indications of his failing strength. Then came the collapse, in the house of lords at the conclusion of a vigorous speech in support of the education bill. He had not left his bed since. He will be buried at Canterbury on Saturday.

The Bishop of Winchester is considered likely to be his successor. At the time of Dr. Temple's appointment to the Primacy an English paper, speaking of him, said: "The appointment of the Bishop of London to the Episcopal See of Canterbury crowns a career of singular variety. If the average churchman had been told a quarter of a century ago that Dr. Temple would live to sit in the chair of St. Augustine, he would have laughed to scorn the idea. Nothing indeed seemed then more improbable than that one of the authors of 'Essays and Reviews' should become Archbishop of Canterbury. But what was then the unexpected

has now happened, to the great relief and satisfaction of those who recognize the peculiar difficulties which at present surround the church."

Frederick Temple was the son of the late Major Temple, lieutenant-governor of Sierra Leone, and was born on November 30, 1821. He was educated at Blundell's school, Tiverton, and the "Eton of the West" never sent forth a more distinguished dignitary of the church. From Blundell's he went up with a scholarship to Balliol, Oxford. There he took a double first, and attained the still higher distinction of a fellowship. His time at Oxford has, not unfairly, been described as the golden age of faith, for the acutest intellects in the university then found their highest powers developed within the region of Christianity. Prof. Schairp commemorated in graceful verse the Balliol scholars of his generation, and Frederick Temple has not been found undeserving of the eulogy pronounced upon him. He graduated in 1842 and was ordained by Bishop Wilberforce in 1846. Two years later he was appointed to the principality of the Government Training College at Kneller Hall, Twickenham. He was there for nine years, but resigned in 1855, and worked for some time as an inspector of schools. Dr. Temple's great opportunity came in 1858, when he was appointed head master of Rugby in succession to Dr. Gouldburn. Successive generations of Rugby boys have recalled with more or less inaccuracy stories of Dr. Temple's rule. He was beyond question an autocrat of singular sternness, but those who felt his sternness most keenly were also his best loved.

While at Rugby, with six others, he published 'Essays and Reviews,' which raised a storm because of its alleged rationalism. Because of strenuous opposition when he was appointed Bishop of Exeter by Mr. Gladstone. But his ability soon discredited criticism, and in 1885 he was called to be Bishop of London. One characteristic of him has been that he has been eminently fair to all classes of churchmen among his clergy.

Mr. Goldwin Smith in an interview said: "Dr. Temple, the late Archbishop of Canterbury, was about two years my senior at Oxford. He was a scholar on the foundation of Balliol college. He had been at Tiverton school, and the scholarship which he held was attached to it. He was very poor, very self-denying, a very vigorous and industrious student, and personally very much respected. General robustness of body and mind was his special characteristic. He read very hard, and it was supposed that he denied himself the smallest luxuries. He took a first class both in classics and mathematics, was made fellow and mathematical tutor of his college, and was afterwards the very successful head of a government training school at Kneller Hall. He was then head master of Rugby school, in which position also he was very successful. As a theologian he was a man of broad and liberal, even of latitudinarian character, and one of the seven authors of 'Essays and Reviews,' which formed the manifesto of the latitudinarian party, and by the offence which it gave to orthodoxy, brought on a religious storm."

"He was a Liberal in politics," took an active part on Mr. Gladstone's side upon the question of Irish disestablishment, and was appointed by Mr. Gladstone Bishop of Exeter. Opposition was made to his induction into the Bishopric by the orthodox party, which had not forgotten his contribution to 'Essays and Reviews,' but without effect. From Exeter he was transferred to the Bishopric of London, a diocese which gave full scope for the exercise of his great administrative capacity and vigor. The robust energy which had marked him as a student attended him through life, and he could hardly bear the lack of it in those less vigorous than himself. By this time he had apparently quite laid aside his latitudinarianism and become strictly orthodox. Those who remembered him in his youth were indeed surprised to see how orthodox he became, and how decorously he dealt with questions of candles and incense. His mind was too strong to have drifted or easily undergone a change, but he had probably felt the influence of his exalted and responsible position. Ingram, the Bishop of London, is young, and may, perhaps, be thought too young for the Primacy, otherwise he would be the probable successor."

When He Had Enough Harry B. Vaughn, the New York broker who sold his seat in the stock exchange and retired to enjoy his fortune, after having made \$6,000,000 in six years, displays a remarkable bit of nerve. A man who can make that amount of money in six years is to be noted, but a Stock Exchange man who can retire with that amount in his hands is thoroughly in command of himself. Think of the possibilities of that sum in Wall street in the hands of a man on the inside! But Mr. Vaughn says that he has enough to buy everything that he can use or enjoy during the remainder of his life and proposes to devote his time and money thereto.

The Chinese emperor has begun the season of annual worship and has suspended the running of trains into Peking for 24 hours. No doubt he has heard of nations so uncivilized that the idea of allowing devotional exercises to interfere with the running of trains would seem absurd to them.

OLD CREEKS MADE NEW

Claims Once Abandoned Now Valuable

Recent Discovery on Flat Creek Said to be Promising—Have Out Large Dumps.

The discoveries made this year on creeks that heretofore have been considered worthless may be considered somewhat remarkable when one takes into consideration the fact that they all had been presumed to have been thoroughly prospected by the prospectors who staked them originally several years ago. Big pay was found on Henry gulch last season and now it has developed into richness almost equal to its neighboring creek, Last Chance. This year has seen some excellent prospects found on All Udd and by spring it, too, will have been placed on the list of producers, where a year ago the best claim on the creek would not have brought \$50. The same is true of lower Sulphur and lower Dominion and many of the tributaries of each. Calder creek and Little Blanche are coming to the front splendidly and good pay is being taken out of the claims at the head of Eldorado which formerly were not considered worth representing.

The latest upon which it is reported good pay has at last been located is Flat Creek, the mouth of which discharges into the Klondike about fifty miles above the city. In '97 and '98 a great deal of work was done on Flat Creek, but the labor was entirely lost, nothing having ever been found that would begin to pay wages and the creek was entirely abandoned. Within the past four months others, with more perseverance, have again attempted the locating of the paystreak and those laboring on No. 2 below the old discovery have had their efforts rewarded by finding a well defined run of gold lying in a strata of gravel within easy reach of the surface. In the early days it was a theory held by a great many miners that the higher up the Klondike one went the better the pay should be, the assumption being that all the gold had originally come down that stream. The fallacy of the theory was proven by the locating and prospecting of a number of streams entering the Klondike above Hunker upon which scarcely a color was ever found. The precise nature of the find made on Flat Creek is not known as

the owners of the claim in question are very reticent about their work and have but little to say. That it must be reasonably good may be inferred from the fact that they are taking out quite a dump and appear to be satisfied with the results of their labor.

Other creeks in that vicinity which at present are dormant from one end to the other though a few years ago were veritable hives of industry are Logotta, Leroy and Too Much Gold creeks, all tributaries of the Klondike entering on the left limit between Flat Creek and Hunker. As long ago as the winter of '98 the first named had been abandoned and that season was not visited by a soul with the exception of some stockmen who had cut a little lag of hay here and there on the creek during the previous summer. On the door of a cabin located on discovery claim was this notice, which expressed fully the disgust of the former owner: "Notice—This is to certify that this here claim is abandoned and anyone can have the doggedged thing what wants it." The creek is still as silent as the grave, but in view of recent events there is no telling when some enterprising individual may conclude there is pay there and so build for it until he finds it.

Leroy Creek is just below Logotta and Too Much Gold just above. Both have been considerably prospected but so far without results. Freddie Green is the highest recognized authority on Too Much Gold (which he facetiously terms Too Much Muck), he having spent two winters on the creek. Others may yet find gold where the old timers have failed. Who knows?

Deserts Her Children

London, Ont., Dec. 8.—A case of child desertion occurred last night in the east end. Some time ago the mother of three children came to the house of a charitably disposed citizen, with a sad story of being deserted by her husband, and of being without food, shelter or clothing. She came from the country, she said. The citizen pitied the woman and her children, and gave them a temporary home. This morning the household found that the woman had fled during the night. The little ones had been left alone in the bedroom. There was no message from the mother, nor any clue as to her whereabouts. Inspector Sanders of the Children's Aid Society has removed the children to the shelter. The oldest is only ten years of age, and the youngest three.

Thirty large tramp steamers have been chartered lately to carry 120,000 tons of Welsh coal to American ports. The importation of Welsh coal may become a fixed commercial fact. It will at least act as a check on the operators and dealers, and be an intimation that there is a limit to their exactions from the public.

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KILLED HIS BROTHER

Shocking Tragedy Near Brantford Ont.

Wesley Watson Returns to His Middleport Home Unexpectedly and is Shot.

Brantford, Dec. 23.—Wesley Watson, aged 25, was shot and instantly killed by his brother, James Watson, at the family home near Middleport, Brant county, at 9 o'clock this morning, being mistaken for a burglar who was supposed to have entered the house during the course of last night. The scene of the shocking tragedy was on the Kearn farm, two and a half miles west of Middleport village, in the township of Onondaga. The farm, which was rented by Samuel and James Watson, is in rather a lonely part of the township, some distance off the main road. The Watson brothers, who are bachelors, had their mother as housekeeper for them, while the other brother, Wesley Watson, was supposed to be in Detroit, where he was employed. Some days ago the mother left to pay a visit to some friends in another part of the township, leaving the bachelor brothers to keep house.

After dark last night the younger brother returned unannounced and unexpectedly from Detroit, and went to the farm house after the elder brother had retired for the night. Some time after retiring they heard somebody about the premises, and subsequently an entrance was made to the rooms downstairs. The two brothers who are of rather a timid nature, immediately supposed they were the victims of a burglary, and gathering a few articles of clothing, they made their escape out of a bedroom window down and fled to the house of a neighboring farmer, Mr. Dougherty, where they reported that their house had been entered by burglars, and begged to be allowed to remain for the night. Accommodation was provided for them, and they remained until daylight this morning. Shortly before 9 o'clock they repaired to their own home, armed with a shotgun, and upon entering the premises downstairs saw that someone had entered the house and had been making himself at home. With the gun they proceeded to make an investigation.

Upon going upstairs to one of the bedrooms they found one of the doors half open, and the form of a man lying in bed. As they reached the door the sleeper raised himself slightly upon his elbow, and one of the thoroughly frightened men, imagining in the dusk of the darkened bedroom that this was the burglar of the night before, immediately took aim and fired. The charge, which was of small shot, took effect in the man's head, almost blowing the side of his face off and killing him instantly.

In an instant it became apparent even to their disordered imagination that the supposed burglar was the brother whom they thought to be still in Detroit. The brothers Samuel and James Watson immediately gave the alarm to the neighbors. The unfortunate young man, however, was beyond the reach of all aid, and must have died instantly. Mr. A. E. Harris of Onondaga, a well-known farmer in that section, who was called in shortly after the enactment of the tragedy, immediately repaired to the scene and gave information of the affair to the police. The county coroner, Dr. Fissette, left immediately for Middleport to hold an investigation and make arrangements for an inquest. The relationships between the brothers in Middleport and the unfortunate visitor from Detroit are understood to have been of the most affectionate character, and no motive for the commission of the crime has been suggested.

As soon as an information has been sworn out Samuel and James Watson will be placed under arrest. Both men are reported to be of a very nervous and timid disposition, and are said by those who know them best to be incapable of harboring any ill will against their brother. Their grief when it dawned upon them that they had deprived their younger brother of his life was heartrending in the extreme. From what can be learned of the situation it seems they have been annoyed by people approaching their premises after dark, and that repeatedly they had expressed their fears that their premises and the lonely situation of the home made them peculiarly liable to interference.

Killed by Train St. Catharines, Dec. 8.—About half-past 2 this afternoon an electric engine pushing a heavy freight car on the Niagara, St. C. & T. Railway ran over and instantly killed a man named James Murphy, who was walking on the tracks near the Niagara street crossing. He leaves a wife but no family.

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ALONG THE RIDGE

More Men Should Be Employed on the Drifts.

F. R. Alley, deputy returning officer for Boucher creek, returned last Friday from that district after a strenuous trip over the ridge road. In speaking of the conditions of the road and the pleasure of traveling it at this season of the year, Mr. Alley says that it is something terrible, not for neither man or beast. The road in itself is not in bad condition and the traveling over it, would not be bad at all could it but be kept clear of the drifts. The government has one man at work attending to the road and he is doing valiant service but it is simply a matter of impossibility for such a small force to make any headway. If three men were employed they could be kept busy every moment in the day and the road could then be traversed without so much difficulty. On his trip in Mr. Alley was three days getting a horse twelve miles from the Twenty-two mile roadhouse to the Tennille, Maguire's place. Sweed creek is equally impassable. A man whose name could not be located was endeavoring to take in some goods via Sweed creek, broke through the ice and became yet, from his feet, his horse gave out and he finally had to shoot the animal, abandon his load and make his way as best he could to the nearest roadhouse. Travel to Boucher and Glacier would all go via the government road over it but kept open, but it is impossible for one man to do the work.

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