

THE DAILY KLONDIKE NUGGET.

DAWSON, Y. T., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1902.

Nugget Advertisements Give Immediate Returns

PRICE 25 CENTS

TO TOUR CONTINENT NEGROES ARRESTED

Andrew Carnegie Will Take a Vacation

Has Returned From Scotland and Will Enjoy a Pleasant Trip.

Special to the Daily Nugget. London, Nov. 1.—Andrew Carnegie has arrived in London after a tour of Scotland. He will be dined to night by John Morley and starts tomorrow on a two months pleasure tour of the continent.

WILL NOT RESIGN

Chas. M. Schwab Has No Such Intentions.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Como, Italy, Nov. 1.—Charles M. Schwab is at Como. He is reported to be well and enjoying himself, and makes no suggestion of resigning the presidency of the steel trust.

DENIAL ISSUED

Ex-Mayor Phelan Gives Out a Statement.

Special to the Daily Nugget. San Francisco, Nov. 1.—Mayor Phelan has issued a denial that bubonic plague exists in San Francisco.

ORDER IN COUNCIL

Confirms Appointment of Major Wood

Is Now Officially Known as the Acting Commissioner of the Yukon.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Ottawa, Nov. 1.—An order-in-council was passed this morning appointing Major Wood acting commissioner of the Yukon territory.

VISITING MINES

Strike Commission Making a Thorough Investigation.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 1.—The strike commission are in this city visiting the coal mines.

New Manager

Special to the Daily Nugget. New York, Nov. 1.—Horace G. Hart assumes the management of the Union Pacific today.

Engineer Killed

Tacoma, Oct. 3.—A broken rail wrecked a Northern Pacific freight train this morning at the western end of the Cascade tunnel. The engine was overturned and the engineer William Mische, of Tacoma, was killed. Several loaded cars were piled up and the track was not cleared until late this afternoon.

Job printing at Nugget office.

Charged With Committing Murder

Mangled Bodies of Victims Were Found Out in the Woods.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Darling, Miss., Nov. 1.—Four negroes have been arrested in this city supposed to be the murderers of E. A. Davis and son, whose bodies frightfully mangled were found in the woods near town.

NEARING A FINISH

Doukhobors Becoming More Reasonable

Special to the Daily Nugget. Yukon, Nov. 1.—The Doukhobor situation is greatly improved. The women and children are more tractable. It is not thought that the pilgrimage will last long. The police are following, but the crusaders are orderly and law-abiding.

Police Are Following Them and Think Their Crusade Will End Shortly.

London's Port

London, Oct. 10.—There seems at last to be some real prospect of London's out-of-date port being taken in hand by practical men of business, with a view of remedying its glaring deficiencies. Urged by a resolution signed by the Rothschilds, J. P. Morgan & Co., the Atlantic Transport Co., the Harings and others of similar standing, Lord Mayor Dimsdale has summoned a conference to take place at the Mansion House on October 27th, with the object of laying before the government some practical measures for the improvement of the port. Among the proposals which are attracting attention is the abandonment of all the present dock and wharf system of which the recent dock commission proposed to expend £140,000,000, and the converting of six or seven miles of river into a vast tidal dock, furnishing ample room for all kinds of craft.

Innocent Men Suffer

Belle, Mont., Oct. 2.—Twenty years after the commission of a murder for which Thomas Hanley and Lulu Kelly, the latter president of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly and a prominent labor leader in Montana, had served seven years in the penitentiary, the real murderer is said to have confessed. Word has been received from Wilkesbarre, Pa., that W. E. Tourey of Scranton, Pa., has given himself up. The tragedy was enacted near Lorraine, Pa., a man named Rosenkrantz being held up and killed.

Kelly and Hanley were convicted on the testimony of a woman who declared she recognized them as the murderers.

Simpson—"Young's wife is certainly a good manager."

Simpson—"Of household affairs?"

Simpson—"No, of Young."

..FALL STYLES..

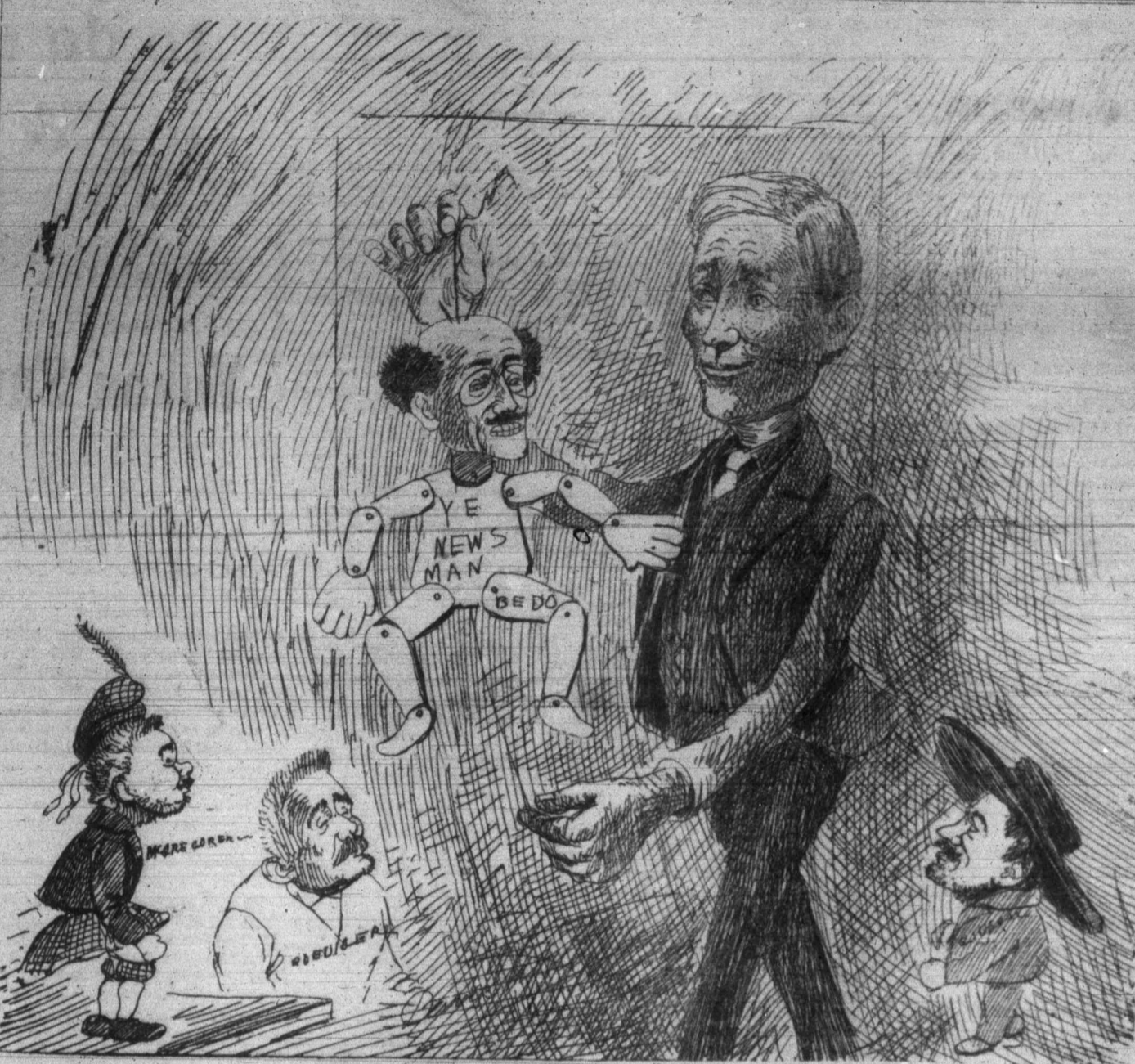
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American Neckwear

Sargent & Pinsky, 118 2nd Avenue

118 2nd Avenue

NO CREDIT.



JOSEPH AND HIS JUMPING JACK.

ED. LA BELLE WILL HANG ON JANUARY 10

To Pay the Extreme Penalty for the Murder of Leon Bouthillette—Jury Took Three Hours to Reach an Agreement—Able Addresses Made by Counsel Both for Crown and for the Defense.

The closing scenes in the trial of Edward La Belle for the murder of Leon Bouthillette were enacted yesterday afternoon and evening and soon the final curtain will have been rung down on a crime which for cold blooded premeditation and brutality has never been equalled in the history of the Yukon territory. It was generally conceded that in the O'Brien murders the acme of atrocity had been reached, but his lordship, Mr. Justice Craig, stated yesterday in his charge to the jury, they pale into insignificance when compared with the foul manner in which the lives of Leon Bouthillette, Guy Beaudoin and Alphonse Constantine were snuffed out. O'Brien prepared his trap and laid in wait for the first victim or victims who came along, not caring who or what they were as long as they had money. In this latest instance which has so blackened the name of the Yukon those who were offered as a sacrifice to the murderers' insatiable greed for gold were met at Whitehorse and deliberately lured to death by those whom they considered their friends. Men of their own country, their own language and their own religion. They were strange men in a strange country, speaking a different language from all those about them and knowing nothing of the manners or customs of the land to which they had come to carve out their fortunes, and the same creatures to whom they most naturally looked for protection and assistance in adapting themselves to their new found conditions were the instruments through which they were done to death, their bodies dragged like so much worthless clay to the river bank and consigned to a watery grave, denied the rights of a Christian burial and the comforting offices of the church, maimed, disfigured, in one case headless, prey to the fishes and the playthings of every current and swirling eddy of the mighty Yukon.

The last witness examined yesterday was Detective Welsh who was called in rebuttal after the case for the defense had been closed. The line of questions he was asked by the crown was objected to by counsel for the defense and after some argument the jury was requested to retire in order that his lordship might hear the answers and rule upon their admissibility. The interrogatories then put to Mr. Welsh by the crown were as follows:

"Did the prisoner say anything to you regarding the murders on your

trip to Dawson with him in custody for facts as brought out in the evidence, a perfect knowledge of human nature, his appeal to the jury was a masterpiece of oratory.

In opening his address he paid a very high compliment to his learned opponent, his associate counsel, his lordship, the police and to Detective Welsh for the conscientious manner in which he had performed his duty. There was nothing bitter or acrimonious in his address which would indicate that he felt a resentment toward the crown or any of its witnesses for the manner in which the case had been prosecuted and which might result in the conviction of his client. He had a duty to perform and he likewise, there was to convict him whom they considered guilty and his was to acquit the person charged with a crime that could have been committed only by a fiend incarnate. Continuing, Mr. Hagel said:

"The crime charged against the prisoner is having, in June, murdered Leon Bouthillette. The circumstances are all the crown depends upon, and which surround the prisoner at the bar. There is no doubt that Leon Bouthillette was murdered. The defense has not denied it. It has been consistent on the point. He was murdered—coldblooded, unprovoked murder. He was done to death. The dying man cried to heaven for revenge, but he does not cry to Ed La Belle, nor does he cry to Fournier. It is not that question that you are here to decide. It is to weigh just the facts that are presented to you. It is true that Ed La Belle was under a severe strain when placed in his position. It is reasonable to think that his stories do not agree. Is it reasonable that a man could be arrested near Wadsworth, Nevada, and that the first letter he wrote was to his father? Could he write everything? He wrote more of the letter in jail in Seattle. He did not write all. How could he? We have been five days in hearing this case. He had only one friend. That was Welsh. Look at the way he addressed his letter and refer to Welsh as 'dear friend.' I mean go offense to Mr. Welsh when I say he is a clever man, a mighty clever man, and he must keep his reputation. He had a reputation as a most astute, persevering and relentless man in his search for criminals. It was his place to do everything for his side of the case. Hence when he kept the letters he was doing his duty. He, and the police were employed because they were by instinct

The Nugget Circulates From Skagway to Nome

ATTENTION EXCITED

By Publication of Ambassadors Memoirs

Rumbold's Opinion Germany is England's Unrelenting Foe.

Special to the Daily Nugget. London, Nov. 1.—Published reminiscences of Sir Horace Rumbold, former British ambassador to Vienna, are exciting much criticism. He styles Germany as Britain's potentially dangerous and unrelenting foe.

COMING TO DAWSON

Passengers Still Arriving at Skagway

Will Try and Catch Boat at Whitehorse—Otherwise Take Stage.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Skagway, Nov. 1.—Steamers arriving from Puget sound ports are still making passengers bound for Dawson. The City of Seattle arrived this morning and on board were C. Cunningham and H. P. Miles both of whom are en route to the interior. They fail to catch a steamer they will go overland on one of the early stages. The Princess May is also in port.

Redmond Sails

Special to the Daily Nugget. Boston, Nov. 1.—Redmond has sailed for home from Boston.

Dewet Leaves

Special to the Daily Nugget. London, Nov. 1.—Gen. Dewet has sailed for London for South Africa.

Are You a Mason?—Auditorium

Hardware, Steam Fittings, Building Paper and House Furnishing Goods.

The Ladue Co.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE VOEGE FOR WALL PAPER

You Want a Heater Now

Prices That Beat the World

18 Inch Air Tights, Flat or Raised Tops	\$ 7.50
21 Inch " " " " " "	9.00
24 Inch " " " " " "	12.50
27 Inch " " " " " "	15.00
30 Inch " " " " " "	17.50
33 Inch " " " " " "	22.50
36 Inch " " " " " "	25.00

YUKON HARDWARE CO.

SERIOUSLY THREATENED

Grain Export Business Receives Check

A Threatened Strike in Portland, Oregon, Interferes With Trade.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Portland, Ore., Nov. 1.—Grain export from Portland is threatened with embarrassing stoppage owing to the handlers' difficulties with Balfour, Guthrie & Co., and threats of a strike.

BEEF TRUST

Will Soon Be Organized With Half Billion Capital.

NINE HOURS

Required to Send a Message Around the World.

PAPAL DELEGATE

Has Been Appointed for United States

High Office Conferred on Mgr. Falconio Who Will Shortly Arrive at New York.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Rome, Nov. 1.—Mgr. Falconio has been officially advised of his appointment as papal delegate to America. He arrives in New York on the 20th inst.

CATTO RETIRES.

At a late hour this afternoon the announcement was made of Dr. Catto's retirement from the political arena as a candidate for parliamentary honors. The reason given by the doctor for his retirement is on account of the opposition being so shattered and the further fact that the opposition candidate is so utterly unworthy of the honor that has been thrust upon him.

FOR SALE—Very cheap, interest in creek claim No. 143 below lower on Dominion. Inquire E. C. Stahl, this office.

GOOD NEWS

CRIBBS, The Druggist

You Want a Heater Now

WE WANT TO SELL YOU

FURNACE WORK A SPECIALTY

YUKON HARDWARE CO.

Successors to McEwen, McFesty & Co., Ltd.

ON pockets daily of Gray bodied

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The Klondike Nugget

TELEPHONE NO. 12. [Dawson's Pioneer Paper] Issued Daily and Semi-Weekly. GEORGE M. ALLEN, Publisher. SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Daily, \$30.00. Yearly, in advance, \$300.00. Per month, by carrier in city, in advance, 3.00. Single copies, .25. Semi-Weekly, \$24.00. Yearly, in advance, \$240.00. Six months, 12.00. Three months, 6.00. Per month, by carrier in city, in advance, 2.00. Single copies, .25.

ment, a combination of facts which makes his election an absolute certainty. If Clarke went to Ottawa he would bear abuse and slander upon the government in barroom language. If Dr. Catto were successful he would make use of better terms but his policy would not be dissimilar. If Mr. Ross is elected he will secure the reforms which by common consent of the people are required in the interest of the future welfare of the territory. It is for the voters to choose from the three candidates one who will best serve their purposes. If they want the time of their representative taken up in abusing the government let them choose Clarke or Dr. Catto. If they want results let them select Mr. Ross.

It is impossible to realize or appreciate what has actually been done for this territory by the federal government except by making comparisons with other districts opened up to settlement under somewhat similar circumstances. It is a remarkable fact and one to which particular attention is drawn at this time that with almost one accord the newspapers published in Alaska and the public speakers who are advocating the extension of the right of self-government to that territory make use of existing conditions in this district to emphasize their demands upon the United States government.

While a few chronic kickers are going about the streets of Dawson and over the creeks telling the people how the federal authorities have ruined the prospects of the Yukon, some 60,000 residents of Alaska are directing the attention of Uncle Sam to the admirable manner in which Canada has handled her northern possessions and crying shame to the great republic for the treatment that has been accorded to Alaska. Alaska is five times as old as the Yukon territory so far as actual settlement is concerned, has a much larger population, but the United States government has done nothing to advance the interests of Alaska, in comparison with what has been done in this territory. Alaska has no system of public schools, no magnificent scheme of public highways such as the miners of the Yukon enjoy, no well established public service, no land laws by which titles may be secured other than mining titles, and absolutely no voice in the settlement of its own affairs.

Men who have lived in Alaska for years are authority for the statement that the Yukon territory is two decades ahead of Alaska simply because of what has been done for this territory by the federal government. It is truly said that a man is not without honor save and except in his own country, and in a limited sense this may also be true of governments. In any event if the men who are howling so lustily about the treatment the Yukon has received from the federal government will consult men who have spent a year or two at Nome they will find that their causes for complaint are very largely imaginary and when compared with the situation in Alaska entirely so.

After extending a gratuitous insult to the American residents of the Yukon on Thursday night Joe Clarke suddenly called to mind the naturalization papers filed recently and endeavored to "square" himself, but without avail. Joe needs only enough rope to make his end certain. Now for thirty days of good, hard, earnest work, and Mr. Ross will be elected by so large a majority that Joe's deposit will accrue to the public exchequer.

Speaking of whirlwinds, when Joe Clarke reaps all the harvest that grows from the seed scattered by him at Thursday night's meeting, he will begin to wonder at his own fate. Speaking of whirlwinds, when Joe Clarke reaps all the harvest that grows from the seed scattered by him at Thursday night's meeting, he will begin to wonder at his own fate.

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The Home Life of the Shah.

The east is full of startling and dramatic contrasts, but there is something almost grotesque in the contrast between the dazzling vision of riches, beyond all calculation, which the privileged spectator may see in the royal treasure-houses of Teheran and the man who as Shah, the "King of Kings," owns them. "If you could take a peep into the palace gardens at Teheran," the viceroys of India has written, "you might catch a glimpse of a scrawny, sad-eyed man dressed in an ill-fitting tweed suit, shuffling along in slippers which flip-flap irritatingly at every step, working among his beloved plants or taking snap-shots with his camera. This homely, insignificant figure is Muzaffer-ed-Din, the kindly autocrat of Persia and lord of more treasures of gold and jewels than any Croesus who ever lived." If there is any doubt of the extravagant wealth this plain, unpretending man owns, let us for a moment leave him among his plants and enter the museum where his treasures are stored in prodigal and lavish disorder. Here are glass cases, a yard high and a foot broad, full to the brim of diamonds and rubies, emeralds and sapphires, and indeed of every gem "the earth has yielded to the light."

Here are enormous vessels of gold full of similar gems which you might take up by the double handful and allow to flow like a stream of many-colored fire through the open fingers. Helms blaze with rubies; ancient armour, shields, scabbards, and sword-hilts sparkle and flash with their thickly-encrusted gems. Here is the famous globe of pure gold, with all its seas of emeralds and its countries a mosaic of turquoise and amethysts, of emeralds and diamonds, to the number of 51,000 and to the value of many a king's ransom. His throne of gold enamel is said to be worth \$2,500,000, and little wonder, for its back is one unbroken blaze of diamonds and rubies, and its carpet is of thousands of flawless pearls woven together in a dainty arabesque.

And these are but a few of the treasures which this quiet man, who sips his tea and "potters about his garden" like any retired government clerk, calls his own. It is remarkable that a man who might present to the world a dazzling exterior which Solomon himself could not have rivalled should always choose to be recognized by the plainness of his attire. While his courtiers, with their orders and jewels, revel in all the colors of the rainbow, the Shah wears a simple silk surtout over his European clothes, and a fez or astrakhan hat, so rigidly abjuring display that even his cats, flies and bees, and invariably he has been successful. In his experiments the doctor puts to death a dog or cat by prunning or asphyxiation. After allowing the animal to remain until rigor mortis has set in and all signs of life are lacking, he places the corpse upon a porcelain slab previously heated to the temperature corresponding to the normal temperature of the subject. The powder is then sprinkled over the body. Within three or four minutes following the application of the powder signs of life manifest themselves, and within fifteen minutes after the resuscitation measures have been resorted to, in every instance thus far the subject has returned to normal life.

Where He Was "At Home" A well-known lady is noted for her gracious manners. Her wit, though keen, has not the sharp flavor of personality which distinguishes the bright sayings of so many society women. The other day, however, when a young man whose father had amassed a large fortune in the manufacture of tallow candles was presented to her, and immediately began to talk loudly of his experiences on a recent continental trip, she became somewhat impatient of his pretensions. "Were you in Paris?" she asked. "Oh, yes; Paris was my headquarters." "In Italy?" "I spent a fortnight in Rome, and it occurred to me that there I had found alike the capital of religion and art." "In Greece?" "Surely!" replied the young man, adding, with a veiled allusion to recent classical honors he had won, "There I lived indeed happily." "Oh," exclaimed the lady (with a sly allusion to the tallow-chandlering), "I had forgotten, there, of course, you were at home!"

Death of a Congressman Dallas, Tex., Oct. 11.—Congressman John L. Shepherd of the Fourth Texas district died at his home in Texarkana. He had been afflicted for more than a year with acute Bright's disease. Recently he was unanimously renominated by the Democrats of his district. Mr. Shepherd is the third member of the Texas delegation to die during the current term. Burial of the Sixth and De Graffville. Among the candidates who desire to succeed Mr. Shepherd are J. H. Dinmore and H. E. Henderson of Sulphur Springs, W. T. Armistead of Jefferson and Jake Hodges of Paris.

Revivifying the D. ad. Alexandria, Ind., Oct. 6.—"I have brought back to life a boy who was pronounced dead by doctors and who in reality was dead. "I have numberless times restored consciousness to dogs and cats after they had been dead two hours and after rigor mortis had set in." These are the statements made by Dr. C. W. Littlefield when questioned concerning the story of achievements which have amazed the residents of this town for weeks. The doctor without reservation claims to have discovered the secret of life, the vital principle and the origin of its source. After unflinching investigations extending over a period of fifteen years and which have won for him an enviable reputation as a chemist, he makes this declaration: "First—Life is not dependent upon organic function as a principle. Second—It may be infused into organized bodies, even after the organs have ceased to perform their legitimate office. Third—Where death has been due to causes which have not impaired or injured or destroyed tissue formation or torn down the structure of the vital organs, life may be called back when it has become entirely extinct. This is equivalent to saying, "The dead can be brought to life," but, as is obviously necessary, the doctor qualifies his assertion with the declaration that his methods of necessity are inoperative where death has been caused by physical damage, whether apparent or hidden, which admits of no natural repair. The physician asserts that the secret of life is volatile magnetism. Volatile magnetism is a term the experimenter does not define, but it exists, he claims, in the free atmosphere. It is drawn into the body through the lungs, at once absorbed and held in bounds until chemical combination has occurred through the medium of mineral agents, always present in normal animal tissue. When a person is dead, of course respiration ceases and the volatile magnetism cannot be drawn into the lungs. How then can it be supplied? Herein lies the achievement of Dr. Littlefield. He has discovered a compound which, he declares, is an exact reproduction of conditions existing in the human body. This compound has common salt as its basic chemical. The salt is saturated with oleo resin and is allowed to stand exposed for several hours in an atmosphere of free ammonia. The product is reduced to powder. It is this powder that the doctor claims brings back the dead to life. To prove his theory, the investigator has operated extensively on dogs,

WE are now prepared to do all kinds of Casting & Machine Work. Repairing a Specialty. Yukon Saw Mill Machine Works and Foundry. 1st Ave and Duke St. Phone 27. Dawson.

Ostrich Farming Those interested in matters curious will find much to their taste in an account of a new California industry, written by Ernest Horsfall Rydall, in the May Era. Any one thinking of raising ostriches will be glad to know that the care of the ostrich is a very easy and inexpensive matter. An ostrich has to be kept four years before it arrives at adult age; it may then be expected to yield annually about thirty dollars' worth of ostrich feathers to the owner. Feathers are obtained from the ostrich even at the age of one year but these are of small value. The cost of the keep of an ostrich is no more than that of a sheep, so that a farmer of very limited experience can easily figure the cost of a flock of ostriches. The balmy climate of California permits the birds to remain in the open all the year round. The feathers are always in demand, and range in value from ten to a hundred dollars a pound. No more easy occupation can be entered into and few more profitable in the raising of live stock, than the raising of the domesticated ostrich. Ostriches live to the age of about sixty years; it has been found that the climate of the Pacific states south of Cape Conception is admirably adapted to the African ostrich; the Straits camelus. Constipation is, perhaps, the only malady to which adult American ostriches are subject; this can be easily rectified by the well-known methods practised by the ostrich farmers of the Cape. On the nourishing alfalfa that grows so readily and so plentifully in California the ostriches thrive; they will eat all kinds of grain and vegetables. Common opinion has it they will eat anything; while the temptation naturally is to feed the ostriches in California upon anything that may be of low value in the produce market, yet the experience of the average American ostrich farmer so far has been that the better the ostriches are fed the better egg-layers they become. The digestive powers of the stomach of an ostrich are proverbial from remote times, and modern statements are that cigars, newspapers, and miscellany of the most varied description have gone successfully into the stomach of an ostrich, but this is all exaggeration, although of course ostriches do require a certain amount of gravel to assist digestion, as do other birds. Second-class oranges, bananas, the refuse of wineries, and other things not suitable for other cattle, can be safely and profitably used to sustain the ostrich.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co. Affords a Complete Coastwise service, Covering Alaska, Washington, California, Oregon and Mexico. Our boats are manned by the most skillful navigators. Exceptional Service the Rule. All Steamers Carry Both Freight and Passengers. White Pass Relay Stages. If You Are Going Outside. This winter take the White Pass Stage Line. For Fresh Horses Every 20 Miles. Through Tickets. Office, White Pass Dock.

The White Pass & Yukon Route. WINTER MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE. Four and One Half Days Dawson to Whitehorse. Two stages each week. Easy riding sleighs, fast horses, experienced drivers, new roadhouses. Four fresh horses every 20 miles. No Night Traveling. G. E. PULHAM, SUPERINTENDENT. J. H. ROGERS, ASST. AGENT.

New Stock AT THE NUGGET JOB PRINTERY New Type. THE ORR & TUKEY CO., Ltd. STAGE AND LIVERY.

Alaska Flyers. OPERATED BY THE Alaska Steamship Co. DOLPHIN AND HUMBOLDT Leave Skagway Every Five Days. SCHEDULE. DOLPHIN leaves Skagway for Seattle and Vancouver, returning to Victoria, Sept. 11; Oct. 1, 11, 21, 31. HUMBOLDT for Seattle direct, transferring to Vancouver and Victoria, Sept. 6, 16, 26; Oct. 6, 16, 26. Also A-1 Steamers Dirigo and Farallon Leaving Skagway Every 15 Days. FRANK E. BURNS, Supt. 600 First Avenue, Seattle. ELMER A. FRIEND, Skagway Agent.

San Francisco by court-mart... J. F. H... falling to or... gales on the... was resumed... at 11 o'clock... The prosecu... the introd... Judge A... called Polic... officers on t... saloons in... stance, and... acts. "The... occasion... seemed to c... servation,"... lass engaged... I could se... Captain W... 10th Infantr... use for the... had on the... number, the... set to him... most outsid... witness im... Captain Cal... South Inf... of the sea... was over, a... reached the... rested forty... tion in the... Captain W... the affa... had occurred... servation, a... authority to... At his re... granted... Monday at... the delive... above... London, A... the Comad... a letter to... setting forth... second subli... eminent. T... the govern... company's... agreement b... streamer for... after... second stea... remain a B... undertaking... daily raise... must will... completion... charging in... per cent... to be repa... over 30... At a wha... Ireland an... loc, and a... mac, evide... trails. It was... of most of... assembly, a... railway ju... and they... the wide... created a... gathered a... A few m... on to a l... which con... carriage... the husb... and was... with the... "Thank... ground...

Trial by Court-martial. San Francisco, Oct. 12.—The trial court-martial of Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Huston of the Ninth Infantry for alleged negligence in leading the riot outside of the Presidio on the night of September 15, was resumed at army headquarters at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

The prosecution rested its case after the introduction of two witnesses. Judge-Advocate John A. Hull called Policeman John G. Albridge to testify to the conduct of the rioters on the night in question, in making the windows and doors of the saloons nearest the Presidio entrance, and performing other riotous acts.

Captain W. K. Wright of the Seventh Infantry was the closing witness for the prosecution. He said that on the night of the 15th of September, the officer of the day reported to him that there seemed to be a riot outside the Presidio gates. The witness immediately ordered out Captain Caldwell, with F Company, Seventh Infantry, and then proceeded to the scene himself. The trouble was over, and all was quiet when he reached the gate, but F Company arrested fifty soldiers for participating in the riot.

Government Subsidy. London, Oct. 10.—The directors of the Cunard steamship company sent a letter to the shareholders tonight, setting forth the terms of the proposed subsidy from the British government. It will include payment by the government of \$750,000 annually for the company to build two large fast steamers for the Atlantic trade.

Sets Thru. At a small station in the north of Ireland an old man carrying a carpetbag, and accompanied by an old woman, evidently his wife, entered the train.

It was apparent from their expressions of curiosity, mingled with anxiety, that this was their first railway journey. The train started, and they both looked eagerly from the window, and as the speed increased a look of keener anxiety gathered on the old woman's face.

A few minutes later the train ran on to a long bridge, the sides of which could not be seen from the carriage window. With a little shriek the old woman clutched her husband's arm.

Meanwhile the train sped onwards, and was soon once more on solid ground. The old woman was quick to note the change. Her features relaxed, and she sank into her seat with the exclamation:—"Thank goodness, she's struck the ground again!"

Jalousy the Cause. Little, Mont., Oct. 13.—The shooting of Dr. A. H. Cayley, a prominent resident of Butte, by J. W. Kelly, editor of the Inter-Mountain, occurred last Monday night, but so quiet was the affair kept that the police did not hear of it until late last night.

Jalousy over a woman to whom they were devoted is supposed to have been the cause. The bullet lodged near the spinal column and completely paralyzed the right side. There is little hope for the recovery. J. W. Kelly is believed to be hiding in the city, and is wanted.

Victory of Nanking Dead. Shanghai, Oct. 8.—Liu Kunyi, the famous Victory of Nanking, died today. Liu Kunyi and Changshing between them ruled the Yangtze valley for many years. They were regarded as among the most enlightened men in the Chinese empire, and were favorably disposed toward foreigners.

They did everything in their power to prevent the Boxer outbreak. Liu Kunyi was about 64 years old. He entered the service of the empire in 1861, and from 1895 to 1897 was viceroy of the two Kiangs.

Old Feud Breaks Out. Guthrie, O. T., Oct. 11.—A special telegram from Wetumka, I. T., states that the old feud has again broken out between the Brooks and McFarland factions at Spokoe, resulting in the killing of Jim McFarland and Wesley Brooks. Two weeks ago the same feud was responsible for the killing of George Riddle, Willis Brooks and Cliff Brooks.

Jim McFarland has been a desperate character for several years, and only recently returned from Mexico. Wesley Brooks was also known as a desperate character. Further trouble is expected.

Honeymoon Trip. San Bernardino, Cal., Sept. 27.—In a round-up of hoboes found sleeping in box cars one woman was discovered dressed as a man. She gave her name as Mrs. James S. Smith of Chicago and claimed a young man who was with her as her husband. She said she was married to Smith a year ago in Chicago and immediately after on the ceremony the two started out on a unique honeymoon trip to beat their way across the continent. They have travelled 5,700 miles, the woman all the time disguised as a man, and have been arrested eleven times for vagrancy.

In speaking of her eventual trip she said:—"I have ridden on brake beams in clouds of dust, on blind baggage cars in the intense cold of night and in box cars with none but hoboes for company. I have been put off trains in the Yuma desert, have gone hungry and taken pot luck with Indian sheep herders, and have picked fruit with men and earned man's wages when I could get work."

Is Denied Right. San Jose, Oct. 11.—Probate Judge M. H. Hyland has denied the petition to have Coroner Henry Hecker made guardian of the estate of Mary Piercy, an incompetent, and the scene of the contest between the Piercy heirs will probably be removed from the Santa Clara county courts to those of Alameda county.

Mrs. Piercy is the aged widow of a capitalist of this county, and has a large estate. The late Coroner Kell was her guardian, but she was removed to Alameda county before his death, and Judge Hyland holds that jurisdiction has now passed to the courts of that county. There have been a number of suits among the Piercys over the estate. Andrew Piercy, a son, and other heirs sought to have Hecker appointed to succeed Kell. They were opposed by Edward Piercy of San Jose, another son. Mrs. Piercy formerly lived with her son Edward, and left him only a few months ago to go to Alameda.

French Miners Strike. Paris, Oct. 7.—The delegates to the National Committee of French Miners met today to decide whether an immediate general strike is to be ordered. Agitation in favor of this measure has been in progress for some time. It is estimated that 25,000 men have already stopped work in the northern coalfields, but no serious disorders have yet occurred, the government having sent gendarmes and troops to the threatened points. The demands of the miners include fixed minimum wages, an eight-hour day, and the establishment of old-age pensions. A strong minority of the miners are actively opposing the strike.

Child Run Over. Keokuk, Ia., Oct. 11.—Helena Browning, the little daughter of D. M. Browning of Corona, Cal., was killed instantly here today by being struck and dragged fifty feet by a street car. The child, who was eighteen months old, was playing on a lawn with other children and wandered into the street. The motorman could not stop the car on the hill. He was exonerated by the coroner's jury, which declared the accident unavoidable.

Steamer Delayed. New York, Oct. 11.—The steamship Southward, three days overdue from Southampton, passed Fire Island at 10:30 o'clock today en route to the American line pier, where she docked this afternoon. It was learned that the delay was occasioned by a broken feed pump and the eighty passengers were forced to take a slow trip across.

The boat is English built. She was turned out of the ship yards of William Denny Bros. at Dumbarton on the Clyde in 1893.

Dispersed by Cavalry. Madrid, Oct. 11.—Several bands of strikers at the small towns in the Spanish lines facing the neutral ground about Gibraltar who went to the cemetery today with the object of carrying off the bodies of the victims of the conflict of Thursday, had to be dispersed by cavalry. It is reported that ten persons were killed, including a woman and a child.

A middle-aged lady one day, calling on a friend, was much amused at a little girl aged four years, who, after prattling to her for some time, asked:

"How old are 'oo?" "The lady, much taken aback at the question, asked:—"How old should you think I am?" "Well," said the little girl, after several moments of thought, "'oo's rather crumpled. Me finks 'oo must be a hundred."

"Did you ever stop to think," said the village shopkeeper, recently, as he measured out half a peck of potatoes, "that these potatoes contain sugar, water, and starch?"

"No, I didn't," replied the boy, "but I heard father say that you put peas and beans in your coffee, and about a pint of water in every quart of milk you sell."

The subject of natural philosophy was dropped.

"I guess that ain't me," said little Ralph, as he gazed earnestly at a photograph of himself.

"What makes you think it isn't?" asked his mother.

"'Cause it's standin' still too long to be me," was the reply.

To Perform Operation. Chicago, Oct. 11.—Professor Adolf Lorenz, head of the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery in the University of Vienna, has arrived in Chicago. His visit is for the purpose of performing an operation on Lolita, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, who is a cripple. Professor Lorenz is accompanied by Dr. Friedrich Mueller, his assistant.

During his visit in this city, which will last about two weeks, Professor Lorenz will be entertained by several medical societies. Speaking of centers of medical training in Europe, Professor Lorenz and his assistant, Dr. Mueller, both said Vienna no longer occupied that position of unquestioned pre-eminence it formerly did.

"Vienna is still the foremost center for the medical science," one said, "but now it has a rival, Berlin. The two cities together represent the highest advancement in the science."

This is the first visit either of the physicians has made to America, and both declared themselves overwhelmed with the vastness of everything they had seen.

Robbed by Highwaymen. Middletown, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The stage coach Pioneer, which makes daily trips between Warwick and Goshen, was held up and robbed by three masked horsemen late this afternoon. The coach was bowling along the road two miles from Florida, and at a lonely spot on it three men on horseback suddenly emerged from the dense woods which line the highway. Clinton was driving. The robbers ordered him to pull up his horses. This he refused to do, and the highwaymen opened fire with revolvers. All the shots went wild, but the shooting had the effect of compelling the whip to bring his horses to a stop. Inside the coach were Mrs. J. A. Chamberlin, Mrs. Fred Webster, Mrs. James Fuller, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Ed. Johnson, all of Florida. While two of the highwaymen covered the Wisner brothers, who own the coach and were on it, with their revolvers, the third highwayman compelled the passengers to give up all their money and valuables. After the robbery had been completed, the robbers spurred up their horses and escaped.

Live up to Expectations. I had heard much about a certain little girl who every one said was so naughty and disobedient. I saw her first when she was six years old. After a few days of observation, my only wonder was that she behaved as well as she did. Her mother expected her to be naughty, and would say in the child's hearing, "I suppose I shall have to take Ruth, but when away from her mother, she seemed to me a very lovable, docile child. One day she sprang to hand a crutch to an invalid. Her mother spoke out suddenly, "Well, I am surprised. It would have been more like you to run and hide that." A sudden cloud overshadowed the bright little face, and my heart ached for the poor child, who only needed encouragement to make her a good girl.

Children usually live up to the expectations of their elders. If it is taken for granted that they will do right, they will not often disappoint. But if one expects them to do wrong they seldom fail in doing so.—C. M. G., in Ladies' Home Journal.

Wants Postage Reduced. Washington, Oct. 10.—Acting Postmaster General Woods, of Newfoundland, conferred with the postoffice officials today over improved postal facilities between the United States and Newfoundland. He pointed out that the many people from Newfoundland who have settled along the New England coast do a large amount of postal business, and that the general impression that Newfoundland is part of the Dominion causes considerable trouble owing to the greater postage between here and Newfoundland than applies with Canada. He urged a reduction of the letter postage between Newfoundland and the United States to the lowest rates now enforced between here and Canada, and the supplanting of the present parcel post service by sea at 13 cents a pound between here and Newfoundland by a continuous overland parcel service at a cent an ounce.

A certain wealthy retired cheese-monger, who, despite his illiteracy, was a thoroughly good fellow, had been chosen to present a sword to a returned war hero, and, wishing to do the thing just as it should be done, and to please everyone concerned, wrote out his address and presented it for the approval of the warrior who was to be honored. That gentleman, in turn, taking his cue from what was to be said to him, prepared a very nice little speech of thanks.

The evening of the ceremony arrived and the two principals appeared before a large and interested audience. Then the presenter's nerve failed him. He could not think of a word he had written and learned with such care. He stammered and stuttered, and turned pale and then red, and at last hurried out.

"Captain, there's the sword!" The recipient had been fearfully upset by all this, and he, too, went to pieces. He could say absolutely nothing at first, but after a few gulps and gasps managed to exclaim:

"Is that it?"

Prince and Suite Arrive. Washington, Oct. 11.—His Royal Highness, Chomia Maha Vajiravudh, Crown Prince of Siam, accompanied by his suite, reached Washington on a special train this morning. During their stay here they will be the guests of the nation. After breakfasting in their private apartments in the Arlington hotel, the Crown Prince and his party donned their court dress and, escorted by a squadron of the Second United States cavalry, were driven to the temporary White House to pay their respects to President Roosevelt.

All the members of the cabinet now in the city—Secretaries Hay, Wilson and Hitchcock and Postmaster-General Payne, together with Secretary Cortelyou and Colonel Bingham, the president's military aid, in full uniform, were present to assist in the reception.

The greetings between the president and the prince were cordial on both sides. There were no formal speeches. The prince expressed his admiration for the country, what little he had seen, and spoke of the impressive appearance of the American cavalry. President Roosevelt responded pleasantly.

He asked the prince about his proposed itinerary and expressed the hope that he would visit the military and naval academies and also spend some time examining the industries of which the country was so proud. The audience lasted not more than five minutes. The prince and his party were then driven back to the Arlington where the prince remained during the afternoon.

Shoots at His Sweetheart. San Francisco, Oct. 12.—Mary Lucido, a pretty Italian, who was about to become the bride of Joseph Lucido, a prosperous fisherman, applied to Police Judge Conlan yesterday for her sweetheart's arrest, alleging that he attacked her Friday afternoon with a deadly weapon.

According to her statement, Lucido, for some trifling cause, decided to break the engagement. A house which they had furnished, at 8 Vandewater street, for the approaching nuptials, he undertook to dismantle, claiming that all the furniture belonged to him. Miss Lucido would not consent to this arrangement, as she too had contributed, and demanded an equal division of the property. When she undertook to enforce her demand, she claims that Lucido drew a revolver, and fired twice. Neither shot, however, took effect.

Lucido is believed to be at a fishing camp near Black Diamond, on San Pablo bay. A detective will be sent there to arrest him on a warrant issued by Judge Conlan.

"Wise men hesitate; only fools are certain." "Are you sure?" "He—I'm quite certain of it!" Then she laughed.

The Nugget's facilities for turning out first-class job work cannot be excelled this side of San Francisco.

...Tragedies Enacted on the Alps...

It is no exaggeration to say that the snow-clad Alps have claimed hundreds of victims from among the mountain climbers who, year after year, risk their lives striving to surmount the Swiss heights. The death toll, too, instead of diminishing as one would imagine, and no matter how terrible the disasters may be, they do not deter others, who are more frequently than not tourist-voices, from attempting hazardous feats.

Already during the present season no fewer than forty-nine have perished on the mountains—six in June, sixteen in July, and sixty-seven in August. Statistics compiled by the Alpine Club show that last year the appalling total of 119 deaths occurred on the Alps, most of them in the neighborhood of Chamonix. The following figures are a very good index of the terrible dangers attending mountaineering. In 1895 nineteen people lost their lives, while the following year saw twenty-four victims. Again, in 1897, the number increased to thirty-four, to thirty-seven in 1898 to forty-seven in 1899, and in 1900 to forty-eight fatal accidents.

Of the many disasters which occurred during last month the most terrible and distressing was the one by which two brothers named Fearon and their guides lost their lives when on the Wetterhorn. They commenced the ascent on the 19th. Fears were felt for their safety when they failed to return, for a violent storm had been raging, and when two days afterwards a search party set forth it was only to find that the four venturesome climbers had perished. They had the bodies of one of the young Englishmen and a guide. Both had been struck by lightning and killed. Though diligent search has since been made by several rescue parties, the bodies of the two other unfortunate Alpinists have not been discovered.

It was only a few days previous to this that another calamity had shaken Grindelwald. Two English gentlemen—Mr. James Brown and Mr. William Garden—accompanied by two guides, made a successful ascent of the Wetterhorn, but the return proved disastrous. Caught in a blinding snowstorm, and amidst falling masses of snow and rock, the climbers fought desperately for their lives. Then an avalanche crashed down the upper couloir and swept away the panic-stricken party into an abyss 400 yards deep. Mr. Brown and a guide being killed, his companion and the second guide receiving serious injuries, and only escaping death by a miracle.

On the two following days there were no fatalities. Lieutenant Ramuz of the Swiss artillery losing his way in a storm, fell over a precipice and was dashed to pieces 500 feet below; a Swiss mountaineer fell into a crevasse and was killed; Herr Carl Fritsche, of Vienna, met his death while attempting to scale the Hochgolling by moonlight, whilst Dr. Largin, chief justice of the Berne court, perished on the Nadelhorn.

During the previous week four people lost their lives, while one lady was desperately injured in attempting to gather Alpine flowers. In trying to get at the flowers she lost her balance and fell into the gorge below, where she was discovered three hours later in a deplorable state. Another victim was a French boy, who met his death while trying to gather some edelweiss. Three other people were killed the same month while searching for edelweiss.

A terrible accident was one which occurred on August 9th, by which two Parisians and a guide lost their lives on Mont Blanc. For ten hours these climbers had been exposed to the full blast of a snowstorm, and after undergoing terrible agonies the two Frenchmen succumbed to their sufferings. The two guides, seeing that they could no longer be of any assistance, determined to try to descend, but before getting very far both men were seized with momentary madness and started racing down the mountain.

Soon the leading guide, with an unearthly cry of terror, fell headlong into a yawning crevasse where, striking against a rock, he was instantly killed. His companion, seeing the fate of his comrade, tried to steady himself, but with no avail, and fell a deep drop of 110 feet, miraculously escaping death by falling into some piled-up snow.

During last year, when so many Alpine climbers lost their lives, hardly a day passed without one or more casualties. One of the most terrible was the death of M. Porchet, who, with thirteen other members of the Geneva Mountaineering Society, was descending the Aiguille Tacul, the party at the moment of the accident were at the head of a couloir 500 feet from the summit. They were just about to rope themselves together when a rock came crashing downwards in leaps and bounds.

His companions crouched behind boulders after the first warning shout from the guide, but the unfortunate man owed his death to paralysis of will-power at the critical moment, for he did not attempt to move, standing stock still, gazing at the rock as if fascinated, until it hurled him over into the abyss below.

During July, 1901, an English gentleman and two ladies were descending the Matterhorn, when one of the ladies slipped and dragged the others with her. The guide, however, managed to regain his footing, which he maintained for a short time, but was finally dragged after the other three to the edge of a precipice. Then the rope broke, and the English tourist and one of the ladies falling on to the rocks below, were killed, the lives of the other lady and guide, who landed amongst the snow in a crevasse of rock.

A most thrilling accident occurred in August of 1899. Two gentlemen—Mr. Owen Glyn Jones and Mr. Hill, both masters of the city of London school—set out in company with three guides to climb the Dent Blanche and make the descent to Zermatt. Early one morning the party reached a most dangerous spot about three-quarters of an hour's climb from the top. A guide led the ascent, followed by another and Mr. Jones.

The other two took up good positions. Mr. Hill, who was last, winding the rope three times round a block of stone. Then happened the catastrophe. The leading guide stuck his axe in a cleft in the rocks, but whether the axe failed to grip fast or the rocks broke away short it is impossible to say, but he fell backwards upon his companions, carrying them with him in a moment into the abyss. In the descent the rope broke short of Mr. Hill, who saw his four comrades vanish below.

Mr. Hill was paralyzed with horror but little by little he became master of himself and began to think of his own safety. He could not go back, and before him was the spot which proved so fatal to the others. But forward he had to go, and in an hour he reached the top of the mountain. Two days and nights Mr. Hill was occupied in descending the mountain, and during this time he had nothing to eat at all, but the next morning he arrived at Zermatt with the sad news of the disaster. Thirty guides went to search for the bodies, which were recovered on the glacier of the Dent Blanche.

During September, 1870, Mont Blanc was the scene of the most awful disaster which has ever taken place there, for no fewer than eleven people perished. The party consisted of three tourists, three guides, and five porters. They left Chamonix, and on the afternoon of the following day were seen near Petit Mul-

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Shot by Burglars. Lexington, Ky., Oct. 11.—A. B. Chin, of the firm of Chin & Todd, dry goods merchants, in this city, one of the most prominent business men in Kentucky, was shot to death in his home by two masked burglars early today. His son, Asa, hearing the noise, rushed to his father's rescue and opened fire on the burglars through a closed door. The burglars returned the fire, and Asa was perhaps mortally wounded. Citizens and police are searching for the murderers.

Auditorium—"Are You a Mason?"

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ROUSING MEETING AT FORKS

Dawson Speakers Receive Cordial Welcome at Mining Center—Clarke Had Been Invited But Failed to Put in an Answer—Barney's Speech.

The meeting of the Ross supporters at the Forks last night was in many respects one of the most successful that has been held outside of Dawson. In the first place the local committee was fortunate in having a commodious building for the meeting. This is social hall, a large canvas building which the social club of the Forks erected last year for its fortnightly dances. It has probably the finest dancing floor in the territory, and the committee last night had this covered with canvas, so that no injury should be done to its polished surface. The hall has a seating capacity of three hundred, but there were nearly a hundred more last night who were unable to secure seats and who stood throughout the whole proceedings.

It was expected by the committee that the opposition candidate, Mr. Joseph Clarke, would be one of the leading speakers, and after leaving and reading of the speech he made in the A. B. hall on Thursday there were as many Ross men curious to hear him talk as there were of the opposition candidate's own supporters—if there are any left at the Forks. But although Mr. Clarke was seen at the Forks all the afternoon the crowded meeting was doomed to disappointment in this respect. He and his following had been courteously invited to the meeting, but as speakers only Mr. Black and a Mr. Bailey appeared in his behalf.

Dr. Elliot was voted to the chair and briefly explained the purposes of the gathering and the auspices under which it was called. He made a most efficient chairman but there was little exercise of his functions as it was a remarkably orderly meeting. All the speakers were listened to without interruption, and at the close there were a number of questions put both from a Clarke and a Ross standpoint. Sometimes it happened that there were two of these enquirers into the real issues of the campaign speaking at the same time, but there was no acrimony. It was all good humored.

John E. Sugrue was the first speaker, and he met with a rousing reception from his many friends of the Forks and the adjacent creeks. He began with a brief review of his trip to Ottawa as the delegate from the Yukon on the Treadgold matter, and the efforts made there to have the Treadgold grant cancelled. He took occasion to flatly contradict the statements that under the grant as amended no person had any right to the use of the water of the Klondike river, and explained that after the protest made at Ottawa against the grant the Treadgold concessionaires, instead of being entitled to all this water were restricted to the use of only 5000 inches out of 225,000 inches, the estimated volume of the river. In further proof of this he instanced the fact that on the 15th of October, only sixteen days ago, a grant had been issued to Trabold & Finlayson, two miners owning hill claim No. 8 on the left limit of the Klondike, for 200 inches of water to work that property. This statement was warmly cheered.

Mr. Sugrue went on to score the opposition speakers some more upon the many misrepresentations they had made to hoodwink the electorate. At the time the Treadgold agitation began, he said, Clarke wanted to have all the glory of protesting against the grant. He did not wish to allow anybody else "in his hand wagon." This was the occasion of the first split between himself and Clarke (cheers). In regard to the export tax he showed that the daily papers had for a considerable time advocated it, and that Mr. Ross had had the royalty done away with and his tax substituted because he believed it to be the desire of the miners from their representations to him on the subject. If representations were made to Mr. Ross that the tax worked an injustice to the miners, as it undoubtedly did, Mr. Ross could not doubt secure its repeal as readily as he had secured its passage (cheers). In any event when the government assay office was established in Dawson the whole matter would be solved, as when the miner would be able to take his gold dust to the assay office and receive full value for it. As Mr. Sugrue took his seat the applause was the loudest heard during the evening.

Mr. Bailey, of Dawson, appeared on behalf of the opposition. The only thing of importance which he said was that if Joe Clarke was elected all he would have to do at Ottawa was to demand that certain things be done for this territory, and the government would be forced to at once accede to his demands. The audience accepted this as the best joke of the evening, with the possible exception of George Black's First Reader story of the two frogs which fell into the milk pail.

City Solicitor Donaghy complimented the audience upon the close attention and interest they were showing in the issues of the campaign, and contrasted their attentive and orderly behavior with the meet-

ings which had been held in Dawson. The miners of the creeks, he said, had no time to waste in boosting or shouting, as their interests were too largely at stake in the present election to treat the issues with levity (cheers), but in Dawson there was a brigade of crustone sympathizers with labor who never worked and had no votes, always ready to attend public meetings for the rowdy fun they could get out of them.

These crustone laborers, however, were not the only people in Dawson working themselves to death in the interests of the miners. There was also a man who worked at his desk in a white shirt and collar, whose heart was bleeding with sympathy for the poor miners on the creeks. This sort of a worker was always ready to jump up and claim the credit for any reforms the miners had secured for themselves by the proper mode of petitioning the authorities.

As an instance he cited the manner in which the government had been induced to keep the Bonanza road to Sulphur open during the winter. The white collared gentleman who labored so hard at his desk for nothing but the interests of the miners had had the frontentry at the Ross meeting in Dawson on Thursday night to claim the personal credit for this among other things which he had done for the miners. It was through his influence the government had been induced or persuaded to keep the Bonanza road open, but a Sulphur miner who had arrived in Dawson a few days previously flatly contradicted the white collared philanthropist, and stated that it was the Sulphur miners themselves to whom the sole credit was due, that he himself had carried their petition to Major Wood, who had acceded to the request upon his representations, and the number of signers to the petition itself (laughter).

Referring to other misrepresentations made by the opposition speakers, Mr. Donaghy refuted the statement made by them that this territory had contributed more to the Dominion treasury than it had received from it. He also referred to the judicious manner in which the large appropriations from the government had been expended here, mainly to the advantage of the miner in the construction of roads and trails (cheers).

Speaking of Mr. Ross personally, he said that Mr. Ross was one of the pioneers of the northwest, and that during all his political career he had advocated the principle of self-government. When the Conservative party was in power Mr. Ross had struggled hard as the advocate of popular government, and upon his advent in this territory as commissioner his actions showed how deeply he was imbued with those principles. He immediately proceeded to give self-government to the Forks and to Dawson and larger representation for the people upon the Yukon council, and in regard to the latter he promised in his platform that if elected he would endeavor to have a wholly effective territorial council (cheers). Nobody could doubt for a moment the sincerity of Mr. Ross upon this question if they glanced over his past career before and since he came here.

In conclusion the speaker said that the platforms of the three candidates as formulated by their conventions, were so much alike that they might be taken as a very fair expression of the wants of the people of the territory. The platforms being similar the question for the miners to settle was which of these gentlemen had the influence and ability to obtain what these platforms called for, and he felt that he could safely leave the question with the miners without another word (cheers).

George Black took up the discussion where Mr. Donaghy had left it, and vainly endeavored to show the superior influence and ability of Mr. Clarke in the premises. This fell very flat and he endeavored to recover himself by telling a little story of the two poor frogs who fell into a trade of personal abuse of Mr. Sifton and the reading of the letter he produced at the A. B. meeting, in which a correspondent of his on Big Salmon told of the enormous household expenses of the minister which the miners on the creeks had to pay for. He next accused Barney Sugrue of being a tea drinker and a ping pong player. He turned angrily to Sugrue, who actually laughed at these awfully damaging assertions, and the audience simply roared, not being able to think up another story as funny as that of the frogs. Mr. Black was about concluding his address when some one asked if he would not admit that Mr. Ross had made a very good commissioner. He did admit this, but he declined to admit that he would make a good representative in parliament because he had been an official of the present government.

D. H. McKinnon took up the point,

and compared the official record of Mr. Clarke with the official record of Mr. Ross. He then proceeded to state that he was a party man and that party politics could not be ignored in any part of Canada or of the United States under the present form of government. It was well known that under the party system of politics the opposition was entirely incapable of securing any demands which might make unless the party in power were willing to concede them. Under these circumstances and in this connection it was a very pertinent question to ask why Joe Clarke had not been endorsed by the leader of the opposition in the house of commons. It was a fact that the Hon. R. L. Borden had absolutely refused to endorse Joe Clarke's candidature. Being thus turned down both by the opposition and the party in power, Clarke would be utterly powerless in the house either for good or ill.

Mr. McKinnon went on to point out the reforms in this territory which Mr. Ross had advocated and those which he had succeeded in securing. The cancellation of the Milne and Philip concessions was mainly due to his efforts, and his hostility to concessions was too well known to need comment. It was also well known that the concessionaires were the bitterest opponents of the candidature of Mr. Ross, and that in this campaign they were boosting Clarke, who had himself been an applicant for a concession on Mayo creek (applause).

The meeting was closed by Mr. Sugrue, who reviewed the statements of the opposition speakers with his usual jovial sarcasm. He even went so far as to admit being guilty of those deadly crimes of drinking tea and playing ping pong. He played other games also, and was an advocate for fair play always. He received another ovation and the meeting closed.

ED. LA BELLE WILL HANG ON JANUARY 10.

(Continued from page 1.)

his right name. How he bought a rifle, how he had given his accomplice money to make the trip, and many other things by which it can be made to appear as though La Belle was guilty. But look at it carefully, gentlemen. Twice he went to Rook for his gun. He went back there with the three men whom the crown will say he was designing to murder. He comes to Selkirk. It was Sunday. He knew Mrs. Nelson. Did he have murder in his heart? And yet he took his three friends whom the crown will say he intended to murder—yet he took them there, and told her he was Ed La Belle, in order that she could recall him. The crown will say that Mack was left because he could not accomplish his deed so well. That will be the theory of the crown. Yet if you will recall you will see that La Belle tells the same story as the witness for the crown, only he put them right where they have drawn conclusions. Who was it who bought the bread at Stewart? It was La Belle. Was he the murderer who says, "We must kill these men, and it must be done tonight." Look how he bought the boat, and gave his right name. Was a man who contemplated murder likely to do that? "You have heard the story about his going to the island." It has been said that he was the man. La Belle had a gun. Has there been anything said about Fournier having a gun? Only once, and the under forced circumstances by Constable Timmins at the dock before leaving Dawson. La Belle has recalled the time that Fournier was cleaning his gun when he entered the tent. It was only corroborative of the witnesses for the crown. We find four of the revolver shells at the island. They must have been used in the doing to death of the three men. You have been shown La Belle's gun. Has the crown shown you the revolver that used the four shells? No. They want to convict the man with the rifle. It was conceivable that those shells would never have been found in the deep water when they were thrown overboard. Remember the quarrel between Bouthillette and Fournier. Recall how they came to the island, how Fournier told La Belle to take his gun and make a trip on the island. I'll admit La Belle has been a fool—a fool that no seldom finds, yet one who must suffer by being a fool. Recall how La Belle spoke of the shots. He said he heard a shot. That was Constantine. Eight seconds elapsed and then another shot. That was Beaudoin. Recall how he shook when he says he heard a shot. Then another shot and all was still. He recalled the quarrel between Fournier and Bouthillette. He told you how he trembled and went 200 feet back further in the woods. What were his feelings? Put yourself in his place. Would you not be somewhat afraid to return to the camp? Recall how he told about returning to the camp, and how, being afraid, he stopped about 200 feet away and saw Fournier stirring up the fire. There are five men in the boat. Three are murdered. It is a conclusion at once arrived at that the other two committed the murder. That is circumstantial evidence. Fournier left La Belle alive as a witness of his guilt. If he killed La Belle only Fournier was alive. Then Fournier was the only

one alive and knew he would be fatal to kill the other man of the five. "The law and police are here to protect you. But would La Belle have gained his freedom if he told all. He thought not. Fournier said: 'If we get caught you are in it with me.' Fournier said: 'Don't say a word to any one.' He had to shake the bloody hand of a murderer. He dreaded the whole affair. He recalled the whole affair; how La Belle had changed his name, how La Belle had bought the gun; how he had paid for the boat at Whitehorse. Fournier says 'You were the one who gave the false name to the police at Whitehorse.' La Belle could see the heavy cloud over him. He lived under a cloud. It looked bad for him, and Fournier had said 'I go, you go with me. Was it any wonder he wanted to get away?'"

"When they returned from down-river Bouthillette's body had been found. He wanted to fly. He was weak, yet you cannot blame him, for he recalled all the circumstances. Yet all he said has been a corroboration. Then he was getting away from the whole affair. Now he is clearing away the circumstances. He has told his story in a plain, straightforward manner. He has corroborated all the witnesses for the crown, and told them many things which they have brought against him. See how he tells about the murder as told by Fournier, else how could he learn it. How Constantine was shot as he stooped to make the fire; how Beaudoin and Bouthillette were disposed of, and how Fournier said that it required three shots to finish Bouthillette, for he was as strong as a horse. How Bouthillette raised up and said 'Holy Mary of good St. Ann.' He tells what he saw and what he heard as straight as a string, and the deviations don't amount to fiddling. Before you render your verdict, gentlemen, be very careful before you pull together the curtain which hides this case from the world."

The address of the counsel for the defense occupied two hours and five minutes and he was immediately followed by Crown Prosecutor Congdon. It was the first time since his arrival in the territory that Mr. Congdon had been concerned in a murder trial, and as a conviction wholly depended upon the circumstantial evidence that had been adduced a great many of his friends evinced a strong interest in what the outcome would be. And they were not disappointed, either, for rarely if ever has a criminal case been presented to a jury in a more able manner. Mr. Congdon's address was listened to with the most rapt attention. He went into detail regarding the departure of the two alleged murderers from Dawson upon assumed names, their arrival at Whitehorse, their subsequent movements, and then the finding of the first body, that of Bouthillette, upon whose person was the keyring with a tag upon it which was engraved "B. Bouthillette E. Broughton," the only clue by which the murdered man and his murderer could be traced. How the detectives and police were set to work to unravel the mystery and how well the task was accomplished after the most marvelous patience, skill and persistence. The attention of the jury was particularly directed to the inconsistencies shown by the prisoner while giving his evidence in regard to the different aliases he had assumed. Continuing, the learned counsel said:

"You have the facts before you that the prisoner at the bar changes his name to oblige a friend who expresses a fear or a supposition—something, at all events, which conveys to his mind that his comrade fears being accused of robbery. And away and above all that, we have the evidence of his own admissions, and whether he is guilty of the murder of the men or of the man with whose murder he is charged—whether he had anything to do with the murder of Leon Bouthillette or not, he did receive the stolen property of these dead men and convicted himself by his own evidence as being not a man of good character. So that character evidence will exercise very little evidence in this inquiry. The investigations of the police show further that this boat arrived in Dawson. There were upon that boat certain articles which rendered some assistance to the identification of the occupants of that boat. The boat was numbered to correspond with the number given at Whitehorse. There was lying in that boat a rope and upon the body of the second murdered man is a rope exactly corresponding with that in the boat. So that we have now, and I do not think it necessary to dwell upon it, a number of most important facts—essential facts for the crown to establish in this case and perfectly incontrovertible.

"There is no doubt, gentlemen of the jury, that Leon Bouthillette was murdered, there is no doubt as to the identity of the body, there is no doubt that he was murdered either by a revolver or by a rifle by a projectile from the latter, and that these wounds consisted of one in the body and two in the head, so that death may have resulted from the two wounds in the head or from the one in the body. The question therefore is: Who inflicted those wounds, and who is responsible for them? Gentlemen of the jury, there can be no doubt that the murder of Leon Bouthillette rests upon the two men—the prisoner at the bar and Victor

Fournier—or upon one or either of them." Step by step the crown prosecutor took the jury through the case pointing out the contradictions in the evidence of La Belle and the improbability of much of it being true. A telling effect was produced by showing that even after the murders had been committed La Belle continued to associate constantly with Fournier even to the extent of making another trip down the river with him which may have had for its object the same thing that had happened a few days previous. In conclusion Mr. Congdon said:

"Now it is not necessary in view of the statements made by my learned friend to show the connection of the prisoner with the murder and show the murderous weapon. The statute upon the subject is clear. (Reads law on question.) If the prisoner was accessory to that murder before the fact then he is guilty as any person who actually commits the crime. It comes up to a question of probability in this connection. Is it probable that one man should start in company with four others and that he kill three of these and permit the fourth to survive? Is it possible that he should kill the fourth aware of all the circumstances under which he committed the murder and that there should have been no collusion previously in aiding or abetting on the part of that fourth man? Consider the danger he ran of falling of the accomplishment of the murder of these men, the difficulty he had in the disposition of the bodies. There were three bodies and they were carried down to the river. They were weighted with stones, and cast into the stream in a place sufficiently deep to carry them into the current. If he was obliged to do that with three separate bodies and to see that certain articles were consumed by fire and all of the contents of the trunk taken out and carried up to the fire. It was necessary to burn all these articles. Is it reasonable, is it in accordance with ordinary probability that all could have been designed by one man before he reached that island? And having reached that island he should have sent off the only one man whom he intended to survive? That he should have accomplished those three murders and made disposition of all three bodies and that this fourth man, the prisoner at the bar, should have no complicity in it?"

"Is it probable when you see this man get in the boat with the man who he says is the actual murderer and without hesitation accept \$45 of the money of the murdered men? How many murderers have been convicted from the mere fact that on their person was found one article which was known to have been upon the murdered man at the time of the murder? The prisoner takes from the body of the murdered man a watch and chain and carries it upon his person and retain the chain. Has anyone the right to blame a jury of his countrymen or is any one to blame, but himself? He is furnishing evidence which in the ordinary transactions of life is sufficient to secure the conviction of any man."

"If in that boat there had come from that island only the prisoner, had he left Fournier alone there and had he been arrested with that property could any one in the world have the slightest doubt of his guilt? One can understand if his story be correct of his coming to Dawson and saying nothing. I can understand as he crossed the Klondike bridge, he going in one direction and his associate going in another, and I can understand them saying a word in regard to that crime and getting out of the country as quick as he could. But, I cannot understand him after associating with this murderer associating himself with him and going on another adventure down the river and after that to expect any jury to believe that this friend of his was the perpetrator of this horrible crime, this horrible murder, this horrible crime. Gentlemen of the jury I do not think I can assist you by calling to your mind any other circumstances connected with the case. But the critical point in the story, is the statement of the prisoner at the bar; when he says he went from the tent with the rifle at the instance of Fournier. And were these three wounds found on the body of Bouthillette made by a revolver in the hands of Victor Fournier, and were the wounds found on the body of

SWELL OVERCOATS OF THE SEASON. Are broad shouldered, rather loose fitting garments with vertical instead of straight pockets and small plain rounded collars. The fabrics from which these coats are made are Principally of the Rough Faced Variety—such as Heavy Cheviots and Worsted—Vicuna in Oxford Gray, Cambridge Gray, Olive, Brown and Black. The acme of perfection and fashion are embodied in the Overcoats we are handling this season. Prices Range From \$15 to \$35. We also have a full line of Fur-lined Coats with genuine Otter Collar and Cuffs; also Fur-trimmed Coats as well as all Fur garments. Prices Range From \$25 to \$150.

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Beaudoin placed there by the same revolver or by a rifle, and was that his rifle in the hands of the murderer and not where the prisoner says it was? It seems to me that is the critical point in this case, if the circumstances are to count for anything, and there can be only one conclusion in regard to it, that that rifle was brought upon the scene for the purpose of rendering that crime and that this rifle and revolver together committed these heinous crimes. The prisoner is not on his trial for the murder of Guy Beaudoin; but for that of Leon Bouthillette, and you gentlemen of the jury, have no doubt that there was a common plan in the carrying out of these three murders. Gentlemen I shall add nothing more. I have endeavored to produce the facts fully and present them fairly before you. I have endeavored to present nothing unduly against the prisoner, but it is necessary for the vindication of the majority of the law, which go to show the guilt of the accused shall be as fairly laid before you, and that is the endeavor I have made before you in the course of my address."

Mr. Justice Craig occupied nearly 40 minutes in his charge to the jury which was concise and to the point, the law on the various points involved being laid down so explicitly and so plainly that it was impossible for the jury to go astray on the instructions given. His lordship dwelt at considerable length upon the discrepancies existing between La Belle's written statements and his evidence on the stand, recalling to the jury several points of importance that they may have overlooked. One instance was the statement made by the prisoner when asked concerning the shooting of Beaudoin, when he had replied that he thought he was on trial for the murder of Bouthillette and not Beaudoin. His lordship also referred to the O'Brien murders as being of particular atrocity, yet they paled into insignificance when compared with those of the three Frenchmen with the killing of whom the prisoner stands charged. The charge of his lordship was considered by the members of the bar present to have been a model of fairness to the accused, yet it did not require the keenest of perceptions to determine from his remarks his opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner at the bar.

Following the charge, court adjourned until 7:30, the jury being given under the care of Constable Winters. They were first taken to their dinner and at the hour of the reconvening of court retired to the south court room to consider their verdict. At the evening session the court room was crowded to suffocation and while waiting for the verdict friends chatted and chafed each other, as though nothing uncommon was going on and that the life of a fellow human being was being weighed in the balance. La Belle sat in the prisoner's dock with Constable Piper on one side and Constable Laws on the other, the picture of dejection and despair. His face was flushed and he occasionally rubbed his forehead, but looked little around, preferring to keep his eyes downcast as if fearing to meet the gaze of those before him. A noise at the main entrance from whence should come those who held his fate in their hands caused him to start, but only for an instant as he at once relapsed into an apparent state of despondency and hopelessness. When an hour had passed he brightened up a bit notwithstanding the terrible strain unthillette made by a revolver in the hands of Victor Fournier, and were the wounds found on the body of

liberations his chances for a disagreeable grew better. He in his wildest, most sanguine moments could not have hoped for an acquittal. At 8:10 his lordship was informed that his presence on the bench was desired, a passageway was cleared through the dense crowd and the jury filed in. As they passed the prisoner's dock La Belle eagerly scanned each feature in an endeavor to perceive, if he could, a ray of hope, something that would tell him that he would have another lease on life even though it be but a few short weeks. The jurors in their march to their box neither looked to the right nor the left and when they had taken their seats his lordship was informed by Mr. Ritchie, foreman, that they wished further instructions.

"What is the law concerning the strength of circumstantial evidence and what weight should be attached to it with reference to finding the prisoner guilty or innocent?" said Mr. Ritchie.

His lordship replied briefly upon the subject, quoting from Roscoe, considered one of the greatest authorities, to the effect that circumstantial evidence was most often to be more depended upon than that of living witnesses. The former can not lie whereas the latter may do so inadvertently or wilfully.

The jury again retired and it was nearly two hours before they again appeared. What little hope La Belle may have had must certainly have disappeared after the jury had retired with the additional instructions received. With the exception of occasionally mopping his brow, as the heat was excessive, he scarcely moved from one position; his head inclined to one side as he listened to carrying it and his eyes cast down. What he endured the following two hours, the awful suspense, will never be known.

It was 10:30 when the jury notified the constable that they had arrived at a verdict. Those who were taking a bit of fresh air in the corridors and the coat room again crowded in to the court room to hear the doom pronounced and the sentence passed. With Sheriff Eilbeck and Constable Winters at their head, the jury again took their places in the jury box. Deputy Clerk McKay inquired if they had arrived at a verdict. Foreman Ritchie replied:

"We find the prisoner guilty as charged."

La Belle never moved a muscle, never looked up as the decision was rendered which sealed his doom, and after a moment's silence that was more than oppressive Mr. Congdon moved that sentence be passed immediately. It is an ordeal that few judges would not gladly escape if they could and, after a hesitation of but few seconds his lordship said:

"Edward La Belle, the jury has found you guilty of the crime with which you stand charged and I do not see how they could have arrived at any other conclusion from the evidence. I will say no more to you as your thoughts at this time are probably bitter enough. Have you anything to say why the sentence of the court should not be pronounced upon you?"

"Nothing," replied La Belle in a low voice.

His lordship's voice gave evidence of the suppressed emotion under which he was laboring and he was visibly affected in condemning to death a human being, no matter how guilty or how deserving. He said:

"The sentence of the court is that you be taken thence to the prison and there kept in confinement until January 10th from whence you shall

CHORAL CONCERT.

Items of special interest on the program at the forthcoming concert in addition to those already announced will be the two quartets for male voices, a beautiful old German melody by Werner and the popular humorous part song, "The Three Chasers," sung by Messrs. Gowan, McEwen, Finnie and Macpherson. Mrs. Boyce will sing a song by Dolores, "The Fairies," and Messrs. Craig and Macpherson an unusually well suited "I Put on Fire," by Pissate, and "Bill, in Brown," by Jones. There will be a full rehearsal in St. Andrew's hall tonight (Saturday) and also on Sunday at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets can be obtained from Messrs. Berry and Cribbs' drug store, from Mr. Finnie at the administration building or from any member of the society.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Methodist Church—The pastor will preach on the subject, "The Healing Saviour," at the morning service tomorrow, after which the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. In the evening the regular monthly musical service will be held, the pastor speaking on "Soul Hymns That Have Helped." The following special music will be sung: Anthem, "What are These Arrayed in White Robes?" Stainer. Soprano solo, "The Choir Invisible," with specially arranged chorus, Miss King, Mesdames White, Walker, and Mrs. Mesdames. McLeod and Tebbel (quartet) (unaccompanied). "Savior, breathe an Evening Blessing," by Havens. Bass solo, "There is a Fold," sung by Mr. George Celia. After the Benediction (unaccompanied quartette), "Sun of My Soul."

A DAWSON MAN'S DREAM. He dreamed he died and went to heaven. St. Peter was showing him the beauties of heaven. They passed a lady chained to a post. He asked, "Why do you keep her chained?" St. Peter replied, "We have to let the world go back. She is from Dawson and used to buy all her groceries from Dunham. Nothing we have here will satisfy her."

"Are You a Mason?"—Amalgamated.

FOR WHITEHORSE STEAMER "LA FRANCE" WILL POSITIVELY SAIL MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd, AT 8:00 P. M. FOR RATES, TICKETS, ETC., APPLY Merchants Transportation Co. R. W. CALDERHEAD, Manager. L. & C. DOCK