

LAI D AWAY ON THE SHELF

Railway Franchise Bill is Passed up to the New Council in Spite of the Solemn Assurances Given of Its Passage by the Old One.

After weeks of fretting, fuming and pattering about on the franchise bill which included the getting out this morning at the unearthly hour of 9:30 and the convening of a special session of the council for the express purpose of giving the bill its third reading before the departure of Alderman Murphy for the outside, the out-going council which is now a thing of the past at last passed up the bill to be dealt with by the new council. All the work of the past weeks will have to be gone over again, a new bill will have to be drawn up and go through the various stages the old one has already reached, and what the ultimate result as far as the city franchise is concerned it would be hard to state. As for the railroad, it will make no difference, as they intend to come to Dawson franchise or no franchise and will build up First avenue as far as they choose—despite any protest on the part of the property owners. The action of the council this morning in failing to pass the bill after pledging themselves on more than one occasion to do so, has, according to the ideas of the representatives of the road, relieved them of any promises made with reference to the location of their tracks conditioned upon the franchise being granted. They hold the whip hand and are in a position to take the bit in their teeth if they so choose and build to King street or even Albert without asking of the city as much as by your leave. That is the substance of an interview had with Mr. Davey, counsel for the road, this morning.

morning if a special session would be called at which all the members would be present. He did not want to accept the franchise and have it voted upon by a bare quorum; he would much prefer to have the full vote of the council and if they would have a meeting in the morning and agree to take action at once he had no objection to letting the matter stand over the night. His wish was to let the matter rest until the morning of the 14th. He will be very happy to conclude the matter if it is the wish of the council. So it was agreed to wait until 9:30 this morning before bringing the bill up for its third reading. At that hour all were assembled in the council chamber with the exception of Alderman Macdonald, who is still up the creeks. The minutes of last night's meeting were read and approved and then like a thunder clap came the motion of Norquay to adjourn, seconded by Murphy, sidetracking the bill completely and taking it out of the hands of the present council as it was known that the new council would be sworn in today at 11 o'clock. The motion was put and lost. Seeing his motion lost Norquay at once got up and left the room though not the building. Murphy arose and stretched himself and then followed nearly an hour of hickering over provisions already agreed to and to which the word of the council had been pledged. Murphy opined that if the council passed the bill they would regret it. Seeing the futility of securing an unanimous vote a compromise was effected and Adair offered the following resolution which was passed: "That in the opinion of this council it is deemed advisable that the bylaw regarding the franchise to the Klondike Mines Railroad Company be referred or laid over to the incoming council to deal with, and it is the express wish of this council that the franchise be granted and recommend that the new council give the matter their immediate attention and put the bylaw through with despatch." And the old council made its last bow to the public and the bill was shelved. A representative of the Nugget visited Mr. Davey soon afterward and from him the position his company now proposes to take in the matter was learned. "We were very much disappointed at the action taken by the council, particularly after so many assurances had been given us that all differences had been arranged and that there would be no further trouble or delay. Aldermen Adair, Wilson and Yachon were ready to stand by their word, but the others repudiated it entirely. Norquay went out of the room after losing his motion to adjourn in order that there might be a less number of the members present when he must have known it was the desire of the road to have a full vote on the proposition if possible. Murphy, though against us all through, I must say has acted consistently which can not be said of some of the others. His only objection to taking the immediate action that had been agreed upon was owing to the fact that the new council had been elected and were ready to take office. We were promised time and again that our application would be acted upon favorably and the council was pledged to pass the bill as amended, yet no consideration has at all been given us. The bill might have passed last night but I did not choose to accept it at the hands of but four of the seven members, and consented to its being put off until this morning upon the understanding that a decisive action would be taken one way or the other. We are asking, but very little in comparison with some railway franchises. Our right of way does not cover the entire width of the street. It is but ten feet wide and we could not lay more than one track if we wanted to. We have given up everything the people opposing us have demanded, though some of the provisions exacted have worked a hardship. And what have we received in return? "We have the assurance that the new council will put the bill through with despatch, but a new one must now be drawn and the whole business gone over again. We consider that we are entirely relieved from the promises made in regard to building no further than Queen street and other demands exacted by those opposing us, and the position of the road is this: We have a charter from the Dominion government to build anywhere we choose over Dominion lands and if we care, to we can build over the twenty-foot strip



A HARD STRUGGLE FOR BOOBY PRIZE.

HOW THE ELECTION IS GOING

Voting Quietly and Steadily—Tabor Believed to Be Well in the Lead at Three O'clock—Wilson and Landreville Are Leading on the Creeks.

The election for two members of the Yukon council from this district is progressing quietly and up to three o'clock there had been no incidents of any kind worth chronicling. The streets looked gay and full of bustle from the number of rigs engaged in hunting up dilatory voters and taking them to the polls, and in front of old Pioneer hall were some fifty "workers" ready with instructions to tell the voter for which candidates he must vote. Some of them also pretended to know how the vote was going, at one time this candidate being ahead and at the next moment another. It was wonderful with what avidity these guesses were accepted and discussed, for a very brief reason would have shown anybody that with conditions such as they are it was impossible even to approximate the number of votes cast for any candidate. For all that when someone whispered that Thompson was losing ground every ear was craned out of its curls to catch, and the same when a few minutes later someone else would whisper "Thompson's away ahead now." Every voter having to be interrogated and take an oath and sign a paper, the conveniences for taking the vote seemed to be as inadequate as they possibly could be, and it was expected that just before the closing time there would be more than could be voted and that much confusion and perhaps disorder might prevail. The voters, however, came in with much steadiness during the whole day. At eleven o'clock 597 had voted. At twelve o'clock 812 had voted. At one o'clock 1068 had voted. At two o'clock 1194 had voted. At three o'clock 1384 had voted. At four o'clock 1530 had voted. A conservative estimate of the probable vote is 1600, so that with a full hour it now seems probable that everyone will have the opportunity of casting his vote without much difficulty. Advice from the creeks are to the effect that the election is proceeding very quietly there also, and there is not a deal of interest shown anywhere except at Gold Bottom, where the heaviest vote will be cast that has ever been polled there. The general impression this afternoon is that Wilson and Landreville are in the lead. At the Forks at half past three 300 votes had been cast, and the two candidates just named seemed to be well in the lead there. At Gold Bottom and on Hunker Pringle seems to have great strength, with Wilson close behind him and Henderson next. At Caribou and Dominion Henderson is strongly in the lead. He has probably all of one vote and the second vote is divided among Wilson, Pringle and Landreville. At Last Chance the vote will be tight, Landreville in the lead and Wilson second. At Gold Run not much interest is being taken and Wilson is in the lead. changed, not even a nail to be driven or a bolt to be tightened. There is only one thing that is troubling the boys now. They are afraid they cannot get enough dumping ground on American gulch to keep them going all winter. They certainly have good cause to fear, judging from the number of large dumps in that vicinity now. Water is doing lots of damage on upper Bonanza, and the stream continues to run from the gulch as it has the last few days, residents of Grand Forks and lower Bonanza will have to be piling their things on the shelves lest they get wet. That's no joke. The miners on Irish gulch are feeling very lousy over the prospects found recently. This gulch is being worked on Nos. 1, 3, 6 and 8. Thos. McMillen, proprietor of the Star road house, No. 23 below Bonanza, purchased a driving horse a few days ago. Tom is without exception, doing the best business of any one of the creeks. He has fourteen regular boarders and has a very good transient trade. The Grand Forks Social Club will give another of their popular dances next Wednesday night, Jan. 14th, in their hall at that place. Died From Cat Bite. Special to the Daily Nugget. Albany, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Mrs. Louisa Greenstock of Lyons, N. Y., is dead from the bite of a cat. She was threatened with lock jaw and an operation was performed, from the effects of which the old woman, who was seventy years of age, did not recover. Steel Trust. Special to the Daily Nugget. New York, Jan. 13.—The Steel Corporation today announced its profit sharing scheme to the workmen. Barrett has the best equipped egg-special inducements in large lots.

LET LOOSE THE BULLS

Wild Scene at a Bull Fight

Explosion in a Prison. Philadelphia, Jan. 13.—One man was killed and half a dozen were injured in the women's wing of the house of correction which was wrecked today by an explosion. Several sticks of dynamite had been left in a shaft of the new filtration plant at Holmesburg, a suburb of the city.

FLOODS IN WASHINGTON

Seattle, Jan. 13.—Floods have done much damage in Washington state, and the farmers have suffered severely. Many railway and county bridges went out.

TO REDEEM COINAGE

Washington, Jan. 12.—The house passed the senate bill for the redemption of Hawaiian coinage.

PLAGUE IN ARIZONA

The Municipal Authorities Protest Against Exaggerated Reports. Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 13.—The town board of Nogales, Arizona, and Nogales, New Mexico, protest against the saffron reports of the plague in Sonora towns. The government of Sonora asserts that the plague situation at Mazatlan is grossly exaggerated.

HELD UP AND ROBBED

Des Moines, Jan. 13.—W. R. Sullivan, paymaster of the Buzzy coal mines, was last night robbed of \$1800 by masked highwaymen. After the hold-up Sullivan secured a shotgun and pursued the robbers, killing one. The others escaped with the spoil.

WANTS TO GET HOME

Hamilton, Jan. 13.—Corp. F. C. Cantrell, of the South African constabulary, has engaged lawyers to obtain his discharge from the constabulary and return to Canada. He estimates that he and his comrades have not been treated right by the authorities.

TO PUNISH THE EMIR

London, Jan. 13.—Great Britain will punish Emir Kanov with a firm hand. A punitive expedition consisting of 1200 men is en route to his territory.

SHOT DEAD

Chatham, Ont., Jan. 13.—Joseph Jenkins, employed near this city, was accidentally shot and killed by Geo. S. Chowder today.

ALL KILLED AND EATEN

Congo Expedition Invaded by Cannibals

Brussels, Jan. 13th.—The Congo administration has received word that Lieut. De Magné and his party in charge of Point Boni on the Uganda frontier, have been massacred and eaten by an invading party of cannibals.

THREE PERSONS WERE KILLED AND FIFTY-TWO INJURED—MANAGER ARRESTED.

Madrid, Jan. 13.—A panic occurred at the bull fight today. The crowd became enraged because the matador failed to make a kill, and threatened to wreck the circus, whereupon the manager turned off the lights and released bulls on the crowd. Three persons were killed and 52 injured. The manager has been arrested.

WILL SIEGE NO MORE

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 13.—Four darkies were stealing potatoes from the garden of Lewis Brown, at New Garden, Pa. Brown fired and killed one and wounded another.

GUSHER BREAKS OUT.

Dan Matheson was up at the administration building this morning to confer with Acting-Commissioner Wood as to the gusher on 3a Eldorado, which has started gushing again. The chief cause of it is supposed to be the melting of the gravel thrown in to fill up the shaft by the water below, which is at a higher temperature. It is supposed that it has thawed out the earth around the shaft, and the concrete, and thus forced out its way. Of course this thawing process will increase as the temperature of water increases from the pressure behind it, and in all probability it will be necessary to start the pumps again and keep them going until the whole of the filling material in the shaft is thoroughly hardened. Mr. Matheson was to leave for the gusher this afternoon.

NOTED FORGER CAPTURED

Dallas, Jan. 13.—John Selby, a fugitive from Vincennes, Ind., was captured in Texas and will be sent back for trial. He is guilty of forgery aggregating \$50,000.

WANTED TO VOTE TWICE

A well known character around town who is known by the name of "Jimmy" went into the polls this morning and cast his ballot. A couple of hours afterward he was heard at another booth asking for a ballot and was challenged by one of the scrutineers who accused him of having voted. "I did put in a ballot," Jimmy replied, "but I only voted for one man and now I have just thought of my second choice and want to vote for him." Jimmy was given the marble bears and requested to vacate.

HAD A GOOD TIME

At Mrs. McCarty's road house, 22 above on Sulphur, there was a very enjoyable social function on Friday evening. There was dancing until the next day and the finest kind of a spread. Among the guests were Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Custerford, Mrs. Tait, Miss Dorothy Tait, Miss Hart, Miss Fisher, Miss Ayson, Mrs. Abron, Miss Clarke, Mrs. Lalour, Mrs. Flo Agassis, Mrs. R. Agassis, Mrs. McKerney, Miss Henderson, Mrs. Mohr, Mrs. Curry, Mrs. John Pringle, Thos. Chisholm, Mr. Griffin, Mr. McBride, Bert VanValk, Chas. Mitchell, F. Mahan, G. Coffin, A. Durham, Joseph Andrew Baharst, C. Garbut, J. Blair, V. Dabhy, M. Dabhy, Jan. Row, J. Roberts, R. Agassis, J. Hostler, B. Morrison, J. Kelly, B. Antony, Mattie Garden, James H. Laverie. Music by the Caribou orchestra.

GOOD PLAYS

For the Week at the Auditorium Theatre.

Last night the Bitter Co. presented the drama "Sowing the Wind" which was so thoroughly enjoyed a few weeks ago. The strong interest taken in the political meeting, last night was evidenced by the small attendance at the theatre. The play which is one of the best ever witnessed in Dawson was produced with strongly effect than before and was greatly enjoyed by all present. Tonight "The Parish Priest," the play with which the present company opened, its season, will be produced, and the balance of the week the stirring drama "Virginia."

WANTED TO VOTE TWICE

London, Jan. 13.—Rev. C. F. Walters, who succeeded the late Rev. Hugh Prior, Hughes as head of the West London Mission, has taken by the case of Miss Connie Penruddock, who is said to have been the victim of shocking treatment by her mother.

THE CHARLEY WARDEN'S LUCK ON 18

Rich pay has been struck up on No. 18 Eldorado, which is being operated by Charley Warden and his cousin of the same name. The pay has been struck on the left limit and runs as high as 365 to the pan at a depth of 21 feet.

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MRS. SMYTHE'S DANCING ACADEMY

Adults—Tuesday and Friday evenings. Special inducements to ladies. Private lessons arranged for children, Saturday afternoon, 2 to 4. Eagle hall, opposite Nugget office.

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Weld's Stage and Express Dawson to Gold Bottom Leaves Dawson 3:00 p. m. Every Day in the Year. Office 124 Third Ave. Phone 116

Good Dry Wood!

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\$50 To Whitehorse \$50

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Telephone No. 12. (Dawson's Pioneer Paper) Issued Daily and Semi-Weekly. GEORGE M. ALLEN, Publisher

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NOTICE. When a newspaper offers its advertising space at a nominal figure, it is a practical admission of "no circulation." THE KLONDIKE NUGGET asks a good figure for its space and in justification thereof guarantees to its advertisers a paid circulation five times that of any other paper published between Juneau and the North Pole.

LETTERS. And Small Packages can be sent to the Creeks by our carriers on the following days: Every Tuesday and Friday to Eldorado, Bonanza, Hunker, Dominion, Gold Run.

\$50 Reward.

We will pay a reward of \$50 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any one stealing copies of the daily or Semi-Weekly Nugget from business houses or private residences, where same have been left by our carriers.

KLONDIKE NUGGET.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1908.



AMUSEMENTS.

Auditorium—"The Parish Priest."

For Members Yukon Council.

DISTRICT NO. 1, Dr. ALFRED THOMPSON

C. W. C. TABOR

DISTRICT NO. 2, ARTHUR WILSON,

M. G. B. HENDERSON.

ELECTION LAW.

The system, or rather lack of system, noticeable in the conduct of the election today suggests the necessity of a new law or at least some effective amendments to the present ordinances covering the subject of elections.

Under the arrangement as followed today anyone willing to subscribe to the oath required could demand the right to vote. No voters' list had been prepared and the way was left open for all manner of unscrupulous work.

As a matter of theory the oath which all voters were required to take should be sufficient to prevent fraudulent work of any kind, but in actual practice, the oath is not an effectual barrier.

The only absolute guarantee of a straight election is a rigid registration law, which should be closed at least a week in advance of election and which should be open to the scrutiny of the public. The fault does not lie with the officers charged with the duty of conducting the election but rather with the system which is followed.

TO ENCOURAGE TRADE.

The time is near at hand when a well organized board of trade or other similar commercial body might accomplish splendid results in the way of opening up and extending new trade. Last summer furnished something of an indication of the market that exists in the outlying mining districts and the demand now known to exist may be immeasurably increased through proper and systematic encouragement.

Ladies' Underwear

I have just received a full assortment of Health Underwear in black and natural wool—all sizes.

Ladies' and Children's Felt Shoes.

J. P. McLENNAN, 233 FRONT ST. Phone 101-B

Agent for Standard Patterns.

matic encouragement. There should be some organization among local business men, which would have for its object the protection of the city's present business with the additional purpose of developing new channels of trade wherever the same may present themselves.

It is certainly to be regretted that previous efforts to maintain an organization among local business men have not met with more signal success. However, there is no reason to believe that an attempt in the same direction would prove a failure at the present time, and certainly there is much good to be accomplished, which would inure to the benefit of the entire community.

Work on all the creeks has progressed steadily during the past three months in spite of the fact that three elections have taken place. Dumps are steadily climbing upward and preparations for the annual Yukon golden harvest are well under way. It is too early in the day to make any cleanup prophecies, but the Nugget is assured that the creeks will give a splendid account of themselves by the time water is again running in the Yukon.

After five months of political agitation, the people of the Yukon may once more settle down to business and pursue the even tenor of their way without thought of mass meetings, caucuses or any other of the numerous nerve distracting incidents of a hot campaign. We opine that with the closing of the polls today a sight of relief will ascend from a great many of people, including no small number of candidates.

Carnegie has already given away 780 libraries and has applications for 800 more all of which will probably be granted. Should Mr. Carnegie continue to meet the demand for a few more years, his wish to see the bulk of his fortune expended before his death will stand a fair show of being realized.

Valuable Failure

The report that Mr. Bryan is worth not less than half a million demonstrates that the business of falling on a big scale is, after all, one of the most successful professions a man can take up.

Miss Lily, who has been at the Good Samaritan hospital for several days suffering from pneumonia, is now rapidly recovering.

Dick Hall, of the Holborn, who is in the St. Mary's hospital, is progressing favorably.

Stroller's Column.

Well, boys, I have those horns I told you about, and we are going to blow them sometime tonight, and we shall probably hear some of the real English Canadians singing that good old Irish song which they translate "The 'orn of the 'anter was 'eard on the 'ill." Some of you will no doubt be in town tonight to help us celebrate, but, boys, it is a disappointment, our miners were not here to listen to our city candidates. You may have had some fun in listening to the speakers at your creek meetings, but then the men you are going to elect, Wilson and Henderson, are both miners. Our candidates are not miners, and by Edward! it would have made your modest blushes rise to hear them talk of the man behind the pick. Why, they made little tin gods of all of you. The election, in short, reminds me of the Irishman's last word upon the climatic conditions: "I'll never believe," says he, "that Providence ever took a hand in it at all at all. It must be the 'divil. Forby we find slathers o' ice in the 'winter, when ice is dirt cheap, an' 'divil a bit phwin Guld Sol's in the 'meridional."

That's exactly what's the matter. Your candidates probably promised you that you should live in marble halls, with vassals and Japs to wait on you, while ours—told the city clerk and the rest of their constituency what they were going to do for the miner. Every disseverer is to have five thousand plunks and a team of malamutes; and every discoverer of a quartz ledge is to have ten thousand plunks and a government mule. This last suggestion, as will naturally occur to you, must have been made by a paper Canadian who had been brought up in the "south." And one of these high-collared and curly-haired darlings who desire to represent us in the local parliament told how he had always treated the miner, how he had even shook hands with him; how he took as much pride in walking down the street with him as he would if walking with the Sheriff. "He has a lien law on you, Willie," called out a real miner who chanced to be in the crowd, and the great roar of laughter which followed floor-ed Willie.

That's just about how it went. Our candidates said nothing at all about the city, but they promised us, who are not miners (except at election time) everything you miners actually do want, and some you don't want thrown in to make good measure. They even outbid each other in promises. They talked of making every quartz prospector who found a ledge a free gift of a quartz mill, and if the campaign had lasted a day or two longer every placer discoverer

who was married would have been promised a two-story residence built of bull quartz. Oh, before the voting began you miners were really little tin gods on wheels. A man who said "Hello, Bill," could have been indicted for assault and battery the feeling for the poor miner ran so strong; if you appeared in the street every candidate took off his hat to you, and stopped to make a pretty bow, just as he was taught to do at high school commencement at Wayback. My, but you would have had fun!

The mere thought of it makes the Stroller curious as to what sort of a patter the creek candidates made to you. Did they give you some "con" talk about post offices and schools? None of our candidates said a word about those things. And did they promise you trolley lines to your front doors and Pullman cars on the creek railroad? Our candidates entirely overlooked all this good campaign material. It is just possible that they made all their speeches in order to catch the vote of the saloon keeper and the merchant of Dawson, just as all our candidates baited their hooks only for the miner and labor vote. Only one, incidentally, referred to the merchants and the real population of the city. Curious, wasn't it? But I suppose your candidates, being just miners, had to fall back on common sense. Well, we shall know before the next Stroller how the blasted thing came out.

Pinska is an obliging fellow, and tries to do what is right, and that is how he occasionally gets left. Excuse that one, but this is merely a left and right story, and the Stroller will tell you the rights of it. A man went into Sargent & Pinska's store to get a pair of felt shoes. He must have come from Devizes, for he had feet of different sizes, and two pairs had to be shod to suit him. Another man was looking on as if he wanted a pair of shoes. He took a pair of shoes up and asked the price, seven dollars. He went out. He conferred with a friend of his who also wanted a pair of felt shoes. The next day he walked in, and he had feet of decidedly different sizes—for that day only. He was fitted and paid \$7. Later in the day his friend goes in and asked if they had any odd shoes. Yes, how much? Three dollars. Let her go at that. When he got home he and his chum changed one shoe each. Divvy, \$2 each. That was the time Pinska did what was right and got left.

That old gag Harry Ash got off has been revived. The only bad feature

about it is that you can only work it once at the same place. I'll give it to you, boys, so that you can try it on the roadhouses. It is simply this—of course, only when you're thirsty and that remittance from Dawson didn't come. You saunter up to the bar, and the barkeep sees you coming and puts out the glasses and your favorite bottle. When you have taken a firm grasp of the latter, you say, "Oh, give me a tin roof." And he unsuspectingly will say, "What do you want a tin roof for?" And having poured out your liquor you will smilingly respond, "Put it on the house."

Fated to be Free

It requires a curious concatenation of events for fate to circumvent the matrimonial intentions of some people. Listen to this tale, which comes from Paris, and bells of the pains taken by destiny to prevent the marriage of one M. Reichart, a gentleman of independent fortune living in the Rue de la Pompe. M. Reichart was engaged to the niece of an invalid lady who lived next door. While playing at billiards one evening, he hit a ball so hard that it bounded from the table and through an open window, falling through the glass roof of a drawing room in the next house and smashing a Sevres vase. The crash frightened an Angora cat sleeping on the table close by to such an extent that it sprang up, knocking over a lamp in its flight. The lamp set fire to some tapestry, the fire alarm was turned in and the room much damaged by water before the fire was extinguished.

All this was such a shock to the nerves of the invalid old lady that she died shortly afterward. Whereupon her niece, conceiving the idea that it would be improper to marry any one even indirectly and unintentionally connected with the death of her aunt, broke her engagement to M. Reichart, and the heirs are now suing him for the damage done. "All this is curious enough to be invention but the Paris correspondent of the London Express tells it for truth, and correspondents seldom have so much imagination as this."

The Aptness of Wu

The late Minister Wu had a gift at repartee that was not exactly symmetrical, since sometimes his response turned out the right thing in the right place, while at other times the result was very markedly the reverse. But it is told that on the eve of his departure from Washington a young woman of his acquaintance said to him that she hoped to visit China some day, as what he had told her about that country was so interesting. "But you have never explained," she added, "why Chinamen take four of five wives." With a bow the diplomat said: "My countrymen marry so many wives in order that they may find in all of them combined the beauties and accomplishments of one such young lady as you." Virginia—At Auditorium.

MOVEMENT OF MAILS

Newspaper Mail on Saturday and Letter Mail Yesterday.

The White Pass mail stage got in at 4:30 Sunday afternoon. Slater, driver, exactly on schedule time. It brought 9 sacks of letter mail for Dawson, 3 for Stewart and six for down river, and a lot of express matter. There were no passengers. The Merchants line mail stage got in at 9 o'clock on Saturday evening with 180 lbs. of second class mail and 260 lbs. of express. The only passenger was Bob Henderson, of Henderson creek.

Ben Downing's stage from Eagle got in Sunday afternoon with Mrs. Thompson, the postmistress of Eagle, and four other passengers. R. M. Blair, the recorder at Fortymile, came up in a private rig. Among the passengers booked for the White Pass stage today were Alderman Murphy, John R. Gray, Joe Ehoist of the Forks, Mrs. Thompson of Eagle, Wm. Robinson, and two others who did not give their names.

WATER PROTEST

The Syndicate, Lyonnaise Wants Water From Caribou Creek

D. E. Griffith has filed a protest against a water right being granted to the Syndicat Lyonnaise du Klondike. He is the owner of claim No. 1, Caribou creek, and the defendant company is applying for a right to divert water from Caribou creek to their claim, 32 below upper, Dominion creek. Plaintiff says he is entitled to all the water naturally passing his claim, and that should such right be granted to the defendant it would take away the water to which he is entitled.

JUST IN TIME.

Charley Macdonald Dawdled To Long on Way Home.

J. M. Carson received a letter Sunday from his uncle, Charles Macdonald, clerk of the territorial court, dated Spokane, December 18th. This, he said, was his 19th day out from Dawson. It had taken him six days to go from Skagway to Seattle. He hoped to reach Toronto, however, on the 24th and be in time to play Santa Claus.

Cause of Stage Fright

An expert claims that stage fright really comes from a disordered stomach. He argues from this fact that persons in Dawson contemplating appearance should be careful of their diet, and always buy groceries of Dunham, where they are always sure of getting the purest and best. Parish Priest—Auditorium.

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THE KLONDIKE NUGGET JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

HAD A HOT TIME OF IT

Last Meeting of Yukon Campaign

Was Kept in Order Until Adjournment, When Pandemonium Broke Loose.

The last meeting of the campaign for the Yukon council will long be remembered as one of the most disorderly that has ever been held in Dawson. It was a labor meeting, but this had no connection whatever with the disgraceful proceedings. The meeting was called by Mr. Gilbert, the labor candidate, and of all the political meetings ever held in the territory, none could compare with this for orderliness and harmony. It had been feared that an attempt would be made by a number of voteless hoodlums to capture the hall just for the fun of it, so Mr. Gilbert's committee took care to select a strong chairman. George Vernon presided with much ability and dignity. The first signs of disorder were signalled before they could gain headway, and the proceedings were absolutely harmonious up to the vote of thanks to the chairman and the motion to adjourn.

Then pandemonium broke loose. There were about a dozen police there or the results might have been far more deplorable. To quell the disturbance when it first broke out the lights were turned out. This was likely to make matters worse, however, and people were liable to be injured in the jam at the narrow exit. The lights were quickly turned on again, and a second meeting was called with Col. McGregor in the chair. For over an hour it was one continuous howl. Not one of the speakers attempted to say anything about the issues of the campaign. It was one long angry altercation, a mud-slinging contest. A great many people had already left for fear something worse might happen, and the disorder continued until after one o'clock this morning.

The report of the proceedings so far as Mr. Gilbert and the labor party is concerned, is as follows: George Vernon was called to preside, and he said that in his opinion references to the past election were irrelevant and would therefore not be allowed. This was to avoid the personal recriminations that have been so common at other meetings. He next announced that he had a lengthy programme and that all the speakers would be limited to ten minutes each, the candidates to be heard first. He called upon the labor candidate.

Mr. Gilbert said that up to this point the labor campaign had made a record. They had not indulged in scandalous remarks about other candidates, nor said or done anything unseemly, and they desired to keep up this record until the next evening (cheers). The other candidates had all come out as labor men, and from their speeches it was difficult to say whether he was the labor candidate or not. They were loud in their claims that the laboring man was entitled to something, but they had offered nothing tangible. He was perhaps not as able a champion of labor as could have been selected, but he did know what labor wanted, and if he elected him to the council he would do his best to see that they got it. (Cheers).

A. J. Prudhomme again talked of his two years experience in the council and said it was customary to re-elect, which statement was vigorously howled at.

W. A. Beddoe had great difficulty in obtaining a hearing, and he was often interrupted by remarks which were far from flattering. The question was formally put to him whether he was not running without any hope of being elected and merely to beat one of the other candidates. He replied that he was running to elect Mr. Gilbert, and hoped to be elected himself and to defeat the other candidate.

Mr. Thornburn said it was untrue that he had withdrawn. He told how he had met the working men, shaken them by the hand, and even walked down the street with them with as much pride as if he were walking with the sheriff. A voice: "He has a lien on you, Willie." (Roars of laughter).

Dr. Thompson obtained but a partial hearing as he went over the various planks in his platform and explained them, and at the close of his remarks was asked: If a lien law subscribed to by 95 per cent of the miners was presented by him in the council, and the legal adviser said it was unconstitutional, what would he do? He replied that he should submit it to the highest authority on constitutional law in the Dominion, Hon. David Mills.

Mr. Taber was given a good hearing, and was listened to attentively and without interruption from start to finish. In his able conclusion he asked them to vote conscientiously for the good of the Yukon, and was warmly cheered. This ended the list of candidates, and then other speakers were called upon, the first of them being James McKinnon. After him came "der kernel," who was cheered and jeered to such an extent that he could not get in a word edgewise. They asked him where his sword was, and put similar pertinent or foolish questions. The music was a feature of this political meeting. After the candidates had been heard the other addresses were interspersed with songs. Mr. Beddoe went to the piano and there was an invisible choir behind the curtain and election songs of original words to well known music were given. The crowd soon caught on and sang heartily, and this helped to keep them in good humor. Among the other speakers were J. A. Carmichael, F. S. Leck, Dr. Catto, Col. McGregor, Charles Fisher, Elgin Shoff, and Mr. Gilbert then in a brief address closed the meeting.

COUNCIL MEETING

Vachon Takes up Dr. Burke's Charges

Wants the Doctor to Submit His Proofs of Alleged Crookedness.

What Will Happen When the World Ends

According to science the world must one day come to an end. To put it more scientifically, all earthly matters must undergo a complete transformation in time. Two prominent scientists have recently expressed their ideas as to how this catastrophe will occur. One is Mr. Hudson Maxim, the brother of Sir Hiram Maxim, and an inventor of note on his own account, and the other is M. Louis Raoubrdin, a French scientist. Mr. Maxim's conclusions appear in a woman's paper, while M. Raoubrdin's contribution to the literature of the subject is printed in the Paris "Cosmos." Mr. Maxim rejects the suggestions that the earth may be destroyed from within, but this is the main contention of M. Raoubrdin.

"Let us suppose," the latter says, "that in consequence of an extraordinary movement produced by a contraction of the central mass, the bottom of the sea should cave in and thus precipitate the mass of water in the ocean on the burning matter of the interior. The water thus brought in contact with such a great heat would decompose, the hydrogen would burn, and burn all the better because of the presence of oxygen." The fire, gaining step by step, electric phenomena assisting, the greater part of the terrestrial crust would be dislocated, and the earth would return to its state at the period of its formation, and be nothing more than a globe of fire.

In this case there would be presented to the worlds which gravitate in sidereal space a new star, suddenly illuminated, the brightness of which would gradually increase, but slowly disappear forever in the profound shadows of limitless space. The earth's crust will not, however, be thrown into the air, its divided parts will be coagulated in the mass on which they lie, and the gas which is born on the burning mass, compressed under the chaos of the crust, will spread to the exterior under enormous pressure. This is what is revealed in the spectrum of all of the new stars which have appeared in the past few years.

At present there is observed a relative frequency in the appearance of new stars, the Novae, as they are called by the astronomers. Is the appearance of these new stars explained by the theory which we have just stated, and are the Novae, the presages of the fate which awaits us some day in the future? According to prophecies the earth will be destroyed by fire, and perhaps our suffering and corrupted humanity will be called upon to perish in a furnace which is as gigantic as it is awesome.

Mr. Maxim's suppositions follow other lines. The warping of the earth's crust will continue to produce volcanoes with occasional disasters until the ocean shall disappear by absorption in the earth, and our planet continue to revolve a dead world, like the moon. By that time, too, our sun may have so much cooled down as to be darkened by the formation of a crust upon its surface, and the whole solar system become a tomb of the dead, rolling on through infinite night. But that time is yet a long way off, and neither ourselves nor our children need to worry.

"Why, Willie," said his teacher, "what makes your hair so red?" "Aw, I just had scarlet fever and it settled in me head."

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COUNCIL MEETING

Vachon Takes up Dr. Burke's Charges

Wants the Doctor to Submit His Proofs of Alleged Crookedness.

What Will Happen When the World Ends

The attendance of the members at the meeting of the city council last night was less than it has ever been before since the incorporation of the city. There was barely a quorum on hand which was the direct cause of a special meeting being held this morning at an early hour. It was presumed that the principal business of the evening would be the final passage of the franchise bill but this was again deferred on account of the small attendance, his worship stating that he did not care, unless it was the unanimous wish of the members, to take up the matter when there were but three of the six aldermen on hand. Wilson was indisposed, Macdonald was out of town, and Murphy's absence was due to the sad news he had received early in the day of the death of his brother.

There were no communications or petitions to be read and no new bills with the exception of one for \$422.85 from the Waterous Engine Works Company for supplies for the fire department all of which have as yet not arrived. Chairman Adair of the finance committee made his final report recommending the payment of the following bills: N. A. T. & T. Co. \$817.25 N. C. Co. 7.50 N. C. Co. 4.50 Rendell & Douglass 29.00 F. E. McDonald 30.00 John Zaccarelli 3.00 N. C. Co. 8.00 Dr. Sutherland 250.00 Wm. Campbell 30.00 N. G. Cox 35.00 Dawson Water Co. 68.00

Under the head of inquiries Vachon asked what steps if any the council proposed to take with reference to the charges made by Dr. Burke against the council and which appeared in the morning paper a few days ago in the form of a signed communication. The speaker thought the matter should not be allowed to stand unrefuted and greatly regretted that Alderman Macdonald was not present, he being the chairman of the police committee.

His worship spoke of having heard of the report some two weeks ago when the petition was first handed to Acting Commissioner Wood and by whom it had been referred to the mayor. The speaker had made inquiries of the acting commissioner concerning the matter and had been informed by him that (the commissioner) had no jurisdiction in the affairs complained of for which reason he had turned the petition over to the council.

"I told the commissioner," continued his worship, "that had the petitioners presented the matter to me in the first place and had substantiated their allegations by means of affidavits or confined their charges to any specific acts so that there would have been something tangible about it I would have been only too glad to have ordered an investigation. Speaking personally, what I would like to see is the whole affair ventilated in a public mass meeting in the A. B. hall. Let this man Burke bring his charges, they can easily be refuted and then the character and nature of the man making the charges can be shown up in their true light. I might add that since the publication of the article in question I have received a letter from two of the signers, Rev. Father Bonoz and Rev. J. H. Warren, repudiating the affair and asking that their names be erased from the petition, stating that they had been obtained by misrepresentation and also their belief that the last two paragraphs had been added since their signatures had been affixed. On account of the worthless nature of his financial report for the whole affair I have thought the best way to handle it was to take the matter up through the press and show that this agitator was not of a character fit to make any such statements as to anyone as he has about this council. If Dr. Burke or any of the clergy who signed the petition had come to me regarding the prosecution of the prostitutes who were some time ago residing in South Dawson and had given me anything tangible to work on beyond the mere statements unsubstantiated that such and such was the case I would have been happy to have taken the matter up then and there."

Vachon—"I have been told that Dr. Burke is at the head of the affair and also that he claims to have in his possession proofs of the assertions he had made. I say let us have him produce the proofs." His worship—"What about the costs in the case? Litigation of this sort is very expensive and what would a judgment against Dr. Burke for costs incurred be worth?" And so the matter ended for the time being, though it is a certainty that the members of the council will not allow the charges to be passed unnoticed.

Adair submitted the detailed statement of the year's finances showing all receipts and expenditures as youchoy for by P. G. Nash and G. I. MacLean, auditors who have been checking up the books for the past week or two. The report will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Adair also offered a resolution of condolence to Alderman Murphy upon the death of his brother, extending to him the deepest and most sincere sympathy of the council.

The franchise bill was then taken up and after some little discussion it was resolved on account of three of the aldermen being absent to lay the matter over until this morning when the council will meet in special session long enough before the departure of Alderman Murphy to give the bill its third reading.

COUNCIL MEETING

Vachon Takes up Dr. Burke's Charges

Wants the Doctor to Submit His Proofs of Alleged Crookedness.

What Will Happen When the World Ends

There is a magic charm about the girl who fascinates. She may be plain-looking and possess little in the way of accomplishments, but nevertheless she attracts a far greater share of admiration and has many more excellent marriages offered than the girl whose only charms lies in her beauty or superior intellect. "Men love the pretty girl, and admire the accomplished girl, but they live and die for the girl who fascinates," a witty Frenchman remarked on one occasion, and the statement exactly explains the great power which the girl who understands the art of fascination wields over the opposite sex. Can this art be acquired? One hears many girls eagerly ask. Some girls, of course, are naturally fascinating. Their ways and characteristics are so delightfully ingenuitous that they are irresistible at all times. But it is quite possible for other girls to learn the art of fascination, and thus increase their degree of attractiveness.

One of the greatest secrets of the girl who fascinates is that she always tries to please not only those whom she likes, but also those whom she dislikes. She shrewdly studies the whims and peculiarities of every one with whom she comes in contact, and humors the same, although they may be distasteful to her. She is not content to take an indolent interest, so to speak, in a person's conversation, no matter how dull it may be. She will exhibit as much pleasure or sympathy when listening to talk which has little or no interest for her as when listening to the confidences of her bosom friends.

The girl who would be fascinating must study the art of conversation, and learn to know when to talk and when to listen, always remembering that a good listener is as entertaining as a good talker. Furthermore, like the immortal Becky Sharp in "Vanity Fair," she must cultivate those manners and characteristics which make her interesting and pleasant, and counteract any lack of beauty. Becky Sharp is a striking illustration of how a girl who could only boast of mediocre good looks rendered herself the envy of duchesses and countesses and secured the admiration and homage of practically every man with whom she came in contact by reason of her great powers of fascination.

One cannot, however, hold up Becky Sharp as a model type of the fascinating woman, seeing that she was practically an adventuress who used her arts to secure position and wealth, but a study of her ways and characteristics show how clearly she recognized the power of fascination, and how it outwitted beauty at all times.

Rulers Plan Visits Berlin, Dec. 20.—Court society is interested in gossip respecting several projected visits to each other by members of royalty next year. It is said the Czar and Kaiser have planned to meet at Fedelsburg on the occasion of the Russian monarch's visit to the Danish court. Gossip says that the English royal family will also figure in this occasion.

The German Crown Prince, in January or February, will take a vacation from his studies at Bonn and spend part of his holidays at the Danish court. It is whispered that this visit has some connection with the much-talked-of betrothal between the Crown Prince and the Princess Alice of Albany.

At Auditorium—Virginia

THE GIRL FROM PHILADELPHIA

BY W. H. ROSE.

There was a sudden jolt and the car near you who knows you. "But I don't know you," said the girl. "And I can't bear the thought of staying here for hours." "There, there," said the man hastily, and his words had a soothing tone. "You mustn't feel like that. Summer up your courage. Don't forget that you are from Philadelphia."

"I've never forgotten it," she said, a little stiffly. "I didn't suppose they let you forget it," said the man, with a sudden smile. "So many things, as well as persons, must remind you of it. No doubt the speed of this car at the present moment, forcibly recalls the wild rush and skurry of the dear old Quaker town." "There are some very nice things about Philadelphia," said the girl. "And some very nice people," said the man, with a casual little bow. "And that dignified deliberation that marks the town has its advantages. Why, they even grow old slowly in Philadelphia."

The girl laughed softly. "People who do not know us very well get wrong impressions," she said. "We are very anxious to know you better," said the man, heartily, "and we hope that you want to know us better. Of course, it's all very different here. We are so rude and so lively. Why, our fire-engine horses actually run when they get to fires. Yes, and we have our window shades up in the evening, and we have no ancient bars of wood for our heavy inside blinds, and our servants don't spend half the morning scrubbing our front steps." "The girl replied laughingly: "That's dreadfully libelous," she said. "It's a simple statement of facts," he answered. "There's nothing the least bit malicious about it! We are broad and unconvictional, but we are neither envious nor untruthful. We may do things a little shocking, but then we have no long line of circumpect ancestors to look down reproachfully at us from their dingy gilt frames. In Philadelphia you are all looking backward, you know. Here we are all bustling forward."

"You seem to have made a study of our venerable town," said the girl. "But I see very plainly that it is an outside view, and consequently narrow and biased." "Of course, that is the only view permitted to western barbarians," laughed the man. "How could we expect to be admitted to the sacred inner circles?" "How, indeed?" "True," said the man, "we can watch the grass growing in the streets, and stare at the quick delivery boys sleeping on the fire hydrants, but of that inner Philadelphia life we can know nothing. How placid it must be."

"Of course it is," said the man. "I think your expression just describes it. Beautifully unruffled. I'll make a note of it. Beauty without ruffles is beauty unadorned, of course. Still, you know, beauty unadorned in Philadelphia is quite different from beauty unadorned in Boston." "I think you are talking nonsense," said the girl.

"From the Philadelphia point of view," said the man. "The Philadelphia idea of humor is something that can be laughed at later on. That's good, isn't it? I'll make a note of it, too." He laughed lightly. The girl echoed his laugh with a little flash of white teeth and the sudden appearance of a provoking dimple in one cheek. The man, an interested spectator of this phenomenon, at once determined he would make her laugh again.

"Am I to infer," she asked, "that you really have visited Philadelphia?" "Several times," the man replied, "but never when in a hurry." "She did laugh again and the dimple came and went." "And did you meet any really representative Philadelphians?" "I have supposed I did. But it may have been a piece of empty presumption on my part. I haven't a lineage, you know, that would entitle me to recognition as an equal. And they are so exacting about it. It is in the atmosphere, a sort of moody smell of ancient family vaults. Oh, I know you can't help it. You encounter it at every turn. I haven't the slightest doubt that the several ancestors of your next door neighbor signed the Declaration of Independence."

"I think not," said the girl with mock gravity. "I know that she is neither a Child of the Constitutional Convention nor a Spinster of the Original Thirteen. But just around the corner from our home lives a worthy old gentleman whose grandfather was in the boat with Washington when he crossed the Delaware." "Then that," gasped the man, "I suppose his forebear was a descendant in the grand chair of the Signer of the Patriotic Sealers. What an idea for a new historical novel! Listen. Then the noble Washington, holding his heavy military cloak stiffly

closer about his towering form, let his resolute eye scan the shadowy bank of the further shore that dimly loomed beyond the field on intervening ice. His gaze presently dropped to our hero. "What have you there?" he asked in his deep and powerful tones, as he pointed to the boathook in Roger's sneaky grasp. "It is a boathook, general," replied the flattered young man, as he looked back from his position in the prow of the heavy craft. The great man faintly smiled. "That cuts no ice," he said. And then naught was to be heard save the panting of the rowers as they tugged at the heavy oars. "What a realistic picture," laughed the girl. "I'm afraid you have mistaken your calling. I wouldn't be at all surprised to hear you announce yourself as the author of 'The Bread-winners'." The man shook his head. "I don't believe I had acquired any taste for bread when that came out," he said. "But this will never do. We are drifting away from Quakerdom. You see, I am always so glad to meet a Philadelphian. On equal terms, I mean. And, of course, that must necessarily be away from home."

"But isn't that more a matter of advantage for you than of equal terms for both?" inquired the girl. "Yes," said the man, quickly. "It most assuredly is an advantage on the present occasion." The girl slightly flushed, and then the man hastily shifted away from this somewhat personal theme. "What particularly bothers me," he said, "is how a man who has carelessly neglected to provide himself with a creditable lot of ancestors can hope to make amends for this thoughtless omission. I had the usual number of grandfathers, but I don't think they ever signed state papers, or rowed in historical boats, or did anything else that I could use as a reference in Philadelphia. My maternal great-grandfather was a pioneer and much more familiar with the ax than with the pen or oar. I fancy he could write his name well enough before a Connecticut man, but there isn't any doubt about his ability to make his mark. He made it on many hundreds of defenseless trees with his sharp ax blade. Yes, and right in this very neighborhood he hunted wolves. Think of it! Wolves! Why, you can shoot your eyes and hear them howling now across the waste of a hundred years."

He paused, and the wind, whirling madly about the car, seemed to mock his words. Before he could speak again the motor thrilled with a slight tremor. Then it slowly moved. "The man started up. "What's this?" he sharply muttered. The car gathered headway. The conductor, who was doing on the rear seat, sprang into the aisle with a frantic cry. "What is it?" asked the girl as the motion grew rapid. "Lie down in the seat," sharply commanded the man. "Draw your feet. The cars seem to be running away!"

He swiftly swung his overcoat over the girl and drew it closely about her head and shoulders. Then he braced himself in the aisle beside her. As the motion of the car quickened, and the body of the big vehicle swayed on the bounding trucks, he reached down and took the girl's hand and held it fast. The jolting increased, the lights were extinguished, the air was filled with dust. The man duly wondered if they would make the train, he shuddered as he thought of its big wheels and length, and his grip on the girl's hand tightened. If they crossed the trestle he felt sure they must could round the curve by the junction station.

But the agony of apprehension that seemed to him quite endless lasted but a few seconds longer. The forward end of the car seemed to rise and plunge away at a sudden angle, and then there was a frightful crash, the seats seemed to come together, and the man was flung to his knees. Then all was still. "Are you hurt?" "No," replied the girl. "Is it over? Why, we are all in the dark!" "They will bring lights, now," said the man as he drew the coat away. "You are quite sure you are all right?" "Quite sure." The jammed door of the battered car was forced and several men with lanterns stumbled in. One of the men raised his light. "Who is there?" he cried. "Hold up your lantern a moment until I can help the lady out," called Arthur Marshall. "We are not hurt." He carefully drew the girl along the aisle. "Where are we?" he asked. "Right at the junction station," stammered the man whose voice trembled with excitement. "You'll find a warm room there."

"Thank you," said Arthur Marshall. "Now look after the conductor. I'm afraid you'll find he hasn't been so fortunate." "Then the girl, with her cheery smile as they entered the waiting room. "I'm willing to admit," he said, "that there are occasions when a student of Philadelphia's shrewdness would be a good thing to encourage." He looked at her admiringly. "You behaved beautifully," he said. She slightly flushed beneath his gaze. "I felt so much confidence in you," she gravely said. "It was after midnight when Arthur Marshall and the girl from Philadelphia alighted from the special car in front of the Wilmington residence. There were lights in the lower part of the house and at sight of them the man softly whistled. "They must be waiting for you," he cried. "I hope they haven't worried," said the girl. "We'll soon find out," said Arthur Marshall as they ascended the steps. The girl looked at him doubtfully. "Are you coming in?" she asked. "Of course, I'm looking for somebody to formally introduce us." "I don't think that is really necessary," said the girl. "What! And can you overlook the shortcomings of my ancestors, too?" She softly laughed.

Then the door was suddenly opened by a fair young matron who pounced upon the girl from Philadelphia and drew her into the hall. "Oh, you dear," she cried, "I'm so relieved! The Bellamsy telephone you started at 8 o'clock and I've been dreadfully worried!" Then she looked up at the man in the background. "Why," she cried, "it's Jack!" "Jack!" echoed the girl from Philadelphia. "It's a pet name that has clung to me since childhood," explained the man. "Why, you've heard me talk and talk about Brother Jack," cried the matron. "And you didn't know him? How could that be?" "I'm astonished, Jack, you had fellow, how in the world did you ingratiate yourself into the favor of this prim and reserved little Philadelphia?" He laughed merrily.

"By abusing Philadelphia," he said. "A little later, after the first guest had gone to her room, Arthur's sister rejoined him in the library. She paused in the doorway and looked at him a little anxiously. "Jack, dear, she's told me all about you." "Sister," he said, "I hope you'll not have to worry about my loneliness any more because I think I have found the girl at last." "She laid her hand on his shoulder. "I am very, very glad, dear," she said. "W. H. Rose in Cleveland Plain Dealer."

Talked Too Much Perhaps the lessons taught us by experience are intended solely for our personal use and behoof. There seems to be no doubt that in some cases it is a mistake to attempt to share them with others. Consider the fate of a graduate of a New York college, who wrote an essay on "The Ethics of Morals" for his graduating address. It was so fine that the girl of his heart married him at once, and the faculty were so proud of it that they had it printed and circulated—with the result that it fell into the hands of a woman who promptly appeared to claim the youth as her husband. He is now being prosecuted for bigamy, and all because he tried to tell—and succeeded—what experience had taught him in the matter of morals.

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AUDITORS' REPORT

Shows Financial Standing of the City

The Assets Aggregate \$81,843 in Value and Includes a Cash Balance of \$7,387.

The most important matter coming before the council last night was the filing of the report of the auditors appointed one by the city and the other by the territorial government for the purpose of going over and checking up the books of the city for the past year.

We have made a careful audit of the books and the accounts of the municipality of the city of Dawson for the year ending December 31, 1902, and beg to submit to you the following:

Abstract statement of revenue and expenditure, detailed statements of revenue and expenditure, summarized statement of the tax rolls for the year 1902, statement of assets.

We wish to state that proper vouchers have been handed us by the city clerk for all disbursements and all accounts have been certified by the city comptroller in charge and approved by the chairman of the committee in every instance and by the chairman of finance.

We have accepted the statement of the comptroller of the Yukon territory of the amount appearing under the heading of liquor licenses, and the statement of the police court clerk for the amount under the heading of police court fines and fees.

We would suggest that an entry of all moneys received be made in the general cash book each day, and the same deposited in the bank the day following.

The amount of arrears on the rolls for the year 1902 should not be transferred to the rolls of 1903 as the interest and discount items will make these rolls complicated for the auditors next appointed.

After reading the contract with the Dawson Electric Light & Power Company, we would recommend that some officer of the corporation certify to the correctness of these accounts before same are paid.

We think that the tax rolls should be compiled by some officer of the corporation other than the city treasurer and certified to by said officer with the total amount on said rolls being certified to as correct before they are handed over to the city treasurer for collection.

We should also recommend that a stock on hand and all purchases of plant should be added to this book as payments or purchases are made.

We have been informed by the city clerk that he has not been requested to furnish bonds, and this is a matter which should receive immediate consideration.

We have prepared a statement of uncollected taxes on the rolls of 1901 which have not been transferred to the rolls of 1902. We have also noticed that in some cases the city clerk has not transferred to the rolls of 1902 the full amount as appearing on the rolls of 1901.

The explanation given is that it is personal property tax and uncollectable. We contend that he should make no discrimination and that, until he receives authority from the council, he should place the amounts on the rolls of

1902 as they appear on the rolls of 1901. The amount in this case which has not been transferred is in excess of \$4,000.

The statement shows the total revenue received by the city up to and including December 31 amounts to \$133,570.56, which sum is made up from taxes collected, fees from licenses and police court fines. That amount has all been expended in one way or another with the exception of \$7,387.12 which on January 1 was the cash balance on hand in the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Of the sum spent \$64,894.45 was devoted to the use of the committee on streets, works and property; \$32,726.44 to the fire, water and light committee; \$1390 is charged to the interest account for the overdraft allowed by the bank last summer and \$20,650 was eaten up in salaries. Contained under the latter head is the salary of the city clerk for six months, \$1,975; assistant clerk, six months, \$1500; city attorney, seven months, \$2100; stenographer, seven months, \$700; license inspector, five and a half months, \$1375; city engineer, seven months, \$2275; mayor, \$4000, and six aldermen each \$1500. The pay sheet for the fire department for seven months amounted to \$26,266.44.

An inventory of the city's belongings and which are included under the head of assets aggregates \$81,813.81 in value. The items comprise 1845 house numbers, \$411; dog tags, \$10; city engineer's department, \$192.50; city hall, safe, fixtures, fire department plant, etc., \$55,867.73; uncollected taxes, 1902, \$17,605.47; cash on hand, \$7,387.12. A summary of the valuation of the real estate and personal property, rate of taxation, amount of taxes, arrears and discounts allowed is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Taxes 1902, rate, 14 per cent. 134,022.99; Amount taxes collected, 117,384.21; Discounts allowed, 5,513.93; Taxes uncollected, 17,605.47; Arrears, 1901, 6,480.62.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report, his worship stated that with reference to the clerk and his assistant giving bonds it was a matter that he approved of and was something that the new council would have to attend to at once. Things in that respect in Dawson were somewhat different from what they were in other countries as here almost the entire bulk of the receipts are received during the course of two months time.

Adair called the council's attention to the fact that the question of the bonds of the clerk and his assistant had come up before the council last April at which time the comptroller of the territory still had charge of all the finances of the city. There was no necessity of bonds at that time and it was intended to have taken the matter up later when the city assumed its own financial affairs and it had been overlooked and finally neglected altogether.

His worship further complimented the auditors on their report and it was later approved and adopted by the council.

Fat Men's Hockey Match. Some time next week there will be a grand hockey match between two teams not one member of either being less than 210 pounds in weight.

WANTED - U. S. unappropriated soldiers' scrip, for use in Alaska - J. Falcon Joslin, Queen St.

At Auditorium-Virginia.

FAVOR OF McGRADE

Recovers Judgment in Sum of \$14,000

Against Edward McConnell, of the Melbourne Hotel—Suit on Promissory Notes.

The following is a verbatim report of the judgment rendered yesterday by Mr. Justice Craig in the case of McGraide vs. McConnell, a brief synopsis of which appeared in the Nugget of yesterday evening.

The plaintiff sues the defendant on two promissory notes, the first being for the sum of \$14,000, and the second for the sum of \$2210. The defendant admits the making of these notes but sets up a defense which at the trial was resolved into a statement that the former or larger note had been surrendered and cancelled by written agreement, and that the smaller note had been paid. A short history of the case will be necessary for a full understanding of the judgment.

One M. L. Hamilton and the defendant, McConnell for some time prior to the making of the note for \$14,000 had been engaged in partnership in several undertakings, steamboating, road building, bridge and ferry ownership, etc. On the 26th day of August the said Hamilton sold to the defendant, McConnell and to one R. A. Talbot claim 73 C below lower discovery, on Dominion creek for the sum of \$14,000 for a two-thirds interest, taking the joint note for these two parties, McConnell and Talbot, on the same date, and payable on the 1st July for the consideration money of \$14,000. On the 15th September of the same year, 1898, the said Hamilton and McConnell met and settled up their various partnership transactions, giving to each other a receipt in the following form: "Dawson, September 15th, 1898. I, Edward McConnell, have made settlement in full of all transactions, of all partnership existing between us to date of E. McConnell and Hamilton and received satisfaction for same - Edward McConnell." Hamilton gives to McConnell one in the same form and the same date, signed by himself. The contention of McConnell is that the note sued upon was covered by that release. The story told is that the parties met, Mrs. McConnell (the wife of the defendant) being present, and went over all their partnership transactions, made up a statement of debits and credits and balances, and that a final sum was owing to Hamilton which was covered by a cash payment and the second note. McConnell and his wife swear that at the time of this settlement a re-transfer was made from McConnell to Hamilton of McConnell's share in the mine for which the note was given and that Hamilton promised to hand over the note for cancellation but said that it had been lost or mislaid. It is contended that the receipt by itself is evidence of a complete closing up of all partnership transactions and it is also contended that the note in question was part of the partnership transactions. One has first to consider whether it was intended to cover this note by this release, and whether it was such a transaction as would come under the wording of the release and the closing up of partnership deals. It seems to me that the note in question was no part of the partnership transactions at all. It was a private debt between McConnell and Hamilton. It was a sale of a certain property which became private property, so far as his private interest of McConnell in one-third of that mine, the private property of Talbot in the other third and the private property of Hamilton in the remaining third. That they worked the property which they so held as co-owners, in partnership does not, it

seems to me, affect the matter, because while that may be true and while the receipt might close up the partnership dealings in the working of the mine subsequent to the time of the purchase, yet the debt from McConnell to Hamilton remains as a private debt, money which he owed him for the sale of that property. Two conflicting contentions are set up by the defendant. One is that the note was paid and taken into account in the settlement; the other is that a dispute arose as to the validity of the title and that McConnell, and particularly Mrs. McConnell, at the time of this settlement objected that the title was defective owing to defective staking and that Hamilton yielded the point and then and there agreed to surrender the note. Both of these contentions cannot be held together. Either the note went into the settlement and into the balancing of the accounts or it was the other way and it was surrendered by Hamilton because he admitted that he had not a good title. Prior to the trial and upon McConnell's examination for discovery he emphasizes the former view of the matter and his evidence, which I have carefully read, is very hard to understand. He was a very stupid witness, either not knowing anything about his own business or not being willing to tell. His evidence on the trial was equally bad so far as clearness and certainty is concerned, and certainly upon discovery it is very hard to follow. Upon the examination for discovery and on the trial McConnell could not give any idea whatever as to the nature of the settlement, the amount involved, the balances on the different transactions, how any business turned out good, bad or indifferent, absolutely could give no figures or approximations to figures, or any information whatever, except that there was a settlement. These papers of settlement have now all disappeared. At page 4 of the examination for discovery he is asked: "What arrangement did you make with Talbot? (I read from his evidence here) A-How? Q-You paid off Talbot's note? A-Yes sir. Q-Did you ever make any claim upon Talbot? A-I did. Q-Did you ever get it? A-No sir. Q-Was your claim a written or verbal one? A-Verbal. Talbot was a partner of mine and I Hamilton in that note. Q-Did you know that this note was in the Bank of Commerce? A-I did not know until McPhee told me in the spring following. Q-You were never notified then on the 1st of July, 1900, that this note was in their hands? A-I don't know whether I was or not, but as soon as I found out that this note was in existence and not lost I went to the Bank of Commerce and notified them not to purchase it. Q-What was the first notification you received of the existence of this note? A-I think it was from Bill McPhee. Bill McPhee told me that Hamilton owed him a lot of money and he got \$10,000 or something from him. "Being asked about letters which he received from Hamilton he seemed to be very indefinite as to whether he received them or when he received them. These letters were produced as exhibits and I will refer to them later on. The re-transfer which McConnell says he made to Hamilton for one-third interest in the property has never been placed on record; the McConnell's swearing that Hamilton purposely refrained from registering it because he was afraid of some pending suits. There is no doubt that there was some action threatened or pending at the time which afterwards matured into a judgment against Hamilton, but whether this was sufficient to prevent Hamilton from recording his transfer or not is a question. We have these facts. That a \$14,000 note made by the defendant was outstanding, that McConnell was content to allow it to float about in that way and all that he had to prove his satisfaction was the receipt above mentioned in which no reference whatever was made to the note. It certainly strikes one as extraordinary that any man not approaching the imbecile condition, would allow \$14,000 of his paper to be lying in the hands of another person and only take his word that the note was lost and would be returned when found when at the same time they were closing up their business transactions, affecting other matters and when it would have been so easy to have had a release then and there drawn mentioning the note. The conduct of the defendant is hard to understand and explain and the only attempt made by counsel for the defense to explain it is by saying it was endeavoring to prove that the defendant was a good-natured man, of easy and careless business habits. Well, if that contention is correct, certainly these habits are the most easy and careless that I have ever come across. That is the conduct of the parties at the time. What is their subsequent conduct? The note was not lost. That is quite clear because on the 19th September, four days after, Hamilton hypothecates this very note to the Bank of Commerce as collateral security for an advance. Either Hamilton was an out and out scoundrel at the time or he very soon afterwards made up his mind to defraud McConnell out of this note if McConnell's story of the settlement is the correct one. First, take Hamilton's conduct. He denies in toto that the note was covered by the settlement and by the release produced and denies that there was any question as to the title of the claim sold, and upon this branch of the case his contention is entirely borne

out by the evidence because what evidence there is shows that if there was any contention about the title it was cleared up by adjudication by the gold recorder, and no attempt was made on the part of the defense to show that there was a real defect in this title. Then, again, Hamilton immediately after the settlement by which he hypothecated this note afterwards writes letters to McConnell from which I will read in July of the year following Hamilton writes to McConnell, saying, among other things, that Talbot has prospects of paying and that he (Hamilton) will hold out \$7500 on the note, and there is also in the letter an appeal to McConnell to pay one McPhee who was coming into the country. He also says that if he gets any money out of Talbot there will be a rebate coming to him (McConnell), evidently meaning that if McConnell pays the \$10,000 to McPhee of course there will be some money coming to him, if Hamilton gets the \$7500 from Talbot. Again, Hamilton writes to McConnell in these words: "Now, Ed, about Dominion claim. Tom tells me it didn't turn out as expected. I am willing to discount the note \$5,000 provided we cannot get anything out of Talbot. Ed, I need that money (Ed being the defendant), you will hold this letter as a receipt and give the \$10,000 to Bill McPhee." When McConnell is asked about these letters he is doubtful as to when he received them and what he did concerning them - Hamilton takes no action on the note against McConnell until he hands them over to the plaintiff McGraide which he does by a written agreement transferring and endorsing the note. This of course was not done until long after the maturity of the note, and whatever equities exist as against Hamilton exist as against McGraide; so that we may deal with McGraide as Hamilton in every respect in this particular. Hamilton admits that he was hard up during this time, and it is thought to be strange that he hadn't pursued McConnell sooner for the payment of this note, no action being taken until the 6th day of September, 1901 two years after the transaction. Now, as to McConnell's conduct, McConnell says he had no knowledge of the note being lost until he saw McPhee, but we find him on April 30th, 1900, notifying the bank not to purchase it. Now, the strongest evidence against McConnell, to my mind, is his own conduct. What are the reasons which he gives to the bank? He warns the bank not to purchase the note and says it was given for property now in controversy. There is no mention here of the release, the notice in its terms and meaning being that there was a contention over the liability on the sale owing to the want of title in the property, and McConnell in his reply to McPhee when he made the demand on behalf of Hamilton for the money, was to the same effect: He did not then set up as an answer to the demand that the note had been surrendered and was covered by that agreement or that it was intended to be surrendered but lost. His contention then and at other times was that the property was in dispute. When asked why he had said this both to the bank and in July afterwards and subsequently he said that he was endeavoring to save Hamilton. Quite how he meant to save Hamilton or how he meant to save Hamilton by giving these answers was not clear to me and he could not make it clear, but it was less clear to me why he should desire to save Hamilton who was then pursuing him for an illegal and fraudulent claim according to his contention, and for a very large amount of money. It seems to me that his first thought would have been to save himself and to have told the truth, giving his real defense at the time. It is true that Mrs. McConnell swears that the note was mentioned and was covered by the settlement and intended to be covered by the partnership release owing to the fact of the contest about the property. She says she went to a solicitor, Mr. Woodworth, to get his advice about this and Mr. Woodworth is called who confirms her in that he says she did come to him regarding this claim and the staking of it but when he cannot say. She says it was pending the partnership settlement. As to Mrs. McConnell's evidence, she did not impress me favorably. She would not answer questions put to her and on cross-examination she did her utmost to baffle counsel and to prevent him from getting direct answers to direct and simple questions, instead of answering questions she repeatedly endeavored to prejudice the mind of the court, for that was her object at all events, by denouncing the counsel for the plaintiff and the fact of which he was a member, alleging various things against them which were irrelevant to the issue, at least wholly irrelevant to the questions put to her and no restraint which I endeavored to put upon her could prevent her from wandering off in all directions. For the reason that she did not give correct fair play on the examination I am not disposed to place as much weight upon her evidence as I otherwise would, especially in view of the plaintiff's conduct and statements to the defendant himself. Now as to their subsequent dealings with the property, McConnell says that he ceased on the 15th of September to have any connection with or ownership in that claim; for which the note was given, but we find that he

had some connection because he made advances to Talbot and that the parties working on the claim came to him with statements. There is the evidence of Heath who bought out Talbot's interest. He says he prepared an account of the working of the claim in the spring of 1900 at Mrs. McConnell's request, and that McConnell wanted to pay him off for the interest which he had acquired from Talbot. It is true that McConnell's deny that they had any interest in the statement any more than to know what they had advanced to Talbot, and it was also admitted that Heath and McConnell had a quarrel over the matter, McConnell repudiating liability. Haslam, bookkeeper for Heath and working on the claim in the spring of 1900, long after this transaction was closed, prepared a statement and took it to McConnell and McConnell to him objected to Talbot's transfer to Heath because Talbot had not the right to dispose of it, McConnell's contention to Haslam being that Talbot's interest was given to him if he would manage the claim and McConnell taking the ground then that he was the owner. He said he had authorized one Brown to advance money to Talbot to be used for wages - McConnell denies this. Certainly Hamilton thought that the claim was being worked in their joint interest if one may judge by the letters which he wrote to McConnell and to McGraide which were produced by the defense. Upon the top of all this inconsistency we have the evidence of McPhee who is to my mind an independent and impartial witness and should be believed. McPhee is the person referred to in the letters written by Hamilton to McConnell, and this McPhee arrives in Dawson in July, 1900, calls upon McConnell and asks for payment of these notes now sued for.

McConnell said he had no money and could not pay, he could give some few hundred dollars on account but he said the mine had not turned out as he had expected, and he would want to see Hamilton about the big note. McConnell on cross-examination does not deny that this conversation occurred and his explanation of this extraordinary conversation in view of his present contention, is that he was endeavoring to save Hamilton. I cannot conceive how any man, being pursued as he was by letters from Hamilton and by demands from McPhee, acting for Hamilton, and with knowledge that the note was hypothecated to the bank, should persist in telling a falsehood regarding the real position of affairs and his real defense. I have endeavored, in view of the evidence sworn to so positively by Mr. and Mrs. McConnell, to understand McConnell's conduct and to find it impossible to reconcile that conduct with their story. I do not think the \$14,000 note was involved in that final settlement but still remained a private debt; that it was not a part of the partnership transactions and was not to be recovered as a partnership transaction. It is unfortunate that we cannot get the evidence of Talbot to throw more light if possible upon this very strange case.

The other note sued for is not denied, that is, the making of it, but it is contended by McConnell that it was paid by advances made to Talbot at Hamilton's request. McConnell could give no clear statement as to what these advances were or how much they were. He says somewhere between \$1700 and \$1800. How they were made, by what means, he cannot tell, and certain if he cannot I cannot, and I think they were made in the working operations of the mine and should not be charged against this note except what has been credited already by Hamilton upon the note.

There is a counterclaim on behalf of the defendant for a loan of \$3,000, with a credit of \$500 paid on it, leaving a balance of \$2500, also for notes given to McGrade to collect, \$3,000, and a note of one Staunton to collect, the answer to the counterclaim being that there was no loan beyond the sum of \$500 which was repaid. The notes were collected and applied to pay a debt owing by the defendant McConnell to McGrade in regard to a transaction covering the steamer Merwin. The evidence on this branch of the case, as well as on the other, is entirely contradictory, one swearing to one thing and the other to another. McConnell swears to the advance, McGrade denies it, and there is no evidence to confirm McConnell's evidence of the loan any more than of the \$500 which has been repaid. Mrs. McConnell does not swear that she saw the advance made; so there is one oath against the other. The burden of proof being on the defendant McConnell, I dismiss that claim. As to the notes given for collection, there is no doubt they were given for collection and the money collected upon them. McGrade sets up in answer to this that \$3,000 was owing to him on the Merwin transaction, but there is a receipt produced of 11th June by which McGrade signs in full for any transaction on the Merwin, having received by that time the sum of \$500 which he takes as full payment of return price of steamer Merwin. McGrade denies that receipt in so much that he says that it is his signature but the body of the receipt is not his and has been altered. The receipt bears no evidence of any alteration and there is the evidence that it was signed by him and I must take it conclusively. He will have to

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account for the full value of those notes. The Constantine note he did not collect, and of course is not liable for. As to the other note for \$2210 I have already dealt with that. Many witnesses were called upon minor points and I might comment at greater length upon the evidence, but the more one reads this evidence the more convinced he will probably become, I do not think I ever had a case but one in this territory where I had more difficulty in arriving at a conclusion absolutely satisfactory to myself. The apparent respectability of all the parties would lead one to suppose that all were trying to tell the truth. Every one of them giving evidence was guilty of inconsistencies and upon all their evidence suspicion was thrown by the nature of their conduct and their answers. The dealings with the notes by McGraide and Hamilton after their arrival here, while not important, were still contradicted by the evidence of McPhee who must be taken to be an independent and impartial witness. Some of these minor things perhaps show that Hamilton and McGraide are as little to be believed as McConnell and his wife. There is the evidence of Charles Miller, called by the defense, but it seems to me his evidence is quite as strong for the plaintiff. His evidence is given to say, this, that he heard Hamilton say to McConnell between the 8th and 22nd September of last year that he had these notes but that if McConnell thought he had taken certain money which was stolen from the Merwin (Hamilton) would hand him over these notes. Now, if in that conversation Hamilton and McConnell discussed the fact that Hamilton had these notes in his possession and was willing to hand them over to McConnell and would do so if McConnell would say he suspected him of theft and McConnell did not then and there raise the contention in the presence of Miller that the notes were his, then his property and should be handed over anyway owing to the fact that the evidence of Miller is stronger for the plaintiff than for the defendant. What a person swears to in self interest is, good evidence. What a person does and can be absolutely proved to have done is much stronger evidence. Here the defendant McConnell contends that the note was released and should have been given up, but his whole course of conduct afterwards and his statements up to the time of trial are directly opposed to the contention which he now sets up. The conduct of Hamilton on the other hand is consistent with his contention and I

TROPHY HUNG UP Mayor McLennan Offers Prize to Be Contended for. Mayor-elect R. P. McLennan has donated a silver cup for the one-mile skating championship of the Yukon territory. The cup to be the property of the winner must be won three years, not necessarily consecutively. The management of the races will be placed in the hands of the Stating committee of the D. A. A. and it is probable that the first race for the cup will take place within the next fortnight. There are many flyers in the vicinity of Dawson and there are also a couple of fast men in the Whitehorse hotel team, part of which is now on its way to Dawson. A gentleman from Duncan creek states that he has an unknown in that vicinity whom he will back against any man in the territory for one mile. The first race should draw a large crowd. Barrett is headquarters for Hot and Gate - Phone No. 1. Sewing The Wind - Auditorium.

N. C. Co. TEMPERATURE 7 a.m. January 13, 1903, -12 Above 2 p.m. January 13, 1903, -24 Below 8 a.m. January 13, 1903, -23 Below RAW FURS We Pay Highest Cash Prices for New Furs of All Kinds. Northern Commercial Company Try a Veal Loaf, Veal Steak, Veal Roast or Veal Cutlets. Our Veal is the Finest Ever Brought to Dawson. Ask Your Butcher for Pacific Cold Storage Company's Veal. Pacific Cold Storage Co. TELEPHONE 83 214 PRINCESS STREET.

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The Nugget From Vol. 4 - No. SCAFF Scene of tion Fournier and Their Door the O In less than Belle and Vid demmed mawed enority, thus penaly exacted commission of was begun the fold and the hamaner who wretched who efficiency of. They are awa the unusual gloom and des cells, but hav of such causin ment over the still hanging a be granted a b use faith in livers to extric of the hangin approaches he creased very th that his outv the same and ly divided be prayers and se been furnish CRow confid upon his count lost much of become pale, their sockets haunted look the shattered. Fournier on unconcerned a wedding was his funeral. He reterer test whose busines denied every that neither will break do scaffold. The remain penite make a full c the priest be consolation of act will be against which erred and the to the God w is thought w acme though ly in words boasting of face of death will not cur those who s conviction has nothing the court app his present inevitable, a se bound to take consid has been. Pa has been his first decades know er of those variants of toms to aly. Durin by one of the as having lab ing for the years and l subscriptions. The wraill which the d place will be high. A spe MRS. SM Adulte-70 Mrs. Spier Private leas Saturday a hall, opposi TRAV Weld Dav Legard Every Office 124 Good 211 Har