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ishers Opp. Aurora Dock

er Generals

g. 20.—It is unofficially at Generals Botha and with General Dewet, to reach England from next Saturday, will be members of the new Transvaal Council.

that as a result of an with ex-President Steyn, as abandoned his political and countermanded the reference of Boer leaders. r Saxon, on which Gen. Delarey and Dewet are England from Cape Town, Madeira yesterday. Gen. Delarey went ashore. General Dewet remained steamer continuing his book he is writing de-experiences during the

Aug. 19.—The Times at Brussels says that from the Hague is to President Steyn con-rove. His doctors have ete repose. The Boer a, Delarey and Dewet, now go direct to Brus-er last respects to the their comrade, General

gruger has written a once to Gen. Meyer's ing her that the ser-usbands will never be

ro Confessed

Kan., Aug. 22.—Jas- Kansas City negro assaulting Mrs. W. H. ight, confessed tonight committed the crime. much excited, and a iminent. The colored that if an attempt is Scott they will fight

nd Condition

or playground at the is in a deplorable con- should be remedied at mpossible for children rough surface without mbs and necks. The e put in good condi- xpense.

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EXCEPT SUNDAY

M. DAILY.

one No. 8

NEW JUDGE ARRIVES

Mr. Justice Macaulay is Home Again

Will Take the Place of Gold Commissioner Senkler on the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Justice Macaulay, accompanied by Mrs. Macaulay and son, arrived today on the Selkirk direct from their old home in Ontario. In the course of a short chat had with a representative of the Nugget Judge Macaulay said he knew nothing new of a political nature, did not know if the election writ had been issued and in fact was at the present time more interested in finding a habitation for himself and family than anything else. The trip inside he described as being very pleasant and he was very glad to get back again.

While in Ottawa Judge Macaulay received his commission as a justice of the Yukon territory and he now occupies the same position as his colleagues, Messrs. Justice Dugas and Craig, with the same jurisdiction and powers. Within a day or two he will take the oath of office which will be administered probably by Mr. Justice Dugas, the senior judge of the bench. For the present he will continue to act as police magistrate and will also hear such other cases as may in their regular course of progress come before him. The appointment of a third judge for the Yukon will alter the personnel of the court of appeal. The new appointee will take the place of Gold Commissioner Senkler on the appellate bench and the latter will thus be spared the necessity of sitting in judgment upon his own decisions.

Tourists in the City.

A party of tourists viewing the country for pleasure alone arrived this morning on the Selkirk and today are being piloted up Bonanza under the guidance of Lou Griffin. The party consists of Mr. H. T. Whittin, a large manufacturer of cotton spinning machinery, Mrs. Whittin, Miss Whittin, of Whitinville, Mass., Chas. H. Hutchins, A. K. Hutchins and Miss Hutchins, of Worcester, Mass.

At Auditorium—The Unknown.

The Ladue Quartz Mill

IS NOW IN OPERATION.

We have made a large number of tests and are ready to make others.

We have the best plant money will buy and guarantee all our work in this mill and also in the

Assay Office

Yukon Camp Stoves

SPECIAL PRICES \$10.00, \$13.00, \$20.00, \$22.50

ALL CAMP SUPPLIES.

McLennan, McFeely & Co., Ltd.

Naval Disaster

Cape Town, Sept. 1.—Eighteen vessels, mostly sailing craft, have been driven ashore in a gale of Port Elizabeth. Five were dashed to pieces and all members of their crews were lost. Two tugs are also reported as foundered, and a score of lighters are ashore. It is feared there has been great loss of life.

Successful Operation

Mrs. Frank Mortimer, wife of the well known steamboat agent, is a patient at St. Mary's hospital. Yesterday afternoon a very delicate operation was performed upon Mrs. Mortimer which required the services of five of Dawson's most skilled physicians. Today she is reported as resting easily with every hope entertained for her speedy and complete recovery.

Hookey and Moran—Auditorium.

A Wife for 75c.

Getting a wife for 75 cents may sound ridiculous but it is a fact just the same. Two lovers were after the same girl, and as far as she was concerned there was no difference, both were good, healthy specimens of humanity. But one of them was "next" and went to Cribbs, the druggist, and got some up-to-date toilet soap, took a bath and won his bride.

Moral: See Cribbs, the druggist, a full line of Toilet Soaps at virtually outside prices.

CRIBBS, The Druggist King St., next to Post Office.

ELECTION DATE ARRANGED.

Nomination Day Fixed for November 4, and Election Will Follow Twenty-Eight Days Later, December 2—Territorial and Municipal Elections in Same Month.

According to telegraphic advices received from Ottawa the writ for the Dominion election has been issued and the date fixed for three months from today, December 2. Nomination day it is said will be on November 4 and as the election follows twenty-eight days later it will bring the date of the election on Tuesday, the second day of the last month in the year. In reply to a question asked Acting Commissioner Major Wood today as to whether he had yet received the official notification of the writ having been issued or not, he said no such word had arrived though he did not doubt that it was true as it was generally understood that the matter would be definitely decided upon this week. The wire is not working today but as soon as it resumes operation word corroborating the rumor will doubtless be received. Sheriff Ellbeck will be the returning officer and it has been given out that Commissioner Ross will be the Liberal candidate.

As to the territorial election for the purpose of seating five new members on the Yukon council, that can not take place until even a later date. Messrs. Wilson and Prudhomme were elected for two years, their term of service dating from the date of their return which was November 30, 1900, consequently their successors and the three additional members can not be elected until their term of office has expired, otherwise the territory would have seven members instead of five as the act provides. It is reasonable to presume that the election of the new members will occur some time during the month of December in which event that month will be brimming full of matters political. First will come the Dominion election, then the territorial election and still later but before the first of the year the municipal election, all of which, if past campaigns may be taken as a criterion, will make life in Dawson at least during that month seem like one continuous carnival.

Police Court

Max Steinfeld was before Magistrate Wroughton this morning charged with stealing two dozen pairs of leather lined mitts from the store of S. Weissberg on the morning of Aug. 10th. His case was enlarged until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

John F. Blake was also arraigned before the magistrate on the charge of wilfully and unlawfully, and to the prejudice of Chas. Goldstein and J. B. Rossi (the informant), tearing down an addition from a building situated on First avenue between Harper and Mission streets belonging to the parties named. His case was likewise remanded until this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

At Auditorium—The Unknown.

Growing a Nuisance.

Stray horses and cattle are still causing much annoyance to property owners in and around Dawson. Gardens which have been the product of much time, labor and money are nightly invaded and damaged by these roving quadrupeds whose owners seem perfectly oblivious of the fact that a pound is maintained for the express purpose of preventing their depredations.

New Girl in Town.

John H. Walker, clerk of the gold commissioner's court, is today in the seventh heaven of delight as the result of the arrival of a little stranger of the feminine persuasion at his house at an early hour this morning.

Reviewed by Gov. General.

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—Lord Minto today presided at an international event which was unique in its character in that it included the reviewing of troops from Canada, the United States and Great Britain and British volunteers sent to the coronation. The Tenth national guards of New York, visiting in Ottawa and the foot guards of Ottawa were also reviewed. Lord Minto in addressing the officers afterwards said he was exceedingly proud to see the troops of two great nations side by side, and hoped if the occasion ever demanded it, they would be found in a similar position on the field. The occasion, he said, was unique to see British and American troops reviewed by a governor of Canada.

The fastest friendship and much enthusiasm prevails among the men of the different corps. On the first day of the Dominion Rifle Association the matches were accompanied by ideal weather and excellent shooting was done. The labor celebration passed off very quietly today, only few merchants recognized the day.

See Brewitt, the tailor, for stylish food fitting suits.

Clothing cleaned, pressed, repaired and made to fit.—R. I. GOLDBERG, at Hershberg's.

TREADGOLD IN THE CITY

Famous Concessionaire Arrived Today

Is Rumored That He Will Begin Work Upon Development of His Holdings.

A. N. C. Treadgold, the concessionaire who has been lampooned so admirably the past year and whose name has been on nearly everyone's lips in some manner or another times innumerable, arrived this morning on the Selkirk and will remain for several weeks attending to matters here in which he is interested. In addition to the Treadgold concession, which must bear the brunt and be held responsible for many an attack of the rabies across the street, Mr. Treadgold has considerable in the territory in the way of individual holdings which it is said he is here for the purpose of looking after and arranging for their extensive working in the near future. Immediately upon his arrival he took up quarters with Mr. Joe Boyle with whom he will remain during his stay in the city. During the day Mr. Treadgold was very busy with his agents who have been in Dawson continuously and it was impossible to ascertain his immediate intentions in regard to the concession. It has been rumored that active work on the preliminary survey of the water system will soon be begun but the report lacks confirmation. Mr. Treadgold refusing to either deny or affirm it.

Officers Elected.

The annual election of officers was held at the Zero Club rooms last evening and the following gentlemen were elected: For president, W. L. Walsh; vice president, W. H. Fairbank; management committee, J. W. Nicol, Dr. MacArthur, R. P. McLennan, J. B. Pattullo and Thos. McGowan; secretary-treasurer, R. H. S. Crosswell. The Hon. Mr. Justice Macaulay, who returned to Dawson last evening from his summer vacation, was unanimously voted an honorary member of the club.

After the business was all transacted a social session was held and a pleasant evening was spent by all present.

Athletic Association.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the above association will be held in the rooms of the board of trade, N. C. Co. building, Tuesday evening next, Sept. 2nd, at 8 o'clock sharp.

Business—Incorporation, contracts for building and other matters of importance.

To Winter Outside

M. A. Howard, a well known sour dough of Cheechato Hill, is preparing to leave for the outside to spend the winter. Mr. Howard is one of the Klondike's successful operators. He will proceed immediately to his home in Massachusetts, where he will remain until spring.

FALL SHAPES



...HATS...

Sargent & Pinska, 118 2nd Avenue

Mail Orders Promptly Attended To. NO CREDIT.

The Klondike Nugget

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily.
Yearly, in advance, \$30.00
Per month, by carrier in city in advance, 3.00
Single copies, 25

Semi-Weekly.
Yearly, in advance, \$24.00
Six months, 12.00
Three months, 6.00
Per month, by carrier in city in advance, 5.00
Single copies, 25

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 Greys by our carriers on the following days: Every Tuesday and Friday to Eldorado, Bonanza, Bunker, Dominion, Geld Run.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1902.

\$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.



HONEST CONFESSION THE REMEDY.

Editor Klondike Nugget:—
Dear Sir,—An inspection of the editorial remarks of the News during the past few days leads me to the belief that your contemporary is seeking an avenue of escape. I think the News has seen the folly of its way and only needs to be shown a reasonably good opportunity to switch. It is trying as best it knows how to cut loose from its present position but does not seem to be able to accomplish the desired result. It reminds me very much of the difficulty in which I once saw a youthful specimen of the genus goat. It had become gagged in an attempt to masticate a sock of ancient lineage and was well nigh choked by the process. Had I not hastened to the relief of the poor little animal and by running my finger down its throat removed the obstruction, I feel satisfied it would have perished on the spot. Now it seems to me that the Nugget with its well known record for benevolence and philanthropy should, in this critical emergency come to the rescue of the News and perform a similar service. If you can point out to your misguided contemporary a road of escape from its present awkward position, I fancy that the News will lose no time in tendering its assistance to some other candidate than the one it is now supporting. He might be bought off, Shanghaied or chloroformed—but of course these are merely suggestions. Trusting that you will see your way clear to do something in this matter, I beg to remain, Very sincerely,
MEMBER S. P. C. A.
P. S.—The A stands for amateurs, not animals.

In addressing ourselves to the remarks of our correspondent we feel in duty bound to say that he has struck a responsive chord. If there is one consideration above all others that affords this paper consolation and satisfaction with its career, it is the knowledge that we have never overlooked an opportunity to extend a helping hand and an earnest word of counsel to whomsoever stood in need thereof—and we are free to confess that the case with which our correspondent appeals to us in a peculiar manner. It must be admitted, however, that the situation presents obstacles and difficulties which are not to be circumvented without the most careful and thorough consideration. Our correspondent suggests that the News might buy off the objectionable candidate and induce him to stand aside for a consideration. There are obvious objections to this procedure which need only to be regarded a moment to indicate its impracticability. To accomplish that end would undoubtedly require a large sum of money, larger than the candidate is worth—and larger, in fact than the News would be willing to pay, even with the government patronage to draw upon. Ten dollars might be a big price to a man occupying the comparatively obscure

position of guardian of the back door of a government office, but to the same man running for high office, that amount would be a mere trifle, a bagatelle to speak, the mere mention of which would undoubtedly be met with deserved scorn.

There is also to be considered the possibility, in fact the glaring probability, that having once been bought he would refuse to stay purchased. Expert testimony upon this particular point might be brought forward from various quarters but the point is so obvious that no extended remarks in that connection are at all necessary.

On the whole we cannot recommend the buying proposition. It is too likely to miscarry.

As for the other suggestions, viz., Shanghaiing and chloroforming, we are unable to see that either one is suited to the requirements of the case. The former smacks altogether too much of personal violence, of rough usage, inconsistent with the somewhat delicate nature of the situation, and as for the latter, it will be some years before chemical science has progressed sufficiently to produce chloroform that would have any effect upon the candidate in question.

We are, therefore, obliged to dismiss all the suggestions of our correspondent with the mere statement that we can conscientiously recommend none of them as a means of rescuing the News from its predicament.

The only course that we see for our contemporary to pursue is to make a clean breast of the whole matter. Explain all the details of the deal—why certain goods were not delivered and why others—so to speak—are still in transit. Honest confession will do more to cleanse the soul and make the way plain for the repentant sinner than any other course that possibly could be mapped out—for which reason our advice to the News is to 'fess up.

The announcement that the White Pass Route will issue no more through bills of lading for Dawson contains a warning that every shipper should heed. Delays in ordering goods from this time forward will be exceedingly dangerous. It is reported from Whitehorse that freight is piling up at a very considerable rate at that point and there may be danger of a blockade. From now until the close of navigation orders should be rushed with the utmost dispatch.

The man who has succeeded in the Yukon goes to the outside and becomes a good advertiser of the country. The man who has failed goes out and becomes a knocker. Such is human nature and there is no escape from its peculiar workings.

There seems absolutely to be no doubt of the fact that the territory has a marvelous future before it from a quartz standpoint. It is almost safe to reckon Dawson of a few years hence among the world's great quartz camps.

NOTICE.
Will E. L. Reever, A. Pearson, Richard Kellard, Frank Miller, John Kedow, and Pen Thomas, who came from Whitehorse in June last in boat 3748, please communicate with post-office box No. 734, Dawson.

GOES TO SOLOMON'S MINES.
The scientific world is watching with great interest the equipment of the expedition into the interior of Africa, and the epicurians of Dawson are keeping their eyes on The Family Grocery, for they know Dunham always keeps the best.

SEE THE FAT MAN'S RACE!
To Get Some of Our LARGE SIZE UNDERWEAR We have it up to 46 inches Breast Measure.

J. P. McLENNAN
233 FRONT ST. Phone 104-B

ELABORATE PRODUCTION

Presented at Auditorium by Bittner Troupe

Continued Success of the New Company—Crowded House Last Night.

Manager Bittner of the Auditorium theatre has this week excelled all of his previous efforts in producing the fine scenic play, "The Unknown." During the time Mr. Bittner has been in Dawson he has fulfilled every promise he has made, and when he announced last week that last night would witness the beginning of a week's run of the largest and most pretentious production ever seen in Dawson, everyone took him at his word and the result was the largest audience of any opening night of the season.

Heretofore the small stage room has been a serious handicap in the production of plays of this kind but now with the extra room and the increased facilities the opportunity for scenic effects is greatly increased and the players have greater freedom for action.

The new scenery made especially for this play represents considerable expense but that is fully repaid by the effects obtained and the audience last night was quite demonstrative in showing its approval.

The fourth scene of the first act which represents East river, New York, approaching the battery, shows perhaps the best artistic results of any. The waves of the ocean, the boats gliding over the water and the lights of the buildings in the distance are all very natural and give an impression of reality which cannot but be complimentary to the managers of the stage. Another pretty scene which will rank equally as well is the second scene of the fourth act which represents the sea coast and boat house near Rovers' park.

Mr. Readick takes the leading role as Harold Merribright, a young man made insane by being shot by Dr. Brinkton, who wishes to obtain some valuable papers which Merribright has in his possession. This character is the most difficult Mr. Readick has yet assumed and gives him the opportunity to display his ability in an entirely new role.

Mr. Bittner's reappearance after his several weeks of rest, in a part for which he is so well adapted, that of a jolly sea captain, was the signal for continued applause, showing the good feeling the people of Dawson have for him.

Mr. Hooley in the comedy part of "Jimmy" makes a hit and his appearance is always greeted with laughter. His specialties are particularly good and altogether he shows himself a master in the art of creating mirth.

Miss Kelton has a part in Bessie Merribright which gives her an excellent opportunity of displaying her versatility of talent, and the opportunity is by no means thrown away.

Mrs. Bittner as Louise has a part which if small value is magnified by the personality which she puts into all of her parts.

Mr. Moran has an Irish comedy part in Pat which he is perfectly capable of making one of the best in the play.

The entire cast and the synopsis of scenery is as follows:
Harold Merribright... Mr. Readick
Albert Stormking... Mr. Montgomery
Dr. Brinkton... Mr. Morris
Jimmy... Mr. Hooley
Pat... Mr. Moran
Arnold Tyson... Mr. Lewis
Walter... Mr. Thorne
Reginald... Mr. Dundon
Jack Salt... Mr. Bittner
Bessie Merribright... Miss Kelton
Louise... Mrs. Bittner
Annette... Miss Freeman

SYNOPSIS.
Act I.—(1) Morning room, Rover's Park; (2) A Country Lane; (3) Cabin of the Good Ship Grey Eagle; (4) East River, N. Y., approaching the Battery.
Act II.—(1) Garden, Rover's Park; (2) Corridor at Rover's Park; (3) same as scene one.
Act III.—The same.
Act IV.—(1) Corridor in Rover's Park; (2) Sea Coast and Boathouse near Rover's Park.
Act V.—(1) A Country Lane near Rover's Park; (2) same as scene one, first act.
Incidental to the play specialties will be introduced by Mr. Hooley and Mr. Moran.
Between acts 4 and 5 Little Margie Newman will appear in costume.

You Will Be Looking For

HEAVY CLOTHING

We have just the right kinds at just the right prices, and, best of all, the right style. The man that wears a Hart, Schaffner & Marx suit is well dressed in any country. We Carry the Above Make.

Cheviots, Worsteds, Tweeds, Serges, Cassimeres,
\$15.00, \$18.00, \$22.00, \$25.00

All Kinds of Overcoats - Cloth, Fur Lined, Fur
All Marked at 1902 Prices.

N. A. T. & T. COMPANY

FORCE IS REDUCED

Services Three Clerks Dispensed With

The Man With the Axe Has Been Abroad in Gold Commissioners Office.

Today the order of retrenchment, the reducing of the force in the gold commissioner's office goes into effect and three of the clerks whose faces have become familiar through long service are to be seen no more. A. R. Mallory was for a long time assistant to Dr. Robertson mining inspector stationed at the Forks, and has been connected with the main office here but a comparatively short while. His was one of the first of the heads to fall in the bucket as the result of the work of the official headsman, M. G. McLeod, who had charge of the department of information for a number of months and he, too, has been a victim of decapitation. Mrs. French is the other of the trio whose services will be dispensed with from now on. Mrs. French has been on the staff for over a year, her duties formerly being the making out of grants. Lately she has been acting in the capacity of stenographer to the correspondence clerk. It is said that Mrs. French will shortly leave on a visit to her old home in Jersey City, New Jersey. All the clerks who have received their dismissal received a month's salary in advance, a practice that is customary in the department upon such occasions. J. C. McLagan temporarily has charge of the correspondence department during the disability of Norman Watt, who is laid up with two broken fingers the result of the last lacrosse match.

The reduction of the force in the gold commissioner's office is not so much due to a desire for economy as it is a lack of work to keep the clerks engaged. Whether the man with the axe will make any more visits is not known, but it is said that several others are trembling lest theirs will be the next head to fall.

Work of Incendiaries
Whitecourt, Aug. 22.—Shortly after midnight last night two fires broke out within a block of each other and within a half block of the main business street of the city. They are believed to have been of incendiary origin, and only their timely discovery saved a serious conflagration. The

Hub restaurant was destroyed, entailing a loss of about \$1,200, including building and contents. The blaze in the Bitters' lead store was extinguished before much damage was done.
Two Chinamen were ordered deported by Court Commissioner H. B. Williams. Their names are Wah

Han and Chang Goo. Both claimed to be merchants, but their certificates were held to be forgeries.
D. W. Reiddle, the promoter of the proposed cement works at Keese, is again in the city. There is some tangle about the property, which he is working to straighten out, and thinks it will be worked next spring.

STR. CLIFFORD SIFTON
WILL SAIL FOR WHITEHORSE
TUESDAY, SEPT. 2nd, AT 8:00 P. M.
FOR TICKETS, RATES, ETC., APPLY
FRANK MORTIMER, Agent, - Aurora Dock

FOR SALE Cheap for Cash
Five Horsepower Boiler and 4 Horsepower Engine
Apply - - - NUGGET OFFICE

Regular Service on Stewart River
STR. PROSPECTOR
For Duncan's Landing and Fraser Falls
Thursday, Sept. 8th, 8:00 p. m.
Apply W. MEED, Mgr., - - S.-Y, T. Dock

The White Pass & Yukon Route
(THE BRITISH YUKON NAVIGATION CO.)
Operate the Fastest and Best Appointed Steamers Between Whitehorse and Dawson.
Str. Selkirk Will Sail for **Wednesday, Sept. 3rd**
4:00 P. M.
Only Line Issuing Through Tickets and Checking Baggage Through to Skagway.
J. F. LEE, Traffic Mgr., Seattle and Skagway. J. H. ROGERS, Gen. Agent, Dawson.
J. W. YOUNG, City Ticket Agent, Dawson.

THE ORR & TUKEY CO., Ltd.
STAGE AND LIVERY

TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1902

Ottawa, Aug. 27.—Criminal statistics for the month of September 30, 1901, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, show a number of charges for criminal offences was 1,900, being 8,291 in 1900. The statistics for 1900 as compared with 1901 show a decrease of more than 50 per cent. The number of convictions was 5,400 in 1900, in which 1,900 were for criminal offences. The percentage of convictions was 55 per cent. in 1900, 68.51 per cent. in 1901. The following table shows the number of convictions by province:

Ontario	1,200
Quebec	800
British Columbia	300
Nova Scotia	200
Manitoba	150
Territories	100
New Brunswick	100
Yukon	50
P. E. Island	50

Canada
Number of convictions in 1901, 5,400; in 1900, 11,000.

Ontario
Quebec
Nova Scotia
New Brunswick
P. E. Island
Manitoba
British Columbia
Territories
The Yukon

This table shows a decrease in the number of convictions in 1901, in which the population was 1,900,000, as compared with 1900, in which the population was 2,200,000. The decrease in the number of convictions is due to a number of factors, including a decrease in the population of the Yukon, a decrease in the number of crimes committed in the Yukon, and a decrease in the number of convictions in the Yukon. The population of the Yukon in 1901 was 10,000, as compared with 15,000 in 1900. The number of crimes committed in the Yukon in 1901 was 100, as compared with 150 in 1900. The number of convictions in the Yukon in 1901 was 50, as compared with 75 in 1900.

1884-91
1892
1893
1894
1895
1896
1897
1898
1899
1900
1901

During the year 1901, 9.3 per cent. of the population were convicted; in 1899, 7.1 per cent. per cent. This decrease is due to a decrease in the number of persons being convicted; in 1899, 2,200 persons were convicted; in 1901, 1,900 persons were convicted. The percentage of convictions in 1901 was 68.51 per cent., as compared with 55 per cent. in 1899.

On the large body of convicted criminals, 5.8 per cent. were Methodists, 2.1 per cent. were Baptists, and 1.7 per cent. were in the other denominations.

Statistics of Crime

Ottawa, Aug. 13. — A report on criminal statistics for the year ending September 30th has been prepared by the Dominion statistician. The number of charges in 1901 for indictable offences was 128 less than in 1900, being 8,291 in 1901 and 8,419 in 1900. The statistical position of 1900 as compared with 1899 was 249 more charges. The convictions in 1901 numbered 5,638, or 130 less than in 1900, in which latter year the convictions were 55 more than in 1899. The percentage of convictions to charges was in 1901 68 per cent., in 1900, 68.51 per cent.; in 1899, 69.92 per cent. The following are the convictions by provinces:

1900.	1901.	
Ontario	2,769	2,760
Quebec	1,487	1,490
British Columbia	489	457
Nova Scotia	325	329
Manitoba	269	202
Territories	170	207
New Brunswick	137	127
Yukon	95	40
P. E. Island	27	17

Canada

Canada	5,768	5,638
Number of convictions per 10,000 inhabitants:		
1900.	1901.	
Ontario	12.72	12.68
Quebec	9.11	9.64
Nova Scotia	7.08	7.16
New Brunswick	4.15	3.83
P. E. Island	2.60	1.64
Manitoba	11.15	7.92
British Columbia	29.41	25.57
Territories	14.66	13.02
The Yukon	35.18	14.69

This table shows (1) that there has been a decrease in Canada as a whole in the number of convictions compared with the population; (2) that this decrease is due to the decreased ratio of crime to population in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Ontario, the Yukon and British Columbia; the Territories showing a considerably increased ratio; while Nova Scotia and Quebec exhibit a small increase. The decrease in the Yukon is very marked, and demonstrates that the reign of law there is fairly well established. The population of the cities and towns of Canada, according to the census of 1901, was in that year 1,413,226. The convictions for indictable offences in 1901, in which the convicted represented himself as a dweller in a city or town, numbered 4,217. From these figures the following results are worked out: Urban crime, 29.80 persons in every 10,000 inhabitants; rural crime, 2.35 persons in every 10,000 inhabitants. By occupations the returns denote that convicted crime among the agricultural, commercial, domestic, professional and laboring classes decreased. Convicted crime among the industrial class increased, the figures being 652 in 1901 and 590 in 1900, an increase of 62. By percentages it was 11.56 per cent. in 1901, 10.06 in 1900, and 12 per cent. in 1899. Of the total convictions during 1901, males numbered 5,338, against 5,430 in 1900, a decrease of 92. Females numbered 300, against 338, a decrease of 38. Taking the period 1884-91, and the years subsequent to that time, the proportion of females among the criminal class has been constantly decreasing, as will be seen by the following table:

Per Cent.	
1884-91	8.6
1892	7.1
1893	7.4
1894	7.1
1895	7.3
1896	6.7
1897	6.4
1898	5.98
1899	5.76
1900	5.86
1901	5.67

During the years 1884-91 England supplied 9.3 per cent. of the persons convicted; in 1899, 8.2 per cent.; in 1900, 7.1 per cent., and in 1901, 6.35 per cent. This decrease is accompanied by a decrease in the actual number of persons born in England. Ireland in 1884-91 furnished 7.8 per cent.; in 1899, 2.9 per cent.; in 1900 3.1 per cent., and in 1901, 2.9 per cent. Scotland supplied 2.2 per cent. in the first mentioned period, 1.6 per cent. in 1899, 1.4 per cent. in 1900, and 1.7 in 1901. Canadian-born formed 68.2 per cent. in 1884-91, 72.5 per cent. in 1899, 68.5 per cent. in 1900, and 72.09 per cent. in 1901. The United States contributed to our criminals 5.4 per cent. of the convicted in 1884-91, 3.3 per cent. in 1899, 4.6 per cent. in 1900, and 4.04 per cent. in 1901.

Of the large denominations those who described themselves as Anglicans are more numerous in the great body of convicted criminals than the proportion of Anglicans in the whole population of the Dominion warrants. Those who gave their religious views as Methodists, as Presbyterians, as Baptists or as Roman Catholics are fewer in number than their proportion in the whole population war-

rants. A table of convictions by denominations shows that the Roman Catholic portion of the population has supplied fewer criminals of late years than it did in the earlier years of the period covered. The eighteen years' record suggests that while ignorance is the close friend and ally of criminality, yet education is not as great a preventive of crime as it used to be, according to some authorities. The educated or partially educated classes in the community supplied 8.4 per cent. of the convicted criminals of 1884-91, 11.5 per cent. in 1899, 11.3 per cent. in 1900, and 11.2 per cent. in 1901. With regard to the use of liquors, the reports indicate that in the 1884-91 period 47.3 per cent. of the convictions was of persons using liquors moderately and 40 per cent. of persons using them immoderately, the remainder being individuals from whom the courts obtained no information of their personal and practical views on the liquor question. In 1899 immoderate drinkers represented 33.5 per cent. of the convicted criminals; in 1900, 29.1 per cent., and in 1901 nearly 30 per cent. About one-third of the criminals were persons addicted to drinking liquors. This leaves about two-thirds of whom the records are silent or class under the head of moderate drinkers.

With respect to matrimony the returns compared with the census give the following results:

Total pop.	Tot. crim's	
Per cent.	Per cent.	
Married men	17.31	21.30
Married women	16.86	1.68
Widowed men	1.37	1.58
Widowed women	2.80	0.30
Single men	33.54	63.57
Single women	29.10	3.00

In every 10,000 group of the married men nearly 13 (12.9) are criminals. In every 10,000 group of the single men over 20 (20.5) are criminals. In every million of the married women there would be 105 who would have been convicted of serious crime, while in the same number of single women there would be 106. The widowers seem to retain the sobering influences of the marital state, for in every 10,000 of them there are but 12 to stand in the prisoners' dock convicted of the perpetration of serious crime as expressed in the phrase indictable offences. A greater average age has probably had something to do with the greater immunity. The widows, on the other hand, seem to be somewhat worse than their married or their single sisters, for the record shows that the widows in the proportion of 113 in every million are convicted of crime. The returns of 1901 support the conclusion of 1900, that the tendency of Canada is towards a habitually criminal class, which means, taken in conjunction with the smaller number of convictions in 1901 as compared with 1900, and of practically the same number in 1900 as compared with 1899, a smaller body of criminals and a larger number of repetitions of crime by the same person. The individuals are fewer, but more of them have more than one crime.

With regard to juvenile delinquency while there has been a satisfactory decrease in the juvenile criminals of the female sex, the juvenile criminals of the male sex have most disproportionately increased. This is the most serious fact of the records of crime in Canada. In regard to summary convictions there was an increase of 1.7 per cent. in 1901 as compared with 1900. The convictions for infractions of the laws relating to liquor amounted to 2,143 in 1894, 2,174 in 1895, 1,987 in 1896, 2,099 in 1897, 2,178 in 1898, 2,038 in 1899, 1,943 in 1900 and 2,230 in 1901. Women seem to be engaging less and less in the business of distributing liquors. During the period 1894-9 the number of women convicted in every thousand of the convictions for infractions of the liquor laws and acts was 131. In 1901 the number per thousand was 119. By provinces the greatest increase in summary convictions is in Manitoba, and the smallest in Ontario. The greatest decrease is in the Territories and the Yukon. In 1901 drunkenness caused 12,722 summary convictions against 12,215 in 1900 and 11,090 in 1899. There were 1,207 men convicted of drunkenness in 1901, 1,157 in 1900, and 1,182 in 1894. In 1901 there were 30,907 persons fined; and the total fines amounted to \$270,153, of which sum \$213,733 was paid. There were 5,502 persons committed to jail in default of payment. The number of cases tried by jury in 1901 was 641, of which 329 males and 25 females were convicted, and 273 males and 14 females were acquitted. In 1900 the number was 936, of which 502 were males and 45 females. The number of cases in which the prerogative of mercy was exercised during the year 1901 was 326, an increase of 20 compared with 1900, of 80 compared

with 1899, of 170 in 1898, and of 161 in 1897. From Nov. 24, 1899, to Sept. 30, 1900, there were 124 tickets-of-leave granted. From Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901, the number was 167. Of this number 237 were issued to penitentiary convicts, and 54 to persons confined in jails. During the year the death sentence was pronounced on six persons, three of whom were executed, the other three being imprisoned for life. During the 22 years from 1850 to 1901 there have been 192 death sentences, all for murder, excepting one, which was for high treason. One hundred and eighteen of the persons sentenced to death were executed, and 74 death sentences were changed to imprisonment for life. For other crimes there have been 66 life sentences. Forty-nine persons sentenced to death by the courts had their sentence changed to life imprisonment, and after serving varying terms were pardoned. Of the sixty-six whose original sentence was imprisonment for life 47 were pardoned.

England's Royal Edwards.

In the choice of the name under which he would govern his people, His Majesty showed another instance of that tactful deference to national sentiment which all through his career has been one of his distinguished characteristics, and one of the secrets of his extreme popularity. While not a matter of vital import, this choice of a name, still it has some influence upon the mind of the people. The associations which are attached to a name or place remain so long as either endure, and the title of Edward certainly has more to endure to the English people as a race than any other name that our kings have borne. William, Henry and Richard bear the earmarks of a seeming French authority, whilst the record of the House of Stuart had little in it to enshrine their names in the hearts of the people. The decidedly Teutonic cognomen of George, worthy though it is, is still too suggestive of farmer-like qualities to a people who desire kingly attributes in their king, even if he only has them in his name.

In a matter of this kind the sentiment of the Saxon in us predominates. We ascribe to the Harolds, the Alfreds and the Edwards qualities we grudge to kings of another name—speaking in a general way. We view them in a halo of early-day romance, the others we regard in a more matter-of-fact manner. Thus do we contemplate the Seventh Edward then, by his name as one with his predecessors and their records.

A brief survey only can be indulged in of the Edwards our history knows. Looking back beyond the Norman Conquest, to the first of these, Edward the Elder, we find the worthy son of England's greatest king, Alfred the Great. He reigned in turbulent days, and deep is the debt of gratitude we owe to him for his struggle to preserve to us the wise and mighty work of his great and good father. And not from us only, but from all the peoples where the tongue of England is spoken, and her glorious freedom shines. The second Saxon Edward is practically unknown to us as one of the six boy kings, and the tragedy of his death alone marks him out from these, so that he passed into history as Edward the Martyr. The saintly life and piety of the third of the name, before the Saxon power waned, has left its mark in our annals, and in the sacred theatre where his successor, "the last of the Saxons," and all our monarchs from that day to this have been crowned, he left us a monument to his worthy ambition, and in it found his tomb. No one can gaze upon that noble shrine, which marks his resting-place, without a kindly thought of him who lies beneath and who in a life of human weariness, amidst many troubles,

struggled according to his light to merit the name he bears. After the lapse of more than two centuries, the first of the Edwards in the line of kings, which for some controversial reason, we reckon, only from the Norman conquest, appears upon the throne. In this day he seems to us a man and monarch cast in the same mould as Richard the Lion Heart, and whilst romance has not surrounded him with the same idyllic attributes, he seems to have been filled with the same militant piety that prompted the monarchs of this stamp to great deeds of arms and by fire and sword to attempt the redemption of the Holy Land, which in their religious zeal and fervour each, in his turn seems to have accepted as a mission of his kingly office.

But it is probably in his harrying of the Scotch nation and its complete subjugation to him that Edward I. is most known in our history, which shows no bloodier record of persistent beating down of a people, though many a hero rose to struggle against it, whom in these happier days the descendants of the oppressor join with those of the oppressed in justly honoring. War seems to have been this king's life work. If it was not against the Scotch, it was against the French, and when not the French it was the Welsh; and when wearied of his crusades against the Saracens and infidels, he would turn for diversion to an oppression of the Jew. It is perhaps difficult for us to realize how in such days of strife much good could result to our country, but the fact remains that, powerful as England was at his accession, she became more powerful still under his sway, and he was the first to attempt, and in part succeeded, the welding of the Great Britain we now know. He completely conquered the Welsh, and over the Scotch threw the shadow of their coming destiny. Rapacious and cruel as Edward Longshanks may appear to us in our enlightened day, he was in his day a great and wise king.

His son and successor, Edward II., is perhaps better known to us as the first Prince of Wales than by his kingly title. He was a man of weak mould in all respects, and over him the Scotch achieved a partial vengeance for his father's oppression. Domestic feuds seem to have been the distinguishing characteristics of his reign and it is little wonder that he disappears from history at the hands of a regicide.

Vastly different, however, was his son and successor, Edward III., one of whose earliest acts was the avenging of his family honor, but his life was given to the restoration of his kingdom's prestige. Aided by that heroic son of his, whose memory lives in the hearts of all Englishmen, Edward the Black Prince, he gave Europe to understand that it was the banner of St. George which must fly proudest in the breeze. Like Solomon he fell away in his old age, but his was a long and eventful reign and many men arose to make it glorious. It is a fact of regal interest that in his time Windsor Castle was erected, and that the Order of the Garter was instituted by him. Nearly a century after, amid the strife of a civil war, the echo of which still reigns in the north, but happily in more peaceful methods, Edward IV. was crowned. He was a good king and in many ways a good man, but he seems to have been possessed of a great many of the traits which later distinguished Charles II., so that we cannot count him a great monarch, though a merry one.

His son, Edward V., we can hardly reckon in the succession. We know him only as the pathetic victim of his cruel uncle, a martyr to his birthright, and to whom we yield a homage in silent interest in that small spot in the tower and the urn within the Abbey. Peace seems to hover more about the days of the next Edward, the gentle son of an anything but gentle father, and to Edward VI. we look

as a boy wise beyond his years and good because they were to be few. Under him the bright shafts of a better day for England burst forth, to be clouded for a time, and then break out in their effulgence and to never fail so long as the nation and the empire are faithful to the trust.

In the high noonday of his life Edward VII. ascends the throne of his forefathers. He has a hard task to fulfil in following one who was the paragon of sovereigns, the only one who could claim the homage of the world, but Hers was the body which nourished him, Hers was the hand which led him, Hers the heart and word that ennobled him, and under the Divine blessing with such guidance, who can doubt that we have a great, a good and a wise king. No formal function is the cry of the Westminster school boys, but round the world peals forth from every Anglo Saxon heart this anthem, "Vivat Eduardus Rex."

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Of Interest to Women

Ottawa, Aug. 23, 1902.—One of the things which the modern woman, and particularly the American woman, is supposed to have gone in for without reserve is clubs, and one of the things in respect to which the progressive Canadian woman is wont to envy her American sister is her club. And yet a real woman's club would be a hard thing to find in the country across the border. There was a Ladies' Club in New York once, but it went into bankruptcy, either from lack of support, or on account of internal dissension, and there is at the present time a proprietary establishment called the Town and Country Club, designed chiefly for the convenience of shoppers, either resident or non-resident. There are a few buildings owned and used by bodies of women as headquarters for work of various kinds, and for the social life incidental to the same, and it may be that among all the sixty millions of the American population there are women who enjoy the benefits of real social clubs, such as men have heretofore regarded as their sole right and prerogative, but, if so, they are not so numerous as to have attracted much attention, and the average American woman is as far removed from such delights as any of her Canadian sisters.

American women, it is true, are continually talking about their clubs, and every enterprising newspaper gives up a considerable amount of space to the doings of these bodies, but a little attention to American life and periodicals reveals the fact that the word club in American feminine parlance simply means an organization. It may be a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, or for advancing the interests of labor, or for promoting the study and consumption of mushrooms, and it may by chance be a social club thought the last is very improbable.

The West End Republican Club of New York is a body of men of like political principles, who have a nice little club house, where they can not only hold political conferences, but where they can rest and recreate, entertain their friends, and meet each other, but anyone who assumed that the Women's West End Republican Club was an organization of the same kind would be much mistaken. The women meet once or twice a month at the men's club for political study and do a great deal of hard work at election time and occasionally they have a social gathering; but the delights of club life in the ordinary masculine sense of the word are not for them, and the same may be said almost without exception of all the organizations which the American speak of as clubs. They are a kind of university extension system for the most part, designed for mutual improvement and social service, and the social side, however pleasant it may be, and often is, it is only incidental. Some of them have rooms that are always open to members, and a few very fortunate ones, such as the Professional Woman's League of New York, have whole buildings, which are used for classes and meetings, with a sitting-room, library and offices; some are trying to raise money to secure club buildings and the majority are homeless. Even Sorosis, the far-famed mother of woman's clubs, has no club home, and uses the Waldorf-Astoria for semi-monthly meetings; a monthly breakfast, and an annual dinner. Canadian branches of the National Home Reading Union, which always close their meetings with a social cup of tea, or the various branches of the Canadian Women's Art Association, which nearly all have attractive club rooms, have quite as much right to be called clubs as Sorosis, and it is astonishing that women who belong to these very pleasant organizations should think it worth while to envy the Americans.

But the woman's club is not therefore a mere figment of the imagination, for English women do have real clubs. In London there is quite a variety of these delightful places, from the aristocratic and exclusive circle where princesses and duchesses drop in for an afternoon cup of tea, to the professional woman's rendezvous, where busy workers can always be sure of meeting congenial people, with less expenditure of time than is required for ordinary social life, where women journalists congregate at night to write up late assignments, and to which the London newspapers are always ready to send for copy. It is of places like this that English women think when they speak of clubs, and the American idea of clubs is quite incomprehensible to them. When an English woman contemplated going over to New York last year, she took it for granted that she should stay at Sorosis, and was much astonished when she found out what kind of

organization Sorosis was. And she has never since been able to understand why people should meet once in a blue moon to bore each other with stupid papers, nor how in the world they manage to do without clubs.

The Americans are beginning to take a similar view of the matter, and there is now a general struggle among them for real club life. They are getting tired of inflicting papers on one another, and some of them would much rather have an opportunity to meet their friends in a comfortable club than listen to the cleverest paper in the world.

THE WORLD OF WOMEN.

The subject of girls' clubs is one of which one hears a good deal in Canadian philanthropic circles at present, and nearly all the larger cities have such organizations. They are generally connected with the Y. W. C. A., but the largest girls' club in Montreal is carried on under the auspices of the women graduates of McGill University. Last winter the Ottawa Young Women's Christian Association and Kings' Daughters of Ottawa conducted a very successful girls' club in the business centre of the city. A pleasant sitting-room was open, not only to members, but to anyone who wished to come in, and every day at noon hot tea, coffee and cocoa were served to any who wished to get their lunches at the club. Classes were conducted in the evening, and occasionally entertainments were given. The club seemed to meet a great need, and the "noon rest" was particularly appreciated. This winter the work will be continued on a larger scale by the Kings' Daughters.

The Daughters of the Empire have been making a special effort during the last six months to develop the junior branch of the Order, and are much gratified with the results. Eight chapters have been formed, and there is every reason to believe that before the winter is over chapters will be at work in most of the towns and cities of the Dominion. Negotiations are now pending for the establishment of chapters in the public schools of Toronto, and the matter has also been brought to the attention of various other school boards. An alliance has been formed with the Children of the Empire of Great Britain, and correspondences have been arranged between Canadian children and their fellow-patriots in England and South Africa. Much importance is attached to this juvenile letter-writing, and steps are being taken to establish correspondences with other parts of the Empire.

A TROUBLESOME TITLE.

When Lady Henry Somerset, president of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, first visited America, a great many of her temperance friends were at a loss to know how to address her. "Lady Henry" sounded rather queer to ears unaccustomed to the intricacies of British titles, so the majority of those who were privileged to meet the distinguished visitor gave her a title which belongs to an entirely different person, that of "Lady Somerset," while some of the Americans boldly cut the Gordian knot, and greeted the White Ribbon leader with, "How do you do, Mrs. Somerset?" W. C. T. U. members now know that "Lady Henry" is the correct form of address, but the newspapers have not yet learned the lesson, and when the owner of the vexing title comes to America this fall, it is probable that she will still figure in the public prints as "Lady Somerset."

IN BELGRAVIA.

The wife of the Prime Minister of Canada showed her patriotic spirit by having her coronation gown made in the Dominion by Mile. Hammond, a French dressmaker of Montreal. The gown is a very elegant one, and although some of the materials may have come from Paris, the work was done here, and is a fine specimen of Canadian handiwork. It is of soft white satin, covered with a fine white net, so thickly sprinkled with tiny silver sequins as to be almost crystalline in appearance. In the back the skirt falls in a long train, covered with the sequinned net. The décolletage is trimmed with applique of mauve camelias on white chiffon, and panels of this applique trim the skirt. The wide and graceful angel sleeves are of the sequinned net, in shape similar to those which are worn by the peereesses on their robes of state. With this gown Lady Laurier wore a diamond tiara, presented to her last winter by her friends in the senate, and also made in Canada, the manufacturers being the Messrs. A. Rosenthal & Co., of Ottawa.

Lady Dundonald, the wife of the

new G. O. C., is a Welsh lady, graceful and charming, who owns in her own right a Welsh castle near Abergele, rejoicing in a name spelt without any vowels at all, unless "y" be counted and admitted as a vowel. Gwyrch Castle is a beautiful place, and Lady Dundonald is a delightful chatelaine. Her maiden name was Miss Winnifred Hasketh.

Lord Dundonald's oldest daughter, Lady Grisel Cochrane, inherits her parents' good looks, and is known among her intimates as "Annie Laurie," the heroine of the old song being numbered among her ancestors.

One of the characteristics of Mrs. R. L. Borden, the charming wife of the clever young leader of the Opposition, is that she never forgets a face, nor the circumstances under which it was seen. This happy faculty is not shared by her husband, who, indeed, is rather absent-minded than otherwise, and often needs his wife's "You remember Mr. So-and-so Rob, whom we met at —," to aid his memory, when meeting comparative strangers.

Another characteristic of Mrs. Borden is her unflinching tact, a virtue which makes her one of the most popular of hostesses, not only in her own beautiful home by the sea, but during the session at the capital. There, her gracious, pleasant manner, her bright conversation, and her elegant, tasteful gowns, combine in making her one of the most welcome of sessional visitors.

Last season, while in Ottawa, Mrs. Borden instituted a series of cosy five-o'clock teas, to each of which about a dozen persons were invited, the object being to aid in making the sessional visitors better acquainted with the residents of the capital. But, like Lady Laurier, Mrs. Borden's popularity is not confined to those who share her husband's political opinions. It is conceded by all, rich or poor, who come within the influence of her winning personality. Yet, those who know her best say, that not a little of Mr. Borden's success is due to his clever and popular wife.

One Hundred Years Ago.

From the Times of July 20, 1802, reproduced in the Times of July 29, 1902.—

GEORGE AND BLUE BOAR INN, HOLBORN.

Expeditions and cheap travelling to the continent, in a New Coach to Paris, called the St. Clair, (protected with a Guard), by way of Dover, Calais, Boulogne, Montreuil, Abbeville, Amiens, and Chantilly, to set out every Evening at 5 o'clock, and will arrive at York House, Dover, next Morning early, and proceed by the first Vessel to Calais, and from thence per Coach, under the direction of M. A. Sombrat. Also, Canterbury and Dover New and Expeditious Coach, every Evening, at a quarter before 5, with a Guard and Lamps, to the King's Head, Canterbury, and York House, Dover, with good convenience for Baggage. Also sets out from the above Inn every Morning at 6 o'clock, New and commodious Coaches, to carry Four Inside to Margate, Ramsgate, Dover, Deal and Faversham and most parts of Kent. Places and Parcels Booked at the Swan with Two Necks, Lad-lane, and the Black Bear, Piccadilly, for the Evening Coaches. The Public are respectfully informed, in order to prevent that great inconvenience so generally complained of on the Kent Road, of changing Carriages, these Coaches will travel throughout.

Not Contraband.

Seattle, July 23.—A little Japanese with a still littler wife, came over from Victoria on the steamer Majestic yesterday.

"Ah, ha," said Immigration Inspector Lavan to himself, as the two stepped off the boat, "here come a couple of contrabands, bent on buying their purple cheap. I'll nab them."

So, suiting the action to his soliloquy he nabbed them. Shinigaro had only proceeded a short distance with the inspector when he pulled out a roll of bills as bulky as a head waiter's cranium and in the purest of English remarked:

"I hope you have no evil designs on my pocketbook, sir. I am a San Francisco merchant and am now on the way home with my wife."

The inspector looked up at the shed rafters for a minute and said something about some folks looking all alike anyway.

Shinagaro had come over on the Shinano Maru from a visit to Japan and had dropped off the steamer at Victoria to spend a few days with acquaintances. He had all the necessary passports. The inspector was against one more case of mistaken identity.

SHORTAGE OF CARS

Felt by Washington Mill Men

Railroads Will Not Have Empties Until Harvest Time Approaches.

Seattle, Aug. 22.—It is not likely that the car shortage felt by millmen will be relieved materially before the grain movement begins in September. Comparatively few empties are being hauled westward by the railroads, and the natural supply of cars will not affect the shortage to an appreciable degree.

Railroad men state the wheat crop will begin to move toward tide water about the first of September. The first attention of the roads must be given the wheat growers, for the grain crop cannot be allowed to stand on the ground. A season of wet weather would mean ruin to many farmers, while shingles and lumber can be held to better advantage.

It is estimated between 1,200 and 1,300 empty cars will be available for use by the shingle and lumber men during the month of September. Great Northern officials expect to be able to entirely relieve the situation on their lines during September, but other roads may have a harder time of it.

Traffic men declare the car shortage is not more serious than the mill men might have expected at this season. The movement of the grain crops in the middle western states is at its height and will continue heavy for some months. This has made an extra demand upon the roads for cars in that district. While the volume of westbound traffic has been larger this year than usual the shipment of mill products to the east has increased out of all proportion to other business. The profit on this class of business is not sufficient to induce the roads to send trains of

empties westward even though the cars could be spared. It is stated, however, that some empties from the Mountain states are being sent to the coast.

The mill men base their estimates of the car shortage on the reports received from 113 out of a total of more than 500 mills in the state. On the basis of a shortage of more than 1,300 cars for these mills, it was estimated 5,000 cars would be required to relieve the situation.

The reports from these mills also show fifteen have been shut down, the owners giving the explanation that a shortage of cars made it impracticable to operate at present. It is believed by mill men that a number of other mills have also closed.

It is explained the mills can continue to cut lumber, storing it in the yards until cars are procured. The danger of fire loss is increased by storing lumber in this manner and in addition it would be necessary to redry all shingles-cut and stored. Green shingles weigh 90 per cent more than those which have been dried.

The shingle market has shown a better tendency during the past few weeks. Stars are ruling at \$1.50 and \$1.55 and there is a feeling in lumber circles that prices will continue to be good during the winter. The demand, especially from the east, has improved.

After Monte Carlo.

Paris, Aug. 21.—A certain section of the Paris press has opened a campaign against the gambling tables of Monte Carlo. The friends and followers of Prince Albert hit back by saying the opposing journals have taken up an aggressive attitude in the hope that the managers of the Casino will purchase their silence.

One newspaper more enterprising than the rest has sent a special reporter to investigate the condition of affairs in the little principality. The reporter has investigated the cemetery of the suicides, and makes some very damaging disclosures. He points out that there are two cemeteries, one called the Campo Santo, the other Campo Infernale.

The latter is the resting place of the suicides. It is difficult to find. Hotelkeepers will not talk of it nor tell where it is. If they criticise adversely, their business may be closed immediately and no satisfactory explanation offered. The grave-diggers and others employed by the Internale

Field dare not make disclosures. The graves of the suicides are not marked by names, but by numbers. On some of them wreaths of flowers are placed bearing such atrocious inscriptions as the following:

"To my neighbor of the Casino."

"For Jeanne; to my neighbor of the table."

The reporter claims that the suicides average twelve a day when the season is at its height and that the Potter's Field will soon be too small to hold the number of unclaimed bodies. In appearance and general care he compares it unfavorably with the dogs' cemetery near Paris. It is far removed from Monaco, and is hidden away in the hills hard by the French frontier, near Villefranche.

The bodies of the suicides are packed into strong boxes and carried to the cemetery after midnight upon mules' backs.

Automobile Wrecks.

London, Aug. 22.—Sir Thomas Lip-ton was in an automobile accident while coming to town today from his country home. His twelve horse-power car, which he was driving himself, skidded on the street car rails at Woodgreen and crashed into the iron railing bordering the road. The car was wrecked, and the railing was smashed for a considerable distance, but Sir Thomas escaped with a shock and a few bruises.

Advices received from Tangier announce that the Sultan of Morocco had a dangerous accident while auto-mobiling near Fez yesterday. The driver lost control of the car, which dashed into a stone wall. As the vehicle was not going fast the Sultan escaped with a shaking and a fright.

For suits and trousers see Brewitt's new fall goods.

\$50 Reward.

Stolen Sunday, June 8th, one mal-amute dog, very dark grey, white breast, light chops, light grey stripe running from point of nose up between eyes, front legs white, hind feet white, extreme tip of tail white, belly light color, always carries tail curled over back or left side, nose very small like a fox or coon. I will pay the above reward for any information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the thief and recovery of dog.

Answers to name of Prince. F. J. HEMEN. Klondike Nugget.



He Followed It

SO DO WE.

If You Want Up-to-date Stationery SEE US.
All the Latest Face Type; all Latest Shades,
Colors and Novelties in Job Stock.

REMEMBER.....

Rush Jobs Are Still Our Delight.

JOBS PROMISED TOMORROW DELIVERED TODAY.

Give US a Trial Order and Keep Up With the Times.

The Nugget Job Printing Department

Telephone No. 12 North Side of King Street, East of Post Office

The genial manum theater. L... considerable of week he was at character and is at the rate of week. With the a man who came raft in 1898. L... the only man w... given with the s... He has frequen... had he paid cur...

himself either by ment that his p... the river on his... been twice what... But all the fore... the story in hand... to the footlights... to hand the aud... bunch of bouquets... ed for three days... the fact that du... girth had marve... Advancing to b... as is his custom... around for the A... But no orchestra... "Wer is mein... the alarmed man... "Ah, take an... yerself," answer... chin. Bittner's abdo... completely obsc...

Geo. Brimston... undertaker, who... once undertook... is nothing if not... pened to be dow... recently when th... ticularly hot. W... a friend on the... suddenly seized... ache. The friend... go to a nearby... dose of tablets... effective to stop... "Not with me... am going back t... as I can. This... prove fatal and... pass in my check... er it would be... the corner and... Greene's."

Dr. C... mortal possibly... the call on the... fact the doctor... each—a sort of... nothing to pall... orally of a ma... mind and has t... ured out to the... sure and safe w... ed always that...

Get On Prices Then come get your Prices Always T. W. C King St. C

Stroller's Column.

The genial manager of the Auditorium theatre, Little Willie Bittner, is a considerable character. Last week he was about 340 pounds of a character and is said to be increasing at the rate of about 10 pounds per week. With the possible exception of a man who came into Dawson on a raft in 1898, Little Bill is probably the only man who has really played even with the steamboat companies. He has frequently figured out that had he paid current freight rates on



"Wer Is Mein German Pand?"

himself either by weight or measurement that his passage up and down the river on his last trip would have been twice what it was.

But all the foregoing is aside from the story in hand. William came out to the footlights one night last week to hand the audience his customary bunch of bouquets. He had not weighed for three days and had overlooked the fact that during the interim his girth had marvelously increased.

Advancing to the edge of the stage as is his custom, William looked all around for the Auditorium orchestra. But no orchestra was in sight.

"Wer is mein German band?" said the alarmed manager.

"Ah, take an X-ray and look too yourself," answered a front row urchin.

Bittner's abdominal curvature had completely obscured the orchestra.

Geo. Brimston, Dawson's pioneer undertaker, who among other things once undertook to run for alderman, is nothing if not thrifty. George happened to be down town one afternoon recently when the weather was particularly hot. While conversing with a friend on the street corner he was suddenly seized with a terrific headache. The friend suggested that he go to a nearby drug store and get a dose of tablets or something equally effective to stop the headache.

"Not with me," said George. "I am going back to the shop as quick as I can. This headache is liable to prove fatal and if I should happen to pass in my checks on the street corner it would be just my luck to have the corner send my body down to Greene's."

Dr. Catto is as positive as any mortal possibly can be that he has the call on the coming election. In fact the doctor thinks it is a regular cliche—a sort of down-hill pull and nothing to pull against. He is naturally of a mathematical turn of mind and has the whole thing figured out to the point where he is a sure and safe winner—that is provided always that figures do not lie.

Get Others Prices

Then come to me and get your outfit. Prices Always the Lowest

T. W. Grennan
GROCER
King St., Cor. Sixth Ave.

An Alaska Pioneer.

The Juneau Journal has the following account of some of the incidents of earlier days of Julius Carle. All Alaska old timers especially those who live in Juneau are doubtless acquainted with him, for he has been in Alaska over a quarter of a century, having come to the territory in the early '70's.

He was born in France in 1816, and his youthful days were not more eventful than those of most towns.

Shortly before he left France—which was in January, 1849—he invested \$20,000 in a printing office, buying the whole establishment, in order to further some political scheme in which he was interested. He pushed his plans so well that he incurred the displeasure of the authorities and—like many other patriots—he became so suddenly aware that some other region would better appreciate his abilities that he did not go to the trouble of passing through the formalities of bidding farewell to his acquaintances, but sailed from France to Rio Janeiro, and left his newspaper to take care of itself. Shortly afterward he went to California, where he took out of the ground \$25,000 in three months and a half—lost it—hunted up \$25,000 more and this in turn went the way of the other "poke." Then he went to Westminster, B. C. There one evening, feeling ill, he retired early and some friends who visited his room about 11 p. m. pronounced him dead. No signs of life being apparent next day, his supposed corpse was duly enclosed in a coffin, followed to the cemetery by a considerable procession and lowered into the grave. After a few clods of earth had fallen into the grave a knocking was heard within the coffin, which was quickly raised, and as soon as it was opened Mr. Carle in a very serious manner announced that he was quite well and not ready to be buried just then. When he got back to the hotel he went to the barroom, called for something hot, and so badly scared the booze clerk—who had supposed him to be comfortably buried—that he forgot to charge for the drink. Well, Mr. Carle is still quite well, although in his 87th year.

Thought He Was a Farmer

New York, Aug. 22.—The next time the soldiers from Willets Point meet a man on the roadway in the outskirts of the barracks they will be very cautious how they speak about him.

This is due to the beating three of them received because they have passed remarks about James J. Corbett, the ex-champion heavyweight pugilist of the world.

Corbett is summering on a small farm in Bayside, almost a mile from the Willets Point barracks. Friday evening he was driving along the country road dressed in the usual country style. He wore a pair of blue overalls, blue jumper, and a big widerimmed straw hat.

Three soldiers were walking along the road, and as one of them saw the "farmer" as they termed him, coming down the road in the wagon, made a remark about him.

Corbett jumped from his rig and protested. Then the three men laughed and jeered at him. To the one who did the most talking Corbett requested to know who made the insulting remark. The soldier quickly replied that it was he. With a right hand jab Corbett made the man measure his length in the roadway.

The second man went to his aid and met with the same fate. Before the third could get in a blow he, too, was stretched upon the road. When the three men had picked themselves up Corbett, in a polite manner, asked them if they knew who he was. He incidentally mentioned that he was Corbett and handed each man his card.

When they returned to the barracks they told their friends of what a mistake they had made and of how Corbett had taught them a lesson. One of the soldiers is today nursing a badly discolored eye as a result of his mistake.

New Yorker Fined.

London, Aug. 22.—Rutherford Stuyvesant, the well-known clubman of New York, who married the Countess Warraner, widow of a Dutch count, on June 16 last, and the driver of his automobile were fined yesterday by a Kingston-on-Thames magistrate for furious motoring. A police constable testified that Mr. Stuyvesant's car traversed a measure of a quarter of a mile in thirty seconds. Mr. Stuyvesant expressed the opinion that it was not going more than ten miles an hour. The magistrate, however, remarked that he had just had a personal experience of the pace at which the New York gentleman traveled. On his way to court he encountered Mr. Stuyvesant's car rounding the corner, and only his nearness to the curb enabled him to escape being knocked down.

The Unknown—at Auditorium.

NUMEROUS SKIN GAMES

Flourish at Seattle Elks Carnival

Police Notify the Big Mitt Men That They Must Seek Other Pastures

Seattle, Aug. 23.—All disreputable games and those of doubtful honesty that have been running within the carnival grounds since Monday, were closed by the police yesterday. Not a game was spared and consternation prevailed among the "big mitt" operators, who claim they had been given to understand that they would be permitted to operate uncollected during the carnival period. Many of the operators holding privileges, when seen by a reporter last night, stated that they would re-open their games today. The police officials, on the other hand, state that if the games are found running again, the operators will be promptly arrested and placed in jail.

Yesterday morning when the carnival opened, all of the skin games were operating as usual, and a few more varieties of graft had been added to the list. Special Officer Bevan, who had been ordered by the chief to close the games, arrived at the carnival grounds early in the day, and began his rounds to notify the "big mitt" men to close up at once. Having been given to understand previously that they would be allowed to run, many of them were very indignant, and a few refused to close. Bevan would stand for no delay or refusal to comply with his orders, however, and gave positive commands to the operators, who, seeing that they would meet with trouble if they refused, quietly obeyed the officer.

On Industrial street Bevan found the most notorious skin game that has been running in the carnival. Ben Pincus, the individual who had been backing the proposition, and who was chiefly interested in it, was gone. In fact, there was no one there, and Bevan took the hatchet which he carried and smashed everything in sight at the place. The boxer game is the rankest of all the "big mitt" games that have been running in the grounds, and its victims were fleeced without the least degree of an attempt to hide the graft. Pincus has operated various skin games around the city for many years.

Another coarse graft game was the shooting gallery, where those foolish enough to bite were simply robbed of their money. The fish pond game, which received its first expose in yesterday's issue of the Washingtonian, the big mouthed nigger game, baseball Tivoli, the cane rack and others were all closed.

Manager Frank M. Paul stated yesterday that the individuals operating the fraudulent devices had obtained space in the carnival grounds through misrepresentation, and upon this basis it is not likely that the "big mitt" men will get back any of the money which they paid for the privilege of being allowed to open in the booths. However this may be, the carnival management, the police and the public are to be congratulated upon the closing of these rotten, piratical, grafting schemes which would have given the carnival a black eye that it does not deserve and cannot afford to accept.

As a Suggestion.

London, Aug. 22.—The Standard, discussing Canada and the mission to London of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, suggests that, as the Dominion is not inclined to subsidize the imperial navy, she might be willing to take over and maintain all coal stations and naval bases on her coast and the garrisons at Halifax and Esquimaux.

"This," says the Standard, "would be quite as useful as paying for a couple of ironclads, and it would be more in accordance with colonial feeling."

Wall Paper 15c. Per Roll
DOUBLE ROLLS

Cox's Wall Paper Store

Second Ave.

Three Doors North Pioneer Drug Store

Good Luck Too Late.

In a recent issue of the Moulders' Journal, there appeared the following notice:

"Information is sought concerning the whereabouts of John Finneran, who left San Francisco about five years ago. Legacy of \$10,000 awaiting him."

Finneran's good fortune came too late, for his body now lies cold in death in the morgue at Vancouver, B. C.

Finneran was well known among artisans of his class in Seattle, where he formerly worked. Shortly after the strike was declared here, Finneran went to Vancouver and secured work at the Albion Iron Works.

The balance of Finneran's life story is told in the News-Advertiser of that city thus:

"Like many another good mechanic Finneran had one great weakness. It was for strong drink. His pay days were always followed by a spree. Through this cause he lost his job at the works, and after drifting hopelessly about the city for some time went off to Whatcom. About two weeks ago he returned again to Vancouver. His old foreman met him sitting disconsolately on a Water street door-step, gave him some money and secured him a job at the Vancouver Engineering Works. But Finneran

NEVER SHOWED UP THERE.

Nothing was seen of him until Wednesday last, when he visited McDowell, Atkins, Watson's drug store at the corner of Westminster avenue and Hastings street. He approached the counter, apparently to ask for medicine, when he suddenly collapsed and fell upon the floor. The clerk lifted him to a seat, administered stimulants, and summoned Dr. T. H. Wilson, who sent the man to the city hospital in a cab.

On Friday night poor Finneran was sent from the hospital to the city jail, where he died at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

He died standing up in his cell.

The deceased, it is said, has a sister living in New Jersey. His father was a locomotive engineer on a railway running out of New York. It was through his death, which occurred in an accident some time ago, that John fell heir to the legacy above referred to."

The Baldwin Expedition.

Tromsø, Norway, Aug. 23.—Evelyn B. Baldwin and several members of the crew of the America have made statements before a notary public regarding the dispute between Mr. Baldwin and Captain Johannsen of the America. According to Baldwin's statement, Captain Johannsen refused to obey the orders of the ice pilot and that necessitated his removal from the command. Baldwin says also that Captain Johannsen left the vessel at Honningsvaag without Baldwin's knowledge or consent. The relations between Baldwin and the ice pilots were always of the best, the statement asserts, and it is added that while the death of half the dogs from worms hindered the party from reaching as far north as intended, Baldwin is confident that within twelve months the America will reach the intended latitude en route to the north pole. The consulate at Christiania, to which Captain Johannsen complained, has referred him to the consulate at Bergen.

Jumps From a Window

Tacoma, Aug. 22.—George H. Johnson, a man fifty years of age, committed suicide by jumping from his room in the third story of Edison hotel in South Tacoma. About twelve years ago Johnson was a wealthy Tacoma banker, but the hard times of 1893 lost his fortune and for years he has earned a precarious living by doing odd jobs. Two years ago his wife died, since which time he has lived with his little son.

This afternoon he received a letter dunning him for money and threatening suit unless the bill was paid. He seemed much worried about it during the evening and Coroner Brown believes he worked himself into an irresponsible frenzy which resulted in his desperate leap from the window. He was an old resident of Tacoma.

Surrendered to Russians.

Berlin, Aug. 23.—A Russian student named Kalajeff, who was recently released from a Siberian prison, has been surrendered to the Russian police, it being suspected that he was an accomplice in the murder of M. Sipiaguine, the Russian minister of the interior, who was shot and killed on April 15 last.

A Monster Ship.

The latest big German steamship launched is 707 feet long, which breaks the record by eighteen inches and leads the famous Great Eastern by sixteen feet. The new ship is the broadest ever built by three and a half feet.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Meeting Tonight

There will be a general meeting of the shareholders and subscribers to the stock of the Dawson Amateur Athletic Association held this evening in the board of trade rooms in the N. C. office building at 8 o'clock. Much business of importance is to be transacted and a full attendance is desired. The question of a site will be definitely decided upon and bids will doubtless be asked for looking toward the immediate construction of the building.

Baseball Yesterday

Labour Day, yesterday, was celebrated by the N. C. Co. and Civil Service teams indulging in a game of baseball on the barracks ground, the latter, being defeated by a score of 15 to 5. Quite a number turned out to enjoy the game, but at the end of the fifth inning a shower of rain coming on the majority of the spectators were driven to cover.

Johannesburg Exhibition

New York, Aug. 13.—A special cable to The Times announces that a large and important industrial exhibition is to be held at Johannesburg. The committee of arrangements includes Lord Strathcona, Sir Robert Herbert, Albert Hofis, Sir Alfred Jones, and many other prominent men. There will be a representation of India on the committee. The exhibition is to embrace mining and agricultural machinery, all motive powers, tramways, and industry of every description. The arts and sciences will be represented. It will be the largest gold exhibition the world has ever seen.

At Auditorium—The Unknown.

Signs and Wall Paper

...ANDERSON BROS...
SECOND AVE.

Ladies Early to Wear

FALL HATS
SUMMERS & ORRELL, 2nd Ave.

EMIL STAUF

REAL ESTATE, MINING AND FINANCIAL BROKER
Agent for Harpell & Ladue Townsite Co.
Harter's Addition, Bennett's Addition,
The Imperial Life Insurance Company.
Collections Promptly Attended to.
Money to Loan. Houses to Rent.
Gold Dust Bought and Sold.
N. C. Office Bldg., King St.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

LAWYERS
PATTULLO & RIDLEY—Advocates,
Notaries, Conveyancers, etc. Office,
Rooms 7 and 8 A. C. Office Bldg.

SURVEYORS

G. WHITE-FRASER—M. Can. Soc.
C. E.; M. Am. Inst. E. E.; D. T.
S. Phone 106b. Cor. Church and
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White Pass & Yukon ROUTE

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Regular Service Between

EAGLE CITY AND FORTYMILE

...The Fast...

Sr. Zealandian

Leaves Dawson for Forty Mile Mondays, 2 p. m.
Returning, leaves Forty Mile, Tuesdays 12 m.
Leaves Dawson for Eagle, Fridays 12 p. m.
Returning, leaves Eagle, Saturdays 12 m.
Forty Mile, Saturdays 12 m.

J. F. Lee, J. H. Rogers, J. W. Young,
Traffic Mgr. Gen'l Agt. City Ticket Agt.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

Affords a Complete Coastwise service, Covering

Alaska, Washington
California,
Oregon and Mexico.

Our boats are manned by the most skillful navigators.
Exceptional Service the Rule

All Steamers Carry Both
Freight and Passengers

FOREIGN JUDGMENTS

And Their Operation as to Land Here

Held That to be Operative in This Territory They Must Become Judgments Here.

In the case of C. McDaniels vs. John and Mary Huntingdon, Mr. Justice Craig today rendered judgment which is of considerable consequence affecting as it does the standing of a judgment brought from the United States and the extent to which such operates against land in this territory. His worship's decision is that a foreign judgment has no operation against land in this territory until it becomes a judgment in this territory. The question of the section having been barred by the statute of limitations, which was brought up by the defense, is likewise disposed of, it being held that the action is not barred because the defendant came into the territory for the first time within six years next before the commencement of the action. The opinion of the learned jurist in full is as follows:

"The action herein is brought upon a judgment recovered by the plaintiff in the state of Washington United States of America, on the 12th day of September, 1894, the writ herein being issued in this territory on the 1st day of November, 1901. The case comes before me as a stated case and it is admitted that the defendant John Huntingdon first came into the Yukon territory less than six years next before the commencement of this action. The defence to the action is that it is barred by the statute of limitations, and chapter 31 of the northwest ordinances is cited and relied upon as the statute which affects the bar of the action. That act provides that all actions for the recovery of merchants' accounts, bills, notes and all actions of debt grounded upon any lending or other contract without specialty, shall be commenced within six years after the cause of such action arose. The second section of the same act provides that the real property limitation act 1874, being chapter 51 of the imperial statutes passed in the 37th and 38th years of Her Majesty's reign, be in force in this territory. It is contended that the cause of action having arisen six years before the commencement of this suit, therefore the right to recovery in this territory of the claim and the debt is barred by that act. Several questions arise for discussion, the first being whether a foreign judgment is a specialty debt or a simple contract debt in this territory. Upon that question I have no hesitation in saying, upon the authorities, that a foreign judgment is a simple contract debt in this territory. . . .

"Another question which arose was whether payment under a compulsion of legal process was sufficient to take the case out of the statute. I do not think that any authority should be required upon this proposition because a payment must be such as would imply acknowledgement and promise and certainly a payment by compulsion of legal process would not be such a payment, and the authorities are clear on that question also. . . .

"It was contended strongly that our own ordinance not having provided for disability, therefore the legislature did not intend to provide for disability, and that the authorities cited by Mr. Gwillim from Ontario and Manitoba and England had no force or place in this territory because our legislature had not seen fit to enact any disability clause which would limit the operation of the statute under section 1. Upon this question I received very little assistance from the counsel and the question being one of such great importance I gave the matter considerable thought and research. The general principle is very well set out in Maxwell on statutes that before adopting any proposed construction of a statute it is important to consider the effects or consequences which would result from it. One presumption is that the legislature does not intend to make any alteration in the law beyond what it implicitly declares either by express words or by implication, or, in other words, beyond the immediate scope and object of the statute and in all general matters beyond the law remains undisturbed. It is in the last degree improbable that the legislature would overthrow fundamental principles, infringe rights or depart from the gen-

eral system of law without expressing its intention with irresistible clearness. . . .

"While it might seem at first sight that the legislature of the northwest territories intended by this enactment to create an absolute bar in six years, yet as Mr. Gwillim very well points out, if that construction is to be adopted then all the law regarding disability as well as acknowledgement of debt and partial payment to take the case out of the statute, goes by the board along with the disability clause; and one must hesitate a long time before giving that interpretation to the statute or conceiving that the legislature intended to adopt that law in its enactment. I take it that this ordinance which by its head note limits itself to the limitation of actions in certain cases, means merely to enact a statute running along with and alongside of the English law on the same subject, because by the northwest territories act it is enacted that the laws of England relating to civil and criminal matters as the same existed on the 15th of July, 1870, shall be in force in this territory so far as the same are applicable to the territory and in so far as the same have not been or are not hereafter repealed, altered, varied, modified or affected by any subsequent act. Can I say that the legislature intended to effect anything more than the bare words in the act covered, or can I say that this enactment was intended to affect and repeal the whole body of English law upon this question of the limitation of actions? Fortunately I do not need to decide that question because this chapter 31 which makes the English real property limitation act law here solves the matter, because the English real property act enacts by section 8 that all the provisions of the act passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, are in force and continued in force. Therefore, if the English real property limitation act is in force here that provision is also in force, and that provision maintains in full effect the disability clauses. It has been held in cases cited that the real property limitation act affects all judgments whether secured against land or not, but which might affect land. I do not think, however, that these cases are in point here because this is a foreign judgment and a foreign judgment has no operation against land in this territory until it becomes a judgment of this territory. . . .

"My decision is based upon the fact that the English real property act continues in force the provisions of 3 and 4 William the Fourth. Therefore, I think that the action is not barred because the defendant came into this territory for the first time within six years next before the commencement of the action. . . .

Edward Boyce Chosen.
Denver, Aug. 22.—Edward Boyce, former president of the Western Federation of Miners, will be the candidate of the socialist party for governor of Colorado. The state convention which was held at Colorado Springs on July 4 nominated a full state ticket, including Edward Boyce of Denver, C. J. Provost of Victor, and P. E. Morris of Denver, as candidates for governor. Under the rules of the party the nominations were referred to the various local organizations of the party for a vote. The count of the votes has not been completed, but has proceeded far enough to show that Boyce has been chosen as head of the ticket.

Men Become Soldiers to Fight
President Roosevelt has come in for criticism recently for asserting in a speech made two or three weeks ago that a soldier ought to always want to fight. After all, there was nothing particularly startling about that statement, for the reason that the general public has supposed men join the army for that purpose, and if they did not want to fight they should not be soldiers, but would be better off as preachers.—Butte Miner.

Want Troops Removed
Tamaqua, Pa., Aug. 22.—Today the mine workers sent a petition to Gov. Stone asking that the troops be recalled. It is rumored that the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company is preparing to mine coal under the protection of the troops. The officials refuse to affirm or deny the report.

Likes Idaho.
Boise, Idaho, Aug. 22.—Stewart M. Brice, son of the late Senator Calvin S. Brice, who made a somewhat sensational advent into Idaho some two months ago, is again here, having just returned from Thunder mountain. He comes out of the mountains as a delegate to the Democratic state convention. Mr. Brice is pleased with Idaho, and intends to make this state his home.

At Auditorium—The Unknown.
Miss During and Miss Langseth of Grand Forks left for Seattle last Saturday. Mr. Elgnd Wood of 62 below Bonanza was in town on business Monday. Mr. Geo. Ames, foreman on 17 Eldorado, was in Dawson Saturday in connection with business matters for the big claim. Mr. Fred Johnson of 21 Eldorado has been on the sick list for the past few days. Mrs. Del La Pole of 35 Eldorado visited with friends in Dawson the forepart of the week. Mr. and Mrs. Heiseth have purchased the New Portland of Grand Forks from Mrs. Dunlap, and are making the necessary improvements for the coming winter. Rev. Pringle of the Grand Forks Presbyterian church made a short trip up the Yukon last week. A big lot of work is being done on French Hill this summer. Old worked out claims are being worked again from the grass roots down, and vast quantities of old posts can be seen piled up on bed rock all along the rim. Miss Esther Anderson while on berry picking the other day came across a gunny sack containing about 200 pounds of black sand, gravel and gold dust, at the foot of the hill opposite I above Bonanza, right limit. On her return home Miss Anderson reported the find to her brother-in-law, Mr. R. M. Nelson, who, knowing of the sluice box robbery on Skookom Jim's claim, and thinking there must be more somewhere, searched about and found another sack containing about 100 pounds of the same material on top of the hill. The matter was at once reported to the authorities and is still in statu quo, as the parties who left the sacks do not seem to have any desire to claim their property. The farewell dance given to Mr. and Mrs. Sam Stanley at 26 Eldorado last Friday night was largely attended by the many friends of the above couple. The Dewey orchestra furnished music for the occasion. Mr. Louis Z. Johnson was the moving spirit of the evening. The new and complicated calls for the various quadrilles by the genial manager were immensely enjoyed by all present. About 40 couple were in attendance, which comfortably filled the hall, and many were the hearty handshakes and farewells given to Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, who leave at once for Seattle, where they will remain for the winter. Mr. W. O. Smith of 78 below Bonanza made the Bonanza carriers happy by inviting them all to a big dinner last Friday. Mr. Smith took the boys to one of the big restaurants on First avenue and gave them carte blanche. As this is an unusual occurrence it is not surprising that the table was not large enough to hold the good things ordered by the boys. As course after course was served little Freddy Wonderland, who is one of the most popular carriers on the creeks, wondered when it was all going to end. Here is hoping another such feast will come again some day.

DOINGS ON THE CREEKS

Progress of Events at Grand Forks

Bonanza and Eldorado Are Still Lively—Some Personal Mentions.

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Mr. W. O. Smith of 78 below Bonanza made the Bonanza carriers happy by inviting them all to a big dinner last Friday. Mr. Smith took the boys to one of the big restaurants on First avenue and gave them carte blanche. As this is an unusual occurrence it is not surprising that the table was not large enough to hold the good things ordered by the boys. As course after course was served little Freddy Wonderland, who is one of the most popular carriers on the creeks, wondered when it was all going to end. Here is hoping another such feast will come again some day.

The Fire Record.
London, Aug. 13.—The manufacturing plant of the Pond Mills Cheese Factory, owned by the Thames Cheese Company, was destroyed by fire between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning. The extent of loss is as yet unknown, but it is said that much of the contents was saved. Mr. T. B. Millar of Dufferin avenue, who is manager of the company, is holidaying, and it was impossible to obtain an authentic statement as to the loss. Cause of fire not known.

Republican Convention
Whatcom, Aug. 22.—Candidates for the Forty-second senatorial district and the Fifty-fourth representative district were named in Lighthouse hall this afternoon in a convention presided over by J. R. Crites, who was named by acclamation. J. W. Romane was nominated for senator by acclamation. C. I. Roth, of Whatcom, and L. N. Griffin of Fairhaven, were also the unanimous choice of the convention for representatives.

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IMPORTANT DECISION

Mr. Justice Craig Establishes a Precedent

Concerns the Question of Whether Dumps of Pay Gravel Are Chattels or Not.

Mr. Justice Craig by a decision handed down this morning has established a precedent that is of utmost importance not alone to the Yukon but all other territories where placer mining is carried on extensively. It refers to the status of a dump of pay gravel taken out of a drift and piled on the surface ready for sluicing—whether such should be considered a chattel or not. His lordship states in his decision that he had been unable to find any cases analogous to the one in hand and he was compelled to follow general principles in making his findings. The members of the bar commend the judgment as being founded on good reason, just and equitable. The case was entitled August Uphoff and Mattie Gordon vs. H. W. Giddings, William Gill, D. W. Davis and J. J. Rutledge. The decision in full is as follows:

"This matter was brought before me, by consent, last chamber day, and the question for my decision is this: Is a placer mining dump such a chattel as is intended to be covered by the bills of sale and chattel mortgage act, or is it a chattel interest at all, and does it come within the operation of that act?

"It is said that this is a matter of considerable importance to the territory and has been undecided so far here. So far as my researches have gone it is also undecided in any other court that I can find. I have carefully searched the reports of decided cases in England and the United States, as well as reading up all the available law which I could find and reported authorities of cases decided in Australia. I thought that surely in those countries where placer mining is so largely followed, I could find some authority upon the question; but I failed to find any, and I am therefore thrown back on general principles and upon analogous cases. It will be admitted, I presume, that the statement which I now give of the *modus operandi* in placer mining is a correct one: Placer mines in this country are ob-

tained by lease from the crown, this lease being renewable from year to year under the regulations. The placer miner finds his gold not in 'yodes' or in place but in the gravel and it is got out of the gravel by following what is known as the pay-streak in the ground selected. The earth which is presumed to contain sufficient pay or gold to reimburse the miner for the labor of extracting and cleaning the pay dirt is removed from the body of the ground, carried up either by shafts or through tunnels to the surface of the ground and deposited upon the ground, and afterwards cleaned up in various ways and washings. Sometimes the earth is cleaned up in the tunnels and shafts by means of rockers and pans, but more generally the earth is removed to the outside and placed in a heap and cleaned up by what is known as sluicing. Here we have a selection of earth and a severance from the soil and the placing of the product by itself; that is, it is separated from the bulk of the earth and set apart so severed. I do not know whether I can call the product of this work 'fructus industriales' or 'fructus naturales.' I suppose partly both; for certainly the placer gold is a fruit of the ground but that fruit cannot be realized until certain work is done. If it remained in its natural state in the ground it could not be called a chattel; it would be an interest in the soil or an interest in land. I think that the cases governing the question of growing timber will be analogous. So long as the timber remains attached to the freehold it is considered part of the freehold but so soon as it is severed it becomes a chattel. It is also considered a chattel when it is under an agreement for an immediate sev-

erance and removal. It is said that a dump cannot be considered as coming under the bill of sales act because it is not capable of delivery and it would be impossible to deliver it. I do not think there is any impossibility about it. It might be very difficult to deliver and might not pay to deliver it. The same might be said of large timber when cut and fallen. It would be very difficult, it would not pay, and one might say almost impossible to deliver large trees not cut up into marketable timber. But I do not think that the hardness of delivery affects the question. I think the question depends entirely upon the matter of the severance from the soil. It might be unreasonable to ask for delivery, but both parties must be reasonable, and to avoid the appearance of fraud, there should be registration of the bill of sale. I think that all the elements which enter into a chattel are here, under the authorities, that is, selection of a certain part of the soil and a removal of it. If it were coal taken out and piled at the pit's mouth, it would certainly be a chattel. If it were ore containing pay I think it would also be a chattel. Why, therefore, should there be any distinction when it is sand, dirt and gravel containing gold? The English act in the description of goods includes things forming part of the land which are agreed to be severed, and this enactment follows upon former decided authorities to a very large extent. I, therefore, think that a pay dump taken from the ground in the manner which I have described is such a chattel as comes under the provisions of the chattel mortgage act and requires registration under that act."

STR. CASCA Leaves Dawson for Whitehorse THURSDAY, SEPT. 4th, 2 P. M.

Office, Aurora Dock. Frank Mortimer, Agent

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