

The Klondike Nugget

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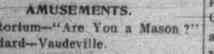
NOTICE: When a newspaper offers its advertising space at a nominal figure, it is a practical admission of "no circulation."

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

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1903.

\$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.



AMUSEMENTS: Auditorium—"Are You a Mason?" Standard—Vaudeville.

VICTORY ASSURED.

The filing of nomination papers yesterday afternoon removed all doubt—if indeed any doubt has ever existed—as to the triumphant election of the Honorable James Hamilton Ross.

It is within the knowledge of this paper that many voters have refrained thus far from declaring themselves in favor of Mr. Ross—in the hope that Clarke would be pulled down and a candidate substituted in his place in whose favor they could vote and still be enabled to maintain their self-respect.

The brown, muscle and brains of the district are all united in the movement which is attracting new converts with the passing of each and every day.

The candidature of Mr. Ross comes directly home to each and every individual who regards the future of the Yukon territory as being a subject worthy of personal consideration.

The artist was painting the portrait of the daughter of the local baron. In her ball-gown she was an inspiring study, indeed.

House Slippers

Made of the best grades of Felt, Velvet and Quilted Satin—all styles of heels. Comfortable slippers at very low prices.

J. P. McLENNAN, 233 FRONT ST. Phone 101-B. Agent for Standard Patterns.

CHORAL CONCERT.

The final rehearsal for the concert tomorrow will be held tonight in St. Andrew's church at 8 o'clock precisely.

The announcement that the government will inaugurate a second class mail delivery for Dawson will be hailed with universal satisfaction.

The extreme high prices which have maintained, heretofore, for all classes of reading matter brought in from the outside during the winter months, have served to shut the great bulk of people off from access to their home newspapers or favorite periodicals.

THE YUKON OF TODAY.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has rendered a valuable service, both to the special interests of the Yukon territory and the commerce and industry of Canada, by sending a special representative to investigate the conditions and prospects of the Yukon as a field for Canadian trade.

Recent Fortunes.

The fishermen round our coasts have occasional hauls that sweeten their way of life quite apart from salvage operations, wonderful draughts of fishes, and the rare finds of valuable wreckage that become entangled in the trawl nets, and amongst such hauls are their discoveries of amber and that strange product of diseased whales known as ambergris.

Only a few months ago a Lowestoft fisherman found in his net a huge pebble that rather resembled an old-fashioned potato, but the pebble was so far remarkable that he quickly recognized it as a fine piece of amber, weighing nearly two pounds.

A whole romance might be written round the finds of ambergris made round our coasts. Ambergris is an ashy grey, fatty substance, mottled with yellow, that dissolves in alcohol, and that is of the nature of gall-stones.

The reason that the public never hear much of the finds of ambergris round our coasts till long after they are made is that the drysalter and wholesale chemists who buy it invariably impose the strictest secrecy for were it known that a big lot was on their hands the market price would be affected seriously.

Irishmen—and especially the coast of Mayo, Sligo and Kerry—has been particularly favored by finds of ambergris. In 1899, on the Kerry coast, certain dead whales were washed up. In connection with one of them a lump of ambergris weighing 88 pounds was found, a lucky speculation or acquiring it for about £1 an ounce and unloading it at more than six times the same price.

In May, 1900, a certain fisherman who had been a whaler offered the local authority of a small place near the mouth of the Tyne his services in removing the huge carcass of a dead whale that had been stranded and that was becoming offensive on condition that they would let him make what he could out of the creature. The shrewd fellow had seen that the whale was one that had suffered from long-standing disease, and after this offer was accepted he extracted a piece of ambergris that brought to him £478.

Special power of attorney forms for sale at the Nugget office.

GRAND ROSS RATIFICATION

A. B. Hall Packed to the Doors Again Last Night—Ross Speakers Had Easy Sailing—Clarke Read a Speech Which Was Unusually Mild for Him.

The great mass meeting in A. B. Hall last night called the ratification meeting, was one of the best conducted political meetings that has been held in the hall, all the speakers being listened to without interruptions, which is an entirely new feature.

Then, with a little claptrap to catch the French Canadian vote, he stigmatized "Frenchy" not only as a dago but as a common Latin dago. But he was too great an admirer of the sons of Italy and of that great patriot Garibaldi ("oh, oh," and roars of laughter.) He again claimed to have personally nominated both Mr. Noel and Mr. Prudhomme and denounced the cheap methods of the other side to catch the French vote.

It was a fallacy, he said, that the platforms were the same, and he followed this statement with a dissertation upon the Clarke platform, after which he took up the export tax which he unhesitatingly condemned as an illegal impost.

Mr. Noel followed and said Mr. Clarke was making a bluff for the French and Italian vote, while he did not know that Italian and dago meant the same thing. He wished to have the French vote and yet he called the French a dirty dago. (Laughter.) Mr. Clarke had three years ago come to him and proposed that they should make a combination, as there would be two members for parliament, and that Mr. Clarke should be one and Mr. Noel the other.

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

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE. ATTULLO & RIDLEY, Notaries, Conveyancers and Real Estate Agents. Rooms 7 and 8 A. C. Bldg. Heavy Reductions in Trimmings and Millinery. SUMMERS & O'NEILL. EMIL STAUF, REAL ESTATE, BUREAU AND TRADING HOUSE.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co. Affords a Complete Coastwise Service. Covering Alaska, Washington, California, Oregon and Mexico. Our boats are manned by the most skillful navigators. Exceptional Service the Rule. All Steamers Carry Both Freight and Passengers.

White Pass Relay Stages. If You Are Going Outside. This winter take the White Pass Stage Line. Fresh Horses Every 20 Miles. Through Tickets. Office, White Pass Bldg.

The White Pass & Yukon Route. WINTER MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE. Four and One Half Days Dawson to Whitehorse. Two stages each week. Easy riding sleighs, fast horses, experienced drivers, new roadhouses. Four fresh horses every 22 miles. No Night Traveling.

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

Alaska Flyers. OPERATED BY THE Alaska Steamship Co. DOLPHIN AND HUMBOLDT Leave Skagway Every Five Days. SCHEDULE: DOLPHIN leaves Skagway for Seattle and Vancouver, transferring to Victoria, Sept. 11, Oct. 1, 11, 21, 31. HUMBOLDT for Seattle direct, transferring to Vancouver and Victoria, Sept. 6, 16, 26; Oct. 6, 16, 26. Also A 1 Steamers Dirigo and Farallon Leaving Skagway Every 15 Days.

James Hamilton Ross, a Western Public Man

(Continued from yesterday's issue.)
THE END OF THE NORTHWEST COUNCIL.

The session of 1887 was the last of the council. It may be noted that it was at this session that Mr. F. W. G. Haultain, the present premier, took his seat as a legislator, having been elected as the representative of Macleod. The actual legislation effected was but a continuation of the line already indicated. There was a grain blockade "owing to the absence of railway facilities" in consequence of which "the settlers, with their granaries full, have been precluded from obtaining as profitable a market as they might otherwise have done," and representations were made to the C. P. R., on the subject, resulting in a promise that it should not occur again. But it has. Mr. Ross obtained a committee to draft a memorial to the Dominion government respecting the future formation of the constitution of the territories, and his proposal (as usual) was that the committee should consist of the elected members of the council. This was agreed to except that Hayter Reed's name was added. Mr. Ross had an audacious manner of ignoring the official and nominated members of the council, a little circumstance that is an indication of a guiding principle of his political action, always in the Northwest and now in the Yukon, viz.: an implicit faith in the people and in those that the people select to represent them. Thus ends the Northwest council. It did good work in that it laid the foundations for all the territorial legislation that exists at the present day and of all the men who impressed that legislation most none has left so deep and lasting a record as James Hamilton Ross.

The first session of the first legislature of the Northwest territories assembled in October, 1888, with Mr. Joseph Royal as lieutenant governor. Mr. Dewdney became minister of the interior and Indian commissioner and Mr. Forget went to the Indian department. The assembly consisted of 21 elected members, the lieutenant governor had no longer a seat in the house but selected therefrom four members to form an advisory council as "financial matters." Dr. Wilson, member for Edmonton, was elected speaker and Mr. Haultain was the principal of the four members to form the advisory council. So far therefore as there was a premier he may be said to have already occupied that position, a tribute to his ability when it is remembered he had not in the council but one session. Mr. Ross continued to represent Moose Jaw. Even the great measure of autonomy granted did not work to the satisfaction of the newly constituted assembly. It was felt that the lieutenant governor did not allow his advisory council that control of financial matters which it was thought they should have; and as control of expenditure was the question that was warmest Mr. Haultain and his colleagues resented.

THE BATTLE FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.
A crisis had been reached and the battle for responsible government went on with considerable vigor. Mr. Ross took an active part in the fray and by obtaining a return showing the way the printing contracts were manipulated added fuel to the fire. It was Mr. Cayley that set the ball rolling that culminated in the crisis by asking Mr. Haultain if he had told the lieutenant governor that his council desired to have a voice in preparing the estimates. Mr. Haultain replied that he had done so but that his honor refused to adopt such a course, and shortly afterwards the resignation took place. The lieutenant governor appointed another advisory council of which Dr. Brett and Mr. Betts (who afterwards became speaker) were the principal members. The new council, however, did not improve matters. They tried the impossible task of carrying on the affairs of the country against the wishes of the majority of the assembly. At last there was a deadlock because the assembly refused to consider the estimates. Dr. Brett and his colleagues at once resigned, but Governor Royal refused this time to accept the resignations, shielding himself by a construction of the law which really meant that the assembly had nothing to do with the business. This emphasized the crisis and a vote of no-confidence in the council was passed and a resolution agreed to calling upon the lieutenant governor to accept the resignations of his advisers. There was no other course left his honor but to do so. An executive attempt to form another advisory council was made by Mr. Frost and the Assembly was proposed without a council having been formed. During this session Mr. Ross obtained sanction to a motion calling upon the authorities to inquire into some charges that had been publicly, but as it turned out, falsely, made against Commissioner Haultain and he also backed Mr. Haultain in fruitless efforts against granting managerial powers to the police officers as "wrong in principle and productive of evil in practice."

The loss of the constitutional fight was heard at the very opening of the session of 1890. A motion was made to thank the lieutenant governor for his official speech and by an amendment by Mr.

Haultain to consider the speech and draft a reply. His honor had succeeded in inducing an advisory council to retain office and act despite the lack of support by the assembly. Haultain, Ross, Turfitt and Oliver were not the men to be thwarted by any such nonsense as that, and when at last the reply to the speech was ready it was to use a vulgar, expressive phrase, "a regular corn-cracker." The document told the lieutenant governor that the assembly refused to elect his advisors on any standing committee, would refuse leave to them to introduce motions and generally to use the forms of the house to prevent them doing anything at all. And the assembly was faithful to its threat.

MR. ROSS AS SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY.
The next session, that of 1891-2 was the first session of the second legislative assembly and its first act was to choose Mr. Ross for speaker on the motion of Mr. Haultain. For some years therefore Mr. Ross took a passive part in the legislation that was effected. He had the satisfaction of seeing, however, that the struggle of the previous years had been crowned with victory. The Federal government now passed an act giving the Northwest assembly absolute control of expenditure, within those limits defined by the matters with which the assembly was competent to deal. The act also provided for the appointment by the lieutenant governor of an advisory council and as it is obvious the confidence of the assembly it will be seen that a responsible government had virtually been obtained. (It may be here stated in anticipation that this was generally accomplished in 1891, by an act which rendered it necessary on taking office to be re-elected to the same.) An executive council was selected of which Mr. Haultain was the principal member. Mr. Ross made an excellent speaker. His constant cheeriness, equal temper, frank and impartiality, made him a favorite with every member of the assembly and increased his already widespread popularity. All went merrily as marriage bells until 24th August, 1892, when Mr. Haultain's government met with sudden defeat. The motion to go into committee of supply met by a motion of no-confidence on account of the conduct of the executive towards the district of Saskatchewan, "and in other respects." This was carried by a majority of one and was so repeated when the vote was put in another form. The following day Mr. Haultain and his colleagues resigned and on the 29th of August a new executive was formed with Mr. Cayley at its head. On the 10th Speaker Ross resigned his position in the chair and his reasons may be best given in his own words, spoken from the floor of the house. He said: "In resigning the chair of the house I desire to make the following statement. I was elected speaker of a house to which a large majority of those who for two years previously had been struggling for responsible government had been returned, as one of the party which had been engaged in that struggle and had been successful at the late general election. I reasonably expected that any advisory council or committee which might be formed would be composed of those and those only who had belonged to that party. Being in perfect accord with the majority of the house as to the course that would be pursued in regard to responsible control of our affairs, and to that item of expenditure, the roads, bridges and district vote, with which nearly every electoral district is more directly concerned, I was satisfied that the general rights of the territories, as well as the particular interests of my own district, would be fully protected. In view of the defeat of the executive, advocating the principles which I had struggled for longer than any other member of this house, and the success of a party, evidently, indeed necessarily, opposed to those principles, I feel that in duty to myself and to my constituents, I must place myself in such a position as to be able by voice and vote to advocate those principles and protect the interests of those who elected me to this house. I now resign the position of speaker of this house."

TROUBLESOME TIMES IN THE LEGISLATURE.
A new speaker was then proposed, but as the votes for and against were equal the clerk declared no election had been held. The members dispersed and next day the assembly was prorogued by proclamation. The full significance of this action on the part of Mr. Ross will never be forgotten. It at once drew to him the attention and confidence of the people as showing him to be a man who did not allow his private interests to interfere with his public duties. He was elected to the speakership at the first session of the legislature, and could from his position have held aloof from the trouble that divided the house. He was not a rich man and the emoluments of his office were a consideration. Farther than this, his stepping down from the speaker's chair to the floor of the house brought about a "tie" in the respective strength of the parties, and his action made imminent a dissolution and new election when he might have lost his seat. None of

these things weighed with Mr. Ross. It was his conduct in a striking action which perhaps better than any other revealed his chivalrous courage and lack of self-seeking. A bitter and difficult fight was on, the result problematical. Indeed only an unlooked for event—the death of Mr. Reaman and Yorkton's choosing as his successor Mr. Innesinger, a Haultain supporter—gave the Haultain party eventually the advantage. There is no doubt that the act powerfully appealed to Mr. Haultain and had a bearing when the latter withdrew the combined attempts of Congress to keep Ross out of the executive. For the rest, it made Mr. Ross the darling of the public.

The assembly met again in the following December and immediately re-elected Mr. Ross to the speakership. The election was unanimous. The new government under Mr. Cayley did not live long. An ordinance dealing with the executive had been disallowed upon which Mr. Cayley and his colleagues resigned on 7th December, and Mr. Haultain again formed a government. The opponents of Mr. Haultain's government evidently thought it better for them to have Mr. Ross silent in the chair than to be subjected to his vigorous onslaughts from the floor of the house in debate. They were very good boys for the rest of the life of the assembly.

Why Women Say "No."
It has been remarked that when a woman says "no" it should not be taken for a negative. There may be an element of truth in this statement, or there may not. As a girl who thinks that she knows what she is writing about, would say that it all depends upon the character of the woman who utters the little word. If she is a poor weak sort of a creature who is certain of nothing, and who likes to hear the same thing over and over again, much after the fashion of a young mother listening to her first baby's initial utterances, she will undoubtedly say "no" when she all the time really means the very opposite.

that the deadly poison was nothing more terrible than milk. When a girl has been courting for an unusually long period and has at last received the long-expected proposal she will feign astonishment and will give a qualified "no." This is only her banter, and she will follow it up by laughingly explaining that she punished him because—by his delay—he punished her! Shyness or a different position in life are common causes for such delays on the part of many men.

As a rule it may be taken for granted that no woman says "no" without reason for doing so. The knowledge that there are nowadays not enough men to go round has not become public property for nothing. Many a woman accepts a man who is far beneath her ideal for the simple reason that she is aware that if he fails her she can earn her own living. And a marriage of any sort precludes the possibility of her dying as an old maid.

One more instance: two sisters recently fell in love with the same man who was a close friend of their brother's. The man proposed to the younger sister, and she said "no," because she knew that her sister wanted him. Yet when, in course of time, the man made the offer of marriage to the elder sister she likewise said "no" for the identical reason—that she knew her sister wanted him. The girls' love for each other has up to the present kept the man a bachelor.

The balance of Mr. Ross' career as a public man is well known, his record in the Yukon being particularly familiar. Throughout his political life he has shown the same unwavering loyalty to the people that has been exhibited since his arrival in Dawson and which constitutes the basis upon which his thousands of admirers in the Yukon are urging his election to the Dominion house of commons.

D. A. A. A.
Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Saturday next (8th inst.) noon, from parties willing to supply two hundred and twenty-five cords (approximately) firewood, laid down at the D.A.A.A. building, Dawson.

A woman is frequently made the recipient of an offer on these grounds and the trick of saying "no" when the question is first put is the one and only way of discovering whether the man sincerely means what he says. A man will perhaps go to one girl and ask her to be his wife, and when he is given an unfavorable answer he will blurt out, "You think I am not free to say this, that I am morally bound to go to Miss — and make her the offer I am now making you! Allow me to say that I have done so, and that she has declined me. I anticipated your true and honorable heart, and while certain of my real relationship with Miss — I did the one thing that I felt you would say that I ought to have done."

Another case, in striking contrast to this, was that of a young man who sought out a lady to whom he had only been known for a few months. He and she had long good friends, and she certainly had some sort of affection for him. Still, she did not think that he was "ripe" for proposal, and when to her surprise he actually did so she stammered out the usual "I am afraid that I must say no."

So much did the young man appear to take this reply to heart that he brought from his breast pocket a small phial of white fluid, which he declared to be deadly poison.

"See here," he said, "if you will not marry me I have determined to take my life. I cannot and will not live without you."

So alarmed was the girl, yet so convinced of his sincerity and earnestness, that she then and there changed her "no" to "yes." The result was a marriage that has been quite happy, and the discovery later

of the deadly poison was nothing more terrible than milk.

English Papers Misunderstand the Agreement With Cunard Line.

London, Oct. 2.—As usual the English press completely misunderstands the gist of the latest developments in the shipping combination, attributes it to motives which do not exist, and, coupled with a weird secret agreement that was never contemplated. From the highest sources the Associated Press learns that the statement of Gerald Balfour, president of the board of trade at Sheffield, except wherein it concerned the financial arrangements with the Cunard line did not in the slightest degree alter the conditions that previously existed.

From the commencement," said one of those chiefly interested in the Anglo-American combination, "we have intended that vessels which were British when the combine was begun should remain British. Any sane business man reading our agreement with Harlan & Wolff could arrive at no other conclusion. Taking into account the cost of building and the rates of wages in the shipping business prevailing in the United States, it was a policy so obvious that it is hard to understand how it could be misinterpreted. The trouble all along has been with English papers which insist on believing or pretending to believe that the combine was a matter of politics instead of being purely a commercial agreement in which English capital is vastly concerned."

The government will probably be bitterly criticized when parliament re-assembles, especially for deciding such a momentous question before the parliamentary committee which is now considering the matter of subsidies, has made its report. It is understood that the negotiations were conducted by Gerald W. Balfour, president of the board of trade; the Earl of Selbourne, first lord of the admiralty and the colonial office; and according to the Daily Chronicle this morning, the agreement with J. Pierpont Morgan was only accepted since the heads of the Atlantic shipping combine foregathered in New York city.

It is everywhere conceded that Cunard company has made a good bargain, all other subsidies to the Peninsular, Oriental and other steamship lines being upon a small scale and less than \$10,000 per vessel. On the other hand, officials of the Cun-

ard company point out that the North German Lloyd line, on a capital of \$30,000,000, gets a subsidy of \$1,400,000 a year or 7 per cent. on its capital. Reckoning with two new steamers that will cost \$5,000,000 apiece, the capital of the Cunard company will also nearly equal \$30,000,000, yet the Cunard subsidy is only \$750,000 a year.

The Daily Mail understands that the government is negotiating with Canada for a fast steamship service between Canada and Great Britain on the basis that Canada pays two-thirds and Great Britain one-third of the cost. General satisfaction is expressed at the decision of the Canadian Pacific Railway to establish such a line.

Judge Pennyacker in a public address once predicted a certain popular movement as sure to occur within a given time. A friend asked the judge if it were not rash to make a positive statement regarding a specific date for any occurrence, arguing that nothing is certain. In reply the judge told of a Celtic cook who asked her mistress one Monday for leave of absence the following Sunday to attend her brother's funeral.

"Why," exclaimed the mistress, "this is only Monday! Surely, nobody is going to keep a dead body a whole week!"

"He's not dead yet, mum," explained the cook.

"No? Well, he may die today or he may live a month. No doctor can safely say that a person will die at such a time that a day may be set for the funeral."

"The doctor's nothing to do with it, mum," was the further explanation. "O'm sure Sunday'll be all right, 'r he' sinticed to be hung Friday."

"Are You a Mason?"—Auditorium

Embroidery and Sewing

Lessons given on moderate terms to girls after school hours. Call at the Regina, room 26.

MISS L. RACAGNI.

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EXPLAINS THINGS
Atlantic Liner Official Talks of Terms

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It's False Economy
To Delay Buying What You Really Need.

NOW is the time to buy your Overcoats, Caps, Mitts and Winter Goods. Our Line is Complete.

PRICES RIGHT.
M. RYAN, Front St.
Under the Ferry Tower

LA FRANCE GIVEN UP

Not Been Heard From Since Pa sing Selwyn

Klondike River Has Jammed and Passengers are Crossing on the Ice.

The current of the Yukon is moving full more languidly this morning, and between very narrow banks of shore ice. There is a jam across the Klondike just at the bridge, and from the mouth of that river, clear over to steamboat along the current is scarcely perceptible.

The passengers to and from Klondike city were all using the ice today in preference to paying bridge tolls.

Nothing has been heard of the La France since the wire yesterday that she had passed Selwyn, and where she may be is a matter of speculation. It is suggested that she has found a sleepy hollow, and is there for the winter. Mr. Calderhead has given up all hopes of her making another trip to Whitehorse this year.

The Fortynine jam is still unbroken, and as the ice piled up high opposite the water front this morning it is believed that there is another jam but a short distance down.

At two o'clock today nothing had been heard of the mail taken from the La France at Minho, which was started over the new government trail, and for the other mail which started out from here on Tuesday morning it is too soon to have any news, as it cannot yet have reached a telegraph station.

FOUR CARLOADS OF JOB PRINTING MATERIAL

The finest and Largest Assortment Ever Brought to Dawson.

DO YOU NEED PRINTING? IF SO THESE PRICES WILL GET YOUR WORK:

Letterheads	\$6.	PER THOUSAND
Business Cards	3.	"
Meal Tickets	4.	"
Dodgers	4.	"

Jobs Promised Tomorrow Delivered Today.

THE KLONDIKE NUGGET
JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

STAMPEDE ON KLONDIKE

Forty Applications Filed This Morning

Relocation of the Group of Claims Held by Colonel Williams Syndicate.

There was a good sized stampede this morning upon what is known as the Klondike-Bonanza Reservoir group, which is a group of some forty claims lying on the Klondike river extending from the Klondike foot bridge to a short distance above the mouth of Bonanza. This group of claims is owned by the Col. Williams syndicate, and it is being relocated on the ground that an insufficiency of work has been done on them the past season. Forty claims were staked and applications were received to record this number during this forenoon.

HAS MAIL CONTRACT

Awarded to Mr. Calderhead Today

Twice a Week Service Throughout the Whole of the Winter.

Postmaster Hartman received a telegram from the postmaster general this afternoon to close a contract with R. W. Calderhead for a supplementary mail service from Whitehorse to Dawson this winter. Legal Adviser Newlands received instructions to draw up the contract at once, and this is to be signed tomorrow. In all probability the new service will be put in operation during the next few days.

For Wife Murder

Stage Coach Upset

Outray, Col., Nov. 5.—The stage coach which runs between here and Red Mountain met with an accident today on one of the steepest grades of the road, and with fourteen passengers rolled down the mountain a distance of 300 feet. One horse was killed and the passengers were injured more or less.

KLONDIKE PIONEERS

Important meeting at Pioneer hall at 8 p. m. this evening. Don't fail to attend and bring friends who are eligible to join the association with you.

TRAIL IS COMPLETED

Teams Now Drive Direct to Boucher

Cabins Being Built Everywhere on the Creek and Indications Excellent.

A day or two ago the men who have been employed in the construction of the Boucher creek trail returned to the city, having completed their work. To a Nugget representative one of the men stated that the trail was in excellent condition, particularly after leaving Swede creek. At the latter point considerable rock work was necessary and in making the crossing of the creek is practically the only grades to speak of on the trail. The roadway is eight feet wide, ample for the use of double teams which are already taking advantage of the excellent sledding to get a large amount of supplies to the creek for immediate use.

ALMOST COMPLETED

Opening of the Athletic Association-Being Arranged.

SHORT BOAT RIDE

Boucher Men Are Charged Three Dollars From West Dawson

Fell From Balloon

SEATTLE PRICES

Ham and Eggs Nearly as High as in Dawson.

NOT NECESSARY

Common Sense

Blank Books and Office Stationery

N. C. Co. TEMPERATURE

FOURNIER'S DEATH SENTENCE.

(Continued from page 1.)

one day and there were lots of passengers. I sat on a truck at one end of the depot while La Belle mixed in with the crowd. Pretty soon I saw him coming toward me with three men and when they came up where I was sitting he said that the men were coming down with us and they were to pay \$5 each for their passage and buy their share of the grub. We all went down to the boat together and presently the strangers returned to the depot for their baggage. When they had gone I told La Belle they had no money and he said they had enough and I let it go at that. After they had brought their grips to the boat we went up town and bought the grub we needed. We came back down to the boat again and La Belle told me to roll up our blankets which were in the tent where we had been sleeping. He went back up town again and bought the rifle.

"We left Whitehorse that evening between 7 and 8 o'clock. I had \$25 when we left Dawson besides the \$20 I had given La Belle to keep for me. La Belle paid for the boat, the rifle and the groceries. No, I did not know who the men were then but I do now. The first night out La Belle and Bouthillette put up the tent and the big man (Constantine) did the cooking. The third day La Belle took the rifle and said he would see how his shooting was, killing two or three birds from the boat. We stopped at Selkirk for some more grub and also at Stewart for bread. Ten miles below Stewart we came to an island and La Belle said let's camp there; it looks like a good place. When we tied up at the island Constantine and Beaudoin got out of the boat first, remarking that some one had camped there before."

Fournier here described with considerable minuteness how the camp was situated, where the boat was tied, where the fire was built, the tent pitched, and the manner in which they slept. His manner of telling how the awful tragedy was enacted the following morning and what took place immediately after was fascinating and during its narration held the closest attention of the large crowd, as fearful and blood-curdling as it was.

"Between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning I was awakened by La Belle throwing a small stick at me, that arrangement having been made the night before. I knew then what was going to happen. After he awoke me La Belle at once got up and went off with his rifle. Ten or fifteen minutes later Constantine got up and went out in a very short time I heard a shot. La Belle came running up to the door of the tent and said he had shot at a rabbit but had missed it. Beaudoin got up and Bouthillette told him he had better roll up the blankets and take them to the boat out of the way which he did. He had no sooner got outside the tent than I heard another shot. A moment later Bouthillette who was still in bed rolled over and lifted the wall of the tent to see what was going on. La Belle was waiting for him and as soon as his head appeared he shot him. Some of the blood spattering on the tent. I then got up and went outside. La Belle was still standing with his rifle in his hand and his eyes were red like that (pointing to the electric light). Constantine was dead lying near the boat. Beaudoin was lying on his back with his head blown off and his arms and legs stretched out. Bouthillette was lying half in and half out of the tent. We searched Constantine first and found two \$100 bills on him, afterward taking him by his feet and his hands and chucking him into the water. We got \$25 on Beaudoin and \$35 on Bouthillette; and then threw them in the water also. La Belle said, 'Peté, we had better burn all the clothes and things, and as he was the leader I had to do it. He built a big fire and we opened up everything and burned them except the little valise which La Belle kept and also the three pair of blankets the men had bought at Vancouver. La Belle also kept a pair of pants that belonged to Bouthillette. Constantine being shot near the boat some of his brains and blood had splattered on the boat and I got a rag and washed it off. Just before we left La Belle said he would walk down the beach a short way and see if any of the bodies had come back ashore. He did so and when he returned he said the little fellow (Beaudoin) had come back to the bank but he had shoved him off again."

Fournier admitted that he had a revolver but insisted it was a 38 calibre. Counsel asked if they had searched the bodies and witness replied:

"That's what we did. Two or three miles below the island the murderers came upon the trunk of Bouthillette which refused to sink. It was caught, the lid broken open, the things taken out and thrown away and then the box sank beneath the surface. Fournier said that he remarked to La Belle that the first thing they knew they would have the rope around their necks and the latter had replied that if he said nothing he knew that he (La Belle) was all right. La Belle had taken the rifle and at the suggestion of Fournier he was about to throw it away when he hesitated and said

PROTEST ON TRIAL

Question as to Where a Claim Lies

Litigation Over Ground on Lower Sulphur—Alleged Its True Location on Dominion.

An interesting case is being tried today in the gold commissioner's court which will result in determining where the mouth of Sulphur is and where the mouth of Dominion is. The case is styled Brunning vs Day and the gold commissioner will be called on to declare whether the ground in dispute is 273 below lower on Dominion or 113 below on Sulphur, both parties claiming it under one or the other of those numbers. The recent discovery of good pay in that vicinity will probably be responsible for considerable litigation that is bound to arise as the result of the claims on the two creeks at that point conflicting.

Sulphur though the smaller of the two creeks was the first staked, dating back to early in June, '97. When the stamperders reached what they took to be the mouth of the creek they kept on staking as long as they were on a stream into which the water of Sulphur flowed. No. 113 is now conceded to be the real mouth of Sulphur but the numbers run down as far as 133, many of them conflicting with the Kruger concession, while on the other hand there are a number of claims within the concession that were staked prior to the issuing of the lease to the concessionaire and which have been kept alive for the past four or five years. Dominion being staked later as soon as the stakers reached near the mouth of Sulphur there naturally came a conflict with the side lines of the latter. No. 117 Sulphur is identical with 279 Dominion and in addition to the creek numbers conflicting there is also the claim of the Kruger concession to much of the ground. The matter is quite complicated.

ROSS MEETING

Tomorrow (Thursday) night there will be a meeting of Ross supporters at the Talleyho road house. A cordial invitation is extended to all Ross supporters as well as to the opposition to be present.

ELABORATE BALL

The Arctic Brotherhood will again be the leader in social affairs this season as they have been in the past. At a recent session of the camp it was determined to inaugurate a series of dances by giving a grand anniversary ball a week from Friday evening, November 14, that date being the anniversary of the opening of the ball. Freimuth's entire orchestra will be present which is equivalent to saying that the music will be of the best. The floor will be placed in excellent condition, splendid refreshments will be served and an effort will be made to sustain the reputation already gained by the A. B.'s of being the best entertainers in the city.

SEATTLE PRICES

Ham and Eggs Nearly as High as in Dawson.

A telegram was received yesterday from a prominent Dawson merchant now in Seattle, that hams were selling there at wholesale at 30c the pound, and that the wholesale price for eggs was 40c the dozen. So prices in Dawson this winter are not so very high, relatively, after all.

Fell From Balloon

Galesburg, Ill., Nov. 5.—Dora Morrison, an inexperienced aeronaut of this town, fell from her balloon today and was instantly killed. She ascended to a height of two thousand feet.

The mercury took a sudden jump upward today. Yesterday morning according to Sergeant Major Tucker's infallible register it below was marked whereas this morning at 8 o'clock it was but 10 below. Severe weather may be expected this month as November is usually one of the coldest in the winter.

A singular contest has just taken place near Birmingham. Stones were placed at yard apart for a hundred yards, and a local butcher had undertaken to pick each one up separately and return it to a basket at the end of the line. The time allowed to accomplish this performance was fifty-five minutes, and the butcher succeeded in finishing in forty-eight minutes. The task is not so simple as it first appears; for when in the seventies he was running something like 150 yards for each stone, which was increased to 200 at the finish. In this way he covered a considerable distance — it is estimated between five and six miles.

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ROSS MEETINGS

A South Dawson Tonight and at Gold Bottom Tomorrow Night

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It is Now Compulsory To Pay Some Attention to Your Feet. Fur Coats, Fur Caps, Felt Shoes, Gloves and Mitts. Prices this season are exceptionally low for the class of goods we handle.

HERSHBERG & CO., Clothiers and Furnishers. First Ave., Directly Opp Aurora Dock.

SIDEWALK OFFENDERS. Five Minutes in the King's Garden.

Thought His Dogs Swifter Than the Law.

Frank Leahy was going down the sidewalk of First avenue this morning behind a dog team in which he took evident pride. He probably knew that there was an ordinance against riding on the sidewalk, but he foolishly imagined his dogs were too swift for it. He was whooping it up past the police court this morning when Corporal Stewart went after him. It seemed likely that he would distance the corporal, but Constable Wright holed in sight a block away and immediately arrested Mr. Leahy and his spanking team.

Mr. Leahy was brought before Mr. Justice Macaulay and formally charged. He pleaded that he was a miner from the creeks and had no knowledge of the city ordinance. The magistrate read him a lecture and dismissed him with a caution that if he ever again offended it would be hard with him.

But for this there would have been only one case before the court this morning. This was the case of Frank W. Herring, charged with pushing a sled on the sidewalk of Fourth avenue. He also was dismissed with a caution.

FOR CONGRESS

R. W. Calderhead Expecting News of His Brother's Election.

Mr. Calderhead was expecting a wire from Kansas today, telling of the result of the election in the Tenth congressional district of that state. His brother, W. A. Calderhead, is a candidate for re-election and this is his fifth campaign. He has already represented that district for four terms.

This Kansas Calderhead is a lawyer of about sixty years of age, who was a veteran of the civil war of the United States. R. W. Calderhead is the youngest of a family of seven children, and his father was seventy-five years of age at the time he was born. This Kansas brother has eight children, some of them nearly as old as Mr. Calderhead of Dawson.

Burned by Gas

Marysville, Oct. 4.—A Stevens, treasurer of the Marysville machine shop, met with quite a painful accident Thursday night. He thought the acetylene gas tank was empty, and opened it to ascertain its condition. In so doing the gas in the generator ignited, burning him about the face in a very painful manner.

We hear of strange hobbies from time to time, but surely the late Mr. Pamphure Gordon's passion for collecting carriages was one of the strangest. He travelled all the world over in search for novelties on wheels, brought chariots from Egypt and sleighs from Canada and Russia, spent thousands on smart turn-outs, sporting carriages, American charabancs, rickshaws, and almost every other type of vehicle imaginable, and stopped not even at a skiff on wheels in which his guests were driven down to the river, and launched upon its waters without leaving their seats.

The chief executive, at the close of a winter day, sat in the family sitting room, gazing at the flickering shadows on the wall and thinking.

"The voice of the mistress of the White House broke upon his reverie. 'Theodore,' she said, 'the room is getting cold. Will you please put a little coal in the grate?'"

"My dear," he replied, "you know I am a member of the firemen's union, do you not?"

"Well, I received word today we have gone on a strike. If you want that fire poked, you will have to do it yourself!"

The Nugget's facilities for burning out first-class job work cannot be excelled this side of San Francisco. Special power of attorney focus for sale at the Nugget office.

It, as Schiller once wrote to a friend, "I would not barter an hour in my garden for a year in royal courts." King Edward may well be excused if, amid all the pomp and pageantry of his coronation celebrations, his thoughts occasionally took wing to the sweet lawns and shrubberies of Sandringham, the sleeping lake "blinking in the sun's eye" with its tiny, tree-covered islands, and especially to a certain retired corner where, in front of a charming little chalet where ivy and roses struggle for the mastery, and amid the blue and perfume of flowers, the queen loves to dispense cups of tea to her royal husband.

The king has many gardens, and one at least which surpasses that at Sandringham in grandeur, but his Norfolk garden has always held the first place in his affections, chiefly because the queen loves it and has made it what it is.

The magnificent iron gates which the Norfolk presented to the Prince of Wales many years ago as a wedding present, and on which the royal arms mark the domain of a king, the spirit of the place, its peace, its beauty, and a sense of aloofness from the world of stress and struggle, settles on and absorbs one.

Between lawns of the smoothest and greenest turf, between shrubberies and "pillars of rare evergreens," the road winds until the mansion breaks on the sight with its long facade of rag, warm red relieved by a wealth of variegated creepers and flanked by the refreshing green of shrubberies—a picture which combines something of the dignity and proportions of a king's palace with the more attractive suggestiveness of an ideal English home.

Standing on the terrace-front the eye rests on a scene of rare beauty, which probably no garden in England could surpass. Here are "no geometrical beds of gorgeous mosaic," no groups of statuary—in fact, none of the meretricious devices of so-called "grand" gardens. The velvet turf descends in shallow slopes to the lake, with its blue surface dotted with tiny islands whose trees are mirrored in the water. There the lake narrows until a pretty rustic bridge is able to stride across it, and farther on it diminishes into a stream trickling through purple heather and fringes of feathery bamboos, while over all are the singing of birds, and the soothing cry of the wood-pigeon.

But sweet as the picture is and restful beyond expression for town-weary eyes and ears, it is not here that the king and queen find their chief delight. Queen Alexandra's garden is set in 300 acres of lovely, undulating park land, one cannot wonder that King Edward when he had to decide between the rival claims of Sandringham and Osborne house, proved loyal to the "earthly paradise" he has made for himself in Norfolk, the home of many happy memories.

Lord Avebury has no fewer than seven brothers, five of whom were at Eton together. These five were all renowned at school, and their athletic prowess secured a sufficient number of prizes to have stocked a museum. Beaumont William Lubbock was second captain of the boat, Montagu was in the eleven as well as in the eight, a record feat; Frederick was in the upper boats, and would also have been in the eleven had he remained a year longer; Albert was captain of the eleven, and the youngest, Edgar, also became captain.

To Miss Ida Emily Evans belongs the unique distinction of being the first lady member of the Australian legal profession, a position attained by the display of exceptional ability during a lengthened course of post-graduate study. Miss Evans is a native of Woodford, Essex, and arrived in Sydney while a mere girl. She attended the Sydney high school, and within five months passed the examination; fifteen months after warb she was successful in the articulation test, and subsequently passed the senior examination, and the recent Sydney University commemoration she received the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

A Russian nobleman has spent his estate at Sarinowka, in Poland, a house made of paper. It contains sixteen rooms, and its architect declares that it will last longer than a stone building.

Common Sense. SHOW YOURS. By Buying One—they are the best. We have also: Cutters, Sleigh Bells, Dog Harness, Sweat Pads, Whips and a Full Line of Wagon Repairs, Blacksmith's Coal, Etc. Dawson Hardware Co., Ltd. SLEDS SECOND AVENUE TELEPHONE 21