

INCORPORATION ORDINANCE

Will Go Into Effect Whatever May Be the Result of Today's Election—A Review of the Powers Which the City Will Be Given—The Ordinance a Lengthy Document.

Respective of the results of the election which is being held today, Dawson will become an incorporated city as soon as the necessary forms required by law are completed. The ordinance of incorporation has already been adopted by the Yukon Council and will become operative as soon as the commissioner issues the necessary proclamation.

Another Hold-Up! F. S. Dunham the Family Grocer at the corner of Second Avenue and Albert Street has been held up for many thousands of dollars worth of goods since he commenced business, but the robbers have been so well pleased with the quality of the goods they have invariably paid for all they took.

The Ladue Assay Office

Is prepared to Assay all kinds of Rock. We have the finest equipped assaying plant in the Yukon Territory and guarantee all work.

The Ladue Co.

THE VERY BEST Steam Thawing Point

ON THE MARKET Is for sale by us. Come in and allow us to show it to you. McCannan, McFeely & Co., Ltd.

Hall, fire engine houses and necessary city buildings. (e) The erection of a city hall, buildings for the use of the fire department and other city buildings.

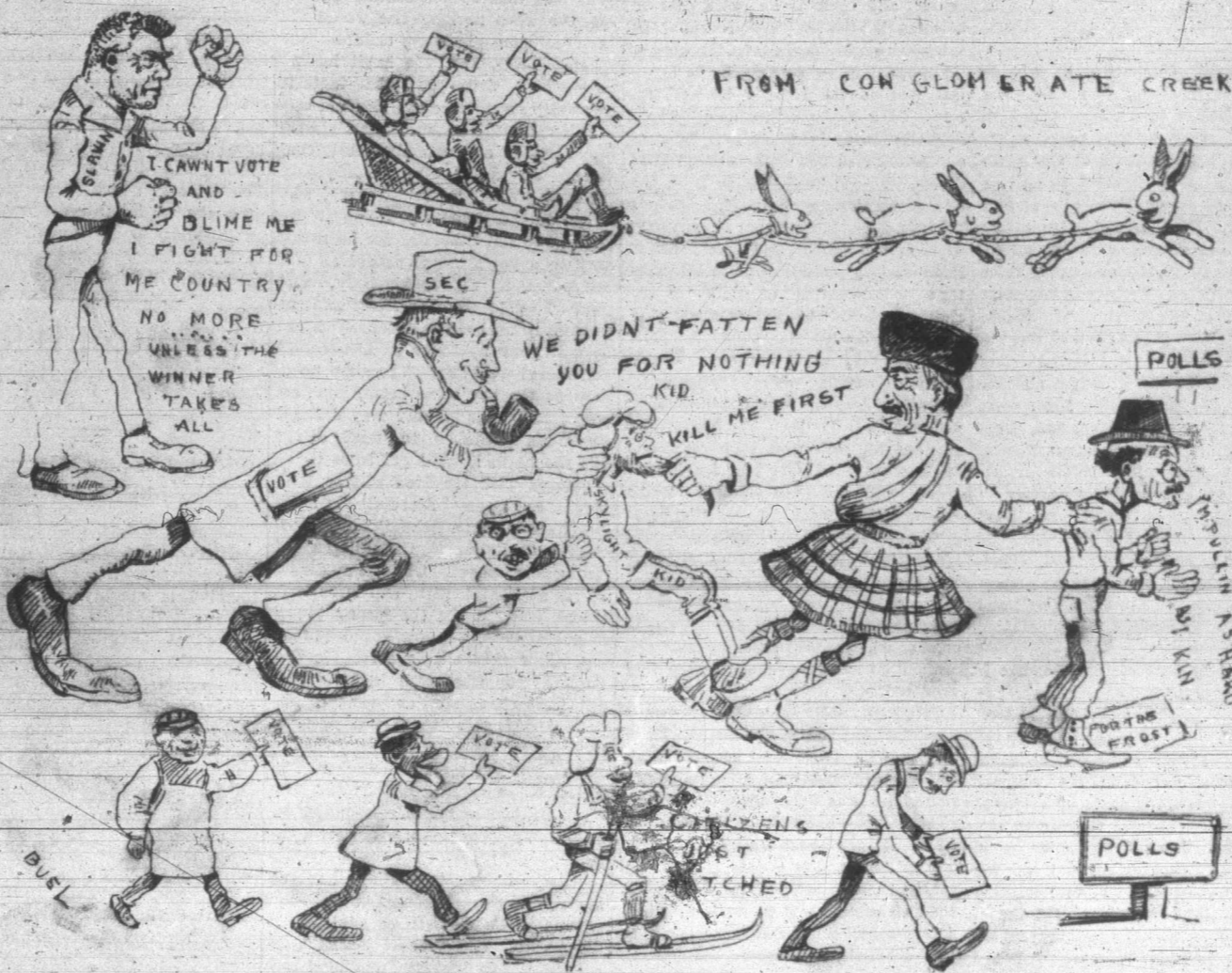
(1) Or other expenditure incurred in the due execution of the powers and duties by law vested in or imposed upon the city, its mayor, council and officers.

(2) The Council may fix penalties for the violation of any such sanitary orders, rules and regulations, not to exceed \$100 for any one offence.

(3) The City Council shall annually appoint from among its members a committee on streets.

REOPENED HOLBORN CAFE R. L. HALL, PROPRIETOR Business Lunch 11:30 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. Dinner 4:30 to 9:00 p. m. OPEN ALL NIGHT

Send a copy of Goetzman's Souvenir to outside friends. A complete pictorial history of Klondike. For sale at all news stands. Price \$2.50



SOME SKETCHES SUGGESTED BY THE ELECTION.

the purpose of carrying out and enforcing the regulations and orders of the Council.

(1) For the doing of any work, act, matter or thing at the cost and expense of any person or corporation who has been ordered or required by the Council to do the same and has neglected or refused to do so, and for collecting and recovering the amount so expended by distress and sale of the goods or property of the person or corporation so neglecting or refusing, or by action at law, or otherwise.

(2) The Council may fix penalties for the violation of any such sanitary orders, rules and regulations, not to exceed \$100 for any one offence.

(3) Such sanitary orders, rules and regulations shall come into force immediately upon being made, and shall remain in force until disapproved by the Council or repealed or altered by the Council.

STREETS. 121. All public streets, roads, highways, lanes, sidewalks, bridges, squares and thoroughfares, all public sewers, drains and ditches, and all public wells in the city are hereby vested absolutely in the city, and the Council shall have full control over the same.

122. All sums of money required for the street service of the city shall be taken from and borne by the general revenues of the city.

123. The City Council shall annually appoint from among its members a committee on streets.

124. The Council shall have power to maintain, improve, repair, widen, extend, alter, stop up, light and water the streets, roads, lanes, bridges and public squares in the city and shall have full power and authority to lay out, open and construct all such streets, roads, lanes, bridges, and public squares as the Council deems necessary or expedient, and for such purposes, and also for obtaining materials for carrying out any such purposes, may when necessary or expedient, enter upon and take any land required, and remove any buildings, projections, walls, fences or other things, or any portion thereof.

125. When it is proposed by the City Council to lay out or open a street, road, lane or public square, or to widen, divert or straighten any street, road or lane, the Council shall cause a survey and plan of such street, road, lane or square to be made and the plan when completed shall be filed in the City Clerk's office.

LIST WAS REDUCED

"Kids" Could Not Produce One Half Their Men.

The court of revision completed its labors last night at 11 o'clock and the arduous duties imposed upon Judge Macaulay were at an end, though it was after 2 o'clock when the list had been fully tabulated and typewritten.

The Prince and Canada His Royal Highness Makes an Eulogistic Speech

London, Dec. 5.—The reception tendered by the city to the Prince and Princess of Wales at the Guildhall today was made the occasion of a demonstration in favor of the government and of Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, as well as of emphasizing the loyalty of the colonies and their devotion to Great Britain.

Lord Salisbury alone referred to the topic of which everyone was thinking, namely, Britain's unpopularity abroad. He said: "No doubt it is true, just at this moment, that we have many enemies, who are not very reticent in expressing their opinion, but on the other hand, today's celebration, which is largely due to the action and co-operation of their Royal Highnesses, has shown that we possess in the support of our distant kinsmen an approval and sanction, which to us is worth infinitely more than all the contempt and all the censures that we may receive from other nations."

The ridiculous statement appearing in yesterday evening's News to the effect that French Canadians who could not speak English would have but very little to show in being placed in the city as false as it is a deliberate insult to Judge Macaulay, and the revising barrister at last night's session took occasion from the bench to refute the base slander and at the same time administer such a scolding to the person guilty of writing it that he had been present he must have sunk through the floor from chagrin and shame.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

THE PRINCE AND CANADA

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FURIOUS STORMS

Unprecedented Tempest Rages on West Coast.

Victoria, B.C., Dec. 10.—Since the steamer Queen City entered service, a couple of years ago, she perhaps never had a rougher voyage than that which she completed from the West Coast last night. It was on her return trip from Quatsino that the worst weather was experienced.

Unprecedented Tempest Rages on West Coast.

HE TRADED WITH NATIVES

Army Officer's Son Returns After Exciting Adventures.

Victoria, Dec. 10.—T. J. Wood, jr., son of General Thos. J. Wood, of the United States Army and a nephew of Admiral James A. Greer, who arrived on the steamer Queen City from Hespriol last night, tells an interesting story of his experience on the voyage down from Nome on the schooner Arilla.

Private notices received by the last mail state that Mrs. Ferguson, who holds a directory franchise from the Yukon Council, has given the contract for publishing same to the Metropolitan Printing Co. of Seattle.

Casper Kosworth of the Bay City Market has returned from a visit to Seattle and will resume his old position immediately.

BOTH OF THE SIDES CLAIM IT

The "Kid" Committee and Tax Payers Are Equally Confident—Sleighs Have Been Taking Voters to Polls All Day Long—Leaders Were at the Polls at an Early Hour.

The election today to decide whether Dawson shall be governed by an appointive commission or an elective mayor and council has proceeded much more quietly than was anticipated. Both sides have been actively engaged all day in rounding up voters and the dingling of sleighbells as the cutters dash down the street with a load for the polls is constantly heard.

It has been an extremely busy day for the committeemen on both sides. At an early hour this morning the leaders assembled at their respective headquarters and outlined the business of the day.

Mr. Wood says that Capt. Gillespie saved nothing from the Highland Light except his chronometer and a few personal effects, the rest of his belongings all going down with the ship, the crew not having had time to do more than save themselves.

PERSONALS

Mr. R. P. McLennan will leave for Vancouver on Saturday.

Mr. H. Te Roller manager of the N. A. T. Co. left today for a short trip to the creek. He will return on Saturday.

Manager Edgar Mizer of the N. C. Co. is expected to arrive in Dawson in the near future.

Jan. Quinn who handles the Seattle Post-Intelligencer in Dawson is now at St. Mary's hospital. His illness is not of a serious nature and he expects to be around again within a week.

Recent arrivals report that travel toward Dawson will be very heavy during the balance of the season.

Many our doughs who left toward the close of navigation to spend the winter in a summer climate will return to Dawson before the close of navigation.

Send a copy of Goetzman's Souvenir to outside friends. A complete pictorial history of Klondike. For sale at all news stands. Price \$2.50

Job Printing at Nugget office.

AMES MERCANTILE CO.

A Snap—Before Stock Taking 200 Suits Men's Fine Clothing, Choice \$10 to \$15 Former Price \$20, \$25, \$30 and \$35.

The Klondike Nugget

Telephone number is (Dawson) 1000. Published by GEORGE M. ALLEN. Subscription rates: Yearly in advance \$30.00, Single copies 25c.

NOTICE: When a newspaper offers its advertising space at a nominal figure, it is a practical admission of its circulation.

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

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 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.

AMUSEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Auditorium Theatre: "Woman Against Woman." RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION: It appears no longer doubtful that the railroad from Dawson to the Forks will be constructed during the coming spring and summer.

It is the announced intention of Mr. Hawkins not to cease work with the construction of the line to the Forks, but he proposes to extend the road ultimately to Stewart River.

Next Sunday evening will witness a gala performance at the Auditorium, the occasion being a grand revival by Manager Bittner and his talented company of that intensely comical play "Friends," a piece in which Mr. Bittner made his greatest hit in Dawson.

His Hand Lacerated. H. T. Wilkerson, a drummer, recently a member of Savoy orchestra, had one of his hands badly lacerated day before yesterday while attempting to stop a dog fight.

Amateur Operatic Society. A rehearsal for the male members of the chorus of the above Society will be held in St. Andrews Hall this evening at 7.38 p.m.

Hot and cold lunch at the Bank Saloon. Nicely furnished rooms at the Coping House, 7th ave. and 3rd st.

Fur Coats. We Want to Clear Out the Following: We Have One Each: Wellby, size 36 \$17.50, Electric Seal, size 36 \$7.50, Coat, size 40 \$9.00, Wombat, size 44 \$8.00.

FUR GAUNTLETS: Wombat \$3.00, Electric Seal \$4.00, Hair Seal \$2.50.

J. P. McLENNAN, 233 FRONT STREET.

IN THE LONDON ECONOMIST

Appeared the Following Article on the Klondike. Writes More From Reports Than From Actual Knowledge of Facts as They Really Exist.

The Special Commissioner of the London "Economist," who has had much experience in various parts of the world, sends to that paper a letter on the gold deposits of the Klondike, which is of interest as giving the views of an observer who is able to compare the district with others which he has examined, with an especial view to their commercial value and possibilities. We give below some extracts from his letter:

There are two tributaries of the Yukon which fall into the larger river 20 miles apart—the Klondike and the Indian by name. Between these there is a high ridge of country, and from either side of this ridge flow numerous creeks into these small rivers. Such is the topographical feature of the country, 40 miles back from the Yukon. This district, each other, is on the three sides of the river, and is called "The Klondike," and to this area is confined the population and the activity.

The country rock of the Klondike is a coarse-grained siliceous schist. Lying on this in the creek beds, and on benches on the hillsides above the creeks, is a layer of white quartz gravel, which contains the alluvial gold. The gravel is made up of pieces of water-worn quartz, varying in size from a pin's head to a ton or so in weight, and consists one-half of the total bulk of consists of stone weighing several pounds. The layers of gravel found lying on the benches on the hillsides, perhaps 200 or 300 feet above the present beds of the creeks, may represent the original level of the creeks at the time the gravel was brought there. In this case, the creek gravels have sunk with the bed of the creek, and might be expected to be more concentrated and, therefore, richer than the gravel on the benches. Some geologists consider that the creek and bench gravels are due to different origins; they also differ as to the origin of the gold; and in only one essential—that is to say, in all differing from each other, are they unanimous about the geological fact or theory connected with this field.

One or other is certain. The gold was there—both in the creeks and in the bench gravels—and \$65,000,000 have already been taken out. Klondike is much the richest alluvial field discovered since the early days of the California and Victoria, but is handicapped by the exceptional cost of treatment. Many people would have one believe that the present fields of alluvial gold are as nothing compared to the great quartz reefs which are to be discovered before long. On the mind of the layman they leave the impression that somewhere near Klondike is an immense mother lode, only half disintegrated—which half has furnished the alluvial gold already found—rotten with visible gold, and certain to be the greatest mineral deposit ever found since the world began. This is, of course, all rubbish. The gold found in the creeks, being not greatly water-worn, no doubt at one time existed in small rich quartz veins—probably in the hills close to its present position, which have long since eroded, but there is no reason to think that beneath or in the present country rock of schist, any more such veins will be found. I inspected one or two of the so-called quartz mines, which were being opened by small mines, and would not have accepted as a gift the properties which they are located on a year ago there was great talk of a basket formation. I found about 30 miles from Dawson. It was even rumored that this was the mother lode at last. But a friend of mine who sampled it, could hardly give even traces of it, so the quest for the mother lode has again been transferred elsewhere.

Turning, then, our attention exclusively to the alluvial gravels, let me try to explain the richness of these, and the excessive cost of treating them. There are about 70 miles of creek beds carrying gravel. The width varies from 20 to 30 feet near the source of the creek to, perhaps, 1,000 feet where the creek enters the river. The depth of gravel varies, but will average probably 10 or 12 feet. As can be easily imagined, the gold—which is in coarse flakes or small nuggets—has mostly sunk to the bottom of the gravel, and probably nine-tenths of it is found in the lower inch or two, or even down in among the cracks in the half-decomposed bed-rock. It is thus necessary to handle about 12 feet of gravel, plus a layer of black vegetable mold, which lies on the top of it, and to dig down several feet into the decomposed bed-rock in order to expose the gold. If all this material could be broken down by a big stream of water played through a nozzle, and if it could then be swept away through a sluice-box, leaving the gold lying in the bottom of the box, the expense of treatment would be nothing to speak of. But at Klondike there is not enough water for this purpose, and not enough grade to carry the material away

TRASHY READING

Recommended by Learned People for Children. Blood-and-thunder literature is not, after all, such a bad thing for boys, if certain claims that have recently been made for it are to be allowed. It is said that such literature will be effective when nothing else would be in developing in many children the reading habit, and the habit having once been developed, the taste is gradually improved and a demand created for better books. The Publishers' Circular of England recently contained an article by an American preacher, Rev. T. B. Gregory, who wrote on this subject as follows:

"Blood and thunder are as necessary to a boy's moral nature as beef and potatoes are to his body, and unless he gets them as freely and as plentifully as he gets his daily bread will grow up to be an intellectual and moral weakling. The dime novel may do the boy some harm, just as, occasionally, his dinner may distress him when he takes too much of it; but the harm he will get from it as compared with the food will be trifling. The 'penny dreadful' is much less harmful than the 'penny pious' that is dealt out to the children at the Sunday school. The 'penny dreadful' is at least human, and is to that extent true, while the 'penny pious' is a bloodless, marrowless, debauched affair that simply serves to disgust the boy who reads it."

A somewhat similar view of the possible benefits to be derived from the "penny dreadful" is presented in much more guarded language by Melvil E. Dewey, director of the New York State Library. He is quoted as follows by The Library Review (August):

"One who reads nothing has no basis for any preference. Some are willing to let children or adults read dime novels or 'yellow' journals, if necessary, to get the reading habit started. A household once gained, progress toward better things may begin. Some eminent librarians have gone so far as to advocate furnishing what most of us call trash for ground bait, in order to attract those who, they think, would not take to anything higher. Many readers and their way to the best books only through reading and outgrowing the poorer; the problem before the public library is to decide at what point in this process of growth its work should begin."

The Library Review also quotes the librarian of the Boston public library to the following effect:

"I think that the tendency is to work from the bottom to the top in the matter of reading. As school girls crave limes and pickles, so young folks seek the poorer book. Every boy one meets in the electric cars selects the lowest of the batch of newspapers offered him. A college professor of English literature, whom I know began, I think, on 'Obi, or Three-angled Jack,' and the stories of Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., such as 'The Gunmaker of Moscow.' An uneducated person will read books suited to his or her capacity. All classes must be led at the public library with their own kinds of stuff."

The Rev. Mr. Gregory's words, quoting Rev. Mr. Gregory's words above, expresses its surprise and dissent as follows:

"It is at least curious to find a minister speaking thus, and one can only infer that he knows very little either of the floods of trash that flood a certain market in London, or of the healthy, manly literature, excellent in moral tone, that is turned out for our English boys by a score of firms, without a trace of mawkish sentimentality in a whole library of it."

A similar view is evidently held by a writer in the Baltimore Sun, who regrets the wide popularity among boys of George Alfred Henty's novels for the reason that, as he thinks, they vitiate the taste. He writes:

"No boy, unless he be exceptional, can turn from Henty to Scotts and find pleasure in the latter. His taste has become vitiated; he has become so accustomed to the bad that he can not like the good. The literary quality in Scott repels him after he has been saturated with the milk-and-water of Henty; he has become impregnated with the artificial until art is weariness to him. His sense of humor has not been developed, for Henty's books are as dull as they are unattractive; after a 'course' of Henty he is no better able to appreciate real literature than when he first began to read. His taste has been developed downward instead of upward."

Roanoke at Honolulu. Honolulu, Nov. 26, via San Francisco, Dec. 3.—The American ship Roanoke, which was thought to have been lost at sea, being 162 days out from Norfolk, Va., bound for San Francisco, arrived here today in distress, with her cargo of coal on fire. She left Norfolk last June, and was shortly afterwards reported on fire on the Atlantic coast. Later she was reported again as being all right, and it was thought that she was safe, but when she failed to arrive in San Francisco on time fears began to be felt for her, and when a vessel was reported as afloat from South America it was supposed that the Roanoke was lost.

All kinds of game at Bonanza Market, next Post Office.

TOO HANDY WITH GUN

Young Negro Fined for Disturbing the Peace. An over-ripe son of Ham named Sammy who is employed as porter at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was fined \$10 and costs yesterday in police court on the charge of disturbing the peace. Sammy got gay at the San Francisco lunch house where a white man and woman were talking and when called down by the man drew a revolver. Dawson is one of the few places on earth where a coon can lip in with a lady and gentleman and talking and live to brag about it. The negro in question has more than once displayed dangerous weapons in an intimidating way and the sooner he learns his place and keeps it, the better it will probably be for him.

THERMOMETER VERY LOW

Official Instrument Marks 52.5 Below Zero. Notwithstanding the political heat and fervor that was apparent in Dawson yesterday and last night, "Old Bory" held steadily to business with the result that the official thermometer caused Sgt-Major Tucker to record the figures 52.5 minus zero in his register. The highest temperature recorded for yesterday and last night was 38 below zero.

NO MORE REBATE

Granted to the British Columbia Lumbermen by Government. Ottawa, Dec. 15.—The regulations governing the granting of yearly licenses and permits to cut timber within twenty miles of either side of the Canadian Pacific in British Columbia provide for a rebate of 40 cents per thousand feet, h.m., on lumber exported from that province to places outside the Dominion, on the production of evidence to the Crown Timber Agent as to the quantity exported. This concession was made in order to enable lumbermen in British Columbia to compete with those across the international boundary, who were operating under more favorable conditions. Recently, however, representations have been made that the lumber interests of British Columbia are now established on a firm basis, and that the conditions under which the licensees conduct their business are more favorable than across the line in Washington Territory. Such being the case, an order in Council has been passed rescinding the provision under which the rebate was granted.

Flogging Children.

Vienna, Dec. 2.—Owing to a recent anti-Prussian agitation in the province of Galicia, and at the capital, Graecow, Baron Speshart, the German consul at Lemberg, Galicia, has returned to Berlin. It is reported this step was taken under government orders on account of the hostile demonstrations against the German consul. It is rumored here that Germany has notified Austria of her intention to withdraw the German consulate at Lemberg altogether. The Emperor Francis Joseph has summoned the leaders of the Polish party in the Reichsrath and has appealed to them to exercise their influence to lessen this anti-Prussian feeling.

According to a despatch to the Associated Press from London, dated November 23rd, the wholesale flogging of Polish school children by schoolmasters for refusing to learn the catechism and the prayers in German nearly produced a riot. The parents and relatives of the children violently denounced the authorities. Many persons were arrested on charges of insulting government officials and sentenced to imprisonment.

Casper Kosmuth, the well-known butcher, arrived in Dawson Saturday night from the outside and will resume his former position with the Bay City Market.

A Fully Elective Mayor and Council FOR THE PEOPLE.

In addition to the above sentiments we call the attention of our friends and fellow citizens, irrespective of opinion, to the established fact that we enjoy in stock and offer for sale:

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. The most complete assortment of IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC COARS, Tobaccos, Pipes and Smokers' Articles ever brought to the Yukon Territory.

AT RIGHT PRICES. ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CO. GIL GRAS RECHENACK, Prop. Bank Building, Opposite N.C. Co.

THE AUDITORIUM

W. W. BITTNER, MANAGER. Ralph E. Cummings and Auditorium Stock Company. Week Monday Jan. 6. Woman Against Woman. Admission: 50c - \$1.00 - \$1.50. Monday and Thursday Ladies' Night. NO SMOKING.

WINTER TIME TABLE-STAGE LINES

THE ORR & TUKEY CO., Ltd. Going into effect Nov. 11, 1901—Week Days Only. FOR GOLD RUN AND CARIBOU via Carmack and Dome. 8 a.m. 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. FOR ELK BEATS, LOWER DOMINION, Chase's Road, Chase, via Hunker Creek, 9:30 a.m. FOR QUARTZ CREEK—9 a.m. every other day, Sunday's included. Sunday Service—Leave in AM and Grand Forks at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. ALL STAGES LEAVE OFFICE N. C. CO. BUILDING. PHONE 8. Watches set by departure and arrival of our stages.

Send a copy of Goetzman's Souvenir to outside friends. A complete pictorial history of Klondike. For sale at all news stands. Price \$2.50. Special power of attorney forms for sale at the Nugget office.

FULL LINE CHOICE BRANDS Wines, Liquors & Cigars. CHISHOLM'S SALOON. TOM CHISHOLM, Prop.

The Northwestern Line

the Short Line to Chicago and All Eastern Points. All through trains from the North Pacific Coast connect with this line in the Union Depot at St. Paul. Travelers from the North are invited to communicate with— F. W. Parker, Gen'l Agent, Seattle, Wn.

The Great Northern "FLYER"

LEAVES SEATTLE FOR ST. PAUL EVERY DAY AT 8:00 P. M. A Solid Vestibule Train With All Modern Equipments. For further particulars and folders address the GENERAL OFFICE SEATTLE, WASH.

Alaska Steamship Co.

Operating the Steamers. "Dolphin"—"Farallon"—"Dirigo" For All Points in Southeastern Alaska. Connecting with the White Pass & Yukon Railway for Dawson and Interior Yukon points. General Offices: 201 Pioneer Building Seattle, Wash.

Burlington Route

No matter to what eastern point you may be destined, your ticket should read Via the Burlington. M. P. BENTON, 103 Pioneer Square, SEATTLE, Wn.

Pacific Packing and Navigation Co.

Successors to Pacific Steam Whaling Co. FOR ALL POINTS in Western Alaska Steamer Newport. OFFICES SEATTLE, Cor. First Ave. and Yester Way. SAN FRANCISCO, No. 20 California Street.

FAILURES OF

Who Were Ast... Their Generati... taw Was one

It must be some encouragement to sit down, after speech in the House a sense of absolute that many of the tary orators have perience. When Sheridan must as member it is interesting to guess each for e—his speech was a times he was on the collapse, and he was the most ter ever known. And yet, very it was acknowledged, portage to be even in that gen through his ma the more successful. When he took his open his mouth to and when he sat of speech in condemn of Lord Chatham, was so depressed by that he half path gloriously, declar he had made it a month. When Canning, rival, first spoke though he came to great reputation a no overcome by ne sequent confusion of but to none so mu Mr. Gladstone, mentary orator of ated anything but 21st February, 1834. He said, "I could scarcely as and the moment I mind, which a mo was crowded with ment, became a ta. To many his spe and to those wh "punctuated by pe did much better" when he spoke on he astutely the att made on his father put nervousness to mouth flowed "like It was then recogni ator was born to brilliant future w dictated for the you It was nearly tw when the present oratorical how to speech which Han very few lines. "I a greater complate have ignored it" Salisbury has as Mr. Gladstone, als pray and appreci promise in the hal young member for his words of to ment. The present Duke made vast orator "pretise" effort to ago, although eno smile as being call first speech, which spring subject of was, both to speal gained performance left on the spee let so sorry for a But, then, the Du did not anything t the would confess the strong point. Mr. Balfour of promise of his pr and debater. We have him an me in 1876 on the. Although he came with facts and painfully nervous, all he was able to do was to be able to "bracket from his co which low co When Mr. Morie study to parliament all at once into a But fortunately he and although fr standpoint his re back among the fo "was, by much in, it was, as aty intelligent contrib In contrast to these, an individ fairly he described, say that many of speakers started co colors flying. He said to have me speech over last evening, Mr. Ch was crowded home by other debating po "bracketed at his own words. Al "bracketed at his own words. Al

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FAILURES OF GREAT ORATORS

Who Were Ashamed of Their Maiden Efforts.

But Who Were Afterwards Leaders in Their Generation. The Great Gladstone Was one of Them.

It must be some consolation and encouragement to the legislator who sits down, after making his maiden speech in the House of Commons with a sense of absolute failure, to know that many of the greatest parliamentary orators have had a similar experience.

When Sheridan first spoke in parliament as a member for Stafford—after it is interesting to note, paying five guineas each for every vote he polled—his speech was pronounced, even by his friends, a hopeless failure. Several times he was on the point of absolute collapse, and he sat down amid a silence which he afterwards confessed was the most terrible thing he had ever known.

And yet, very few years later, he was acknowledged by all his contemporaries to be the greatest orator even in that generation of orators.

Brougham's maiden effort was little more successful than Sheridan's. When he took his seat for Camelford he made a vow that he would not open his mouth for a whole month, and when he sat down after his first speech in condemnation of the conduct of Lord Chatham, at Walcheren, he was so depressed by a sense of failure that he half pathetically and half humorously declared that he wished he had made it a lifetime instead of a month.

When Canning, Brougham's great rival, first spoke in the commons, although he came to the house with a great reputation as an orator, he was so overcome by nervousness and consequent confusion that his speech was a disappointment to all who heard it, but to none so much as to himself.

Mr. Gladstone, the greatest parliamentary orator of last century, created anything but a favorable impression by his maiden speech on the 21st February, 1833.

Of his sensations he said, "I was so nervous that I could scarcely articulate my words, and the moment I got on my feet my mind was crowded with facts and arguments, became a tabula rasa."

To many his speech was inaudible, and to those who heard it it was "punctuated by painful pauses." He did much better three months later when he spoke on slavery, for he felt so acutely the attacks that had been made on his father that "indignation put nervousness to flight," and the words flowed "like torrents of lava."

It was then recognized that a new orator was born to the house, and a brilliant future was confidently predicted for the young member.

It was nearly twenty-one years later when the present premier made his oratorical bow to the house in a speech which Hansard dismissed in a very few lines. "It would have been a greater compliment and kindness to have ignored it altogether," Lord Salisbury has since declared. But Mr. Gladstone, always generous in his praise and appreciation of others, saw promise in the halting periods of the young member for Stafford, and gave him words of treasured encouragement.

The present Duke of Devonshire has made most oratorical strides since his premier's effort of forty-three years ago, although even today he would smile at being called an orator. His first speech, which was on the unexplored subject of Lancashire mines, was, both to speaker and hearers, a painful performance. The impression it left on the speaker he has summed up in the significant words, "I never felt so sorry for anyone in my life." But, then, the Duke never takes himself or anything quite seriously, and he would confess that oratory is not his strong point.

Mr. Balfour gave absolutely no promise of his present skill as speaker, and debater when the house first gave him an encouraging, if bored, ear in 1876 on the subject of silver. Although he came armed to the teeth with facts and figures, he was so pathetically nervous and confused that all he was able to do was to read extracts from his copious notes in a voice which few could hear.

When Mr. Morley went from the House to parliament no one, least of all himself, expected him to blossom forth into a full-blown orator, and although from an oratorical standpoint his maiden speech took rank among the failures, marked, as it was, by much halting and stumbling, it was, at any rate, a clear and intelligent contribution to the debate.

In contrast to these oratorical blunders, as indeed many of them may fairly be described, it is only just to say that many of our most brilliant speakers started on their career with colors flying. Sir William Harcourt is said to have made the best maiden speech ever heard in the house of commons. Mr. Chamberlain entered a crowded house by his eloquence and commanding power. Lord Rosebery came to the front at his first attempt in parliament, and Mr. Asquith's speech was almost as fluent and as brilliant as that of Mr. Chamberlain.

At the meeting of the board of stewards of the Western Jockey Club held at Chicago, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chairman, Lawrence A. Young, Chicago; vice chairman, George G. Perkins, Covington, Ky.; treasurer, Jan Harward, Chicago; and secretary, George H. Kuhl, Chicago.

Anyone having a copy of the comic opera Pinaflore is requested to communicate with Mr. Ernest Seariff.

PHILIPPINE REVENUES

Cause Spirited Discussion in the United States Congress.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—The house today resumed the debate on the bill to provide temporary revenues for the Philippine Islands under an agreement that the bill should be voted on at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The attendance in the galleries did not indicate much public interest in the debate.

Mr. Henry of Texas was the first speaker. He characterized the bill as oppressive and outrageous. Months, instead of two days, he said, would not be too long for the discussion of a measure of vital interest to ten million people. He dwelt upon the injustice of the double export and import tax on rice, sugar and tobacco and charged that this double taxation was in the interest of the sugar and tobacco trusts.

Mr. Henry took issue with his Louisiana colleagues as to the effect of free trade with the Philippines upon the sugar industry of Louisiana. He pointed out that Puerto Rico last year produced more sugar for export than the Philippines and denied that free sugar from the islands would threaten the Louisiana industry with annihilation. The benefits from the sale of cotton and rice, he argued, would more than compensate for any injury to the sugar industry.

Mr. Williams of Mississippi followed Mr. Henry. He said that as long as the Philippine archipelago was a part of the United States and within its domain it should be treated as equal of the Union, with the same equality and uniformity enjoyed by the other territories. But to avoid the embarrassments, hardships and difficulties of the situation, he believed we should get rid of the islands as soon as we could do so without harm to ourselves and benefit to the Filipinos.

Mr. Williams paid his respects to the supreme court which, he said, arrived at its decision by a "shifting majority of one." There was no danger, he said, if the country proceeded along its present lines of becoming a "mother country" for peoples in the far East. It was more likely to become a "stepmother country."

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa followed Mr. Williams. He supported the bill. He said the Democrats offered nothing in the way of a bill to improve the present measure. He declared the Filipinos were incapable of self-government, and in reply to a question by Mr. Shafer as to the capability of the Cuban he said they also were not fit for self government. He said the Democratic party forced the administration into a position where it was compelled to declare for the independence of Cuba.

This was greeted with Democratic applause. "You may applaud," said Mr. Hepburn, "but the time is not distant when you will acknowledge the wisdom of giving Cuba independence." (Republican applause.)

CANADA AND AUSTRALIA

Changes May Be Made Beneficial to Their Trade Relations.

Ottawa, Dec. 14.—A report from Canada's commercial agent, J. S. Larke, at Sydney, Australia, is received. He says that while the Commonwealth government was sustained in its policy, intimations were given of changes yet to be made to the tariff. Premier Barton, in referring to a reciprocal trade agreement with Canada, said that a good many matters would have to be received from an authoritative source. Some information would have to be had as to the goods which should have the benefits of a preferential tariff.

The recent experience of Canada in connection with Germany was not, Mr. Barton thought, very encouraging. There was a suggestion that a conference of representatives of Australia, Canada and South Africa should meet at the time of the coronation. He feared, however, that such occasions were not favorable to the holding of a conference of that kind.

Mr. Larke goes on to say that little interest was taken in this matter in Australia, and only one leading newspaper took it up. He believes if the people were informed upon the subject they would favor a proposition from Canada.

In reference to the cable, Mr. Larke says that the Eastern cable has been laid from the Cape to Australia, and is now in use. A cable across the Australian Bight will be laid in a few weeks to South Australia, and to meet such competition the Pacific cable promoters will require to be active. Mr. Larke then proceeds to discuss trade with Australia in a variety of lines, as he always does.

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TRAINING ORANG-OUTANGS

New Features in New York Zoological Garden.

The New York Zoological Garden, in Bronx Park, already has one of the most interesting collections of wild animals in captivity, and an effort is now being made to render it vastly more interesting to the general public by training some of the more intelligent animals. A start has been made with one big orang-outang, Rajah, by name. He made his first public appearance last Sunday afternoon, to the great pleasure of the two thousand visitors who happened to be near the temporary headquarters of the monkey colony.

It is rather unusual for a public "zoo" to pay any attention to the development of animals for "show purposes." The keepers are usually too busy to undertake the training of the beasts under their care. A few simple tricks may be developed, but anything approaching a regular public performance has been left to the animal shows. A few weeks ago the keeper in charge of the Bronx Park monkeys decided to experiment with the orang-outangs, of which the park now has five, a number greater by four than the similar holdings of any other "zoo." Rajah, who is one of the most intelligent of the quintette, has already attained sufficient skill in the art of entertaining to warrant his public exhibition, and two others of the species are being rehearsed. It is doubtful if New Yorkers will ever see free shows of trained lions, performing bears and educated snakes at the Bronx menagerie, but the ape show is a certainty.

"Just how far we will go in training our orangs," said Director William T. Hornaday to a Tribune reporter, "is hard to say. It depends somewhat upon the interest which the public takes in the exhibitions, and still more on the orang-outangs themselves. The trainer has succeeded wonderfully well with Rajah, and is working with one or two others. I do not wish to say anything about the other two until we know just what they can do."

Educated chimpanzees are no longer a novelty, for they can be easily trained to perform many interesting tricks. The orang-outangs, however, has generally been passed over by trainers. His mind does not work so rapidly as the chimpanzee's, and usually he is not fond of making an exhibition of himself in any prescribed way.

Rajah was selected for the initial experiment at Bronx Park because of his demonstrated qualities of patience, kindness and affection. He never fails to recognize Keeper Monzie, and shows his affection for him in many ways. He insists on shaking hands every time the keeper comes near his cage, and has never been known to snap at anyone. He has been at the park two months and in captivity only a little longer. He was captured by the natives of Borneo, who found him in a tree separated from the rest of the forest. He was traded and sold several times before he reached Singapore, where a New York animal dealer secured him.

When the park authorities decided to make Rajah a professional, a tailor was sent for and a full suit ordered. The measurements were taken by Mr. Dittmars, one of the curators, and the tailor made a full suit of clothes, as well as a negligee shirt. The order did not include underclothes, for Rajah is still too much of a barbarian. Neither were pajamas ordered, as the orang would probably refuse to sleep in them. When the clothes were finished Rajah tried them on, and of course they did not fit. But, like many Englishmen, the orang did not seem to care whether they fitted or not. His keepers did, however, and extensive changes were made. While they were under way, showed a patience that was more than human; not once during the long operation did he jabber in orange that he would take his trade to a better tailor next time.

The use of a knife and fork came as naturally to him as though he had handed them all his life. He even showed that he would rather eat from a table than from the floor of his cage. After several rehearsals in private Rajah was ready for his first public appearance. On top of the open air cage a platform was built, and there Rajah was taken by his valet. In full view of a noisy crowd he submitted to being dressed, even to the extent of a collar and necktie. He was as unconcerned about his dressing-up as ever. A French actress was in a stage disrobing scene. He was helped into a chair at a table, and waited until the cloth had been spread. He did forget to say grace, but his audience did not notice the oversight. He ate a plateful of sliced bananas, using a fork for every slice. Then he drank his milk from a cup without spilling a drop. In the future Rajah will dine in public every bright afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Zulu is the name of the second big ape to receive the trainer's attention. He is a thin, long-faced fellow, and is always trying to get out of his cage. His body is not as well covered with reddish hair as Rajah's, but he is nearly as strong, as he demon-

strates every time they are put in the same cage. The keepers do not allow the pair to stay behind the same bars for more than ten minutes at a time. They wrestle together until both are tired out, and while both are good natured about it neither will give up to the other. This wrestling habit will have to be overcome before the two orangs can do the family "turn" which the trainer has in view.

Miss Sally is the third ape in the collection. She is as dignified as a blue stocking of the most exclusive set, and shows little affection for her keeper, so that it is doubtful if she will ever go on the park stage. She ought to be more civilized than any of the others, having spent some time as a guest at Director Hornaday's home.

The other two apes came from Borneo on the tramp steamer Afridi, and are not at home in their new quarters. They have not been named yet. One of them has a particularly jolly face and is a remarkably good liver. There is some hope of making him the low comedy man of the Bronx Park troupe. He likes attention, and came to the front of his cage to be interviewed with a readiness that may have been due to his ignorance of the sins of reporters. He answered questions like an impressionist, without words, but with most telling gestures. All went well until his cell mate whispered something in his ear. The orang's lower jaw dropped on hearing the message, then his hand shot out between the bars and seized the reporter's page of notes. He tried to read it, but the marks meant nothing to him. Then he tried to eat the notes. Finally he rolled to the seat under a hall and tossed it to the rear of the cage. All the while there was a twinkle in his eyes, which said, "I fooled you that time."

All of the apes seemed to take great interest in a visitor's cigar. They held out their hands for it, and tried to grab it when no one was looking. They will be denied the pleasure of smoking, however, for, as Director Hornaday says, "We allow visitors to smoke in the park; it does not make them sick, but it is against the rules for animals to indulge. Another rule prohibits giving them spirits of any kind."—New York Tribune.

SOLDIERS FOR THE EAST

Royal Garrison Artillery, Sail From Victoria for India.

Victoria, Dec. 6.—Amidst the lusty cheers of hundreds on the wharf gaily to see them off on their long voyage, No. 19 Company, western division, Royal Garrison Artillery, which for the last few years has been stationed at Work Point, sailed this morning for Hongkong on the majestic-looking liner the C. P. R. Empress of China.

The event apart from the interest it contained from the mere departure of so many men from this city possessed a special significance, for it marked the first contingent, transferred from Victoria to the Far Eastern station to go direct from here. The C. P. R. Company will have now carried troops both ways across the Pacific, and from the satisfaction of the men expressed on the comforts on board, and from the time saved in the passage either way, there is no reason for doubting that the many hundreds of His Majesty's forces almost continually going and coming from the China station in large and small bodies will all pass through this city. It has been demonstrated by recent experiments tried that from two to three days is saved in the long voyage from Hongkong, and that the men being transported are not subject to the same trying atmospheric conditions as they experienced in making the trip via the Suez canal.

In command of the force which left this morning is Major Wynn, whose staff comprise Lieutenants Gregory, Langdon and Vahl. There are 194 officers and men all told, the remaining forty odd members of the company having been left behind because of their time being about to expire.

The Empress left the wharf sharp at 11 a. m. Between four and five hundred people assembled to wish the soldiers farewell. Long before the steamer pulled out the Fifth Regiment band was in attendance. The soldiers had been conveyed to the wharf in special cars kindly placed at their disposal by the B. C. Electric railway. Their baggage had been shipped aboard early in the morning, so that the last few hours in port were taken up with formal leave taking. As the ship moved out into the offing great excitement prevailed. The cheering was deafening, and amidst all old familiar airs from the band were heard. The soldiers lined up the rigging of the ship and with five hundred Chinese aboard in another part of the vessel and the many first class passengers going to nearly all points of the compass the scene was indeed a stirring and most animated one.

With crew and all the ship had close on a thousand people aboard, there being included in the big exodus of Chinese some fifty from this city. The accommodation for the troops was provided in the aft part of the ship, which had been fitted up in a manner that greatly pleased the men. In addition to all the passengers the steamer had all the cargo she could carry, most of it consisting of flour and manufactured goods of Canada. No. 19 Company has served about

MARINE DISASTER

Old Bark Highland Light Flounders at Sea.

Victoria, Dec. 16.—Another marine disaster has been added to the long list of casualties on this coast, although, fortunately, in this instance, so far as information at present to hand indicates, there was no loss of life. The bark Highland Light, which has been buffeted more than the ordinary run of sailing craft on this coast, is again in trouble, and is probably a wreck on the West Coast of this island.

The intelligence of the accident to the Highland Light came to the Times this morning in a dispatch from Alberni, where the belated coaster, the Queen City, called early this morning bound down from Cape Scott for Victoria, after being several days overdue. The message stated that she had on board Capt. Gillespie and the crew of the Highland Light, the latter vessel having been wrecked off Hesquiat on a date not named. It was stated, however, that the rescue of the crew had been effected by the fishing schooner Arilla, of Seattle, which would seem to indicate that that craft, too, was out of her course, as her fishing grounds are off the Cape or in the Hecate straits. That no lives had been lost.

The craft in question is a coal carrier, and one of the largest sailing ships to carry cargo from the mines of the coast of British Columbia. She is owned by George E. Plummer, of San Francisco, who is at present in the city, superintending the repairs to the Charles F. Sargent, another collier which came in here last Tuesday in a leaking condition. The Highland Light left Tacoma coal laden for San Francisco on November 7th, her cargo approximating 1,700 or 1,800 tons, consigned to the South Prairie Coal Company of San Francisco. Off the Cape she evidently struck bad weather, in all probability the same storm which crippled the Sargent, which carried her down the island coast to end disastrously on the breakers in the neighborhood of Hesquiat. The Sargent encountered the storm a week ago last Monday night, and was badly shaken by it.

The Highland Light is a vessel of 1,180 tons register, and was built by W. Rogers in Maine in 1874. Her dimensions are: Length of keel, 194.9 feet, beam, 38.1, depth of hold, 34.3 feet. She was a wooden ship, and, so far as is known, there is neither insurance on her or her cargo. She was on her second outward trip from Tacoma, and previously had been engaged in the Sound-Havarian trade. At one time she carried coal from the Island mines to San Francisco, being under charter to both R. Dunsmyth & Sons, and the New Vancouver Coal Company. She is familiar to all shipping men of this port, having put in here repeatedly.

Strange to relate, the same craft was compelled to put in at Barclay Sound a few weeks later than this last year. At that time she was carrying a cargo of 2,000 tons of coal from the Sound to San Francisco, and was struck by a terrific wind storm which was then prevailing. For a time it seemed that she would not survive the tempest, and it was with the utmost difficulty that she was brought back to port. Her mizzenmast was smashed, her bulwarks torn away, and her hull leaked badly.

It was just about this time that the Alpha met her doom in Baynes Sound, and the City of Topeka crashed on the rocks in northern waters. A year previous to that she was dismantled off the straits and grave anxiety was experienced for her safety. Ultimately, however, she reached port and went on the ways for repairs.

Hot and cold lunch at the Bank Saloon.

Kelly & Co., Leading Druggists.

PROHIBITION IN ONTARIO

Has Not Been Recommended by Leading Officials.

Ottawa, Dec. 14.—The Mail and Empire yesterday contained an article in which it was alleged that Premier Ross had decided to introduce a prohibition bill in Ontario, similar to that of Manitoba, to be made effective on a vote favoring it at a referendum to be submitted in about a year. It alleged further that the Premier had adopted a circuitous method of making public his intention through inspired articles in The Westminster and The London Advertiser, proofs of the former of which, it stated, had been handed to The Globe on Wednesday for publication on Thursday.

Rev. J. A. Macdonald, editor of The Westminster, when seen by a Globe representative, said: "The statement that I had been sent for by the Premier and asked to advocate a referendum is wholly and absolutely without foundation in fact. The Premier knew nothing about the attitude of the Westminster toward prohibition until he read the editorial in this week's issue. I had not seen him, nor had I any communications with him of any kind upon any subject since his return from Britain and my first assurance that he would adopt the referendum I received from The Mail this morning. "The proposal of a referendum was suggested to me by the procedure in the Presbyterian Church, with which every Presbyterian is familiar. The advisability of it is suggested by the uncertainty of the attitude of public sentiment towards prohibition at the present time. Had The Mail reporter called at my office on Wednesday afternoon later than his custom he would have received an early copy of this week's Westminster as he usually does. No one outside the office saw proofs of my article until after its publication. I know nothing about The London Advertiser's article to which The Mail refers, more than that on Monday last when returning from Woodstock I discussed the situation with Mr. Cameron, who was on the train, and told him the position I had decided upon taking in the Westminster. The idea evidently came into my mind, and he has become an advocate of it. For myself, I protest against the insinuation that any man in church or state inspires The Westminster's views or influences its position on public questions. If Mr. Ross adopts the referendum in this case, he will, I think, be following a wise course in the interests of temperance and of prohibition, but for its advocacy in the Westminster I must accept alike the praise and blame."

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Bush Ardry was killed, Garrett Thurman was shot in the back and may die, and L. S. McDonald was shot in the left shoulder in a saloon room in the village of Port, in Washington county, Oklahoma. The men had taunted the bartender, Sam Pepper, one of the men jumping upon the bar, when Pepper opened fire.

L. H. R. Von Ruecan, a well-known mining engineer of Victor, Colo., who has a project for draining the district area to a depth of 3,000 feet, received word from an English syndicate at London, with a capitalization of £1,000,000, that they had endorsed his scheme, and representatives would leave for Cripple Creek at once.

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