

VOL. 7—NO. 74

DAWSON, Y. T., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1902.

BOOMING ABRUZZI

New Candidate for the Spanish Throne

Government is Alarmed and Requests Him to Leave at Once.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Madrid, Sept. 30.—Spanish malcontents are booming Duke Abruzzi, of "Farthest North" fame, who made an expedition to mount St. Elias a few years ago, for the Spanish throne. The government is in considerable alarm and has requested the duke to hasten his departure from Spanish waters.

Foolish Woman

Special to the Daily Nugget. St. Thomas, Ont., Sept. 30.—Mrs. Alfred Riley, after a quarrel with her husband, attempted to end her life by lying down on a railway track. An oncoming train stopped in time. Mrs. Riley has been arrested for attempting suicide.

Killed by Explosion

Special to the Daily Nugget. Palouse, Sept. 30.—By the explosion of a gasoline soldering stove at Palouse, Lean Brown was hurled thirty feet and so badly burned that he has since died. The building where the explosion occurred was wrecked.

Mrs. Wagoner Repents

Special to the Daily Nugget. Portland, Sept. 30.—Mrs. Wagoner, who eloped with the brother of outlaw Merrill bitterly repents her folly. Her husband says she may return.

Bold Highwaymen

Special to the Daily Nugget. Boise City, Sept. 30.—A lone highwayman list might held up the Stites stage, securing \$2,000 money and valuable from seven passengers.

N. W. Principal

Special to the Daily Nugget. Moosejaw, Sept. 30.—Miss Burnett of Moosejaw, has left for Dawson to assume the principalship of the public school.

See "The Governor's Wife"—Standard tonight.

The Ladue

Quartz Mill

IS NOW IN OPERATION.

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

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

Assay Office

STRIKERS DECLINE

To Accept the Offer of Employers

They Demand That All the Men Shall be Treated the Same.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Pittsburgh, Sept. 30.—The strikers of the American Coal and Steel Co. have decided not to accept the offer of an advance to puddlers unless finishers are similarly advanced.

Voracious Alligator

Special to the Daily Nugget. Jacksonville, Sept. 30.—A voracious alligator endeavored to carry off a child near Jacksonville, Florida, and the child was saved by a faithful dog.

Brave Girl

Special to the Daily Nugget. Toronto, Sept. 30.—Maud True of Toronto, while visiting New York, captured a burglar who tried to get into her sister's house.

To be a Candidate

Special to the Daily Nugget. Augusta, Me., Sept. 30.—Congressman Littlefield of Maine is a candidate for the speakership in succession to Henderson.

Service Established

Special to the Daily Nugget. Seattle, Sept. 30.—The long delayed interurban electric car service has been established between Tacoma and Seattle.

Disastrous Fire

Special to the Daily Nugget. Moscow, Sept. 30.—At the village of Lodes, in Russian Poland, 128 of 129 houses have been burned.

Gone to South Africa

John Robert Whitelaw, recently of Gold Run, who has been mining in the Klondike since '98, has gone to Central Africa. He has for some time had his mind fixed in that direction and particularly since the close of the war has been securing all the information he could on that country through correspondence. He will locate near the banks of Lake Victoria-Nyanza. From the information upon which he journeys he believes that the whole of the interior of Africa will shortly be opened up by railroads in every direction, and that it will be the greatest mining country in the world for many years to come.

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

EVERYBODY'S GOT IT.

At this season of the year when the nights are so cold and the days so warm, everybody is afflicted with coughs and colds which in themselves are nothing serious but if not promptly treated are liable to develop into pneumonia, consumption or some other equally dangerous disease. Hence prompt and proper treatment is necessary, for which see Cribbs, the Druggist, who has a full line of the best cough and cold preparations on the market. One trial will convince you.

CRIBBS, The Druggist King St., next to Post Office. First Ave., opp. White Pass Dock

A Few Raglan Coats, in small sizes, at = \$22.50. The Famous Royal Worcester Corsets, in all sizes, from = \$1.50 to \$10.00. A FULL LINE OF LADIES' FURNISHINGS.

MRS. ROBERT HUTCHEON SECOND AVENUE NEAR KING STREET

We Do Not Deal In Hot Air

But if you give your heating to us

we will give you WARM AIR. Call and we will plenty of difference between Hot Air Heating and Warm Air Heating with furnaces.

McLennan, McFeely & Co., Ltd.



FOXY RICHARD IN HIS STUPENDOUS, WORLD-RENOWNED JUGGLING ACT.

Soldiers at Skagway

Skagway, Sept. 23.—Capt. T. Norman, with Lieuts. W. E. Hunt, E. Coziere and W. G. Murchison and 114 men arrived on the Dolphin yesterday to occupy the post at this place until he is formally ordered to Haines. It is the intention of the government to keep Capt. Norman here until the post at Haines shall be ready for his occupancy, when he will be sent there and be replaced here by other troops.

Capt. Sumnerall, Lieut. Markets and 96 men left on the Dolphin last night, and will be landed at Fort Flieger, not far from Port Townsend. Lieut. Chapplear remains here until he has transferred the company property to Capt. Norman. He will have charge of the work on Haines military post until relieved by Capt. Richardson, who has been detailed to complete the work of building the post begun by Capt. Sumnerall.

The soldiers that arrived yesterday comprise two companies of the Eighth infantry. At the present time both companies are very much depleted in numbers. They have just received recruits to take the place of those whose terms of enlistment had expired and those who had been discharged on account of illness or for other purposes. Recruits will be forwarded as fast as secured until both companies shall be almost double their present numbers. A major, a captain and another lieutenant will also come north.

Banked by Old Trick

Seattle, Sept. 30.—John McDonald, a sailor, was arrested yesterday by Patrolman Helms on the charge of fleeing William Roanen, a recent arrival in the city, out of \$4.

Roanen met McDonald Monday and informed the latter he intended going to San Francisco. McDonald, it is alleged, told his new acquaintance that he knew the purser on one of the boats, and could secure him the passage for \$4. Roanen was introduced to a bogus purser, and paid over his money. He was asked to show his ticket on going aboard the boat, when the deception was discovered. The alleged victim pointed McDonald out as the person who had introduced him to the pretended purser yesterday to Patrolman Helms, and McDonald's arrest followed.

Under Sealed Orders—Auditorium.

Exclusion of Cattle

London, Sept. 11.—Right Hon. Robert W. Hanbury, President of the Board of Agriculture, speaking at the Birkenhead Agricultural Show today, said that during the Colonial Conference Canada complained of the exclusion of its cattle from Great Britain, but he assured the people of Canada that no exceptional legislation was enacted against them.

Mr. Hanbury referred to the depopulation of the rural districts and advised farmers to organize and make themselves heard in parliament. Mr. Hanbury said it would be a bad day when England was obliged to depend upon sources across the seas for food supplies.

The Graphic today, referring to the Earl of Minto's declaration that it is the duty of the colonies to share in the cost of Imperial defence, says it "will be regarded here as a truism. It is clear, however, that a large section of the population of Canada is opposed to contributing to the cost of Imperial defence. If for any reason war were to break out between Canada and the United States, Canada would certainly claim the assistance of the rest of the empire, and would certainly receive it. It is, therefore, perfectly fair that we in turn should ask Canadians to be prepared to help us if we are hard pressed."

The Right Rev. Dr. W. D. Reeve, Bishop of Mackenzie River, who has been for six weeks in a London hospital with scarlet fever, is able to be out and is steadily progressing towards recovery.

Sir Charles and Lady Tupper sail on the Tunisian, leaving Liverpool for Montreal today.

Labor Congress

Berlin, Ont., Sept. 16.—The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, now meeting here, credential committee refused delegates from the Montreal Barber's Protective Association on the ground that it is purely an association of employers, and detrimental to the employes of the trade. The clause to debar after January 1st, 1903, from the Knights of Labor, was adopted, the congress being opposed to a dual organization.

All rooms heated by the latest up-to-date hot air heating system. Rates reasonable. White House, Third avenue, south of postoffice.

Under Sealed Orders—Auditorium.

FATAL WEDDING

Fire Caused One Hundred Deaths

Careless Person Threw a Lighted Cigarette Away—Fire and Panic Resulted.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Moscow, Sept. 30.—While four hundred persons were celebrating a peasant wedding at the village of Werba, near Moscow, a cigarette carelessly thrown away caused a fire, and a panic in which one hundred persons perished.

New Fruit Inspector

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—Maxwell Smith of Vancouver has been appointed fruit inspector under the Fruit Market Act for the district of British Columbia. Fruit inspectors are still detecting packages of apples which do not conform to the Fruit Markets Act, and the department of agriculture has decided to appoint assistant inspectors in order that all fruit shipped out of Montreal may be properly looked after.

Shooting Case

Fort Erie, Ont., Sept. 16.—Dick Herman, manager of the International Athletic Club, was committed for trial by Magistrate Logan today for shooting John Mathers, a Buffalo cab driver, at the club house last night. Herman will be given a jury trial at the next sitting of the court of sessions, which occurs in December at Welland. Herman gave bail at Welland tonight, and returned to Buffalo. Herman says the shooting was accidental. Mathers' wound is not serious.

The largest and most complete line of wall paper at Vogee's, Princess street, between 2nd and 3rd. c30 First time in Dawson—"The Governor's Wife"—Standard. Auditorium—Under Sealed Orders.

Big Scrap Tonight

The ten-round glove contest between Nick Burley and Tom Hecoff will begin in the A. B. hall tonight at 9:30 sharp. There is some quiet money being put on Hector by those who claim to be acquainted with his previous accomplishments in the prize ring, and this adds to the general interest. Both men have been training assiduously and are said to be in the pink of condition. An exciting contest is therefore to be expected. It is for \$2,500 aside and the entire gate receipts, winner to take the whole.

Took the Prince's Judgment

A New York millionaire named Friedman was so impressed by Prince Henry's statement that the Milwaukee girls are the prettiest in America that he straightway went to that city in search of a beauty. He found her selling ribbons in a big dry goods store one Tuesday, and on the following Sunday he married her. That is but one of the results of entertaining princes, and by no means the worst.

Bard's Condition

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 17.—United States Senator Thomas R. Bard's condition at a late hour tonight is more favorable than at any time since Monday.

There is still to be reckoned with, however, a sudden collapse of the heart, with fatal consequences.

Judgment Given

The case of Mary Conrad, who claimed \$63.50 for wages from Mrs. Alman, of the bath house, was concluded in the police court yesterday afternoon, Magistrate Wroughton giving a judgment for the plaintiff for \$13.

Off for Rampart

F. B. Stanley left this morning for Rampart, where he will run a restaurant during the winter and be prepared to go mining when the spring opens. He took with him a large outfit.

The White House offers the best accommodations for roomers of any establishment in the city. All the rooms in the house are heated by a splendidly equipped furnace and in consequence offer every comfort occupants. Investigation solicited.

Have you seen "The Governor's Wife"—Standard.

METHODIST MISSIONS

Will Curtail Yukon Operations

One of the Three Missionaries Will Soon be Recalled.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Vancouver, Sept. 30.—The Central Board of Methodist Missions has decided to withdraw one of the three missionaries now engaged in the Yukon district.

To Lecture in America

Special to the Daily Nugget. London, Sept. 30.—Former State Secretary Reitz of the Transvaal is on his way to America to lecture, for the purpose of securing contributions for the Boers.

Will Pay Debt.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Madrid, Sept. 30.—The Bank of Spain will open branches at London and Paris to pay the coupons due on the Spanish debt.

Succeeds Henderson

Special to the Daily Nugget. Des Moines, Sept. 30.—Judge Bird-sall of Clarion, Iowa, has been nominated in succession to Speaker Henderson.

Reward Offered

Special to the Daily Nugget. Brandon, Sept. 30.—A reward of \$200 is offered for the identification of the safe-blowers who recently operated at Brandon.

To Re-Open Track

Special to the Daily Nugget. San Francisco, Sept. 30.—Permission has been granted for re-opening the Ingleside track at San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Williams left this afternoon on the Casca. Mrs. Williams and the two children will spend the winter in the east, but Mr. Williams will only go as far as Skagway to see after a part of the machinery he ordered. It left Seattle three days ago.

Falls to His Death

Seattle, Sept. 18.—While working on the new Sacred Heart church, at Battery street and Sixth avenue yesterday morning John Lynch, a laborer, fell, a distance of thirty feet from a scaffold. He sustained injuries which resulted in his death at Providence hospital an hour after the accident occurred.

Lynch was walking along the scaffold and looking upward. He missed his foothold and fell. He struck on his head and left side on a pile of timber. His skull was fractured and several of the ribs on his left side broken.

The laborer was taken to the hospital and attended by Dr. Horton and Dr. Newland. He died at 11 o'clock. Coroner Howe was notified and had the body removed to Bonny & Stewart's. Lynch was a married man, aged 53 years, and lived on Nob Hill avenue. He had no children.

HANGED HERSELF

An insane woman hanged herself with a strap which hung from a cross log in her cabin. She became insane from eating cheap food which her husband insisted on purchasing. She had been used to the best of everything, having traded at Dunham's until her husband insisted on purchasing elsewhere.

All the latest styles in fur goods. The Palace Car Fur Store, Second ave. near King street.

IN AID OF THE POOR

Boston Business Men Will Meet

Much Hardship Caused by the High-Price of Coal—Distress Prevails.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Boston, Sept. 30.—Representative men of this city will hold a meeting on Wednesday night the purpose of which is to devise ways and means of relieving the distress caused by the high price of coal. The poorer classes are now practically debarr'd from using coal for any purpose and in consequence great hardship has ensued.

Generous Spain

Special to the Daily Nugget. Madrid, Sept. 30.—Although exempt by international law, Spain voluntarily is continuing the payment of indemnities to citizens of the United States, provided by the treaty of 1834.

Troops Not Required

Special to the Daily Nugget. Constantinople, Sept. 30.—Diplomatic circles in Constantinople do not believe that the situation in Macedonia will justify the Turkish government's calling out 40,000 troops, as has been reported.

Desperate Outlaws

Special to the Daily Nugget. Muskogee, I. T., Sept. 30.—In a fight with outlaws near Muskogee, Marshal Fulk and posse killed two desperadoes and captured two others. One of the latter is the notorious Jim Holbrook.

Attempt Frustrated.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Philadelphia, Sept. 30.—An attempt to wreck the Philadelphia and Reading train at Brooke Crossing failed owing to the engine carrying away obstructions placed on the track.

Newspaper Deal

Special to the Daily Nugget. Denver, Sept. 30.—The Denver Times has been sold to Senator Patterson and his son-in-law, B. C. Campbell, for \$100,000. It will be changed from Republican to Democratic.

Heavy Loss.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Tacoma, Sept. 30.—The sash and door manufactory of Wheeler, Os-good & Co., Tacoma, burned today, the loss being \$100,000. Rebuilding has been begun.

New Railroad

Special to the Daily Nugget. San Francisco, Sept. 30.—The New Mexico and Pacific Railway Company has been incorporated to build to the Pacific Coast along the 37th parallel.

Elevator Accident

Special to the Daily Nugget. Kansas City, Sept. 30.—Fourteen girls were severely injured through the fall of an elevator at Kansas City.

Lineman Killed.

Special to the Daily Nugget. San Francisco, Sept. 30.—Wm. M. Goodwin, a lineman, was killed by coming in contact with a live wire. Good warm and comfortable rooms—White House, Third avenue, south of postoffice.

Billy Mullen and Fred Breen—Standard tonight.

Dunlap, Stetson and Gordon Hats

Sargent & Pinska, 118 2nd Avenue

The Klondike Nugget

TELEPHONE NO. 12. (Dawson's Pioneer Paper) Issued Daily and Semi-Weekly. GORRUE M. ALLEN, Publisher. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Daily, Yearly in advance \$30.00...

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 Clerk by our carriers on the following days: Every Tuesday and Friday to Eldorado, Bonanza, Hunier, Dominion, Gold Run.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 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.

Auditorium - "Under Sealed Orders." Standard - "The Governor's Wife."

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS.

The Yukon territory is separated from the other settled portions of Canada by such tremendous distances and is so little affected by changing federal policies, that its political battles must, by virtue of physical conditions be confined almost entirely to local issues.

The great economic problems now confronting the Dominion government as the result of Canada's manufacturing and industrial awakening, will all be settled and adjusted and the effect on the Yukon will be practically nil.

Tariffs may be raised or lowered, ship subsidies given or taken away, immigration encouraged by the expenditure of millions, but here in the Yukon scarcely an echo of it all will be heard.

The future of this territory is bound up in the success of the mining industry and in that alone. As long as the gold deposits hold out and as long as it is possible to mine for the precious metal at a profit just so long will the Yukon offer attractions sufficient to hold a population.

So far as the enduring qualities of the territory are concerned, that point has already been settled. The gold bearing area of the district has been exploited sufficiently to show beyond a doubt that generations yet unborn will find in this northern portion of the Dominion a profitable field for industry and enterprise.

With the foregoing premises as a starting point it is obvious that the Yukon has only one important point to consider in making its debut in the federal legislative body - viz., to secure every possible concession which may tend to the advancement and promotion of Yukon interests.

We submit to the voters of the community that in the coming election, called for choosing a member to represent this territory in the house of parliament, they have first and foremost their own future welfare to conserve and protect. It is their duty to weigh with the utmost care and with absolute impartiality the merits of the opposing candidates and to decide between them just as they would if they proposed taking one or the other into their employ. It is not a time when men should enquire, what candidate will heap the most abuse and the grossest insults upon the federal government - nor is it time when the specious pleas of demagogues and charlatans should be accorded a respectful hearing.

What man of those now asking the

sufrages of the Yukon electorate will be able to accomplish the greatest results for his constituents? Which of them judged by the records of the past will apply himself most faithfully and honestly to the advancement of the interests committed to his keeping? Which one, either on the floor of the house or before the people of the Dominion of Canada will command the closest hearing, and the most respect for himself and for those who send him?

These are a few of the practical questions involved in the campaign which it is essential that every voter in the district should give thoughtful attention. To every one of them we answer that Mr. Ross is the man. With the possibility of securing his services, a decision in favor of Joe Clarke would be an act to be described almost as criminal folly. In respect to every qualification desirable in a candidate Clarke is to Mr. Ross as a mole hill to a mountain. The former has nothing to commend him - the latter has everything - and the people will decide accordingly.

MAIL SERVICE.

The announcement as contained in our telegraphic advices yesterday to the effect that mail for Dawson will hereafter be carried by the steamers of the Washington & Alaska Company is a step in the proper direction. During the summer the service has been anything but satisfactory owing to the fact that only two of the coast steamship companies were authorized to carry mail. Thus it has occurred that accumulated mail would lie at Seattle and Vancouver waiting the departure of a mail steamer when other boats were leaving almost daily. It has been no fault of the White Pass system, as that company has maintained practically a daily service between Whitehorse and Dawson during the whole season of navigation.

The difficulty rests at the other end and the change just made indicates that the complaints of the local press have been heard. As a matter of fact arrangements should be made whereby every fast steamer sailing from Sound points to Skagway should carry mail. The delays which have been experienced have been most exasperating.

The only thing necessary for accomplishing Clarke's sure defeat is work. The simple fact that Clarke is generally despised and held in contempt is not sufficient to warrant any relaxation in the campaign against him. The battle must be fought, just as though Clarke was the strongest man in the opposition ranks - and the majority over him made as large as possible. It must not be a case of defeat only - it must be absolute annihilation.

It is impossible for any man to support with enthusiasm a candidate whom he personally despises. Brother Beddoe is now in that most embarrassing position and naturally is making a mess of it. It is within the memory of many people that during the time Joe was dissecting the "two headed snake," Beddoe vowed that never would he lift a pen for Clarke. It must be said, however, to Beddoe's credit, that the columns of the News show plainly that he has no heart in his task.

To Adopt White Man's Ways. Guthrie, Okla., Sept. 17. - Pleasant Porter, governor of the Creek Indian nation, has called a meeting of the governors of the five civilized tribes, to be held at South McAlester, I. T., on September 26, for the purpose of formulating a general plan for bringing Indian territory into statehood at the expiration of tribal government in 1906. Gov. Porter says the Indians are opposed to statehood with Oklahoma. The other governors are Moses F. Chickasaw, Green McCurtain, of the Choctaws, Buffington of the Chickasaws, and Johnson of the Seminoles. The meeting will be the most important ever held on Indian soil, since the five governors will form plans to dissolve their governments to adopt that of the white man.

COOL WEATHER. In Here and You Will Need a Warm FUR COAT, FUR MITTS or FUR CAP. We Have All the Latest Styles. J. P. McLENNAN. 233 FRONT ST. Phone 101-B. Agent for Standard Patterns.

ANOTHER SUCCESS

Algerian Drama at the Auditorium

The First Performance of "Under Sealed Orders" Enjoyed by Large Crowd.

The first night of a new play at the Auditorium, which occurs regularly every week, has become the fashionable night, just as it is on the outside, and is always well attended, pretty much by the same crowd every recurring Monday evening. Last night many of the regular first nighters were too late to obtain their seats as critics in front of the house, and had to be content with seats at the back of the gallery. Some of this inconvenience was perhaps due to the fact that the curtain goes up at half past eight instead of nine. This change was made last week but was not kept up. Mr. Bittner says that this week the play will begin promptly at the new time every evening, and that he may make it eight o'clock later on in the winter.

Mr. Bittner has given no ground for criticism in the selection of plays so far this season and every one of them has proved to be enjoyable and financially successful. The one put on last night, "Under Sealed Orders," was remarkable for its careful staging and the general excellence of selection of the players. The leading character, out of which Mr. Readick makes a very strong part, is that of a French criminal called Andre Sanson, a ragged villain of the deepest dye. To relieve his morbidly cunning from morbidity he shows the gift of hypnotic power, and memories of Svengali and Trihy are awakened when at critical moments he forces under his control the mentality of the heroine, a pretty Algerian with an English father, so prettily played by Miss Kelton.

The story is laid in Algiers, opening with a scene of the tribesmen in the Algerian foothills, with their white robes and turbans, headed by Mr. Morris as chief of the tribe who flatters and terrifies sheik. An English government party come on the scene in search of the French criminal, who has murdered an Englishman of the name of Melville. Captain Desreux heads this party, in the person of Mr. Bittner, with Mr. Montgomery as Lieutenant Tom Melville, nephew of the murdered man and heir to his cache of diamonds, the quest of which through the desert is the motive of the piece. The tribesman take captive the English when Julie, the child of the desert who afterwards proved to be the daughter of Melville, intercedes for them. Her cousin the lieutenant falls in love with her, and eventually overcoming many obstacles and going through all sorts of romantic situations, they are married.

There is a second villain in the piece, Henry Mortimer, also of the British Secret Service, who plots with the French criminal to obtain the diamonds and also wed the little girl Julie. This is well played by Mr. Lewis, and in this character he appears at his best. Mr. Moran as Jerry Sproutie, a police clerk with spouting blood, with Mr. Hooley as Sergeant Leggett, supply the comedy of the drama, and although Mr. Hooley is admitted to be the cleverest comedian who has ever shown in Dawson, he surpasses himself in the character of the old sergeant who is "such a sad, old dog." His hearty laugh at his own conceits is so natural that it brings down the house every time.

Mrs. Bittner has a good coquette's part in Kitty Bell, the daughter of the matron, and Miss Freeman plays the strong emotional part of Tom Melville's mother. The rest of the characters in the long cast as well filled, and the play abounds in thrilling situations. Every scene is an anti-climax, and the audience is kept in a high state of mental tension from beginning to the end. Between the acts there are songs by Miss Chandon, cleverly illustrated with dissolving views, one of the most effective given last night being "Play in your own Backyard."

Diamonds Point to Prosperity. The arrival at New York of a single shipment of diamonds valued at \$800,000 led one of our Eastern exchanges to dig up some statistics of the trade, and accordingly we learn that a London firm sold during the past summer upward of a dozen diamond ornaments to Americans at prices exceeding \$35,000 each. One Boston dame imported a single jewel valued at \$200,000. In 1896 the total importation of diamonds was valued at \$5,000,000, but last year the valuation was nearly \$23,000,000, and this year is expected to break the record.

The Palace Car Fur Store leads all others in low prices. Store away near King street. Latest New York success - "The Governor's Wife" - at Standard.

Stroller's Column.

It is all very well to laugh at the tenderfoot when he loses his bearings on a stampede, but what do you say when it happens to an old-time miner like Bill Young? With all his experience in this country he got himself hopelessly lost no further away than Lepine creek. He went out there with Dan Matheson and others a week ago last Saturday to look over some claims there in which Dan is interested. The next day they started out to see some other properties further on. Bill told the party to go ahead and he would catch up with them. He started a full hour behind them but was on horseback. This was in the afternoon, and he kept on going until the sun went down without seeing anything of them. He tethered his horse and slept under the stars, with no other companion except a quart bottle. The next morning he took bearings and found he had been going around and around the mountain and was hopelessly lost. He plugged along with an empty stomach until his horse also was nearly played out. Then, as luck would have it, he fell in with a party of surveyors, miles and miles away from where he thought he was. They took charge of him and his empty bottle and gave him the first food he had touched for twenty-four hours. Then he sententiously remarked: "Boys, I was about tuckered out when I came up with you, but for God's sake don't give it away. Don't say Bill Young was lost or I will never hear the last of it."

It is hard to say whether it was the fault of the big fellow or of the wee little chap who was his bosom friend. But the fact is there was a serious quarrel and the difference in valor being in inverse ratio to the difference in size a fight was altogether out of the question. It was all over that wedding supper at which no bride appeared. "Say, I've bought the ring," said the little chap to his Pythias in the afternoon. "Don't you think you ought to buy one? Those girls have been chums so long it seems a shame to separate them." "But I never thought of getting married."

This was sung fastissimo, and was followed by the new national ode "Sapolo." At the new quarters the jollification was renewed in an informal "Swinging of the Crane." The boys are well pleased with their new home, and they have reason to be proud of the success which has attended their club, which is the only real social organization every member of which is a proprietor that has ever prospered in Dawson.

20 per cent. Now, this protection, says La Patrie, is, according to the manufacturers, perfectly insufficient if the wages here and in England are compared. The manufacturers of cotton strongly urge that the duties be raised, so that the preference will leave at least 30 per cent. At this moment, Mr. Tarte asked, what proportion of the Canadian consumption is furnished by England? Fifty per cent. of the total Canadian manufacture. How many workmen would this extra production permit to be employed in Canada? Three thousand. What would be the effect of an increase of the tariff? It would assimilate the prices, prevent Canadian cotton from being at the mercy of foreign slaughter prices, and the capitalists, knowing that the manufacture of cotton would have a certain and profitable market, would hasten to construct factories to employ 3,000 men necessary for the manufacture of the 50 per cent. which England now furnishes us. But would the prices advance if the duties were raised? You would have the remedy in your own hands, replied the directors, and in case of the tariff might be lowered. These, according to La Patrie, are the chief arguments of the manufacturers. The paper goes on to say that the print works at Magog are still harder competition to meet, because by reason of the preference they have only 23 per cent. protection, while the United States mills have from 45 to 75 per cent. Mr. Tarte also noticed that the large cylinders for collecting the cotton, which were formerly made of iron, are now made of pulp. And, says La Patrie, do you know where they are made? In the United States with pulp from Canada. Thus we bring back in the form of manufactured products our own pulp from the United States, and moreover, the American house which manufactures them sells them to the whole world - England, France, Egypt, India. Why the devil don't they manufacture them in Canada? asks Mr. Tarte. And everyone, concludes La Patrie, is of his opinion.

MR. TARTE INVESTIGATES

Canadian Manufacturing Situation

Endeavoring to Ascertain What Measures Will Prove Most Valuable.

Montreal, Sept. 12. - Hon. Mr. Tarte arrived in town this morning, says La Patrie, to put into execution a design he has long cherished, to make on the subject of the manufacturing situation a thorough investigation, like that which he has just accomplished with regard to transportation. We do not know our own country sufficiently, Mr. Tarte repeats without ceasing, and he does not wish to be open to the same reproach. Just back from his trip through the great lakes, where he saw with his own eyes the needs of transportation, and put into execution a complete system of works, he has now decided to make himself personally acquainted with the industrial situation in Canada, with the effect of the present tariff on manufacturing, with the legislative remedies which should be brought to bear, and also with the means taken to increase the number of our factories, their production and their financial return. It is a long investigation which Mr. Tarte has commenced, but it is indispensable if we wish to systematize our efforts to render them productive both for the workman and the capitalist. Accordingly Mr. Tarte began today with an inspection of the Dominion Cotton Company's mills at Hochelaga, in company with Senator Forget, Vice-President, and a number of directors. He first got from the directors a statement, from which it appeared that the company last year was unable to pay its dividend, and moreover, suffered a loss of \$340,000. This year, thanks to certain economies, it has done better, but is not in a good position. The company paid 6 per cent. and more for over eight years, but the directors say the changes made by the British preference prevent any profit. The duty on white cotton, less the preference and plus the freight, comes to about

FARM HAND KILLS BOY

Shot Him Down in Cold Blood

Murderous Charles King Confesses His Guilt to Detective Who Arrested Him.

St. Thomas, Ont., Sept. 14. - Detective John Murray on Saturday arrested and locked up in the St. Thomas jail Charles King on the charge of murdering James William Freeman, the adopted son of B. O. Freeman, farmer, Hogg street, Alderborough, about halfway between West Lorne and Rodney. James William Freeman, the murdered boy, was fifteen years, and nine months old, and was adopted from the "Thomas Williams Home in this city when a babe of five months. Naturally he was regarded as their own child. Charles King is 25 years of age. He is a native of the Whitechapel district in London and was one of the deportations to this country from that section. He had worked for Mr. Patterson for six and a half years. On Tuesday, the 9th instant, about 10:30 a.m., Mr. Freeman was about to leave for West Lorne with a load of peaches when a shot was heard in the drive house and a moment after Charles King reported to Mrs. Freeman, who was in the house, that "Willie" Freeman had shot himself. The ad was found seated astride of a shaving horse in the loft of the drive house, his head dropped forward, his arms hanging by his side and bleeding from a wound in the head over the right eye.

King said that a shotgun, usually kept loaded in the drive house, was lying on the floor, and that before reporting the shooting he had taken it back and put it in its usual place. At first it was supposed that Willie Freeman had accidentally shot himself while handling the gun, but on closer inquiry this theory was discarded. From the fact that the face was not burned or powder marked, as would have been the case if the lad had been shot while handling the gun at close quarters, it was suspected that something was wrong. The shot had spread over his face for a radius of five or six inches, which would not be the case if the boy had been shot at close range. The wound, too, was not so severe as would be if the shooting had been done at such short distance.

In view of these facts County Crown Attorney Donahue ordered an inquest, which was commenced at the residence of Mr. Patterson on Wednesday before Dr. Dorland, coroner of Rodney, and adjourned to Rodney today. At the preliminary hearing the prisoner, Chas. King, and Mrs. Patterson gave evidence, the former sticking to his original story, and the latter adding to the suspicion against King by testifying that she had asked King why, as was the fact he had come to her in the house to tell of the alleged accident, instead of telling Mr. Freeman, who was much nearer, and to whom it was more natural on such an occasion he would go. To this King made no reply.

The attorney-general's department was asked to send Chief Detective John Murray to investigate the case. The officer arrived on Friday night. His first move was to order the remains to be exhumed, and a post-mortem examination made, which was done on Saturday by Drs. Lawrence and Duncombe of this city and Dr. Webster of West Lorne. The physicians found all the organs normal and that death had been caused by the gunshot wound in the head. Detective Murray, accompanied by the doctors and County Crown Attorney, went to Mr. Patterson's and it was not long after the officer's arrival and questioning of King that he broke down and made a clean breast of the whole affair, also repeating his confession before the crown attorney, the physicians and members of Mr. Patterson's family. He was arrested, brought to the city on Saturday afternoon and locked up in the Elgin county jail.

King not only confessed to the officers that he committed the murder, but with a stick about as long as the shotgun showed how when "Willie" Freeman had gone up into the loft in the drivehouse to make a peg for the gate, and was seated on the shaving horse, he crept quietly up the stairs until he could see Freeman, who could not see him, raised the gun and fired, and then placed the gun where it usually was kept, behind the drivehouse door, before giving the alarm. Making his confession afterwards to Mrs. Freeman, King said he was sorry, and asked her to forgive him. The motive that compelled King to commit the terrible crime was jealousy. He said that Willie could take a horse out when he wanted, and do things which he, as a hired hand, was, of course, not allowed to do. He had complained to Mrs. Freeman about this, and was told that he should not forget that Willie was her boy. "Brooding over this imaginary ill-treatment, King became insanely jealous of the younger boy. Another

thing which influenced him to commit the deed, as he told Detective Murray, was that he imagined that if Willie was out of the way he would take his place in the family, and would come in for the property which Willie would have inherited had he lived. King, while not bright, and somewhat stunted in mind and body, is sharp, possessed of low cunning, and by no means illiterate. He reads much, speaks fluently and writes a fair hand. He does not, however, seem to realize the terrible position in which he has placed himself. The inquest will be resumed at Rodney on Monday.

Electric Mail Delivery.

Rome, Sept. 11. - The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Galimberti, and the leading officials of his department examined a plan submitted by an engineer named Piscicelli for the establishment of a system of electrical delivery of the mails, by which letters are transmitted in aluminum boxes along overhead wires at the rate of 248 miles an hour. A commission has been appointed to report upon this system before instituting experiments between Rome and Naples. Between these two points the inventor claims that he can deliver letters in 25

Hungarian Emigration

Vienna, Sept. 11. - The Hungarian government is taking steps to adopt stringent measures to regulate and restrict emigration. The Ministry of the Interior has prepared a bill, which will shortly be introduced in parliament, whereby all emigration on the part of men is forbidden until after the performance of military service. The bill also provides for strict control of emigration agencies and transportation companies, and prescribes severe penalties for persons attempting to induce emigration by means of misleading statements or over-flattery advertisements.

The English Britannia metal trade dispute, which has lasted over five months, has now been settled and the men have returned to work.

A big 4-act drama - Standard tonight.

Signs and Wall Paper. ANDERSON BROS. SECOND AVE.

Ladies' Fur Garments. SPECIAL THIS WEEK. We have a splendid line of ladies' fur garments. In Jackets we can show you Dressed Seal, Electric Seal, Coon, Wombat, Persian Lamb and Astrakan; also a full stock of Caps and Mitts to match. GENTS' FUR CLOTHING IN ENDLESS VARIETY. 1902 PRICES. N. A. T. & T. COMPANY

STR. CLIFFORD SIFTON. WILL SAIL FOR WHITEHORSE. Wednesday, October 1st. FOR TICKETS, RATES, ETC., APPLY FRANK MORTIMER, Agent, - Aurora Dock

Regular Service on Stewart River. STR. PROSPECTOR FOR DUNCAN And Way Points. Wednesday, Oct. 1, 10:00 a. m. Apply W. MEED, Mgr., - S.-Y. T. Dock

STR. GASCA. Leaves Dawson for Whitehorse TUESDAY, SEPT. 30th, 2 P. M. Office, Aurora Dock. Frank Mortimer, Agent

The White Pass & Yukon Route. Operate the Fastest and Best Appointed Steamers Between Whitehorse and Dawson. Str. Yukoner Will Sail for Whitehorse Tuesday, Sept. 30th 2 P. M. Only Line Issuing Through Tickets and Checking Baggage Through to Skagway. J. F. LEE, Traffic Mgr., Seattle and Skagway. J. H. ROGERS, Gen. Agent, Dawson. J. W. YOUNG, City Ticket Agent, Dawson.

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

Alaska Flyers. OPERATED BY THE... Alaska Steamship Co. DOLPHIN AND HUMBOLDT Leave Skagway Every Five Days. SCHEDULE. DOLPHIN leaves Skagway for Seattle and Vancouver, 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. FRANK E. BURNS, Sept. 606 First Avenue, Seattle. ELMER A. FRIEND, Skagway Agent

RUSSIAN RAILROADS

Trying to Go the States One Better

Ordering Steam Locomotives With a Speed of One Hundred Miles an Hour.

London, Sept. 13.—Comparisons are odious and "we Yankees" hate to be outdistanced, at the same time we are apt to be, in more ways than one, well behind the pace that is kept up by the great American railroads...

I am inclined to doubt that this high standard can be reached so speedily, for, in discussion with the chief mechanical engineer of a large American railroad whom I met at the Savoy a day or two ago, this gentleman said:

"I believe that American engineers will be able to keep ahead of the rest of the world, for, although general technical education has not reached the high standard in the United States that it has in some parts of the continent, the American engineer is still ahead. Of course, improved speed will be made on American roads, especially after our roadbeds have been improved for long distance runs."

"In fact, the idea of sustaining a greater speed with any degree of comfort involves many intricate problems. Yet every year finds us building larger engines and making greater speed on all our most important routes. The increase is so gradual that it is looked upon as a matter of course. The mechanical masterpiece of the age is a train of sixteen cars which has been taken from Albany to New York at the record-breaking pace of a mile a minute."

"It is composed mostly of sleeping cars and its total weight is 960 tons. The locomotive weighs 270,000 pounds and the train is about half a mile long."

"With more powerful engines it is impossible to say how much the speed of such trains as this can be increased. There are so many possibilities to consider, from improvements to small changes which all revolve in the long run to a mighty bearing on the speed of the train."

"It would not surprise the average person to learn how much the decrease is made in the time of the run by the simple improvement of taking on water while the engine is running, which is the result of one of our minor improvements. To pass from small to great things, there is, of course, the ever present possibility that a change of motive power for heavy engines may be made. But as this is not in sight it does not come within the practicalities of railroading."

"Our engineers are more likely to find the difficulties solved in a different manner. Experiments are now being made with the purpose of using coal direct from the cylinders, in which case it would be exploded so as to produce the steam direct without the use of boilers."

"This seems more likely to become possible of realization than that any other motive power will succeed steam for long journeys. Compressed air is a competitor which steam may have to face, but we do not look upon it as yet within the realm of practicality for heavy railroad purposes. In the first place the cost of installing the plant would be fabulous. The main objection to the use of compressed air would be the danger of a breakdown which would involve the entire system."

tion on the wheels would lead to a positive increase of speed because it would remove the risk attending more rapid revolutions.

"My opinion, nevertheless, is that the increase of speed and, in fact, all changes will be the result of gradual changes unless unsuspected developments surprise us."

"As speed is a necessary adjunct of luxury in traveling and is the fundamental point in railroading, I have taken up that side of the question first."

"It would seem, so far as actual comforts go, that little could be added to make a transcontinental trip more comfortable."

"The train is now a solid mass, from end to end, preventing any possibility of vibration where the roadbed is perfect, a condition which obtains on the best transcontinental systems."

"The modern drawing-room car lacks little of the convenience attached to the best hotels. With its electric lights and fans, its electric heaters, observation cars with either in or outside seats, its barber and its stenographer, its library and its news ticker, it leaves little even to be desired."

"I have often been asked if I shall not soon carry a doctor on each train. The fact is I never yet knew a train to leave our depot without a doctor aboard. This remarkable fact has been demonstrated so many times. In cases of sudden sickness a doctor has never failed to appear from among the passengers when needed."

"So complete is the arrangement of the buffets that it has lately become a fashionable fad to give dinner parties on board trains. On special occasions arrangements are made to have these served by well known caterers."

ALL ARE SWORN IN

Enumerators Take Oath This Morning

Complete List of Those Who Will Assist in Making Voter's List.

Prior to his departure for the outside yesterday Mr. Justice Dugas completed the list of enumerators whose appointment was vested in him and who will have charge of the making of the voters' list to be used in the Dominion election. Four of the number have already been sworn in and the balance appeared before Sheriff Eilbeck this morning for the purpose of taking the oath and receiving the necessary papers and documents incidental to their office.

The enumerators will not sit until October 15, but those whose divisions lie at a distance will leave soon in order to be at their respective stations at the proper time. As was stated in the Nugget yesterday, the number of the enumerators has been cut down from 60 as was originally intended to 40, some of the divisions being so sparsely inhabited that one officer will be enabled to cover two divisions. After being in session for thirty days the books of the enumerators will be closed, but if it should appear to the satisfaction of any enumerator that any voter who is duly qualified to vote at the coming election has neglected to appear and have his name put upon the list, provisions are enacted by which such amendment can be made. It has been the desire of the government that every man in the Yukon territory who is entitled to vote shall be given an opportunity to do so and for that reason the divisions are extended to the most remote sections in some of which there may not be over a half dozen votes polled. The following is the complete list of enumerators selected. Sheriff Eilbeck will not name his deputy returning officers until after nomination day:

- Tagish and Cariboo Crossing, Patrick Martin. Dalton, John Hoskins. Whitehorse south, Arthur L. Bingley. Whitehorse north and Lebarge, Charles A. Monroe. Lower Lebarge and Hootahnuqua, Wilfrid Vinet. Livingston, David Stevens. Chico and Five Fingers, Albert R. Mallory. Pelly north, Robt. Henderson. Pelly south, William Forbes. Selkirk, Angus Thompson. Selwyn and Thistle, M. G. McLeod. Duncan, Joseph E. Belliveau. Gordoo's Landing, A. M. Cavanaugh. Clear Creek, Louis P. Turgeon. Scroggie and Maizie May, Thomas Thibedeau. Stewart, Angus Matheson. Henderson, George Biledeau. Ogilvie, Angus Matheson. Boucher, A. Ethier. Indian River, John K. Condie. Lower Dominion, Damase Leroux. Dominion "A", Desire H. Morin. Dominion "B" and "C", George R. Smith. Lower and Upper Gold Run, James MacDougall. Eureka, William Keith.

SMITH IS THE WINNER

Smith Counted Out in the Ninth Round

Colored Boy Gives it to Him in the Neck When He Wasn't Looking.

Al Smith claims he lost the fight last night at the Standard to Al Scurry because he was not in condition and proposes to have another go at the colored chap. The theatre was comfortably filled and the men entered the ring at the usual fashionable hour of midnight, which leads one to wonder how many possess the fortitude to stay up half the night in order to witness a prize fight. Scurry was seconded by his two brothers and Harry Agee and Smith by Earl Durgin and two other unknowns. Billy Tidball refereed and Jack Curry held the watch.

STRAIGHT JACKET

Collin Occupied One for Several Days

Violently Insane and Uses His Head as a Battering Ram.

Philip Collin, the insane person who was so violent when first taken in custody, has quieted down considerably and is now taking food and nourishment for the first time in almost a week. Police Surgeon Thompson assisted by another physician made a medical examination of the patient Thursday with the result that he was committed to the asylum and will be sent outside to New Westminster at the first opportunity. For several days during the fore part of the week Collin was extremely violent and had to be kept in the padded cell constantly. Even that was insufficient to prevent him doing injury to himself as he would climb upon his bed and throw himself on his head on the floor, repeating the experiment until his head was a mass of bruises and cuts. The keepers finally put several mattresses on the floor and one of them sat with him in the cell constantly. Every few moments the fanatic and his watcher would indulge in a wrestling match, the latter using all the strength at his command to prevent his prisoner from using his head as a battering ram. At the hour of changing the guard the fracas would develop into a battle royal, Collin seeming determined that his companion should not leave him. For two days it was necessary to keep him in a straight jacket bound virtually hand and foot.

Nothing further has been learned of Collin's past, where he is from and who his friends are, than what has been already published. It is known, however, that he is a recent arrival in the country and hails from some where in the province of Quebec. Shortly after his incarceration it was feared that he would starve himself as he steadfastly refused to eat a mouthful and in another day it would have been necessary to have forced food down his throat. Since yesterday he has become much more quiet, the spell seeming to have passed, and he now partakes of nourishment with quite a relish. He is the first really violent patient who has occupied the insane ward for a couple of years.

Service to America

London, Sept. 13.—English correspondents at the German maneuvers say they were at once brilliant and amusing. The discipline of the troops was perfect, the commissary arrangements were admirable, and the Kaiser's cavalry charge was magnificent. But it was not war.

The Kaiser spent a night in the field and on the following day he led the grand cavalry charge which put to flight a whole German army. The Kaiser was very proud of his victory and made a lavish distribution of red eagles to the vanquished in reward for their knowledge of when to run.

The American officers at the maneuvers had an excellent impression. Amid the glare of decorations their simple uniforms of khaki and blue looked very businesslike and impressed the Germans as appropriate for real war. The Kaiser paid them every attention, and there could be no doubt of his sincere esteem for the Americans and his desire to honor them. The Americans, on their part, were most favorably impressed by the many personality of the Kaiser, his public affairs at home and abroad.

The press appeared charmed with Mrs. Corbin and spent much time in her company.

Sleuth at Work.

Corporal Piper set out again today for the island where he found so many traces of the murder of Bou-thillet and Beaudoin. In the hope of finding still further clues before the trial of Fournier and La Belle.

SPECIAL INSPECTOR

W. W. Corry Leaves for Ottawa

Has Completed the Checking up of All the Various Departments.

W. W. Corry, special inspector who has been in the city for several weeks checking up the books of the various departments and otherwise seeing to it that the territorial machinery was running with the proper degree of smoothness, left this afternoon at 4 o'clock on the Dawson for his return to Ottawa. The present is Mr. Corry's second trip to Dawson. On his first he came to be known to the newspaper fraternity as "the man of mystery" from his Sphinx-like silence and impenetrable air of mysteriousness. Better acquaintance, however, with the genus reporter as propogated in the Yukon has resulted in a thawing process most commendable. When seen in his office this morning Mr. Corry stated that his trip inside had been most successful. All the departments had been checked up and everything was found to be in excellent condition and the report he would submit to the minister of the interior on his return to Ottawa would be extremely gratifying. The heads of each department are thoroughly conversant with every little detail pertaining to their office, the staffs are very efficient and but little more could be wished for in the way of an improvement. Concerning politics Mr. Corry had nothing to say beyond expressing pleasure at the complete recovery of Mr. Ross.

Must Go to Work.

"I have nothing to say. I can have no excuse to offer as I certainly was drunk." This was the answer in the police court this morning of Michael Welsh, who had made a round trip on the Robert Kerr to St. Michael as fireman and had been paid off yesterday afternoon. He had fled up by six o'clock, had broken a window by eight and was on a rare old road when the policeman ran across him and ran him in. Magistrate Wroughton asked him if he had any work to go to and he replied that he had not had time to look around yet. He was told that he could not blow in his money and expect to remain here doing nothing for a living, and fined \$2 and costs.

STEAMERS LOADED

Much Freight Bound Before the Court on a Serious Charge

White Pass Is Company Making Every Endeavor to Prevent Congestion.

Skagway, Sept. 26.—Every steamer from the sound is loaded with freight bound for the interior. The railroad company is making every endeavor to prevent a congestion occurring and is hurrying all accumulated freight to Whitehorse as rapidly as possible. It is now believed that no blockade will occur.

Czar's Advice

St. Petersburg, Sept. 15.—The czar yesterday summoned deputations of the elders of the cantons and villages in the governments of Kursk and Poltava, Kharhoff, Tchioungoff, Orel and Vorenzh to meet him at the house of the governor of Kursk and addressed them as follows:

"Last spring peasants in some districts of the provinces of Poltava and Kharhoff plundered neighboring estates. The culprits will meet the punishment they deserve. The authorities will in future not allow such disturbances to occur. Of that I am sure. I desire to remind you of the words of my late father at the time of his coronation, spoke to the cantonal elders: 'Listen to your local nobility, and do not believe sensational nonsense.'"

"Remember," continued the czar, "that a man gets rich not by seizing the property of others, but by honest labor and thrift and by living according to the commandments of God. Repeat all I have said to you to the other people of your villages, and tell them further that I will not leave their needs unheeded."

The czar visited the town of Kursk this morning and met with an enthusiastic reception.

WATERMAN PADDOCK

Took Goods From Basement of St. Paul's Church Owing to Misunderstanding.

The Rev. J. H. Warren, the rector of the Episcopal Church, was in the police court this morning as a witness. A contract had been given to Architect Pruden to remove the old cabins from the church grounds and in one of them was a lot of personal effects, provisions, scales and a pair of boots, valued in the complaint at \$16, which he gave to a colored man named Richard Burgess. Meantime the architect had sold the cabin to William A. Paddock, the waterman, and given a bill of sale for the building and its contents.

Burgess, knowing that the cabin was to be removed, took the articles given to him by the rector and placed them in the basement of the new church. Paddock, believing that he bought these goods as part of the contents of the cabin, took them away and was in consequence this morning tried on the charge of stealing them.

The case was heard at length, the accused electing to have the case decided by the magistrate. His conclusions were that there was no intention to commit a crime and he dismissed the charge on condition that accused pay \$10, the estimated value of the articles taken. This Mr. Paddock did at once.

Vault for Records.

Workmen began this morning digging a large fire-proof vault at the northern end of the territorial court building, for the preservation of the court records. The vault will be similar to the one attached to the administration building.

Protest Against Agrarians

Frankfort-on-Main, Sept. 13.—One of the most vigorous protests ever registered against agrarian selfishness was made today by the congress of German home-renters, which passed resolutions charging the agrarians with wrecking the minds, bodies and finances of the German workers by enforcing prohibitive tariffs on foreign meats, provisions and building materials.

It was declared by the congress that the evils of overcrowding in unhealthful homes was reaching serious proportions as a result of the inability of the working people to become either renters or owners of decent houses. Reports indicated that notwithstanding rigid police regulations many families of from seven to fourteen persons were living in one room. One expert asserted that the erection of 3,700 new houses at a cost of 14,000,000 marks (\$3,332,000) was necessary to insure healthful conditions in Frankfort alone.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

Will be Chosen at Meeting Tonight

The adjourned meeting of Mr. Ross' supporters for the purpose of campaign organization, will be held in the Pioneer hall this evening at 8:30, when it is hoped there will be a large attendance. Although primarily called under the auspices of the Liberal club it will be open to all who desire to aid in the victory of the people's candidate.

Supporters of Mr. Ross to be Systematically Organized All Over the Territory.

The subject upon which the adjournment was taken was the selection of a central committee to have full charge of the campaign, it being believed that more time was essential to giving the personnel of this very important body more careful consideration. All are asked to come prepared with a list of names, or two or three or any number up to fourteen, the proposed number of the committee. When these names have been handed in, and others that may be suggested by the meeting itself, a full list will be made by the secretary and balloting will begin, the fourteen who receive the highest number of votes to be the committee.

When the appointment of these gentlemen has been formally made the meeting will consider the selection of headquarters and the appointment of a paid secretary who shall be there at all times to receive reports and give any information as to the campaign that may be required.

After this will come the appointment of local committees, one for each of the sixty polling districts of the territory. Those of the creeks are left to the delegates to the convention to select, and this in nearly every case has already been done. Some of the members of these committees will be present at this evening's meeting. Those for Dawson will be selected tonight, from the residents of each of the sub-divisions of the city. These will appoint canvassers and adopt a general system of political work.

When this is done the campaign will be organized all over the territory. All these local committees will report frequently to the headquarters in Dawson, from which the campaign will be managed, and every outlying district will be thus kept in close touch with every movement of the campaign from one end of the territory to the other.

But the most interesting and most important work of the meeting tonight will be the selection of a strong and energetic central committee, every name on which must be one of the highest standing and of weight and influence in the community.

Reign of Madness and Crime.

London, Sept. 13.—Madness seems to have come over London, a passion to murder and commit other desperate crimes. Since the Old Bailey sessions five weeks ago twenty persons have been murdered in London. In the same time there have been 350 deaths from violence, including sixty suicides. It will be a long blacklist on the next Old Bailey calendar.

A well known London specialist lays the blame on the weather. It need not be too hot, he says, to drive people mad. It need be only depressing, and it has been that. In his opinion there is nothing surprising in the large number of these serious crimes. He has a theory that a man's liver has a great deal to do with his destiny at such times, that excess in living has much to answer for, and that other cases, especially those of suicides, ill-nourished brains, tragically engaged upon the problem of how to live, too often seek, with the aid of the weather, how to die.

Hubert Macaulay, enumerator for Glacier Creek, will leave for his division on Monday.

WATER FRONT NOTES.

The Dawson left at four o'clock this afternoon with the following passengers: N. W. Watson, A. H. MacKay, Mrs. P. Schaarschmidt, W. W. Corry, Mrs. A. H. MacKay, Mrs. N. W. Watson, J. J. Rutledge, Mrs. L. S. Robe, Mrs. L. M. Gorham, Mrs. F. W. Trounce, Mrs. A. Clifton, J. M. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wilson, Odeleon La More, Cyril Chenard, E. C. Willis, T. F. Welch, Capt. Olsen, Mrs. J. J. Rutledge, Mrs. T. G. Green, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Cowley, Joseph Cowley, Miss E. Watney, Miss Jennie Boss, F. L. Slade, Mrs. I. W. Edgerton, F. E. Manchester, C. A. Boerner, G. A. Fenderson, Alphonse Leduc, Arthur Boldue, C. E. Renaud, K. Johanson, N. W. Hindle, Wm. Thompson, Tom Carroll, M. W. Crean, Jas. Latham, W. Webster, Nicholas Gallagher, G. A. Cunliffe, W. Lamont, E. A. Mouck, For Stewart—Corporal Piper, P. Chamberlain, E. Chebute, F. Hibbard, C. Peterson, V. Johnson, O. E. Ssanthuff, Foe Selkirk—C. D. Emmons.

System Scored by the Police Court

Mr. Millenger of Hunker Says He Has no Hopes of Paying His Men Till Next Year.

Three wage cases came before Magistrate Wroughton in the police court this morning, in which the claims were against a layman. This led the magistrate to enquire particularly where against a layman. This any means or prospects of paying the men at the time he engaged them; otherwise, in the absence of any special agreement that they should be paid from the proceeds of their labor he would have to enquire if a charge of fraud would not lie. There had been too many of these cases in which laymen had hired men merely on speculation and taken advantage of their labor.

The information gave the defendant's name as Mulligan, but he changed it to Orlidge. Van Millingen with a pronounced London accent. Mr. Gwilliam appeared for him and said it would be a waste of time to hear the case, as the indebtedness was admitted but it was a clear case in which the claim, No. 59 Hunker, had failed to pay and the defendant had not the money. The claim belonged to an estate which he represented, to a man who was in South Africa, and to himself, and defendant had taken it on a lay agreement to pay 25 per cent. of the gold taken out.

The Court—Has he no other means? Mr. Gwilliam—I believe not. He owes me \$600 and I should be very glad if your worship could find that he has means. His books will show that he has expended all the money taken out in wages, wood, board, and other expenses in connection with the operation of the property.

It was at first proposed to adjourn the hearing for the production of these books, as the court again remarked that if it was not proven defendant had the means to pay these men he had committed a fraud. But it was thought well to go on with the hearing as far as possible at this sitting, and the evidence of the three men was taken. Wm. H. Vincent sued for \$130, Saul Sheffer for \$60 and Jacob Schufert for \$35. A technical objection was raised in the first case that the payment had not been demanded and refused, and it was also stated that the men had left work without notice, but the indebtedness was not disputed.

Mr. Millenger was put upon the stand and asked what prospect he had of paying these men at the time he engaged them. He said at that time he was getting an average of 7c a pan right along. He had started in in May and had paid in full several men who had worked for him but who had left the country, and he owed all the others, some of whom had been working for him since the start. Since August 15th he had made perhaps five clean-ups, and had been working from 15 to 18 men. The pay had fallen off considerably, and the biggest clean-up of the five referred to was only \$1,200. That was all paid out in wages and expenses.

By the court—When you found the ground getting poorer did you do nothing to warn these men? Defendant—They all knew it all along and several men left me. Some of these had to wait at the roadhouse for ten or twelve days for their pay. Men would leave without any warning at all, and it became a question of getting the dirt out.

By the court—Do you see any prospect of being able to pay these men at all? Defendant—Not the whole of it. I said I would let a part of it go and pay it next year. Next year I will pay it.

Mr. Gwilliam made a statement to the effect that it had taken a great deal of money to open up the property, and the average result recently was probably not more than 2c to the pan. Defendant had explained to him several times that he must have the money to pay wages and therefore could not pay his 25 per cent. to the owners. Mr. Gwilliam mentioned, however, one recent payment of the percentage amounting to \$225.

Magistrate Wroughton gave judgment for the full amount claimed in each case, with costs.

Troubles Increase.

The Hague, Sept. 13.—Holland's East Indian colonies are the cause of much anxiety here. The war in Atjeh still drags on its weary length after thirty years' continuous fighting. It is said the Achinese have taken an oath binding themselves never to cease the struggle. Sumatra is devastated by cholera and now the failure of the rice crop in Java is threatening a still worse calamity.

Rice is the principal sustenance of the population of the colony and the persistence of the drought, which has caused the death of food, threatens further misery. These conditions prevail in almost every province.

Join American Army

Madrid, Sept. 13.—Many Spanish soldiers who surrendered to the Americans at Manila in 1898 desire to enlist in the United States army in the Philippines, believing that the United States would be glad to avail itself for some years to come of men trained in Filipino fighting. The Spanish press bitterly comments on the intentions of these men, but admits that they are justified, inasmuch as whole battalions of them are still unpaid for their Philippine services and are confronted with the prospect of having to beg for a living.

Auditorium—Under Sealed Orders.

LAYMAN PROMISES

System Scored by the Police Court

Mr. Millenger of Hunker Says He Has no Hopes of Paying His Men Till Next Year.

Three wage cases came before Magistrate Wroughton in the police court this morning, in which the claims were against a layman. This led the magistrate to enquire particularly where against a layman. This any means or prospects of paying the men at the time he engaged them; otherwise, in the absence of any special agreement that they should be paid from the proceeds of their labor he would have to enquire if a charge of fraud would not lie. There had been too many of these cases in which laymen had hired men merely on speculation and taken advantage of their labor.

The information gave the defendant's name as Mulligan, but he changed it to Orlidge. Van Millingen with a pronounced London accent. Mr. Gwilliam appeared for him and said it would be a waste of time to hear the case, as the indebtedness was admitted but it was a clear case in which the claim, No. 59 Hunker, had failed to pay and the defendant had not the money. The claim belonged to an estate which he represented, to a man who was in South Africa, and to himself, and defendant had taken it on a lay agreement to pay 25 per cent. of the gold taken out.

The Court—Has he no other means? Mr. Gwilliam—I believe not. He owes me \$600 and I should be very glad if your worship could find that he has means. His books will show that he has expended all the money taken out in wages, wood, board, and other expenses in connection with the operation of the property.

It was at first proposed to adjourn the hearing for the production of these books, as the court again remarked that if it was not proven defendant had the means to pay these men he had committed a fraud. But it was thought well to go on with the hearing as far as possible at this sitting, and the evidence of the three men was taken. Wm. H. Vincent sued for \$130, Saul Sheffer for \$60 and Jacob Schufert for \$35. A technical objection was raised in the first case that the payment had not been demanded and refused, and it was also stated that the men had left work without notice, but the indebtedness was not disputed.

Mr. Millenger was put upon the stand and asked what prospect he had of paying these men at the time he engaged them. He said at that time he was getting an average of 7c a pan right along. He had started in in May and had paid in full several men who had worked for him but who had left the country, and he owed all the others, some of whom had been working for him since the start. Since August 15th he had made perhaps five clean-ups, and had been working from 15 to 18 men. The pay had fallen off considerably, and the biggest clean-up of the five referred to was only \$1,200. That was all paid out in wages and expenses.

By the court—When you found the ground getting poorer did you do nothing to warn these men? Defendant—They all knew it all along and several men left me. Some of these had to wait at the roadhouse for ten or twelve days for their pay. Men would leave without any warning at all, and it became a question of getting the dirt out.

By the court—Do you see any prospect of being able to pay these men at all? Defendant—Not the whole of it. I said I would let a part of it go and pay it next year. Next year I will pay it.

Mr. Gwilliam made a statement to the effect that it had taken a great deal of money to open up the property, and the average result recently was probably not more than 2c to the pan. Defendant had explained to him several times that he must have the money to pay wages and therefore could not pay his 25 per cent. to the owners. Mr. Gwilliam mentioned, however, one recent payment of the percentage amounting to \$225.

Magistrate Wroughton gave judgment for the full amount claimed in each case, with costs.

Troubles Increase.

The Hague, Sept. 13.—Holland's East Indian colonies are the cause of much anxiety here. The war in Atjeh still drags on its weary length after thirty years' continuous fighting. It is said the Achinese have taken an oath binding themselves never to cease the struggle. Sumatra is devastated by cholera and now the failure of the rice crop in Java is threatening a still worse calamity.

Rice is the principal sustenance of the population of the colony and the persistence of the drought, which has caused the death of food, threatens further misery. These conditions prevail in almost every province.

Join American Army

Madrid, Sept. 13.—Many Spanish soldiers who surrendered to the Americans at Manila in 1898 desire to enlist in the United States army in the Philippines, believing that the United States would be glad to avail itself for some years to come of men trained in Filipino fighting. The Spanish press bitterly comments on the intentions of these men, but admits that they are justified, inasmuch as whole battalions of them are still unpaid for their Philippine services and are confronted with the prospect of having to beg for a living.

Auditorium—Under Sealed Orders.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

**The Klondike Nugget**

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

**NOTICE.**  
Pages 3 and 4 of this issue of the Semi-Weekly Nugget are taken from Saturday's daily, pages 4 and 5 are taken from Monday's daily, and pages 1, 2, 7 and 8 from Tuesday's daily.

**A SATISFACTORY SHOWING.**

The announcement of the White Pass management that no reason exists for belief that there will be a freight blockade at Whitehorse this fall, is highly satisfactory. Freight shipments via the upper river route have been larger this year than ever before, and even at this late date every steamer arriving at Skagway is loaded to the guards with Dawson bound freight. It is safe to assume however, that with the available boats at hand no difficulty will be experienced in overcoming any threatened congestion. In this connection it should be noted that the volume of freight handled during the season is a most accurate and reliable indication of the general conditions of trade.

When the figures for the season's business have all been returned, a veritable surprise will be in store for those skeptical persons who have predicted an era of disaster for the district. As a matter of fact, the territory viewed as a whole is a heavier consumer of goods at the present time than ever before in its history. The Dawson markets and general stores are supplied with every conceivable commodity from ordinary necessities to the daintiest of luxuries, and in respect to the actual amount of traffic there is a continual increase.

The main point of difference between present conditions and the conditions of three years ago is found in the various adjustments in prices that have occurred.

By the working of purely natural laws merchandising has been reduced to a purely business basis. Abnormal prices can no longer be secured and are no longer asked. Competition and reduction in transportation charges have served to squeeze the "water" from former valuations and business is now transacted upon the same lines which govern the world over.

Speculators and corner manipulators have suffered in consequence, but for the great mass of consumers the results have been beneficial. For the same amount of money which three years ago enabled the average householder to supply his table with a bill of fare of bacon, beans and canned goods, he is now able to live in the manner customary in other civilized communities. The amount of per capita of consumption of commodities has accordingly increased, notwithstanding the fact that the spending power of the individual has diminished.

Briefly summed up, therefore, it may be said that the territory is today buying as heavily—in not more so than ever before, but at a greatly reduced cost—which state of affairs in the estimation of this paper is eminently satisfactory. There are still people who mourn for the return of the "good old days" of '97 and '98, but they are chiefly represented among those who were making a profit of 500 per cent. out of the pocket of the mass of consumers. From the standpoint of the latter the present conditions are to be preferred in every particular.

**A SPONTANEOUS MOVEMENT.**

Saturday night's meeting at Pioneer hall brought out forcibly and unmistakably the fact that Mr. Ross is drawing, and will continue to draw heavily from the ranks of those who in the past have been known as opponents of the present government. Clarke's nomination has proven a shock to the self-respect and sense of decency of the whole community and party lines are now being cast aside in a determined and united endeavor to preserve the name of Yukon pure and unsmirched.

Passion and prejudice, invariably the progenitors of folly, are being supplanted in the ranks of the opposition by wisdom and reason with the result that added strength is coming to Mr. Ross every day. No man of average intelligence, unless he willfully blinds himself to the truth, can sit down and compare the merits of the two candidates without reaching the conclusion that Clarke's success would be a public calamity and in the end would constitute a hindrance and drawback to the progress and development of the whole territory. Thus it has come about that the

campaign so far as the candidacy of Mr. Ross is concerned has already spread beyond strictly party lines and is rapidly developing into a movement of the whole people. The primary object to be obtained through representation in parliament is the promotion of the common weal of this district. There is no occasion to inject into the campaign any discussion of differences which divide the great parties of the outside, nor is anything to be gained by listening to inane tirades against abuses long since wiped out. The Yukon needs at Ottawa an able, fearless and honorable advocate of Yukon measures. It wants a constructive legislator, one who has tried experience in whom the people will have confidence and to whom they can look for wise and safe leadership.

All of these qualities are admirably represented in the person of Mr. Ross, and none of them are to be found in Joe Clarke. This fact is finding lodgment in the minds of voters throughout the territory and particularly may this be said to be true of the creeks. The mining interests of the Yukon are paramount. The future of every individual in the district, no matter what vocation he may be engaged, is irrevocably bound up in the prosperity of the mining industry. The mining interests want constant representation at the federal capital and the miners of the territory know perfectly well that Clarke would prove not only an incapable but also an unfaithful servant.

Assurances are, therefore, coming in from every quarter to the effect that the miners are organizing for the purpose of assisting in the success of Mr. Ross, because they feel assured that they will secure results from his election which they cannot possibly hope for in the event of Clarke's success.

The appearance on the platform Saturday night of men who have long been associated with the government opposition is simply significant of what is taking place over the entire territory.

A spontaneous movement on behalf of the candidacy of Mr. Ross is now in progress, which can have no other result than his triumphant election.

Elsewhere in this issue of the Nugget will be found an article dealing with the question of future placer operations which is commended to the careful perusal of our readers. The article in question deals in a clear and concise manner with the methods which will be pursued in the future in saving the gold from the vast deposits of low grade gravel found so abundantly throughout the Yukon. The observations and conclusions of the writer justify the statement that the day of costly experimentation is well-nigh passed and the era of business-like development has arrived. The problem of today is the determination of some method whereby low grade gravel may be economically and profitably worked.

That problem is commanding the attention of the very best expert knowledge in the Yukon and it is satisfactory to note that sufficient progress has already been made to warrant the statement that it will be solved in a very short time.

The committee appointed at the meeting on Saturday night contains all the elements of strength required to make the campaign for Mr. Ross good and strong. While Clarke is despised even among his own supporters the fact must not be overlooked that he is a worker. It is well to understand the strength of the enemy and to take precautions accordingly. The fight against Clarkism must be prosecuted so vigorously that his defeat will be absolutely overwhelming.

If Joe does not support Brother Beddoe for mayor any more enthusiastically than the latter is now supporting Joe, the Beddoe boom will die a-borning—as usual.

Saturday's News had scarcely a word to say for Clarke. Brother Beddoe's imaginative faculties are evidently suffering from too heavy exertion.

Vivian-Layne—Standard tonight.

**For Sale**

Complete freighting outfit consisting of heavy teams, harness, wagons, trucks, chais, etc. Will be sold en bloc or in lots to suit purchasers. Can be seen at stables, South Dawson. THE ORR & TUKEY CO., Ltd.

**FUTURE MINING OPERATIONS TO BE CONDUCTED UPON GIGANTIC SCALE.**

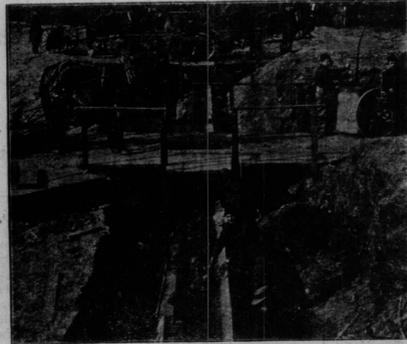
**New Methods Capable of Handling Immense Quantities of Gravel at Small Cost to be Introduced—Gold Output Will be Greatly Increased.**

Possibly there is no subject under discussion at this time of greater importance than that relating to the future conduct of mining operations throughout the Klondike district. It is generally conceded that future operations must be conducted upon more comprehensive and economical lines than the methods now in vogue. The future of the Klondike is one of great promise and there is every ground for believing that the production of gold for the ensuing years will be greatly in excess of the output for the years past. The past history of mining operations in this district has been more or less experimental and the results have proven both expen-

sive and unsatisfactory. Yet these years have brought their reward in a vast fund of experience of untold value.

Beginning with the original method of wood fires and hand windlass, we note the various steps in the line of progress as each year's experience determined upon some improvement for the year to follow, until we come to the steam hoisting plants, steam scrapers, steam shovels, dredges, and the open cut systems of today.

Notwithstanding all the improvements that have been the result of the experience gained in conducting operations under the conditions that have been encountered from time to



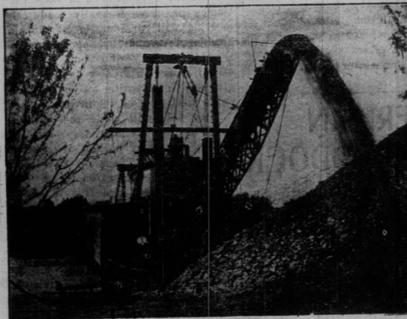
Conveyor at Work in an Open Trench. Men Shoeing in on the Belt.

time, mine operators are not satisfied with them and are endeavoring to discover a more satisfactory and less expensive method upon which future operations may be conducted. It can be readily handled. Of course must be conducted upon a gigantic scale as compared with those of the past, can hardly admit of argument, when it is seen that such operations will be carried on upon ground, the great bulk of which is classed as low grade. Heretofore but little atten-

tion has been given to such ground, even the saving of fine and flour gold has escaped with hardly an effort to save it. But all this is of the past. The conditions of today demand the closest attention to every detail connected with the operations of the future, and now that many operators are interested in the solution of this problem, the Nugget presents its readers with some reliable information thereon, illustrating with a few cuts some of the modern machinery used in mining which by reason of its economical working has led to a discussion of respective merits, and the advisability of employing them here.

The success that will attend the installation of any method depends to a great degree upon the condition of the ground, and the kind of material to be handled, so that where one method will be a success, different conditions will require the employment of other methods.

The question of handling frozen gravel may now be said to have passed the experimental stage, and it may be safely assumed that a condition is no longer a barrier to the successful employment of steam shovels, dredges, conveyors, or hydraulicizing. All that is necessary is to have the ground stripped and a large surface area of the gravel ex-



Steam Dredge Operating in Connection With a Conveyor.

posed to the influence of the sun's rays. Operations that have been conducted on this line have sufficiently determined that the heat of the sun will thaw frozen gravel faster than that the operations of the future it can be readily handled. Of course must be conducted upon a gigantic scale as compared with those of the past, can hardly admit of argument, when it is seen that such operations will be carried on upon ground, the great bulk of which is classed as low grade. Heretofore but little atten-

tion has been given to such ground, even the saving of fine and flour gold has escaped with hardly an effort to save it. But all this is of the past. The conditions of today demand the closest attention to every detail connected with the operations of the future, and now that many operators are interested in the solution of this problem, the Nugget presents its readers with some reliable information thereon, illustrating with a few cuts some of the modern machinery used in mining which by reason of its economical working has led to a discussion of respective merits, and the advisability of employing them here.

Among the methods for operating small properties attention is first called to the steam shovel. The principle upon which steam shovels are constructed is practically alike in all types, the only distinguishing feature being some special individuality in its construction. The illustration given herewith fairly illustrates the general styles of steam shovels generally in use, but boundaries will construct a shovel for any special work-

claiming to save all the gold that passes through the drum into the pit or on to the tables, do claim to save fully 98 per cent. of it. The initial cost of a steam shovel is from \$5,000 to \$30,000. It has a capacity to handle from 500 to 5,000 cubic yards of gravel for every 10 hours of operation.

The steam shovel is built upon a car body and is run upon rails, or it can be built upon the principle of a traction engine. This permits it to be easily and quickly moved at will. The shovel frame may be constructed

of wood or entirely of steel and iron as may be desired. In mining operations shovels may be operated as a separate and distinct plant from the sluice boxes or as more commonly the case, in connection with a gold-saving device that by reason of the peculiar yet simple manner of operating it, may be constituted as part of a whole plant.

This device consists of a perforated drum or cylinder set at a slight angle. Through the centre of this drum is a perforated 4 or 6-inch pipe carrying a steady stream of water. The drum is kept constantly revolving and the gravel which is conducted in-

the operation of any method and this article will be confined to mere generalities in the explanation of the operation of these several methods, such figures being given as to their cost and capacities, together with the probable cost of operating them, as may be reasonably deducted from a knowledge of the conditions to be met with and from the results of actual experience in conducting previous operations throughout this district; and as the several methods now under discussion permit a great difference in personal opinion, there will be no attempt to extol the individual merits of one system over another.

Of the various methods upon which future operations may be conducted we will first take up that of hydraulicizing. Among the necessary and important features for the successful operation of a hydraulic plant, is first an abundance of water with sufficient power to disintegrate the gravel, and second the ground must have ample grade to permit the removal of tailings. Such a system where all conditions are favorable to its successful operation is recognized the world over as the most economical method of working placer-ground. Where the conditions are less favorable this system has been successfully employed by the addition of a hydraulic elevator which lifts the gravel from a pit to the sluice boxes above.

The capacity of such a plant depends principally upon the amount of water available. The capacity of an elevator depends upon its size, the height to which it must lift the gravel and the amount of water available for its operation independent of the operation of the giants. The cost of such a plant will depend upon the size of the pipe and the amount required, the size and number of giants, together with the cost of building reservoirs, installing plant, etc. The following figures are prices quoted at the factory, and are subject to reasonable discount. Freight and duty will of course increase the cost. (It must be borne in mind that the fluctuations in the cost of iron and steel are such that these prices are constantly changing.)

Pipe 7 inches in diameter costs 50c per foot.  
Pipe 24 inches in diameter costs \$1.90 per foot.  
Pipe 40 inches in diameter costs \$5.00 per foot.  
Giants cost from \$125 to \$485 apiece.  
Elevators cost from \$150 to \$300 apiece.  
It would be impossible to give the cost of such a plant, unless the full requirements in pipe, etc., were known, but the probable cost of operating such a system is variously estimated at from 10 to 25 cents per cubic yard. It is of course understood that this method is only applicable to the working of a very large area of ground, and for this reason other means must be found for handling small areas or individual claims.

Another method is to operate the shovel in connection with a belt conveyor, the gravel being deposited directly upon the belt and carried by the belt to the sluice boxes. The various manufacturers while not

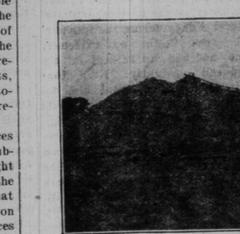
shovel, having the same gold-saving devices attached to them. A dredge will dig from 20 to 30 feet below water line and stack from 15 to 20 feet above. In the matter of operating the dredge opinions differ widely as to the respective merits of the bucket and shovel dredge. It is asserted that the bucket dredge owing to its

The following figures will show the various items that go to make up the expense of operating a shovel that cost \$30,000, having a daily capacity of 500 cubic yards:  
Labor, 10 men at \$4 per day...\$40.00  
Board, 10 men at \$1.50 per day... 15.00  
Fuel, 4 cords at \$10... 40.00  
Wear and tear, repairs, oil... 30.00  
Interest on investment at 2 1/2 per cent. per month... 25.00  
Total...\$150.00  
Average cost per cubic yard 30 cents.  
It will be seen that within a com-



Steam Shovel Operating With a Conveyor on Bedrock.

to it is thoroughly washed and passing through the perforations in the drum, the fine gravel and sand falls either into a pit or is carried on to a series of specially prepared tables, the coarse gravel being conducted to the dump either by means of a bucket conveyor or a straight belt conveyor. If the fine sand and



Conveyor With Moving Tripper to Distribute Its Load of Gravel.

paratively short time the plant will have paid for itself and will be practically worth as much when operations cease as it originally cost. Steam dredges are either built like the steam shovel or with bucket attachments. These machines are also built to perform any work desired and are operated very similar to the



Conveyor Showing the Moving Tripper at Work.

peculiar manner of taking hold of the face of the bank loses more or less gold. This is also true of the shovel dredge to a certain extent, whereas with the steam shovel its peculiarity is to pick up any dirt it drops on its return.

The cost of a dredge is from \$50,000 to \$250,000. Its capacity is from 500 to 2,000 cubic yards for every 10 hours of operation. This capacity, if the ground under the water was as readily thawed as that above, would of course be equal to that of the steam shovel.

The cost of operating a dredge of either description, at present price of labor, fuel and supplies, would be from 50 to 60 cents per cubic yard and it may be possible to operate it at about the same cost as that of a shovel. The items of operating expense are identical but the increased cost is due to the difference in capacity. It must be borne in mind that the steam shovel will not always take the place of a dredge nor will a dredge take the place of a shovel.

The next method that is receiving its share of attention is the belt conveyor. The simplicity of its construction, the ease with which it may be shifted from place to place or transported elsewhere, are some of its admirable qualities, yet it would be a mistake to presume that a conveyor would prove successful under all conditions.

The conveyor consists of a rubber belt and a set of pulleys so arranged that the material never comes in contact with the pulleys and cannot retract or clog them. The belt is one of great durability being made of heavy rubber and will last with constant use from four to five years. Friction is reduced to a minimum. Its great efficiency is shown by its even and noiseless operation. There are no joints, bolts, etc., to break or

wear out and it is readily and quickly installed. The material to be handled, whether wet or dry, is delivered directly upon the belt and carried to the point desired. It may be run without any inconvenience at an angle of from 16 to 26 degrees, delivering its load with the accuracy and precision of clockwork.

By means of a simple device called a "Tripper," which acts automatically, the load may be discharged at any point along the entire belt. This feature will enable the operator to handle his tailings at will. Conveyors are now much used in both placer and quartz mines both in Canada and the States.

Several systems of operating a conveyor are now under consideration. One of these is for the purpose of working under ground, where the pay gravel has but little depth, but where its removal necessitates the handling of considerable very low grade dirt or waste. Under such circumstances an incline tunnel would be made to bed rock and a drift run the entire length of the claim. In this incline tunnel and drift the main conveyor would be erected and the tunnel and drift systematically timbered. Then commencing at the end of the main drift, two more drifts, one on each side of the main conveyor and running at right angles therefrom, would be constructed and two short conveyors installed. The gravel would be shoveled directly upon the two short conveyors and by them carried to the sluice boxes. From time to time as the work proceeded, these short conveyors would be moved towards the face of the gravel wall, close enough to permit of rapid and easy shoveling.

The other method is similar to the open cut system, where the pay gravel is heavy and well defined, and should all be washed. The entire surface would have to be stripped and, running through the centre of the ground, clear to bed rock, an open cut would be made in which to install the conveyor. This would be a continuous belt and would follow the line of bed rock to a point near the head of the cut, allowing sufficient distance in which to rise to the sluice boxes. This belt would be loaded by means of a series of steam wheel scrapers, operated by a wire cable. These have to be specially designed to suit the nature of the ground, and the larger their capacity the greater the economy.

Where the tailings must be specially handled another belt running from the end of the sluice boxes will convey the tailings to the place desired, and by means of the "tripper" deposited at any point along the entire belt.

The conveyor can be used successfully in connection with either a steam shovel or dredge either to convey the gravel to the boxes or to carry the tailings to the place of dumping. The clock-like precision and general uniformity in the amount of gravel delivered to the boxes for washing partially overcomes the shortage of water, which so often causes a cessation of operations. So regular and uniform is its action that at no time would the boxes be jammed on account of the inability of the water to carry off the gravel.

The cost of a conveyor depends wholly upon the width of the belt, its length, the number of pulleys and attachments required.

Its capacity depends upon the size and class of material to be handled and the speed at which the belt is run. Approximately, a conveyor in every way suitable to handle the material in this district would have a capacity of from 2000 to 4000 cubic yards for every 10 hours of operation.

The cost of operating a belt conveyor depends largely upon its capacity and method of operation. It is variously estimated that gravel can be handled at a cost of from 20 to 40 cents per cubic yard, as the conveyor may be situated under or above ground. The initial cost of such a conveyor is from \$5,000 to \$15,000.

At the present time, while many properties are being worked by these several methods at a profit, the operators are convinced that with the machinery in use and the labor employed, they should handle from 50 to 75 per cent. more gravel than they now are handling. This means that present operations are not giving sufficient profits to cover the large outlay, and that to continue with only a percentage of the plants' productiveness will eventually mean loss.

The present cost of operating expenses is placed at from \$1.50 to \$5.00 dollars per cubic yard. Hence the saving that must ensue from the employment of less expensive methods will be enormous.

Machinery of all kinds can now be purchased at least 40 per cent. less than it cost two years ago. Notwithstanding this fact, the days of self dumping and steam hoisting and thawing plants are practically over, at least so far as large operations are concerned, and the future will see the gradual introduction of simpler and more economical methods for the handling of immense amounts of gravel in the shortest possible time.

J. B. PHILLIPS.

**Hop Crops**

Special to the Daily Nugget.  
Seattle, Sept. 29.—Hop picking in Washington is over. The crop is about two-thirds of last year. Oregon yields ninety thousand bales against seventy thousand last year.

CANADIAN TARIFF

Is Discussed by Premier Ross

Free Trade But Says Canada is Not Ready for Free Trade.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Toronto, Sept. 29.—Speaking at Strathroy Premier Ross said that the readjustment of the tariff must be made from time to time in the interests of the Canadian people. He said he was a free trader, but free trade was impracticable for Canada as yet.

ENGULFED BY WAVE

Five Hundred People Swept Away

Awful Effect of Today's Typhoon in the Province of Odawara.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Yokohama, Sept. 29.—During today's typhoon the tidal wave swept Odawara province, engulfing five hundred persons.

Shipping Combine. Special to the Daily Nugget. New York, Sept. 29.—All details of the trans-Atlantic shipping combine have been completed and the Harlan and Wolf Shipbuilding Company are only interested to the extent of building vessels for the British fleet.

SEATTLE'S MAYOR INSTANT DEATH

Lost While on Hunting Trip

Found After Three Days Suffering From Sprained Ankle—Condition Critical.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Seattle, Sept. 29.—Mayor Humes of Seattle disappeared last Thursday. He went bear hunting and was not heard from for two days. Parties searching found him Saturday night suffering from a sprained ankle. He was completely exhausted and his condition is now regarded as critical.

Generous Gift. Special to the Daily Nugget. Brantford, Ont., Sept. 29.—The Cockshutt family has presented the city of Brantford with Agricultural Park, formerly the property of the late Ignatius Cockshutt.

On Strike. Special to the Daily Nugget. Toronto, Sept. 29.—Sixty men employed in the jewelry factory of the P. W. Ellis Co., Toronto, have struck for a reduction of working hours.

Disastrous Wreck. Special to the Daily Nugget. Laramie, Sept. 29.—A disastrous freight train wreck occurred in Western Wyoming. Six men are under the debris which is burning fiercely.

Neil Beats Young Peter. Special to the Daily Nugget. San Francisco, Sept. 29.—Al Neil got a decision over young Peter Jackson in the 20th round in their go here today.

Beresford Succeeds. Special to the Daily Nugget. London, Sept. 29.—Lord Beresford, now in America, succeeds to the command of the British channel squadron in March.

Coal Is Dear. Special to the Daily Nugget. New York, Sept. 29.—In consequence of the scarcity and high price of anthracite coal efforts are being made to recover cargoes lost in Long Island Sound during recent years.

Tornado in Japan. Special to the Daily Nugget. Vancouver, Sept. 29.—A report has been received announcing that a tornado in Japan has effected fearful losses of life and property. Details are not available yet.

WILL CARRY MAIL

Skagway, Sept. 29.—Agent Elmer Friend of the Alaskan Steamship Co. received a wire today from the head office of the company in Seattle announcing that all its steamers hereafter will carry mail for Dawson and other interior points. The service will begin with the Dolphin due to arrive on Wednesday.

White Represents. Special to the Daily Nugget. London, Sept. 29.—Ambassador White, United States minister to Germany, has accepted an invitation to represent Yale at the three hundredth anniversary celebration of Bodleian library, Oxford University, beginning October 8th.

Alfonso's Mother Married. Special to the Daily Nugget. Madrid, Sept. 29.—It is reported that Queen Maria Christina, the mother of King Alfonso, was married to Master of the Horse Count de la Scourie, while in Austria recently.

EMILE ZOLA IS DEAD

Lost His Life by Asphyxiation

Defective Stove Causes the Death of the Great French Novelist.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Paris, Sept. 29.—Emile Zola died today from the effects of asphyxiation. Zola had just returned from his country house at Medan and had ordered the heating stove in his bedroom to be lighted. The stove burned badly and Zola and Madame Zola retired at ten o'clock. Not hearing any movement the servants entered the chamber at 9:30 this morning and found Zola dead from asphyxiation. Madame Zola was almost dead although the doctors resuscitated her.

Instant Death

Dropped on the Floor of the Club

Sad Case of Henry Graeter Who Succumbs to Sudden Attack of Heart Disease.

About midnight on Saturday night Harry Graeter fell dead in the Del Monte club rooms, from what subsequently transpired to be an attack of heart disease. But a few minutes previously he appeared to be in his usual health, and only that afternoon had been expressing his desire to go outside this winter to see his eighteen-year-old daughter, to whom he was deeply attached. Mr. Graeter was crossing the room when attacked, and suddenly fell near the center of the room. Dr. Barrett was called and meantime the man's face was deluged with water and other remedies tried. The doctor, however, declared the man to be past recovery. He has since made an autopsy to definitely fix the cause of death, and decides that it was a case of heart disease.

Henry Graeter was 49 years of age and came here from Santa Rosa, California, five years ago. He went outside in '98 and returned with a large supply of fresh meat just at the close of navigation which he endeavored to ship in but got caught and had to bring it in over the ice at a consequent loss. He then went into mining with Sam Bonifield on Bear creek and after two years' work there met with misfortune. He is said to be well connected in California. He leaves a wife and two children, a boy and a girl, the latter of whom is a graduate of Berkeley college. It is not yet decided whether the body will be sent home or buried here, his friends outside not yet having replied to the telegram on the subject.

Peasants Revolt. Special to the Daily Nugget. Cracow, Sept. 29.—As the result of a peasants' revolt at Hadadeny, Hungary, the military came into collision with the peasants, killing four and wounding others.

Tobacco War Off. Special to the Daily Nugget. London, Sept. 29.—The tobacco war has ended by the amalgamation of British and American companies.

A YUKON DETECTIVE STORY

Detective Welsh Reviews the Crime for Which La Belle and Fournier Are Charged With Murder—How the Original Clues Were Discovered and the Manner in Which the Accused Men Were Run to Ground—Slender Threads Led up to the Collecting of the Most Damning Evidence.

Rarely if ever has a more cold blooded crime been committed in the Yukon territory than the brutal murder of Leon Bouthillette, Guy Beaudoin and Alphonse Constantin and the authorities are of the firm belief that in Leon Fournier and Ed La Belle they have the parties who were responsible for the dastardly deed. Like the O'Brien murders there were three victims and two fiends who it is presumed snuffed out the lives of their erstwhile partners while they were helpless and totally unsuspecting of any harm coming to them. In one case the crime was proven and in the other such remains to be done. But the Bouthillette murders far exceed the O'Brien affair in down right brutality. In the latter case O'Brien and Graves, so it is assumed, though after the murders Graves disappeared as mysteriously as though the earth had opened up and swallowed him, went into the hotel business without any regard as to who should be their prey; after their preparations were completed the first travelers who happened along fell victims to their murderous fire and they unfortunately were Relfe, Clayton and Olsen. With this latest tragedy, however, the three men who were destined to never reach their destination were met at Whitehorse, and in the trial which will take place beginning October 6 the crown expects to prove that their acquaintance was deliberately formed with the idea of their subsequent murder, and that they were lured to a lonely island by those whom they considered their friends and fellow countrymen and there were done to death without a shadow of a chance for their lives. The history of the crime which for coldbloodedness has never been excelled in the far north, and the subsequent chase and capture of Ed Labelle, who is charged with being one of the murderers, is one of intense interest, particularly that pertaining to the running to earth of La Belle, showing as it does the marvelous ingenuity, perseverance and skill of the detectives of today. At the beginning the only clue upon which the detectives had to work was a keyring upon which was engraved "B. Bouthillette, E. Broughton," which was found on the body which subsequently was identified as that of Leon Bouthillette. Sherlock Holmes with his famous deductions could scarcely have done better than has Detective W. H. Welsh on this case.

It was with considerable reluctance that Mr. Welsh gave the story of his successful chase after La Belle. He has been too long a terror to criminals, covering a period of twenty years, to care anything for newspaper notoriety, no matter how creditable his work may have been, and it is the farthest from his desire to detract in the least from the valuable assistance received at the hands of many others who helped him in the case. In fact, modesty as to his own actions is a pronounced characteristic of his story of the man hunt. When the case was put in his hands as Major Wood, Inspector Routledge, Sergeant Smith, Constable Burns and many others of the town station did everything in their power to assist in fathoming the mystery and running down the criminals guilty of such an atrocious deed. Sergeant Smith and Mr. Welsh worked together constantly until the latter's departure for the outside and not a little of his success does he attribute to the help received at the hands of the chief of police of the city.

The first body found, that of Bouthillette, was picked up by Constable Cudlip on July 14 about four miles below the mouth of Indian river, and was reported to Inspector Routledge. The body was made fast in the slough where it was discovered and the following day Inspector Howard accompanied by Corporal Piper went to the scene for the purpose of holding an inquest. On the 16th the body was taken from the water and after viewing it and removing such articles as might be useful in establishing its identity preparations were made for its burial. No wounds had been observed at this time but upon turning the corpse over blood was seen to trickle from what on closer investigation appeared to be a small bullet hole in his head. Then it was that Inspector Howard suspected that a tragedy had been committed and ordered the body brought to Dawson. There also came at the same time E. Clark, O. Gates and N. McNeil, woodchoppers living near the mouth of Ensayle creek, who were the first to discover the body and report their find to Constable Cudlip, in charge of the Indian river detachment. Detective Welsh and Sergeant Smith were at the barracks at the time the body arrived and it was through the insistence of the former that a post mortem was held, the physician by such examination being

able to tell whether or not life was extinct when the body entered the water and also with a reasonable degree of certainty how long it had been immersed. In the absence of Police Surgeon Thompson the autopsy was performed by Dr. MacArthur and it was proven conclusively that the victim was dead before his body was consigned to the river—irrefutable evidence of a murder and not a suicide. The heart was empty, the intestines in a normal condition, the lungs were dry and the body was perfectly fresh with the exception of being bloated and slightly decomposed around the wound. At the conclusion of the inquest the body was interred and with the lone keyring as a clue Detective Welsh started to work. The names B. Bouthillette and E. Broughton on the ring was at first thought to mean the names of two individuals, but later it was learned that E. Broughton was an abbreviation for East Broughton, a village in Beauce county, Quebec. The very first place visited in his search for information that would lead to the identification of the corpse was the Marconi, saloon on First avenue, much frequented by Frenchmen. There several persons were met who knew where East Broughton was and one man, Joe Plant, a cousin of Bouthillette's wife, had known a B. Bouthillette, years he had had a son, however, who was now or had been living in St. Francis whose name was L. Bouthillette. Plant had understood that the latter was coming to Dawson this year but he did not know whether he had arrived or not. He gave the detective the names of Rev. Father J. O. D. Naud, a priest of East Broughton, and Theodore Paulin, of St. Francis, from whom it could be learned whether or not Bouthillette had left for the Yukon. A wire was sent to each of the addresses and also to Whitehorse, the detachment at the latter place being requested to find out if one L. Bouthillette had passed through there this season. Both the Quebec addresses replied that Leon Bouthillette had left for Dawson on June 4 and the answer came from Whitehorse that Peter Forrest, Louis Ladoeur, Leon Bouthillette, Guy Beaudoin and Alphonse Constantin had left there for Dawson in a small boat numbered 3744 on June 16. The boat and its number was the first additional clue picked up and as the body that bore the name of Bouthillette turned out afterward the names of La Belle and Fournier. If the body that was interred was that of Leon Bouthillette, as it now seemed, where were his companions and might there not be one or even two more victims that the river would yet give up, and were not the murderers members of the same party of which Bouthillette was one? Every police detachment in the territory was instructed to be on the lookout for the other four men in the party, those situated on the river to make careful search of all the banks, islands and sloughs. Mr. Burns was instructed to check the records of the gold commissioner's office, the postoffice and all the outgoing and incoming passenger lists. All other postoffices in the territory were directed to ascertain if any mail was on hand for any one of the four names and to bear in mind if any such were called for. The investigation was now on its earnest.

Bouthillette's body was found on July 14 and on the 19th at 1:30 in the morning the boat bearing the tell tale number 3744 was located near the bluff at Klondike City by Corporal Egan and Constable Taglor who telephoned Detective Welsh and Sergeant Smith of their discovery. They immediately went to the scene but no information whatever beyond the fatal number. The same morning the detective accompanied a woman up Bonanza who thought she knew one of the men wanted and could identify him, but the trip was fruitless and they returned to town. At 7 o'clock that night Welsh and Smith accompanied by Constables Doherty and Potheringham left for a tour of the creeks, investigating a lower Dominion, Gold Bottom, Last Chance and every other spot where a French settlement was to be found, returning to the city on the 21st without having accomplished anything. During this time the detachment at Whitehorse which had been working on the case at that end of the line ascertained that the Bouthillette party before leaving Whitehorse had purchased a steaming outfit of P. A. Rook, a merchant of that city. Mr. Rook was sent for and arrived in Dawson on the 22nd. After an interview with him in which the detective secured a fairly good description of the men he wanted, he again made another trip over the creeks, visiting all the mines, wood camps and other places where men were employed, but

again was another failure scored. Mr. Welsh returning to his home at 7 o'clock in the evening of the 26th pretty well fagged out. An hour later he received hurry orders from headquarters to prepare immediately for an indefinite trip to the outside and he left that night on the Victorian, upon which boat Major Wood was also a passenger as far as Selkirk. It was at this time that Mr. Welsh dropped out of the case as far as the work about Dawson was concerned, his instructions being to go where he pleased and do as he pleased, only dig up some information that would lead to the solving of the mysterious crime. He was given a generous letter of credit and carte blanche as to his actions. On the way up the river by arrangement the Victorian stopped at every wood camp and landing between here and Whitehorse. At Stewart Staff Sergeant Stillman and six constables were met by appointment. They left the boat at Selwyn and started back down the river under instructions to make a most careful search of all the islands and sloughs for any evidence that might be obtained. At Selkirk they separated, Major Wood took the detective by the hand and said, "Welsh, do the best you can," and those were the only instructions he received. When Whitehorse was reached on July 31, Constable Curry identified the photograph of the boat that was picked up at Klondike City. Concerning the men he remembered having seen two men who at about that time had been around Whitehorse for several days and who later had met three others who had arrived by the train from Skagway and together they had all started down the river. Nothing further was learned at Whitehorse and the day following Skagway was visited. There a house to house search was made but nothing developed beyond finding the hotel where the victims had stopped and the page in the register bearing the names of Bouthillette, Beaudoin and Constantin was cut out and forwarded to Dawson. The night of the 2nd at 9 o'clock the detective took the steamer Dolphin for Vancouver arriving there on the 6th. Detective Wylie was employed to assist in the search and all the hotels and French resorts were visited. It was found that Beaudoin and Constantin had registered at the Granville hotel on June 9 and a party consisting of Alfred Hoer, I. Forbes, — Sude and Leon Bouthillette had registered together at the Gold house on June 10, the four members of the latter party occupying two rooms. Both registers were cut and the pages showing the names were forwarded here the same as was done at Whitehorse. Both the parties left for Skagway on the steamer Amur, Beaudoin and Constantin purchasing firstclass tickets and the others secondclass.

On the 8th Mr. Welsh arrived in Seattle and upon presenting his credentials to Chief of Police Sullivan, Detective Phillips was detailed to render any assistance in his power. It being carnival time the city was full of people and the police force was very busy and in order to facilitate the work Mr. Welsh was given a star and a pass to go when and where he pleased. Over 300 resorts of every kind, character and description were visited by the detectives and interviews without number were had with different people. The same day a wire was received from headquarters at Dawson to the effect that two men by name of La Belle and Fournier had left here for Whitehorse in the afternoon. They had no money at the time but on their return a week or so later they seemed to have plenty of funds; their reputation was not good and they were suspected of knowing something of the affair then under investigation. Fournier, the wire said, was still here but La Belle had left for the outside July 22 on the Columbian. La Belle, then, was the man Detective Welsh wanted and in the search during the next week a coincidence so remarkable occurred that it would seem like a page torn from one of Gaboriau's romances. In the hunt for one La Belle it developed that there was another La Belle likewise a criminal and whose description answered that of the La Belle wanted perfectly with the exception that he was two inches shorter. When inquiry was made in Seattle, the day following the receipt of the telegram from Dawson, for Ed La Belle and incidentally for Fournier, quite a number of Frenchmen were found who knew both quite well, one of whom insisted that he had seen one of the men wanted about four or five weeks previous. The descriptions tallied perfectly but there was considerable discrepancy in the time. La Belle could not have been in Seattle and Dawson at the same time, and he was reported at both places at the same date. The Seattle people must be mistaken as to the time. On

August 17 Mr. Rook arrived from Whitehorse for the purpose of identifying La Belle should he be spotted, and he in company with "French Louis," who claimed he knew La Belle well, started on a search that extended to all the logging camps, mills and small towns in the immediate vicinity. As it turned out afterward "French Louis" did know Ed La Belle but it was not the one wanted. Within the next few days Mr. Welsh met Joseph Dalpe and Horace Michaud, both well known in Dawson and both of whom had known La Belle (the right one) in Dawson the winter before. Dalpe was an engineer on 28 Eldorado at the time La Belle was at work on the same claim as a woodchopper. He had seen La Belle in Seattle about August 1 just after he had arrived from the north. He had told him that he was going east as he had not enough money to go home as he would like to. The description of his clothing and general appearance tallied with that of Mr. Rook. One mark that was particularly noticeable and which appeared and was observed by everyone from whom information was gathered in the following of La Belle and his subsequent capture, was a pin which he wore in the lapel of his coat. It was a gold pin upon which was a pick and shovel crossed. As it is expressed in detective circles, Detective Welsh was at last on a right "steer." The next day he received another "steer," but it proved to be the wrong La Belle though he did not know it at the time and it was given in perfect good faith. One Fred Desormeau said that he had known La Belle in Chicago when he was a partner of George La Montaigne and F. LaMore. The trio were caught in a burglary and La Montaigne was shot and killed by Detective Hawley. La Belle escaping by using a woman as a shield, Desormeau also knew Fournier and had traveled with him. The latter at one time was arrested at Walla Walla, Wash., for biting a man's nose off and after doing time they had separated, Fournier joining Ringling Bros. circus as one of the roustabouts. That was during the summer of '99, Fournier was also arrested in Seattle for a robbery but as the charge could not be proven he was vagged and served forty days on the rock pile. The same day that Desormeau gave the foregoing information he brought to Detective Welsh Victor Lavite who said that he had seen La Belle, Fournier and David Leblanc leave Dawson in a small boat the fore part of July for the lower river. This was wired to the authorities at Dawson and the same day the identical same information was received by Mr. Welsh from Dawson.

In the meantime Sergeant Smith and Constable Burns had spotted Fournier about August 5 and the latter had shadowed him until the 23rd when he was placed under arrest. Cleveland, the man who had sold the boat to the party at Whitehorse, had arrived in response to a wire from headquarters and he accompanied the officers when the arrest was made. A visit was made to one of the saloons in company with Sergeant Smith and Constable Burns and in the presence of a room full of men Fournier was at once picked up. On the 26th Mr. Welsh received the news of the arrest and also that a warrant was here for the arrest of La Belle upon the charge of murder. He was instructed to follow and effect the arrest and take along a man for the purpose of completing the prisoner's identification. La Belle, the wire stated, was believed to be in Butte, Montana. Horace Marchand, one of the men who had given the detective the "steer" on the right La Belle, went to Spokane for Mr. Welsh the day before and he was wired to make the closest possible search in that city. On the evening of the 27th Mr. Welsh accompanied by Mr. Rook left for the overland for Chicago. (Concluded tomorrow.)

BOUND FOR DAWSON

Skagway, Sept. 29.—Steamers Humboldt and Princess May arrived Saturday night. Passengers for Dawson on the Humboldt were: E. L. Hill and wife, Miss J. Fulton, J. Coyle, J. K. Campbell, Mrs. Schumap, Mrs. E. Terry, Miss Terry, Mrs. James, Mrs. Fussell, J. Fussell, Mrs. L. Master, Mrs. E. Arshant, Esther Levy, D. Levy, Mrs. Lockie, G. Brown and wife, Mrs. A. E. Finch, H. C. Ingram, W. A. Hayward, C. W. Thebo, Mrs. O. Osborne, L. H. Preswell, Mrs. C. A. Lodie. On the Princess May: Mrs. A. E. Lee and child, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. C. W. McPherson, Mrs. Keith, Mrs. Rumsey, Miss E. Perry, Miss Gourlay, Miss Langford, Miss Grady, Constable Lewis, I. K. Drone, A. B. Palmer, Capt. Taylor, wife and children, Supt. Outbert, wife and children, Rev. Lefebvre, Rev. Mason, Rev. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. Kellar, J. E. Berger, Major Woodside and wife.

STRIKERS ACTIVE

Stone a Train Load of Miners

Non-Union Men Crawled Under Car Seats and Escaped Uninjured.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Philadelphia, Sept. 29.—A miners' train on the Philadelphia railway was stoned this morning until only two windows escaped. The miners crawled under the seats, thus escaping injury. No attempt is being made to work any of the collieries this morning. The home of Michael Weldon, Mahony City, Pa., was dynamited today. Weldon, who had been doing non-union work, was not at home. His family escaped serious injury.

FOR CROKER TO ANSWER

Details of the Charges Against Him

The Conversion of Public Property to Private Purposes is one of Them.

Special to the Daily Nugget. New York, Sept. 29.—Fire Chief Croker was placed on his trial this morning. The details of the charges against him are: "Incompetency, false reports, violation of the constitution of the State of New York, the conversion of public property to private use, conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

The Bear Got Into Bed.

The Robinson boys were out prospecting for quartz and have been using a cabin at the head of Ophir creek. About midnight one dark night a bear came snuffling about the door, and the scent seeming good to him he hit the door a smack with his paw, shattered it to pieces and walked in. There was some bacon hanging over the bunks and he got on the bunk to reach it. The bunk shook with the weight of the bear and the fear of the two boys. One had the nerve to reach up for a rifle. When he fired the bear rolled to the floor, but still the boys never moved. Neither did the bear, so after a time they came to the conclusion that what their system needed most was bear steak, so they had a very early breakfast that morning. Two more bears were seen near Snyder's cabin at the head of Ophir yesterday, and several hunters were out after them.

Train Derailed

Special to the Daily Nugget. Paris, Sept. 29.—Six persons were killed and a score injured by an express train leaving the rails at Arleau, France. The train was running at high speed.

Ambassador Sails

Special to the Daily Nugget. London, Sept. 29.—Ambassador Herbert has sailed for New York. He is greatly pleased at his assignment to Washington.

Foot Pads Active

Special to the Daily Nugget. Toronto, Sept. 29.—Footpads are active throughout Ontario towns.

WILL CUT ALL CABLES

Castro Government is Losing Ground

Suggestion That the United States Government Send Warships to Protect Cables.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Caracas, Sept. 29.—United States Minister Bowen cables the state department that the Castro government will cut all the Venezuelan cables and suggests the despatch of American warships to the scene. The despatch is interpreted as indicative of Castro losing ground.

ANOTHER ERUPTION

Scene Was Terrifically Beautiful

One Hundred and Fifty Corpses Have Been Recovered at Modica.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Rome, Sept. 29.—Stromboli was in full eruption last night, the scene being terrifically beautiful. Subsequent eruptions have occurred between Sicily and Stromboli. One hundred and fifty corpses have been recovered at Modica.

Proposed Combine

Special to the Daily Nugget. Berlin, Sept. 29.—The wire nail manufacturers of Europe favor the formation of a combine.

GEN. ALGER APPOINTED

To Succeed Senator McMillan

Will Represent Michigan Until the Next Election Takes Place.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Washington, Sept. 29.—Ex-Secretary of War Gen. Russel A. Alger has been appointed senator from Michigan in succession to Senator McMillan. The appointment is effective until the next election.

Disastrous Hurricane.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Rome, Sept. 29.—In yesterday's hurricane off the Italian coast the towns of Belpasso and Torresanta, in the province of Catania, Sicily, were swept away and many people were killed. The cathedral at Belpasso was destroyed during service, burying many worshippers. Several ships were wrecked. The inhabitants were panic stricken and fled to the mountains.

Quebec Nominations

Special to the Daily Nugget. Quebec, Sept. 29.—Nominations have been made in three counties to fill vacancies in the Quebec legislature. In Soulanges, J. O. Mousleau, Liberal, and A. M. Bissonnette, Conservative, have been nominated. In Stanstead, T. B. Rider, Liberal, and H. St. Pierre, Conservative, and in L'Islet, J. E. Caron, Liberal, has been elected by acclamation.

On Half Pay

Special to the Daily Nugget. Paris, Sept. 29.—General Frater has been placed on half pay. He testified at the trial of Col. St. Remy who was sentenced to one day's imprisonment for refusing to assist in closing the unauthorized schools and who later was placed on the retired list, that the order sent to St. Remy was not a military order but a civil requisition.

Heavy Death Roll

Special to the Daily Nugget. Rome, Sept. 29.—The death roll of the late storm in Sicily is growing. The bodies of six hundred await burial. Facilities are inadequate. In consequence an epidemic is feared.

Killed His Brother

Special to the Daily Nugget. Chicago, Sept. 29.—While Thomas Ward was beating his mother at Chicago this morning his brother Michael shot him through the head killing him instantly.

**PROGRESS  
IN INDIA**

**Installation of Maharajah  
of Mysore**

**What British Statesmanship Has  
Accomplished in Restoring  
Him to Rank.**

Bombay, Sept. 13.—The recent installation of the Maharajah of Mysore in the city of Mysore, the capital of his dominions, brings into strong light the progress which is being made in India through British rule.

But for other arrangements, due to the coronation, this—one of the greatest of princes—would have been installed by an American Vice Emperor of India, in conjunction with her husband, Lord Curzon, who had to be master of ceremonies on the occasion.

This installation was another important mark in the policy, England pursues of entrusting to the hereditary native rulers, when competent, the responsibility of governing their populations, a link in a policy through which, by some charmed influence, she holds in subjugation a country numerically almost ten times as populous as her own.

The ceremony was particularly brilliant and was made as impressive as possible owing to the fact that Mysore, whatever its history within the limits of the past century may have been, has gained through official dispatches the title of "the model State of India."

Strongly persistent in the idea of doing right to the people under its rule, the crown has shown a remarkable perspicuity in dealing with the affairs of Mysore, an experience which, it is true, has been duplicated in other native states, but which in this present instance, conspicuously typifies.

Mysore is a country about twice the size of Switzerland and with a population of some six millions. Since it came under British suzerainty—say within the last quarter of a century—education both among males and females has made greater progress than in almost any part of India. It contains some of the richest gold mines and finest forests in the world.

The new Maharajah succeeds to a regency which has held control of the affairs of Mysore since the death of his father, which took place eight years ago. It is due to British statesmanship that the present dynasty is in power, and it moreover is in accord with public feeling in Mysore that it should be so.

The young monarch has many difficult problems to face—the perennial plague problem not being the least of them. He will, however, be aided in his rule by state officials of proven ability and honesty.

In fact, the administration of the state since the restoration of the Wadwars to power has been such as to gratify the highest hopes of those who desire to see India drift gracefully into an autonomic form of government and to form a rebuke to those who believe that no measurable amount of liberty should be allowed the conquered provinces.

After much consideration, however, it was decided in 1881 that the proper moment had arrived for the restitution of the governing privileges to those who were its hereditary rulers, and the new Maharajah's father, upon attaining his majority, was formally installed in the ancestral position.

The speech made by Lord Curzon in the palace erected for the Maharajah at Mysore, a handsome combination of Oriental magnificence and up-to-date convenience—dealt very concisely with the effects of British influence over the destinies of the old kingdom.

Mr. Curzon drew attention to the fact that both from his Mohammedan and Hindu rulers Mysore had produced some exceptionally strong men. He pointed out that notwithstanding the allegation that Great Britain was a power which had no soul above the thought of territory grabbing, its treatment of Mysore would not, in any way seem to bear out such a theory. He emphasized the fact that when the short-lived Mohammedan dynasty came to an end with the death of Tipu in the last year of the eighteenth century, Britain might consistently have annexed Mysore. It would have been easy to have satisfied the Nizam and the tributary Marhattas with a few districts. This was not the line of procedure taken by the British government, however. They sought for a rightful heir to the throne, the descendant of the Maharajah who had been deported by Hyder Ali in 1760.

They found him and placed him on the throne. When Arthur, afterwards Lord Wellesley, had charge of Indian affairs, he found in Purnia so capable a minister that when he retired in 1812, after conducting the administration with not only ability but absolute honesty, he left a balance of two millions sterling in the treasury.

After Purnia's retirement the same

good management was not found in evidence. The favorable balance was rapidly disposed of, and it was found necessary to impose new taxes, which caused great distress and dissatisfaction among the peasantry.

The upshot was that the people revolted and the state troops were unable to suppress the uprising. Then the British government was compelled to intervene and took over the administration until such time as it could be safely restored to native rule. The Maharajah was not treated with indignity, nor was anything done to displease the populace, who were, as a matter of fact, well pleased by British intervention under the circumstances, as they proved by their willingness to join the two British crown regiments and to do all in their power to maintain a settled order of things.

The Maharajah accepted the situation gracefully, was granted a handsome allowance and simply waited until the government had been organized on a safe basis. A few times he requested the restoration of his full powers, and was met by a gentle but firm refusal, until finally it was considered by the British authorities that the time was ripe for his hereditary rights to be restored to him. Then he once more became the Maharajah, as his son, in due course, has now become.

**EXCHANGING  
A CROWN  
FOR A WIFE.**

"Men have died," remarked Touchstone, "and worms have eaten them, but not for love." The jester's cynical remark may or may not be true; it is not easy to prove or disprove it. But one thing is very sure—in all times men have been willing to give up crowns, if not their lives, for love. The poor young German Crown Prince, just separated from his American sweetheart by stern diplomacy, is only one of them. He was willing enough, sturdy and sentimental youth, to renounce his imperial crown, and that he could not do so, was, as he doubtless considers it, his misfortune. The Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, more lucky, not long ago resigned his prospect of an imperial throne and married the woman of his choice; but the most romantic story of the kind is that of that of Archduke Johann Salvator of Austria-Tuscany.

Archduke Johann belonged to the Tuscan branch of the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine, which ruled old Germany from 1437, and was once a favorite of Emperor Franz Joseph. When he renounced all for the sake of a woman the old ruler was broken hearted, for it was another link in the chain of Hapsburg ill luck, which for centuries has been appalling.

His brother, Maximilian, was shot to death at Queretaro, Mexico; the Archduke Ladislav was shot to death in the hunting field; Prince Louis of Trani was drowned; Crown Prince Rudolph committed suicide at Mayerling; the empress's sister, the Duchess d'Alencon, was burned to death at the Charity Bazaar fire in Paris; the empress herself, was assassinated at Geneva, and finally, the heir apparent, the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria-Este, renounced the throne because of love.

Today Johann Salvator is not even mentioned in the Almanac de Gothe, the official book of royalty. And yet, he was a very human and a very lovable person. Tall, with fine bearing, frank blue eyes and blonde hair, he attracted attention in any company. Moreover, he was democratic to a degree and was a popular idol, for his personal bravery and moral courage in defying the army cabal, were recognized by the plebeians, although bitterly resented by the nobility. He was born in Tuscany, but was placed in a military school with his cousin, the Crown Prince Rudolph, and, like him, soon developed remarkable qualities as student and thinker. His most predominant trait was his independence and as a result he was constantly in hot water. No sooner had he been graduated and assigned to a regiment, than he issued a remarkable pamphlet in which he scathingly denounced the military system of his country as not only obsolete, but utterly absurd. In consequence he was sent to Cracow, where he was kept a virtual prisoner for two years, during which time he studied tactics—when he was not writing more or less respectful letters to the emperor begging for active work. Finally the emperor took pity on him and placed him in command of an army corps in the Bosnian campaign. Soon all Austria thrilled with the news of the foolhardy bravery of the archduke.

Scarcely had peace arrived, when his quiet fall upon Johann Salvator and he delivered a lecture to Vienna, which resulted in a perfect cyclone or rumpus. The emperor finally interfered and peace once more settled over the house of Hapsburg.

Then Johann asked for active work—and was refused, for fear that he would get into further trouble. He brooded over what he termed his disgrace and bided his opportunity. This came when the Archduke Albrecht, the commander-in-chief of the army, decided to rearm that body with repeating rifles. Their pattern did not please Johann Salvator and he issued a statement in which he accused Albrecht of jobbery and conspiring to defraud the government. Having ample means, the unpenitent archduke went to work getting

into further mischief. This time there was a woman in the case, a Xienese damsel, named Stubel. She was decidedly plebeian, but what she lacked in blue blood she made up in personal charms. The archduke became enamored of her and she, not knowing his rank or real name, reciprocated. So ardent did their lovemaking become that marriage was talked of. Then arose the problem of the emperor's consent—in the mind of the man, of course—for without that no marriage between the pair would have been legal.

Finally, Johann Salvator went to the emperor, although the latter had previously ordered him never again to speak to him. Such a trifling request did not bother Johann in the least and he faced the emperor with a demand that the ruler give his permission for the proposed marriage, which was promptly refused.

"You can command a Hapsburg, but not me. I am no longer a Hapsburg," and with that Johann Salvator wheeled around and walked away, leaving the emperor dumb with anger. The next day plain Johann Orth married Fraulein Stubel. Then he made public announcement that he renounced all title and claim to royal prerogative. A few days later he and his bride left Vienna—forever. They went incognito to London, where Johann Orth fitted out a bark which he named the Santa Margaretha. Laden with saltpeter and in command of Captain Orth, she sailed down the Thames, bound for South America.

In April, 1890, the Santa Margaretha entered the harbor of Valparaiso, Chile. The Austrian residents of the city had somehow gotten wind of the identity of the bark's skipper, and when she arrived a reception committee and a band were ready to acclaim Captain Orth. When he saw the ordeal meant for him, he sent for the person in charge and told him in the choicest nautical lingo that he was Johann Orth and no one else, and that he would never again be anybody else, and that he did not want to be bothered with "such flummery."

A few days later the Santa Margaretha sailed away. The last seen of her was heading north. Since that day no human being has seen Johann Orth. He has vanished completely, and yet there is reason to believe that he is still pursuing his career of independence and adventure. Where he is no one can say—unless it be Emperor Franz Joseph, and he is silent on the subject.

The reasons for believing that Johann Orth is still in the land of the living are peculiar ones. The Santa Margaretha was heavily insured in Lloyds, and although the latter concern gave her up as lost, after not hearing of or from her for five years, and although it offered to pay the insurance money to Johann Orth's heirs, the emperor refused to accept a penny or to allow anything to be given to charity.

Then, too, Johann Orth left one million francs deposited in a bank in Breiburg and another million in a similar institution in St. Gall, Switzerland, but to this day neither his relatives nor those of his wife have claimed one cent.

Finally, in 1897, Johann Orth was seen—if the story of a Swedish sailor who knew the Archduke Johann Salvator well, can be believed. This sailor, while fishing in the far north of his motherland, saw a bark approaching. Rowing out to her he was astonished to find her the Santa Margaretha. On her deck stood Johann Orth, the same as of yore, though bristled red from exposure. Delighted to see his old master again, the Swede hailed the Santa Margaretha. His call was not returned, for the moment that Orth recognized the sailor, he put down the helm and the Santa Margaretha passed out of sight again.

Since then absolutely nothing has been heard of Johann Orth. It may be, that under another name, he is living next door to any of us, delighted in his freedom and happy in being relieved from the burdens of royalty. Or, perchance, he is at the bottom of the Atlantic or Pacific, awaiting the call to which both royalty and commoner must respond.

**Sisters Expelled.**  
Brest, France, Sept. 13.—The sub-prefect of Finisterre, accompanied by a strong force of gendarmes and military, unexpectedly arrived at Landerneau today and again expelled the sisters, who were turned out in August last, but who returned later, after discovering a decree dated 1823, which they claimed removed them from the scope of the law of associations. The sub-prefect also resealed the school, amid the protest of the inhabitants. The sisters had appealed to the parents to send their children to school next Monday, instead of waiting until the end of the summer vacation period, because the presence of the children would render the closing of the schools more difficult. But the government forestalled the sisters.

**Bandit Leader is a Woman**  
Vienna, Sept. 13.—With a record of eighty-five murders to her account, the female bandit chief recently captured by the Rumanian police is now facing her trial. This young and beautiful woman had terrorized the country for months at the head of a band of ferocious robbers. All victims who attempted resistance were invariably killed and the chief was in the habit of devising special tortures for persons who refused to yield up their valuables.

**POLAND'S  
FREEDOM**

**Wilhelm Conciliating His  
Polish Subjects**

**But His Speech at Cracow May  
Make Him Worse Instead  
of Better.**

Berlin, Sept. 13.—Emperor William's elaborate efforts at Poland's ancient capital to conciliate his Polish subjects deserve better results than they are likely to secure. This problem of the Poles has been described by Chancellor von Buelow as the most serious domestic issue confronting Germany; and it has scarcely less important international bearings because the Polish element in the Austrian Reichsrath—a persistent hostile to the triple alliance, owing to Germany's policy toward the Poles.

All that can be said of the Kaiser's speeches is that they have not made matters worse. As the Berliner Post puts the case, the emperor has avoided giving fresh grounds for agitation, but has scarcely removed any of the old grievances.

"Yet even this is something to be thankful for," adds the Post, "when contrasted with the tactless utterances on the same subject of certain councillors of his majesty."

**FLING AT CHANCELLOR.**  
This is a fling at Von Buelow. Judging from comment by the Viennese and Berlin journals the impression throughout the two empires is that there will be no abatement in the movement in either Austrian or Prussian Poland to secure a national assembly as well as a religious toleration for the Poles. For five years the Czechs in Bohemia have contrived to make Austrian parliamentary government almost a farce.

In consequence of their systematic obstruction five Austrian cabinets were overturned in three and a half years, and not a solitary bill passed the Reichsrath during the entire period. At the moment matters are shaping more favorably in Austria. But the Austrian Poles give their brethren in Prussia all the help in their power. The Poles in the Prussian House of Deputies are relatively less numerous than the Polish contingent in the Reichsrath, but they make up in ability, wealth and character for the numerical deficiencies.

**FIGHT FOR LANGUAGE.**  
The Poles have contested step by step every attempt of the Prussian government to supplant the Polish language by its exclusion from their schools. They take their stand upon the same national ideal as the Poles in Bohemia, who are opposing the use of German as the exclusive language in the Austrian province.

"After a century of annexation," says the Cologne Gazette in commenting upon the silence with which the Polish press has received the Emperor's conciliatory advances, "Polish dissatisfaction is one of the thorniest of problems with which our government has to deal, but its existence, in the face of exceptional overtures, proves the tenacity of national ties and imperishability of national traditions."

**Immense Problem.**  
London, Sept. 13.—The report of the London county council, just published, furnishes some striking figures indicating the immensity of the municipal problem with which London authorities are confronted.

According to the census of 1901 the population of the administrative county of London was 4,536,541, while Greater London, immediately surrounding the county, showed an additional population of 6,500,000.

The lunacy statistics of the administrative county show an increase of 50 per cent. in the last ten years, the total number of lunatics being 21,869, for which drink and business and domestic troubles were accounted to be largely responsible.

The problem of housing the working people is dealt with on a large scale, the council acting as landlord to a population of 13,546, housed in cottages, block dwellings and various other structures. The year's working showed a net surplus of \$11,565 for these dwellings, compared with a deficit of \$5,785 for the previous year.

The city debt statistics show a discouraging increase, the total debt outstanding being \$231,364,355, equivalent to 124.98 per cent. of the rateable value against 194.65 per cent. when the London county council came into existence.

The tax rate now amounts to about 36 1/2 per month sterling.

**Indian River Bridge**  
Travelers who have recently returned from a short tour over the new overland road to Whitehorse state that the bridge constructed over the Indian river is one of the best in the entire territory. There is one span 49 feet in length, one 19 and one 13, the three resting on two piers, one on either side of the main channel. The entire structure is made of logs and is as solid as heavy timbers and skill in bridge building can make it.

**Taking a Vacation**  
Gold Commissioner Senkler is the guest of Commodore F. Lorne Cosby on the cruise of the good ship Scout now en route to Gordon's Landing with supplies for the new police post at that point. The boat left on Monday and the gold commissioner expects to spend a week or two enjoying a rest after the almost continuous session of his court during the past year.

**M. W. Crean, general superintendent of the Dominion telegraph line, returned on the Dawson today to his headquarters at Vancouver, the telegraph strike which brought him to Dawson having been satisfactorily concluded.**

Poles refuse to speak German unless compelled by circumstances, and the German taught to children by their instructors at school is largely untaught by the parents at home. Realization of the Poles' dream of a century—the restoration of an independent Poland—is of course hopelessly illusive. But that Prussia has failed to influence the Pole to show the least sign of acquiescence in the crime at which freedom shrieked in 1795 is one of the most stubborn facts with which Emperor William and his advisers have to reckon today.

**Missed Being Knighted**  
London, Sept. 13.—According to information received from good authority, it appears that William Waldorf Astor, Sir Thomas Lipton and Sir Ernest Cassel, the Hebrew philanthropist, were partly responsible for Lord Salisbury's row with King Edward and his absence from the coronation. The aged ex-premier has been suffering from no other incapacity than increasing avariciousness and increasing loss of memory. Despite the reports that he was seriously ill, he was quite able to leave for the continent three days after the coronation.

Trouble had been brewing between the king and his prime minister for some time, but it came to a head when the king sent back Lord Salisbury's list of personages who were to receive titles in honor of the coronation with several notable additions, including peerages for Sir Thomas Lipton and Sir Ernest Cassel, and a knighthood for William Waldorf Astor, who was said to have been giving a good deal of money of late to public institutions.

According to my informant, the premier objected forcibly to these additions. He maintained that the present system of recruiting the English aristocracy from ranks of persons who had no qualifications beyond wealthy money bags, was becoming pernicious, and he told his majesty that he had too great a respect and admiration for the memory of the late queen to be a party to such abuse of the royal favor.

The king agreed to make Lipton and Cassel baronets instead of lords, but the modification was not sufficient to satisfy Lord Salisbury whose resignation already had been handed in, and he took the fresh opportunity of indirectly showing his anger by absenting himself from the coronation.

Since the death of the late queen there has been a movement on foot among members of the old English nobility to stop indiscriminate conferring of royal favors, but King Edward is a man of iron will, and it is believed he will succeed in breaking down the prejudice in favor of those of his friends in whom he takes a personal interest.

**Immense Problem.**  
London, Sept. 13.—The report of the London county council, just published, furnishes some striking figures indicating the immensity of the municipal problem with which London authorities are confronted.

According to the census of 1901 the population of the administrative county of London was 4,536,541, while Greater London, immediately surrounding the county, showed an additional population of 6,500,000.

The lunacy statistics of the administrative county show an increase of 50 per cent. in the last ten years, the total number of lunatics being 21,869, for which drink and business and domestic troubles were accounted to be largely responsible.

The problem of housing the working people is dealt with on a large scale, the council acting as landlord to a population of 13,546, housed in cottages, block dwellings and various other structures. The year's working showed a net surplus of \$11,565 for these dwellings, compared with a deficit of \$5,785 for the previous year.

The city debt statistics show a discouraging increase, the total debt outstanding being \$231,364,355, equivalent to 124.98 per cent. of the rateable value against 194.65 per cent. when the London county council came into existence.

The tax rate now amounts to about 36 1/2 per month sterling.

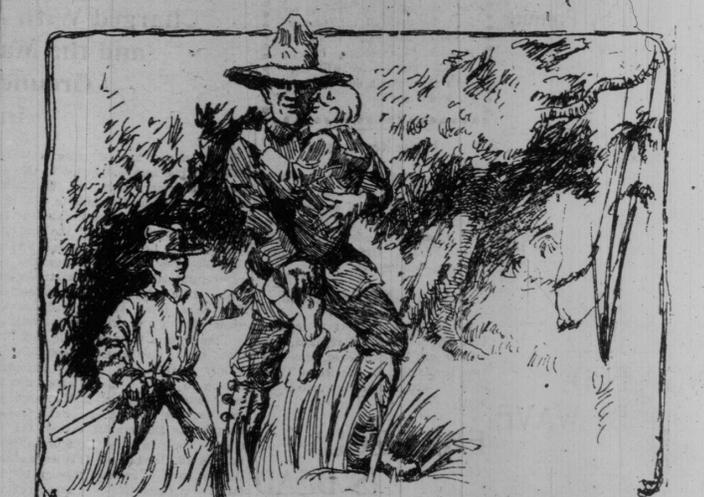
**Indian River Bridge**  
Travelers who have recently returned from a short tour over the new overland road to Whitehorse state that the bridge constructed over the Indian river is one of the best in the entire territory. There is one span 49 feet in length, one 19 and one 13, the three resting on two piers, one on either side of the main channel. The entire structure is made of logs and is as solid as heavy timbers and skill in bridge building can make it.

**Taking a Vacation**  
Gold Commissioner Senkler is the guest of Commodore F. Lorne Cosby on the cruise of the good ship Scout now en route to Gordon's Landing with supplies for the new police post at that point. The boat left on Monday and the gold commissioner expects to spend a week or two enjoying a rest after the almost continuous session of his court during the past year.

**M. W. Crean, general superintendent of the Dominion telegraph line, returned on the Dawson today to his headquarters at Vancouver, the telegraph strike which brought him to Dawson having been satisfactorily concluded.**

**The Filipino Outlaw.**

By Albert Sonnenchen.



Carefully He Lifted Reddy to His Shoulders.

A company of soldiers marched down the main street of Bangued. From the windows of the huts that lined both sides of the thoroughfare, black and yellow faces started at the passing blue-shirted figures, some scowling, for Tino's friends were many. With a quick, swinging gait and a regular crunch-crunch-crunch, the company followed its commander, and soon reached the little creek that separated the town from the jungle. Through the shallow water they splashed, regardless of wet feet.

They knew that many times before their march was ended that day would they long for another such wetting. Soon the last set of fours disappeared around a bend in the road.

On the town side of the ford stood two small figures—two ragged little American boys, wistfully eyeing the departure of their older countrymen. Slowly, moodily, with drooping lips, they seated themselves on a fallen log, neither speaking to the other.

Before them stretched the cool, inviting jungle, the luxuriant foliage forming mysterious nooks and recesses, where monkeys and gaily feathered birds sent the hanging creepers swinging by their restless playfulness.

But this paradise was forbidden ground to the two. Not yet in their teens, these children were wards of the regiment, mascots, picked up from a vagabond life in San Francisco's streets, and their precious little lives must not be endangered by insurgent bullets as were those of their older comrades. Strictly had the colonel drawn the line at the creek—to wander further meant disobeying orders, and the colonel was a terrifying man when angry.

The restrictions were not without reason. Out in those wretched jungles and thickly wooded hills roamed Tino and his guerrilla bands—Tino, the insurgent desperado, the Tagalog chief, famed as Gilmore's cruel captor.

"Reddy," said one of the two, after a long silence, "we don't never have any fun, do we?" Reddy shook the mop of copper-colored curls that gave him his name.

Another silence—both boys stood in the water, prodding the pebbles with their bare toes. Dick, the eldest, took a step forward—Reddy made two. And so the temptation overcame them.

Hurrah! The chains were burst. With cries of exultation they scampered under the towering trees and wild banana groves. To them the colonel's anger was now only a vague possibility. What cared they for colonels? They themselves would be colonels—aye, generals, if they pleased.

Hurrah! They would hunt and capture Tino themselves. Whole companies, battalions, regiments, armies, sprang up behind them—in fanfany, cavalry, artillery—all eager for battle, for Tino's capture.

For hours they fought their imaginary battles. But shortly past noon a slowness about their waistbands reminded them of the dinner hour—and their disobedience. With a feeling of fear they noticed that the sun had passed the meridian and was sloping away westward. Hurriedly they turned and stumbled to reach the town. In half an hour they halted, staring blankly into each other's eyes. They had lost the way.

Now they thought of Tino—the real one. While crossing a dry river bed, Reddy tripped over a boulder, wrenching his leg as he fell. A cry came to his lips, but it died into a frightened gasp as he realized his inability to walk another step. With Dick's help, he managed to hobble to the embankment, where the two sank helplessly to the ground, ready to burst into tears.

Suddenly a man came leaping from boulder to boulder across the river bed. At first the boys took him to be one of the score of Maccabebe

scouts that garrisoned the neighboring town of San Quintin, for, like them, he wore a suit of light brown khaki and tan boots. But as he drew near they failed to recognize the dark boyish features, shaded by a broad-brimmed hat of sinamay straw.

As the stranger reached the middle of the stream his eyes were caught by the two little figures on the embankment. With a nervous start he halted. Again he approached, with wondering eyes.

"Hello," he cried, in broken English which fairly over them. "What you do here?"

"Reddy" replied by pointing mutely at his swollen foot. The native stooped to examine it. From the injured limb his eyes wandered to the boy's face. A barely perceptible frown tightened his brow. For some time he stood regarding them. Reddy ventured to steal a glance upward, and met the dark brown eyes. The brows relaxed. The young man was smiling.

"Very bad," he said, shaking his head. "Out here many insurgents; many bad Filipinos."

Both boys gave a sigh of relief; he must be an amigo. Again Reddy looked up.

"Do you know," whispered the lad in serious confidence, "we was a huntin' Tino for to take him prisoner. Company D went down to San Quintin after him, and we came this way."

For a moment the young man looked astonished, then burst into a long laugh.

"What!" he cried. "You no catch him?"

Reddy shook his head solemnly. "No," he said. "We didn't catch him, couldn't find him."

"Who, you do with Tino?" asked the young man, smiling. "Tino got many soldiers and you no got gun."

That was true. They hadn't considered that. They didn't purpose to follow up the trail, anyhow; they wanted to go home. Perhaps he might be so kind as to help them. The native thought a moment; yes, he would help them.

Stepping into the bushes, he presently returned with a handful of green leaves. From a pocket of his coat he drew a white handkerchief, which he folded diagonally on the ground as he seated himself on the bank beside the injured boy.

He rolled the leaves between his palms, soft mass. This he spread on the handkerchief and carefully bound to the boy's ankle. Almost immediately it relieved the pain.

"Good," he cried rubbing his hands as he finished, "by and by all right. Come, vamos!"

Carefully he lifted Reddy to his shoulder with an ease hardly to be expected from his slight, boyish figure; and so he carried him, while Dick trotted beside. A subtle magnetism, quite independent of his kindness, served to draw the children closer to him; with the utmost confidence they clung to him as they went along, of their life in the town, their longings to join the scouting parties after Tino and a full account of their private little campaign against that daring bandit.

The young man encouraged them. Laughingly he drew them out, and spared not Tino in doing so.

It was not long before they heard the waters of the creek, for in spite of their wanderings the boys had not strayed far from the town.

The colonel took an envelope out of his desk. From the letter which it enclosed he drew a small card.

"Here, major; here's something General Young sent me today for this very purpose. Take it around and let every man look at it."

But the old soldier's fingers were clumsy, and the card fell to the floor. For an instant it lay in the red light of the setting sun. Before the colonel could recover it the two boys had seen the photograph. With startled glances they looked into each other's eyes. The words of the two officers melted into a distant jumble.

Suddenly their wandering thoughts were recalled by a bang of the colonel's fist on the desk.

"Major," he was saying, "I'd give a year's pay to know whether he made for the pass or up the mountain—I would, honestly, in cold, hard cash."

As he spoke his eyes rested unconsciously on the boyish figures beside him, as if they might in some way supply the desired information, but they were silent.

Reddy's glance fell to his bandaged ankle. Suddenly he reached down and carefully tucked one of the corners of the handkerchief under the fold, for there, embroidered in faded red silk, was a letter T.

toned to command, by the other in whining accents of cringing respect. The laborer nodded, lifted up his arms and carefully received the injured boy from the young man's shoulders.

"Good by," he said, taking one of their hands in each of his, "I go home now."

"What!" they cried, bitterly disappointed. "Ain't you coming with us?"

He only shook his head somewhat sadly, turned as if to go, but instead reached out his hand and stroked the golden curls on the injured boy's head.

"Very good," he said softly, with a smile the child never forgot. A moment he lingered in an undecided way, then motioned the peasant on.

From the opposite bank they turned to wave him a last farewell. He still stood there, a dark silhouette against the sinking sun, but when they turned a moment later—he was gone.

In the colonel's office sat the two culprits trembling before that great official smile. Whatever uneasiness he might have felt for the safety of the two little motherless wails he now concealed under a stern glance of disapproval.

"Disobeying orders, eh?" he growled. The accusation was unanswerable; but the old soldier dared not speak, for he knew that his voice would betray the sympathy their bedraggled little figures excited in the bottom of his old heart. So he glared savagely at them over the tops of his spectacles.

"Humph," he muttered at last, "you young imp—where've you been all day?"

There was no time for an answer. The door flew open and the adjutant entered hurriedly, his face flushed with excitement.

"Colonel," he cried, "Company D has just come in with three men wounded. They ran across Tino down by San Quintin shortly before noon and gave him half an hour's good scrap—scattered his whole band—killed fifteen and almost bagged Tino himself—he had his horse shot under him, and only escaped by making for cover."

The two boys were entirely forgotten. The colonel's head was one of the coolest in the army, but this news interested him.

"Can't we get hold of that scamp and his band of cutthroats?" he cried fiercely, turning toward the adjutant.

# A YUKON DETECTIVE STORY

(Concluded from Monday.)

Upon arriving at Spokane Detective Welsh and Mr. Rook took a layover for a day in order to ascertain if Marchand had accomplished anything. The latter stated when met at the station that he had learned that La Belle had been in Spokane but had left and he was positive he was not in the city at the time. He (La Belle) had gone to Rosland and Nelson, then had returned to Spokane and left for the east. Leaving Spokane the detectives stopped at Thompson's Falls, Missouri and a number of smaller towns but no trace of the fugitive could be found. At Butte Mr. Welsh called on the chief of police, to whom he had already sent a wire, and stated his business. Detective McGallick was detailed by assistants and in his company all the many resorts of every kind in the city were visited. The acquaintance of one person was made who said that a man answering La Belle's description had been in Butte about a week before, and he understood that he had left with a gang of men to work on the Southern Pacific road. To this time the identification of La Belle had been made largely through his description and particularly by means of the pin he wore in the lapel of his coat, the gold pin bearing the crossed pick and shovel. Among the aliases that he assumed was Louis La More, Ed Long and Louis Letourneau. He seemed to be unable to get away from the fatal letter "L" which was the beginning of his real surname.

The tip about the railroad work was followed and Mr. Welsh accordingly went to the St. Paul employment office where he learned that fourteen men had been shipped on the morning of the 26th to Ogden but there was no record of any names on the books beyond that of "T. Daly and 13 men." The railroad offices were next visited but the pass lists gave no information beyond the fact that T. Daly and 13 men had left on the morning of the 26th for Ogden. The name of the conductor who had taken out that particular train was secured and to see him a trip to Pocatello, Idaho, the end of the division and his home, was necessary. The man hunters left Butte at 4:50 on the afternoon of the 30th and at 1:30 the following morning they were at Pocatello. Without waiting for morning, the home of the conductor was at once invaded. He remembered taking the gang of men down the road but could give no description of any of them. Such questions were too frequent for him to pay any attention to any particular individual. The stay in Pocatello lasted less than an hour and by taking a fast train Welsh and Rook arrived at Ogden at 8 o'clock the same morning.

The former at once repaired to the Southern Pacific offices where he met Dan Fitzpatrick, a railroad detective whom he had known for the past twenty years, and who at once was employed to assist in the case. On the pass lists in the railroad offices it was found where 56 men had been shipped on construction work. Hansen's employment office, a branch of the employment agency at Butte which had shipped the 14 men to Ogden. At the employment office information was secured with difficulty as Mr. Welsh was taken for a railroad detective. There had recently been considerable trouble with the employment offices which the company said had been in the habit of shipping men through on passes as laborers, they collecting their usual fee, and many of them after arriving at their destination had kept on going without any idea of stopping and going to work, thus securing probably a \$25 ride upon the payment of but \$2 or \$3 to the employment office as a fee. The clerk at the office finally showed the detective the books where was entered that 14 men had arrived from Butte on the 17th and on the following day 56 had been shipped to various points along the Southern Pacific, some going to Wadsworth, Nevada, and some as far west as Los Angeles. With great volubility the clerk said that one of the party that left for Los Angeles appeared as though he might be a Klondiker and wore a suggest watch chain and spoke of having come from Dawson. The story did not look very good to Mr. Welsh though he had about concluded to follow it up when he incidentally mentioned the gold pin lapel pin with its crossed pick and shovel. Then the clerk remembered that one of the men who had gone to Wadsworth had had such a pin in his coat and that would certainly be the place where he would find his man. As it turned out later the "steer" that the clerk gave was a right one though it was a deliberate lie and told for a purpose. Before leaving Butte La Belle had pawned the lapel pin, a nugget and Constantin's watch and could not have worn any one of the articles while in Ogden.

Welsh at once changed his mind in regard to the Los Angeles trip and instead purchased tickets for Wadsworth, first arranging with Fitzpatrick that in the event of La Belle not being located in one of the five camps at Wadsworth, he (Fitzpatrick), upon the receipt of a wire, was to dispatch two men to the other end of the line in southern Utah to work north and meet Welsh and Rook who would be traveling toward the south.

Wadsworth is but a little frontier town of several hundred inhabitants and was filled with 300 or 400 railroad laborers, half of whom were as tough characters as would be found almost anywhere in the world. Under the circumstances it was considered advisable in seeking his man in such a crowd to assume a disguise that would attract as little attention as possible, so when two men an hour or so later applied at the ticket office of the Sunset Limited, the swell train of the west, and asked for two tickets for Wadsworth, the ticket agent beheld a couple of individuals who looked more like hoodlums accustomed to ride on an emigrant train than on vestibuled Pullmans. He did not care to mix in with his swell passengers a couple of such "seedy" looking creatures and when they replied to him that they did not have berths secured he said they could not ride on that train except they had quarters in the Pullman. To the Pullman ticket agent the two apparent laborers went and he also viewed with alarm the thought of his train being contaminated. But he was a wise Mike and he would fix them.

"Give me two lowers for Wadsworth," said the spokesman of the hobo.

"I have no lowers left, but there is another train passing in four hours and on it it is not required that you have a berth."

"I'll take two uppers then if you have no lowers."

"I have no uppers left either. Better take the other train; it's considerable cheaper."

"Have you a state room left?"

"No, I have no state room," and then a happy idea struck the agent. "I have a drawing room but it will cost you \$13.50," and he paused to see the effect of his announcement. Lest the agent might find some other excuse should the travelers appear too anxious, a few moments were spent in bagging over the price, Welsh remarking that \$13.50 was a right smart of money. Much to the disgust of the agent the drawing room was finally taken and when they came to board the cars Welsh and Rook had an experience somewhat similar with a couple of officious porters.

"This ain't youah train," said one of them when they started to mount the steps of one of the sleepers. The tickets were dug out of an old-fashioned wallet and sure enough they read Sunset Limited. They were at the wrong car, however, and the son of Ham condescendingly pointed out to them the last car in the train. There the same performance was repeated with the porter of that car and when he was satisfied that they had a right to travel on his train he gestured his hand with an imperious wave and said all right, go on. A second later he showed the whites of his eyes and was meekness itself for Welsh slammed his grip down on the platform and with a voice like a mad bull said, "Carry that grip in my room and be lively about it, too."

The porter did as he was bidden without a word and just as the trio entered the drawing room Welsh said to his companion, "I say, Bill, this looks as though it would be a pretty good train to stick up," upon which the eyes of the now thoroughly frightened attendant stuck out like saucers.

The train had not been in motion five minutes until it was rumored all over the car that the two toughest-looking characters in the drawing room were likely to prove to be train robbers. It was a huge joke which the perpetrators thoroughly enjoyed. They had any part of the car to themselves they wished and a monopoly of the observation apartments. An hour or so later a military looking young man with more courage than the balance of the passengers brushed up an acquaintance with the travelers and engaged Welsh in a conversation. Was he a resident of that section? Yes, and lived there for twenty years, knew everybody, and in the cattle business and was then on his way to Winnemucca to drive a herd overland. What was cattle worth now? That was a poser for Welsh as he had been in the Yukon since '97 but he made a stab at it and replied, about six and a half cents. The stranger here presented his card to the cattle man and on it was inscribed "Captain Lewis, U. S. A.," and he said he was en route to Manila to join his regiment. Welsh had observed a Masonic emblem on the lapel of his friend's coat and thinking the joke had gone far enough the desperado gripe and passwords and the train robber presented his own card further surprising the captain by telling him that he knew his mother Mrs. General Lewis whom he had met in Dawson during the winter of '99 and also his cousin Mr. E. R. French at present with the Merchants' dock of this city. Both enjoyed the affair and soon after while putting away the contents of a bottle of Budweiser at the captain's expense he confessed that he was a desperado and that he had formed his acquaintance merely for the sake of novelty. At that instant the captain's wife happened along and calling her to his side he said, "My dear, I wish to introduce you to Mr. Trainrobber," much to her

embarrassment and subsequent amusement.

Desiring to secure the assistance of the conductor of the train Mr. Welsh disclosed his identity to him and as the Limited does not stop at any of the small towns or stations he had him throw off at every station a letter addressed to the constable of the village advising him to be on the lookout for La Belle, giving his description, calling particular attention to the lapel pin and offering \$100 reward for his arrest and detention. The constable at Wadsworth was wired to meet the train on its arrival and to him the conductor gave a letter advising him the hotel where the detectives would stop, the names under which they would register and requesting him to at once call at their rooms for further instructions.

The constable did as requested and was at once engaged to assist in the inspection of the railroad camps. While waiting for the train that was to take them to the camps, Welsh sought out the chief train despatcher to whom he presented the letters secured from the superintendent of the division before leaving Ogden. He in turn gave the detective letters to Stone & Co., the contractors on that portion of the work, and they gave him cards to each of their gang foremen instructing them to allow the bearer to see any man under their name and to extend all other favors in their power. Armed with these Welsh returned to the hotel and in company with Rook and the constable started for a point five miles west of Wadsworth where there were four camps of men. It was arranged with the foreman of the gang that Rook was to be put on as the new timekeeper and those two went through each of the four camps, Welsh and the constable remaining under cover. La Belle was not to be found and the party returned to Wadsworth. Soon after arriving, H. B. Jeffries, foreman of the steam shovel and advance gang of graders, was met. Rook entered his buggy and went with him to his camp three miles east and across the Truckee river from Wadsworth. Welsh and the constable followed a half hour later and when they arrived at the camp and were trying up their team at the horse corral, Jeffries approached them and said he thought Rook had located his man. The three started toward the tents where the men were living and soon Rook appeared and gave them the hurry signal. On coming up to him he said that La Belle would be found in the fifth tent along with a number of other men. Later it was learned that La Belle had gone to work under the name of L. Stone and had given that name to Rook when he was making the rounds as the new timekeeper. He was employed on the steam shovel gang on the night shift and when arrested had just gotten up for his breakfast. The arrest took place at quarter before twelve and in the manner in which it was accomplished is best told in Detective Welsh's own words.

"The tent which Rook pointed out to me was a bunk house tent where the men slept. I went at once to the entrance, pulled back the flap and walked in. The moment I got inside I recognized La Belle from his description and also that I had seen him in Dawson. He was sitting on the edge of a bunk, his elbows on his knees and holding his head with both his hands. I walked quickly up to him and putting out my hand said 'hello.' He was taken by surprise and probably through force of habit put out his hand to grasp mine which I instantly grabbed with my left, putting the handcuffs on him with my right before he knew what I was doing. I commanded him to stick up his other hand and in less than half a minute after I entered the tent he was in irons. I told him his name was Ed La Belle and not Stone and that I had known him well in Dawson. He replied that my face was familiar but he could not place me.

"Turning to Rook I asked him if he did not know him and he replied, 'Oh, yes, you are the man I bought the gun from.' He then asked me to take off the irons so that he could fix up his suspenders which were thrown off his shoulders. I did the thing but left the handcuffs as they were and then asked him where his effects were telling him also that he had to go with me. He replied that he had no effects beyond a few clothes and these were gathered up and we rushed out to where our team was standing. It was then near dinner time and in a few moments 300 men would be in for their meal. I feared I might have some trouble in such a gang and was anxious to get away as soon as possible. Just as we climbed into the rig a steamer came up and said, 'Say, French, what they going to do with ye,' and La Belle replied, 'Well, I guess they have got me,' and with that we drove rapidly away to Wadsworth."

On arriving at Wadsworth La Belle was taken before a justice of the peace where the detective disclosed his identity, told him the charge under which he was arrested and that he was there for the purpose of taking him back to Dawson. It was fully explained to the prisoner in the presence of witnesses that his captor had no authority to take him outside the state of Nevada without extradition papers and that he had a right to employ an attorney to de-

assistance which was rendered Mr. Welsh in his successful chase after La Belle by the police in this city. Almost every member of the force from the officer commanding down to the youngest constable took an active interest in the case and while on the outside Mr. Welsh was kept thoroughly informed by Inspector Routledge of the progress of the investigation at this end of the line. Every little detail being wired out and much of the success may be attributed to the perfect harmony that existed and the system that was employed in running the criminals down. The murders were committed on June 24, the first body was recovered July 14, Fournier was placed under arrest August 23, and on September 1, 45 days after the first intimation was had that a crime had been committed, the second of the duo charged with the murders was in custody after a chase aggregating nearly 6,000 miles with no clue to start on with the exception of a keyring. The highest possible credit is due the efficiency of the N.W.M.P. and its excellent officers.

Of Mr. Welsh and the part he has played little need be said; his work speaks for itself and is his best recommendation. He has been engaged in secret service work for the past twenty years, has secured more confessions from criminals than any other detective living and has been employed in some of the most famous criminal cases in the police annals of the Pacific coast. He has been a resident of the Yukon since '97 but it is only within the past year that he has been engaged in his present occupation during which time he has achieved a reputation that is indeed enviable.

**Sees Hope in Strikes.**

New York, Sept. 11.—A London special to the Sun says:—The publication by the Foreign Office of the report of Mr. Bell, a British commercial agent, on the trade of the United States for the year ending June 30 is treated by England's business men as an event of the first magnitude.

The leading features recorded in the report are the great drop in exports and considerable increase in imports, concurrent with a phase of intense internal development, the demand for certain classes of goods, with which the supply was unable to cope, accompanied by stability of prices, the prudent moderation of the United States Steel Corporation, the highly elaborated organization planned to provide against the inevitable reaction from domestic prosperity and the general advance in wages, which, however, barely keeps pace with the increased cost of living.

Mr. Bell believes that the sole assistance British manufacturers will receive in the struggle with American competition, excepting from their own efforts, is the fact that strikes are increasing in the United States. He thinks that, if the voice of labor speaks the knell of trusts and tariffs, there is no saying what might happen to the tremendous manufacturing engine which has come into existence under their protection.

The Telegraph, which regards the report as the most important commercial document of the year, recognizes that England's recovery of the first place as an exporting nation in 1901-02 was through the drop in American exports of \$100,000,000 due to the internal prosperity of the United States, and the fact that the American attack upon European colonial markets has been weakened for the moment, though it says the attack will return with immensely augmented force.

Other papers deduce the following as the final moral of Mr. Bell's report:—

The railways are either combining or forming communities of interest with the view to carrying goods as economically as possible, especially towards the seaboard. The shipping interests have the same thing in view so that by the time the supply greatly exceeds the demand in the United States everything will be in readiness to carry the surplus to Europe and other countries more economically than this has ever been done.

**Position in Philippines.**

Milwaukee, Sept. 17.—The council of the Milwaukee diocese of the Methodist Episcopal church, now holding its annual meeting here, unanimously adopted resolutions calling for a number of appeals to be elected at the regular yearly council meetings of dioceses of the country. The power that has been vested heretofore in the bishop will be given to the court. The resolutions also call for doing away with the national convention of the church, held every three years, saying they are too cumbersome and do no good.

It is proposed to have the country divided into provinces, and have each province hold an annual convention. Copies of the resolutions will be sent to every diocese in this country.

**Russia in Manchuria**

London, Sept. 11.—The Foreign Office has heard nothing officially of the instructions sent by Paul Lessar, the Russian Minister at Peking, to the Russian commander in Manchuria directing him to expel the British Imperial customs employees who may be sent to Manchuria to resume charge of the postal service.

Mexican labor is so scarce as to necessitate sending for negroes from Jamaica. The latter are guaranteed employment for a year.

## IT'S ILLEGAL

To Steal Goods But Lawful to Sell Them as Cheap as You Can.

WE have a full line of Underwear, Winter Overcoats, Overshirts and Fur Robes. We Did'nt Steal Them, but,

SEE US BEFORE BUYING.

**M. RYAN,** FRONT STREET, Under the Ferry Tower.

**Bryan Like the Fish Peddler.**

George Guthrie, the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania, was asked the other day if he could suggest a single logical issue upon which William Jennings Bryan might again come before the people as a candidate for president. He replied that Bryan never had but one issue and that his position was exactly that of a negro fish peddler Mr. Guthrie once encountered in Pittsburg. The peddler was urging his horse along with cruel blows from a heavy stick, and at the same time crying at the top of his voice: "Herrin! Get yo' fresh herrin!" Mr. Guthrie, wishing to save the horse, stopped the peddler and asked, "Have you no mercy, fellow?" "Nope!" was the reply, "nothin' 'cept herrin!"

Curtain rises at 8:30—Auditorium.

## 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.

Ladies' and Children's Pure Wool

**Unshrinkable Underwear AND HOSIERY**

SUMMERS & ORRELL 2nd Ave.

Get Others Prices

They come to me and get your outfit.

Prices Always the Lowest

**T. W. Grennan** GROCER

King St., Cor. Sixth Ave.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

LAWYERS

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

SURVEYORS

G. WHITE-FRASER - M. Can Soc. C. E., M. Am. Inst. E. E.; D. T. S. Phone 106b. Cor. Church and Third avenue.

**EMIL STAUF**

REAL ESTATE, MINING AND FINANCIAL BROKER

Agent for Harper & Ladue Townsite Co., Harper's Addition, Menzie's Addition, The Imperial Life Insurance Company

Collections Promptly Attended to

Money to Loan. Houses to Rent. Gold, Best Bought and Sold.

N. C. Office Bldg. King St.

**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

—THE—

**White Pass & Yukon ROUTE**

B. Y. N. CO.

Regular Service Between

**EGLE CITY AND FORTY MILE**

...The Fast...

**Str. Zealandian**

Leaves Dawson for Forty Mile Mondays, 2 p. m. Returning, leaves Forty Mile Tuesdays 9 a. m. Leaves Dawson for Eagle, Thursdays 10 a. m. Returning, leaves Eagle, Fridays, 10 p. m. \*Forty Mile, Saturdays 10 a. m.

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

**Pacific Packing and Navigation Co.** Successors to Pacific Steam Whaling Co.

FOR

**Copper River and Cook's Inlet**

YAKUTAT, ORCA, VALDEZ, HOMER.

FOR ALL POINTS In Western Alaska Steamer Newport Sails From Juneau on First of Each Month

OFFICES SEATTLE Cor. First Ave. and Vesler Way. SAN FRANCISCO No. 30 California Street

## Japan American Line

Carrying U. S. Mails to Oriental Points.

**Steamer Every 2 Weeks**

For Japan China and All Asiatic Points.

Ticket Office - 612 First Avenue, Seattle

**FOR SALE** Cheap for Cash

Five Horsepower Boiler and 4 Horsepower Engine

Apply - - - NUGGET OFFICE

**Unalaska and Western Alaska Points**

U. S. MAIL

## S. S. NEWPORT

Leaves Juneau April 1st and 1st of each month for Sitka, Yakutat, Nutchek, Orca, Ft. Licum, Valdes, Resurrection, Homer, Seldovia, Katmai, Kodiak, Uyak, Kerluk, Chignik, Unga, Sand Point, Belkofsky, Unalaska, Dutch Harbor.

—FOR INFORMATION APPLY TO—

Seattle Office - Globe Bldg., Cor. First Ave. and Madison Street

San Francisco Office, 30 California Street

THEIR NEW QUARTERS

Council Meets in the McLennan Block

Transient Trader License Reduced and House Numbering Bill Becomes a Law.

The city council met last night for the first time in the new and elaborately furnished chamber on First avenue in the McLennan & McPeely block and the relief from the stuffy and ill provided quarters in the Administration building, formerly occupied, was something more than refreshing. Not only is there an abundance of room, a freedom from restraint and a make-yourself-at-home-and-take-a-seat-if-you-can-find-one air but there is that blessed privilege of being able to smoke without the fear of Johnny Crapeau appearing with his "no smoking sign."

The city council met last night though it was nearly 11 o'clock when the meeting adjourned. A communication was read from the Territorial Secretary Brown regarding the receipt of the Carnegie library and stating the same had been forwarded to Ottawa. A letter was also read from Crown Timber and Land Agent Gosselin pertaining to the same subject. It likewise had been referred to the department.

The residents of Sixth avenue between Princess and Queen are very desirous that the sidewalk ordinance be enforced at once. R. B. Young in a petition called the attention of the council to the condition of the walk along Sixth avenue where it was ordered to be placed some weeks ago. There is still a gap that remains to be built over.

Palmer & Peterson, bicycle dealers and repairers of wheels, considered that when the license inspector compelled them to pay a second hand dealer's license of \$100 they were held up without warrant or right and they desire a refund of that amount. Their business is that of selling new goods with the rare exception of a second hand wheel.

commission, but there was no way of telling that except by taking their word for it. He considered the license inspector was the one to settle the matter and moved that it be referred to him which was agreed to.

The finance committee was the only one of the standing committees to submit a report and it was brief. The recommendation was made that the city pay toward the maintenance of the public library the sum of \$175 for the month of September and a like amount for each succeeding month until January 1, 1903.

Norquay stated that last year the fire department had used 25 cords of wood in the room used for the drying out of wet hose and he asked if it was the intention of the council to purchase this season's supply in a lump or as it was required. The latter plan was decided upon.

Adair moved that the council reconsider the time of the first sitting of the assessment appeal court of the city, which was agreed to. Immediately afterward, the same gentleman moved that the first sitting of the assessment appeal court should be held at the court house on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, October 14, which was also agreed to.

In speaking of the system of sewerage now being put in in the city, his worship said that he feared they would have trouble in the spring unless the boxes were provided with steam pipes by which they could be thawed out. It should be done at once in which event the cost of the pipe would be saved in the expense that would be incurred in thawing in place and covered over it would be but little trouble to insert the pipe as the boxes were large enough for a small man to crawl through with comparative ease. He stated that he had been informed by Mr. Matheson that the latter had a large quantity of pipe en route to the city which upon its arrival he would be able to sell to the city at a price much less than that which will have to be paid if the purchase is made at once. Murphy clinched matters by moving that the city engineer be instructed to place steam pipes in all sewers constructed under the supervision of the committee on streets, and the motion was carried.

For the benefit of the press and also the public at large it was stated that the delay in enforcing the sidewalk ordinance was the necessity of compiling a list of the places where the walks should be laid, ascertaining the owners of such lots and then notifying them to comply with the provisions of the bylaw at once. Five clear days after the mailing of the notice must be allowed before the council can proceed. The notices have all been sent out and active work will be begun the latter part of this week.

A bylaw respecting the public library and providing for the payment to the same of \$175 a month was introduced and given its first reading. The bill amending the transient trader's bylaw passed all its stages and is now a law. The fee for transient traders is reduced from \$500 to \$300. The ordinance respecting the compulsory numbering of houses was taken up section by section and passed. Given its third reading and passed. King street is the dividing line between the north and south, the numbers run one hundred to the block, each 25 feet takes a number, upstairs is marked "A" and the rear "B." A

set of numbers can be procured of the city clerk at a cost of \$1.50 and the failure of any person to number their house after receiving a notification to that effect renders them liable to a fine of not more than \$100.

WATER FRONT NOTES.

Advices were received this morning that the Princess May, which arrived at Skagway yesterday, had cleaned up all the freight there was at Vancouver billed for the Yukon, and both Manager Rogers and chief of navigation Scharschmidt are now of opinion there cannot possibly be any congestion of freight at Whitehorse this season, and that, in fact, there will still be a chance to navigate after all the freight has been started from there to Dawson.

The Yukoner is expected in tonight with a large list of passengers. Lawyer Hulme is among the number. The Columbian is expected tomorrow, the Whitehorse on Thursday, the Canadian on Friday and the Dawson and Selkirk about Saturday. It is expected that the last of these to leave Whitehorse will leave little freight behind.

The Prospector, which has been to Duncan creek, passed Stewart this morning. She will sail from here at ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Clifford Sifton is expected here tomorrow night. She is probably towing two or three scows. The Casca left this afternoon with the following passengers: Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Williams and family, C. L. Myers, Mrs. C. P. Campbell, Mrs. Hapstad, Miss M. Vroin, A. Mitchell, R. S. Perkins, T. Jenkins, S. Burnside, J. Patterson, N. Lankraal, H. Riger, Joe Burke, F. W. Buckbin, Miss B. Williams, Miss Leon, A. McClarke, J. McNeil, J. Buchanan, Mrs. Betral, F. Goupie, D. A. McDonald, C. McGee, Mrs. H. Howe, R. Renand, J. Yerville, T. Flabien, L. Buckshaak, J. Peterson, Miss Erickson, Corp. B. H. Haight, J. Sipkin, W. J. Williams, A. L. Chapelle, W. J. Ansette.

The Clifford Sifton is bringing 600 head of stock.

Happyly Married

A pretty wedding was solemnized this morning at St. Mary's church which united Mr. Gustave Beraud and Miss O'Connor, a daughter of Mr. J. P. O'Connor. After the ceremony the happy couple with eight of their friends sat down to an elaborate wedding breakfast at the Regina. Mr. and Mrs. Beraud will immediately begin housekeeping in a cottage on Albert street and their many friends will wish them much joy in their newly acquired conjugal state.

Sent Home for Burial

The body of Henry Graier, who fell dead on Sunday morning from heart disease, was shipped to his relatives at San Jose, Cal., this afternoon en la Casca.

Prevented Duel

Paris, Sept. 11.—The Libre Presse says that a duel between General Andre, Minister of War, and M. Camille Pelletan, Minister of Marine, was recently prevented only by the personal interposition of President Loubet. A difference of opinion had arisen between the two ministers with regard to the dismissal by Gen. Andre of one of his orderly officers, Captain Humbert, a friend of M. Pelletan. An article, apparently inspired by M. Pelletan, appeared in a Paris paper insinuating that General Andre, who was then in the south of France, was keeping out of the way. Immediately on his return to Paris General Andre requested his colleague to disavow the article, but M. Pelletan declined absolutely to do so, and went so far as to say that he approved of it, and that he regarded General Andre as a false Republican. The War Minister without loss of time prepared to send his seconds to M. Pelletan. The situation was very awkward, no other member of the cabinet being in Paris at the time except M. Rouvier, who was not on good terms with M. Pelletan, and refused to have anything to do with the affair. M. Combes, the premier, was detained at La Rochelle, and General Andre declined to refer the matter to him. As a last resource President Loubet paid a hurried visit to Paris, leaving Rambouillet in the morning and returning the same evening. He had a long interview with General Andre, which resulted in the general giving his promise that the matter should go no further. M. Pelletan next day proposed a reconciliation and offered to shake hands, but General Andre declined.

Many Pay Tribute.

Colorado Springs, Sept. 17.—The remains of the late Winfield Scott Stratton were lying in state this afternoon at the Mining Exchange building, and were viewed by fully 10,000 people. The line of people was constant from 1 o'clock until 6 o'clock and there were so many people still in line when that hour arrived that the remains were allowed to stay until 7:15, at which time the doors were closed and the casket was removed to the home on North Weber street. The most elaborate ever seen in Colorado Springs. The funeral service at the Stratton residence will take place tomorrow morning and the burial will occur in the afternoon.

Forest Fire Sufferers

Portland, Sept. 17.—Six thousand dollars in money has been raised in this city, Oregon City and Vancouver, Wash., for the forest fire sufferers. Supplies are being rushed forward to the afflicted districts.

NINE SAD MAGDALENS

They All Came From A Few Blocks From South Dawson

Pleaded Guilty to Keeping Disorderly Houses and Were Fined.

The somberness of the police court this morning was enlivened by the scent of patchouli and the giggles of gaily dressed women. There were nine of them seated in a row, all denizens of a South Dawson thoroughfare. There was no time lost in the hearing of the charges against them, no sensational developments, no testimony even, as all of them smirkingly pleaded guilty without any plea of justification or for mercy. They had come prepared to be fined. The proceedings were as follows:

"Annie Smith, stand up. You are charged with keeping a disorderly house. Are you guilty or not guilty?" "Guilty." "Where do you reside?" "South Dawson." "How long have you lived there?" "Four months." "Stand down." The formula was the same in each case, the answers the same with the exception of the term of residence. Margaret Williams testified to a residence in that salubrious locality of only one month, Virginia Olbreia three weeks, Elizabeth Davies two weeks, Louise Dubois, Luci la Bren and Flora Norvel one week, and Mary Piquet only two days. This makes the tally of nine.

The term of residence was not taken in account in weighing the amount of their individual iniquity; they were all meted out the same amount of punishment. Magistrate Wroughton, putting on his sternest judicial aspect said: "You know what I said to the others. What I said to them equally applies to you and I am not going over the ground again. I shall fine you \$25 each and costs, or one month's imprisonment in default." The nine damsels in distress held a meeting in Clerk Blankman's office immediately afterward, at which they conduced with each other to the refrain of "Well, say, wouldn't that jar you?" and the clerk blushed and collected their cheechee.

Sues Seattle Bank.

Seattle, Sept. 18.—I. and M. Lang, composing the firm of Lang & Co., of Portland, Or., yesterday instituted a suit in the federal court to recover \$10,000 from the Puget Sound National bank which, it is claimed, was paid by the defendant in various sums to a travelling representative of the house without authority. The suit is the outcome of a defalcation which occurred more than a year ago, in which the plaintiffs in the present action suffered heavily at the hands of a dishonest salesman.

It appears that the checks were cashed by a traveling representative of the house, which is a wholesale grocery firm, as the result of numerous collections which he made from customers in this city. The salesman afterward decamped to avoid arrest for embezzlement. When Lang & Co. rendered statements to their local customers they discovered that each had cancelled bank vouchers to show that their accounts had been paid. Investigation revealed that the salesman had collected the sums, amounting in all to approximately \$10,000. In each instance a check was given, which it is claimed he indorsed and cashed at the defendant bank. The plaintiff now alleges that the checks were paid upon unauthorized indorsements and that in view of this fact the bank is liable.

Jacob Furth, president of the Puget Sound National bank, said last night that the complaint stated clearly the contentions of the plaintiffs, and that until the case is called for trial the bank had no counter allegation to offer.

DISTILLING WHISKY

Officer McKinnon Seizes a Complete Still and 150 Gallons of "Hootch."

An illicit still has been in operation for some time, right within the city limits. But it has not been operating with the desired secrecy necessary for the success of such nefarious operations as Preventive Officer McKinnon has been carefully watching it for a favorable opportunity to make a raid upon it and capture all connected with the concern. The still and its appliances was one of the most complete he has ever captured here. It was operated in a house on Third avenue north of Albert street, but probably the movement of "Chief" McKinnon led its operators to form misgiving suspicions and they removed it to a house between Second and Third avenues, on Duke street. Officer McKinnon went there yesterday with two policemen and arrested Israel Cohen and Frank Golden.

In the police court this morning Israel Cohen was the first of the prisoners to be placed in the dock. Crown Prosecutor Congdon said the prosecution would not be able to proceed before Friday, as most of its witnesses were scattered. He therefore asked an enlargement to that date.

A. I. Macfarlane, who appeared for the defence, had no objection providing reasonable bail was allowed, as both men were willing that bail should be fixed but thought it ought to be for a pretty considerable amount. He suggested the prisoner give bail in \$2000 and two sureties in \$1000 each.

Mr. Macfarlane thought this pretty steep, as the prisoner was simply charged with having a still in his possession under the inland revenue act and not under the criminal code. Magistrate Wroughton pointed out that it was a serious charge all the same and fixed the bail as suggested.

Frank Golden, who is a baker, was similarly charged and admitted to the same bail for hearing on Friday morning.

When the still was seized about 150 gallons of fighting brand was also taken into custody.

Tremendous Force

The enormous force of the wind in the town as well as the sharply defined limit of its action, are strikingly illustrated in the reports of the destruction of a train by one in Minnesota on Saturday, involving the killing and wounding of a number of the crew and passengers. The storm, it is noted, was but 100 feet in width, or the diameter of the whirlwind, and the engine escaped its attack by "only a few feet." It remained standing on the track while six coaches were "picked up as if they were feathers" and hurled down an embankment. The baggage car received the storm's full force and was "literally smashed to splinters." When it is considered how strongly such cars are built and how little surface one exposes to the wind it is evident that the force which splits them in a few seconds is one of immeasurable energy. No wonder that "cyclone pits" are common in that section.

A Vagrant Baby

An Iowa justice of the peace having been called upon to decide what should be done with a baby eleven months old having no relative to take care of it, decided after due advisement that under the law of the state the baby is a vagrant and he sent it to the house of correction. Evidently the tramp problem is becoming more and more complex in the corn states.

Auditorium—Under Sealed Orders.

Special Values. Odd Lines of Men's Wool Underwear, marked down to \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 Per Suit. OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS. We are showing the largest variety of Overcoats and Ulsters this season ever shown before. Prices Reasonable. SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY. HERSHBERG & CO., Clothiers and Furnishers. FIRST AVE., Directly Opp Aurora Dock

Police Court

Hector Macdonald was drunk and disorderly on First avenue last night and resisted arrest. He said at the police court this morning that he "guessed that was so, all right." Fined \$2 and costs.

Dominick Rowan got fighting full as early as seven o'clock last evening and was brawling in the Aurora saloon and in the street. Fined \$2 and costs.

Michael Welsh was the worst of the lot as he got helplessly loaded by noon yesterday and had to be taken to the barracks in an express wagon. Moreover, it is only a week since his last offense of this character.

"Were you not up before me a few days ago?" asked Magistrate Wroughton.

"Yes, sir, and I paid my fine."

"I gave you some advice then which you did not follow and you are here again as a consequence. I will give you one more chance to get to work, and only fine you \$2 and costs, but the next time I shall send you to jail."

Carnegie's Gifts.

London, Sept. 10.—After considerable debate the Batterssea Borough Council has accepted the gift of £75,000 from Andrew Carnegie to build three libraries in the borough, the chief providing sites and maintenance. Councilman Raynor, one of the chief objectors to Mr. Carnegie's gift described his offer as "Blood money, for men have died in earning." Councilman Rogers declared that Batterssea should have nothing to do with Mr. Carnegie and the surplus wages obtained from thousands of his employees. The gift was finally accepted by a vote of 27 to 13.

Mr. Bond is Confident.

New York, Sept. 17.—Sir Robert Bond, premier of Newfoundland, who recently visited Washington with the object of furthering a fisheries reciprocity treaty with the United States, is in this city. Regarding reports that his mission has been a failure he said: "I was unable to accomplish anything in Washington the other day, simply because Acting Secretary of State Adee needed to consult the president to get authority to begin negotiations. I expect to return to Washington for the purpose of attending to the matter the last part of this week. I do not see any indications that the project will fail of success."

To Execute a Rebel.

Port au Prince, Hayti, Sept. 11.—The Revolutionary General, Chouteau, has been tried by a military tribunal and sentenced to be executed at Jacmel on October 9. Preparations for an attack by government forces upon Gonaves, the headquarters of the Firmist revolutionists, are being continued. The movement promises to be an important one.

Port au Prince is quiet.

"The Governor's Wife" at Standard this week.

Near Death

Missoula, Mont., Sept. 17.—Ira Pressley and his wife, whose home is near Superior, are at Parsons hospital in this city, both near death and unable to tell. Pressley's throat is cut from ear to ear and the woman is unconscious from a blow on the head that caused confusion of the skull. The man is conscious and says he was in bed when his throat was cut, but says he does not know who did the cutting. How Pressley has continued to live during the past twenty-four hours is a wonder. His windpipe is completely severed, and the oesophagus cut clear through to the back and the head is almost half severed. By pressing the chin down toward the chest in such a manner as to bring the severed windpipe together the man can speak in a barely audible voice, and in this manner was able to answer a few questions. He denies having had any trouble with his wife.

A Girl's Romance

Chicago, Sept. 11.—Eighty days ago Karl A. Winters wagered a box of cigars with a friend that he would be married within 90 days. Time passed, and there was no wedding. Now news has been received in Chicago that Winters has won both a bride and the cigars, with ten days to spare. But it took an elopement to do it. The bride was Miss Mandel, who for some time has made her home with her sister, Mrs. F. W. Beaver, 3,622 Ellis avenue. She is from Kincardine, Ontario. Winters travels for the R. G. Gunning Company and is said to be the son of a wealthy Louisville citizen. The couple eloped on Sunday night and were married in Toledo, Ohio, on Monday. They had known each other for a year, but the marriage was a surprise to their friends.

Big Waterspout

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 11.—As the steamer City of the Straits was ploughing through a violent squall on Lake Huron about five miles off Kincardine there suddenly appeared on the heels of the departing storm a cloud of waterspout rising several hundred feet in the air, and so near that it was necessary to crane one's neck to see the whole of it. The spout was wide at the top and curved toward the departing storm, resembling a large fish horn inverted. When complete the spout was fully a thousand feet high, and water was carried up at a great rate of speed.

New St. Lawrence Shoal.

Ogdensburg, Sept. 11.—United States government surveyors working in the St. Lawrence river have discovered a large and dangerous shoal, heretofore unknown, near Morristown, in the channel used by the Ogdensburg-Chicago Line boats. It is but fifteen feet under water, with 150 feet of water on both sides. Four boats and 35 men are engaged in surveying both the American and Canadian channels.

Cut flowers. Cook's, phone 1808.

Is Now Approved

Paris, Sept. 17.—The Figaro this morning severely condemns the speech of Minister of Marine M. Pelletan, at Bizerta, Tunis, which it says in another mouth would be laughable, and in the mouth of the minister is intolerable. "As head of the navy," says the Figaro, "M. Pelletan's place is in the ministry of marine, not in banquets. If he is not conscious, the president of the council should remind him of this. His repeating that he remains in office what he was previous to taking office, that he is unworthy to continue in the ministry,"

"His speech is not a newspaper article," he has compromised the government and the country. Fortunately, M. Delcasse is there to repair the mischief, but this must not become the foreign minister's daily occupation. It is not for this we have a minister of foreign affairs."

The Gaulois asks wonderingly what opinion the powers will have of France when they see her minister of marine casting defiance at Europe. They would ask themselves if M. Pelletan is not the mouthpiece of the government, especially if the government does not unload itself of him. "This unloading," says the Gaulois, "will not be so humiliating as explanations and apologies." The Intransigent this morning says it is in a position to assert that as a result of the protests of the Italian ambassador to France, Count di Vergano, to M. Delcasse, a telegram containing strong representations on the subject of his speech at Ajaccio has been sent to M. Pelletan by Premier Combes.

This is borne out by the report of a speech made by M. Pelletan at a banquet in Bizerta last night, in which the minister of marine declared that sometimes words were attributed to him which he had not pronounced. "Thus," in Corsica," said M. Pelletan, "I spoke of Italy, and M. Pelletan."

Back From McMillan

Captain Allyn returned on the Casca last night, from the McMillan river. He was one of those who went up on the La France, the first steamer which ever ascended that river, in July last. He took seven men with him, with an outfit to last them a year. These he has left at work. Mr. Allyn, came down the McMillan on a raft to its junction with the Pelly, thinking he might catch a steamer there. After resting a day or two he took to his raft again and made the mouth of the Pelly, where he was picked up by the Casca. He is exceedingly enthusiastic as to the country in which he has spent the last two months, and says the indications are simply immense, both for placer and quartz.

Leota Howard—Billy Mullen—Standard.

Vivian—Layne—Standard tonight.

AUCTION SALE OF IMPORTANT MINING PROPERTY. By instructions of the owners there will be offered for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at the sale rooms of Messrs VERNON & STORRY, Auctioneers, Boyle's Wharf, First Avenue, Dawson, on Saturday, October 4th, 1902, at 3:00 P. M. The following Mining Properties and Interests. "Frost Macgregor Hydraulic Concession, on Indian river, 2 and one-half miles." "The Johnson Hydraulic Concession, on Cassiar Creek, 5 miles." "An undivided one-fourth interest in the Hermann Hydraulic Concession on Gold Bottom creek, 2 and one-half miles." "An undivided one-fifth interest in the Kramer Hydraulic Concession on Kirkman Creek, 5 miles." ALSO HILLSIDE PLACER MINING CLAIMS: "The lower half of left limit of No. 3 (three) below Upper Discovery on Dominion Creek." "The upper half of left limit of No. 4 (four) below Upper Discovery on Dominion Creek." "The upper half of left limit of No. 5 (five) below Upper Discovery on Dominion Creek." ALSO CREEK PLACER MINING CLAIMS: "An undivided half interest in No. 32 below the mouth of Last Chance on Hunker Creek." "Creek Claim No. 34 below the mouth of Last Chance on Hunker Creek." Also a small quantity of Machinery and other Mining Appliances. Terms of Sale: 25 per cent. Cash, balance in five days. For further particulars apply to CLARK, WILSON & STACPOOLE, Or to the Auctioneers. Private Properties may be entered for Auction at close of above sale. VERNON & STORRY. List same at once. Dated the 15th day of September, 1902.

FOR WHITEHORSE Steamer THISTLE WILL SAIL Thursday, Oct. 2nd, 8 p. m. Making Close Connection at Skagway With the S. S. Princess May, Humboldt and Elihu Thompson. (Cut Rate Steamer). Merchants Transportation Co. R. W. Calderhead, Agr. L. & C. DOCK

Good Fellows' Special = Steamer Tyrrell The Best Appointed Steamer on the Yukon SAILS MONDAY, OCTOBER 6th, AT 8:00 P. M. 20 of Dawson's Best Entertainers and a Fine Orchestra have been engaged to furnish amusement en route. A limited number of tickets for Good Fellows Only. Apply P. BEN VENUTI, Gen'l Agent Aurora Dock

Northern Commercial Co. MACHINERY DEPARTMENT Complete stock in all sizes—Boilers, Engines, Hoists, Worthington Pumps, Dynamos, Rock Pumps, Hydraulic Jacks, Saws and Arbors and Fittings for same. HARDWARE DEPARTMENT Ranges, Heaters, Stoves, Enamelware, Crockery, Electrical Supplies, Steam Hose and Fittings, Mining Tools, Dynamite, Black Powder, Fuse and Caps. FURNITURE DEPARTMENT Complete in every detail at reasonable prices. We can furnish you complete. Carpets Sewn and Laid; Portieres and Draperies. Compare quality and prices before buying. Shades to Order. 215 - FIRST AVENUE - 215