

\$50 To Whitehorse \$50

THE WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE
RELAY STAGES

No Night Travelling. Time 44 Days to Whitehorse

Stages Leave Tues., 9 a. m. Thurs., 1 p. m. Sat., 1 p. m.

Secure Seats Now

G. E. PULHAM, SUPERINTENDENT
J. H. ROGERS, GEN. AGENT

Alaska Flyers

...Operated by the...

Alaska Steamship Company

Dolphin and Humboldt Leave Skagway
Every Five Days.

FRANK E. BURNS, Supt. 606 First Avenue, Seattle.
ELMER A. FRIEND, Skagway Agent

Burlington Route

No matter what eastern point you may be destined, your ticket should read

Via the Burlington.

PUGET SOUND AGENT
M. P. BENTON, 103 Pioneer Square, SEATTLE, WN.

FOR SALE Cheap for Cash

Five Horsepower Boiler and 4 Horsepower Engine

Apply - - - NUGGET OFFICE

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.

The Northwestern Line

Is the Short Line to Chicago And All Eastern Points

All through trains from the North Pacific Coast connect with this line in the Union Depot at St. Paul.

Travelers from the North are invited to communicate with

F. W. Parker, Gen'l Agent, Seattle, Wn.

Pacific Packing and Navigation Co.

Successors to Pacific Steam Whaling Co.

FOR

Copper River and Cook's Inlet

YAKUTAT, ORCA, VALDEZ, HOMER.

FOR ALL PORTS in Western Alaska Steamer Newport Sails From Juneau on First of Each Month

OFFICES SEATTLE, 103 First Ave. and Yesler Way. SAN FRANCISCO, No. 20 California Street

The Klondike Nugget

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Daily.
Yearly, in Advance \$30.00
Per month, by carrier in city, in Advance 3.00
Single copies 25
Semi-Weekly.
Yearly, in Advance \$24.00
Six months 12.00
Three months 6.00
Per month, by carrier in city, in Advance 2.00
Single copies 25

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

\$50 Reward.

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

KLONDIKE NUGGET.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1903.



AMUSEMENTS.

Auditorium - "Tennessee" Pardon.

DIVISION SUGGESTED.

The practice of electing aldermen at large, as is now provided for by the municipal charter, is not calculated, in the opinion of this paper, to secure the best results. Under the existing system it is possible to select every member of the council from one section of the city. It might easily occur that the most popular candidates for aldermen would all reside in the same section and under such circumstances, the suspicion of favoritism might easily arise. With respect to the present council these remarks do not apply, as the residences of the members are not confined to any one district. It is desirable, however, to provide against future contingencies, and the consensus of opinion seems to be that the object in view may best be obtained through division of the city into wards.

The townsite divides itself naturally into three sections—north, center and south—and by electing two members of the council from each of these districts there would be no section of the city unrepresented.

Under such an arrangement, taxpayers who desired attention given to streets, sidewalks, or sewers in the vicinity of their property would naturally go to the aldermen from their district or ward, and such matters would thus be brought to the attention of the council through the proper channel.

There is no immediate hurry necessary, as any action taken would have no effect for a year, but the subject is, we think, an important one and may well be given consideration both by the council and by the taxpayers of the city who are most directly concerned.

Division of towns into wards is the usual procedure and there seems to be no good reason why customary usage should not be followed in Dawson.

The members of the new city council have taken up their duties in a businesslike manner and it appears quite evident that the taxpayers will be given a safe, conservative administration.

The Nugget is assured that more heavy machinery will be brought in to Dawson during the coming summer than ever before. It will not be for experimental purposes either. Every dollar so expended in the future will be money placed in safe and sure investment. Experience has

proved an expensive but thoroughly good teacher and its lessons have not been lost. When a miner places \$25,000 or \$50,000 in a plant nowadays, he knows pretty well that the money is in the ground.

Dawson may not be the most pleasant place in the world in which to spend a winter but for all that it is just about as healthy as any other spot on the globe. The vigorous, ruddy-cheeked youngsters who may be seen skating or coasting at any time when the thermometer does not register below the forty mark, afford striking testimony of the healthful climatic conditions which prevail in the vicinity of the Arctic Circle.

The question of the hour is simply this: Was or was not the Yukon council ordinance under which the recent election was held, ultra vires? If it was the election is void. If not the election is legal and every man returned is entitled to his seat. It is a matter which the courts should determine and whatever decision is reached will affect all elected members of the council alike.

When the Sun announced that W. G. Grimley was safe on American territory, it became an absolute surety that his capture and return to Dawson was only a matter of hours.

Considering the fact that coal is bringing ten and twelve dollars per ton in the east, the price of wood in Dawson must be regarded as very reasonable.

The heart-breaking manner in which the telegraph wire goes up and down leads us to hope that Mr. Mareoni will see fit to take a trip in this direction.

It looks very much as though the coal barons are looking for another fight.

The "I did it" tone of the News has entirely disappeared. We wonder why.

The all-Canadian football team has been doing wonders in the old country.

The festive wood man is now having his innings.

French Flannels

During this week I will sell these goods at 25 per cent. discount. See our window.

J. P. McLENNAN

233 FRONT ST. Phone 101-B
Agent for Standard Patterns.

proven an expensive but thoroughly good teacher and its lessons have not been lost. When a miner places \$25,000 or \$50,000 in a plant nowadays, he knows pretty well that the money is in the ground.

Dawson may not be the most pleasant place in the world in which to spend a winter but for all that it is just about as healthy as any other spot on the globe. The vigorous, ruddy-cheeked youngsters who may be seen skating or coasting at any time when the thermometer does not register below the forty mark, afford striking testimony of the healthful climatic conditions which prevail in the vicinity of the Arctic Circle.

The question of the hour is simply this: Was or was not the Yukon council ordinance under which the recent election was held, ultra vires? If it was the election is void. If not the election is legal and every man returned is entitled to his seat. It is a matter which the courts should determine and whatever decision is reached will affect all elected members of the council alike.

When the Sun announced that W. G. Grimley was safe on American territory, it became an absolute surety that his capture and return to Dawson was only a matter of hours.

Considering the fact that coal is bringing ten and twelve dollars per ton in the east, the price of wood in Dawson must be regarded as very reasonable.

The heart-breaking manner in which the telegraph wire goes up and down leads us to hope that Mr. Mareoni will see fit to take a trip in this direction.

It looks very much as though the coal barons are looking for another fight.

The "I did it" tone of the News has entirely disappeared. We wonder why.

The all-Canadian football team has been doing wonders in the old country.

The festive wood man is now having his innings.

Some interesting figures are given in the report of the manager of the Anglo-Klondike Mining Company, which are of interest as showing how vastly working conditions in those northern diggings have improved during the last year or two, and also as affording a criterion of the best mining practice in these goldfields. On Fox Gulch this company commenced operations on February 16th, and work was carried on continuously to October, except for a short interval during a labor dispute. During the past season the hydraulic method of alluvial mining was practised by this company and two runs were made, of which the manager expressed himself as well satisfied both as to the values shown and as a proof of the successful treatment of frozen gravels by this process. By the drifting process this company washed 20,127 yards; giving a gross yield over \$276,000, or an average per yard of 13 1/2 dwts. of gold. Under the hydraulic operations 29,900 yards of gravel were sluiced, which yielded a gross output of \$36,000, showing an average value of 1 1/2 dwts. per cubic yard. This result was eminently satisfactory in view of the manager's statement that at least 80 per cent. of this ground had been previously worked by the drifting process, and he observes that the values obtained from hydraulicking successfully proved that the top gravels contain gold in paying quantities if worked by the hydraulic process.

Against the use of a liturgy Dr. Parker never entertained any objections. Indeed he prepared a liturgy for the opening of his church, and declared that there was nothing in the principles of Congregationalism repugnant to the use of liturgical forms. During a visit to America he wrote that he hoped the Dean of Westminster and the Dean of Canterbury would yet preach in the City Temple. He added "I cannot but hope and believe that in less than seven years I shall preach in Westminster Abbey, or in St. Paul's Cathedral." Though he did not see the realization of that prediction, he preached to many an Anglican, and many an Anglican clergyman, in his City Temple.

An effort was made on the death of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to induce Dr. Parker to locate in Brooklyn. In an interview with the great English Nonconformist gave to a reporter while in Toronto he declared that nothing could tempt him to leave his charge in London, which he held up till the hour of his death.

Many curious stories are told of Dr. Parker. Asked what great

historical event he would like to have been present, he replied: "At the Creation." At a conference he attended one speaker called himself a "humble Presbyterian," whereupon Dr. Parker said: "I will turn aside and see this great sight." Ordering a coat from his tailor in his early days he said it must be "black, glossy, and cheap—but the greatest of these three is cheap." A publisher who asked permission to sell his sermons remarked when Dr. Parker inquired as to his terms, "It's all for the glory of God." "Very well," replied the divine, "we'll divide the profits and the glory between us." To a young dandy in the congregation who annoyed him by constantly pulling out his watch, Dr. Parker said: "Put up your watch, young man, we are speaking of eternity, not of time." One of his American lecture tours was stopped because the doctor's health would not allow him to complete it. When Major Pond, in spite of his loss, tendered him a cheque for the lectures delivered, Dr. Parker tore it up, saying, "I propose to give you five hundred years to pay me, and then I'll renew five hundred years more."

In the United States Dr. Parker was known as the Beecher of England. Likewise in Great Britain Mr. Beecher was known as the Parker of America. In no sense was Dr. Parker a sensational preacher. He chose Biblical subjects, and dwelt upon them from a Scriptural standpoint. When he felt impelled to make special reference to passing events he selected another part of the service for the purpose. He trod the well beaten paths of theological discourse, but he illuminated them wherever he went. Yet there was something eccentric in his manner of addressing his hearers: Strong of frame, as befitted a sturdy stonemason's son, he had a large head with disordered bushy hair. A gown he wore because, as he said, his clothes were always the least presentable of any in the congregation. The voice was the voice of sonorous proportions and of rugged formation. As a rule he spoke in moderate tones, but when he desired to emphasize a particularly strong point he thundered forth as though he would make the whole world hear. His oratory was earnest and forcible rather than flowery and soaring.

Of Dr. Parker it can truly be said that he preached himself into the pulpit, and then into the front ranks of English Nonconformists. From a young man, almost from a youth, he before he was ordained he preached. At twelve years of age he was addressing total abstinence meetings. At fourteen his humble parents decided that he should follow his father's calling. But a year as a mason's apprentice convinced them that he was fit for something better. It was then proposed to make an architect of young Parker. But at the time he had been writing hymns and studying oratory in public and in private. He committed large portions of the Bible to memory, and would recite them in solitude. Pual one June Sunday in 1841 he accompanied the local preachers to an open-air meeting in a saw pit, near Hexham, and without invitation or preparation addressed the gathering. Of his first sermon Dr. Parker said lately: "Some people are kind enough to think that even now I am not wholly destitute of energy, but I can assure them that at eighteen, yal canoes, tornadoes, whirlwinds and other energetic cut a very secondary figure when I was on the saw pit." Other sermons, not less forcible, followed. He became a school teacher, married, studied, and was ordained to a Congregational church at Banbury, Oxfordshire. There he went to Manchester. After eleven years' preaching there London sought his ministrations.

Poultry chapel, to which Dr. Parker was called, was a small, obscure, dingy edifice in a by-way of the well known thoroughfare—Poultry. Soon the forceful preaching made the place too small. The premises were sold and with the proceeds the City Temple, with a seating capacity of 2,500 was built in Holborn.

Against the use of a liturgy Dr. Parker never entertained any objections. Indeed he prepared a liturgy for the opening of his church, and declared that there was nothing in the principles of Congregationalism repugnant to the use of liturgical forms. During a visit to America he wrote that he hoped the Dean of Westminster and the Dean of Canterbury would yet preach in the City Temple. He added "I cannot but hope and believe that in less than seven years I shall preach in Westminster Abbey, or in St. Paul's Cathedral." Though he did not see the realization of that prediction, he preached to many an Anglican, and many an Anglican clergyman, in his City Temple.

An effort was made on the death of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to induce Dr. Parker to locate in Brooklyn. In an interview with the great English Nonconformist gave to a reporter while in Toronto he declared that nothing could tempt him to leave his charge in London, which he held up till the hour of his death.

Many curious stories are told of Dr. Parker. Asked what great

British Columbia members can now reach Ottawa in about five days, a week's notice would amply fit every legal necessity, but the old fashion remains. It is only of recent date that the mileage allowed to members has been completely revised so as to cut down expenses to present requirements instead of the sums which it was obligatory to expend in olden days.

But the old order has changed, giving place to new, and today Ottawa stands immediately connected with all the other world. First and foremost stands the Canadian Pacific railway, giving connection with every part of the known world. By its means not only can the most distant parts of the Dominion be reached, but even the most distant parts of the older world, including many places which 40 years ago were but realms of speculation and a source of almost fabulous stories to dwellers in much more accessible places than Ottawa was then. Although it has been claimed that the Canadian Pacific railway side-tracked the capital by not running its main line through it, yet its excellent service and numerous trains in every direction have built up Ottawa as no other agency could have done.

Next comes the Canada Atlantic line with its connection to the United States and its immense quantities of grain passing over Canadian soil to Canadian ports in order to reach the outer world that depends on the new for its means of sustenance.

To a certain extent the Galtjeau Valley line gives access to rich and fertile country to the north, and now that it has come into the possession of the Canadian Pacific railway, it is probable that in a few years it will reach the hitherto unsettled, because unreachably, and extensive districts of magnificent agricultural land that lie in the northern portion of the province of Quebec, whilst it may go on to James Bay and open up another port for the outlet of Canadian grain to the European market. Mr. Spencer says that the line will be pushed forward as fast as possible, an assurance full of comfort to the hunter and the fisherman.

Another line connecting and terminating in Ottawa is the Pontiac Pacific Junction railway, which also has recently come into the possession of the Canadian Pacific railway, and which runs on the north side of the Ottawa river through a district of the province of Quebec rich in minerals and of good agricultural character. This line will probably be the means of removing for ever the complaint that the capital is not on the Canadian Pacific main line, as a charter exists giving the company powers to construct to Pembroke, bridging the Ottawa river at Allumet Island. This, it is stated, the Canadian Pacific railway will proceed with as soon as possible, and then the main line from Montreal west will run over the new short line from Montreal via Comoy and Rigaud, to Ottawa, thence over the Alexandra bridge and by the Pontiac Pacific line to Pembroke, effecting a saving of many miles.

A company has recently been formed for the construction of a line direct from Ottawa to Brockville, which, if it complies with its charter, will give a direct short route from the capital to the St. Lawrence front.

These are briefly Ottawa's railway facilities. Their volume of business and the lessons which they point out must remain until another time—Montreal Star.

At the last meeting of the directors of the Anglo-Klondike Mining Company, held in London, the shares due to Mr. Joseph McGillivray of this city were duly allotted to him.

These are briefly Ottawa's railway facilities. Their volume of business and the lessons which they point out must remain until another time—Montreal Star.

At the last meeting of the directors of the Anglo-Klondike Mining Company, held in London, the shares due to Mr. Joseph McGillivray of this city were duly allotted to him.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

PASSING OF ENGLAND'S GREAT NONCONFORMIST

Near to the heart of London, and only a few minutes' walk from Smithfield, red with the blood of martyrs, is the City Temple, which for many years has been the shrine of the remarkable and godly man who is now no more. While other city churches were nearly empty, even on Sunday, Dr. Joseph Parker's congregation, whenever he preached, was limited only by the capacity of the edifice with which he had so long been associated.

All the year round his noonday service on Thursdays drew for thirty years hearers of all religions and of no religions. This kind of service, which had been frequently attempted by others, all of whom failed, was probably the most remarkable proof of the power of the man. By his books, which are contained in eighty volumes, he has become widely known as a prolific writer and compiler on religious subjects. On the lecture platform he attained to a commanding eminence. But his greatest work was as a preacher, and his most brilliant achievement has been the almost uninterrupted maintenance of a noonday service, always crowded with busy men, in the busiest hour in the busiest part of the busiest city of the world.

In the United States Dr. Parker was known as the Beecher of England. Likewise in Great Britain Mr. Beecher was known as the Parker of America. In no sense was Dr. Parker a sensational preacher. He chose Biblical subjects, and dwelt upon them from a Scriptural standpoint. When he felt impelled to make special reference to passing events he selected another part of the service for the purpose. He trod the well beaten paths of theological discourse, but he illuminated them wherever he went. Yet there was something eccentric in his manner of addressing his hearers: Strong of frame, as befitted a sturdy stonemason's son, he had a large head with disordered bushy hair. A gown he wore because, as he said, his clothes were always the least presentable of any in the congregation. The voice was the voice of sonorous proportions and of rugged formation. As a rule he spoke in moderate tones, but when he desired to emphasize a particularly strong point he thundered forth as though he would make the whole world hear. His oratory was earnest and forcible rather than flowery and soaring.

Of Dr. Parker it can truly be said that he preached himself into the pulpit, and then into the front ranks of English Nonconformists. From a young man, almost from a youth, he before he was ordained he preached. At twelve years of age he was addressing total abstinence meetings. At fourteen his humble parents decided that he should follow his father's calling. But a year as a mason's apprentice convinced them that he was fit for something better. It was then proposed to make an architect of young Parker. But at the time he had been writing hymns and studying oratory in public and in private. He committed large portions of the Bible to memory, and would recite them in solitude. Pual one June Sunday in 1841 he accompanied the local preachers to an open-air meeting in a saw pit, near Hexham, and without invitation or preparation addressed the gathering. Of his first sermon Dr. Parker said lately: "Some people are kind enough to think that even now I am not wholly destitute of energy, but I can assure them that at eighteen, yal canoes, tornadoes, whirlwinds and other energetic cut a very secondary figure when I was on the saw pit." Other sermons, not less forcible, followed. He became a school teacher, married, studied, and was ordained to a Congregational church at Banbury, Oxfordshire. There he went to Manchester. After eleven years' preaching there London sought his ministrations.

Poultry chapel, to which Dr. Parker was called, was a small, obscure, dingy edifice in a by-way of the well known thoroughfare—Poultry. Soon the forceful preaching made the place too small. The premises were sold and with the proceeds the City Temple, with a seating capacity of 2,500 was built in Holborn.

Against the use of a liturgy Dr. Parker never entertained any objections. Indeed he prepared a liturgy for the opening of his church, and declared that there was nothing in the principles of Congregationalism repugnant to the use of liturgical forms. During a visit to America he wrote that he hoped the Dean of Westminster and the Dean of Canterbury would yet preach in the City Temple. He added "I cannot but hope and believe that in less than seven years I shall preach in Westminster Abbey, or in St. Paul's Cathedral." Though he did not see the realization of that prediction, he preached to many an Anglican, and many an Anglican clergyman, in his City Temple.

An effort was made on the death of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to induce Dr. Parker to locate in Brooklyn. In an interview with the great English Nonconformist gave to a reporter while in Toronto he declared that nothing could tempt him to leave his charge in London, which he held up till the hour of his death.

Many curious stories are told of Dr. Parker. Asked what great

THE GROWTH OF CANADA'S CAPITAL

British Columbia members can now reach Ottawa in about five days, a week's notice would amply fit every legal necessity, but the old fashion remains. It is only of recent date that the mileage allowed to members has been completely revised so as to cut down expenses to present requirements instead of the sums which it was obligatory to expend in olden days.

But the old order has changed, giving place to new, and today Ottawa stands immediately connected with all the other world. First and foremost stands the Canadian Pacific railway, giving connection with every part of the known world. By its means not only can the most distant parts of the Dominion be reached, but even the most distant parts of the older world, including many places which 40 years ago were but realms of speculation and a source of almost fabulous stories to dwellers in much more accessible places than Ottawa was then. Although it has been claimed that the Canadian Pacific railway side-tracked the capital by not running its main line through it, yet its excellent service and numerous trains in every direction have built up Ottawa as no other agency could have done.

Next comes the Canada Atlantic line with its connection to the United States and its immense quantities of grain passing over Canadian soil to Canadian ports in order to reach the outer world that depends on the new for its means of sustenance.

To a certain extent the Galtjeau Valley line gives access to rich and fertile country to the north, and now that it has come into the possession of the Canadian Pacific railway, it is probable that in a few years it will reach the hitherto unsettled, because unreachably, and extensive districts of magnificent agricultural land that lie in the northern portion of the province of Quebec, whilst it may go on to James Bay and open up another port for the outlet of Canadian grain to the European market. Mr. Spencer says that the line will be pushed forward as fast as possible, an assurance full of comfort to the hunter and the fisherman.

Another line connecting and terminating in Ottawa is the Pontiac Pacific Junction railway, which also has recently come into the possession of the Canadian Pacific railway, and which runs on the north side of the Ottawa river through a district of the province of Quebec rich in minerals and of good agricultural character. This line will probably be the means of removing for ever the complaint that the capital is not on the Canadian Pacific main line, as a charter exists giving the company powers to construct to Pembroke, bridging the Ottawa river at Allumet Island. This, it is stated, the Canadian Pacific railway will proceed with as soon as possible, and then the main line from Montreal west will run over the new short line from Montreal via Comoy and Rigaud, to Ottawa, thence over the Alexandra bridge and by the Pontiac Pacific line to Pembroke, effecting a saving of many miles.

A company has recently been formed for the construction of a line direct from Ottawa to Brockville, which, if it complies with its charter, will give a direct short route from the capital to the St. Lawrence front.

These are briefly Ottawa's railway facilities. Their volume of business and the lessons which they point out must remain until another time—Montreal Star.

At the last meeting of the directors of the Anglo-Klondike Mining Company, held in London, the shares due to Mr. Joseph McGillivray of this city were duly allotted to him.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

AN ILLEGAL COMBINE

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 3.—Special Commissioner J. H. Kinley of Kansas City, appointed to take testimony in the ouster proceedings of Attorney-General Crow on the charge of the existence of a beef trust, filed his report in the supreme court tonight. It finds that the Armour Packing Co., Nelson, Morris & Co., Swift & Co., the Hammond Packing Co., the Cudahy Packing Co. and the Schwarzhild and Sulzberger Co. are guilty of entering into an agreement to fix and maintain prices for the sale of dressed beef and pork in Missouri, not all of the companies, however, operating in St. Joseph, Kansas City and St. Louis. It is set forth that prices were fixed through agents, managers and solicitors, and many times by managers of coolers in these cities.

Harold—Miss Dolby is quite a delicate looking girl, isn't she?
Percy—Yes, but her appetite betrays her looks. I invited her to dine at a swell restaurant one evening last week, and I've been living on atmosphere ever since.—Chicago News

The all-British cable has carried a message round the world from Ottawa to Ottawa in six hours. The world will soon be too small for the empire.

ATHLETIC MATTERS

Plans for the Summer Season Being Discussed by the Board of Directors.

The past several days have been torrid on the part of the Athletic rink, the excessive cold preventing both skating and curling, for the first time in weeks the big sheet of ice has been almost deserted. Skating in leather shoes with the thermometer at 50 below is not the most enjoyable pastime in the world, as the box office receipts show most conclusively. In consequence of the sudden drop in the temperature the hockey match between the City Eagles and the D.A.A.A. that was to have been played Saturday evening last was postponed until this evening and with the mercury still hovering in the neighborhood of the fifties below there is small chance of the game being played tonight. Since the beginning of the present series one game has been played while the cold was intense with the result that scarcely a player escaped without one or more of his toes being frozen. Then it was agreed among the managers of the different teams comprising the league that when it was 25 below zero or more they would not go upon the ice.

Owing to the present lull in Athletics a number of the members of the association have been engaged in trying to work up an enthusiasm in indoor sports whose success will not depend upon the state of the weather. Hand ball, basket ball and a boxing tournament are among the future possibilities of the association and there is every probability of there being a series of those popular games arranged.

The gymnasium already has two excellent hand ball courts and every evening sees play indulged in. Among those who have a pronounced predilection for hand ball are F. Stanley Long, Walter Lyons, Wm. Barrett, Mr. Cautley and many others who are becoming expert at the game, and a series of matches with a trophy in play for could not fail to attract considerable attention.

Even more exciting and more enjoyable from the spectators' standpoint is basket ball and there is not an athletic club or college in existence nowadays that does not have in its team of basket ball players to defend the honor of the association. It is a game ladies can play at and has long been one of the most popular sports among the students at female seminaries. The gym is sufficiently large for a good game of basket ball, both in height as well as length. Goals are already in position and as ball can be procured in the city there is little or no reason why a couple of teams should not be organized at once. If such were in existence the cold weather would have but little terror for those with whom athletics is a part of their existence.

Should a boxing tournament be arranged the contestants naturally would be restricted to strictly amateur bouts and would be merely friendly contests for points and not slugging matches in any sense of the word. The club possesses a number of new boys who are clever with the mitts.

As soon after the opening of navigation as possible it is the intention of the directors to introduce gymnastic apparatus of every sort, including balls and sticks. Next winter's fencing tournament will be in order. What use the rink will be put to this summer after the skating season has passed has not been decided. It has been suggested that the space occupied by the ice be excavated, vaulted in and given a resonant floor, making of it a swimming pool, but it is very doubtful if the suggestion is carried out. The expense would be very great and would necessitate the total rebuilding of the interior in order to make the building worth anything even in midsummer for bathers. Then, too, the cost of maintenance would be large as the steam plant would have to be kept in operation continuously in order to keep the water at the proper temperature. The excavation would also necessitate the construction of a new floor for use at the beginning of the skating season in the fall.

During the summer if there should be any boxing contests or wrestling matches, pulled off in the city so better place could be found than the athletic building. If the ring were constructed in the center of the building and slightly elevated, seats provided in the form of an amphitheater, the capacity would be enormous when compared with any of the theatres. All these matters the directors are now considering and an announcement of their intention will be made as soon as they have arrived at a definite conclusion.

Will care for one or two good days for their use during the balance of the winter. Apply Nugget office.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

ATHLETIC MATTERS

Plans for the Summer Season Being Discussed by the Board of Directors.

The past several days have been torrid on the part of the Athletic rink, the excessive cold preventing both skating and curling, for the first time in weeks the big sheet of ice has been almost deserted. Skating in leather shoes with the thermometer at 50 below is not the most enjoyable pastime in the world, as the box office receipts show most conclusively. In consequence of the sudden drop in the temperature the hockey match between the City Eagles and the D.A.A.A. that was to have been played Saturday evening last was postponed until this evening and with the mercury still hovering in the neighborhood of the fifties below there is small chance of the game being played tonight. Since the beginning of the present series one game has been played while the cold was intense with the result that scarcely a player escaped without one or more of his toes being frozen. Then it was agreed among the managers of the different teams comprising the league that when it was 25 below zero or more they would not go upon the ice.

Owing to the present lull in Athletics a number of the members of the association have been engaged in trying to work up an enthusiasm in indoor sports whose success will not depend upon the state of the weather. Hand ball, basket ball and a boxing tournament are among the future possibilities of the association and there is every probability of there being a series of those popular games arranged.

The gymnasium already has two excellent hand ball courts and every evening sees play indulged in. Among those who have a pronounced predilection for hand ball are F. Stanley Long, Walter Lyons, Wm. Barrett, Mr. Cautley and many others who are becoming expert at the game, and a series of matches with a trophy in play for could not fail to attract considerable attention.

Even more exciting and more enjoyable from the spectators' standpoint is basket ball and there is not an athletic club or college in existence nowadays that does not have in its team of basket ball players to defend the honor of the association. It is a game ladies can play at and has long been one of the most popular sports among the students at female seminaries. The gym is sufficiently large for a good game of basket ball, both in height as well as length. Goals are already in position and as ball can be procured in the city there is little or no reason why a couple of teams should not be organized at once. If such were in existence the cold weather would have but little terror for those with whom athletics is a part of their existence.

Should a boxing tournament be arranged the contestants naturally would be restricted to strictly amateur bouts and would be merely friendly contests for points and not slugging matches in any sense of the word. The club possesses a number of new boys who are clever with the mitts.

As soon after the opening of navigation as possible it is the intention of the directors to introduce gymnastic apparatus of every sort, including balls and sticks. Next winter's fencing tournament will be in order. What use the rink will be put to this summer after the skating season has passed has not been decided. It has been suggested that the space occupied by the ice be excavated, vaulted in and given a resonant floor, making of it a swimming pool, but it is very doubtful if the suggestion is carried out. The expense would be very great and would necessitate the total rebuilding of the interior in order to make the building worth anything even in midsummer for bathers. Then, too, the cost of maintenance would be large as the steam plant would have to be kept in operation continuously in order to keep the water at the proper temperature. The excavation would also necessitate the construction of a new floor for use at the beginning of the skating season in the fall.

During the summer if there should be any boxing contests or wrestling matches, pulled off in the city so better place could be found than the athletic building. If the ring were constructed in the center of the building and slightly elevated, seats provided in the form of an amphitheater, the capacity would be enormous when compared with any of the theatres. All these matters the directors are now considering and an announcement of their intention will be made as soon as they have arrived at a definite conclusion.

Will care for one or two good days for their use during the balance of the winter. Apply Nugget office.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

GE

Tells

In the winter of 1898 the "command" forces in the north that little which struggle odds—story of the great in his writ calls "Three in the snow the Duha Scriber" that heart is seen at no writer, records were soldier who beaten and der until his army over Like Cro sincere the

game De Torr, could not descriptions. Madder show their ball are worth work by being to phrases and adjectives, work, which sympathize. The story tells it glitters here grandeur in the many interest of the 500 nose and a true result with which infirmities a miserable warty face more hands terribly pictures and the sea railroad is unconquer every hand bearing to losing from their support. Sold guns and much forced to passable by, entering night detour upon their way in which one of the eye is with new apparatus. To be

From road

Gr

Re

Job Printing at Nugget office.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

Job Printing at Nugget office.