

STRENUOUS EFFORTS

Playing Hockey With Frozen Feet

Good Game in Spite of the Low Temperature—Civil Service Defeats the D. A. A.

Notwithstanding the fact that the mercury was hovering down in the forties below, a handful of enthusiasts had the temerity to run the risk of frozen feet and nipped ears by taking in the hockey match Saturday evening at the rink. There were not over a hundred on hand when the whistle of the referee put the puck in play in the first half at half past 8. It was a good game, probably one of the best that has been played yet this season, but if the weather had been 20 or 30 degrees warmer it would have been better. People can not be expected to play giff-edge hockey in leather shoes at 45 below. Of course, the temperature in the rink was nothing like that, but it was so cold the players' feet not only became stiff but actually were frost bitten. Over half in the two teams suffered in that manner, Ed. Sears having three toes nipped so badly in the first half that his shoes had to be removed during the intermission and benumbed members vigorously rubbed in order to restore the circulation. Captain Bennett, Norman Watt, Billy Gibson and Kennedy also suffered in a similar manner.

The play at times was fast enough to suit the most exacting and the checking was often good and stiff, so much so, in fact, that one was often reminded of the irresistible force and the immovable object. "Randy" McLennan, the old warhorse, made his debut with the Civil Service this season and played with all the vigor that made him one of the stars in an Ontario championship team. The D. A. A. team was at a slight disadvantage in losing one of its best forwards. W. G. Radford should have been on the line, but late in the afternoon it became impossible for him to play. H. S. Tobin, manager of the team, took his place on a moment's notice, never having practised with his team nor played a game of hockey in years. The D. A. A.'s had a new player, too, one who is just cutting his eye teeth in the athletic field, but who gives promise of proving a wonder in about every thing he tackles. Young Albert Forrest played at goal, his first game. He is only a junior, being but 15 years of age, but the way he shut out the shots of the Civil Service, and some of them liners with plenty of steam back of them, would have done credit to an old veteran.

The defense of the D. A. A. was excellent, but they were weak on the line, the presence of the Civil Service greatest strength. It would be difficult to pick out four faster forwards or who are capable of working better together than Bennett, Norman Watt, McLennan and Kennedy, and time and again by a series of rushed and combination plays they rushed the puck forward to the very goal only to be checked by Tom Watts or Gibson, who would lift the hard rubber disk the full length of the rink.

Though the checking was hard there was but little inclination to rough it and not one of the players was ruled off. Near the end of the latter half Tom Watts had to retire and Billy Povah was sent to the dressing room to even up matters. But one delay occurred in the game, and that was of but a moment's duration. Paul Forrest butted hard in the fence and was knocked out for a short time.

The fact that the athletic team was shut out is not so very much to their discredit. They put up a stiff, hard game and held the Civil Service down to three goals, which, taking all things into consideration, is highly creditable. Two of the goals were taken in the first half, both shot by Bennett, the first in 8 minutes and the second in 18. In the latter half the Civil Service were lucky enough to score another through the skill of Norman Watt, who did the shooting.

Score, 3 to 0 in favor of the Civil Service.

Service. The following is the line-up of the two teams: Civil Service—Goal, G. D. Edwards; point, W. Povah; coverpoint, Jack Edbeck; forwards, Captain Bennett, Norman Watt, A. Kennedy and Randy McLennan. D. A. A.—Goal, Albert Forrest; point, Tom Watts; coverpoint, Billy Gibson; forwards, E. S. Sears, Paul Forrest, L. Strickland and H. S. Tobin. Referee—V. Keenan. Umpires—George Calvert and R. W. Blair. Official timekeeper—W. H. B. Lyons. Timekeeper for Civil Service—Hugh McDiarmid. Timekeeper for D. A. A.—R. S. Dusenberry.

LEE WILL RESIGN

Has Long Been Manager of the White Pass

Has Decided to Go Into Business for Himself—Not Officially Announced.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Seattle, Dec. 1.—J. Francis Lee, for two years traffic manager of the White Pass road, will resign his position and go into business. Official announcement has not yet been made. The general offices will go to Vancouver on January 1st, and branch office remain in Seattle.

CANDIDATES ARE SHY

Waiting in Ambush for Developements

Eighty-Three Petitioners Choose a Japanese Candidate and He Accepts.

It was expected that there would be other gentlemen coming forward as candidates for the territorial and city councils by today, but only one as yet has done so. It was stated that Moses McGregor desires to be a candidate for the Yukon council, and on Saturday night he was talking of swapping the labor vote with the support of the other candidates from this city. That is, if he could be pledged the support of four other candidates he would pledge the solid labor vote to the other candidates. Labor claimed but one of the seats in the council, and he did not care whether he was the candidate for Dawson or the creeks. The matter did not appear to be jumped at very eagerly, as it was not seriously believed that Moses could deliver the goods.

There are two meetings in the air for the selection of candidates, one for tonight and one, among the French speaking citizens, for tomorrow night. Where they are to be held has not yet transpired.

On Saturday evening a new candidate was selected. A petition signed by eighty-three names was presented to Y. Kawakami, of the Hotel Northern on Second avenue requesting him to become a candidate for the Yukon council. It sets forth that he is a well educated man, a college graduate, a Canadian citizen, known to be friendly to the interests of the miners and generally regarded as a capable man for such a position. Mr. Kawakami accepted it in the following words: "If elected I will work in harmony with the other elected members in the best interests of the mining industry of the Yukon territory."

"Follow citizens, I remain yours very truly, "Y. KAWAKAMI."

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Job Printing at Nugget office.

TEN DAYS HARD LABOR

For Petty Theft at the Little Gem Fire

Exhibits Consist of Two Cans of Strawberries and Two Unbranded "Sinkers."

Arrested Saturday evening, tried this morning, found guilty, sentenced and now serving his time, is the record made by Sergeant Smith in handling a case of petty theft. Leonard Pelly is the person charged with the crime and in the police court this morning he wore a look of dejection, despair and contrition that was pitiful to see. It was his first offense and it is safe to say it will be his last.

Pelly happened along Third avenue Saturday evening when the fire broke out in the Little Gem restaurant. In company with many other good citizens he assisted in carrying out the goods from the burning building, but two cans of strawberries and two doughnuts, more familiarly known as "sinkers" or "native sons," found their way into the spacious pockets of his overcoat instead of the general pile. He was detected in the act, arrested by Corporal Piper who found the goods in his possession, and was escorted to the guard room by Constable Taylor. The value placed on the goods was \$1 and the complaint alleges them to be the property of one Augustus Ortman, proprietor of the bakery.

Ortman, on being sworn identified the cans as being similar to such as he had in stock. The "sinkers" being without a brand, were passed up. Corporal Piper told of detecting the theft and finding the articles in Pelly's possession, evidence that was corroborated by Sergeant Smith. Constable Taylor had also been an eye witness to the searching process. He had found other stuff cached near Harrington's store but did not know who had placed it there. On the way to the guard room the prisoner had endeavored to square matters.

"Have you anything to say, or any defense to make?" asked his honor of the accused. "No, sir, I don't know that I can say anything. The goods were found on me as stated."

"Then I must find you guilty," replied his honor. "The amount involved is not large, but the offense is one of the most detestable a man can be found guilty of. It is not a question of your having taken these goods when in want, but you saw a fellow citizen in trouble, his property burning up and in the guise of lending a helping hand you deliberately robbed him of what you could conveniently lay your hands on. It would have been better for the party involved if you had remained away from the fire with your proffered assistance. It seems to be a falling of human nature in some instances, where a neighbor is in distress, instead of helping him to avail themselves of the opportunity to make his loss greater. It is too bad to see a man like you stoop to such petty thieving. You gave no explanation of your conduct; if you had I might have taken it into consideration."

It was learned that this was the accused's first offense, which fact was taken into due consideration. The sentence imposed was ten days at hard labor and the goods were ordered restored to their rightful owner.

Special Services. Today is the great Roman Catholic holiday of the Immaculate Conception, and was observed at St. Mary's church by three services, one at nine o'clock, one at 10:30 and another this evening at 7:30.

WE WANT MONEY

Garments at lowest possible prices. Dress Suits a Specialty. Ladies' Tailor Made Suits to order. SEE US about your repairing, pressing and altering.

GEO. BREWITT, The Tailor 114 SECOND AVENUE

NEW STAMPEDE

There was a rush to Friday creek on Saturday morning, owing to a report that S. Matheson, on No. 10, had struck the pay. This morning there were from twenty-five to thirty applying for relocations on the creek, with probably more to come.

Painful Member. Mrs. A. R. Boyes, who will sing "Arline," the prima donna role, the last three nights this week in "Bohemian Girl," has been suffering greatly for a number of days with a felon on her right hand. Last evening it was lanced and a marked improvement is noted today.

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL

Assured Success of the Forthcoming Production.

Several Plans for the Performance of Balfe's Opera, "The Bohemian Girl," to be given on Thursday, Friday and Saturday next by the Dawson Amateur Operatic Society in the Auditorium theatre, are being rapidly filled up. A most successful production is assured. The final rehearsals will be held as follows, at the Auditorium theatre:—This (Monday) evening at 8 p. m.; tomorrow (Tuesday) at 3 p. m.; and Wednesday, full dress rehearsal, at 3 p. m.

WOODWORTH LOSES SUIT

Protest Was Brought on Small Technicalities

He Claimed 7 and 8 Below Discovery on 30 Pup, Second Tier, on Hunker.

Gold Commissioner Senkler this morning handed down his decision in the protest of C. M. Woodward against Julia Jensen, Frank L. Gwillim, E. C. Biggs, A. McLaughlin and Ole Baek, which was in regard to two bench claims on 30 pup, Hunker, in regard to which it was protested that the holders had not complied with certain legal technicalities. These are explained in the judgment itself, which reads as follows: "The defendants' claim described as bench, 2nd tier, opposite the lower half, left limit, of No. 79 below discovery on Hunker was recorded by the defendant, McLaughlin, on April 26th, 1899. On February 15th, 1900, it was surveyed by Adam Fawcett, D. L. S., and said survey having been approved for advertisement under section 46 of the Placer Mining Regulations, by the commissioner on July 20th, 1901. On September 15, 1902, this protest was brought by the plaintiff, the recorded owner of creek claims Nos. 7 and 8 below discovery on 80 pup, a tributary of Hunker creek. These two claims were purchased at the government auction sale on November 13, 1900. The survey had been published for twelve successive issues in the Gazette for nearly a year before this protest was brought. The plaintiff now contends that section 46 of the regulations has not been complied with by the defendants, his principal point of objection being that said section was not complied with in that the notice published in the official Gazette did not include the name of the locator of the claim. The description was as follows: "Bench claim, 2nd tier, lower half, left limit, No. 79 below discovery, Hunker creek."

The plans filed in the case show that creek claim No. 79 below on Hunker is short, being only 207 feet long. Only one claim, therefore, could be staked opposite it in each tier. The words "upper half" therefore in the description are unnecessary. The plans also show the hill claim on the left limit opposite No. 79 to be only 234.3 feet deep on its lower end line. Notwithstanding these two unusual points in this case the description of the claim given cannot be said to be a misdescription, and, although I think it would be an improvement to give the name of the locator in describing a claim, I do not think the fact of its being left out should nullify the whole proceedings. In this case there is nothing in the description to mislead claim owners who might be searching for advertisements of claims adjoining their own. I must hold that the defendants have complied with the section as far as the advertisement is concerned. The only other objection raised is that the survey was not made under instructions issued by the commissioner as required by sub section (a) of section 46 of the regulations. It was, however, made before that section was in force and is provided for by order-in-council of March 2nd, 1900. I think the boundaries of the defendants' claims are defined absolutely by Mr. Fawcett's survey filed herein. The protest is dismissed with costs.

GUATEMALA ERUPTION

Several Thousand Lives Were Lost

Whole Territory of Thirty Miles Devastated—Ten Towns Entirely Destroyed.

Out of the land of fire and ashes, where the earth rocks to the mighty vibration of tremors that shake down mountains and destroy cities, comes a story of vague horror surpassing in its suggestion of widespread calamity even the definite details of the great disaster at St. Pierre.

One corner of the veil that has hitherto shrouded the awful tragedy of Guatemala has been lifted and the world outside catches a glimpse of the ruin that swooped upon that people from the crater of Santa Maria. There have been whispers of a vast upheaval in the mountain range that skirts the Gulf of Tehuantepec along the coast of Guatemala, but absolutely nothing definite was known of the extent or the fatality of the disaster until the arrival of the Pacific Mail steamer Newport November 12 from Panama and way ports.

While the steamer was at Champerico a letter was received from the factor of that district, a German named Kaufman, announcing that the volcanic peak of Santa Maria, forty miles inland from that port, was in eruption, and that all the coffee districts on the eastern slope of the range in the immediate neighborhood of the mountain had been utterly destroyed, and that thousands of lives had in all probability been lost.

The letter was dated November 1st and conveyed by its very incoherency a graphic idea of the terror that prevails even at that distance from the scene of the calamity. "The coffee districts of Costa Cuca, Chiva, Palmar, Reforma, Costa Grande and Kohuita are destroyed by the eruption," the factor wrote. "There are finances impossible to get news from. Koch, Hagmann & Co., wealthy coffee planters, have offered \$3,000 to any person who will go to their plantation Miramar, in Costa Cuca, and bring news of the extent of the damage. No one has accepted. The towns of Palmar, San Felipe, Colombia and Costepec are all ruined. Ashes are seven feet deep in the finances and towns. Mud, stones and lava have fallen all over the country. Houses have been crushed by the weight of the volcanic material that has fallen upon them. Retalhuleu, Mazatenango and Quezaltenango have not suffered so much, but this calamity is only beginning. We have mud and ashes in Retalhuleu. There is a great loss of life. Cattle and horses are dead by thousands. Famine and pest are approaching. God help us!"

"George Reed, an American planter, is safe. "Bridges and roads have been destroyed. It is impossible to get further news." It was late in the afternoon of October 25th that the people of Santa Maria telegraphed to the president of Guatemala, saying that they were groping in a total darkness that had rushed upon them at noon. Ashes were falling thicker than the snow that drifts on the highest altitudes of the Cordilleras. These people asked the president what was happening and there was panic terror in the question, for they were themselves close to the cause of the awful phenomenon and the president was many miles distant.

This dispatch was sent, apparently, just before the eruption, and not a word has been sent since. The wires of the telegraph have been destroyed and the fate of those who asked that question of the president of Guatemala is a mystery profound and ominous. It is thought in Champerico that there are no survivors in the town of Santa Maria, nor yet in any of the towns that hang upon the eastern slope of that mountain belching mud and lava and smothering gases.

The area in which these towns are situated covers thirty miles in a half circle, and it is estimated that the aggregate population is 530,000. The town of Santa Maria contains 10,000 inhabitants and the other villages are said to average 6,000. The following letter gives the most recent details received. "Port Barrios, Guatemala, November 16. "Refugees who have arrived here this week from Western Guatemala, report a terrible state of affairs as a result of the eruption of Santa Maria volcano. The country for a radius of over thirty miles has been made a desolate waste and every vestige of life destroyed. "The loss of life is estimated at 7,000, the great majority of the victims being Indians. Ten Indian villages, each with a population from 50 to 5,000, were wiped out, the rubble, being buried beneath tons of volcanic debris. "All of the coffee plantations in

the volcanic zone are ruined and their owners left penniless. The greatest distress prevails throughout the central and western portions of the republic and even on the eastern coast. The effects are felt in the scarcity of money and the rise in the exchange. Even in Guatemala city the inhabitants are suffering for food. "The government is unable to relieve the distress and suffering, people are on the verge of revolution. The only thing needed to start an uprising is the appearance of a leader. "Porfirio Herrera, whose valuable coffee plantation was destroyed, is among the refugees who arrived here today and sailed for Nicaragua. Senor Herrera, in an interview discussing the situation, said: "I was in Guatemala city when the terrible eruption of November 6 occurred. The shocks from the explosions of the volcano were plainly felt in the capital, causing great excitement among the people. The next day the news of the frightful havoc wrought by Santa Maria reached the city and I started at once for my plantation. "I reached a point four miles from my home on November 8, but I was unable to go any further on account of the stifling fumes and gases from the volcano, which was still active and emitting huge columns of fire and ashes. The eruption ceased on the morning of November 9, when I ventured to my plantation, and found it buried beneath ten feet of ashes, mud and sand. "Everything on the place was in ruins. Out of 112 laborers employed on the plantation, all except seven perished. The seven who escaped happened to be visiting a farm eight miles further from the volcano that day and when they saw the danger they took refuge with a lot of others in a cave. "My family was in Guatemala and, therefore, escaped the terrible fate which befell those left at home. "On the trip to my plantation I passed a number of other coffee plantations which had shared the same fate as my own. The scene along the route was frightful. The dead bodies of Indians and animals who had been suffocated by the deadly fumes were visible everywhere and the stench was awful. I passed through one Indian village where over 350 had perished. All of the bodies had their hands to their nostrils, showing plainly what caused death. "The damage to the country is beyond repair. "Two new craters had been formed in the mountain side and were in eruption at last accounts."

Mrs. Ferguson—"George, don't sit out there in your shirt sleeves any longer. It will give you rheumatism, as sure as you live."

Mr. Ferguson (with badly swollen face)—"I wish it would. Maybe a little rheumatism would cure these bee stings."

Job printing at Nugget office.

LOWER RIVER MAIL

None From Tanana Has Reached Here This Season.

Ben Downing got in about seven o'clock last night with the lower river mail, and made a very quick trip from Eagle. He says the river trail is in excellent shape now, and that he will start his stage line tomorrow morning.

He brought in five sacks, and the latest date is Rampart, Nov. 2. There is no Tanana mail got to this season, and they seem to be slow about it at the lower part of the river. When Ben Downing had the contract from there last year he got the mail here by November 25th.

N. C. Co. TEMPERATURE: 7 a.m. December 8, 1902, -19 Below; 7 a.m. December 8, 1901, -27 Below; 7 a.m. December 8, 1900, -32 Below. Silver Gloss Starch. The Edwardsburg Silver Gloss Starch is unequalled in quality and strength. Northern Commercial Company. 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, Wa.

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