

CURLING  
AVERAGESNumber of Games Yet  
to be Played

Bonspiel for the Morgan Cup Will  
be Begun on Monday,  
January 19.

Had all the games scheduled been played the preliminary tournament of the Curling Club would have been completed this evening, but as it is there remain yet eight or nine games to play including those which are to be played this afternoon and evening. It was intended that each rink should play five games before the beginning of the bonspiel for the Morgan cup but up to last night only seven of the sixteen rinks have that many to their credit, the others having been postponed for one reason or another, many due to the cold weather and some on account of having been dated during the Christmas holidays. All will have been completed by early next week and then the re-arrangement of the rinks for the bonspiel will take place. Mr. A. H. Anderson, secretary of the club, desires that all who contemplate taking part in the bonspiel will notify him on or before the 14th, as it is the intention to begin the play on the 19th.

The number of rinks that will take part in the struggle for the Morgan cup and the individual prizes that will be given the members of the winning rink is uncertain. There will be at least sixteen and possibly eighteen. In the event of the former the games will number 120 and will run well through the remainder of the ice season. The interest in curling this season has been fully as keen if not more so than during any previous year and the progress of the play for the cup will be followed with eager anxiety.

In the preliminary series the rinks of Dr. Edwards and T. D. Macfarlane are at present a tie though there are three more rinks each with another game to play and which if won by each will make them also in line with the top-notchers, so that in the finals there is a possibility of the rinks including in addition to those of Dr. Edwards and Mr. Macfarlane, those of Dr. Richardson, Robert Moncrief and J. A. Bruce. The standing, games played, lost and won of the various rinks up to yesterday evening is as follows:

Ply'd Won Lost P.C.			
Dr. Edwards	5	4	1 800
T. D. Macfarlane	5	4	1 800
Dr. Richardson	4	3	1 750
Robt. Moncrief	4	3	1 750
J. A. Bruce	4	3	1 750
J. T. Lithgow	5	3	2 600
Major Cutbush	5	3	2 600
J. Langlois Bell	5	3	2 600
W. C. Noble	4	2	2 500
Harry Jones	4	2	2 500
M. D. Rainbow	4	2	2 500
E. C. Senkler	4	2	2 500
E. W. Macpherson	5	2	400
F. G. Crisp	4	1	3 250
Dr. Barrett	4	1	3 250
Mr. Justice Craig	5	0	5 000

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

Barrett is headquarters for horse feed.

## MAIL DIFFICULTY.

Is Now Thought to be All  
Settled.

Postmaster Hartman today received a telegram from the postmaster-general's office stating that American second-class mail will be forwarded to Dawson just the same as Canadian mail. The difficulty seems to be at Skagway, the postmaster at that point not having received necessary instructions.

It is expected that the difficulty will be overcome in a few days and that all second class mail will come through direct.

## Trade Increase

Ottawa, Dec. 14.—On the basis of imports for consumption and exports of domestic products only, Canada's foreign trade for the five months ending November 30th last amounted to \$10,892,488, an increase of \$11,638,765 compared with the same period of last year. Imports, excluding coin and bullion, aggregated \$86,840,081, being a gain of \$6,352,736. The gain was in dutiable goods, free imports showing a slight falling off. Exports totalled \$101,523,495, or \$6,727,497 more than for the same five months of 1901. The total exports, leaving coin and bullion out of the question, exceeded the total imports by \$14,683,414. Exports for the month of November only declined by a little over \$1,000,000, the reduction being in products of the mine and animals and their produce.

## Reflections of a Bachelor

Save your pennies, and your wife's dressmaker will take care of the pounds.

When you sit right down and think about it, children are really very patient with grown-ups.

When a girl proposes to a man she isn't any more comfortable about it than a man is when he does it.

When a woman says her husband is perfect, she means he suits her better than any perfect man could.

What a man can't learn about swearing trying to make the furnace work isn't worth the recording angel's paying any attention to.—New York Press.

## Hoodoo! Who Do?

"Some people I know," he began in an insinuating tone, "act very much like a hoodoo."

"Who do?" asked the indignant and suspicious friend.

"Yes, that's what I said, hoodoo!"

"Well, answer my question—who do?"

"You stupendous ass, that's what I say—hoodoo! Hoodoo! Hoodoo!"

"You hopeless, gibbering idiot, that's what I'm asking you—who do? Who do?"

At last their friends found them locked in a deadly embrace, chewing each other's ears, and long before the attempt at explanation was completed each had been placed tenderly in a heavily padded apartment.—Los Angeles Herald.

## Hockey Match Tonight

The Civil Service and Athletics will cross sticks at the rink tonight and there is to be a battle royal on the ice. The Athletics have but one game to their credit and they are going in the game this evening with the determination to retrieve some of their lost prestige.

Barrett carries the best candle eggs. Special inducements on 5 and 10-case lots.

At Auditorium—White Slave.  
White Slave—Auditorium.

## NOME TOUGHS

Get Blue Tickets to Leave at Once  
for Seattle.

The following letter from the chief of police at Nome to the same distinguished functionary at Seattle explains itself:

Nome, Alaska, Nov. 10, 1902.  
Chief of Police Sullivan,  
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Sir,—The city council of Nome lately authorized me to forcibly restrain and ship to the "outside" such objectionable characters as I thought the community had best be rid of. Every man of that class in the city seemed to think that he had been selected for deportation and there was a stampede for Seattle. I have not one of the "gang" left. I have "handed you the bunch."

I write this letter to let you know there was no malice aforethought in what I have done. I hope that I have at least prevented any economically-inclined assemblyman of your city from suggesting a reduction of your force this winter. There are some likely ones among the crowd who went out and you may be busy for awhile after their arrival.

Yours truly,  
J. J. POLLEY,  
Chief of Police, Nome.

## Attempt to Kidnap

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 20.—Another alleged attempt to kidnap Margaret Taylor, aged eight, daughter of A. V. Taylor, who was recovered in Italy recently, after having been stolen by her aunt, Clara Taylor, was made at College Hill late Tuesday.

Margaret says she was standing in the yard of her home on Maple avenue when two women came up and cried to her: "Margaret, come here, quick." At this she replied: "Why, there's auntie," but ran into the house for her mother and began crying. When Mrs. Taylor went out the two women were hurrying away.

Margaret has been attending school at College Hill. At the school two women called Wednesday and asked for her. Principal Wiley told them she had gone home at noon. Mrs. Taylor brought her children to Cincinnati today.

## Many Injured

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 24.—During a heavy snow storm this morning Detroit train No. 2, on the Pierre Marquette railroad, crashed into the end of Saginaw train No. 3, at McCords, a flag station, after miles east of here. The force of the collision smashed platforms and threw passengers and train crew about seriously. The injured, Mrs. M. J. Killey, Grand Rapids; L. E. Cook, seriously; James Scoville, Clarksville, mail clerk, seriously; Express Messenger Griffith, seriously; E. A. Wood, baggage man.

## Heir to For one

Red Lodge, Mont., Dec. 24.—Mrs. E. S. Lennon, formerly of Minneapolis and Denver, now keeping a boarding house in Red Lodge, today received word that she has fallen heir to \$200,000, part of her father's estate in Gutenberg, Sweden. He has been dead ten years, but she has just been located.

Mrs. Lennon left home twenty-five years ago and came to America. Her husband died eighteen years ago, since when she has supported herself and daughter.

WANTED.—U. S. unappropriated soldiers' scrip, for use in Alaska.—J. Falcon Joslin, Queen St.

10, 12, 13  
White Slave—Auditorium.

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## ALL THE CANDIDATES TALK

(Continued from page 1.)

facilities being very closely allied with the best interest of this country. He was in favor of having a good road right into the heart of the Sixty-ninth country that could be travelled over the whole of the year. Many of the miners there now went to Fortymile for their supplies, and by means of such a road Dawson would be able to hold the trade of that vast country. We should also have a good road to Duncan creek, which he understood was a winner. And this and all the roads must center on Dawson and continue it as the great center of commerce—applause.

Many ideas had been advanced with regard to mining laws, which had hitherto been passed at Ottawa and had led to a very unsettled state of affairs but his constant change. Some gentlemen had submitted a mining code. These laws should be passed by parliament and incorporated in the laws of the country, so that no tenure of a claim could be disturbed at a moment's notice by an order-in-council passed at Ottawa—cheers.

Another question worthy of deep consideration was that of a water supply to work the low grade gravels of this district. He had taken up this question with a number of gentlemen well posted on such matters. One had suggested the building of dams on the creeks where gold had been discovered, to catch the water and hold it in reserve. Another system was to have a company put in a large system the bonds for which to be guaranteed by government. He could not say how far this might be done. Another suggestion was that the gusher had solved the water problem, and it was a good thing if that was so. They knew how much this had cost the government already.

Mr. Taylor, who had a core drill at work, had gone down to a depth of 250 feet and struck another gusher. Mr. Taylor said that with such a drill he can go down 500 feet at a cost of about \$5 per foot. But water we must have, and he favored a government system.

They were paying too much, he said, in miners' fees, and they must be reduced by one-half. He would also abolish the payment of the \$200 fee in lieu of work. It would give the working miner more work to do and thus increase trade.

To mention concessions was like shaking a red flag before a bull. Concessions had been the curse of Canada since the beginning. He was opposed in toto to any concessions of placer mining land, and he should advocate that the applications for concessions should be made before the Yukon council and be advertised for sixty days so that it would be publicly known what land was being applied for.

The government must establish in Dawson an assay office and abolish the export tax. Also the customs duty should be taken off mining machinery.

He next passed to the subject of quartz mining, quoting the figures for the past year as to the number of new discoveries made, and said he was in favor of paying a substantial bonus to the prospector who discovered a paying quartz mine. He was also in favor of the government encouraging the placer prospector in the same way, and would suggest the discovery of a creek be given 25 per cent. of the renewal fees for a period of five years or up to \$5000—applause. Further, he favored the purchase of core drills by the govern-

ment, to be let to miners at a nominal figure.

"The candidates you elect," he concluded, "will be called upon to frame the laws for the prosperity of this great country. I would ask you to select men who have the good of the country at heart. We want men who are in earnest, men who go to the council with the single idea of a progressive policy for the Yukon alone, so that the posterity which follow us will say we have builded well."

Loud applause.

Alex J. Prudhomme made in some respects the most remarkable speech of the evening. He first claimed as his work the fact that the number of elective members of the council had been increased and he hoped in time to give them a wholly elective council. "Also," he went on, "we have elected one member of the Dominion house of commons"—laughter. I have been in favor of good roads, and I have had them made wherever they were most needed. I have not always been successful in obtaining all the roads I wanted, because the money was not available."

From this point he went on to take credit for all Gov. Ross was able to obtain from Ottawa, such as the reduction of miners' licenses and recording fees, the increase of the wages of laborers on public works (which was the impulsive act of Gov. Ross alone), "the abolishment of the liquor permit system," and other things, and he then told the same egotistical story in French.

Wm. Thornburn introduced himself by extending an invitation to his meeting this evening. He said it was the first public meeting he had ever called in the Yukon territory, but should the generous applause which greeted him when he ascended the platform be sincere, he would be placed in such a prominent position that he would have to call many public meetings. He then made a flattering appeal to the ladies in the gallery to give him their support.

Before introducing his own platform, he thought it well to criticize that of Dr. Thompson. He denounced the present lien law and said all the acts of the Yukon council needed raking over. If he was placed on that council he should use his legal training to revise the ordinances passed, to purge them from ambiguity so that no one could not drive a horse and cart through them. He criticized Dr. Thompson's lien law, and then made some slight corrections of the claims made by Mr. Prudhomme for having done things in the council which were beyond the jurisdiction of the council itself.

He thought the quartz prospector should be encouraged, and that when a man discovered a ledge the government should step in and aid him in its development. He said that as he had a meeting of his own Saturday evening he would reserve further remarks on his platform.

W. A. Beddoe followed with the remark that it seemed as if the Dominion election was not over, as so much of the same thing was being said now as then. Everyone was after the elusive vote. But there was another vote. (A voice: The Jap. Laughter.) No, that was not the one he meant. He meant the vote of union labor, and he trusted all that would go to Mr. Gilbert. Mr. Gilbert was the labor candidate, and he asked all to vote for him, and if there was any left to give it to Mr. Beddoe. He then went on to speak generally upon the platforms offered and especially upon the lien law plank.

C. W. C. Tabor received a greater ovation than any previous speaker, and was listened to with the closest attention. He said that the platforms of all the candidates were pretty much the same, and he did not see that it made much difference what their platforms were, but as candidates coming to seek their suffrages it was the duty of the electors to select the men who had the best interests of the territory at heart and who could be trusted to carry forward the local legislation in the trend of actual progress—applause.

He had heard the speeches of nearly all the candidates, and he did not see that there was anything in their proposed policies which he was not prepared to carry out himself, with, perhaps, some modifications. On Tuesday, when he had opened his headquarters, he had taken the opportunity to state his position upon all the issues, that people might know right from the opening of his campaign exactly where he stood.

There was, as he before stated, little difference in these platforms, and he had no doubt but that the electors in casting their votes would take into consideration the personality of the men for whom they voted. He trusted to them to do as they thought right in the matter.

A great many matters had been dealt with by the other speakers, which were not matters within the jurisdiction of the council, but were matters for the law-making powers at Ottawa. Practically all of them were standing on the Dominion government platform, and they were not here to make any changes in the Dominion laws, or to seek to make any changes in those laws except those which were necessary to the welfare of this territory. The most important of these was to procure and it might take some years—a large measure of self-government. We could do nothing for ourselves until we had a wholly elective government responsible to the people; having control of its local offices and the powers to pass laws as defined by the North-

west Territories Act—a council like that of the Northwest Territory with the same powers—applause.

"It is necessary that we should have that, and more. The domain here is in the hands of the Dominion government. The domain in the Northwest Territory is exactly the same. As long as the public domain remains in the hands of the federal government that government will make the laws affecting lands, whether agricultural or mining lands. I may say, however, that we may go on and get these lands. We are in a better position to handle our own affairs than the Northwest Territory. There they have a large Indian population and a scattered white population and large expense has to be gone to for policing. Here it is different. We are more centralized and have practically no Indian population. We are an intelligent and a law abiding people. We can make better laws for our own government than can be made for us at Ottawa. So I say that we have the right to go to Ottawa now and ask for provincial autonomy—applause.

Mr. Tabor then spoke of the lien law and said it was no use endeavoring to protect the miner unless the miner would take some pains to protect himself. He instanced a case of recent date where the miners who received 3c on the dollar for their claims could have collected 100c on the dollar if they had taken advantage of the present law. The present lien law, however, was inefficient and should be amended. But there was something as important as that in this campaign. Without employment there would be no need of any lien law, and he proposed the entering upon public works such as a water supply that would find employment for a large number of workmen. He then sketched out in detail the proposition to bring water from ten miles up Rock creek to Eldorado, which would work the low grade gravel on the hills for the next hundred years, the miner being charged for the use of the water only a nominal sum.

Returning to the subject of labor, he said the lien law should be made to cover logging and other industries left out of the present law. From this he passed to the subject of a mining code, and said that in passing an act of that description the miner should be given a better title to his claim. Some tenure should be devised, and then there would be less difficulty in obtaining money to develop the country. Also, he thought 250 feet was too small for the proper working of a placer claim, and he should endeavor to have it made 500 feet—applause.

He also approved of the suggestion of the government providing core drills, saying that not only for minerals but oil might be discovered here. They must always bear in mind anything which would tend to the development of the country, because that was the most important point for every reason. He next addressed himself to the necessity of a roadway system, and he particularly dwelt upon the importance of schools, which all the other speakers had overlooked.

He concluded: "I have been here for five years. Probably you all know me. We are all here for all time, and we all have to work for the welfare of the country—applause. The development of the country is the development of our own personal wealth and the wealth of our children—renewed applause. As we go on the country will be more and more prosperous, and the laws we make now will materially affect the ratio of that progress toward prosperity—cheers.

George K. Gilbert, the labor candidate, who was received with applause, said that while listening to the other speakers he congratulated himself that he had not been long before the public—laughter. He had not so much to explain. What he had to say he could say in a few minutes. He had taken the precaution to write it out for fear that he would forget it. From the fact that there was today a labor candidate in the field there was evidently a cause for it. It was the effect of that unrest and discontent that we all knew to exist in the ranks of labor. An opportunity presented itself in this campaign to register a protest against the law which protects capital instead of labor, and, further, the government was given an opportunity to show the working man that it was not the enemy of labor by passing just laws to protect the man behind the picket line—applause.

As to the methods of his party in this campaign, they were going to conduct it in a way which would commend itself and them to the respect of the public. They would have no jobbery, and no alliance with any other party or candidate. They were not going to throw mud at the other fellow, and they would try to dodge the mud thrown at them—laughter. He then read his address to the electors, and at its conclusion said that each of the labor men had two votes. Where the other one was going to be did not know. It would probably be scattered here and there. He would not try to influence it but let it go where it would. He then asked that Mr. Catto be permitted to embellish his remarks.

Dr. Catto was entertaining as usual, and made an eloquent plea for the labor candidate. He said there were really only two issues before the people and Mr. Gilbert was the only candidate who in his speech on the issues had kept within the powers of the Yukon council. With a lien law

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RUBBER GOODS  
THEY ARE THE BEST MADE.

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**Pinska**  
SECOND AVE.

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7 a. m. January 10, 1903. — 1 Above  
7 a. m. January 10, 1902. — 36 Below  
7 a. m. January 10, 1901. — 45 Below

**RAW FURS**

We Pay Highest Cash Prices for Raw Furs of All Kinds.

**Northern Commercial Company**

and a mining code would come all other good things in its train.

Dr. Thompson closed the meeting in a reply that might be called brilliant. He took up the speakers one by one, and with gentle sarcasm answered every criticism that had been made against his platform and himself. The doctor was at his best. When he referred to some personal remarks which he was about to answer some one called out "Give him patent medicine, doc." and there was hearty laughter. The meeting concluded with three mighty cheers for him.

Ask your grocer for Swift's Bacon.

Barrett has fresh eggs on the way from Whitehorse. Will arrive in three weeks.

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