

SOLD AT SACRIFICE

California Racer Retires From Turf.

Stock Valued at Twenty-Five Thousand Sold for Thirteen Hundred Dollars.

Special to the Daily Nugget. San Francisco, Jan. 21.—Paul G. Lane, a well known stock fancier and long time devotee of the race track, has announced his retirement from the turf. He sold out his entire stock valued at \$25,000 for the nominal sum of \$1,300.

CEASED ERUPTION

Samoa Volcano is no Longer Active.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Samoa, Jan. 21.—The volcano of Saoli which has been in eruption for some time is now quiet. There have been no recent disturbances and it is believed that there will be no more.

CHEAP FURS SUBSTITUTED

Scurvey Trick Played on Fair Heirs

Valuable Personal Effects Stolen and Spurious Goods Are Sent Instead.

Special to the Daily Nugget. San Francisco, Jan. 21.—The relatives of the late Charles and Mrs. Fair are taking measures to recover missing personal effects of the deceased couple. A vast quantity of valuable furs and jewels belonging to the Fairs were ordered shipped to San Francisco by the executors of the estate. On arrival the discovery was made that cheap furs and spurious jewels had been substituted for the real articles. The dishonest work must have been done in France, and steps will be taken to discover the guilty parties.

Hamilton Properties

Hamilton, Dec. 21.—It is reported on what appears to be good authority that the International Harvester Company, Deering division, which is now erecting immense buildings on 36 acres of land in the southeast section of the city, has purchased 55 acres more, and the expectation is that the works of the company in this city will be doubled. It is now thought that the plant, when completed, will furnish employment for 9,000 persons.

It will be of interest to many people to learn that Mr. A. F. Nicol has been elected by the Anglo-Klondike Mining Company to succeed Mr. J. M. Wilson, as manager, the latter having resigned to accept an appointment. Mr. Nicol took great interest in public affairs here, and as a member of the board of control of the Dawson Free Library was largely instrumental in obtaining the donation of \$25,000 from Mr. Carnegie. He is expected to reach here from London early in March.

Tennessee's Partner Auditorium

Send a copy of the Nugget's Christmas edition to your outside friends.

TRAVEL IN COMFORT Weld's Stage and Express Dawson to Gold Bottom Leaves Dawson 3:00 p. m. Every Day in the Year. Office 124 Third Ave. Phone 116

Good Dry Wood! A. J. PRUDHOMME 211 Harper St., N. E. Free Library Phone 214-A

BLOCKADE RUNNERS

Have a Hard Time Reaching Port.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Washington, Jan. 21.—The blockade established by the allied powers against the ports of Venezuela has been rigidly enforced. Since it was established more than 100 blockade runners have been captured.

PRACTICE NIGHT

Dancers at the Bobby Burns Ball to Have a Rehearsal.

As there will be no St. Andrew's ball this season the Arctic Brotherhood has determined to have a great assembly ball to take its place, to celebrate Bobby Burns' birthday, which is announced for next Monday evening. But preparatory to this Dr. Edwards announced a complimentary hop at the A. B. hall on Friday evening, to practice the Scotch dances.

GUARANTEED BY CUSTOMS

How Venezuela Will Pay Her Bills.

Minister Bowen is Empowered to Turn Over the Customs House Receipts.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Washington, Jan. 21.—The instructions brought by Minister Bowen from President Castro of the Venezuelan republic prove the bona fides of the latter toward the allies. Mr. Bowen is authorized to pledge the customs receipts of the republic as a guarantee of payment of the allies' demands. Upon this understanding the blockade will be raised in the very near future.

President Castro will be able to devote all his attention to quelling the revolutionists who will be treated with a very severe hand.

SOME WEATHER

Cold Wave Extends Both Up and Down the River.

For four days now Dawson has shivered in the cold and still the end is not in sight. On the 16th the mercury took a sudden drop to 47 below and it has hovered in that vicinity ever since. There has been but little variance, either in the day or night, one being about as cold as the other. On the 17th the maximum and minimum was 46 and 53; the day following was the coldest of the year 49 and 55; yesterday it was 50 and 43 and today the thermometer marked 48 and 53 with 51 at noon. The instruments about town showed several degrees colder, that at Sale's registering 54 as did also Cribbs', while the one in front of Reid's showed 37 at 11 o'clock. The cold wave is not confined to the city alone as will be shown by the following report received from stations up and down the river. At Whitehorse it was 45 at 8 o'clock this morning, 39 at noon. Big Salmon 36 at noon with the sun shining brightly. Hootalinqua, 47 at 7 o'clock; 35 at noon, clear and calm. Selkirk, 52 at noon, calm. Stewart, 46 at noon. Fortymile, 54 at noon and blowing hard. Eagle, 40 at noon, the wind dying out.

Recount Tomorrow

Sheriff Ellbeck, as returning officer in the federal election that resulted in the victory of James Hamilton Ross by a handsome majority, will tomorrow begin the recount of the ballots cast. It is thought the count will be completed by evening and then the result will be declared officially.

Cabin Burned

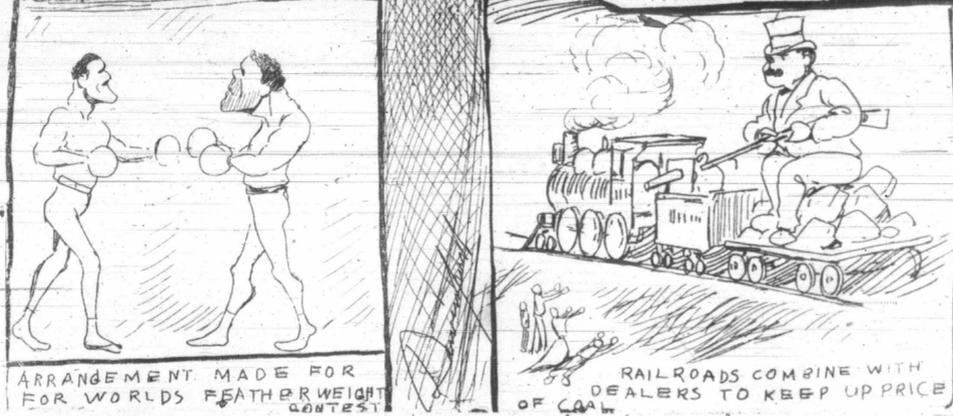
A small cabin located high on the hill near the head of King street was burned to the ground Monday evening. Being beyond the reach of the fire department nothing could be done to save it. The owner, loss and how the fire originated could not be ascertained.

"Does your sister ever talk about me?" asked the enamored youth of his best girl's small brother. "You bet she does," replied the youngster. "I heard her tell ma the other day that if your shoes had rockers on them they would make good cradles."—Chicago News.

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ALLIES ENGLAND AND GERMANY CAPTURE BLOCKADE RUNNERS



LABOR UNIONS DEMAND NATIONALIZATION OF COAL MINES

NEWS OF THE DAY TOLD PICTORIALLY.

SKATING RACE

McLennan Cup to be Contested for Week From Tonight. The date of the three-mile skating race has been fixed by the skating committee of the athletic association for one week from tonight, Wednesday, January 28, the trophy to be contested for being the cup presented by Mayor McLennan. Entries for the race will be made with E. S. Sears, secretary of the athletic association, and must all be in by Saturday evening of this week. The original intention of the donor of the cup was that in order for it to become the property of the winner it would have to be won three times, not necessarily, however, in succession. This has now been changed and he who wins it twice will be considered its possessor. Mr. C. W. Macpherson is measuring the rink today.

SCENE OF TURMOIL

Enacted Yesterday in Prussian Reichstag. President refuses to listen to the charges against late Gun Builder. Special to the Daily Nugget. Berlin, Jan. 21.—The last two days have witnessed stormy scenes in the Prussian reichstag. Charges were instituted against the late Herr Krupp the world-famous gun manufacturer, but the president of the reichstag refused to allow them to be discussed. An uproar ensued but the presiding officer maintained and carried his point.

BUBONIC PLAGUE

Causes 150 Deaths in Mexico. Special to the Daily Nugget. Mexico City, Jan. 21.—Bubonic plague has broken out in the town of Masatlan and is rapidly spreading. More than 150 deaths are already reported. The people are terror stricken and more than 5000 including one-third of the entire population have fled.

NEW LEDGE

Of Anthracite Coal is Found in Nebraska. Special to the Daily Nugget. Louisville, Neb., Jan. 21.—The people of this place are excited over the discovery of a three-foot vein of coal on the outskirts of the city.

ONE DRY SUNDAY AT LAST

New York, Jan. 4.—At midnight last night there was a great emptying of places in the tendorin and a clearing out of saloons. Everybody but proprietors and employees was turned into the street and a dry Sunday began. The Haymarket was closed because music and dancing were interdicted there. Music at other drinking places was ordered stopped.

REFUSES TO DONATE GROVE

San Francisco, Jan. 3.—Robert B. Whiteside of Duluth, Minnesota, railing against the suggestion of the Calaveras Big Tree Committee that he donate to the state 200,000 acres of his redwood property, including the North Side Grove. He says the maintaining of the grove would depreciate the value of the surrounding property.

DEFECTIVE WIRING

J. L. L'Abbe, proprietor of the L'Abbe hotel, was in court this morning charged with not having the electric wiring in his house performed according to the requirements of the city fire bylaw. Fire Inspector Bullock was the complainant and stated that he had found the wiring upon examination to be defective. He warned the defendant to have it attended to at once, but he had failed to do so. L'Abbe offered but little in extenuation of his neglect and was found guilty by his honor. A fine of \$25 and costs or a month at hard labor was imposed and the defect must be remedied at once.

ELIOT BRINGS GIRL

San Diego, Jan. 3.—The determination of Ramon Cota's daughter to elope with a Mexican brought trouble upon her father last night. Cota called at the police station to ask that his daughter be prevented from going away with the Mexican, but was told that nothing could be done by the police, because the girl was of age. The old man had been following the couple and when he could not secure the help of the police he became excited and hurried out after the girl and her lover, who, according to the story, intended to take the steamer last night for Ensenada. Before he caught up with them, however, he was overcome by a severe hemorrhage and dropped in the street. His recovery is doubtful.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., Oct. 27

The Al-ian liner Siberian arrived here today from Liverpool. She encountered furious gales, which swept her decks and smashed her lifeboats. Three schooners, with crews aggregating 33 men, are missing, and the government has dispatched a tug in search of them. Fears are entertained, however, that the schooners have been lost in the gales of the last fortnight.

CORBETT-MCGOVERN.

May Battle for Feather Weight Honors.

Special to the Daily Nugget. New York, Jan. 21.—Young Corbett and Terry McGovern are being matched for the featherweight championship of the world. The fight will be pulled-off before the New York Athletic Club.

MORE STAKING

Locators Still Dropping in From Head of Klondike.

This morning Mining Recorder Grant issued grants for four new locations on Hobo creek and for two on Drapeau creek, both tributaries of Arizona. He has been entering a few every day since the stampede there, so that there cannot be much good ground left.

CHICAGO COUNCIL

Invests in Coal for the Destitute.

City Government Will Expend \$35,000 for the Relief of Poor People.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Chicago, Jan. 21.—The Chicago papers are filled with accounts of distress caused by lack of fuel and augmented by prevailing cold weather. Subscriptions are being circulated to relieve the distress and liberal contributions for that purpose are being given. The city council has taken the matter in hand and is investigating the situation. The sum of \$35,000 has been appropriated to purchase coal for free distribution.

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FIRED ON PRISONERS

Two Hundred Attempt to Escape.

Special to the Daily Nugget. Odessa, Jan. 21.—Two hundred prisoners male and female made a desperate attempt to escape from the Odessa jail. The guards fired upon them, killing one woman and one man. Several others were badly injured.

STEAMER AFLOAT.

Had Run Aground Near Gibraltar. Special to the Daily Nugget. Berlin, Jan. 21.—It is reported from Gibraltar that a North German Lloyd steamer ran aground in that vicinity on Sunday last. The vessel was subsequently righted.

DEATH WAS PAINLESS

Fournier's and LaBelle's Necks Both Broken. About the police barracks today is an air of peaceful quietness, there being nothing to indicate the awful tribute exacted by the law yesterday morning when Fournier and LaBelle gave up their lives in expiation of their crimes. As soon as the execution was over the dismantling of the scaffold was begun and all that exists today to remind one of the machine of death is a harmless and inoffensive pile of boards which will be hauled away this afternoon. The trap and irons connected therewith will be stored away in the basement of the court house ready for use upon some future occasion. By night there will not be a vestige of the execution in sight.

THEIR FEATURES REMAINED THE SAME IN DEATH AS IN LIFE.

Yesterday after the bodies of Fournier and LaBelle had been cut down and deposited in their coffins their caps were removed and an examination was made of the injuries they had sustained. In both instances it was found that the neck had been broken and death must have been instantaneous. Fournier's eyes were open and his lips were slightly apart as though about to smile, though his tongue did not protrude nor was there any discoloration of his face, usual evidences of strangulation. The countenance of LaBelle was the same in death it had been in life. His eyes were closed and he might have been asleep for all the tokens of death that were visible.

SCAFFOLD TORN DOWN.

Quite a number of those to whom tickets of admission had been issued did not avail themselves of the opportunity to witness the hanging. Several acquired cold feet at the last moment, concluding that they did not care to see the lives of two men wiped out in such a manner. Others could not be persuaded to get out of bed so early on such a cold morning, while still others who arrived late might as well have remained at home for all they could see. When the space on the upper floor had been filled those who came late had to remain down stairs and there they could see not hear nothing until after the trap had opened and precipitated the condemned to the depths below. One late arrival was quite put out because he could not secure a seat in the front row and in seeing his troubles to a representative of the Nugget said he would have given \$10 rather than have missed it.

THEIR FEATURES REMAINED THE SAME IN DEATH AS IN LIFE.

Sheriff Ellbeck made every provision for the members of the press, affording facilities for their accommodation that seemed strange by reason of the rarity of such consideration. The press will always bear the sheriff in grateful remembrance.

THEIR FEATURES REMAINED THE SAME IN DEATH AS IN LIFE.

The most of office stationery may be secured at the Nugget printery at reasonable prices.

\$20 IN GOLD \$20

And \$10 in merchandise given away for the best "ad" of Smith's store. Try your luck, it costs you nothing. Call for particulars at Smith's store.

\$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. ELMER A. FRIEND, Skagway Agent

Burlington Route

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

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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.

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YAKUTAT, ORCA, VALDEZ, HOMER.

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

OFFICES SEATTLE, Cor. First Ave. and Vesler 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

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

\$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's Partner"

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.

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

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. Grimsley 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.

WHAT MINING COSTS.

Interesting to Dividend-Receiver, London Directors.

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.

The table of expenses shows that the cost per cubic yard, including cost of plant and cleaning of bed-rock, amounted to only one-third cent per yard, the result conferring much credit on the management. As the cost of the plant has been more than paid for this season, the profits next year should be substantially increased, as the actual cost of hydraulicking is placed at about 7 1/2 cents per cubic yard. It is necessary to state that this company experienced an exceptionally good water supply during last season, which, of course, substantially aided the success of their operations. The question of water supply on the Klondike creeks is one of vital importance to the various claim owners, and the experience of all has not been as fortunate as that of the company under review, so that working costs in this case cannot be considered as a criterion by which to judge other properties having a less satisfactory water service.—B. C. Review.

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

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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.

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

Auditorium - "Tennessee's Partner"

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. Finally 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 at 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."

The visitor coming to Ottawa at the present day can hardly realize that but a few years ago the flourishing capitalist connected in a dozen ways with the outlying portions not only of the broad Dominion but with the whole continent of North America, was but a backwoods village built of lumber and dependent upon its own resources in a great measure for its entertainment and livelihood. Yet so it is, as many of those resident here and who are by no means the oldest inhabitants can testify of their own knowledge and experience.

By 30-40 years ago the only means of communication between the village of By-Town and the outside world was either by the Ottawa route or by going from Ottawa to Prescott over the old St. Lawrence & Ottawa railway, and "there taking" the Grand Trunk, either east or west, according as the traveller wanted to go.

In those days Montreal was only reached by means of the old steamboat, which took all day to get from the one town to the other, or the traveller had to go to Prescott and there entrain on the G. T. R. It required a vast amount of resolution to go to even as far as the Nepean, as one day had to be spent in going and another in coming, besides the time taken in doing business in the days when merchants were more leisurely than they are at present in their ways of doing business. Today, by any of three lines, the excursionist can leave after breakfast in the morning, do a day's work in Montreal and be at home in time to go to the theatre in the evening, or the lover of sport can attend to his morning business, have lunch, catch a train, attend a hockey match in Montreal or enjoy an evening at a theatre, where there is something worth seeing or hearing, and return to Ottawa in time for a good night's rest.

About 30 years ago the old North Shore line was built and a direct means of railway communication established. Even then it was a matter deserving some consideration for the merchant to go to Montreal, as there was but one train a day, each way, and the rate of progression was slow, and in winter uncertain, but there was an end to that when the Canada Atlantic line, started largely with local capital, came to the rescue, and by providing competition and enterprising management forced the old company to try and keep some of the business that it might have had, and that was going to the new company.

Even with this condition of things the improvement which had been effected as far as Montreal was concerned, was but little for those who wanted to go west, and they, in order to reach Toronto, had to go either to Montreal or Prescott and take trains at these places in order to reach their desired haven. The building of the Canadian Pacific railway in a great measure remedied this matter by providing free access to and from the capital and all parts of Ontario and Quebec, as well as of the Maritime provinces. The great western districts of the Dominion were still cut off from the capital by means of the distance, time and expense necessary in order to pass between them.

As late as the session of 1885 the members from British Columbia in order to attend the opening of parliament had to travel by way of San Francisco. All started about 15 days before the date fixed for the ceremony if they wished to be on time, whilst the representatives from the great Northwest had to travel by way of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

These still exist a relic of these old days in the custom of giving a month's notice of the meeting of parliament. All that is legally required is that the member shall be notified in time to attend, and as the

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.

THE GROWTH OF CANADA'S CAPITAL

British Columbia members can now reach Ottawa in about five days, a week's notice would amply fill 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 un-reachable, 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.

ATHLETIC MATTERS

Hand Ball and Basket Ball Tournament

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 legs 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, and 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 constant flow, 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 amphitheatre, 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.

GE

Tells

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

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# GENERAL DE WET WRITES A BOOK.

## Tells Many Interesting Stories of the Boer War That Have Hitherto Been State Secrets—"Be Loyal to the New Government."

In the withering blight and bitterness of defeat, General C. R. De Wet, the commander in chief of the Boer forces in the Orange Free State—that little hand so great of heart, which struggled against such desperate odds—sat down to write his sad story of the long and fateful struggle of the sturdy men of the veldt with the great British Empire. The result of his writing is a book which he calls "Three Years' War," set forth in the uncompromising language of the Dutch, translated into rather brittle English and published by Chas. Scribner's Sons. This book is full of that heart interest with which rhetoric has absolutely nothing to do. It is seen at the start that De Wet is a writer, and we like this, for it accords well with the character of a soldier who never knew when he was beaten and simply would not surrender until his president had given his word to the enemy.

*Last words of the General who was never defeated to those for whom he fought:*  
*To my nation I address one last word; Be loyal to the new government. Loyalty pays best in the end. Loyalty alone is worthy of a nation which has shed its blood for freedom.*

Stonewall Jackson, a man of large-eyed faith—a fanatic, if you please—who is always praising God, giving thanks, observing the humiliation days most meekly—tenderness toward his men and their animals and toward his prisoners ("I pitied the poor Tommies," he exclaims) and yet preserving such a front to the foe as Lycurgus the Spartan must have presented. He is very critical of Prinsloo, the commander-in-chief, whom he succeeded, and of some of the lesser chiefs who

ment, the country and the nation to surrender 3,000 men in such a way. Even the burghers themselves cannot be held to have been altogether without guilt, though they can justly plead that they were only obeying orders.

In reference to the treachery of the Boer Scouts, he says that the English only learned the art of scouting during the latter part of the war, when they made use of the Boer deserters—"the Hands-uppers." "These

tion of the British for tearing children from their mothers' arms—and keeping a separate watch over them. He says that was the reason why he was obliged to take along with him so many young lads, hardly able to carry a rifle, and adds: "Some of these little ones became a prey to the bullets of the enemy and the South African soil is stained with the blood of children slain by England."

The story of his attempt to enter Cape Colony, with a large body of British troops at his rear, is very interesting. Here he details some of the ruses by which he misled the attacking forces and kept them from following him too closely. It was a common thing for his seasoned men of the veldt to deceive the British and "make fools of them." The burghers who had the best horses would remain behind any rise or kopje they could find in the neighborhood. When the enemy approached and saw ahead of them two or three hundred burghers they would halt and bring their guns (which were usually placed in the middle of the column) to the front. When they had got the guns in position they would bombard the ridge behind which the burghers were hidden. But as the Boers had no wish to remain under fire they would quietly withdraw out of sight. But the English would continue bombarding the hill and would send flanking parties to the right and left. Sometimes it would take the English several hours before they could make sure that there were no Boers behind the rise.

The tale of how a party of thirty-six Boers caused the retreat of 800 Britons is rather difficult of acceptance, but De Wet tells it for a fact and not without gentle touches of playful gravity.

When the farm Boers wanted provisions and there was an English wagon train anywhere within easy riding distance, they would dash out and attack it, although, as in one case, it was a line with several thousand troops. The guard would scatter and the Boers would help themselves to the supplies and drive away the oxen, attached to heavy wagons full of cabbages, blankets and rifles. In this way they very often dealt severe blows to their enemy.

The memorable days in which the British were pursuing De Wet's men along the Orange river, and the Boers were searching for a fording place and finding none—are dwelt upon by the author with a sort of hopeless remembrance which is, indeed, pitiable. But even when the British were bearing down upon the little army, and threatening them at every step they did not lack the native resources that cheated their foes. The English thought they were running De Wet into a cul-de-sac in the forks of the Brak and Orange rivers, neither of which could be crossed, as they were swollen by the rains. "At our front, at our back, on our left," says De Wet, "the outlook was hopeless, and



LORD ROBERTS GEN DE WET KRUGER

De Wet, in the making of history, could do the fighting, but he could not do the writing. His descriptions of such fights as those of Modder Spruit and Nicholson's Nek show this readily enough, but even in their bald and crude narration they are worth reams of ornate scroll-work by brilliant correspondents who bring to bear their ready-made phrases and their illimitable stock of adjectives. For here is the heart work, which must move the most unsympathetic reader.

The story of the struggle as he tells it gives more lucidity to matters heretofore successfully backgrounded by the British. Aside from the many revelations made as to the internal workings of the war, the interest of the reader as he turns over the 300 pages of the book centers more and more upon the amazing native resources of the Boers—resources with which actual supplies and reinforcements provided by their governments had little to do. Here was a miserably armed, poorly fed, irregularly formed little army of men—a more handily as compared with their terribly ponderous foe, with no factories and no finances, no outlet to the sea and soon shut off from every railroad and every depot, for years un conquered in a land occupied on every hand by their enemies, never having to face and attack them, capturing from them the great bulk of their supplies, their hand arms, their field guns, their horses, their oxen and much of their clothing, making forced marches over seemingly impassable mountains, fording seemingly unfordable rivers; making swift night detours and attacks, doubling upon their foe, when they seemed just within their hands; running away in the darkness and facing about suddenly in an attack in which they always gave a good account of themselves—what an amazing people!

"Can you not see," De Wet asks his reader in a sort of catagorical despair, fearing he is making no impression where the impression is certainly a deep and ineradicable one, "can you not see that the whole course of events was a miracle from beginning to end? A miracle of God in the eyes of everyone who looks at it with an unbiased mind, but even now apparent to those who had personal experience of it?"

To me De Wet now seems a sort of

undoing." Again he says, "From the first weeks of the winter of 1901 the English began to make night attacks upon us; at last they had found out a way of inflicting severe losses upon us, and then night attacks grew more and more frequent during the last period of the war. But they would never have thought of them at all if they had not been instructed in them by the National Scouts—our own flesh and blood!"

De Wet makes reference from time to time to the frightful effect of lyddite, used so unparingly by the British. On one occasion a lyddite shell fell into the position held by Commandant Steenkamp near Bethlehem and struck a rock behind which were twenty-five horses. Without a single exception every horse was killed. A young bugler, while riding behind a ridge and thus quite hidden from the enemy, was struck by a bomb and both he and his horse were blown to atoms. Yet with the tremendous shelling from the British that was always going on there were comparatively few casualties. De Wet says that he does not want to imply that the British artillery were poor shots. "I ascribe our comparative immunity," he says, "to a Higher Power, which averted misfortune from us."

A Higher Power! Ever the faith in the Higher Power! Our Boer Cromwell never faltered in that, no matter what might betide.

After De Wet was forced into the Transvaal and was returning to the Orange Free State, he encountered some of the greatest difficulties of his whole campaign. His horses were exhausted and the English were closing in upon him in mighty numbers. In order to escape he decided on climbing the Magalies mountains without a path or a road! He tells of this ascent in the following language:

Near by there was a Kaffir hut, and I rode up to it. When the Kaffir came out to me I pointed to the Magalies mountains and asked:

"Right before us—can a man cross there?"

"No, baas; you cannot," the Kaffir answered.

"Has a man never ridden across there?"

"Yes, baas," replied the Kaffir, "long ago!"

"Do baboons walk across?"

"Baboons do, but not a man."

"Come on," I said to my burghers. "This is our only way, and where a baboon can cross we can cross."

With us was one Adrian Matthissen, a corporal, who came from the district of Bethlehem and was a sort of jocular character. He looked up at the mountains, 2,000 feet above him, and sighed, "Oh, Red Sea!"

I replied, "The children of Israel had faith and went through, and all you need is faith: This is not the first Red Sea we have met with and will not be the last."

We climbed up unobserved to a bit of bush which, to continue the metaphor of the Red Sea, was a pillar of cloud to hide us from the English.

The author is very caustic in his censure of the British in regard to their mistreatment of the Boer women. He says that proclamations had been issued by Lord Roberts prescribing that any building within ten miles from the railway where the

British were pursuing De Wet's men along the Orange river, and the Boers were searching for a fording place and finding none—are dwelt upon by the author with a sort of hopeless remembrance which is, indeed, pitiable. But even when the British were bearing down upon the little army, and threatening them at every step they did not lack the native resources that cheated their foes. The English thought they were running De Wet into a cul-de-sac in the forks of the Brak and Orange rivers, neither of which could be crossed, as they were swollen by the rains. "At our front, at our back, on our left," says De Wet, "the outlook was hopeless, and

to the right lay the cruel river. Stand still we could not—the enemy were upon us—it was impossible that anything could save us—no, not impossible—a rescue was at hand."

In the darkness of the quickly coming night he executed a most amazing flank movement, making a detour around the enemy. The next day he marched his wearied burghers twenty-three miles with nothing to eat all day long. In this way he reached a ford, crossed the Orange river and was soon well out of reach of the British. But the way was strewn with cast-off equipment. He had to leave behind, with other things, the only two guns with which his men could still shoot. Of this unhappy loss he says:

"My feelings on that day I can never forget. These Englishmen who go by the name of pro-Boers are the best fitted to describe the anguish which then overpowered me. For they stood up for justice even against their own people and this, not because they were hostile to their government or to the greatness of England's power, but only because they were not without moral sense, because they could not stifle conscience at the expense of justice nor identify themselves with iniquitous action."

Yes, wearied, battered, embattled Boers, you had with you the best sentiment of England, and the sympathy of its greatest living poet, who wrote of the onslaught upon you:

"Trust back again the long-foiled light  
Into the night—into the night."  
But the end was now near. De Wet divided his command into small detachments in various districts of the Free State, and harassed the British as much as possible until the object of the peace negotiations, when they laid down their arms. He went to only one or two commands when the disarmament took place, but to no more. He could not bear the sight of the surrender of his brave men.

As to the forces engaged in the war De Wet's figures differ from Botha's, who said the Boers had 60,000 men in arms. De Wet puts the number at 45,000, against which the British ultimately placed 250,000 men. At the close of the war only one-third of the original Boer army was fit for service.

The story of how, toward the close of the war, and while negotiations were under way, a little band under De Wet cut its way through sixty

thousand British troops near Palmietfontein is told in matter-of-fact language which one would not think of questioning. This involved night attacks, forced marches, the cutting of much barbed wire and the loss of horses and supplies.

Such were the men who fought the three years' war of which the dauntless Free Stater has written: "Conquered? Yes, but who shall tame such spirits, who shall make them feel the chafing of the yoke of mastery? None, while still remains that soul of liberty of which no man ever made conquest, and while the brave burghers still feel the wild air of the kopjes and the freedom of the veldt."

### WORLD'S SHIP-TRUST WOULD PREVENT WAR

London, Jan. 3.—The ship trust can insure the peace of the world. This startling declaration is the logical conclusion to be drawn from an exhaustive defense of Morgan's shipping combination made by Lord Charles Beresford, vice-admiral of the British navy, on the eve of his departure for the United States.

His argument is that the ship trust is the beginning of a natural automatic trade alliance between Great Britain and the United States which will make war between these two countries an impossibility, and by its tremendous moral influence practically eliminate the danger of a clash between any of the great world powers.

Lord Charles Beresford's conversion to the new shipping trust, which is coincident with the report that he will accept a high position in the newly formed combine, is the chief talk of naval and parliamentary circles.

Lord Charles is anxious to secure the command of the channel squadron, which is the last promotion the admiralty can confer upon him before his compulsory retirement. But it is not at all certain that Lord Charles will get the coveted assignment. He has made himself very unpopular with the admiralty by his attacks on the old fogeyism of the honorable gentlemen who preside over the destinies of the navy, and they are yet chafing over the startling state of affairs which his criticism revealed.

If the assignment is not given, it is almost certain that Lord Charles will accept the berth that J. Pierpont Morgan is preparing for him. Lord Charles will sail for New York on the Kaiser in March. On the eve of his departure he said in part:

"I can teach the people here to adopt American business methods, we can then have greater inter-communication of capital and interests between the two countries. It is the only way, and once England and America get on a sharing basis the world will not dare to interfere with either. We, neither of us, will stand

for a political alliance. It is impossible.

"The coming century will be one of business. By trying to achieve a community of business interests and methods between America and England, I believe I shall be doing much toward its being a century of peace. You put your brightest men into business. We put them into politics, the army and the navy. That has got to be changed, not for the sake of the money it makes for the individual but for the general good of the country."

Asked what he thought of the Venetian situation he brought his hand emphatically down on the table.

"Thank God," he exclaimed, "it has come out all right. But it has taught our government a lesson—that it must never try its hand against such a game without the partnership of the United States."

"I don't say a word against Germany. But I do think it is to England's advantage to come right out and not only say 'We support the Monroe doctrine, but, by heavens, we are willing to fight for it.'"

Washington, Jan. 3.—General A. W. Greeley, chief of the United States Signal Corps, announced today that the work on the last link of the overland telegraph line to Nome and St. Michael across Alaska has begun. Only 150 miles of line remain to be completed from Klondike to Chena, and it is believed that within three months it will be possible to send messages to Nome.

### WIRE TO NOME

Overland Telegraph Across Alaska Nearing Completion.

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**Summers & Orrell**  
112 SECOND AVENUE

Good dogs balance of office.

GRIMSLEY SENTENCED

Receives One Year for Breaking Jail

Pleads Guilty to the Charge and Has Nothing to Say to the Court.

Thomas B. Grimsley, the blood-thirsty, desperate villain, the unparalleled monster, perpetrator of a hundred uncommitted crimes, the creation of the morning Joke, hobbled into court this morning to answer to the charge of breaking away from prison while in lawful custody. His lameness was due to several toes on his left foot having been frozen and he walked with a very perceptible limp. In the prisoner's dock he did not display any of the ferocity which has been attributed to him but on the contrary was quite meek and had but little to say. He was still in his prison garb and with a week's growth of beard on his face looked anything but prepossessing. The charge was read to him and when asked to plead he replied with but one word, "Guilty."

In passing sentence his honor reviewed at some length the other two cases with which the prisoner had been convicted and the circumstances leading up to such conviction and the judgment found against him. Reference was made to the tears that were so copiously shed, though the court frankly admitted that their appearance had nothing to do with the leniency displayed on that occasion, such often being a part of the stock in trade of criminals when they find themselves cornered with no visible escape in front of them. At any rate justice had been tempered with mercy and the two sentences of six months each were made to run concurrently.

"You must have known that it was foolish to try to escape from the police," continued his honor. "Others have tried it but there has never been one who has made a success of it. For this offense you are liable to a penalty of two years imprisonment in addition to the unexpired portion of the sentence from which you tried to escape. I do not wish to be unduly severe upon you and have consulted with the crown prosecutor as to the extent of the sentence I am about to impose on you. He has agreed with me that the ends of justice would be served even though the maximum penalty were not imposed and I shall sentence you to one year's imprisonment in the Northwest Mounted Police penitentiary, your time to begin after the conclusion of the sentence you were serving when you made your escape."

Corporal Stewart and Constable Wright, who effected Grimsley's capture, were in court ready to submit their evidence in case the prisoner should have pleaded not guilty to the charge. In speaking of their trip they said it was anything but a pleasant outing. The weather was bitter cold every day they were on the trail. Stewart has the reputation of being one of the hardest mucksters on the force. He set the pace and Wright followed in capital form. They arrived yesterday morning with their prisoner rolled in a robe and strapped to the sled just after the conclusion of the execution. When arrested Grimsley made not the slightest show of resistance, though he had an opportunity to make a fight for it had there been any fight in him. The officers merely told him to get out of bed and come along and he got. Nothing to it. Corporal Stewart and Constable Wright are deserving of the warmest praise for their success in running the fugitive down.

OVER THE TRAIL

Seven Cheechacos Admitted to the Arctic Brotherhood

At the regular meeting of the Arctic Brotherhood last night seven leading citizens were duly tested for endurance and other many traits and not being found wanting in any particular were duly introduced to Her Majesty the Arctic Queen and initiated into the order. Their names are: Dr. Faulkner, J. L. Grey, C. A. Maas, W. M. Baker, R. A. Ambold, Archie Muir and C. W. Nartin.

Gambler's Flee

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 3.—The Rev. George C. Rankin of the Law and Order League started out late last night on a personal crusade against gambling, and visited three high-class clubs. In the third one he was recognized after he had stood warming himself at a stove for ten minutes, and then there was a stampede. He went before the grand jury today with a long list of names, and many gamblers left town before night.

"I desired to ascertain if gambling was wide open in Dallas," said the pastor this evening, "and I found that many of the players were young men who belong to what are known as the best families of Dallas."

FINGERS AMPUTATED

James Smith's Severe Loss This Morning.

James Smith, a miner, had his hands very severely frozen a week ago near the mouth of Bonanza. He was brought to Dawson and taken to the Good Samaritan hospital, where he has been under treatment.

Every effort was made to extract the frost but it had too much of a start and it was found necessary to amputate the entire fingers and thumbs of both hands below the first joint.

The operation was successfully performed this morning and the patient is resting easily.

PANAMA CANAL

Opponents Nicaragua Compelled to Show Good Faith.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The Panama canal people have become thoroughly frightened over the prospect of the senate calling on the state department for the reasons of delay in perfecting a title and arranging a treaty for the transfer of the property to the United States.

The friends of Nicaragua at the last moment in order to have a canal did not obstruct the passage of the Spooner bill for the Panama route. They put faith, however, in the sincerity of the Panama proposition. The delay has been so long that there is a movement in the senate to demand the reasons for the delay.

GOOD DIVIDEND.

Anglo-Klondike Declares Twenty Per Cent for Last Season.

The directors, in submitting their second annual report, with balance sheet and profit and loss account, for the year ending 30th September, 1902, state:

From the amount of available net profit, viz., \$28,467 17s. 1d., the directors recommend the declaration of a dividend of 20 per cent. (free of income-tax) on the ordinary shares, payable to all shareholders registered on the 30th November, 1902. This will absorb \$24,659, 12s., leaving a balance to be carried forward of \$3,805 5s. 2d.

The board are very pleased to be in a position to report a much more favorable condition of affairs than last year.

The share capital is now all issued, the shares which were due at the date of the last general meeting to the Consolidated Mines Selection Company, Ltd., and to Mr. Joseph McGillivray, having been allotted.

With reference to the personnel of the board, Mr. J. M. Wilson has resigned, having left England to take up an appointment in South Africa, and Mr. A. F. Nichol has been elected in his place.

Newspaper Mail

The next second class mail stage of the Merchants' line is expected in tomorrow evening.

Fatal Drenching.

Grants Pass, Or., Jan. 3.—Bruce Davy is dead here as a result of having been drenched with water from a hose while he was in jail and drunk. The drenching was administered by Peter Miller, the jailer, as a sobering measure. Davy was confined in the jail for stealing jewelry. He was a heavy whisky drinker, and when liquor was taken from him he raved like a wild man. Miller could not sleep on account of Davy's yelling, and as he could not quiet him in any other way, turned the hose on him.

Next morning the prisoner, drenched to the skin, stood shivering in a corner nearly frozen, as the thermometer registered below the freezing point.

Davy died from the shock.

One of the very fashionable weddings in London quite lately was that of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Arthur Edward Dalzell, C. B., commanding the 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, brother of the Earl of Carnwath, and Miss Muriel Wyndham Knatchbull, daughter of Colonel Norton Knatchbull, late of the Derbyshire Regiment. Colonel Dalzell and Lord Carnwath are close relatives of Mrs. Griffin, formerly of Toronto, and who is now living with her son, Mr. Scott Griffin, and his wife in Winnipeg.

WORK THE TRUE TEST

Claim Jumper Again Pays His Own Costs

Ground Not Open to Relocation When Representation Work is Done On It.

Gold Commissioner Senkler this morning handed down another case in which a claim had been relocated on the ground of its non-renewal, but on proof that the representation work had been duly performed the commissioner cancelled the grant which had been issued to the defendants, Walter E. Kenny and Fred Cronch.

The plaintiffs were Henry Hohlwick and Emil Schock and the claim in question was No. 9, Victoria gulch. This claim was staked on August 10, 1897, and was represented four years in succession and renewed to August 11th, last year. The defendants relocated the upper and lower halves respectively on September 3rd and recorded on the following day. The plaintiffs brought protest on the ground that the representation work had been performed and the claim was not therefore open to relocation when the defendants staked.

CASE OF TRESPASS.

Hillside and Crek Dispute on Last Chance.

A protest was filed with the gold commissioner this morning which is in the nature of a trespass, and an injunction is sought to prevent the defendants from working the alleged ground of the plaintiffs. John McDonnell and Dan McDonnell staked creek claim No. 3, a tributary of Last Chance on the left limit of 15 above discovery, in October, 1898. Henry M. Peek located the hillside claim on the right limit of No. 2 and No. 2a, and mentioned with him in the protest as defendants are Joseph Neibes and A. Grogan, who are laymen. This hillside was staked on August 25th of last year, and the plaintiffs claim that the defendants are trespassing on their ground and ask for an injunction.

PRIOR STAKING.

Protest as to a Creek Claim on Gold Run.

The protest of Angus Smith against Daniel B. Kane in regard to No. 44a Gold Run, has been set for hearing in the gold commissioner's court on February 23rd. Plaintiff staked the claim on the 17th of this month and applied for record on the 18th. A grant was refused him on the ground that the claim had been relocated by the defendant on the 16th. Plaintiff claims that there is no evidence of the defendant having staked the ground on that date or at any other time.

Takes an Appeal

In the protest case of William J. Chance against Isaac Lusk, decided by the gold commissioner on Dec. 31, Mr. Lusk this morning gave notice of an appeal to the territorial court, one of the grounds stated being that as he had obtained title to his claim before the beginning of the action, he was entitled to the benefit of a certain survey made by him, when the interest of the plaintiff, at whose instance this survey had been set aside, was not shown to be affected by such survey.

Message C'me Late.

A cannon ball fired from a British field piece during the war with America in 1812 has just been unearthed at Bladensburg and presented to the National Museum at Washington. It was found to contain a note addressed to the commanding officer of the American Forces Defending Washington, and set forth in detail the plans of Admiral Cockburn for an attack upon the American capital. The note was signed "Timothy Howard, mate of the American merchantman General Stone, and victim of the British press gang." The missile had not lost all its sting during its ninety days of burial. When accidentally disclosed by workmen who were making a cutting, it rolled down the embankment, knocked over a laborer and broke his leg.

The Nugget's stock of job printing materials is the best that ever came to Dawson.

GETS MORE HORSES

Merchants Line Adds Sixteen Head of Stock.

Owing to the low spirits of the thermometer those who had taken passage in the Merchants' line stage leaving at noon today, declined to leave the comfort of their own fire-sides and consequently the departure of the stage was postponed until tomorrow noon.

The Merchants' Mail and Express Company used the opportunity to forward a lot more of supplies along the line of route, as it yesterday added 16 more horses to its outfit. This will enable them to give a continuous four-horse twice a week service between here and Whitehorse, and to be able to complete on an equal footing with the White Pass.

DIAMOND DRILL

Deputation Waits Upon Acting Commissioner.

Several meetings of business men have been held in regard to the proposition to purchase a diamond drill for the purpose, mainly, of encouraging the development of quartz mining. It was hoped to lease such a drill to the miner at a nominal figure, and to obtain an appropriation from the territorial government toward defraying the working expenses. The discussion arrived at a point where the purchase of a drill now here or the sending outside for one was up for discussion. Before any conclusion was reached it was thought advisable that a delegation should wait upon the acting commissioner and enquire what the government was likely to do in the matter.

This delegation, headed by George Vernon, waited upon Major Wood this morning, and discussed the subject at some length. In reply the major said that he knew that Governor Ross before his illness highly favored the purchase by the government of such a drill for prospecting purposes, and it was the major's understanding that such a machine was to be sent in by the government this spring. He also knew that Mr. Condon, the new commissioner, was in favor of this course, so the probabilities were that the recommendations of these two gentlemen would be carried into effect.

EDITORIAL IN VERSE

The London Times, which strenuously opposes the British alliance with Germany in the Venezuelan trouble, prints a poem by Rudyard Kipling crystallizing the popular anti-German sentiment. The poem contains the following:

"Last night ye swore our voyage was done, But seaward still we go, And ye tell us now of a secret vow Ye have made with an open foe.

"That we must lie off a lightless coast, And haul and back and veer, At the will of the breed that have wronged us most, For a year, and a year, and a year.

"The dead they mocked are scarcely cold, Our wounds are bleeding yet, And ye tell us now that our strength is sold, To help them press for a debt.

"Neath all the flags of all mankind, That use upon the seas, Was there no other fleet to find, That ye strike hands with these?

"Of evil times that men could choose On-eil'ly late to fall, What brooding judgment let ye loose To pick the worst of all?

"In sight of peace from the narrow seas, O'er half the world to run, With a cheated crew to league and, With the Goth and the shameless Hun."

THE NEW DEFENDER OF THE CUP

Bristol, R. T., Jan. 3.—The frames in the new ninety-foot yacht ordered from the Herresholds by the America's cup syndicate, will not be set up for some days, partly by reason of delay in the receipt of material and because of the unexpected delay in finishing the keelson. Both the frames and the plates have been shaped so far without mishap, and already there are plates enough ready to cover half the hull. In the sail lot new canvasses for the Columbia, the Constitution and the new yacht are being made. Mr. Belmont is anxious to have the sails for the Constitution ready late in March, so that she may be put in commission the month following.

He kissed her on the balcony— I thought to see her faint, This modest maid, with look so staid, That I had dreamed a saint! He kissed her on the balcony— Ah, can I tell, alas! What direful sight I saw that night? I saw—her—kiss—him—back!

Auditorium. — "Tennessee's Pardner."

BITTNER COMPANY

Producing Tennessee's Partner.

Stirring Drama Well Presented at Dawson's Popular Play House.

The Bittner company is presenting this week the stirring drama, "Tennessee's Pardner." This is a picture of western mining life as it was in the early days. The play is an excellent one in every particular and the characters are all well portrayed. The play will be continued through out the week.

The cast is as follows: Caleb Swan, "leard dealer, legitimate and high-toned," Mr. Montgomery Ava Bice, Swan's side partner, Mr. Mullin

Gewhilkler Hay, the greatest liar in the camp, Mr. Moran Tom Romaine, Nettie's young brother, Mr. Thorpe Harlow, quick, but well meaning, Mr. Bittner Spike, the official corner, Mr. Morris Carter, always in the game, Mr. Dundon

German Jake, Mr. Truchs Arizona Dan, Mr. Dinsmore (Boarders at "Sudden Stop" hotel) Tennessee Kent, from Smoky Mountain, Tennessee, Mrs. Bittner Nettie Bice, the bride, Miss Montrose Mrs. Hay, the other two-thirds of Gewhilkler, Miss Walton

TOWN IN DAWN

A librettist in search of a plot for a comic opera might do worse than use the present situation of the little North German city of Wismar as a basis for one. The city, with 17,000 inhabitants, its splendid harbor and its half-dozen old churches, dating back to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, is generally supposed to be an integral part of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and of the German Empire. In theory, however, it is a Swedish possession, held in pawn by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and redeemable by the King of Sweden on June 26th, 1903, for the sum of \$26,000,000.

A tempest in the teapot has been aroused by the approach of the date set for the redemption of this pawned town, although it might seem that excitement was wasted in a case where one of the contracting parties is equally unable to enforce its claim against the superior power of the other, and to raise the sum needed to establish the right. Learned German jurists have, nevertheless, written bulky volumes on the legal, moral and practical aspects of the problem, all of them arriving at the conclusion that Wismar can never again cease to be German.

Silver-tongued orators have declaimed in the Reichstag against the idea that one inch of German soil should be ceded to a foreign power. The good burghers of Wismar, have declared officially and unofficially that never, never, will they submit to become Swedes again. And a member of the Swedish Riksdag has interpellated the minister of foreign affairs to find out what the government intends to do in order to get out of the dilemma decently.

In the meantime, the Swedish people are rather amused over the matter. "What is gone is gone," is the refrain of the Swedish press. "The old days and their dear-bought glory can never come back. What's the use of making ourselves ridiculous by asking for something we can't have?"

The likelihood is that the two governments concerned may exchange a few friendly notes next summer, agreeing to regard the incident as closed with the failure of Sweden to offer payment, and its subsequent relinquishment of all pretensions to sovereignty over Wismar. The pretty little town will then go on prospering as it has done ever since it passed out of the hands of Sweden, and probably it will get the naval station and harbor fortifications which could not be established as long as it remained in pawn. — Berlin Correspondence of Philadelphia Press.

Chicago Express Collides

St. Catharines, Ont., Jan. 3.—A serious collision occurred on the Grand Trunk railway today, at the west end of Merritton tunnel, between the Chicago express, east-bound, and a light engine going west. Fireman C. Waring of London and Abraham Dessault are in the hospital but not seriously injured. The passenger escaped with a fair shake up and some bruises. According to an official statement made by Superintendent Jones, the accident was caused by Engineer Buckhart, on the light engine, failing to carry out engine orders issued to him at Niagara Falls.

CLERK McDONALD

Talks to the Toronto Globe About Dawson.

Mr. Charles Macdonald of Dawson city, clerk of the high court of the Yukon territory, is spending his first holiday in Toronto since his appointment three years ago. Mr. Macdonald was formerly a member of the firm of Charles Miller & Co. To a Globe reporter yesterday he said that the legal business of the Yukon was most prosperous, and fully equals one-fifth of the entire local business of Ontario. The legal profession of the population is, however, quite sufficient to do the work. A great deal more money is, as a rule, involved in legal disputes in the Yukon than in our more modest disputes in Ontario. Everything is working satisfactorily, and there is no complaint against the administration of justice, which is all that could be wished. Notwithstanding the nervousness of the two countries, justice to the criminal is sure and certain. This was evidenced by the recent O'Brien case, where the government spent an enormous amount of money to bring the criminal to justice. Then there were the two French-Canadians who recently murdered three of their comrades, and were arrested, tried and convicted immediately.

The work of the Northwest Mounted Police is commended on all sides. Mr. Macdonald said "I may say that though you will not find a more cosmopolitan place on earth than the Yukon, it is one of the most law-abiding countries in the world."

Mr. Macdonald stated that the summit of 1902 saw the best business in the history of the territory. A spirit of patriotism to Canadian goods prevails. More Canadian goods are now being sold in the Yukon than from the United States. This is due to the fact that the people of the Yukon realize that just as good goods are manufactured in the Dominion as across the border, and also that the duty is saved. Even the large American concerns, which formerly purchased all their goods in Seattle and other American cities, are buying most of their goods in Canada.

The government, said Mr. Macdonald, has just established a stamp mill at Dawson, where the assaying of quartz may be performed free of charge. Other companies are putting up stamp mills, and quartz-mea are confident that quartz exists in large quantities. They believe it exists in the immediate vicinity of Dawson, along the Yukon, between Bonanza and Eldorado creeks, and, in fact, generally over the territory.

The fact that the output of gold this season was not so large as last was due to the dry season and shortage of water in the creeks for sluicing purposes. "Placer mining," said he, "will still be profitable for many years to come, and large quantities

Cloth Overcoats FUR TRIMMED, AT HALF PRICE SARGENT & PINSKA SECOND AVENUE

FIRE ON CREEKS

Thistle Roadhouse on Bonanza Entirely Destroyed. Just as the Nugget was going to press yesterday afternoon a message was received by telephone that the Thistle roadhouse, 75 below on Bonanza, was on fire. Later it was learned that the entire building had been destroyed, and that Mrs. John Wehrle, the proprietor, had been able to save scarcely any of her personal effects from the flames. The loss is estimated at \$3000.

The fire is believed to have originated from the fire of the kitchen stove, at the point where it passes through the ceiling, and as the building was old, having been a roadhouse ever since '88, and consequently very dry, the flames made rapid headway.

Cause of Stage Fright

An expert claims that stage fright really comes from a disordered stomach. He argues from the fact that persons in Dawson contemplating appearance should be careful of their diet and always buy groceries of Dunham, where they are always sure of getting the purest and best.

Table with 2 columns: N. C. Co. TEMPERATURE and 3 rows of temperature data for Jan 21, 22, 23, 24.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt Northern Commercial Company

Pacific Cold Storage Co. Try a Veal Loaf, Veal Steak, Veal Roast or Veal Cutlets.

He Followed It SO DO WE. If You Want Up-to-date Stationery SEE US. All the Latest Face Type; all Latest Shades, Colors and Novelties in Job Stock. REMEMBER..... JOBS PROMISED TOMORROW DELIVERED TODAY. Give US a Trial Order and Keep Up With the Times. The Nugget Job Printing Department

The Nugget From Vol. 4-No. WILL Grand T Constro Will B Special to the Ottawa, Jan Trunk Pacific ask the govern and land sub build the road HARD O. E. Foster Special to the Toronto, Jan hard at work Ontario RISE Former Conv Special to the Lansing, Mich win, who serves state prison, prison board, Manicob Special to the Winnipeg, Jd announces that here will be February 12th be the last solubate WEATH Change Due Gold Snap Mercury The bitter weather has been last year's, the ice barrier was today, it was yesterday is not coming on with the snow as the present week is likely to be the longest since the average between the north and south is ready for a good thing. It had the snow washed from the roof of the hotel will be all but melted. Major Campbell and his time every day TRAVEL Weld's Dawson Leaves Every Other 124 T Good A. J. 211 Harper