

WITH PUCK AND STICK

Hottest Hockey Game of the Season

Civil Service Defeats City Eagles After a Mighty Hard Struggle.

Now, that is what I call hockey, said a veteran yesterday at the game played at the Athletic rink...

Tom Watt refereed the game and his decisions were entirely satisfactory to the players on both sides...

The game was witnessed by about 500 people who in spite of the cold remained to the end...

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The beginning of the second half was even faster than the first had been. The Eagles had a lead of two goals and they seemed determined to keep it...

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Civil Service—Goal, Edwards; point, Povah; coverpoint, Eilbeck; forwards, Bennett, Watt, McLennan and Kennedy.

MRS. SMYTHE'S DANCING ACADEMY Fancy and Ballroom Dancing taught. Class lessons Tuesday and Friday evenings from 8 to 10.

EXECUTION POSTPONED

La Belle Given Another Ten Days to Live

Will be Hanged With Fournier on January 20—Order Signed Today.

Edward La Belle, the condemned murderer who was sentenced to be hanged on January 19, was given an additional ten days' lease on life this morning by Mr. Justice Craig...

La Belle was notified this afternoon that he had ten days more to live than he had counted upon, receiving the news with a sort of ghastly smile like a lost soul which has given up all hope...

ROSS' MAJORITY

Total Vote in the Late Election Exceeds 5,000.

All the election returns having been received, Sheriff Eilbeck has figured up the majority of Mr. Ross, though such is not given out as the official count...

Five little years ago his fame had spread across the land. Ten million people knew his name and called him great and grand. Reporters followed at his heels...

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PAY TAXES ON INCOME TOMORROW AND VOTE.

If your taxes are not paid tomorrow night you will not be able to vote. There are quite a number of men who have been negligent about this, and especially the young men...

CONTROLLED BY THE C. P. R.

Seattle Papers Claim That Management of the White Pass Line Has Passed to the Canadian Pacific—Robbers Run a Riot.

Seattle, Dec. 20, via Skagway, Dec. 26.—Both the Times and P. I. give big stories to the effect that the White Pass will shortly be controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railway...

TREATY IS SIGNED BETWEEN UNCLE SAM AND CUBA

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—A definite treaty of commercial reciprocity between Cuba and the United States was signed at 11 o'clock last night by Gen. Bliss and Secretaries Zaldo and Montes...

ALL THAT NOW REMAINS IS THE CONFIRMATION OF THE MEASURE.

Although the treaty provides for a uniform reduction of twenty per cent. from the present tariff charges on Cuban products entering the United States...

SEATTLE IS THE WINNER

Seattle, Dec. 19.—This city has won the great transportation fight that has been on at Washington for so long, and all the government supplies for the Philippines will now be sent from Seattle instead of San Francisco...

FOR YUKON COUNCIL.

Dawson, Yukon Territory, December 26th, 1902. To the Electors of the Electoral District No. 2.—Gentlemen:—Owing to petitions signed by members of voters from the creeks...

A Happy New Year. Thanking the public for their patronage during the past year and hoping for a continuance of it in the future. JOHN L. TIMMINS, Second Avenue, Royal Grocery.

ALWAYS IN TROUBLE

Too Many Revolutions in Venezuela

Three Have Occurred in Two Years—The Foreign Secretary Speaks.

London, Dec. 12.—Foreign Secretary Lansdowne was the principal guest at the annual banquet of the United Club, given tonight in London. In a speech of considerable length the foreign secretary touched upon the most prominent topics of the day...

"I might add," said the foreign secretary, "that Venezuela should be content to put herself on a moderate allowance in the matter of revolutions. In less than seventy years, Venezuela has indulged in the luxury of one hundred and four revolutions. Three revolutions in two years seems to be altogether unreasonable."

McLENNAN QUARTERS

A meeting of the executive committee of the McLennan campaign for mayor is being held in the office of the president, W. M. McKay this afternoon, the object being to perfect the organization. Tomorrow the committee will open headquarters in the Peterson block...

MEETING OF GENERAL COMMITTEE CALLED FOR TOMORROW NIGHT.

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BUYING STOCK

London, Dec. 6.—The past few months have found in the United Kingdom, an unprecedented number of American buyers of thoroughbred cattle, whose purchases of high class breeding stock aggregate many thousands of pounds.

LOOKING FOR TREASURE

On board the Pacific Mail Company's steamship Newport, which sailed from San Francisco for Panama, was C. W. Johnson, a Boston contractor. He expects to return from Manzanillo in a month or so with the greater part of the \$1,500,000 gold that went out of circulation forty years ago when the steamship Golden Gate sailed herself to pieces on the Mexican beach.

Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 6.—Claude L. Stillman, the deploring assistant secretary of the Murphy Varnish Company, was taken to Trenton, N. J., today to serve a ten years' sentence.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. Boyd, of Caribou, came to the city yesterday, and has gone to St. Mary's hospital for surgical treatment. Dr. Clendennen, who has undergone an operation at the Good Samaritan hospital, is rapidly recovering and hopes to be discharged by nomination day.

CREEK NOMINEES

Convention to be Held at Caribou Tomorrow Afternoon. The whole of the twenty-eight delegates to the convention to be held at Caribou tomorrow, for the nomination of two candidates to the Yukon council from District No. 2, have now been selected and it is believed that every one of them will be present at the convention.

There are already several candidates in the field, and there is an opinion that at least one of these may receive the support of the convention and only one nominated. G. White-Fraser and Engineer Tyrrell are already announced; it is definitely known that Arthur Wilson is a candidate although he has not announced himself, and Mr. Lenox, of Bonker, will be a candidate. The latter may receive the nomination of the convention or the convention may select a man whose name has not been much heard of in the recent political gossip.

MUTINY AT SEA

Greenstown, Dec. 5.—The British ship Leicester Castle, Captain Peattie, from San Francisco, on July 26, arrived here today. The commander reported that on September 2nd three American seamen mutinied and Capt. Peattie and his second officer were shot, the latter fatally, after an encounter with the mutineers, who left the ship on a raft.

Capt. Peattie gives the names of the mutineers, who left the ship or cut Sears and Turner. They were all shipped in San Francisco. The second officer, Mr. Nixon, was shot while attempting to rescue the captain, but in the darkness the mutineers got a few planks and coops formed a raft and launched from the ship, which was then about 300 miles north of the Pitcairn islands.

The captain searched for the raft the next day, but it was not sighted and surmised that it went to pieces. The Chinaman had refused to give up the washing. "But," said the man who had called for it, "this is the right check, isn't it?"

"Check all light," answered the Chinaman, blowing a mouthful of spray over the towels he was ironing. "Man all long, check says 'ugly little man.' You ugly big man."—Chicago Tribune.

Looking for Treasure. On board the Pacific Mail Company's steamship Newport, which sailed from San Francisco for Panama, was C. W. Johnson, a Boston contractor. He expects to return from Manzanillo in a month or so with the greater part of the \$1,500,000 gold that went out of circulation forty years ago when the steamship Golden Gate sailed herself to pieces on the Mexican beach.

Johnson purchased the schooner Luisa D. a few weeks ago at a sheriff's sale. He fitted her out with an elaborate working apparatus, including diving gear and lumber for the construction of substantial lighters. The Luisa D. sailed from San Francisco on November 12th for Manzanillo. Johnson expects her to reach her destination about the time he does, and will commence operations right away. A Boston company, in which a brother of Johnson was interested, partly wrecked the Golden Gate, some years ago, but overlooked the specie shipment, which is said to have amounted to \$1,500,000. Johnson knows where to look for the wreck and thinks, with the men and machinery at his disposal, to make short work of retrieving from the sea money he is anxious to put into circulation.

The Nugget acknowledges the receipt of Christmas remembrances from the Northern Commercial Co., Gandolfo, and H. C. Brand. Would that the gladness day came oftener.

QUESTION OF ANNEXATION

Discussed at a Banquet in Ontario

Mr. Justice McMahon Says Archbishop Ireland is Broad-Minded.

At a farewell banquet given by the Catholics of Gt. Falls to Monsignor Falconio, Apostolic Delegate to Canada, Mr. Justice McMahon tendered the departing guest a few words of advice in a particularly happy vein. In proposing the toast of "Canada, Our Country," His Lordship said Canada possessed as happy, as prosperous and as contented a people as there were on the face of the earth. It was a land of great promise, and if there was wanting any demonstration of the fact, it was to be found in the request made a few days ago, and accepted to by the province of Ontario, that twenty thousand of the inhabitants of the United States should take possession of a few million acres of our territory. That had been acceded to with some reluctance by the premier of Ontario, Mr. Ross.

One would imagine, and properly imagine, said Mr. Justice McMahon, that there was a deep-laid scheme on our part to annex the remainder of the United States to the Dominion of Canada as soon as opportunity offered. The significance of the following portion of the speech lies in the fact that Mr. Falconio has been transferred to Washington and that Archbishop Ireland, a very learned, broadminded, but somewhat ill-informed man in some respects, has expressed the opinion that the ultimate destiny of Canada lies in annexation to the United States.

Mr. McMahon hoped that when the apostolic delegate reached Washington he would not make a disclosure of our intentions to the president of the United States or to any of his cabinet. If that were done, it might cause the pleasant relations between Great Britain and the United States to become somewhat strained. But if you should happen by any chance to meet Archbishop Ireland in Washington you may say to him that he has been forestalled, that the annexation which he prophesied is to take place in another way. The matter has been arranged between those who wish to become citizens of the Dominion of Canada and the premier of this province.

It is rather curious that the prophets who predict our ultimate destiny to be "absorption" by the United States are all men who know little or nothing about Canada from personal observation or experience. They sit in their studies and ponder upon the glories of their native land and conclude that there is no political love upon earth capable of withstanding the blandishments, or, if necessary, her aggressions. It is different with men of the world, who travel, and form their opinions from observation. We have never read of one of the latter class finding in this country any sentiment in favor of a change of flags. And the more the country develops the more inflexible the determination becomes to hold fast the independence we value so highly.

A wide-awake American who lately traversed the whole of our northwest in quest of an opportunity for a promising investment confessed he was astonished that not a vestige of the feeling he had been told to look for was to be discovered "with a microscope" in any part of the country. The Americans who are rushing into Canada come for the purpose of establishing themselves and providing a home for their families. What is likely to be the most important consideration to the minds of these settlers? Is it not protection for life and property, civil freedom and just and reasonable laws? The newcomers have had experience in the United States, and possibly in some other countries. The conditions here are regarded as different, are they not the slightest doubt, are distinctly favorable to the individual in their new home. The soil is fruitful and yields them an abundance. Therefore they are happy and contented, and are loyal to the flag which protects them in some cases perhaps more so, than the nation who have had no such experience.—Victoria Times.

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WITH PUCK AND STICK

Hottest Hockey Game of the Season

Civil Service Defeats City Eagles After a Mighty Hard Struggle.

Now, that is what I call hockey," said a veteran yesterday at the game played at the Athletic rink. The face fairly beamed with delight as the puck ricocheted back and forth from one end of the big rink to the other and when a goal was in danger he howled with the enthusiasm of a ten year old colt. It was a great game, conceded by all to have been the best ever played in Dawson. The crowd was great, too, the biggest the rink ever held, noisy, demonstrative, a howling mob of hockey cranks who in the excitement of the game forgot all about cold feet and other trifling inconveniences. Dozens of ladies were present and they were as much interested and gave vent to their feelings when a brilliant run was made or a clever shot placed just the same as the stags. It was a great game, and it was for blood. Both teams were admitted to be pretty evenly matched, both were top-notchers in the race for the championship and both were undefeated. Both had the scalps of the Police and Athletics dangling at their belt and each was determined to add one more forelock to their collection. The Civil Service had a record to maintain made during the past three years, while the City Eagles was a new aggregation containing many crackjack players but whose team work to a certain extent was an unknown quantity. And there you are.

Tom Watt refereed the game and his decisions were entirely satisfactory to the players on both sides. Many of the spectators found fault with him, but a brief chat had after the game with several of the players of both teams, including the captains of each, disclosed the fact that no one had any complaint to make. They were all well satisfied and they are the ones whose opinion it is best to consider. The game was fast, a new winner from beginning to end, and with the score a tie at the end of the second half it required two five minute bouts in addition to determine the winner, the play being according to the Ontario rules which provides that in case of a tie at the end of the second half five minutes additional play shall be had and if neither side scores in that time another five minutes shall be played and so on until a goal is made by one team or the other.

The game was late in starting and it was considerably after 3 o'clock when the referee put the puck in play. As each team came on the ice they were given a hearty greeting by their admirers. During the first five minutes of play the puck was almost entirely in the Civil Service territory. The Eagles playing an aggressive game from the very call of time. Scrimmages were frequent and there was some good healthy checking, though but very little inclination to rough it. McLennan and Hagel came together often and it was generally the case of an irresistible force and an immovable body, both vent up in the air. Kennedy shot the first goal, the Civil Service thus scoring first blood at the end of six minutes play. A moment later McLennan made an excellent run, nursing the puck almost the full length of the rink and putting a shot straight for the net which was cleverly stopped by Boyer. The play of the Civil Service was now switched. They took the aggressive and the forwards made things more than interesting for the Eagles. McLennan and Bennett made a couple of old time combination plays assisted by Watt, that drove the crowd frantic. The Eagles were there at the same time with both feet, Kennedy and Hagel playing like a house on fire. Eilbeck lost his head for a moment and was ruled off for five minutes for roughing it. Soon after Patterson took a goal for the Eagles and the yell that went up nearly split the roof. The Service chaps got rattled and had it not been for the eagle eye of Edwards another goal would have been made within two minutes of the first one. Then occurred as pretty play as ever seen. The Eagles had carried the puck directly in front of the Civil Service goal and the players were bunched together. A shot was made and came within six inches of entering the net. Edwards had no time and no room to make a lift, though he made a mighty attempt. The Eagles were too quick, another try

was made by Haddock who drove the disc squarely into the net making the score 2 to 1 in favor of the Eagles with several minutes yet to play. Eilbeck was given another lay-off of four minutes and soon afterward Hagel was retired for two minutes. The last goal of the Eagles was made shortly before the call of half time, and it was one of those sensational shots that causes all the pent up steam in the audience to be let loose. There was a hot scrimmage in front of the Civil Service goal and in the midst of it Keenan picked the puck from between his legs and shot backward, scoring fairly by a lucky chance. By the time the first half was concluded Eagle stock had risen way above par.

The beginning of the second half was even faster than the first had been. The Eagles had a lead of two goals and they seemed determined to keep it, while the Service lads with blood in their eyes evidently made up their minds it was time to play ball. Hulme all the while had been playing like whirlwind and early in the half he made an exceptionally good run but failed to score. Merritt's lifts were wonders, but Povah sent them back with equal force and just as quickly. Haddock, Patterson, Hagel and Keenan kept things hot on the Eagles forward line, the checking being swift and sure. Bennett and McLennan regained their old-time form and with the backing up of Watt and Kennedy mixed things up in a way highly satisfactory to the crowd. Bennett made a goal but it was not allowed on account of an off-side play. Time was passing and the old champions with two goals to the bad were becoming desperate. "Randy" grabbed the rubber, rushed forward like chained lightning, passed it to Watt and the latter landed it in the net in spite of Boyer's watchfulness. Bennett made another goal and at the call of time the score was a tie. Only a moment's consultation was held, the crowd yelling to play it off. Five minutes were played and "all neither side had scored. Another five minutes was begun and at the end of two minutes Kennedy made the winning shot for the Civil Service.

It would be invidious to mention any particular player on either side as everyone played to win. Viewed from hockey standards the game was not rough though the checking was at times heavy. Eilbeck, at overpoint, in the Civil Service team, was ruled off twice on account of losing his head, a fact that is somewhat excusable as it is "Jack's" first season at hockey. He possesses the qualities of a good player, though needing experience. Hulme surprised everyone and none more than his intimate friends. It is said he was a candidate for a place on one of the other teams at the beginning of the season but was turned down to make room for one who was considered a better man. Opinions have changed since yesterday.

The game was witnessed by about 500 people who in spite of the cold remained to the end. Rooters had their lungs with them and also a varied assortment of horns ranging from a megaphone to a tin whistle and at times the din was so great one could not hear themselves think. It was a great game and the next between the same teams will crowd the rink to its fullest capacity.

The line-up of the teams was as follows: Civil Service: Goal, Edwards; point, Povah; coverpoint, Eilbeck; forwards, Bennett, Watt, McLennan and Kennedy. City Eagles: Goal, Boyer; point, Merritt; coverpoint, Hulme; forwards, Keenan, Patterson, Hagel and Haddock. Score, 4 to 3 in favor of the Civil Service. Referee—Tom Watt. Goal umpires—Archie Martin and Constable Wright. Timekeeper—W. H. B. Lyons. The present standing of the clubs is as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Club, Won, Lost, P.C. Civil Service: 3, 0, 100%; City Eagles: 2, 1, 66%; D. A. A.: 1, 3, 33%; Mounted Police: 0, 3, 0%

Cause of Stage Fight: An expert claims that stage fights really come from a disordered stomach. He argues from this 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.

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MRS. SMYTHE'S DANCING ACADEMY: Fancy and Ballroom Dancing taught. Class lessons Tuesday and Friday evenings from 8 to 10. Private lessons arranged for. Socials twice a month. Lessons \$1.00. Eagle hall, opposite Nugget office.

EXECUTION POSTPONED

La Belle Given Another Ten Days to Live

Will be Hanged With Fournier on January 20—Order Signed Today.

Edward La Belle, the condemned murderer who was sentenced to be hanged on January 10, was given an additional ten days' leave on this morning by Mr. Justice Craig, his execution having been postponed until the 20th, the same date Fournier will hang. It has been understood for some time that it was the intention of his lordship to make the hanging a double one, but the postponement was not made official until today, when a note to that effect was scribbled on Sheriff Eilbeck. The delay in so doing has been due to the desire of his lordship that such should come from the minister of justice, the same having been recommended, but as it has not arrived Mr. Justice Craig has taken it upon himself to act, he having full power and authority to do so.

La Belle was notified this afternoon that he had ten days more to live than he had counted upon; receiving the news with a sort of ghastly grin like a lost soul which has given up all hope. His time is still largely spent in prayer and religious meditation, while Fournier continues morose and sullen. The findings of the minister of justice have not arrived as yet and Sheriff Eilbeck has not begun any preparations for the execution beyond the appointing of the executioner. Herefore the executions have all taken place in the warm weather and in the open air, but upon this occasion the gallows enclosure will probably be roofed over and heated in order to make the gruesome task as comfortable as possible for those who gather for the purpose of witnessing it.

ROSS' MAJORITY

Total Vote in the Late Election Exceeds 5,000. All the election returns having been received, Sheriff Eilbeck has figured up the majority of Mr. Ross, though such is not given out as the official count. Each deputy returning officer upon returning his box and returns files with the sheriff a notice of the poll in his division which may be taken as absolutely correct, and it is from these notices that the result of the election, as given here is taken. The official recount by the returning officer takes place January 22 and then the result will be declared officially. The total vote is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate, Total. Clarke: 2065; Ross: 2944; Total: 5009; Ross' majority: 879

In Eclipse: Five little years ago his fame had spread across the land; Ten million people knew his name. And called him great and grand. Reporters followed at his heels. And wrote of what composed his meals. His portrait was exhibited every day. Men talked about his age and height. Girls sent up prayers for him at night. But the glory that he had had shrunk away.

Five years ago they cheered him when he strode before the crowd. His father and his sisters then Gazed at him and were proud. In headlines that were black and long, And in many a stirring song. The things he did were given ample praise; But now behind a counter he Is selling prunes and soap and tea. Unknown to them that cheered in former days.

Five years ago he played right end. As no one had before. And heard the people's cheers ascend. As down the field he tore. But he that frantic, cheering men. Bore proudly on their shoulders then, Unnoticed at his counter works A few, perhaps, remember yet. How great he was, the rest forgot. And other heroes bite the soil today. —Chicago Record Herald.

At Auditorium—White Squadron.

PAY TAXES ON INCOME TOMORROW AND VOTE.

If your taxes are not paid tomorrow night you will not be able to vote. There are quite a number of men who have been negligent about this, and especially the young men. The latter should deem it a matter of personal pride to fulfill the duty of good citizens. They should grasp this opportunity of showing that they take an interest in the welfare and good government of the city in which they get their living, putting the matter on the very lowest footing. There is another point of view also worthy of consideration. There are a number of young men receiving salaries of \$2100 up who should walk up and pay their income tax. What a trifle it amounts to, from \$1.25 to, say, \$5. But every little helps to macadamise streets and build sidewalks and carry out other improvements of which the young unmarried men get as much enjoyment out of as those who are taxed heavily on their stocks and property. It is to be hoped that quite a number of young men will call upon City Clerk Ward Smith tomorrow and see that their names are on the voting list.

CONTROLLED BY THE C. P. R.

Seattle Papers Claim That Management of the White Pass Line Has Passed to the Canadian Pacific—Robbers Run a Riot.

Seattle, Dec. 20, via Skagway. papers are filled with all sorts of attempts at assault and burglary. Dec. 26.—Both the Times and P. I. give big stories to the effect that the White Pass will shortly be controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railway. This movement commences as soon as the head offices are transferred from Seattle to Vancouver. J. Francis Lee will enter the general manager's office of the electrical company. Vancouver, Dec. 18.—Word has been received here from Ottawa that the effect that Japanese are not considered legal voters. Seattle, Dec. 20.—Crimes are being committed in broad daylight as also under gas light. Columns in all the

TREATY IS SIGNED BETWEEN UNCLE SAM AND CUBA

Havana, Dec. 12.—A definite treaty of commercial reciprocity between Cuba and the United States was signed at 11 o'clock last night by Gen. Bliss and Secretary Zaldo and Montes. It lacks only the signatures of Secretary Hay and Senor Quesada, and the approval of the United States and Cuban senates to make it operative. Although the treaty provides for a uniform reduction of twenty per cent. from the present tariff charges on Cuban products entering the United States a parallel list of products was drawn up in which is set forth the reduction on each item made by Cuba and the United States respectively. It is impossible now to make any material change in this list.

ALL THAT NOW REMAINS IS THE CONFIRMATION OF THE MEASURE.

Christmas Toys—Landahl's, First Avenue. At Auditorium—White Squadron.

FOR YUKON COUNCIL.

Dawson, Yukon Territory, December 26th, 1902. To the Electors of the Electoral District No. 2.—Gentlemen:—Owing to petitions signed by numbers of voters from the creeks requesting me to become a candidate for the Yukon Council, District No. 2, I have decided to accept the nomination, and if elected the people of the Yukon Territory may rest assured that their interests will be protected and safe guarded to the best of my ability. Yours obedient, MAX LAUNDREVILLE.

At Auditorium—White Squadron.

A Happy New Year. Thanking the public for their patronage during the past year and hoping for a continuance of it in the future. JOHN L. TIMMINS, Second Avenue, Royal Grocery.

ALWAYS IN TROUBLE

Too Many Revolutions in Venezuela

Three Have Occurred in Two Years—The Foreign Secretary Speaks.

London, Dec. 12.—Foreign Secretary Lansdowne was the principal guest at the annual banquet of the United Club, given tonight in London. In a speech of considerable length the foreign secretary touched upon the most prominent topics of the day. He said he did not believe that in any part of the world was Great Britain open to the charge of bearing inveterate animosity to any one, not even to Venezuela. "If that republic," said Lord Lansdowne, "would desist from committing outrages upon British subjects and British property, if she would reply to the diplomatic representations made her in perfectly courteous language, there would be no need whatever of any quarrel. "I might add," said the foreign secretary, "that Venezuela should be content to put herself on a moderate allowance in the matter of revolutions. In less than seventy years Venezuela has indulged in the luxury of one hundred and four revolutions. Three revolutions in two years seems to be altogether unreasonable. "I am glad to say that in Venezuelan waters at this moment German and British warships and sailors are acting side by side in enforcing the just demands of these two powers." Continuing, Lord Lansdowne said that in Somaliland the Italian government was giving Great Britain invaluable facilities in the conduct of operations, and that he hoped soon to dispose of the difficulties created by the Mad Mullah in that part of the world. Concerning Ireland, the foreign secretary said the condition of that country might be regarded today with less misgiving than at any time for many years past. Home rule had receded further into the background than at any time within his recollection.

McLENNAN QUARTERS

Meeting of General Committee Called for Tomorrow Night. A meeting of the executive committee of the McLennan campaign for mayor is being held in the office of the president, W. M. McKay this afternoon, the object being to perfect the organization. Tomorrow the committee will open headquarters in the Peterson block, in one of the large new stores there, and tomorrow evening there will be a meeting in the new quarters of the general committee, at which it is hoped that all friends of Mr. McLennan will be present. The proceedings are to begin at 8:30.

BUYING STOCK

London, Dec. 6.—The past few months have found in the United Kingdom, an unprecedented number of American buyers of thoroughbred cattle, whose purchases of high class breeding stock aggregate many thousands of pounds. A number of the animals bought are intended for exhibition at the St. Louis exposition. The prices paid range from \$3,100 to over \$8,250 per head. Scores of high priced bulls and cows have been shipped during the past summer and fall. A number of purchases have also been made by Jerry Dexter and Kerry cattle in Ireland, the breeding of which has recently become quite the fashion in England. The rising of Mr. Salmon, chief of the United States bureau of animal industry, allowing the importation of Jersey and Guernsey cattle into the United States with-out the tuberculin test is expected to greatly stimulate purchases in those islands. The agricultural department's agents during the past ten years have inspected over 29,990 head of cattle in Jersey and Guernsey and have not found a single case of tuberculosis. On the other hand England and Scotland are badly infected, and breeders here on that account apprehend the early adoption of more stringent quarantine measures by the United States.

Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 6.—Claude L. Stillman, the defaulting assistant secretary of the Murphy Vagabond Company, was taken to Trenton, N. J., today to serve a ten years' sentence. Special power of attorney forms for sale at the Nugget office.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. Boyd, of Caribou, came to the city yesterday, and has gone to St. Mary's hospital for surgical treatment. Dr. Clendennen, who has undergone an operation at the Good Samaritan hospital, is rapidly recovering and hopes to be discharged by nomination day. Attorney McKinnon, who slipped and broke his leg a couple of weeks ago, ate his Christmas dinner lying on his back at the St. Mary's hospital. But his leg is doing splendidly and he may be out on crutches in a week or so.

CREEK NOMINEES

Convention to be Held at Caribou Tomorrow Afternoon. The whole of the twenty-eight delegates to the convention to be held at Caribou tomorrow, for the nomination of two candidates to the Yukon council from District No. 2, have now been selected and it is believed that every one of them will be present at the convention. This will be held in the Caribou hotel at Caribou city, and the proceedings will be opened at two o'clock.

There are already several candidates in the field, and there is an opinion that at least one of these may receive the support of the convention and only one nominated. G. White-Fraser and Engineer Tyrrell are already announced; it is definitely known that Arthur Wilson is a candidate although he has not announced himself, and Mr. Lenox, of Flunker, will be a candidate. The latter may receive the nomination of the convention or the convention may select a man whose name has not been much heard of in the recent political gossip. It is known that Dan McGillivray has many friends who signed a petition asking him to run and in fact the convention will not be short of good timber from which to make a selection. Max Landreville announces his candidacy this afternoon.

MUTINY AT SEA

Queenstown, Dec. 3.—The British ship Leicester Castle, Captain Peattie, from San Francisco, on July 26, arrived here today. The commander reported that on September 2nd three American seamen mutinied and Capt. Peattie and his second officer were shot, the latter fatally, after an encounter with the mutineers, who left the ship on a raft. Capt. Peattie gives the names of the mutineers, who left the ship on a raft: Sears and Turner. They were all shipped in San Francisco. The second officer, Mr. Nixon, was shot while attempting to rescue the captain, but in the darkness the mutineers got a few planks and coopered a raft and launched from the ship, which was then about 300 miles north of the Pitcairn islands. The captain searched for the raft the next day, but it was not sighted and surmised that it went to pieces. The Chinaman had refused to give up the watching. "But," said the man who had had a look at it, "this is the right check, isn't it?" "Check all light," answered the Chinaman, blowing a mouthful of spray over the bows as he went from the ship. "Mik all long, Check says 'ugly little man.' You ugly big man." —Chicago Tribune.

LOOKING FOR TREASURE

On board the Pacific Mail Company's steamship Newport, which sailed from San Francisco for Panama was C. W. Johnson, a Boston contractor. He expects to return from Manzanillo in a month or so with the greater part of the \$3,600,000 gold that went out of circulation forty years ago when the steamship Golden Gate battered herself to pieces on the Mexican beach. Johnson purchased the schooner Lains D. a few weeks ago at a sheriff's sale. He fitted her out with an elaborate diving apparatus, including diving gear and number for the construction of substantial light-houses. The Lains D. sailed from San Francisco on November 12th for Manzanillo. Johnson expects her to reach her destination about the time he does, and will commence operations there right away. A Boston company, in which a brother of Johnson was interested, partly wrecked the Golden Gate some years ago, but overlooked the specie shipment, which is said to have amounted to \$1,600,000. Johnson knows where to look for the wreck and thinks, with the men and machinery at his disposal, to make short work of recovering from the sea money he is anxious to put into circulation.

The Nugget acknowledges the receipt of Christmas remembrances from the Norberg Commercial Co., Gandolfo and H. C. Bead. Would that the gladstone day came oftener.

Present your wife or husband with some calling cards for Christmas. Our styles of type and cards are the very latest. Cannot be distinguished from engraved work. The Nugget Printer.

QUESTION OF ANNEXATION

Discussed at a Banquet in Ontario

Mr. Justice McMahon Says Archbishop Ireland is Broad-Minded.

At a farewell banquet given by the Catholic of Ontario to Monsignor Falcetto, Apostolic Delegate to Canada, Mr. Justice McMahon tendered the departing guest a few words of advice in a particularly happy vein. In proposing the toast of "Canada, Our Country," His Lordship said Canada possessed as happy, as prosperous and as contented a people as there were on the face of the earth. It was a land of great promise, and if there was wanting any demonstration of the fact, it was to be found in the request made a few days ago, and acceded to by the province of Ontario, that twenty thousand of the inhabitants of the United States should take possession of a few million acres of our territory. That had been acceded to with some reluctance by the premier of Ontario, Mr. Ross. One would imagine, and properly imagine, said Mr. Justice McMahon, that there was a deep-laid scheme on our part to annex the remainder of the United States to the Dominion of Canada as soon as opportunity offered. The significance of the following portion of the speech lies in the fact that Mr. Falcetto has been transferred to Washington and that Archbishop Ireland, a very learned, broadminded, but somewhat ill-informed man in some respects, has expressed the opinion that the ultimate destiny of Canada lies in annexation to the United States.

Mr. McMahon hoped that when the apostolic delegate reached Washington he would not make a disclosure of our intentions to the president of the United States or to any of his cabinet. If that were done, it might cause the pleasant relations between Great Britain and the United States to become somewhat strained. But if you should happen by any chance to meet Archbishop Ireland in Washington you may say to him that he has been forestalled, that the annexation which he prophesied is to take place in another way. The matter has been arranged between those who wish to become citizens of the Dominion of Canada and the premier of this province.

It is rather curious that the prophets who predict our ultimate destiny to be absorption by the United States are all men who know little or nothing about Canada from personal observation or experience. They sit in their studies and ponder upon the glories of their native land and conclude that there is no political force upon earth capable of withstanding her blandishments, or, if necessary, her aggressions. It is different with men of the world, who travel, and form their opinions from observation. We have never read of one of the latter class finding in this country any sentiment in favor of a change of flags. And the more the country develops the more indefatigable the determination becomes to hold fast the independence we value so highly.

A wide-awake American who lately traversed the whole of our northwest in quest of an opportunity for a promising investment, confessed he was astonished that not a vestige of the feeling he had been told to look for was to be discovered with a microscope in any part of the country. The Americans who are relying on establishing themselves and providing a home for their families. What is likely to be the most important consideration to the minds of those settlers? Is it not protection to life and property, civil freedom and perfect religious liberty and equality? The newcomers have had experience in the United States, and possibly in some other countries. The comparisons they are capable of drawing, we have not the slightest doubt, are entirely favorable to the soil in which they have sown their seed. Therefore they are happy and contented, and are as loyal to the flag which protects them, in some cases perhaps more so, than the natives who have had no such experience. —Victoria Times.

Present your wife or husband with some calling cards for Christmas. Our styles of type and cards are the very latest. Cannot be distinguished from engraved work. The Nugget Printer.

good horses, road to our many head, manager

ad.



# RAILROAD ORDINANCE

## Gist of the Franchise Desired

### The Terms and Conditions Upon Which the City Will Grant the Charter.

The railway franchise bill, which was presented to the council Monday night and given its first reading, upon being read and digested does not appear to be the great bugaboo many were inclined to believe it. First and foremost the council has gone on record as being opposed to the granting of an exclusive franchise for this or any other purpose. With the bill only having passed its first stage and but one more session of the council as it is at present constituted it is very doubtful if it goes any farther until after the election and the new board of aldermen have taken their seats. A gist of the bill as it at present stands is as follows:

The council grants to the Klondike Mines Railway Company, its successors or assigns the right to construct and operate by steam power a single track railway of three feet and six inches gauge beginning at the western side of First avenue at the intersection of Princess street and running thence northerly along the western side of First avenue, keeping to the western side as much as practicable and leaving as much of the street on the east side of the railway as practicable for the use of teams and pedestrians, to the intersection of First avenue and Albert street.

The terms and conditions imposed by the city are that the railway shall be completed and connected with all other tracks constructed and shall be so operated as to give adequate and regular train service both for passengers and freight on or before a date in 1904 to be fixed later.

The company is required within a certain number of months after the passage of the bylaw to file with the city clerk a true and correct map showing the route and profiles complete.

Rails, curves, etc., shall be of such pattern as are in general use and shall be changed or renewed whenever such shall be necessary. They shall be so laid that their upper surface conforms with the established grade of the city so that they shall offer no more obstruction to the crossing of vehicles than can be reasonably avoided. All the equipment shall be of the first class and shall be installed so as to interfere as little as practicable with other public use of the streets. It is made compulsory that cars for the transportation of passengers and freight be run at reasonable intervals. The right is reserved by the city to regulate or prohibit the loading or unloading of any freight in any public street of the city.

Before any track is laid on any portion of the street where any person or corporation is entitled to compensation for damages occasioned thereby, such must be ascertained and settled by the company before the rails are laid. Grade crossings and all the railway tracks along the surface of the streets are to be made good up to the rails and planked between the rails and alongside the tracks in a substantial manner. Whenever a grade is changed by the city that of the railway must be altered to conform with such.

The right, privilege and franchise herein granted shall not be deemed exclusive and the city reserves the right to grant to any other person or persons the same privilege. The right is reserved to grant to any person or persons the joint use with the said railway company of the tracks of the said railway company along that portion of First avenue, subject to the payment to the company of such rental for such use and for such time as may be decided upon by the arbitration of three persons, one to be appointed by the company, one by the users of the track and one by the city council.

Any street may at any time be opened up by the city crossing the tracks of the company and said company shall not be entitled to any compensation therefor. All works of construction, repair and maintenance shall be done at the expense of the company and to the satisfaction of the city engineer. The council is not prohibited from sewerage, planking, grading, repairing or otherwise improving the streets at any such time as they may desire and the city shall not be liable to the company for any damage that may occur by reason of the performance of such work. The company is required to remove all accumulations of snow and ice from their tracks and are prohibited from piling up such alongside the tracks so that it will impede the free progress of vehicles. A space of two feet on each side of the tracks must also be kept cleared. Upon the failure of the company to so clear their tracks of snow and ice the city shall do the same at the expense of the company.

The city is to be rendered harmless by the company from all claims, actions or damages which may accrue by reason of the construction or occupation of the right of way or by reason of the operation of their cars by the said company.

No tracks situated upon any street shall be used as dead tracks nor for the standing of cars thereon, but shall be used only and wholly for the operation of cars and no engine or car shall be permitted to stand thereon longer than a certain period. The company is required to file with the city clerk at the time of the acceptance of this franchise a bond running to the city with a good and sufficient surety in the amount of a certain

sum to be named hereafter conditioned upon the construction and operation of the road within a certain period, and upon the breach of the bond said sum to become forfeitable to the city. The franchise may be assigned or mortgaged, but such shall not be valid until a copy of the same shall have been filed with the city clerk. If the franchise is not operated in accordance with the provisions of the bylaw granting the same, the city reserves the right to repeal, change or modify the grant as it is seen fit. The bylaw and the powers and privileges granted therein shall not take effect until such is formally accepted by the said railway company.

# Stroller's Column.

Well, Christmas is over and a jolly Christmas it has been for everybody. It is a remarkable fact that there is no class in the Klondike, as there is in every other community, to be classed as the very poor. Certainly a man gets out of a job once in a while, but if he is worth his salt he has no trouble in getting grubstaked until he gets another, and he has not long to wait for it. It is a rather curious fact that we have no beggars here. Our population is one of the sturdy kind that is too proud to beg. Our natural resources are such that they do not need to. May it ever remain so, and then with a clear conscience we may heartily, every recurring year at this time, wish one another "A Happy New Year."

Of course, there were a few who had no homes of their own to go to yesterday and to whom the price of a Christmas dinner was a matter for consideration. They were made welcome at the Salvation Army barracks without any question as to their religious faith or anything else. Dawson's well-to-do people had subscribed liberally to the Army Christmas dinner and there was as good a feed prepared for the out-of-job soughdough or cheechaco as he could have met with in any of Dawson's homes. Hurrah for the Salvation Army.

One of the old soughdoughs who is still a young man and is amply able to pay for his own Christmas dinner, has expressed to the Stroller his Christmas feelings in rhyme. This is D. H. Robinson, of Hunker, one of the most picturesque figures of this picturesque country. He makes his plaint as follows:

I'm a-lyin' on my blankets  
Tryin' to woo sweet Morpheus,  
But in spite of pipe an' 'baccy,  
'Morphy' won't woo worth a cuss.

Maybe it is a guilty conscience,  
I'm seldom troubled, though, with that,  
But somehow I'm worried an' bothered,  
An' I won't know where I'm at.

Lookin' today at the winders,  
Filled with their Christmas cheer,  
I felt a darn sight lonelier  
Than I have in the whole-blamed year.

An' this is life in the Klondike—  
The lot of the prodigal son;  
The folks at home eating turkey,  
While the "Prod." is on the bum.

Well, folks, I want to be with you,  
But luck don't come my way;  
Yet, I'll never quit this country  
Until I strike the pay.

So I send you "A Merry Christmas"  
To show that I'm all right,  
An' if luck turns before next year  
I'll be there too,—good night.

Chief Isaac had a big Christmas, thanks to King Edward and his worthy representative Major Wood. But it seemed to the Stroller that the chief was not acting fairly in the matter, though this may be but a hasty impression arising from a lack of familiarity with the Indian tongue. It seemed to the Stroller when he was down at Moosehide yesterday afternoon that the chief was holding a potlatch for himself. The Indians came into the Moosehide "executive mansion" one after the other, and laid down their gifts for the chief. Some of them did so with smiles; some of them as sullenly as if they were paying their taxes. One Indian brought a pair of beaded moccasins. He never spoke a word. There was a scowl on his features. Chief Isaac handed him in return one of Major Wood's bandana cotton handkerchiefs. But probably the old chief distributed the bounty of King Edward with the wisdom of a Solomon among his tribesmen and subjects, so the Stroller will say nothing further about it for fear of getting into trouble about it. For every time the chief comes to town he gets a copy of the Nugget, and takes it down to Moosehide for the missionary to read it to the council of chiefs. When the missionary read to him that interview he had with Major Wood which was reported in the Nugget he said, "Good, good, Nugget man savee. Me him tillicums."

A telephone message reached the Nugget Wednesday afternoon "traught with significant potentiality," as the political orator might say. The press

was roaring at its loudest, all hands, from the office cat to the editor, were folding the Christmas edition as if for dear life. Had that message come an hour earlier some of the boys on the crews might not have got a Christmas edition at all. Yet it was very simple. A cheery, masculine voice at the other end of the wire said, "Is this the Nugget? Well there's something coming for the boys. Merry Christmas." That was all. But immediately after "something" came, and in the midst of the jollity it occasioned there was no one who forgot the sender. Immediately after the first lubrication all hands were bending over the composing stone watching the artist drawing suggestive pen pictures on the card which accompanied the timely gift. All except one. The "devil" went and sat on an ink barrel in the far corner, and about the time cheers were given over the second lubrication he stepped forward and with a modest blush handed to the Stroller the following lines:

'Here's to Billy Fairbanks,  
'And all the N. C. mess,  
'May we take a drink together  
'When wearing angels' dress."

Of course this is rather undignified, now that "Billy" has become the manager of this great commercial concern. But all the soughdoughs knew him and loved him years ago and to go on calling him "Billy" is simply a measure of their affectionate regard for him. Everybody is pleased and proud of the fact that he has worked himself up in the way that he has; and is also pleased that the company, instead of bringing in from the outside the relative of one of its wealthy stockholders to fill so important a position, should have recognized honest merit. It shows that somebody in the office of the company at San Francisco has good business sense, for most of the large dealers with the company's house in Dawson did their business through "Billy" when he was in a subordinate position. It was a promotion that was forced upon the company by circumstances which were the outcome of Mr. Fairbanks' personal energy and popularity. So the office unanimously passes this resolution: "A Happy New Year and Long Life and Prosperity to 'Billy' Fairbanks."

Among those who came into town to see if they had any Christmas mail and to spend Christmas was A. R. C. Newburgh, who is working the benches opposite 2 below on East Change. The mail brought him a surprise. It was no less than Victoria medal for bravery displayed by him in a war which ended just twenty years ago. Of course it was a pleasant surprise, but just fancy a government that is as slow as that in paying its debts. It is one of the best medals that ever left the hands of a diesinker. On the obverse is a splendid portrait of her majesty. Not the idealized portrait seen on the coins and postage stamps, but a real portrait of her as she was at the close of her glorious reign. Surrounding it are the words "Regina et Imperatrix." On the reverse is a shield bearing the Cape Colony arms, supported on the left by a gun and on the right by a gumbok, instead of the customary lion and unicorn. It has one bar—Basutoland. The British government was very chary of giving medals in those wars. It never gave any to local soldiers who were in the field with imperial troops. But in Mr. Newburgh's case he had joined the Cape Mounted Rifles, and they fought the war with the Basutos from 1880 to 1883 alone. And not only was the home government many years in this recognition of those reported as deserving of them, but the local government demanded a receipt for the medal before it left their hands. Some months ago Mr. Newburgh received a form of this kind for his signature.

The medal came through the mails in a small cardboard box. In big red letters on the outside it was marked "On His Majesty's Service." Yet it got into the hands of the customs service of Dawson, and some one there had the evergreen curiosity to open it. Some time those over-curious officials will burn their fingers with a state secret if they are not careful.

**Minister to Japan**  
Washington, Dec. 6.—President Roosevelt today authorized the official announcement to be made that he would nominate John Barrett of Oregon to be United States minister to Japan to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Minister Alfred E. Buck.

# DANGER TO COLONIES

## From Fanatics in Eastern Africa

### Other Nations May be Brought into the Troubles—Mullah's Power.

Aden, Arabia, Nov. 29.—In the English movement against the Mad Mullah in Somaliland, the various European colonies in East Africa see the beginning of a joint scheme of defense against the threatened over-running of their territories by "Arab fanatics." It is also probable that Abyssinia may be obliged to join in for her own sake, as the influence of the Mad Mullah extends so widely that, if not effectively checked in time, it may result in causing a repetition of the events precipitated in the Egyptian Sudan by the Mahdi and prolonged by the Khalifa.

The German, the English and the Italian colonies, whose respective borders adjoin, are "threatened" by this new "holy war." The Congo Free State is also in danger, as the area over which the Mullah may succeed in spreading with his constantly increasing horde of followers can hardly be overestimated.

The interference with trade, shown by the reduced commerce at Berbera, the port almost facing this place, on the opposite side of the gulf of Aden, already indicates what may follow if this fanatical disturbance be permitted to assume really serious proportions. "As I have said, civilization in this section of Africa is menaced in the most comprehensive sense. And as for Abyssinia, she, with her immediate proximity to Somaliland, the scene of the present English operations against the Mullah, may be forced in her own self-protection to take a hand with the rest of the combination; for in time a combination will be necessarily formed.

Should British East Africa be set in flame with the torch of fanatical warfare, the Congo Free State and German East Africa could not expect to remain in security, and there would be a certain prospect of the tide of war sweeping north into Egyptian territory, to again devastate the great regions where Lord Kitchener was so long engaged with the Mahdi's followers before he achieved final triumph at Omdurman and entered Khartoum.

History has shown sufficiently the consequences inevitable when their "prophets" set the Arabs on the war

path. It is somewhat similar to what used to occur in the far west of the United States when the red man became truculent and made the frontier a region of alarms. Comparatively speaking, though the Indian wars were much less difficult to end than the Mohammedan uprisings in this part of the world, the consequences of the latter are, too, far more to be dreaded, when we keep in mind Kitchener's struggle in Egypt.

Some idea may be gained of the difficulties and perils encountered by the English force now in the field by reciting that it started out in May of this year. It is only the other day that we have received news of any real import from it. And this news is bad news.

The latest dispatches show that the Mullah is menacing Berbera, after having forced the troops under the command of Col. Swayne to retreat to this point. The latest reports here state that the Somali field force was charged by the enemy in a dense jungle and driven back with great confusion, the Mullah's forces capturing a Maxim.

Gen. Manning is doing his best under the circumstances to stem the onrush of the savage black hordes since Col. Swayne was sent home invalided. From the full accounts now in hand it is learned how desperate the attack on the British by the Mullah really was.

After months of ineffective maneuvering, a fierce engagement was fought between the British troops and the adherents of the Arab leader.

Leaving a strong garrison at Berbera, the British field force concentrated early in October to the northeast of the waterless desert of Hand, in readiness to advance against the foe at Mudug, some 120 miles to the southwest.

Mudug has been the Mullah's headquarters since early summer, and it is from this point that he has been sending out his warlike expeditions.

There was considerable cleverness shown by the Mullah in making his headquarters at this point. He fortified the wells strongly by stockades, intending that when Col. Swayne's force had crossed the waterless desert he would be in a strong position through holding the only water available. He expected the British to attack him with inferior numbers, to meet with a reverse and be pursued by his horsemen with terrible slaughter on the desert. An abnormally dry season upset all his plans. Rain ceased to fall and the oasis of Mudug became like the desert itself. In addition the British failed to appear to sacrifice themselves and extricate the Mullah from his position.

When Col. Swayne learned of the situation at Mudug, heard that the Mullah's cattle were all famishing and that his ponies, upon which he depended for the mobility of his troops, were nearly all dead, he was agreeably surprised. The wells to the

north and west were held by the British troops.

When it was learned that the Mullah's troops had scattered, and that he was left with only a small body-guard at Mudug, Col. Swayne determined upon the concentration of the British forces. The troops were in fine condition, and had been recently reinforced.

An advance was ordered on Mudug, and at about ten miles south of Hadeef Erego the British came upon the Mullah's force, strongly entrenched in a pass, surrounded by almost impassable bush. The Mullah's men opened a deadly fire, and the British were about to rush the pits when a large force of spearmen, 2,000 in all, made a flanking rush from the bush, charging fiercely, until the fighting soon developed into a hand-to-hand battle in some quarters. After fighting continually for three hours, during which the British-African troops showed marvelous coolness and bravery, the Mullah's troops were driven off. The British losses were about 100, the enemy's being about three times that number. Skirmish fights have been going on ever since.

It is not known what number of troops the Mullah has raised if his resources are tested, but it is believed the quantity is very large.

It is not feared that Berbera will fall, but certainly reinforcements cannot arrive too quickly. Among these now on the way from Bombay, is a regiment of Sikh infantry and a seven-pounder battery on camels, able to cross a waterless desert, such as those abounding in this vicinity.

It is felt among the well-informed people here, who have their information on hints dropped by sympathizers with the Mullah, that this trouble is yet only in its infancy.

The mistake made in the start was the very old one of sending an insufficient force to quell the Mullah. And the personnel of the force was inferior to make the matter worse. If at the commencement some of the splendid troops in India had been sent here, and a well-organized and thoroughly equipped expedition had taken the field, the perilous predicament of Col. Swayne would never have become a historical fact.

The expected arrival of an adequate force will change the aspect of affairs, and the troops en route from Bombay will bring us to a very comforting realization (by the English government) of the situation which now exists across the gulf in East Africa.

Everybody will be reassured by the reflection that in London there has at last been vouchsafed some timely light on the subject of the Mad Mullah and his doings. We at least know that there is a definite prospect of relief from the ominous shadow that has fallen across a most important section of the nearby continent from which we ourselves are separated by the Aden gulf—the shadow of the re-troops; were nearly all dead, he was agreeably surprised. The wells to the

# An Essay of the Yukon

This great river was first known of in 1837, when Glasunoff, a Russian, explored its estuary. During the years intervening between 1840 and 1850, Campbell descended and explored the Yukon river as far as the mouth of the Porcupine, naming the part he traversed the Pelly, and also naming the Lewes, White and Stewart rivers. He established Fort Selkirk at the junction of the Pelly and Yukon rivers, but it was flooded every year when the ice melted in the river, so the fort was moved farther up in 1852. Malakoff explored the Yukon river as far up as Nulato. He established a post at Nulato which he abandoned in the winter. During his absence the coast Indians burnt the post. In 1847 Derabin established a permanent post at Nulato. L. Zagoskin reached Nulato in 1842 and ascended the river, as far as Nowika. Mr. J. Bell named the Yukon river in 1846, when he descended the Porcupine. In 1847 McMurray founded the trading post of Fort Yukon in 1863 Luken, first man to ascend the Yukon from the sea, went up the river as far as Fort Yukon at the mouth of the Porcupine. Michael Byrnes in 1867 explored the head waters of the Yukon from Lake Kenai to the Yukon from Lake Linderman and Lake Teslin. Capt. Smith, assisted by Lieut. Joseph T. Dyer, explored the delta of the Yukon during this time and Capt. Smith drew a chart of the Yukon delta.

The Yukon river rises in a chain of lakes and stream in the northern part of British Columbia. It flows northwest, then southwest and then generally west, emptying into the Bering Sea. It was formerly supposed that the part flowing northwest emptied into the Arctic Ocean, while the rest of the system was supposed to be a separate river. This river ranks as third largest river in the world. The Yukon and its tributaries drain an area of about one million square miles. The Yukon is navigable for large steamers 1,965 miles from its mouth; to where the Lewes and Pelly rivers join to form it. In the American territory in the Yukon Valley gold was first found in 1866 at Franklin Bar on the Forty-mile creek, 35 miles from its mouth. About one-third of the Yukon river is in English territory, the rest is in American territory. Except for the first 600 miles of the Yukon river, where it flows through a comparatively level plain, the current of the Yukon is very fast, sometimes exceeding 4 miles an hour. The Yukon river is 60 miles wide at its mouth and for 100 or more miles from its mouth a person may stand on one bank and cannot see the opposite bank. The Yukon river brings down large quantities of debris, chiefly volcanic ash, which spreads out at the mouth of the river forming large flats which sailors are careful in avoiding. The Yukon river flows through a rugged forested country. There are many beautiful features in the Yukon river among which are the Miles Canyon, Rink Rapids, Five Fingers and Whitehorse Rapids. During this year 26,416 tons of freight arrived in Dawson by steamer. This report is for the year ending Nov. 30. The Yukon river has many tributaries. The most important of these are the White, Stewart, Lewes, Teslin, Big Salmon and Pelly rivers. The Lewes river is 330 miles long. It rises in a number of large irregular lakes close to the summit of the Chilkat mountains.

The Teslin river is 160 miles. It flows in a northwesterly direction to join the Lewes river, 39 miles below the foot of Lake Lebarge.

The Big Salmon river is 100 miles wide at its mouth and 170 miles long.

The Pelly river rises in a high rugged mountain at the head of the Laird river. It takes a northwesterly course and joins the Lewes river at Selkirk.

The White river rises in Alaska, flows first eastward and then northward to join the Yukon 85 miles below Selkirk.

The Stewart river flows into the Yukon from the east, 10 miles below the mouth of the White river.

There are a few important cities on the Yukon. The most important of these are Rampart, Eagle, Forty-mile, Dawson, Selkirk, Whitehorse and Circle City, so called because it was supposed to lie in the Arctic Circle. The most important gold-bearing creeks are Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker and Dominion. Prediction says that the traffic on the Yukon that the coal mines will be very valuable in years to come.

BESSIE S. ROSMAN  
(The foregoing was awarded second prize offered by Hon. James Hamilton Ross to pupils of the public school.)

**Suddenly Stricken**  
Chicago, Dec. 6.—Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, former dean of women at the University of Chicago and well known in educational circles throughout the country, died suddenly in Paris today, according to a cablegram received here by A. A. Sprague, whose niece was traveling with Mrs. Palmer. Mrs. Palmer and her husband, Professor Palmer of Harvard, were on a tour of the continent.

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

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## THE KLONDIKE NUGGET

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

SANTA CLAUS APPEARED

Festivities at St. Andrew's Hall

Children of the Presbyterian Sunday School Greet Their Old Friend.

Santa Claus at St. Andrew's hall, adjoining the Presbyterian church, was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm on Christmas eve by the little folk of the Sunday school.

Song by the audience—"All Hail the Power."

Prayer—Dr. Grant. Song, "Merry Christmas," by the children.

Recitation—Arthur Lutro. Recitation—Ruth Brown. Dialogue—Ollie McLennan and four little boys.

Recitation—Doris Wood. Song, "Adesles Fideles"—By the children.

Recitation—Adrienne Cammilla. Recitation—Harry McLennan. Recitation—Thomas Taylor.

Recitation—Lucille McKay. Dolly song—By twelve little girls. Recitation—Bennie Walker.

Recitation—Carl Fletcher. Recitation—"Bones"—Lillie Thompson.

Recitation—Ivy Close. Recitation—Margaret Fawcett. Recitation—Genevieve Matson.

Recitation—Elnor Sather. Song—"Ring Merry Bells"—By the children.

Recitation—Bessie Wood. Recitation—Louise Forrest. Recitation—Frank Close.

Song—"We Hail Thee"—By the children. Dialogue—"Wishes"—By six little girls.

Recitation—Lottie Grissel. Recitation—Goodwin Anderson. Song—"Christ Carol"—By the children.

Recitation—Charles Sutherland. Recitation—Margaret McArthur. Recitation—Olea Olsen.

Song—"Angels Song"—By the children. Recitation—Mae Schooling.

Recitation—Marie Wilcox. Recitation—Lorena Ames. Recitation—Dorothy Grey.

Song—"Hurray for old Santa Claus"—By the children.

Thanks were extended to the Nugget for having gratuitously printed the slips containing the words of the songs.

Master Harry McLennan, a little mite of a lad, was called to the platform and he in turn requested the presence of Dr. Grant.

When the latter had arrived the youthful orator in language of his own presented the pastor on behalf of the children of the Sunday school with a beautiful easy chair.

Dr. Grant responded, expressing his appreciation of the gift. His only fear was that the chair being so luxurious it might have the effect of making him lazy.

If he had been presented with such a beautiful chair in '98 he would have fainted at the sight of it. Then the soft side of a board was the best that could have been hoped for, the seats consisting of benches with no backs and the floor.

The contrast then and now in the number of children who attended Sunday school was remarkable. Then if one child appeared the teachers felt sure like weeping than laughing as they were taught.

"I thank the children of the Sunday school for their splendid present and I only hope that you have not denied yourselves too much in order to give it to me. I wish you all a very merry Christmas and a happy New Year."

some dogs. Who had a dog to trade or loan? Every hand whose owner possesses anything in the shape of a dog, went into the air.

GIFTS FOR HOSPITAL

Our Member of Parliament Sends a Sewing Machine.

The Good Samaritan hospital has several Christmas gifts to acknowledge, among them a fine sewing machine from Hon. James H. Ross, M. P. for Yukon.

The ladies of the Christian Endeavor society of St. Andrew's church send a number of wreaths of evergreens to decorate the rooms and the wards where the patients are lying, and to cheer them up with Christmas memories.

"What is this 'a la' on the meenoor 'a'?" asked the country cousin. "Sometimes it is there," replied the other country cousin, who was city-bred.

"Indianapolis News." "But nobody was particularly hurt, although Mr. Fay is grieving somewhat that his calling suit is beyond the possibility of repair."

XMAS ON THE CREEKS

Pleasant Time on Eldorado and Bonanza

Christmas was generally observed on the creeks. Everybody took that day of the birth of our Saviour as a day of rest.

At the Presbyterian church at Grand Forks a large Christmas tree was beautifully decorated and laden with lots of presents for the children.

As one entered the church the words "Glory to God in the Highest," and "Peace on earth, good will toward men," met the gaze.

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TEAM RAN AWAY

Charley Worden's Thrilling Experience After the Party

Charley Worden and his wife, another lady and John Fay, went to 26, Eldorado to spend Christmas.

There was quite a big banquet there, which was followed by a ball, and at two o'clock this morning Mr. Worden had his trotters hitched to the cutter and started for home.

It happened that the party arrived by stage at noon today, and that the horses were then quietly resting in their stable, is quite a story.

They had got about a mile from the Forks when the horses began to act Christmasly, so Mr. Worden says, and presently the party was sprawling over each other down a steep bank.

Charley had hold of the reins but for fear the plunging horses might strike one of the women he let them go.

They returned immediately to Dawson at their topmost speed. Just in sight there were two men each with a loaded sled.

They saw the horses coming but had not time to get out of their way. Neither could the horses swerve to pass them at the high speed they were going, so they were both struck and knocked from the road.

But nobody was particularly hurt, although Mr. Fay is grieving somewhat that his calling suit is beyond the possibility of repair.

MUST GET PERMITS

Notice to Those Going to South Africa

Several people thinking of going from here to South Africa called on Acting Commissioner Wood for information as to how they were to gain admittance to the country.

The police officer inquired of the Acting Commissioner for information as to how they were to gain admittance to the country.

The Acting Commissioner has no definite information on the subject, so he wrote to Ottawa in regard thereto.

In the last mail he received the following: "Notice is hereby given that henceforth permits to enter the Transvaal or Orange river colony will be issued only at South African ports.

Persons wishing to proceed to those colonies should therefore apply for permits at the permit office at the port at which they propose to land.

Such permits may be refused, and in order to avoid the disappointment and delay it is suggested that persons about to proceed thither should ascertain before sailing, from the permit office at the port of landing, whether permits will be granted to them.

Under the Peace Preservation Order now in force in the Transvaal and Orange river colonies, persons entering these colonies without permits may be ordered to leave, and if such order is not obeyed within a certain time they are liable to fine and imprisonment.

Salaries of City Council. Editor Nugget.—Now that the question of salary has been brought up by Mr. Davison, one of the candidates for mayor, you would oblige me very much, and doubtless a large number of your readers, by stating upon whose motion the salary of \$4,000 per annum was passed by the council, and who voted for it.

VOTER. (Alderman James F. Macdonald gave notice of a motion for salaries to the members of the city council on April 1st. He then moved the bill and it passed its first reading. At the next meeting the bill came up for its second reading and the motion thereon was made by Alderman Macdonald seconded by Alderman Murphy.

Mr. Wilson moved an amendment that the mayor be allowed \$3000 a year, and that the salaries for aldermen be stricken out altogether. The amendment was lost. All voted for the salary bill as it now is with the exception of Ald. Wilson.—Ed.)

From Mr. Justice Dugas. Most of the leading officials received in yesterday's mail Christmas cards and greetings from Mr. Justice Dugas, who is enjoying his holiday season among his old friends of Montreal.

Spanish Cabinet. Madrid, Dec. 6.—King Alfonso today charged Senor Silveira to form a Conservative cabinet to succeed the Sagasta ministry which resigned Wednesday. The Cortes will be dissolved, the king having consented to issue a decree to that effect before Christmas. Senor Silveira is busy conferring with his supporters. The portfolio of war has been offered to Gen. Linarez, who was wounded at the battle of Santiago, and who was minister of war in 1900.

Went to Pieces. Hatteras, N.C., Dec. 5.—The observer of the weather bureau reports that the four-masted schooner Wesley M. Oled went ashore near Hatteras inlet lifesaving station early this morning during the storm. She was pounding in the surf about a mile off shore. The forecast went over, carrying overboard possibly the last man. Almost immediately she went to pieces. The lifesaving crew could do nothing to save the crew. No bodies have been washed ashore yet.

Free Fight. Paris, Dec. 6.—There was an unprecedented scene in the chamber of deputies today over the Humbert case. Members of the Right party engaged in a free fight with the Centre party members. The premier, M. Combes, was forcibly ejected from the rostrum and the sitting was suspended amid intense excitement.

The disturbance arose when M. Valles, Progressive Republican, described Frederick Humbert as a "Boulangist deputy."

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INDIAN WAR NOW CLOSED

Morning Joke's Yellow Story is Baseless

The war is over, and the detachments are coming home. That is, the great Indian uprising which was manufactured by the morning joke and located between the head of Little Salmon and the Pelly, is at an end.

The police got there before all the other white men were killed and in ample time to save all the other trading posts which had not been burned down by the morning joke.

Major Cuthbert was notified by wire this afternoon from Selkirk that the detachment he had sent out from Tantalus, to investigate into these horrible rumors, published in the morning joke, had returned.

They brought back with them to the post the two Indians supposed to have started the yarn. Their names are Begundy and Long Shorty. They positively deny having made any statement in regard to the matter.

The police who have been upon this trip of investigation make a very short and explicit report. They say they found no white men had been killed, no Indians killed, no trading post burned down.

At Selkirk the police named Johnson, on suspicion of being the source of the rumor. Johnson started a rumor two years ago about the killing of two Mackenzie river Indians in the Pelly country, and he was therefore suspected. But the best evidence is that he is not guilty this time.

What is now known is that the story of an uprising of any kind was absolutely groundless, and that the police still entertain hopes of being able to run the instigator of it to earth and making him remember the trouble he has put them to for nothing.

POLICE BANQUET

Annual Christmas Gathering of Men and Non-Com's.

The non-commissioned officers and men of the Mounted Police had their customary banquet in the men's mess at the barracks last night, to which all the ex-police men were invited.

The rooms were profusely decorated by the men, and all told there were over a hundred set down to a splendid feast.

Just as grace was being sung the officers entered. Major Wood and Major Cuthbert made brief speeches on the excellent comradeship which prevailed, and then the men all rose and officers and men joined in the toast to Merry Christmas.

DINNER PARTY

Inspectors Rutledge and Cosby Entertain at the Barracks.

Inspector Rutledge came from the Forks to town to spend his Christmas, and he and Inspector Cosby last night gave a dinner party at the officers' mess at the barracks.

Among the guests were Gold Commissioner Senkler, Assistant Gold Commissioner Gosselin, W. H. Kairbanks, C. B. Burns, Gat Howard, W. Sims, R. Cowan and D. Doig.

MAIL TONIGHT

Consignment of 400 Pounds Now Due.

Another consignment of first class mail is due to arrive at five o'clock this evening. The consignment consisting of 400 lbs. is mostly from American points and was brought to Skagway on the Dolphin last Tuesday.

The stage has made splendid time today, having left Wounded Moose, 70 miles from Dawson, this morning.

Free Fight

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The premier, M. Combes, was forcibly ejected from the rostrum and the sitting was suspended amid intense excitement.

The disturbance arose when M. Valles, Progressive Republican, described Frederick Humbert as a "Boulangist deputy."

New Telegraphy

Over on Manchester, Conn., interesting experiments are being made in a new method of telegraphy. Representatives of a new firm with headquarters at St. Louis are at work at the Case paper mill, endeavoring to perfect a paper that will record telegraph messages in the handwriting of the sender.

The promoters of the invention are confident of success and say that it will soon be possible for a man to telegraph a check bearing his signature. Photographs can be transmitted in this manner, it is claimed.

All the information that can be obtained is the statement that an electric instrument passes over the paper upon which the inscription has been written and the writing is thereby telegraphed to its destination where another instrument receives the message and burns the handwriting upon the paper.

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

WRECK OF THE "JULIA PLANIE"

A Legend of Lac St. Pierre. On wan dark night on Lac St. Pierre De win' she blow, blow, blow, An' de crew de de wood scow Julie Planie

Got scar' an' run below— For de win' she blow lak hurricain, Bimeby she blow some more, An' de scow bus' h'up on Lac Saint Pierre Wan h'arpen from de shore.

De captinne walk h'on de fronte deck, An' walk de h'up de'ck, too— He call de crew from h'up de' ole, He call de cook h'also. De cook she's name was Rosie. She's come from Montreal, Was chambre maid h'on lombaire berge. H'on de grande Lachine canal.

De win' she's blow from nor'east-ness— De sou' win' she's blow too, Wen Rosie cry, "Mon cher captinne, Mon cher, w'at I shall do. Den de captinne frow de big hanckerre But steel de scow she dreef, De crew he kan't pass de shore, Becos he loss hees skeel.

De night was dark lak' wan black cat De wave run 'igh an' 'as' W'en de captinne tak' de poor Rosie An' tie her to de mas' Den he h'also tak' de life preserve, An' jomp h'off on de lak' An' say, "Good-bye, ma Rosie dear, I go down for your sak'

Nex' morning very h'early. 'Bout half-pas' two—'ree—four— De captinne—scow—an' de poor Rosie Was corpses on de shore. For de win' she blow lak' hurricain, Bimeby she blow some more, An' de scow bus' h'up on Lac Saint Pierre, Wan h'arpen from de shore.

Moral. Now h'all good wood scow sailorman Tak' warnin' by dat storm, An' go h'up marry some nice French girl. An' leev on wan beag farm. De win' can blow lak' hurricain, An' s'pose she blow some more, You can't get stay on Lac Saint Pierre. So long you stay h'on shore.— W. H. Drummond.

The Quiet Man

I lingered o'er the checker game a night or two ago; The one who played against me seemed to have no ghost of show; I had a bunch of lousy kings that strutted all about And bullied my opponent's men, who dared not venture out.

Way over in a corner shrunk a timid little man; He watched my crowned heads marching by with banner and with song, And seemed to be discouraged over standing still so long.

But pretty soon an opening occurred two blocks away, And not another moment did that little fellow stay.

He bounded o'er the board and took three kings in one fell swoop, Then landed in my king-row with a wild, ecstatic whoop.

You've known these quiet fellows that just sat around and thought And never made a move while the others raged and fought.

The whole community had come to think of them as dead, Or else so very near it that their hope of fame had fled.

The chaps with recognition for their portion pose and strut, And seem to overlook the man who keeps his talker shut.

But some day, when most every one is looking 'other way, This quiet fellow sees a chance to break into the play.

He reaches out and grabs things that the others had ignored, He puts into the life-game all the energy he'd stored.

Through all the years of silence, So you'd better not forget The still man in the corner, for he'll reach the king-row yet!

—S. W. Gillilan in Los Angeles Herald.

UNDER THE TWO FLAGS

Clifford Sifton's Address to Boston Canadians

History of Free Government in the United States and Canada Compared. (Special correspondence of the Nugget.)

Boston, Dec. 2.—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Club of Boston, Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior of the Dominion, delivered an address which received high praise from the local dailies.

It was, in effect, a history of Canada, with references here and there to the causes which had led the much younger republic in which he was speaking to be so far ahead of Canada.

He spoke of the clever young men who had left Canada to find better opportunities for advancement in this country, but with no slur upon the United States for which he had nothing but praise.

He then referred to the heavy immigration which had set in from the United States to the great agricultural lands of the north-western portion of the Dominion, and to why there were Canadian clubs in New York, Boston and Chicago, and his hopes of a continuance of the present, good feeling between the two great neighbors.

In the beginning of his extremely interesting address he said that the romantic and fascinating nature of the early history of the Dominion easily excelled all other parts of the new world.

It was a commonplace of every school history that, French Canada led the way in that discovery and colonization. Nothing was more clearly proved by the free institutions are the very life of the colony.

The colonists of Great Britain have always enjoyed a reasonable measure of local freedom and personal liberty. To this fact he attributed the greater success of British colonies as compared with those of other countries, quite as much as to the possession of what was commonly described as "the genius for colonization."

The colonists had local personal liberty, self-reliance, enterprise, independence, ingenuity, and everything without which a new colony in a strange land was simply a hothouse plant.

To an oppressive and corrupt military government in Canada, the feudal system of Europe was added in 1627, just seven years after the Pilgrims who landed upon Plymouth Rock had founded the purest system of democracy which the world has witnessed in modern times.

This Canada was fettered with medieval institutions which for 100 years kept her in poverty and weakness while the British colonies to the south were from the first the home of liberty and progress.

The development and progress of Canada had its inception in 1774, when the military government of the colony ceased and a constitution was granted which, though far indeed from being a free constitution, yet allowed complete individual liberty in the pursuit of agricultural and other industries.

The history of the early years of the Canadian people was a story of pioneer life in its hardest and least attractive form. It took thirty years of struggle and rebellion to give the Canadians of Ontario and Quebec the right of self-government which they now enjoy.

At the time of confederation in 1867, from which the national life and development of Canada may be said to begin upon a large scale, the position of the Dominion was respectable but by no means imposing.

But the foundations of the future had been well laid. Three projects were prominent in the minds of Canadian statesmen at confederation: (1) The acquisition of the northwest and British Columbia; (2) The union of the maritime provinces with old Canada by the Intercolonial railway; (3) The building of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Such projects for a people of a little over 3,000,000 might be regarded by foreign observers as chimerical and savouring of madness. Yet all has been accomplished. When Sir John Macdonald issued his first election address, to the electors of Kingston, he announced as an important part of his policy the immediate construction of a wagon road to the townships behind Kingston.

He lived, as prime minister of Canada, to see the last spike driven in a railway which has for its eastern terminus the ocean port of St. John, and for its western the ocean port of Vancouver, the only single railway which spans the American continent.

If he were asked to state what was the greatest achievement of Canada in a material sense he would say that it had been in the domain of transportation. No known country of similar population had presented such tremendous difficulties, yet the triumph of human energy over nature had been complete.

He asked why there were Canadian clubs in New York, Chicago, and Bos-

MIDNIGHT SERVICES

Large Crowd Attended Mass at St. Mary's

Bishop Breynat Preached the Sermon and Said Good Bye Until Summer.

Soon after eleven o'clock on Christmas eve knots of people began to climb the hill to St. Mary's church, as midnight drew near there was a continuous stream, and soon the large church was as full of worshippers as it could hold.

There was no confusion and scrambling for seats as on previous occasions. The admission by ticket plan was found to work well and will be continued. Nearly all those who applied for tickets obtained them, and they were able upon showing them to go at once to the seats reserved for them.

The decorations of the high altar was again a blaze of light and harmonious color, of splendid, almost sublime magnificence. The stations were prettily decorated and on the left of the communion rail was the little statue, with the cow and the sacred lambino just as it has been in Rome; Catholic churches at Christmas time in all lands and in all climates since the birth of Christ.

A low, tremulous melody from the great organ creates a kind of expectancy. The presence of priests and acolytes, Bishop Breynat last, comes slowly in. The bell tolls midnight. A procession of little girls clad in white crosses before the high altar, each one laying her wreath of flowers by the manger in which is laid the holy babe, then a full and sonorous voice Bishop Breynat intones the first words of the mass, and there is a burst of glad melody from the organ loft.

It was Weyland's St. Joseph Mass, a much more difficult composition than was attempted last year, and in addition to this there were no professional singers on this occasion to take the lead and sing the most difficult arias. It cannot, therefore, be truthfully said that the execution of the music was superior to that of last year, but it may justly be regarded as remarkable as the work of amateurs. The instrumental music, however, was as near perfect as any early endeavor can be. Mr. Preston wielded the baton and Mr. G. Post presided at the organ. The names of the singers were as follows:

Soprano—Mrs. E. L. James, Mrs. M. E. Spore, Misses R. A. Miller, Schwartz and Vandetti. Alto—Mesdames E. W. Miller and C. G. Parker. Tenors—Messrs. George Walton and H. B. Burrell.