

BOER LOSS, 2,000!

At the Battle Which Occurred at Magersfonten.

SENATOR MASON TALKS FOR KRUGER

Thinks American People Should Extend Sympathy.

Speech in the Senate Draws a Big Crowd—Filipino Insurgents Will Be Summarily Treated If They Continue to Show Fight.

(From Friday's Daily.)

London, Jan. 8.—There is little news this morning to throw fresh light on the situation at the seat of war. The artillery firing heard near Colenso is taken to indicate a preliminary to the expected big battle. Gen. Barton is reported to have 38 guns in good positions and the Boers are apparently pursuing the same tactics as at Magersfonten, not replying, with the view of concealing their position until the infantry is brought into play.

It was feared that the first war office dispatch, announcing fighting at Zoutspan Drift, indicated that General Methued had been forced to return to the Orange river. But, apparently, it only involved a brush with the troops protecting the line of communication, as Zoutspan Drift is considerably southwest of the Orange river base. Some of the special estimate the Boer loss at Magersfontein at 2000 men.

Considerable satisfaction is felt both in military and civilian circles by the announcement that Gen. MacDonald, whose splendid defeat of the dervishes' flank attack at Omdurman turned a critical situation into a British victory, has been ordered to leave India immediately, to succeed the late Gen. Wauchope in command of the Highland brigade. Gen. Tucker, commanding at Zecunderabad, has also been ordered to the Cape, to command a division.

Senator Mason Talks.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10.—Senator Mason has delivered his long expected speech of sympathy for the Boers. He called up his resolution offered a few days ago, expressing the sympathy of the senate with the South African republics in their war with Great Britain. His speech was long and was delivered with characteristic vehemence. He was accorded careful attention by his colleagues and by the gallery auditors.

He maintained that under the Monroe doctrine and precedents previously established, the United States had the same right to extend its sympathy and hopes for success to the Boers in the struggle for liberty as it had to interfere with Spain in its conduct of affairs in Cuba. He urged that the interest of the United States was aroused by the fact that the South African war was a struggle between democracy and royalty—between the divine right of kings and divine right of men.

"If we should speak and speak quickly, it would sting the politicians who brought on the war for greed of gold and cheer the poor brave Dutch defender of his home."

He cited a large number of authorities in support of his position. He declared that "the lilliputian states man, rattling around in Gladstone's shoes, trying to undo his work and break his promises, is deceiving no one except possibly himself."

Senator Mason adverted to the conditions which brought on the war, entering fully into the question.

At 3:10 p. m. the senate went into executive session.

\$150,000 Fire.

Pittsburg, Jan. 10.—The Western Pennsylvania institute for the deaf and dumb, situated at Edgewood, was completely destroyed by fire last evening. The 500 pupils in the building were panic stricken, but the teachers quickly secured control of them, and it is believed that all were saved. The institute was an immense four-story brick building, which covered an acre of ground, and was considered one of the best institutions under the care of Pennsylvania. The loss will reach \$150,000.

To Be Summarily Treated.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Isolated bands of bushwhacking insurgents who are caught by our forces in the Philippines are likely to be summarily dealt with. At the cabinet meeting Friday the matter was discussed at some length, and it was the general sentiment that the situation demanded vigorous treatment. As long as the insurgents keep up a show of any army under a semblance of discipline, they will be treated as prisoners of war when captured, but when they degenerate into isolated bands of marauders, harassing our forces by cold-blooded assassinations, it is the judgment of the officers in command in the Philippines and of the president and the members of the cabinet that the situation demands summary action.

THE BEREAVED.

THOSE HARDEST STRICKEN BY TRANSVAAL WAR.
The heroes lying cold in honor'd grave,
Do rest oblivious to pain or fear;
Not they are stricken most by war's dread
wave,
But those who, broken-hearted, mourn them
here.

Our hearty cheers burst out to those brave men
Who gallantly defend their flag and country
Quite right! All honor to such deeds—but then
The lonely ones most need our sympathy.

Draw in the telescope that scans the Trans-
vaal's skies
And focus it on families bereaved at home.
There—there you'll see and hear the anguished
cries
Of bursting hearts for those who'll never come.

A Boer and Briton dead, together lie:
Beside them, on the field their sobbing
wives.
They have no thoughts of animosity,
For common is the grief that wrecked their
lives.

Much louder far than cannon's thund'rous roar
Or clash and crash of field artillery
Are the sounds of wailing on the home-land's
shore—
The bitter cry of those left solitary.

Ah! Yes, those tears of hearts bowed down
with woe
Will form an ocean that will far outflow
The gulf stream which through the Transvaal
flows—
The widow's tears on vie the trickling blood.

In Heaven's calm peace, what think you first
is known
The men's tumultuous, furious battle cry,
Or women's heart-wrung sob and hopeless
moan?
The roar of guns, or grief's pathetic sigh?

January 31, 1900. HENRY COWLEY.

Why Is He Branded?

Among the prisoners who are very much in evidence in the neighborhood of the barracks during working hours is one to be seen with the letter "P" painted in yellow on the back of the overcoat he wears. The sight of this brand on the prisoner's coat always brings to the reportorial mind thoughts of Julian Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," but on reflection comes the two thoughts, namely, this is not Salem, Mass., neither can the prisoner be wearing the mark for the same cause as did Julian's heroine. However, the prisoner thus branded is doing a four months' sentence on the charge of vagrancy and the "P" may stand in his case for "Provisions Plenty."

Probst Obtains His Pay.

The fire commissioners concluded to continue Mat Probst, the injured fireman, on the department payroll, and on the first of the present month he received his full salary for January. This amounts to \$150, and the sum is exactly the same as that which he is required to pay for his treatment at the Good Samaritan hospital.

The boys of the fire department are thinking of giving a fireman's ball for the benefit of Probst and his dependent family.

Carbon paper for sale at the Nugget office.

MINERS MAKE MISTAKES

In Not Operating the Largest Machinery Obtainable.

Many Mine Owners Will Profit by Costly Experience and Be Prepared for Next Season.

The coming spring cleanup will for the first time in the history of the world's mining afford an opportunity for a demonstration of the result of mining by the means of steam thawers. In no other section of the known world has the machinery thawing process been applied so generally, if indeed it has ever been elsewhere applied, as here, and previous to the present season the machine was used more as an experiment than as a permanent labor saving output increasing factor in the work of extracting from the bowels of the earth the precious metal. That the thawing machine is a successful factor in the work of mining has been thoroughly demonstrated. In comparison with the primitive method of building a fire to thaw the ground beneath where nine tenths of the heat is wasted or spent on waste earth the patent steam thawer is more of an improvement than is the Aultman & Taylor grain separator over the flail and threshing floor in vogue in Biblical days.

Now that the usefulness of mining machinery has been so clearly demonstrated in many hundred instances in this district, the question of how to most economically apply the new method in order that the best result may be obtained is one to which many of the most extensive mine owners and operators are now devoting considerable study, and on which question the writer has obtained a number of expressions within the past few weeks, and since the operation of thawers on the various creeks became general. A careful summing up of the various opinions of those who have carefully studied the situation shows the preponderance of opinion to be in favor of large machinery as against that of lesser capacity. The additional cost of operating a 20, 25 or even 30 horsepower machine over one of 6, 8 or 10 horsepower is but trifling in comparison with the rapidity with which the size of the "dump" will increase. Two men, an engineer and assistant are required on the surface regardless of the size of the buckets, and one man will look after the dumping as easily as of one containing only half that amount; the amount of repair work on the heavy machinery is no greater than on the lesser; the mechanism is no more intricate and the total additional expense of operating the former as compared with the latter is but trifling. The use of the heavier machinery will, of course, necessitate the employment of more labor underground for the reason that more dirt is hoisted, with the result that the claim is sooner worked out and the accompanying heavy expense incident to the working of a claim sooner cease.

The object of employing machinery in mining is simply to increase the size of the "dump" as rapidly and as economically as possible and just how to combine the two factors, rapidity and economy, is the question for solution. Many mine owners and operators express themselves as having solved it to their entire satisfaction, and they are unanimous in the belief that with the employment and use of heavy machinery a claim can be worked at two thirds the outlay required by the use of machinery with only one half the capacity of the other. In the meantime the amount of gold mined this winter and washed out in the early summer will be from one half to two-thirds larger than it would have been had not the means of machinery been employed as the most potent

agency by which the ground was thawed and the gravel hoisted to the surface.

Ogilvie's Opinion of Roads.

Governor Ogilvie is of the opinion that the government ridge road is a success. He thinks that the expectation of those responsible for its construction have been fully verified. Next spring and summer the trunk line will be continued to Stewart river. It may surprise many claim owners and freighters to learn that the ridge roads are even now being traversed daily—so the Yukon commissioner asserts.

Governor Ogilvie disagrees entirely with Mr. D. L. S. Barwell, Dominion land surveyor, who stated some few days ago that out of 40 miles of government trail only 12 miles are traversable.

When asked for his opinion regarding the ridge road, the governor replied: "The government trails are all right. The recent storm drifted snow on them in several places; but this unavoidable damage is being repaired. Eight men are now engaged in keeping the roads in proper condition. It is idle to say that the government trails are not being used by the miners and freighters; and when Mr. Barwell asserts that only 12 miles out of 40 are traversable he is ignorant of the subject concerning which he speaks. I still adhere to the opinion that the ridges are the proper places on which to have the trails located. If situated in the gulches, it would be impossible to prevent miners from operating on and under them, and at the end of one season the government would have nothing to show for its expenditure. During the past three years, three trails have been built on Bonanza creek, and at the close of the cleanup seasons they became obliterated.

"We have now established a system of trunk roads on the ridges. Next season it will be continued to Stewart river. The government ridge roads are proving of incalculable benefit to travelers."

Richard's Disappearance Confirmed.

Mr. F. W. Payne of the Yukon store and hotel, returned yesterday evening from a business trip to Five Fingers, which journey was made on a wheel. On the way back he was accompanied by J. J. Galbraith, Fred Dunneberg and Geo. Pickell, all of whom were on wheels, and day before yesterday the quartette covered a distance of 101 miles. Payne says the trail is in fine condition for wheels, foot passenger and narrow dog sleds, but says horse sleds must run with one runner out in the snow, which makes travel by that method very hard.

Mr. Payne confirms the report received by wire by the Daily Nugget from Skagway of the disappearance from the trail of a man by the name of Richards about three weeks ago. Richards was traveling alone and left Hutchiku in the morning and never reached the next station which is called Mackey, and where Wilson's roadhouse is located. Mr. Payne says that between Minto and Hutchiku where the Clayton party disappeared are numerous air holes in the ice, but that between Hutchiku and Mackey where Richards disappeared there are no air holes and no way by which a man could get into the river without chopping through the ice.

Mr. Payne says many of the road houses between Dawson and Five Fingers are well kept, but that others are terrors to all who are forced to patronize them.

A Fire Alarm.

About 10 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the roof of the A. C. Co.'s bunk house, which is located to the rear of the A. C. store. The boards of the roof were so near a stove pipe that they caught fire. The A. C. Co. strung their own hose, but it was not required. The apparatus from No. 2 hall and the chemical engine from No. 1 responded promptly to the alarm and the blaze was soon extinguished with the assistance of the chemical engine. 1900 calendars, very well. Nugget office.

NEWS

N. A. T. Yukon

Miss Gateham B. Half V.

Numbers way to No. of attempt of March, from Dawson. During the two weeks in view storms had road, and break trail day. Between the river and

There are situated which produced and dog and Fort roadhouse

Until need enter short of day

Fortymen deserted Nome. A than there because of the new returned.

to be fact. All the prospects were ago. Comparing to At Fort Y.

On Jan. Co.'s destroyed house was in the st. plenish the point, the Circle C.

Mr. Jo from made the with several

Speak Yukon, I left destroyed of the N.

and its the morning company City for

"From is good there are there returned They rep. ine, but all the and reco. is makin over the of Circle and ever my own Eagle; t leave for dull.

"There between travelers good ac they so

"As I people o them ar Circle C but was Nome Fortymil \$150 per

"Do y party" v "No."