

THE DAILY KLONDIKE NUGGET.

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RECEIVED BY WIRE. LARGER FORCES

Are Required By England to Put Down the War With Kruger.

SO SAYS MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL

Philopolis Taken By Clement— News From Mafeking.

MANY NATIVES STARVING

By Reason of the Fact That They Will Not Eat Horse Flesh—War in Kentucky Grows.

London, March 27, via Skagway, April 2.—Winston Churchill has advised the government that it is imperative that troops shall be sent continuously to the Transvaal until the end of the war is brought about by the unconditional surrender of the Boers. He is of the opinion that the Boers will still offer heavy resistance before the end is reached.

Philippolis Taken.

London, March 27, via Skagway, April 2.—Clement has entered Philippolis and has issued a proclamation calling upon the burghers to lay down their arms. The Boers have reoccupied Griquatown and a column has left Kimberley to drive them out.

At Mafeking.

London, March 27, via Skagway, April 2.—A dispatch from Lady Sarah

Wilson who has been with the garrison of Mafeking ever since the beginning of the siege states that the town is still closely invested by the Boers. "We received the news of the relief of Ladysmith," says the dispatch, "with much joy, although it served in one way to increase our disappointment as there appears to be no immediate hope of our relief. The Boers are strongly entrenched between us and Plummer's column and his advance will be strongly resisted."

Natives Starving.

London, March 27, via Skagway, April 2.—Many natives who are with the beleaguered force at Mafeking are dying of starvation. This is due to the fact that the natives refuse to eat horseflesh, which now constitutes the garrison's principal meat diet.

More Boer Treachery.

London, March 27, via Skagway, April 2.—Baden-Powell, commanding the garrison at Mafeking reports another instance of Boer treachery. An arrangement had been perfected whereby all operations on both sides were to cease on Sunday. The Boers took advantage of the relaxation on the part of the British and extended their trenches nearer the town. On the 23d Baden-Powell reported to Roberts that the enemy's cordon had been somewhat relaxed although the Boers were still shelling the town, several casualties resulting recently.

Free Staters Giving Up.

London, March 27, via Skagway, April 2.—The Free Staters are surrendering on all sides and many of them announce their willingness to take the field against the Transvaal.

War in Kentucky.

Frankfort, Ky., March 27, via Skagway, April 2.—Armed supporters of the two rival governors are quartered within two squares of each other and bloodshed is imminent. The Republicans have dug trenches around the capitol and the report is given out that explosive mines are being laid. Federal interference is not unlikely.

Vision of Greatest Britain.

London, March 15.—All the morning papers refer in most flattering terms to the recent speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, welcoming the idea of colonial representation in London. The Times says: "The speech would rank high in any assembly as a model of noble eloquence, but it is not its eloquence which will make it live in the annals of the empire. He has expressed more faithfully and more truly than any other statesman who has yet spoken, the temper of the new imperial patriotism, fostered into self-consciousness by the war. We look forward to a day not distant in the life of nations, when a Boer premier of South African Dominion shall kindle with a like devotion to the British flag."

The Daily Chronicle says: "Canada is, perhaps, the colony of all others which will act as the pioneer of imperial federation, if ever the empire should be federated."

The Daily Mail says: "Why should not Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the great leaders of our other colonies have a share in the direction of imperial affairs?"

The Standard says: "The war has shown that the colonies have won the strongest right to the privileges of the empire by volunteering to assume its burdens."

The Morning Post says: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke for Canada in words of impassioned and splendid eloquence."

The Daily Graphic says: "The sooner the ideal of federation is realized the better."

Mrs. Relfe Not Insane.

The last mail brought to Major A. B. Perry a letter from Mr. Falcon Joslyn, of this city, who is a now on the outside. Mr. Joslyn states that he called upon the family of Lynn Relfe, while in Seattle, and that while they are very much depressed over the disappearance and very probable murder of son and brother, yet he says nothing about the missing man's mother having lost her mind through worry over her son as was stated in an unreliable publication of this city recently.

INDIANS DESTITUTE

They Are Suffering From the Lack of the Common Necessaries of Life.

THEIR CONDITION DUE TO WHITE MEN

Who Have Driven the Game Into the Interior.

MORTALITY AMONG NATIVES.

The Tribe is Gradually Decreasing Because of Existing Conditions.

Some consideration should be given to the condition of those Indians who are living in the village which is situated on the Yukon river near the mouth of Mooshide creek. They claim to be destitute of the necessaries of life; and assert that they have been reduced to their present position by the settlement of white men in this territory. Their complaints not only possess the color of truth and reason, but they are verified by men who are conversant with the facts.

Before the discovery of gold attracted people to this region of the world, there was a population of about 200 Indians in the little village which lies directly north of Dawson. In those days the natives subsisted on wild game and fish; the former was plentiful, and no hunting expedition returned unsuccessful. Then the tribe was hearty and its numbers did not diminish.

When thousands of white men penetrated this northern country in search of precious metal, they found the native inhabitants peaceable. The newcomers prospected the creeks, destroyed the timber and slaughtered the game. Gradually the wild animals were driven farther into the interior, until now they have become so scarce and timid that it is a matter of great difficulty to hunt them successfully. For the past two winters the Indians have been unable to secure enough wild meat on which to subsist. At the present time their food consists of that which they obtain from white men. The nature of the aborigine is not accustomed to cereals and sweets; and consequently their health has been impaired, and their constitutions, rugged once, have become weakened. The rate of mortality among them is very great; indeed within four years nearly a moiety of the tribe has died. The population at the village does not exceed 100 Indians.

The natives themselves fully understand their destitute circumstances, and realize that there can be no relief except through the agency of the government. The representatives of the tribe have visited Governor Ogilvie; but no action in the premises has yet been taken. However, it is not improbable to suppose that before long the federal government will establish an Indian reservation in the vicinity of Moosehide, and put the natives on rations.

A representative of the Daily Nugget interviewed the Rev. William C. Bumpas, who for more than 35 years has devoted himself to missionary work among the Indians in this northern country. In speaking of the matter uppermost in his mind, Bishop Bumpas said:

"Since the settlement of the white men here, the condition of the natives has gradually become worse. The game, on which they formerly relied for sustenance, has been killed, or scared far into the interior. Now they eat the food stuffs of the white man; and this sudden change of diet has resulted disadvantageously to the Indians. The tribe at Moosehide has diminished to half its ordinary number; and the rate of mortality is constantly increasing. I think that the government is obliged to make

a treaty with the natives, by the terms of which it should be provided that a reservation be established at Moosehide, and that the Indians be supplied with the necessaries of life."

Governor Ogilvie, when questioned respecting the matter, said:

"No doubt there is some cause for complaint by the Indians; but, as a matter of fact, they will loaf around the habitations of white men as long as there are any in the country. I remember that the natives, in 1887, instead of hunting when game was plentiful, would beg food from the miners and merchants of Fortymile. Perhaps wild animals are difficult to find now; but nevertheless, I think that they could be successfully hunted a short distance into the interior. Nevertheless, I believe that the Indians should be treated in a reasonable and liberal manner by the government. I do not care to commit myself to any definite policy, until I shall have given the matter careful consideration; but undoubtedly all the facts in connection with the present condition of the natives will be submitted to the proper authorities at Ottawa."

Eagles Elect Officers.

At the meeting of Dawson Aerie No. 50, F. O. E. yesterday afternoon and last night 61 fledgelings were given wings, making a total of 220 new Eagles made within three weeks, and which, with a large number of old birds who belong on the outside, runs the number of Eagles now in Dawson considerably above the 300 mark. The following officers who will preside over the destinies of the new aerie were elected at last night's session of the day's meeting:

President, Leroy Tozier; vice-president, Capt. Donald B. Olson; secretary, John Dougherty; chaplain, M. I. Stevens; treasurer, A. S. Reid; conductor, Sergeant A. McIntosh; inside guard, Richardson; outside guard, R. L. Brown; trustees, Frank W. Clayton, O. W. Hobbs and J. L. Sale; aerie physician, Dr. Hepworth.

The new officers were duly installed by District Deputy Fay, through whose efforts the aerie was instituted. After the installation those who have so ably filled the offices and assisted Mr. Fay in his arduous task turned over their respective stations to the duly elected officers and Dawson Aerie, No. 50, began the work of making its own history under the most auspicious circumstances imaginable. The aerie is to be congratulated on its most excellent choice of officers, as none better could have been chosen.

After all business had been disposed of last night a social session was held which terminated at 1 o'clock a. m. and during which flow of soul and feast of reason and other good things were the ruling order. "Yea, yea."

New Mineral Creek.

Court Constable Allmark, who recently received a letter from a friend who has been prospecting during the winter on White river, and which letter stated that gold in paying quantities had been discovered at a point on that stream about 70 miles up from where it empties into the Yukon, received a telegram yesterday from the same person which confirms the news conveyed by letter. The telegram states that there is a large amount of gold-bearing gravel in that locality, and that it can be worked with profit and to good advantage, the country being comparatively easy of access. This is the first report of gold having been discovered in the district to the west of the Yukon river.

Citizens' Committee.

A meeting of the citizens' committee was held on Saturday evening. The incorporation of the city was discussed; but the committee concluded that its instructions were not definite enough to warrant them in taking any action respecting the matter.

Another meeting of the committee will take place tomorrow evening, at which it is proposed to consider the Yukon counsel's position in reference to the question of representative government.

SIFTON ABROAD

Minister of the Interior Goes to Vienna to Place Himself Under a Specialist.

MAY BE ABSENT SEVERAL MONTHS.

The Honorable James Sutherland Occupies Ministerial Chair.

NO APPEALS WILL BE HEARD.

And Until Sifton's Return Many Important Matters Will Remain in Statu Quo.

The last mail from the outside brought news to the effect that Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior, has gone to Vienna, where he will place himself in the care of a celebrated specialist for treatment of his ears which for some time have been giving him considerable trouble, and lately his hearing has been affected to such an extent as to render immediate treatment imperative if the distinguished gentleman would retain the important sense of hearing.

The minister of the interior will be absent six weeks or two months, and as much longer as his presence in Vienna will be required by the great doctor to whose care and treatment he has committed his ears.

During the minister's absence his office is being filled by the Hon. James Sutherland, but as the latter is not versed in legal lore, it is not probable that any appeal cases which may have been carried up from the gold commissioner's court of this district will be heard until after the minister's return. In fact, a letter received by the well-known law firm of Clark & Wilson from their Ottawa correspondent states that at the time of writing no arrangements had been made to hear appeal cases and that the probability is that no such arrangements will be made.

In cases of importance where everything in connection with claims and claim working is tied up and development and operation is suspended awaiting final decision which can come only from the minister of the interior, the absence of that official from his post of duty without his having made provisions for his work being carried on will doubtless result in much inconvenience and delay.

A. F. and A. M.

At a meeting of the A. F. and A. M. social club of Dawson Saturday evening at Fraternity hall, it was decided to give a social and smoker on the evening of April 14th and to have a social on the occasion of each weekly meeting. A committee was appointed to correspond with the grand lodge of Manitoba at Winnipeg relative to the cost of instituting a lodge in this place. There are hundreds of Masons here and a good live lodge can be maintained in Dawson. All members of the order are invited to be present at the smoker, April 14th.

Weather Report.

The maximum temperature for the 24 hours preceding 9 o'clock this morning was 56 degrees above zero. The minimum temperature during the same period of time was 33 degrees above.

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