

3,000 AMERICANS

Have Gone to Help Oom Paul.

BRITISH EMBASSY ASKS FOR ACTION

To Prevent Departure of American Filibusters.

Lord Roberts Would Not Go to Assume Command in Africa Until He Had Been Granted Supreme Command.

[From Monday's Daily.]

New York, Jan. 1.—The Journal and Advertiser's Washington dispatch says the British embassy, it is understood, has called the attention of the state department to the pro Boer feeling in the United States with the suggestion that this government exercise the utmost caution in preventing the sailing of filibustering expeditions to South Africa.

The state department replied that it would do its best to preserve the law of neutrality.

The correspondent adds the administration is much concerned at the daily increase in sympathy for the Dutch Republics in South Africa. It is assumed by government officials that about 3000 Americans have gone to South Africa to assist the Boers. Those expeditions have been arranged so cleverly that there was no legal grounds on which to hold them.

ROBERTS DETERMINED.

New York, Jan. 1.—Lord Roberts, according to the Herald's London correspondent, absolutely refused to take command in South Africa until this ultimatum was acceded to.

"The only conditions under which I will go out are that I shall have absolutely supreme command and receive no instructions from home."

This was said at a meeting at the war office at which were present Lord Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, and Lord Wolsely, the commander in chief. It lasted for hours, during which it demonstrated by the arguments that the opinions of those present were far from being unanimous. When the point he insisted on had been yielded, Lord Roberts then demanded that Lord Kitchener be given him, and this was agreed to.

It is agreed now that Roberts and Kitchener will so completely reorganize the methods of the campaign that it will be March before the decision is made to end the war.

DISAFFECTION AMONG BURGHERS

Molder River, Cape Colony, Jan. 1.—The British naval guns command the whole Boer position and possess the exact range of every stone and bush. They frequently plant shells with good advantage in the midst of groups of Boers.

Recent arrival from Jacobsdal report that notwithstanding the Boers' success the Free Staters do not expect ultimate victory. They complain of the overbearing conduct of Gen. Cronje's men, who are alleged to be better fed and posted in the safest positions.

The Transvaalers do not conceal their suspicions of the possible disaffection of the Free Staters, and threaten to shoot them at the least sign of wavering.

The Free States are declared to regard subjection to the Transvaal as more to be feared than subjection to Great Britain.

SUPPLIES FROM NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 27.—The British consul here is authority for the statement that New Orleans is one of the chief ports used by Boer agents for

securing supplies for use in the Transvaal, and that British ships were used to carry the supplies as far as Rotterdam. Over 3,000,000 bushels of corn were exported from New Orleans to Rotterdam this season, while the legitimate trade never before reached more than 400,000 bushels.

WESTERN BORDER.

London, Jan. 1.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Capetown, dated December 25:

"There is no change in the situation at Molder river. Gen. Methuen is well entrenched and the Boers have not disturbed him."

"Gen. Gatacre reports that a force of 150 police have occupied Dordrecht, the Boers retreating with no loss."

PARLIAMENT WILL OPEN.

Ottawa, Jan. 1.—Official announcement is made that Parliament will convene on February 1st.

THE STAGE DRIVER.

Here's a lyric for the man who's "driv' the stage."
For the hero of the webbin's and the whip,
Who has faced the wind and weather, fingers
calloused by the leather,
And in twenty years has never lost a trip.

Here's a tribute to the sway back, spotted boss,
Who has struggled up the stony gullied hills;
And his dorsal corrugations show the nature
of his labors—
When he stops he has to lean against the hills.

Here's obituary notice of the stage,
Chief of hopeless and dilapidated wrecks;
With the cracked enamel awning and its
cushion ripped and yawning,
And the body bumping down upon the "ex."

Here's alas and oh, the ancient "buffer robe,"
With the baldness of a golden wedding
groom:
When the rain and snow descended, then the
fearful smells were blended,
Till the stage was scented very like a tomb.

Here's a word for all the weary miles he
plowed
When the drifts had piled the stage road
mountain high,
When the night shut down around him and
the north wind's might and found him,
And the tempest chilled his blood and
blurred his eye.

There were only country letters in the bag,
And the bags were lank, and yet his wor-
d was "Must."
And he felt as if the nation knew his fierce de-
termination
That he'd have the mail sacks through on
time or bust.

Here's rebuke to those contractors who have
skinned
The stomachs of our Uncle Sam's star routes,
Till the men who drive the stages hardly get
enough in wages
To keep their little shavers' feet in boots.

Here's a lyric, then, for him who drives the
stage
When he ride behind his ragged back, don't
frown,
But endure the bang and slamming, for the
man who's earned the damning
Is the contract sharp who bid the wages
down.

—Holman F. Day, in Lewiston Journal.

Hospital Patients.

During the past week, the books at St. Mary's hospital show that there were eight patients received and six discharged. Twenty six persons are confined at present in the Catholic hospital.

At the Good Samaritan there are 2 patients. The hospital has received nine sick people, this week, and four persons have been discharged.

Dr. Bourke's private hospital has received eight patients and discharged four. At this hospital an interesting surgical operation was successfully performed. Mr. David Peters suffered with an abscess in his lung. The operation consisted of sticking needles into the affected organ. Mr. Peters is now convalescent; and will soon be completely recovered.

A Good Entertainment.

The musical entertainment given at the Palace Grand theater on Sunday night, was exceedingly good. There were six orchestral selections, taken from the classical authors. The execution by the musicians evidenced patient and frequent practice in rehearsals, and merited the applause of their appreciative audience.

Two vocal numbers were well rendered by Mr. Ed Shank, who has a base voice of richness and good range.

Miss Cecil Marion, prettily gowned, essayed two operatic selections.

The affair was given under the auspices of the Dawson Philharmonic orchestra, Mr. Carl Leuders, director, and under the management of Mr. C. N. Pring. No liquors were sold, nor smoking tolerated, and the entertainment was patronized by the better class of the city.

AFTER NOME 'TIS SIBERIA.

Russia May Open Her Great Plateaus to Yankees.

Gold Known to Exist in That Yet Unexplored Country—It Can Be Easily Reached From Nome.

A stampede to Siberia is not one of the improbabilities of the near future, if there is a semblance of truth in the recent dispatches, stating that Russia was about to throw open for mining purposes a part of the Siberian coast where auriferous deposits are known to exist.

Russia has always shown a good will to the great American republic, and at this time, when the statesmen of Europe are playing hide and seek in diplomatic circles, and as much as she was reported to be unfriendly to the United States during the recent war, this may be construed as further evidence of her striving to square herself and of her present friendly feeling for the United States.

So it may come to pass that Cape Nome, now considered the "jumping off" place, may be passed and the "far east" invaded by the irrepressible prospector, who certainly may have envious sighs at the rich undiscovered, but known to exist, hills behind the hitherto impassable frontiers of cold, bleak Siberia. The mineral wealth of Siberia is considerable. Gold is found in almost all the regions fringing the great plateaus, where clay slates, talc slates and dioritic slates, intersected by quartz veins, make up the bulk of the mountains. The chief gold mining regions in these tracts are the Altai, the upper and lower Taigas and in the Okkma regions. Gold in quantities is found on the high plateau in the basin of the upper Vitim, on the lower plateaus in the Nerchinsk district and on the upper tributaries of the Amur and the maritime provinces. Mining has only been carried on to any considerable extent of late years, a right formerly reserved for the imperial government, and now work is only by old methods. Miners who have ventured into the interior have always reported that Siberia's riches would yet startle the world. This seems to be verified by the report of the director of the United States mints, which places Russia fourth on the list of gold producing countries, with an output of \$23,275,700, which with the exception of a very small amount comes from Siberia, principally the Amur.

But gold mines, unlike other resources, do not lie undeveloped awaiting the slow advance of transportation facilities before becoming valuable, and no sooner does the hesitating whisper of a new stake fall upon the ear of the prospector than he becomes a victim to that most contagious of all epidemics, the gold craze.

In Dawson today are men who are making preparations for an invasion of that part of Siberia opposite Cape Prince of Wales—men who have built up theories that the beach gold found at Nome is but the upper level of part of Siberia's submerged auriferous plateaus. From Cape Prince of Wales to Siberia's shore is but 28 miles. Three islands named the Diomedes rise at intervals between shores and the water is shallow, hence there is plausible foundation for this theory.

The Golovin Bay Country.

E. A. Jackson, who recently returned from the outside, talks interestingly of the Golovin bay country. Mr. Jackson left here on the 17th of last June and arrived at St. Michaels before the beach diggings were struck at Nome. Instead of going to the camp which has since become famous he directed his efforts to placer mining in the Golovin bay district. He remained there for two months and then departed for Seattle.

In speaking of this section of the Alaskan territory, Mr. Jackson said.

"The mining district in the vicinity of Golovin bay has been known to a greater or less extent, for a number of years. The country offers no inducements to poor people, for money—plenty of it—is required to develop claims in that locality. The creeks are all large, and to work them successfully immense dams have to be constructed in order to carry the surplus water around the creek beds. It rains almost constantly, and unless these dams are well built the frequent floods will carry them away. Water is the great trouble against which the miners have to contend.

"The gold is not found in well defined quantities, but seems to be scattered. Ophir creek is the most promising creek in the district. The country affords opportunities for men who have capital, but it will be a disappointment to poor people."

Mr. Jackson left Seattle on Dec. 16th. He reports that times are good in the States, but dull at Skagway. The business men in the latter town, were expecting, at the time he left, that after the holidays a crowd would arrive from the coast on its way to Nome, but Jackson is of the opinion that most everyone who will go to the beach diggings will take direct passage on an ocean steamship.

The trail between here and Bennett City is said to be fairly good.

Labor and Demand.

Now that the mining season is fully opened and as many men are employed on the creeks as are needed or as will be employed at any time between now and time of cleanup, a glance around in the resorts of the city is only necessary to conclusively show that there are a few hundred too many men here to occupy the positions that exist. It is true, however, that a very large percentage of the men who are really anxious to work are now employed. There are exceptions, however, where men have striven most assiduously to find employment and have signally failed in every attempt. To the certain knowledge of the writer one of these particularly unfortunate men left today for Dominica creek for the purpose of hauling wood from a ridge down to a claim, his recompense to be his board and a place to sleep, he to furnish his own blankets. And yet, like hundreds of his fellows, that man probably came to this country expecting to return to his home a rich man. So far as labor is concerned in this country the supply is greatly in excess of the demand, and under existing mining laws the increase in the supply is apt to be greater in proportion than the increase in demand.

Death of John T. Wilson.

John T. Wilson, one of the best known citizens of Dawson, died at 1 o'clock this morning at St. Mary's hospital to which place he was taken on the 8th of the present month, at which time and for a week previous he was suffering greatly from disease of the liver, which disease claimed him as its victim this morning. Deceased came to this place in the fall of '97 from Juneau, where he had resided for several years, having come there from his birthplace and boyhood home, Middleham, Yorkshire, England. On reaching Dawson he began acquiring property, one of his holdings being an interest in the late Opera house, and land on which it stood. As Wilson was taken to the hospital two days before the destruction of his property by fire, he never knew of his late loss. He left a duly attested will. He was 40 years old unmarried and had, so far as known, no relatives in this country. His partner, Mr. Gu. Bakke, has taken charge of the body of his late friend and business partner associate. The funeral will take place from the M. E. church Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, to which all friends are respectfully asked to be present. Interment will be in the Dawson cemetery.

1900 calendars, very swell. Nugget office.

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