

# GAME LAW

Has Been Extended for a Period of Thirty Days.

## THE YUKON COUNCIL SO DECIDES.

Recommendations Regarding the Wages of Civil Servants.

## AN IMPORTANT REPORT MADE

By the Committee on Public Works and Adopted by the Council—Claims Adjusted.

From Monday and Tuesday's Daily.

The Yukon council met in special session last night in the office of Commissioner Ogilvie all members with the exception of Councilman Wilson being present.

The most important business passed was an ordinance under the terms of which it will be lawful to expose for sale, in the public markets until April 1, elk, wapiti, moose, cariboo, deer, mountain goats and mountain sheep provided same were killed on or before Feb. 1.

This action of the council definitely settles the vexed question which has been worrying the hunters for the past two weeks.

Mr. Justice Dugas asked for a report of the health officer on the sanitary condition of the gold commissioner's office. And Major Wood asked that the health officer report on the matter of the incarceration of lunatics with the prisoners.

The commissioner was authorized to instruct the resident government architect to proceed with the plans for a new school.

In connection with the game ordinance Mr. Justice Dugas introduced a resolution that the commissioner and Major Wood be appointed a committee to appoint special constables to see that the provisions of the game law are strictly enforced. This carried.

A recommendation was made by the special committee on wages whereby all government employes are to receive not less than \$5 per day and board for their services. This includes also the members of the fire department. The report will probably be brought up at the next meeting.

The following report of the committee on public works was adopted:

With respect to the application of Messrs. Langelier and Berryman to publish a directory of Dawson, your committee does not see any reason to intervene in the matter.

In respect to the privilege of constructing a bridge over the Klondike which had been granted to Howard & Roberts, and which has now been transferred to a third party, the commissioner was asked to communicate with the secretary of the Northwest territories in order to obtain the document in connection with the privilege granted; and also with the legal adviser.

In reference to the account of Messrs. Sutton & Hartman amounting to \$3692 for the maintenance of a wagon road from 60 below on Bonanza creek to Grand Forks, it was decided to instruct Mr. Thibaudeau, engineer of the Yukon council, to report on the matter to the commissioner before reporting to the council.

With respect to the application for an amendment to the ordinance incorporating the Dawson City Water & Power Company, Ltd., to give them the use of the streets for the laying of pipes, etc., upon application to and sanction from the commissioner, your committee does not feel justified in recommending the proposed amendment to the ordinance of the company.

In reference to the application of Mr. R. B. Gerdes to stretch wires across the streets for messenger service, the commissioner was requested to have a conference with the applicant and the chief of the fire brigade before reporting on the matter.

### A Collision.

A two-horse team standing on the South side of the slough bridge in front of fire engine house No. 2, was run into by a dog team yesterday afternoon. The dogs drawing a big load came down the little incline at the end of the bridge at a full canter. The driver was unable to guide the sled which swung around striking one of the horses square on its fore feet, bringing it to its knees on top of the sled and scattering the load all over the street. Luckily the force of the blow had been broken by the driver in endeavoring to swing the sled around so that no injury was sustained by the horse.

The many friends of James F. McDonald will give him a farewell dinner at Hotel McDonald tonight. They are desirous that "Jim" have a "square" before starting on his long trip over the ice to Whitehorse en route to eastern Canada. It goes without saying that tonight's event will be a happy one. Mr. McDonald will return on one of the early boats.

## THE BIG STAMPEDE

Brought Hundreds of Men to Record Today.

Last night there occurred a scene never before witnessed in this country and one never to be forgotten by those who were there and who were not so busily engaged with their own affairs as to be unable to take cognizance of what was going on around them.

All the creeks were ablaze with bonfires, torches and lanterns, fighting the eager crowd in their search for the gold-laden ground from which they expect to realize their visions of fortune. On Gold Run at 12 o'clock a gun was fired and then there was a scene of excitement, men and women rushing hither and thither, carrying axes, stakes, lanterns and the other necessary articles with which to find the ground they were looking for and driving the stakes before others could get "on," and then came the mad rush back to town to record. This scene was repeated on all the creeks where ground was open to location and considered as likely of containing a deposit of gold. As early as 2 o'clock this morning some who had not far to go, had returned and wrapping themselves in robes formed in line in front of the recorder's office. Stragglers continued to come in from that time on and when the office opened at 9 o'clock fully 200 people were in line; cold, hungry and sleepy, but never for a moment out of humor or skeptical as to the value of the ground located and all eager to be the first to record.

Not since the olden days of stampedes has there been such a rush seen at the gold commissioner's office, for as soon as the doors were opened, with a mighty irresistible rush the people filled the room and in their eagerness to get to the recorder's window nearly trampled over each other.

As fast as one had received his certificate another had arrived so that a continuous line has been kept up all the morning, and more are yet to come. Those who had arrived up to noon were nearly all from Bonanza, Eldorado, and Hunker, although a few had, by hard traveling made the trip in from Dominion and Gold Run. A. Nerland who owns one of the best dog teams in town, made the trip in from 20 Gold Run in eight hours. Ben Treneman made the trip in from Dominion on a bike, coming on express time and arriving in time to get into the recorder's office with the first rush. G. Vernon was in line waiting to record a fraction on Gold Hill and many other well known business men were in line waiting their time.

The first to get to the window was a man named Horner, but he was doomed to disappointment as the claim he staked was one of the reserves and could not be recorded for him. Mrs. F. Malby was the next one and she succeeded in getting her location on Bonanza recorded.

At one time this morning there was a general mixup in the office until one of the clerks had announced that the down stairs window was for recording fractions and new ground and the upstairs for recording relocations which put the applicants into the proper lines and the work moved on more expeditiously.

Many funny remarks were heard along the lines. "If I had not got onto that reserved claim my fortune would have been made," said one despondent looking individual. "I have a claim worth \$2,000,000 if I can only get at the recorder's window and get my certificate," said another. A third who is an old sour dough remarked that he had been on many stampedes before, but had never been on one "the likes of this one."

## REGARDING THE BOER WAR.

A London Correspondent Thinks It Is Mismanaged.

Says British Soldiers Have Lost None of Their Bravery, But Are Disheartened at Leaders' Actions.

The New York Sun has the following special cable from its London correspondent:

London, Jan. 25.—The critical situation in South Africa is by far the most important subject in the world's attention, for upon its development depends the policy of several powers in regard to the Chinese and other international questions. This fact is so seriously felt by the British government that it causes the greatest anxiety in Downing. The sacrifice of British interests in other parts of the world, which will undoubtedly be forced upon this country by rival powers, especially Russia, if England's military arm is crippled in another twelve month, is too great to contemplate.

Moreover, it is impossible to expect that the British public, marvellous though its patience has been, will tolerate an indefinite prolongation of the ruinous and rewardless war. The government is still free of public pressure of this nature, because the majority of the English people are still being systematically and completely deceived in regard to the grave crisis at the Cape. It is impossible to get the truth by cable, and nine-tenths of the press would refrain from publishing it if it were available. The inexorable facts are coming in increasing volume by mail and messenger, and they are sure to prevail even among unwilling believers when they are more widely disseminated.

The members of the government are not fools. They realize what the inevitable effect will be upon public opinion in England and the world at large, and they have therefore wisely moderated their whole South African policy. They are ready to go to considerable lengths in granting substantial concessions if they can accomplish their earnest desire to stop the war. There will be no more talk about "unconditional surrender." That demand has been definitely abandoned. On the other hand, there has been distinct modification of the position taken by the Boer representatives in Europe. They have adopted, in discussing possible terms of settlement, the contradictory phrase of "restricted independence." This peculiar term has not been defined and signifies thus far nothing more than their possible willingness to discuss heretofore irreconcilable positions.

It is quite premature to say that anything has occurred which could be described as negotiations. The truth is that it is doubtful if there is anyone in Europe, even Kruger himself, who could make concessions which the Boers could accept. Peace can only be made now in South Africa itself, and with the leaders of the men in the field. I have no desire to encourage vain hopes of an early settlement. The only definite fact bearing in that direction is that both sides now earnestly desire peace, and each is willing to moderate in some slight degree its demand of the early days of the war.

There are facts about the South African situation which the British public do not realize, or which have not been allowed to transpire. Among these are that British operations have in many cases failed on account of jealousies between officers, such as is now exposed in the Gen. Sir Henry Colville scandal. It is true that the rank and file of the British troops are tired and disgusted with the present style of warfare, having grown to respect the Boers as brave fighters, while they have learned to utterly despise the Outlanders and colonists, in whose behalf the war is being nominally waged. There is no lack of courage in the British troops and no actual mutiny, but unnecessary hardships and bad leadership have deprived them of all heart in the campaign. Every military man will recognize how seriously this condition will affect the efficiency of any army.

The Boers can keep up the present operations indefinitely in a vast country where they range almost at will despite an army several times their size. They care nothing for British occupation of their towns, and therein the war differs from all other modern contests, as the Boer population of cities is always small. The question of supplies is easy unless the British abandon the country with the exception of the principal towns, for the

Boers are able to replenish their stores almost at will by capturing British posts.

These facts and others confirming the reports of the widespread sedition in Cape Colony are not realized by the English public, and they constitute as a whole an almost hopeless military situation for the British. In other words, it is virtually established that only a vast expenditure of men and treasure, vast even in comparison with the great sacrifices in the past sixteen months, can crush all resistance in South Africa. The only motive for making such expenditure is to save British prestige, but it is obvious to an outsider that such an operation will have the reverse effect to re-establishing British prestige. To send a fresh army in addition to the present 210,000 men to conquer a tenth of that number would be a more pitiful confession of weakness and efficiency than to make terms under present conditions. Such at least is the problem that the British government is now considering and there is reason to believe that it will be only too glad to find a peaceful solution of the question, based on conciliation on both sides.

Tomorrow Mr. Henry William Massingham, who was dismissed from the editorship of the Daily Chronicle a year ago on account of his pro-Boer proclivities, will replace Mr. Cook as editor of the Daily News. A partial change in the proprietorship of the Daily News will also occur. The policy of the paper, which was formerly edited by Charles Dickens, and which is the best known Liberal journal in Great Britain, has not yet been announced, but it will be of a stop-the-war description. It will be highly significant to watch the effect of the change upon the fortunes of the paper and on public opinion. Mr. Massingham is inclined to extreme views, and often succeeds in prejudicing his readers against causes which he advocates, but if he refrains from sobbing daily, a practice which is intensely exasperating to the English public, the paper will probably become the leader in a strong peace movement.

The war office has issued a table of the war losses to the end of 1900. The total casualties of every kind were 51,687 but owing to the fact that a majority of the men invadited home have recovered and rejoined their commands the total reduction of the forces was 14,830. There are also missing and prisoners 7 officers and 808 men. The number of invalids who left the service and are unfit for duty is 1570.

It is reported from Rome that the delay in the reception of English pilgrims by the pope was due to an exception taken by the vatican department of state to certain references to the war in South Africa in the address which it was proposed to present to his holiness. It is certain that the feeling among the British Catholic colony in Rome is bitter at the strong pro-Boer sentiments which actuate the vatican. Some time ago the newspaper "Italia" announced on what purported to be vatican authority that there was no truth in the report that the pope had sent a gracious letter and a handsome present to Mr. Kruger, but neither of the recognized organs of the vatican confirmed the denial.

### Railroad Across the Strait.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 5.—"Though no longer a young man, I believe I shall live to see a continuous line of railway from New York to St. Petersburg and other European capitals," said Capt. John J. Healy, the noted Alaskan pioneer, today. "Such a highway, in the nature of things, is only possible by way of Bering straits, and work on one of the principal connecting links will be commenced within 12 months. I refer to the building of a railroad from Port Valdes to the American Yukon. That great enterprise will undoubtedly be inaugurated within a year.

Continuing, Capt. Healy said: "This Copper river steel highway is sure to be built. After crossing the mountain range the railroad will follow the Tanana to its mouth in the Yukon. From this point nothing seems more certain than that it will be projected to Nome, up through that district and across Bering strait into Siberia. Such a project would, of course, involve an international company and international co-operation, and those results will be forthcoming. It requires no great stretch of engineering imagination to conceive the idea of a railroad across Bering straits. It is but 20 miles on the American side to Dromedary island and less than that to the Siberian shore.

David B Tewksbury has been appointed a U. S. commissioner for the Kougrock District near Nome. Mr. Tewksbury was for nearly a year associated with the Nugget in the capacity of local reporter.

# TAKE PARTNERS

For the Last Dance to Tune of Home, Home, Sweet Home

THEN ALL PROMENADE TO SEATS

And Give the Floor Until Eternity to Cool.

ALL MUST CLOSE BY MARCH 15

Order Came From Ottawa to Major Wood by Last Mail—Open Gambling Doomed.

From Monday and Tuesday's Daily.

From Ottawa comes a reiteration of the orders issued from there last October to Major Z. T. Wood, commander of the Northwest Mounted police in the Yukon, namely that gambling houses and dance halls in the district must close—not by June 1st, not by May 1st, not by April 1st, but close immediately.

As is well remembered, orders of this nature came here late last fall when Major Wood, acting on his own good judgment, decided that to enforce the order at that particular season of the year, just as navigation was closing, would be a hardship on many, both men and women, who could not possibly get out of the country before winter set in and who while forced by circumstances to remain would be without employment, consequently without the means of support during the winter. It was then that through his subordinates the order was published to the effect that the resorts mentioned must at all hazards be closed by June 1st, at which time the open season will have arrived and the exodus from the country can be made with ease and comfort by all who are disposed to go instead of remaining and earning living in some manner in accord with the laws of the country. It will also be remembered that, even though the orders were not enforced as received, the privileges formerly usurped and enjoyed by that class of women known as "box rustlers" were then and have since been greatly restricted.

By yesterday's mail, however, there came an imperative order from Ottawa which precipitates the expected intentions of the police in that the time limit for remaining open is blotted out and "immediately" substituted.

In conversation with a Nugget representative this morning Major Wood stated that notice will be served on the proprietors of all establishments affected by the order within a day or two and that they will be required to close up just as soon as arrangements for so doing can be made, but that all resorts embraced in the order must be closed by the 15th of March, which allows but 16 days after today.

In anticipation of the effects of previous orders which it was supposed would take effect the first of June, many proprietors of gambling houses were arranging for the opening of club rooms in upstairs apartments, but the new order, coming as it does, without previous warning, will undoubtedly result in many resorts being entirely suspended.

The number of men who will be thrown out of employment in Dawson alone is variously estimated at from 200 to 300, while at the Forks and Whitehorse from 30 to 40 at each place will be affected. The closing of the dance halls will effect probably 100 women, more than two-thirds of whom are in Dawson.

But little expression regarding the new order, or rather the imperative enforcement of the previous one, could be obtained around town today, the parties effected preferring to look gloomy and remain silent to talking, further than in several cases to assert that the business will be ruined. Note of the dance hall women were seen, but it is a safe bet that they will have something to say on the subject.

In the meantime it is in order to engage partners for the last dance which will end with a grand promenade to seats.