

THE DAILY KLONDIKE NUGGET.

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M'KINLEY MEDIATES

Transmits Messages From Kruger and Steyn Asking for Peace.

THE GOOD OFFERS ARE DECLINED.

Nothing But Unconditional Surrender Will Be Considered.

MAFEKING IN SORE STRAITS.

Roberts Approaching Bloemfontein—Boers Using White Flags for a Ruse.

Skagway, March 19. — Newspapers have been received here up to and including the 15th inst. The leading features of all the papers are discussions as to the probability of the restoration of peace in the Transvaal and the terms upon which a cessation of hostilities will be brought about. The good offices of President McKinley have been sought by Presidents Kruger and Steyn in an endeavor to secure favorable terms from Great Britain. President McKinley consented to transmit the messages, but declined to accompany them with any comment or recommendation. He assured the British cabinet that the American government had no desire or intention to intervene in the matter and that the messages were transmitted entirely as a matter of courtesy. The good offices of the American government are tendered if desired. The British cabinet, after considering the proposals for peace, declined all offers of mediation. No proposition will be considered involving the retention of political independence on the part of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. Nothing short of absolute and unconditional surrender will be considered.

To Enter Bloemfontein.

London, March 14, via Skagway, March 19. — Lord Roberts is evidently maintaining a most strict censorship over all his dispatches. No news of any importance has arrived for three days until this morning. At 5 a. m. the war office is in receipt of a dispatch from Roberts stating that preparations are all completed for the occupation of Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State. The Boers are retiring from the vicinity of the town in the direction of the Orange river. The railroad leading to Bloemfontein has been destroyed, but the dispatches do not say whether by the British or the Boers.

Boer Treachery.

London, March 14, via Skagway, March 19. — Lord Roberts has telegraphed both to Kruger and Steyn stating that on several occasions the Boers have displayed a white flag as a ruse,

ARCTIC SAWMILL

Removed to Mouth of Hunker Creek, on Klondike River.

Sluice, Flume & Mining Lumber

Offices: At Mill, at Upper Ferry on Klondike River and at Boyle's Wharf

J. W. BOYLE

afterwards firing upon and killing a number of British soldiers, who ceased fighting and exposed themselves upon seeing the white flag. In the event this treachery continues Lord Roberts has issued orders that no further recognition shall be paid to white flags raised by the Boers under any circumstances.

In Desperate Condition.

London, March 14, via Skagway, March 19. — A report current for the past three days that Mafeking has been relieved, is now denied and the garrison is said to have been reduced to desperate straits. The food supply is about exhausted and much sickness prevails.

War Scare Over.

London, March 14, via Skagway, March 19. — The Franco British war scare is about over. The Paris papers are much more moderate in their language and the excitement is practically allayed.

For Alaskan Cable.

Washington, March 14, via Skagway, March 19. — Senator Addison J. Foster of Washington, has introduced a bill for the immediate appropriation of \$200,000 with which to at once begin the work of laying a telegraph cable to Alaska. The line will connect with all coast and canal points as far north as Valdez at the mouth of the Copper river; running eastward from there to Fort Egbert (Eagle) on the Yukon, thence down the river to St. Michaels.

Bodies Reported Found.

Skagway, March 19. — A rumor is current here that the bodies of Clayson, Relfe and Olsen have been found near Minto.

(Inquiry here failed to confirm the above rumor, as up to 3 o'clock this afternoon nothing had been received from up the river regarding the matter. —ED.)

Won By an American.

London, Feb. 16. — Mr. Henry White, secretary of the United States embassy, attended the annual meeting of the Royal Geological Society today to receive in behalf of Mr. Grove K. Gilbert, geologist of the United States Geological Survey, the Wollaston medal annually awarded for the most important geological discoveries. This is the third time the honor has gone to the United States.

Mr. Grove Karl Gilbert, the geologist, was born in Rochester, N. Y., May 6th, 1843, and was for a time associated with Professor Henry A. Ward, the naturalist, in Rochester. In July, 1879, he became geologist to the United States Geological Survey. He has been a large contributor to technical journals, and is the author of several valuable reports.

Department of Mines.

Washington, Feb. 22. — A new cabinet officer, to be known as the secretary of mines and mining, is provided for in the bill favorably acted on today by the house committee on mines and mining. The bill creates an executive department, which shall have entire charge of affairs relating to mines, including geological surveys.

He proposed secretary of mines is to have the same rank and salary as other cabinet officers, and an assistant secretary.

Another mining measure favorably acted upon establishes mining experiment stations in each of the mining states, similar to agricultural experiment stations, and provides for the appointment of a government geologist at \$3500 and an assayer at \$2500, in the several mining states. These officers are to furnish assays, issue public bulletins and conduct explorations of mining regions.

New Partners Arrive.

Mr. W. C. Dawson, who for several years past has been chief bookkeeper and assistant manager of the Puget Sound Tugboat Co., arrived in the city yesterday, having made the trip afoot over the ice from Bennett. Mr. Dawson is a stockholder in the Yukon Iron Works of this city, and will assume charge of the business of that industry until the arrival of Manager W. J. Walters, who will not be here until after the opening of navigation. Mr. Dawson is a thorough business man and the many patrons of the Yukon Iron Works will find in him a pleasant and affable gentleman.

KRUGER IS FIRM

Says the Boers Will Fight to the Last Trench and the Bitter End.

WITHDRAWING NOW INTO TRANSVAAL

Roberts and His Army Occupy Bloemfontein.

MET WITH NO RESISTANCE.

Kruger Bitterly Disappointed That Offers of Peace Are Not Accepted By England.

London, March 14, 10 p. m., via Skagway, March 19, 4 p. m. — The war department officially announces that Roberts occupies Bloemfontein. The officials, on the approach of Roberts army, met him two miles outside the city and turned over the keys to all the public offices, and on entering the city the English troops were given a cordial welcome.

President Steyn and a majority of the burghers fled northward. The railroad is not injured and is being actively operated.

Kruger and Steyn are bitterly disappointed over the turn affairs have taken. Kruger cables from Pretoria via Berlin:

"The burghers will only cease fighting when they die. Our forces are yet in good order and we will return to our first line of defense and to our own soil, where we will fight to the death. The long Natal campaign is in our favor and the British will never reach Pretoria. The burghers, Steyn, Joubert and myself cheer the others. All are united here on earth and united we will die. God help us. —Kruger."

Council Meetings Should Be Public.

Probably at the next regular session of the Yukon council one of the members will introduce a motion to the effect that the general meetings of the board be open to the public and to the representatives of the press. The arguments which have always been advanced as reasons why the proceedings of the council should be secret are well known to most everyone. The powers and duties of the Yukon council are executive as well as legislative; and it is contended by those who approve of the present mode of procedure that these executive and legislative proceedings are so closely intermingled at each meeting as to render them impracticable of separation. The people have not the right to know of executive business, and because matters of such nature are considered at every council session, the public is excluded, and is not permitted to attend during the transaction of legislative affairs. Then again it has been asserted that the council room is not sufficiently large to accommodate the public and press representatives.

Perhaps it is quite true that executive business, while under consideration, is privileged, but when once concluded the public have the right to know of the ultimate determination. This class of proceedings, even in the Yukon, does not occupy so much time and attention as legislative matters. It seems strange, indeed, that the council is unable to arrange for the transaction of its legislative business, and afterwards, if privileged matters are to be considered, the members can resolve themselves into executive session. The present lack of accommodations is no reason why the public should be excluded.

It is not expected that more persons should be admitted, than the chamber could conveniently hold. Should the trial of some noted case attract too many spectators to the territorial court room, it would be right to deny admission to those who arrived after all the benches were occupied; and yet no lawyer, under such circumstances, would take the exception that his client was denied a public trial because the greater portion of the public was unable to gain entrance. It is contended by some that the newspapers of Dawson are unreasonably antagonistic to the present officials, and that, as a consequence, the proceedings of the council would be incorrectly reported. Such conduct on the part of the press would be more detrimental to it than to the members of the council; for people are very quick to distinguish between a trustworthy and an untrustworthy newspaper, and the existence of the latter is always of short duration. There is no valid excuse for excluding either the public or the press from the general meetings of the council.

A representative of the Daily Nugget ascertained the opinions of many of the prominent lawyers respecting public meetings of Yukon council, and all of them, who were interviewed, asserted that the ordinary sessions of the council should be public.

The following is Mr. Wade's opinion: "As the council is not only a legislative body, but an executive body as well, your question cannot be answered 'Yes or no.' No one ever heard of a suggestion that Mr. McKinley and his secretaries should do their executive work in public, or that reporters should be present to hear the deliberations of Sir Wilfred Laurier and his cabinet. As to the legislative functions of the council, there is no reason why they should not be exercised in public, and I do not believe any member of the council would have the slightest objection to such a proposition."

Mr. Clark, of Clark & Wilson, when questioned, replied: "The general sessions of the council should be public; and even under the present system in vogue, it is improper to withhold from the people the minutes of the meetings, or to conceal reports of proceedings which have been carried and passed into completed business."

Attorney Woodworth said: "I do not approve of the secrecy maintained regarding the usual proceedings of the council; and the censorship exercised over the reports of the legislative meetings, is anomalous in the history of Canadian governmental policies."

Mr. McDougal, of Belcourt & McDougal, expressed himself as follows: "The people are naturally interested in the proceedings of the council, and its ordinary sessions should be public. There should be no hesitancy in giving the full minutes for publication. When privileged matters are under consideration, it is usual of course to debate such affairs in executive sessions; but I opine that the principal business of the local council is legislative, during the transaction of which anyone should be entitled to be present."

Mr. Ridley, of Pattullo & Ridley, said: "As a general rule the council meetings should be public. Occasionally circumstances might require that certain business be transacted secretly; but such exceptions are no excuse for making all the meetings private. The press should be given full reports of the minutes; for the people have the right to know what dispositions is made of the revenues."

Mr. Tabor, of Tabor & Hulme, said: "Certainly the meetings should be public; and even now it is not right to use the privileges of censorship in regard to the reports of business, which has been transacted."

Mr. Burritt, of Burritt & McKay, stated: "The general sessions should be open to anyone, who is inclined to attend. I fail to see the wisdom of withholding from the people full reports of the proceedings in council. It seems to me the members of the council should desire that their important measures be given the widest publicity."

Messrs. Gwillim, Arkman and Robertson asserted that the general council meetings should be public; and that reports of the transacted business should be given to the people

A TAME AFFAIR

Was the Ten-Round Glove Contest Last Saturday Night.

REFEREE SAID IT WAS A FAKE

And Declared All Bets to Be Null and Void.

COLORADO KID THE WINNER.

Black Prince Puts Up Very Poor Defense and at no Time Rushes the Fighting.

The much talked of 10-round go between Black Prince and the Colorado Kid was pulled off Saturday night at the Palace Grand. A packed house greeted the performance and an unusual amount of interest was manifested in the early part of the contest. Neither man was in good physical condition and a stiff punch from a strong man would have stopped either. Agee was suffering from a swollen hand when he entered the ring, having bruised his right in the Ford contest, but otherwise in his usual condition. Dick Case acted as second for Agee and it was largely due to his coaching that the decision was given in the favor of his man, as he continuously cautioned his man not to use his right, but get in left hooks. This advice was followed and these blows got him the decision. The Prince was seconded by Pat Maloy who, if in condition will meet Case in a 10 round go at the Orpheum on the 29th. Jim Donaldson was chosen to referee the match and Curly Monroe timekeeper.

At the call of time both men came to the center of the ring, the Prince leading, but showing slow work and his reputed quickness of feet entirely lacking.

Agee soon set the pace, using his left to good advantage, although missing many openings. In this round Agee was knocked to the floor, complaining after the round that he had hurt his shoulder.

In the second round the Prince was forced to the ropes, both men doing slow work, enlivened only by a unearthly grunt from the Prince as he telephoned his intention of assault.

Agee did all the work in the third, rushing his adversary who soon showed marked signs of distress.

In the fourth Agee got in both left and rights to face and wind hurting his swollen right, but strong and confident.

The fifth would have finished the match if Agee had taken advantage of the opening given him, as the Prince was evidently tired and dazed, and anchored to the rope with his right, while he held his left before him helplessly. Agee neglected the opportunity, time was called and the Prince took his corner.

The sixth brought both men to the center weak, Agee showing the greater strength and doing all the leading, rushing his man continually and forcing him to the wall, where the Prince stood helpless with both hands down, Agee moving away, to the astonishment of

(Continued on Page 4.)

Boys on the Creeks

This Is for You...

Hurry Up to Lay in Your Spring Supplies Some Things Are Getting Scarce and Are Going Up. Special Prices to Our Regular Customers Who Outfitted at Our Store, and Liberal Treatment to Everybody.

The Ames Mercantile Co. F. Jansen Res. Manager