

IS MAD WITH JOY.

England's Capital Goes Into a Wild Frenzy Over Victories.

EVERYBODY REJOICES AND CELEBRATES GLORIOUS NEWS.

Details of the Impressive Scenes Attending the Surrender of General Cronje.

Roberts Compliments the Conquered Boer—Boers Repulsed From Mafeking With Heavy Losses—British Generals Congratulate and Applaud Canadian Soldiers—Five Thousand Small Arms Were Captured—British Losses now Aggregate 13,000 Men.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

London, March 2, via Skagway, March 6.—A correspondent wiring from Gen. Roberts camp gives the details of the surrender of Gen. Cronje. "Lord Roberts," says the dispatch, "walked to and fro in front of his cart waiting the arrival of the Boer commander when he advanced and saluted his late antagonist gravely. Gen. Roberts motioned Gen. Cronje to a chair and the two conversed through an interpreter."

Lord Roberts was surrounded by his staff when Gen. Cronje came up and Gen. Prebyman, who was escorting the defeated Boer commander saluted and said, "Commandant Cronje, sir." It was an impressive sight as the two generals each advanced a step saluted and shook the other warmly by the hand. Gen. Roberts said, "You have made a gallant defence, sir."

After some further conversation the meeting came to an end and Gen. Cronje was invited to breakfast with the British officers. The queen has personally cabled to Gen. Roberts her warmest congratulations on the receipt of this splendid news.

Repulse of Mafeking.

London, March 2, via Skagway, March 6.—A dispatch from Pieter's station dated the 25th, states that the Boers were repulsed from Mafeking on that date with great loss. The British also lost heavily. The Inniskillings joined the column with 24 officers. At the end of five days fighting they have but five officers left.

Applaud Canadians.

London, March 2, via Skagway, March 6.—The performance of the Canadian forces at Paardeberg during the assault on Cronje's position has been greatly applauded by the British officers. The Canadians fought in the thickest of the battle and were prevented from carrying Cronje's flag at the point of the bayonet only by imperative order to the contrary. Their gallantry is the universal theme.

5000 Arms Captured.

London, March 2, via Skagway, March 6.—With the surrender of Cronje the British have come into possession of 5000 small arms in addition to the captured artillery.

Casualties Growing.

London, March 2, via Skagway, March 6.—Including the losses sustained by Gen. Roberts' forces in the engagements leading up to the surrender of Gen. Cronje, the total British casualties to date are placed by the war office at 13,000 men. The total Boer loss is not known.

Claims To Be Fair's Widow.

San Francisco, Feb. 13.—A sensation was created today by Mrs. Nettie R. Craven, by her testimony in a suit

against the estate of the late Senator Fair for \$5000 a month, widow's allowance, since the death of the senator.

Mrs. Craven testified that she and Senator Fair were married by contract in June, 1892, and that one month later, at the request of her daughter Margaret, Senator Fair and Mrs. Craven were married by Justice of the Peace Simpton, of Sausalito.

Judge Simpton is living and will be called upon to substantiate Mrs. Craven's statement. The testimony of Mrs. Craven in this particular was totally unlooked for, and the facts which she swore to today have never appeared in any of the great mass of testimony heretofore offered in this case.

A New Government.

Victoria, B. C., March 3, via Skagway, March 6.—"Fighting Joe" Martin will form the new government for British Columbia.

Soudan Troubles.

Paris, Feb. 12.—An Associated Press dispatch to the Havas News agency from Cairo says:

"There is much anxiety here. There have been a number of grave incidents, notably the growing discontent in the Egyptian army, which has attained to a mutiny in two Soudanese battalions. The government has sent Gen. Wingate to parley with them. The army complains of bad treatment and the secret dispatch of Egyptian troops to South Africa. It appears certain that ten Maxims and a large consignment of saddles have gone to Durban, and a number of English officers and civil

functionaries have obtained an unlimited furlough to go to South Africa, which is believed to be a breach of Egypt's neutrality. The government is alarmed at the attitude of the black troops, and has asked the Khedive to intervene. The latter has sent a letter urging obedience, but the anxiety nevertheless continues. Egypt is almost denuded of European soldiers."

Pacific Cable.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce today decided, by a vote of 8 to 5, to report a Pacific cable bill along the lines of the Sherman bill, defeating by 5 to 8, the Carliss proposition for government ownership.

The vote in the committee does not commit the committee to the Sherman bill, as drawn, but only to the general idea which it contains of private ownership, with a government subsidy for 20 years. The bill was taken up today by the committee. Little progress was made.

The bill authorizes the postmaster general to contract with an American cable company for the payment by the United States of not to exceed \$400,000 per year, for 20 years, for the transmis-

sion of government messages from the Pacific coast to Honolulu, Guam, Manila, Hongkong and such points in Japan as the contractors, with the approval of the government of Japan, may select.

Must Be Frail.

Port Townsend, Feb. 13.—The new torpedo boat Goldsborough, recently completed at the yard of Wolff & Zwicker, Portland, arrived this morning on her way to Seattle, where her trial trip will be held as soon as possible to make it. The trip was set for the 8th inst., and a start was made from the Oregon metropolis in good time to have arrived before that date, but the dangerous bar at the mouth of the river made it impossible for the vessel to escape and she was, accordingly, tied up at Astoria. While there, one night, a terrific gale sprung up and buffeted the little vessel against the shaky dock, with the result that five of her shell plates under water were twisted and sprung out of shape.

It is for the purpose of investigating the Columbia river damage that the vessel will be drydocked at Port Orchard, preparatory to making her trial trip. On her trip down the river from Portland a place 14 miles long, on the Columbia, was run by the vessel in the remarkable time of 38 minutes.

The trip from Cape Disappointment, at the mouth of the river, to Cape Flattery, a distance of 132 miles, was made in six hours.

The Goldsborough is under command of Capt. Tatter, one of the best known navigators on the river, and he is enthusiastic in his praise of the behavior of the vessel.

Caught a Pickerell.

Nell Pickerell, brown eyes and black hair, weight 115, age 18, height 5 feet 7 inches, the irresistible maiden who persists in masquerading in male attire, was arrested last night about 10:30 o'clock at the Northern Pacific station by Patrolman Bark and Merchant Policeman Bryant. It took the two officers and one assistant to do it, for the girl is slippery, fleet of foot, and her lung power is strong. Miss Pickerell wore a dark suit, a soft hat, a necktie warm enough to warm her hands by in the evening air, and a picture of a handsome girl was pinned to the spot just over the heart. Her makeup would defy detection by any one who does not know her face. She had apparently just come from the tunnel on the Great Northern railroad, and had an escort.

When Miss Pickerell saw that the officers had detected her, she politely requested her escort to hold a long brown mackintosh she wore, and made a dart for a rock pile, where she picked up a stone. Miss Pickerell did not hurl it, for she was subdued by the gleam of a revolver which Officer Bryant drew. When she was taken to the patrol box she attempted to escape, and made a second unsuccessful dash for liberty when the patrol wagon arrived at police headquarters. Miss Pickerell thought her arrest unwarranted, and said so.—Seattle P. I.

The K. of P. Social Club.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the K. of P. Social Club, it was decided that the charter be kept open for admission of members under the charter membership fee of \$2 until April 1st, after which time the initiation fee will be \$5; the monthly dues was placed at \$2 per month.

The first and third Thursdays in each month was appointed as regular meeting nights, and it was decided to give an entertainment and ball in the near future, the committee to report to the special meeting to be held in McDonald hall, Thursday evening. The executive committee is composed of the following gentlemen: D. B. Olson, chairman; F. W. Clayton, secretary; N. A. Fuller, treasurer; J. L. Timmins, I. G. Horr, J. O. Bozarth.

Special Power of Attorney forms for sale at the Nugget office.

Carbon paper for sale at the Nugget office.

ARE GREAT WARRIORS

Recent British Victories Made Against Odds.

TO WHIP BOERS IS TO FIGHT HARD.

Julian Ralph on the Situation of Three Weeks Ago.

Every Up-To-Date Device Employed By South Africans—"A Modern Army Must Fight on Its Belly" or Be a Target for the Enemy.

New York, Feb. 13.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says: Mr. Julian Ralph, in a letter to the Daily Mail, from Modder river, says:

"British defeats at the hands of the Boers are due to the fact that the methods of modern warfare have been brought to a pause by the demonstrated power of the weapons of today.

"The essential qualities of the arms of 20 years ago are no longer the supreme necessities for success. The man behind the gun stands more supreme than ever.

"Dig a trench and line it with good shots, supported by modern artillery, and no enemy can advance in the face of them. They may be outflanked or starved, but while their ammunition holds out none can oust them, for they fill the whole plain over a radius of at least 4,000 yards with such a withering blast of shrapnel and rifle bullets that no troops can stand in the open before it."

Speaking of Magersfontein, he says: "The Boers there demonstrated the fact that, given a plain, field glasses, modern magazine rifles and quick-firing small guns, and the whole German army itself could not dislodge the 65,000 men of the two Boer republics by a frontal attack on those grass-edged trenches. Not 50,000 British could have beaten those 15,000 Boers, except at such a sacrifice of life as no commander would require or could be pardoned for occasioning."

"For a frontal attack the old military manuals declared that the attacking force must be three times that of the defending force, but today, with the new weapons, it is said that ten men must attack one.

"One of the most formidable new conditions of war which we are experiencing is one that we have never, or next to never, seen before, for there are men in our army who have never seen a Boer in battle. I know of officers who have seen only one or two in one battle and five or six in another.

"Our men have thrown themselves upon the velvet and have fired at the trenches of the enemy whom they could not see.

"At Modder river there were whole battalions of ours that did not know at the end of the day whether the enemy was north or south of the river.

"A European army fighting under European rules is a clumsy weapon against the Boer, who opposes us with weapons which tender one man as good as ten, and all ten invisible.

"We remember the old saying that an army moves upon its belly, and we paraphrase it to make it read, 'A modern army must fight upon its belly.'

"If Germany got in a trench that could not be turned, all the world could advance and be slaughtered, but not all the world could oust the Germans from that trench."

Nome Mail.

Seven sacks of mail from Nome and way points on the lower Yukon, arrived at the local postoffice last night. Only two sacks were directed to Dawson; the other five being addressed to the outside. Relay carriers left for Skagway with these five sacks early this morning.

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