

and to speak un-
der that follow-
ingly enough Sir
his task, but there
ness and an incor-
pated that so often
under the lanterns of
the Commons man-
the Commander
ally in the cheering
orious victory. Anon
and limp; that was
that Sir Sam's fight,
fields." April 1915
ers on the floor and
in the galleries there
seen. Over against
Canada sat an old
man with thinning
and on his face
umped a sorrow that
in face could show,
that stands between
erect, lithe, clean-
ly and a middle
nearly septuagenarian,
olders and bending
conquers all, have
that will live in the
dead as well as the
orrowed greatly
a Canadian home
men pace mutely
ark, and little child-
der. Some, some-
ly the shrill cry of
f farewell will never
come back. In that
sh made the air bang
quiet, cheerful
and, the usual of
there, could be
who had any
ful things of earth
true. A handful of
heart of the nation
whole of that man
mind ought but to
and on the brain of
rily would scorn to
Elsewhere is writ-
ten. In the
heard it that such
less sorrowing was
oratory defied the
er him, and his
The Prime Minister
can be in the
in the following
of place that we
his moment the regu-
lar moment's
from Africa today,
ceived is of a char-
ter and sudden our
in this respect, that
our Canada
have supported the
creditable to them-
country. The tele-
number of casualties
men have
and that courage
that was expected of
the saddening part of
al character of war
always mixed with
ues we can have
owed by the British
our fellow-coun-
part, still the an-
ped by the fact that
to have lost the
now lying between
the announcement is
possible, still more
live to doing our full
emergency. We can
for those men
of, but we can assure
sure we do with all
loss is not their own
It is also ours and
Tupper.

I desire to associate
in the ex-
ords that have
honorable leader of
ruly said that the
only be achieved in
sadder fate that in-
ad carries pain and
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The Canadian can-
alized on the field
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suffered sympathy
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British arms in the
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ar to an end at the
e same time, be-
ceasing of the deepest
solation for the
together with the
orious struggle they
of this country. I
ght hon. friend that
of all our people
to the women
but that have
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have been
ant:—

ra, Feb. 21, 1900.
Regiment, Cape-

you and your men
the government and
union for the gal-
battleground, Canada
the men made by
of the Empire. The
pathy and our pray-
ever be held in
lifer people. I
"BIRD MARKER."
Mining Laws.
over Island) is the
ing labor in mines
at reading. Its ob-
ness and Japanese
the mines, and the
the fact that these
and read the notices
up underground. A
the British Columbia
is allowed; but Mr.
the Dominion parlia-
ment competent to
quarantine the
Channel.

acter took the secret

as to whether the condition of the canals and River St. Lawrence system would permit of navigation at the opening of the season, by vessels having a draught of fourteen feet. The Minister of Railways and Canals replied that all would be ready.

In reply to a question asked by Mr. Bennett, the Minister of Customs stated that 708,000 bushels of grain was carried by American vessels between Canadian ports on the great lakes last fall, after the temporary abrogation of the coasting laws.

Representative at Paris.

In reply to a question by Mr. Bell (Pictou), the Prime Minister stated that Mr. Tarte had not been appointed to any official position in connection with his representation of Canada at the Exposition of 1906. The Minister of Agriculture was not in his place, Sir Wilfrid Laurier added, to state who was appointed.

Papers Asked For.

Mr. Casey, in a motion for papers, referred to a topic which will not be soon forgotten, as one of the most remarkable incidents in the history of Canadian politics—the depositing of Sir Mackenzie Bowell from the premiership in 1896, in his resignation letter—Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Casey's motion was for copies of all letters, telegrams, and other communications between the Governor-General, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and Messrs. Foster, Hargrave, Montague and Meeson. Sir Charles Tupper, then Canadian High Commissioner in London, was dealing with their resignation as ministers. In addressing himself to this question, Mr. Casey quoted such papers as had been made public on the subject, and the message of Sir Charles Tupper to the Governor-General, and also from his post to discuss the important subject of the first Atlantic service.

The Premier said that he was not aware that there were any papers on the subject referred to by Mr. Casey. If there were, they would be laid on the table.

Government Railway Contract.

Mr. Davis (Saskatchewan) moved that the House should demand that the railway companies of Canada should, at the earliest possible moment, be brought under the control of a board of railway commissioners, properly clothed with power to enforce the law, to prescribe and enforce the observance of such regulations as may be necessary in the public interest.

He referred to the manner in which the progress of the viaduct had been retarded by the action of the Government, and the proposed seemed the only one at all equal to the occasion.

Mr. Arch. Campbell (Keat) thought the railway commission might do good, but did not look upon it as a panacea for all the evils that have attended it. He took the position that the discrimination against Canadian freights must cease if our business interests are to have their natural development. As a miller he was in a position to say that a miller from Toronto to Montreal is twice as expensive as a miller from Chicago to Montreal costs only fifteen cents per hundredweight, while a miller from Detroit eleven and a half cents, and from Chicago to Montreal costs only five and a half cents per hundredweight, and from Detroit eleven and a half cents. Other small towns in western Ontario is about ten percent more than from Chicago.

The adjournment of the debate was moved by Mr. McMullen.

Private Bills.

The evening sitting lasted not more than a couple of minutes. Three private bills received their second reading, and there being no further business in hand, the House adjourned.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—The transportation problem is one which within the last few years has bulked very largely in the public eye and is receiving the attention which its importance demands in parliament.

Sale of Binder Twine.

In reply to a question by Mr. McMillen, the Solicitor-General made a statement to the House that what the government intend to do is to allow farmers to purchase binder twine manufactured at the Kingston penitentiary up to March 1, and public notice had been given to that effect. It had been the practice to allow farmers to buy up to the new contracts are made.

Abuse of Privileges.

Mr. Taylor, Conservative whip, asked whether large quantities of sealed envelopes were sent through the mails during the months of November and December, and he directed the speaker to the envelope containing a Liberal pamphlet, "Political Pointers No. 1," and bearing the frank of the Minister of Trade and Commerce. Mr. Taylor asked by what authority this was done.

The Postmaster-General was quickly ready to admit that no change had been made in the law covering this point. In his opinion, the sending of large numbers of contents of sealed envelopes passed through the mails, and was, therefore, not in a position to express an opinion as to whether such envelopes were properly franked.

A Roland for an Oliver.

The following was an instance of the abuse of the mails: During the month of June of 1896 a very large quantity of matter in the interior of the country was sent to the general delivery via through the mails. This literature was contained in sheets contained in the boxes of certain patent medicine known as Kootenay Cure. This matter was sent by members of late administration, there being nothing in the law to entitle ministers to frank patent medicine advertisements, connected with campaign literature (laughter and cheers).

A Point of Order.

Sir Charles Tupper rose to a point of order, saying that it was lowering the dignity of the House for ministers to disregard the rule that questions should be answered succinctly and without argument. He suggested that the first to prevent this kind of conduct.

Sir Richard Cartwright thought any return to the practice and acts of late government was likely to be lowering to the dignity of the House.

The Retort Courteous.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier returned that would at all times be willing to bear part in maintaining the dignity of the House in the full hope that Sir Charles Tupper would perform his part on the opposition side. Answers of the kind objected to were ways of making objections equally offensive and if Sir Charles would see that the rules were observed

observed he would be only too happy to do so this part.

Mr. Casey rose to a point of order to observe that this whole discussion was out of order, but the Speaker gave Mr. Foster an opportunity to reply and the whole subject was threshed out later on a motion to adjourn. Mr. Foster's reply in the House was that the Government was clearly breaking the postal law in flooding the country with this partisan literature during recess.

Cof. Domville replied that he had himself been favored with literature of the kind referred to in King's County under the frank of Mr. Foster and that the Government was clearly breaking the postal law in flooding the country with this partisan literature during recess.

Mr. Domville replied that he had himself been favored with literature of the kind referred to in King's County under the frank of Mr. Foster and that the Government was clearly breaking the postal law in flooding the country with this partisan literature during recess.

The Speaker's Ruling.

The Speaker quoted Bourinot that "the answer to a question should be brief and distinct and limited to such explanations as are absolutely necessary to make the reply intelligible to the House." The latitude is allowed to ministers of the crown whenever they may find it necessary to extend their remarks with the view of clearly explaining the matter in question." "This," said Mr. Speaker, "leaves the matter, to my mind, in the judgment of the minister who should have the question." "This," said Mr. Speaker, "leaves the matter, to my mind, in the judgment of the minister who should have the question." "This," said Mr. Speaker, "leaves the matter, to my mind, in the judgment of the minister who should have the question."

The reading by the Prime Minister of the cable from Lord Roberts to the Governor-General, published yesterday, was a signal for loud applause.

The Transportation Problem.

The House then resumed the debate on the transportation problem, as introduced by Mr. Bennett last week. Mr. Haggart, who spoke for more than two hours, expressed, in opening his remarks, that Canadian ships should have the right to use the improvements made by the United States government in the Hay channel at the "Soo." He also criticised the Connors agreement. He suggested that the new locks on the French river should be of the same size as those on the St. Lawrence. But the scheme which he commanded his particular approval was that of the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay ship canal. This would give a system of navigation superior to any other from the great lakes to the seaboard.

Key to the Situation.

Mr. Haggart admitted that the expenditure on our canals has thrown away unless we have better facilities than the Montreal and the St. Lawrence. The improvement of Montreal harbor. All that he had to do was to carry grain from the upper lakes a quarter of a cent cheaper than by other routes. Out of the 273,000,000 bushels of wheat going to Buffalo, not more than 13,000,000 bushels was exported from New York. There were 13,000,000 bushels exported from New York in December alone.

Mr. Haggart repeated his statement that there was not more than 75,000,000 bushels all told of export wheat from which the Canadian ports could compete with the American ports. He should have adhered to his original proposal of forming an inland basin somewhere easterly of the city of Montreal to provide warehouses and wharves where railways could run alongside.

Mr. Tarte's Plans.

Mr. Tarte said the C.P.R. was agreeable to all the proposed improvements but agreed that his original proposition would have afforded very great facilities.

Mr. Haggart had heard that the rate received by the Canada Atlantic for wheat from Chicago was three and a half cents. He thought there was no reason why the rate should be less than from the great lakes being reduced to any great extent by the Chicago drain canal. The Dominion had riparian rights which should not be ignored. He held that the outflow from all the lakes ought to be regulated by the creation of a second St. Lawrence. He wanted to secure the economic operation of the canal system. He assured the Minister of Public Works of his support in any proposal to improve the facilities at Montreal harbor. He thought, however, Port Colborne could well afford to wait for the completion of the canal.

Mr. Poupore (Pontiac), was a strong advocate of the claims of the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay ship canal which is a scheme deserving of the government's encouragement and approval of this improvement of the Montreal harbor.

Dr. Macdonald (Huron), spoke strongly in favor of the spending of whatever money is needed to make the harbor of Montreal what it should be, to compare the business prospects before it. He gave some interesting information as to the value of the harbor to the Montreal and to business interests there through the lack of adequate accommodation, and urged the government to call on parliament for whatever money is needed to make it the national harbor of this country. It was not a thing that could be done for nothing, but the expenditure was not too heavy for a country would gladly incur.

The adjournment of the debate was moved by Dr. Sproule.

Dr. Landerkin, after presenting a report of the committee on standing petitions for the time for receiving petitions for the House should be adjourned until March 16.

The Prime Minister thought it should be understood that no further extension should be permitted.

Feb. 23. Mr. Puttee, the newly elected member for Winnipeg, made a maiden speech in the House this afternoon in response to the request for an explanation of the bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act, which he had introduced. Mr. Puttee's bill was for the object the substitution of standards for the reference to the hours of opening and closing the polls at federal elections, and extends the hours of polling until 8 o'clock in the evening of the day following the electoral districts which include with them the city of Winnipeg. Mr. Puttee said that the bill was introduced for the purpose of extending the hours of polling until 8 o'clock in the evening. The bill abolished the ballot now in use and substituted a simple one. In this connection Mr. Puttee took advantage of the opportunity to refer to statements which had been made in connection with the intelligence of the voters.

900 ballots were improperly marked. The returned out that many of the electors were voting for the first time, and only six weeks before they had voted at the provincial election, where, a different, and a more intelligent class of voters, were seen. They marked their ballots in the white space where the name appeared, in the same manner as they had marked the provincial ballots. He quite agreed that it would be well to have a ballot and a stamp for the elector, and he would first adopt a good ballot. The bill also provided for the abolition of the deposit by the candidate.

Mr. Sifton laid upon the table a number of returns which had been ordered.

The Contingent Resolutions.

Mr. Desmarais (St. James, Montreal) resumed the debate upon Mr. Fielding's resolution, moving to amend the bill by inserting the resolution providing certain sums for the payment of the contingents of Canadian volunteers in South Africa. For nearly three hours he held the attention of the House, speaking in French and in English. He was warmly received by the French-speaking members. Mr. Desmarais referred to the comments made upon a speech delivered by him on the 11th of October in Montreal, when he declared that if a Canadian contingent were sent to South Africa he would resign his place in the House as a protest. He was, he said, opposed to the proposition at that time, for the reason that he was not an Imperialist, and the necessity of sending aid had not been demonstrated; hegollarded the spending and it was not thought that war would result, although there was, it was true, friction between Great Britain and the Transvaal. The proposition was not to send troops because they were needed in Canada to interfere with the revolution. The Montreal Star entered into a campaign on the ground, that Canada should show her loyalty to the cause of Imperial federation by this means. He was opposed to sending troops for that purpose, and because he thought the money would be used for the purpose of Imperial federation. On the 12th of October, however, Mr. Kruger sent his ultimatum, and then the issue was altogether different question. It then became a question of whether the Canadian contingent was to be sent to South Africa, and he gave to himself and his fellow-citizens of Quebec he would not oppose the resolution, but he did not think that colossal Britain, that defeated the great Napoleon, had any need of assistance. He thought that the Boers were to the charge of disloyalty. Mr. Desmarais said he was no more disloyal than others who had claimed the right to discuss the question of sending troops, and asserting that if it was disloyal to discuss the question, he would resign his place as a member of the House. He said that the opposition benches were just as disloyal as Mr. Bourassa, Mr. Monet or any member on the government side, as they, too, had opposed the sending of the contingent. In one of the most heated speeches of the session he was made in the Chamber, Mr. Desmarais declared his loyalty, and made a plea for a united Canada. He said that when he met a Canadian he did not ask him whether he was English, Irish or Scotch, he did not ask him what language he spoke, he did not ask him before what altar he knelt, but he held out his hand to him and said: "Let us forget our past differences, let us forget and put an end to our petty quarrels, and let us work together, fight together, and let us have the country the Canada the greatest and most happy country in the world under the protection of the British flag." While avowing his admiration for France, Mr. Desmarais said that if to-morrow France were to try to send troops to South Africa, he would close his eyes to his French descent and fight side by side with her sons under the British flag. When Mr. Desmarais resumed his seat he was loudly cheered, and received the congratulations of the Chamber and the members of the French-speaking members on the government benches.

Mr. Ethier.

This evening Mr. Ethier, who spoke in French, approved the sending of the two contingents, although he regretted that two million dollars had to be voted for that purpose. He thought the money could have been advantageously employed in Canada. He hoped that the Boers would be Imperialism in Canada would be smothered at its birth.

Mr. Monk (Jacques Cartier) said that Mr. Tarte had admitted that he was opposed to the sending of a contingent, but was overruled by a majority of the House. He said that the conditions that prevailed in England before the establishment of responsible government, when ministers openly disagreed among themselves. He favored liberal treatment of those who went out to South Africa.

Mr. Marcotte.

He said that the constitution of the country had been violated by the present government in the Manitoba school case, and now again in the incurring of this expenditure for the contingent. The money was, however, due to those men who were now in the House, and he would sanction the vote, although protesting against the violation of the constitution.

Mr. Louis Davies moved the adjournment of the debate.

The Premier informed Mr. Foster that the House will adjourn over the Wednesday, and that he would not reply that he was relieved from the Imperial authorities to the offer of a Canadian garrison for Halifax.

The House adjourned at 4:30 o'clock.

CAUTHROPE-DUNSMUIR.

Marriage of Commander Cauthrope and Miss Effie Dunsmuir.

(Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 27.—Naval Commander Arthur Gough Cauthrope and Miss Effie Dunsmuir, daughter of the late Hon. Robert Dunsmuir, of Victoria, B. C., were married to-day at St. George's Hanover square, the Bishop of Exeter, the Archbishop of Canterbury officiating at the ceremony.

THEATRE DESTROYED.

London, Feb. 26.—The Grand theatre in Kingston, where Sir Henry Irving and other stars have been in the habit of beginning provincial tours, was gutted by fire this morning. Arson is suspected. The theatrical wardrobes and property were lost.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Feb. 28.—Ignoring Berlin's protests, the Russian Imperial government has come to New York for a loan of \$25,000,000, says the Herald. A syndicate of financial institutions of this city have just arranged the purchase of a \$25,000,000 issue of 4 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by the Russian government, payable in American gold.

First News From Nome

Late Arrivals Bring the Winter's News From the Arctic Mining Camp.

Luxurious Miners Work During the Cold Weather--Some Good Finds.

In the Dawson Daily News, which two days before published the first news from Nome, is a letter from F. A. Strong, well known newspaper man, at Cape Nome in which he says:

Considerable prospecting will be carried on in this winter. Many miners have an idea, whether tangible or otherwise, prospecting only will determine, that at and below low water mark the richest sands will be found. Therefore as soon as the ice is out of the beach, the best time when they will begin prospecting, and their work will be watched with interest, inasmuch as it will tend to solve a much vexed question as to the origin of the gold in the beach sands. Prospecting in the tundra, water at a distance being so impracticable, is reasonable to predict, as the tundra was found to be impregnated with gold much in the same manner as the beach.

Tundra prospecting has not as yet been carried on extensively, owing to the difficulty encountered in sinking to bedrock in a second of water. The ground is found frozen to an unknown depth, the same is in the Klondike, and if it should prove such an area of country will be developed that will be greater than a score of Klondike rolled into one. From what is already known, it is reasonable to predict that the tundra will prove very rich. Big prospects have been found in dozens of places, right from the grass roots, but the weather has not yet been sufficiently good to permit the work to be reached. Work now in progress will demonstrate the value of the tundra from a mining standpoint.

Many men are engaged in rooking and sinking out dumps for next spring. They are to collect the dirt and bring it to the beach. Six miles west of this city Jack Underwood and James Freeman are working on a dump. They are taking out a dump which will be washed next spring. Underwood estimates that the dump will average 27 cents to the pan.

Stanley and Gordon are also taking out dumps and doing considerable rooking while Lane and Goodro, Oscar Rothenburg, Thomas Kearns and numbers of others are concentrating at the beach. Work done between here and Penny River and taking out dumps during the winter.

Contrary to general opinion, it is believed that the beach can be worked the greater part of the winter without "burning" as is done in the upper Yukon country. The work will be slow, but the quality of the dirt, it is thought, will enable fair wages to be made.

The coast has been prospected for a distance of about 10 miles of Nome and for a similar distance in an easterly direction. Indeed, the beach is known to carry gold as far north as Cape York, and probably farther, while in the Golovin Bay easterly distance, the beach has been prospected for a distance of about 10 miles. Gold is also found on the beach. The great bulk of the beach gold has so far been found between the Nome River on the east and the Penny River on the west, a distance of fifteen miles. Beyond the Penny River, the beach has not been worked, but it is believed that the beach is still to be found at intervals between these points, although the high tides of this month and the surf breaking over the beach have nearly obliterated all traces of former work. Back near the mouth of the river, it is thought, evidences of the work that has been done by the beach diggers.

A representative of the News a few days ago made a trip along the beach, and, standing the intense heat, he saw a number of men were at work, some of them were making big money, while others were making good wages. A few were working near low water mark, prospecting and sinking out dumps. Others were being touched by the pick or shovel; others, where the best pay seemed to be found, were about midway between the tundra and low water mark. About a mile above town, November 15th, A. H. Haynes took a nugget, for which he was given \$25 above, Jack Walgren the next day found a \$38.65 nugget. Haynes also found a number of small nuggets, one of which was worth \$1.50. In the same vicinity George A. Shaver, John McLaughlin, and Flynn and Jack Ideal were all making good wages.

And they were working ground that the most part had been "gophered" in the summer, occasionally running into a patch of beach that had not been worked. The beach has been gouged and cut up in all directions, these patches, as an Australian miner calls them, are numerous but considerable work is entailed in removing the waste dirt and tailings scattered about the beach, previous work. But, once these unworked patches are stripped the worker is almost certain to strike rich pay.

Near low water mark, bedrock is reached at a depth varying from eight to eighteen feet. The beach is found to be full of bedrock runs from four to six feet. There are three distinct kinds of bedrock, first a sort of quicksand clay formation near the sea; next, a gray sand-clay bedrock; and third, a hard, black sand-clay, which has a strong odor somewhat resembling bludge water. The richest deposits are found on the latter bedrock. It is a mistake to suppose that ruby sand is distributed everywhere. It is not, and some of the best sands do not carry the ruby variety at all.

Some of the finds in the Nome district have been phenomenal; nuggets worth high as \$30 have been found, while the worth from \$1 to \$5 each have been common. The man who has made the most money in a day accounted the ground but few diggings; \$10 a day ground was not considered worth wasting time on. As much as \$200 a day the man was taken and he did not a few instances authentic cases of men who took two tons raised over \$800 in a single day of ten hours.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—It was learned the interior department to-day that the sale of crown lands in the Yukon, set down for June 1st, has been postponed to July 2nd.

Sirathona's Horse will sell all equine and feline stock, and to the week, want about 100 horses and.

For Nelson's tomb with silent grief oppressed,
 Britannia mourns her heroes now at rest.
 — From Old Song.

Now once again Britannia's sons her
 heroes mourn.
 And many a sigh is heard, and heads
 are bowed with grief.
 For now ill news has come that fills our
 hearts with pain
 And bitter sorrow, that we fain must bow
 beneath.
 A few short months have fled past
 since these we mourn
 Left us; so full of longing hopes and
 buoyant life,
 Eager to take their places in the ranks
 with those
 Who are engaged in cruel war's most
 deadly strife.

* * * * *

For British rights and Empire's Queen,
 They left their native shore,
 Sweet liberty to give to others,
 Crushed by the treacherous Boer.

To crush the oppressor of the slave,
 The bigot's bitter scorn,
 And give to each the equal rights
 To which we all are born.

'Tis was the glorious cause for which
 Our heroes fought and died,
 And, while their untimely death we mourn
 Our hearts are filled with pride.

'Pride that our men are true and brave
 To uphold the cause of right,
 Courage to meet the tyrant foe,
 And thus to show their might.

Long may the Empire's sons maintain
 The name they nobly won;
 And show the world they're still the same
 By glorious deeds they've done.

May the British Empire ever be
 The birthplace of the free,
 And still her sons her rights maintain,
 Or die for liberty.

VECTIS.

Victoria, Feb. 26th, 1900.

TRAGEDIES AT CAPE NOME.

The Usual First News—Policemen Shoots
 Cook—Theatre Manager Shot—
 Name Prices.

The first news of the far away Cape
 Nome gold fields has been received.
 News up to the middle of December has
 reached the outside by two distinct ven-
 uers. One party leaving the diggings at
 December 10th made their way to Dawson
 and another party leaving Nome December
 10th, by way of Katmai in Cook's Ink
 near Sitka.

Winter prospecting was progressing.
 The creeks and along the beaches. In the
 rection of Golofin Bay good prospects are
 reported to have been found eighty mil-
 or so from Cape Nome. The beach
 showed gold as far as Clarence, though
 far as reported of no great prospect,
 though the Cape York creeks prospect
 well.

Food stuffs were reported to be abun-
 and sufficient to last until the arrival
 of the steamers in the spring. Food was
 very scarce, and wood was worth at the
 time \$65 a cord in Nome, and coal 7 ce
 a pound. Of the latter there was very
 little.

The party who went up the Yukon
 Dawson started on December 10th,
 arrived at Dawson February 4th, when
 the news from Nome and the journey
 of the party was published in full by
 the Daily News of that place. Two men es-
 corted the party, George Stewin, who left
 Campbell and C. W. Knofelchord, and
 weather in December seems to have be-
 quite mild for the most part, but in J
 uary they travelled in weather sixty
 degrees below zero.

The first issue of the Nome News con-
 tains the facts of a murder at Cape
 Nome occurring early in December. John E.
 Mallon, a cook, was shot by Policemen
 wards. Mallon was trying to make
 his escape after having shot and serious-
 ly wounded George Stewin, who left
 will recover. Mallon was drunk, and
 quarrel ensued, when he pulled his
 and began shooting. When ordered to
 running by the officer he refused and
 shot, dying instantly.

The Stagsay Daily Alaskan, which
 is the first Coast paper to print the
 murder story from Nome: Boston
 for several months the year be-
 fore was the manager of Dave Dill
 theatre, was early in December shot
 by the United States marshal at Daw-
 son. He was another woman scorp, but the
 tions have not yet been received.

The stage was well known among the spe-
 cialists for the Stagsay, and after the
 theatre was burned down, left here
 Dawson. There he was also a high re-
 for a few days, after which he accep-
 the humble position of box porter at
 Monte Carlo. He was a man there
 was a man there. He could neither
 nor sleep as long as he had a dollar at
 chance to play at the game that abso-
 him.

Last August he quarrelled with his
 woman, Maud Raymond, one of the va-
 ville girls playing at the Monte Car-
 and gave her a severe beating. The
 dow of the woodpile menaced his per-
 sonal liberty in consequence, and he skippe-
 Nome.

At Cape Nome, say in wood, are
 considerable. Flour is quoted at \$6 a
 bacon 40 cents, sugar 25 cents, dried
 25 cents, rice 15 cents, fresh meat 8
 \$1.25, meat \$1 to \$1.50, lodging \$1 a
 night.

Flour and onions were out of the mar-
 ket by December 10th.

Campbell and Knobel report a
 many stampedes to Cape York and in-
 terior along Anokovik and Linden riv-
 ers. To the southeast, the Nome there
 was a war. On Bonanza, Edna, Edna
 and Salmon rivers and their tribut-
 there were good strikes of coarse gold
 reported.

AN EXCITING ADVENTURE

Toronto, Feb. 27.—Between 30 and
 tired and famished actors and act-
 of the Reeves company, who left
 for the city on a Sunday m-
 ing, drifted into Iroquois hotel last
 after having been adrift on the De-
 river on the float which conveys
 between Detroit and Windsor since
 day night. The float became wedged
 a jam of ice and was crammed down
 and drifted until early evening

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