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ROSSLAND MINER.
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The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA MONDAY MARCH 23 1896. VOLUME XXXVIII. NO. 33

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Defaulting Government Agent Warwick's Sentence—Story of a Photograph.

Miners' Delegation to Victoria—Sneak Thieves at Nanaimo—Mining at Trail Creek.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, March 19.—A rather interesting story surrounds the photograph taken in Montreal with the X rays, of which Dr. McGuigan was mentioned as having received a copy a few days ago. The picture is a photograph of the calf of a man's leg showing distinctly the position of a bullet embedded in the flesh between the two bones. The victim of the shot was a man named Cumming, of Montreal, and the perpetrator of the shooting a man named Holder. Holder was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude, and Mr. Justice Baby in delivering his charge to the jury referred to the new photographic process. It had been of great material aid to the crown, and had revolutionized things, as it were. Cumming had been suffering great pain from going about with the ball in his leg, owing to the doctors being unable to locate it, but, on being photographed, the trouble was immediately removed, as the medical men, by the negative, were able to trace its course, locate and remove it. If it had not been for the process, it was quite possible that the young man might have lost the use of his leg.

It is freely stated that one of the most prominent Episcopalian clergymen in the city will shortly resign his charge and remove to a former field of labor in the East.

The residence of W. Frodsham was entered with a false key on Tuesday evening and $6 worth of new wall paper stolen.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, March 19.—To-day Charles Warwick, ex-government agent here, who pleaded guilty to the embezzlement of $9,344.74, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, March 19.—William Jarvis, second engineer of the electric light works, and Miss Edith Harwood, eldest daughter of Mr. P. Harwood of this city, were married this morning.

A Scandinavian who wanted to get married on Monday couldn't find a clergyman in this city. The contracting parties lived at Wellington, and having purchased return tickets could not stay beyond a certain hour, and it is supposed went away disappointed.

The bark Leon sailed yesterday morning for Alaska, with the following cargo of lumber from Haslam's mill: 195,161 feet rough lumber; 576 feet clear; 300,000 shingles; 300 piles and 773 feet of spruce.

Sneak thieves broke into the dwelling houses of Messrs. Strethouse, Strickland street, and A. D. Mackenzie on Hecate street. They obtained from the former $25 in cash, watch and chain and a piece of jewelry, and from the latter a lady's gold watch and chain, gent's silver watch and chain, gold brooch, silver brooch, gold ring, $2.50 and a 20-franc gold piece.

Ralph Smith, secretary of the miners' union, Tully Boyce and Ald. A. Wilson, who went down to Victoria to interview the Attorney-General with respect to the early testing of the constitutionality of the ameadment to the coal mines regulation act, excluding Chinese from the mines, returned satisfied with the result of their interview. Hon. Mr. Eberts promised to expedite the matter as much as possible. It is expected the matter will be brought before the court in the course of the next ten days. Mr. Charles Wilson, of Vancouver, has been retained to represent the miners' union.

In the provincial police court Andrew Cameron was fined $50 for supplying an Indian woman with liquor.

The masquerade ball given in the Foresters' hall on Tuesday night under the auspices of the Wellington Colliery Band, was one of the biggest affairs of the kind in the history of the neighboring municipality. Fully 900 people were present, of whom more than 100 crowded the stage as spectators. The receipts are in the neighborhood of $400.

TRAIL CREEK.

(From the Trail Creek News.)

Nelson Bennett of Tacoma, who is building the Trail Creek Tramway, is in town looking after the progress of that road.

Up on Smelter Hill, just where the plat of the town of Trail ends, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is surveying a townsite. It is supposed that as the C.P.R. proposes to build to Trail this year, and will make Trail its terminus for some time to come, the new townsite, or addition to Trail, will be used for terminal grounds, and the sale of lots made on that proposition.

For some time we have known that the British Columbia Iron Works Company was negotiating with Eugene Sayre Topping for a site on which to erect iron works at Trail. Now that it is settled we announce the fact that Trail has secured this enterprise, as well as a branch of the Mac Machine Works. These two enterprises will give employment to a number of workmen, and will enhance the value of property in our town.

Under the direction of Mr. Ballinger, superintendent of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company's smelter at Butte, the silica bottom was placed in No. 1 furnace of Trail's smelter on Thursday, and in No. 2 yesterday, and is being put in the big furnace to-day. No. 1 smelter was blown in yesterday, and No. 2 will be blown in to-day, and to-morrow morning the blast furnace will be blown in. The charge in furnace No. 1 was drawn at 4 p. m. yesterday, and the test was satisfactory in every respect. The company is at work on Nos. 3 and 4 furnaces, and they will be completed in about six weeks. Mr. Ballinger will remain in Trail for about three weeks and see that everything is running all right before he leaves. There will be no more trouble with the Trail furnaces, and the fires now started will not be allowed to grow cold for a long time to come.

REVELSTOKE.

(From the Kootenay Mail.)

There is plenty of ore on the move between the Silver Cup and the Landing, with quite a stack in front of the Queen's hotel at Trout Lake. This mine is turning out better than the most sanguine expected. Mr. McGillivray's first shipment of ore from Arrowhead will probably consist of five carloads. The tunnel on the Great Northern is in 132 feet. They have 18 inches grey copper quartz and 20 inches galena and grey copper. There are 80 tons on the dump at this mine and the quality of the ore is improving with every foot of development.

Thos. Downs, has had the True Fissure, Trout Lake, surveyed by W. Henderson, and will apply for a crown grant. There has been good pay dirt panned out in the creek during the past two weeks. The American will commence shipping as soon as the lake opens. Numerous enquiries are being received from outside, and several mining properties are likely to change hands within a few months.

The report that the Halcyon Hot Springs on Arrow Lake, which are owned by Capt. Sanderson, had been purchased by English capitalists, appears to be somewhat premature. Dr. Brett is leaving the Banff Springs and has been negotiating for the purchase of the Arrow Lake hot springs, but as yet no sale has been consummated.

The old smelter buildings here have been an eyesore for years, and it will be welcome news to know that there is a probability of the buildings being utilized for the purposes for which they were built. The Revelstoke Smelting Company have decided to make another start with the smelter, and Mr. A. H. Holdich, formerly of Revelstoke, now of the Hall mines smelter at Nelson, has received instructions to make an extensive personal investigation into the condition of the smelting plant, and asking him to take full charge of all the smelting operations, if in his opinion sufficient ores and the necessary fluxes can be obtained. It is understood that Mr. Holdich will be unable to make investigation at present, but there is every reason to believe that before long the smelter will be in active operation with Mr. Holdich as manager.

FRENCH CREEK.

FRENCH CREEK, March 16.—Nanouse district, of which this settlement forms a part, is at present in a state of agitation on account of some few settlers and others at the South end raising objections to the way in which the "road boss" conducts both himself and his work. All kinds of accusations are heaped up against him, which looked upon from an outside view would seem to very strongly condemn such a person as a public officer. But as there are two sides of every question, so there is a chance for this very much "jumped on" man to vindicate his character, which, to judge by the wholesale majority in his favor, will not be very hard to do. A public meeting is called for Saturday, the 21st inst., by two who sign themselves "Road Committee," to discuss road questions and to elect a new road boss if necessary. A lively time is expected, as feeling runs both ways very strongly. Mr. Bryden, member of the provincial house, has been asked to attend the meeting by both sides.

The bridge across Englishman's river is closed and under repair, the government pile driver being at work with a gang of eight men. The bridge will shortly be open for traffic as the work is being done with dispatch.

GALIANO.

GALIANO, March 16.—Point Comfort hotel, situated on Mayne island, will be opened up next month for the accommodation of visitors and pleasure-seekers. Mr. Warburton Pike, the owner, has secured the services of Mr. and Mrs. T. Bennett, who will undertake the entire management. The hotel, which was built some three years ago, at a cost of $8,000, is pleasantly situated at the entrance of the Pass, commanding a fine view of the Gulf of Georgia, and contains 36 rooms. The hospitality always accorded visitors by Mr. and Mrs. Bennett at their former residence, "Sunnynook," will speak for itself in their new undertaking, and already guests are booked at the hotel for the coming summer months.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

MADRID, March 18.—In an interview with General Weyler, published here, the Captain General is quoted as being greatly surprised at the charges made against him in the United States, "in view of his great prudence pending the settlement of the question of belligerency." General Weyler is also credited with having said that the attitude of congress stops the normal development of the war. The interview further placed General Weyler on record as saying that numbers of persons are joining the insurgents from all parts of Cuba and even from the capital, Havana, because they hope that they will be recognized as belligerents. The Spanish soldiers, the captain is said to have added, are fighting heroically, and it is impossible to ask them to do more. In conclusion General Weyler is said to have declared that he is confident of the eventual success of the Spanish cause; but "the contradictory demands of prudence and extreme measures, combined with the difficulties arising from the question of belligerency and the election, might compel important changes in the best interests of Spain and Cuba."

KASSALA EVACUATED.

Egyptian Troops Despatched From Cairo—Trial of Transvaal Raiders.

Stafford Northcote's Mission to Washington—Belgium and Bimetallism—Italy and Britain.

LONDON, March 18.—Inquiries made at the foreign office show that nothing is known there concerning the report that Sir Stafford Northcote, private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury at one time, and now member of parliament in the Conservative interest for Exeter, who is now said to be in Washington, is charged with a special mission respecting Venezuela. It is also stated at the foreign office that the officials there have no knowledge of any fresh instructions having been sent to the British ambassador at Washington.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says with reference to the alleged differences between Count von Posadowsky, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, and Dr. Miquel, Minister of Finance, on the proposal to devote the portion of the surplus revenue from customs, etc., hitherto appropriated to the federal government to the redemption of the national debt, that the Reichsanzeiger announces that Prussia has assented to a trial of the scheme, but it hints that the assent will not be given in the form favored by Count von Posadowski. The rumors of a ministerial crisis arising from the question may therefore be dismissed.

A dispatch from Brussels to the Times says that in the senate the minister of finance, M. Desmet de Naeyer, said that the opinion which he gave on Monday was a personal one and did not bind the government. The minister stated on Monady that he recognized the gravity of the evils growing out of the depreciation of the price of silver, though he thought it was not incumbent on the Belgian government to call an international monetary conference, but that government, he concluded, would willingly co-operate in any measure in the direction of fixing the ratio between gold and silver.

A Berlin dispatch to the Times says the Kolnische Zeitung thinks that, although it might be unpatriotic for Italy, there will be no difficulty in arranging for England to take Italy's place at Kassala.

A despatch from Cairo to the Times says it is reported at Port Said that Gen. Baratieri passed through there incognito two days ago. The Italian government has forbidden the boarding of any transports homeward bound.

The Khedive to-day witnessed the departure from Cairo of the Egyptian battalion for the front. He hade a cordial farewell to the officers of the battalion. The reserves are arriving at Cairo and the new Soudanese battalions are forming. Col. Hunter, with a strong advance guard, will proceed immediately to Akaisshea, which will be strongly fortified. The Arab Anglophobe press violently attack the expedition, and accuse Lord Salisbury and Mr. Curzon, who made the statement of the purposes of the expedition in the House of Commons, of falsehoods.

The Italian government has instructed General Ferrero, the Italian ambassador in London, to express to the government of Great Britain the lively satisfaction felt by Italy at the very cordial language of the British under secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr. George N. Curzon, in the House of Commons on Monday last in referring to the projected campaign against the dervishes, to the Italian army and the friendship felt by Great Britain for Italy.

The Popolo Romano has a dispatch from Massowah which says the dervishes are within two hours of Kassala and are awaiting Osman Digna's arrival before attacking. Communications with Adigrat have been cut off. General Baldissera's endeavors to restore negotiations with the Abyssinian Negus Menelek continue.

The Times says: "A rumor was current in London that the Italians had evacuated Kassala on Saturday." It adds: "We believe the report is correct."

At the trial to-day at Pretoria of the members of the Johannesburg reform committee, an employe of the "Simmer Jack" mine testified to seeing arms and Maxim guns unloaded from oil tanks. He estimated that 300 cases of rifles and twenty-four Maxims were received.

A dispatch to the Globe from Cairo says that the statement of the under secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr. Geo. N. Curzon, in the House of Commons on Monday last, regarding the activity of the Dervishes in and about Dongola and the danger with which Egypt is threatened, caused a sensation there. It is further stated that considerable surprise is expressed at the gravity of the situation, which is now more fully realized, and in the opinion of the authorities more British troops are urgently required in Egypt. The dispatch adds that strong hopes are expressed everywhere that Great Britain will rise properly to the emergency.

Lived Without the Rush.

Perry Patettic—Buddy, life like our'n ain't worth a rush.

Wayworn Watson—I notice you keep on livin' all the same.

"But I don't rush."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Infatuation.

She—Do you think that Mr. Warrington stills loves his wife?

He—Love her? I should say he did! Why, if she should use his best razor for a can opener Warrington would not complain.—Somerville Journal.

BRITAIN IN AFRICA.

France Fears That Khartoum May Not Be the Objective Point of the Expedition.

Apprehensions That French Demonstrations May Be Misconstrued in the United Kingdom.

PARIS, March 18.—The conviction is growing here and is voiced by a number of the afternoon papers that the British-Egyptian advance is not for the purpose of aiding the Italians at all in their campaign in Abyssinia, but as a direct attack on French colonial plans in the Nile valley. The threatening attitude of the Dervishes, it is believed here, has been seized upon as a pretext and excuse for Great Britain's failure to keep the promise given to the other European powers to relinquish her guardianship over Cairo as soon as Egypt should become self-protecting.

In support of the belief that the aid of the Italians through a diversion which should relieve Kassala of the threatened dervish attack is not the motive of the British advance, it is pointed out that in that case the British expedition would certainly take the short route to the threatened town, which starts at the seaport of Suakim and passes through Tokar, both of which are in the Khedive's possessions. In this way Kassala might be relieved in the course of a few weeks, whereas months must elapse before an Anglo-Egyptian force could reach that town by the Nile route, from Wady Halfa, even leaving out of account the inevitable delays which would result from encounters with the Mahdists by the way. That Khartoum, which ever since its fall has remained a mass of ruins, is not the main objective, is thought here to be certain; and it is thought equally certain that the Mahdist capital, Omdurman, is that point. By its capture the former East African possessions of the Khedive might again be recovered. At any rate the contest with the Mahdists would justify the retention of British troops in the Nile valley for a considerable period, and this, it is thought here, is the object most prominently in view in the sending of the present expedition.

The French government gives evidence to-night that the announcement made by M. Berthelot yesterday of the remonstrance which he offered against the Egyptian campaign up the Nile in a conversation with the Marquis of Dufferin has been taken much more seriously than they were prepared for. The outbreak of approval from the French press and people and the popular clamour for even more decisive measures of protest seems to have alarmed the government, and awakened apprehension that they are being precipitated into a position of hostility to the plans of Great Britain, backed by the Dreibund, weich might entail the gravest consequences. The enthusiasm awakened in France in fact seems to enter more into the apprehensions of the French ministers than the irritation abroad. As a consequence steps have been taken to dull a little the seemingly sharp edge of the communication made to the British ambassador by M. Berthelot, the minister for foreign affairs.

The following explanation with its distinct tone of deprecation is made semi-officially to-night: "Yesterday's note was merely a short and rapid summary of the objections which France found it necessary to formulate in view of the unexpected and sudden decision of Great Britain. France also intended unequivocally to intimate that she did not intend to ignore the matter. But this in no wise implies a hostile attitude. On the contrary they think that in view of the mutual friendly relations, frank and outspoken language will contribute to its removal."

The interview between M. Berthelot, minister of foreign affairs, and the Marquis of Dufferin was of the friendliest character. It was pointed out that it was incumbent upon the guardians of the Egyptian fund to ascertain the necessity for action entailing large outlays, and that it was preferable that the action to be taken should be defined at the outset instead of being left in doubt. The minister of foreign affairs, in his semi-official statement, said: "The proposed advance up the Nile is a great surprise to the government and will serve to embitter the anti-English feeling in France at a time when a better entente was promised." M. Berthelot in his interview with the British ambassador also referred to the "gravity of the consequences." His note and the report of this interview furnished to the cabinet council yesterday and afterwards widely published by the press, have brought out a statement to-day from official quarters which explains that the words "gravity of the consequences" were only intended to apply to the use of the Egyptian reserve fund.

Le Jour declares that Russia and France are in "complete accord in regard to Egypt."

During a recent run down Gastineaux channel, while in Alaskan waters, the life saving crew of the Wolcott had an opportunity to test their efficiency. Capt. Phillips was on the deck aft and was wishing for a chance to test his men's agility, when a middy's hat blew overboard, the cutter at the time being at full speed. "Man overboard!" cried the captain, and like a flash the crew then on watch were at the davits, the boat was unlashed, swung out, and in twenty seconds the skiff had left the ship's side. The hat was recovered and upon reaching the ship the fall was quickly made fast, the skiff was hoisted away, and rescuers and rescued were again on deck in just four minutes from the time they left.—Alaska News.

PROTECTION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 18.—Mr. F. B. Mildmay, Liberal-Unionist member for the Totnes division of Devonshire in the House of Commons, to-day quoted the House of Lords committee report, showing that many stores in the West End of London sold little else than American beef and at the same price as home grown British meat. According to Mr. Mildmay, British agriculture was thus seriously injured, and he thought the case was so strong that he would favor marking American cheese which was similarly sold. In his opinion not only was the consumer entitled to protection, but the grower should also receive protection against the foreign product when the latter was sold as English.

Mr. J. Parkin-Smith, Liberal-Unionist for the Partrick division of Lanarkshire, opposed the proposition. He thought that American and Canadian beef arrived in excellent condition and objected to placing fresh meat on the same footing as frozen meat which, he claimed was equal to the home grown article.

Mr. Elliott-Lees, Conservative member for Birkenhead, expressed the opinion that foreign meat was a great boon to the working people, and that it was impossible to detect the difference between the imported alive meat and English-grown meat.

Mr. J. Samuel, Radical, member for Stockton on Tees, who is a grocer by occupation, assured the house that no one could be deceived with American cheese, the importations of which, he declared, were decreasing. The largest imports, he added, were from Canada, and they were increasing year by year. He thought it strange that members who professed to be anxious to strengthen the commercial bonds between the mother country and the colonies should try to stamp a colonial article as being inferior.

Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, president of the board of trade, said that generally speaking there was a consensus of opinion in favor of such legislation. The home producers, he added, were entitled to that amount of protection; but he did not know whether it would be an advantage to them in the long run or what the effect of the bill would be upon foreign producers, who would have to be content with less profits. He thought that in its marking provisions the bill would not work, but butchers, in his opinion, should be punished for misrepresenting the origin of goods, and he agreed to support the second reading of the agricultural produce bill, if the promoter would consent to the measure being referred to a select committee.

Mr. Bryce, Liberal, formerly president of the Board of Trade, opposed the bill on the ground that it was of a protective character.

Eventually, the agricultural produce bill passed its second reading after a contrary amendment had been negatived by a vote of 239 to 82.

PASTOR AND PEOPLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—Rev. C. O. Brown met his congregation last night, and the report of the council which tried the pastor of the First Congregational church was read and received. Judge Advocate Woodhams, of the council, led the meeting in prayer, and a resolution thanking the council for its labors was adopted.

Dr. Brown also thanked the council, but denied that it had the right to pass on his conduct in the case of the young lady who charged him with intimidation. He said that the alleged intimidation occurred ten days after the council had been called.

The smoothness of the meeting was suddenly marred when a member of the church named James offered a significant resolution, as follows: "That the interests of this church and congregation will be best served by a pastor whose name and reputation have never been called into question."

Immediately there was a buzz of excitement, and the noise became so great that an attempt was made to clear the room of the strangers. Dr. Brown's friends rallied to his side, and the resolution was tabled indefinitely.

CUBAN PRESS SHACKLED.

HAVANA, March 18.—The governor of Havana has prohibited the editors of newspapers from expressing dissatisfaction with the government.

Further details of the fight near Candelaria in Pinar del Rio are that Col. Fernandez in command of the government troops was ordered to march to Candelaria. The march was made in a heavy rain. The insurgents, to the number of 4,000, were awaiting the advance of the troops on a farm. As they came up at a rapid gallop the insurgents opened fire along an extensive line, which had been disposed behind the bushes along the road. This proved a galling and destructive fire, and the battalion of La Rifa, in the vanguard, with a section of the cavalry squadron of Victoria and the artillery, found themselves speedily engaged. Firing then opened on both sides, and the insurgents ran. The columns in the rear coming into action, the whole line of troops was involved, giving opportunity for the battalion of Luchena cavalry, with light artillery, to enter engagement. The artillery threw grape shot over the insurgents, who advanced machete in hand. The movement of the insurgents was thus held in check, but, new forces coming to their aid, they fell upon the Spanish columns in a fierce attack. This attack was also checked, giving the victory to the Spanish troops after two hours of fighting, with a bayonet charge, assisted by a concentrated artillery fire, which dislodged the insurgents.

The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

GOSSIP OF THE YUKON.

Birch Creek Alone Will This Season Export One Million in Bullion—High Prices Prevail.

Young Miners Fight for a Lady—The Canadian Mail Lost in the Snow.

Despite the many obstacles which its inaccessibility throws in the way of its successful development, the Yukon country appears destined to be one of the liveliest mining districts in America before the present year closes. Birch creek will be the banner creek of the season, and the assertion is based upon reason that its output alone will figure close to $1,000,000. From the amount of work done during the winter in opening up new claims and piling up gravel for spring washing from the old ones, Forty-Mile district will also double its output during 1896, while on Mastodon creek, a tributary of the Birch, in the gravel terraces which lie high up on both sides of the stream, at least a hundred feet or more above its bed, rich alluvial deposits have been found. On one of these benches is a bank of gravel six feet in depth which on being prospected gave an average of 19 cents to the pan. Many locations upon these high benches have been made, Joe Juneau, the father of Alaska's metropolis, being one of the fortunates to strike and locate several especially rich claims.

In the summer the posts are nearly depopulated by the miners taking to the hills and only coming down occasionally for supplies. Aside from that for use in quartz mining, much other machinery to be used in operating hydraulics will also be shipped in this summer.

Prices of course rule high all through the Yukon district, laborer's wages running from $7 to $10 per day. Teamsters with their teams make about $25 a day; theatre tickets—Circle city has a music hall that enjoys the distintion of being the most northern "temple of amusement" in the world—sell for $2.50; whiskey is 50 cents a glass, beer 50 cents a schooner or 25 cents a small glass; the tonsorial artists charge 50 cents for a shave or $1.00 for a haircut; and wood, cut and delivered, sells for $10 a cord. Some of the staple articles of provision, with all others in like proportion, now retail at the different posts as follows: Flour per cwt., $8.00; bacon per pound, 35 to 45 cents; beans per pound, 10 cents; dried fruits per pound, 25 to 35 cents; can fruits per can, 50 cents; canned meats per can, 50 cents; sugar per pound, 15 to 25 cents; and coal oil per quart can, $5 to $6.50.

The sawmill at Sixty Mile is kept busy to meet the demands for lumber for both building and mining purposes, dressed lumber selling at $100 per thousand, and rough at $70. It costs $30 in addition to deliver each thousand feet at Circle City. A building that costs $1,000 on the Yukon could be erected for $300 at Juneau or about $150 in Victoria. On the Sixty Mile there is plenty of timber but it is small in dimensions and of poor quality. House logs landed at Forty Mile sell at $2.50 each.

Upon his return from Puget Sound Mr. Ladue will take in machinery for a new sawmill to be established at Circle City, and also an electric light plant to light up the metropolis of the Yukon. Think of it—a city resting within the shadow of the Arctic circle, inhabited by civilized people and glorying in electric lights as well as many other conveniences of the effete East. Still it is not to be wondered at that electric lights are in demand when coal oil is quoted at $6.50 a quart and scarce at that.

There has been but little sickness on the Yukon so far this winter, and only three deaths are reported. Captain Baker of the steamer Beaver committed suicide, George Ramsay dropped dead of heart disease, and Anthony Day died from a stroke of paralysis. A duel with six-shooters was fought on Birch creek by two young miners named Montgomery and Fox, rivals in love, wherein Fox received two bullet wounds, neither of which will, however, prove fatal.

On her last trip up the river with a load of supplies the steamer P. B. Weare was frozen in at the mouth of the Porcupine river, where she still lies, stuck fast in the ice. Miners from Circle City went down to her about one hundred miles, and took the supplies back on sleighs. The steamer lies in a very dangerous position for the spring thaws are apt to break up the Porcupine first, in which event great ice-jams will float down the stream and crush the prisoner.

Capt. Campbell of the Rustler, upon a recent trip from Dyea brought news of the especially hard luck the carriers of the Canadian mail are experiencing. Healy & Gasch, the contractors, had given up the job and turned over the mail for Forty Mile to Bill Stewart, who promised to see that it reached its destination. In crossing the summit he was caught by a storm that was so severe he was obliged to cache the sacks in the snow and return to Dyea. Upon his arrival at the trading post it was found that both his feet were so badly frozen that he will be confined to his house for several weeks. The mail will most probably be recovered in the spring when the snow melts, new snow and drifts having obliterated all signs of the cache.

It is understood in London that Senor Andrade, the Venezuelan minister at Washington, has decided to recognize the Uruan incident as a separate question, and good hopes are expressed that this will lead to an agreement upon a scheme for the settlement of the boundary dispute by direct negotiations between Great Britain and Venezuela. It is regarded certain that the United States will cordially support such an agreement.