

THE BOUNDARY OF ALASKA

Treaty Signed for the Settling of the Dispute.

NORTHERN PORTION ONLY

The Report Will Be Followed by Negotiations for the Settlement of the Southern Section of Line.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, at 11 o'clock today, signed a convention for the definition by a commission of as much of the boundary line between Alaska and the British possessions as is marked by the 141st meridian.

The treaty provides for a commission of four members, whose names will be agreed on hereafter. The commission will meet in London or Washington.

The formal name of the treaty is "A convention between the United States and Great Britain for the determination of the boundary between their respective possessions in North America."

Its purpose is to settle beyond doubt the exact location of the meridian, and thus prevent the disputes between the miners who have been attracted in large numbers to the vicinity of the boundary, and the location of these two countries. The 141st west meridian is to be selected as the boundary line by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, but was laid down as the line of division in the treaty of cession by which Alaska was passed by Russia to the United States.

It is said at the State department that there is no reasonable chance for friction or a radical difference among the scientists who are to undertake the work of laying down the meridian, as this is mainly an astronomical calculation. The work of the commission will be final, for no appeal will lie from their decision.

The convention just signed does not, however, settle the whole Alaskan boundary question, which has been pending for many years. It does provide for the settlement of that portion relating to the northern boundary, about half of the actual boundary line between Alaska and the British possessions, and fortunately the portions which demand instant treatment to remove the possibility of dangerous friction.

The southern portion of the line, however, remains to be fixed, for it was not only very insufficiently described in the Russian treaty of cession as a line running along the top of a mountain range skirting the coast from the southern edge of Alaska to a point where it connected with the 141st meridian, but investigation by the coast and geodesic survey is said to have revealed the fact that there is no such mountain range.

Superintendent Duffield, of our coast survey and Mr. King, one of the British coast surveyors, under a special treaty, made a careful survey of the territory in the vicinity of the supposed boundary, with a view to the gathering of information on which to base negotiations for the drawing of a new boundary line, for it had become apparent that the Russian definition was worthless, and that the subject must be treated de novo.

The reports of the surveys are expected to be made very soon, and then negotiations will be set on foot for the creation of a commission to locate the southern section of the boundary line.

Klamath Commission Dismissed.—Washington, Feb. 1.—The Klamath boundary commission has been dissolved. Secretary Francis has accepted the resignation of Chairman Coleman, to take effect tomorrow, and the members, ex-Surveyor-General Hammond, of California, and Captain Appleton, of Klamath Falls, Or., discontinued their connection some time ago. Mr. Coleman will remain here, acting as a confidential capacity with Secretary Francis until the latter leaves office.

The commission investigated the boundary line of the Klamath Indian reservation in Oregon, and their report was approved a few days ago and forwarded to congress.

An elaborate scheme has been formulated for providing Johannesburg, South Africa, with a comprehensive system of electric railroads.

The Defalcation of \$100,000.—Boston, Jan. 29.—The annual meeting of the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co., whose treasurer, Frank C. Miles, was recently found to be a defaulter for a large amount, was held today. President Stone, in regard to the Miles defalcation, said: "Taking the most favorable view of the condition, the defalcation would in round numbers amount to \$100,000."

There is no water on the moon's surface.

OBSTRUCTION TACTICS.

Wills and General Revenue Program on the Canal Bill.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The Nicaragua canal bill occupied the senate most of the day, but no progress was made toward a vote. Morgan, in charge of the measure, sought to secure an agreement to vote tomorrow, but the opponents of the measure, led by Wills and Daniel, resisted any agreement. While discussing any purpose of obstruction or filibustering against the bill, the opposition insisted it was of such grave moment as to demand complete discussion.

Wills was opposed to from many quarters. Hear called a high tribute to the Wisconsin senator, and it was hoped Wills' term, about to close, would not develop any obstruction to defeat not only the canal bill, but also the bankruptcy bill, and many other important questions. There, in a similar strain, said the sentiment in the West was most urgent for speedy consideration of the bankruptcy bill.

Daniel reinforced Wills in saying that no present arrangement for a vote was possible. Many new diplomatic questions connected with the canal had arisen. He had several amendments to propose. The measure was too numerous to be invited to a vote. The debate became general, the California senators, Wills and Perkins, urging speedy action, and Caffery and Wills opposing precipitate action.

In the House.—Washington, Feb. 1.—This was committee suspension day in the house. Immediately after reading the journal the committee was called. The senate bill to provide times and places for holding United States courts in Utah was passed.

Sherman, Republican, of New York, of the committee on interstate commerce, called up what he called the "anti-escape" railroad bill. Half a dozen members jumped up. "I suggest that a time be fixed for the consideration of that bill," said Terry, Democrat, of Arkansas. "It is a very important measure, and should not pass up here like a jack-in-the-box without notice."

W. A. Rouse, Republican, of Pennsylvania, raised the question of consideration against the bill. The house, by a vote of 54 to 38, refused to consider it.

Bills were passed to authorize the Columbia & Red Mountain railroad to construct a bridge across the Columbia river, to prevent the carrying of obscene literature and articles designed for indecent and immoral use from one state or territory to another state or territory.

A CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

Alleged Successful Discovery of an Excellent Physician.

Calicut, Cal., Feb. 1.—An interesting problem is suggested to the medical world by a recent experience of Dr. F. H. Wiley. He was called to treat two children suffering from the fever which follows vaccination, and while they were under his care both developed diphtheria, from which they recovered quickly.

The physician is now almost convinced that there was a clash between the two ferments in the blood, and that the virus of the vaccine vanquished the toxin of the diphtheria. He watched the cases very closely, and he felt so certain of the correctness of his conclusion that in the notice of the cases which he sent to the health office he announced that the diphtheria had been lightened by vaccination. The patients are now strong and well at a time when such recoveries are usually weak from the effects of the disease.

In discussing the matter Dr. Wiley said: "The thought suggested by these recent cases of mine is the antagonism of one disease for another, like erysipelas to cancer, which is an entirely new idea as applied to diphtheria. Whether or not it will prove of any practical value is a question, upon which I feel rather doubtful, but it is nevertheless of great interest scientifically and throws new light on such subjects. It may incidentally be a point of vantage for experiments in other directions."

New Erysiplastic Disease.

Berkley, Cal., Feb. 1.—Dr. David Starr Jordan has declared that reveals as a species of insanity or moral drunkenness rather than the result of a change of heart. The startling statement was made by the president of Stanford university in a lecture delivered at Berkley yesterday, under the auspices of the Unitarian society.

Advised Against Emigration.

London, Feb. 1.—The emigration office, acting on information furnished by J. A. Van Nimart, British consul at Chicago, has issued a warning advising Englishmen against emigrating to South Dakota, under conditions involving payments to recruiting agents or companies.

Voluntary Liquidation.

Quebec, Wash., Feb. 1.—The First National bank passed the following notice on its doors this morning: "At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held January 22, 1897, it was unanimously voted to go into voluntary liquidation. All of the depositors are hereby requested to call and get their money."

This is the oldest bank in town. Although it has had its share of business, its profits have been small.

DARING MIDNIGHT HOLD-UP

Southern Pacific Train in Hands of Highwaymen.

WORK DONE NEAR ROSEBURG

Express Car Burned and Safe Blown Open—Its Passengers Were Hurt and the Highwaymen Escaped.

Grant's Pass, Or., Feb. 1.—The north-bound overland, one at Roseburg at 11:30 P. M., was held up two miles west of Roseburg tonight. The train was in charge of Conductor Sam Wash and Engineer Morris.

As soon as possible after the hold-up began, Fireman Hendricks, of the train crew, slipped out of the engine and ran on to Roseburg and gave the alarm. Arriving himself quickly, he started back to the scene of the trouble. Superintendent Fields, who was at Roseburg, quickly took a posse of a dozen armed men and an engine and started for the trouble.

Heavy explosions of dynamite or powder were distinctly heard at Roseburg when the hold-up was in progress, and a light of either torch or fire was seen from the city, but just what occurred was not then known.

Fireman Hendricks stated that the train was first flagged by the highwaymen, but he was in no great haste to make any detailed statement.

It is learned that the express car was looted and burned, and the safe blown open. No one was hurt, and the highwaymen escaped.

As Told by Officials.

Portland, Or., Feb. 1.—The following particulars were given out by the Southern Pacific officials here:

Train No. 21, north-bound Oregon express, was held up last night at thirty point by two or three men, two miles south of Roseburg. The express car was detached from the train by the robbers, and the door blown open with dynamite. The two smaller sides in the car were then blown open and looted, though it is not thought the robbers secured much.

The express car then took fire. The conductor and trainmen worked hard to save it after the robbers had gone, but the flames had too good a start, and the car and contents were destroyed.

The train was on time as thirty point, where Engineer Morris saw a man at the side of the track, waving a flag.

He showed up for the signal, and just as he brought the train to a stop, a man armed with two revolvers came over the back of the car and covered him. At the same time, another armed man, who was the man who had flagged him, appeared at the side of the car, and, presenting a revolver at him, ordered him not to attempt to move the train, but to come down at once and go with them to the express car. The fireman in the meantime had got down on the other side.

The two robbers and the engineer then went to the express car, where the robbers ordered the express messenger to open the door. This the messenger refused to do.

The robbers then unlooted the express car, returned to the engine and kicked the train back, leaving the express car separated.

In the meantime, the express messenger had seized the opportunity to step out of the car.

After breaking the train the robbers returned to the express car, and, with heavy charges of dynamite, the demolition of which were heard at Roseburg, blew the door open. Entering the car, they attacked the two smaller sides, which they succeeded in entering. The messenger thought the robbers did not succeed in getting into the big side, and consequently they could not have secured much. The mail car was also visited by the robbers, and it is believed some registered mail was taken. But they did not pay much attention to the mail car.

The explosions set fire to the express car, and when the robbers drove off, it was a mass of flames. The train crew worked like mad, but were unable to save it, and the car and contents were almost totally destroyed.

Superintendent Fields, who was in Roseburg at the time, took a special engine and went to the wrecked train as soon as he heard of the robbery. The passengers were considerably shaken up, and some of them frightened. One man was injured. The hold-up will make the train from eight to ten hours late in getting into Portland.

An imperfect description of one of the robbers was secured. It is presumed they were masked.

A BEER MONOPOLY.

Another English Breweries Buying Up Breweries.

Cincinnati, Feb. 1.—The English breweries are in the city for the purpose of getting up all the biggest breweries here, and among the so far covered their efforts. They have purchased an option on sixteen, and the deal has progressed so far that the brewers have begun taking stock and summing up all the assets owned and mortgages they hold, for the purpose of knowing just how they stand. The deal will be closed the coming week.

The amount to be paid for the lot aggregates \$5,000,000. One-half will be paid in cash, and the other half in preferred stock with guaranteed interest, so that the present owners will have some vest in the future administration of affairs. The graduates include consolidating, under the laws of the state, and making them all one grand corporation. The deal involves were the more eager to make the sale, owing to the condition trade has been in generally for some time.

The deal has been under way with local brokers several months. One of the brokers was in London during the summer. It is stated that the syndicate also has options on the Big-Sign woodworking machinery plant of this city, the Brown, Green & Benthamer engine works at Hamilton, and other factories.

CORN AND CHEMICALS.

Said to Have Supplanted Barley and Made it Lower Making.

St. Louis, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Milwaukee says: The tremendous drop in the barley market has started a disposition to make some interesting disclosures. They freely declare that in many breweries a barrel of beer is being made with the use of but a half bushel of barley malt, while the German standard for pure beer is three bushels. The claim is so freely made that corn and chemicals have practically supplanted barley in the production of the beverage of the world.

When the attention of Mr. Aug. E. Busch, vice-president of the Milwaukee-Busch Brewing Association, was called to the above article, he expressed surprise in seeing the dispatch from Milwaukee, calling attention to the tremendous drop in the barley market product, but wondered why more had not been said in public print with reference to the matter. Continuing he said: "We do not now, nor have we ever, used corn in the production of any of our beers, and we have always contended that first-class beer cannot be made by using corn as a substitute for barley malt."

THE PULPIT AND THE STAGE.

Actor Beane Lectured in a Kansas City Church.

Kansas City, Feb. 1.—Before the richest congregation in this part of the country this evening, James A. Beane, actor and playwright, delivered a lecture on "The Theater as It Is." The lecture was one of a series of popular discussions which have been running at the First Congregational church, of which Dr. Henry Hopkins, LL. D., a graduate of the founder of the Johns Hopkins university, is pastor.

The greatest interest had been aroused by the announcement of the lecture, and the audience that greeted Mr. Beane was probably the largest in number that ever gathered at a church edifice in this city. Mr. Beane, with his "Theater" company, is making a tour of the West. In the course of his address he said:

"The province of the theater as an institution is to do good, but good on one side and vicious tastes on the other have somewhat corrupted the theater. The theater is a factor of society just as much as is the church, and in spite of all the stigma that is attached to it, and all the vice and pernicious power it is charged with, it is still an educator, and its influence is for good, and not for evil. The church and the theater should work together. I claim they have stood too long apart; that for the good of the race they should join hands at once and aid each other to free mankind."

LANGLEY'S AIRSHIP.

Made Two Successful Flights of Over a Half Hour.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The report of Professor Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian institution, just submitted to the board of regents, contains the following about his flying machine: "The winter has, during the intervals of his official duties, continued his experiment in this manner until he has reached a measure of success which seems to justify him in making the statement here that mechanical flights have now been attained."

On May 26 last a mechanism built chiefly of steel and driven by a steam engine made two flights of over half a mile. Since that time the result has been nearly doubled. In each case there was no support from gas. The machine was 1,000 or more times heavier than the air in which it was made to move. Dr. Alexander Graham Bell witnessed the first of these, and summarized the statement of results to the academy of France.

Tried to Burn a Town.

Petaluma, Cal., Feb. 1.—Five sheds of A. L. Whitney & Co., containing \$30,000 worth of hay burned this morning. After the fire was all out, the wooden walls were found alight. Yesterday the lumber yards and bridge were fired. Today Lottin Bennett was arrested for arson, and confessed he had started all the fires, having determined to burn down the town.

The earth is gradually growing smaller.

TURNER SECURES THE PRIZE

Elected to Succeed Hon. William C. Squire.

RECEIVED SIXTY-EIGHT VOTES

Made the Counters of the Fusion Cause—He Received Eleven More Than a Majority of the Entire Legislature.

Olympia, Wash., Feb. 1.—Judge George Turner, of Spokane, was announced today by the legislature to succeed William C. Squire in the United States senate. He was chosen on the twenty-fifth joint ballot of the senate, and on the first ballot of the house, as a direct result of the caucus of fusionists which made him its nominee last night, and one of the most interesting and stirring contests of the senatorial history of this state is brought to an end.

The election was of an exceedingly formal nature, although those who refused to abide by the caucus combination continued their opposition to the last moment, in the hope of causing delay and of the possibility of the defeat of the choice of the majority.

Turner received 68 of the 87 votes of fusionists, or 11 more than a majority of the entire legislature. Nineteen fusionists refused to vote for him, all of whom were Populists, except Williams, silver Republican. Fourteen



voted for G. H. Weston, ex-mayor of Blaine. Williams voted for Squire, and Bennett for A. E. Keen. The 23 Republican votes were cast as usual for Arthur A. Denry, of Seattle, the result being:

Turner..... 68 Squire..... 11  
Weston..... 11 Keen..... 11  
Denry..... 11 Bennett..... 11

Judge Turner received the votes of all the Democrats and all of the silver Republicans, except one, and 49 of the 56 Populists, as follows: Populists, 56; Democrats, 18; silver Republicans, 11.

PRIZEFIGHT BILL SIGNED.

Governor of Nevada Would Not Oppose Wishes of the People.

Carson, Nev., Feb. 1.—Assembly bill 8, intended to permit Corbett and Fitzsimmons to fight in this state, is now a law, the governor having signed it. When asked if he ever had any thought of vetoing it, he replied: "I wanted to see what the majority of the people seemed to want, intending to be entirely guided by their wishes. This policy I have pursued to the end, and because the people were in favor of the bill, I signed it. Of the merits in the argument made against the glove contest in the bill, I have nothing to say. A majority of our citizens seemed to wish it, and I have signed it. That is all there is to it."

Wheelock is in San Francisco now, but before his departure, he refused to say anything concerning the location of the fight if it came to this state at all. That it will come to Nevada seems almost a sure thing, but Carson and Ross both claim to be the favored spots in which it will actually occur.

Insulted by Spaniards.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 1.—The three-masted schooner Jennie A. Squire, Captain Deer, from Lemoine, Me., which put in here last night, after an unusually rough voyage from Buenos Aires, West Indies, reports maltreatment at the hands of Spanish officers at Porto Rico. The Squire left Philadelphia in December for Porto Rico, with a cargo of mail, and Captain Deer carried a bundle of American newspapers for his consignees. At Porto Rico she was boarded by Spanish officers, who refused Captain Deer of his newspapers, and subjected the officers and crew to the grossest scrutiny. They were degraded throughout their stay on the island, and at every turn were watched and annoyed by Spanish officers.

The War Periodicals.

London, G., Feb. 1.—"I have been analyzed and have accepted the war periodical." Thus spoke General Ensel A. Alger, of Michigan, at a press reporter today. The general had just emerged from the south parlor, which is the conference room while Mrs. McKinley is out of the city. He and Major McKinley had just completed the interview in which the formal tender and acceptance were passed. Without saying anything more the general returned the parlor, where he remained until midnight. At 4:15 he returned to Cleveland to renew his conference with the national chairman, and will go thence to his home in Detroit.

Every Hole for Home.

Quebec, Feb. 1.—Edward J. Leary, of New York, who was recruited in London of the charge of conspiracy to cause dynamite explosions, John F. McMurtry, Leary's counsel, and the three American witnesses in the case, Patrick Wynne, Patrick Harkin, and Thomas Smythe, called for New York today on the Niagara.

Fully one-third of the land in Great Britain is owned by members of the house of lords.

ENOUGH VOTES TO PASS

The Tariff Bill's Chance to Be Passed.

Washington, Feb. 1.—It is not widely known that a majority may be counted on in the senate to pass a tariff bill. It is not certain where the votes are coming from, but the Republicans say that some Democrats may vote for a tariff or, at least, refrain from voting the bill comes up. There seems probability that the silver-fundamental vote for the bill or allow pass without their opposition.

Senator McBride has reported shy from the committee on lands, Senator Mitchell's bill, during the time for payment by a forfeited lands. It is expected the bill can pass both houses a session. It will be signed before interior department has resumed, and has suspended strikes of lands pending the passage.

The committee on Indian affairs reported favorably Representative name's bill to provide for a settlement with the Nez Percé, Tillamook Indians. It appropriates \$10,000 as a settlement in full.

Senator McBride's bill for the location of mineral lands in Oregon now in the house awaiting each other that body. It passed the senate no equal way difficulty. There has some little hitch to see if the county, a bill for California and Oregon has passed, but as this seems very doubtful, an effort will now be made to make Oregon bill as a separate measure. Much depends upon the willingness of the speaker to allow the bill and the called up in the house. As usual, the speaker is the arbiter of legislation and very little can go through if he does not approve.

The bill of Senator McBride, granting \$100,000 for a guarantee qualification at Astoria went through the election one afternoon without a ripple. There were very few persons present, and no one was subject to the measure. The next man which arises is whether it shall receive consideration in the house, before it is scarcely probable. Not that it is any prejudice against Astoria in election manner, but the house is speculators just as little money as possible they can direct.

The house has passed two of Herrmann's pension bills, both for the coveys of the Oregon Indian war of 1855-56. The beneficiaries are John G. Coe, of Coos county, and James McKinney, of Douglas county. Immediately

A CRUISER DISABLED.

Serious Accident to the Brooklyn in the Delaware River.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2.—The United States steamship Brooklyn, the latest pride of a peerless navy, calculated to withstand the fiercest onslaughts "The shot and shell, today lies almost tirely helpless because of a narrow ledge of sunken rock in the Delaware river, above Marcus hook, Pa., a Corv which she struck heavily yesterday afternoon. Her lower double bottom compartments forward were stove in, and it was only by the merest good fortune that the big vessel did not sink. Whether it would undoubtedly have been the ground she had not her inner compartments fully withstood the shock. As it was, she was pulled clear of the rocks and now tied to the big stone icebreaker Marcus hook, protected from the heavy ice gorges in midriver.

The vessel is seriously damaged, and it is impossible to say when she will be able to go into service. At present she is in no danger of farther damage being protected in the safe anchorage afforded by the icebreaker. How the accident occurred can only be established by a court of inquiry, and this is already asked for.

The exact place where the vessel struck was on Schooner ledge rock, only a few feet from the shore, and at the time about 1:45 o'clock. "What makes the accident even more deplorable is the fact that it was the first time the ship had been handled to pass the present officers and crew since being in commission in December 1895. Since then she had been lying at League Island navy yard, and certainly at small repairs had delayed her sailing."

New York, Feb. 2.—John Connors, 55, of the steamship Eastern Prince, lying at the East Central Pier at Atlantic dock, the Brooklyn. Connors was sent to the others to make repairs to the interior of one of the boilers. Before beginning all repairs the men lowered into the boiler a charcoal furnace with a boiler which the iron work was to be heated in and when at 11 o'clock one of the workmen called to Connors and he inquired to answer a workman was heard to fall into the boiler and Connors was found dead. The upper part of the boiler man's body was burned to a crisp. He had evidently been overcome by the fumes and had fallen on the furnace.

It is estimated that the total weight of our forty-five States is \$64,000,000,000.

Comment on Bradley-Martin Bill.

London, Feb. 2.—All Sunday paper carry reference to the great bill to be given in New York city by Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin. The Reformers devote two columns to the subject, and consider a social function of the time, character as unwise in view of the fact that it furnishes a text for socialist orators.

There is a project on foot for supplying Lyons, France, with electricity by damming the Rhone at Jonage.