

VOL. II.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New
World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important
Happenings of the Past Week
Gleaned From the Telegraph Columns

Plague at Honolulu is under control.

Dawson evil-doers are forced to saw wood.

General Buller's position is becoming precarious.

Surveyors are now at work on the Oregon Midland railway route.

A big steel mill was wrecked in Pittsburgh by a boiler explosion.

A bill was introduced in congress to provide mining lands for Cape Nome.

Money is now ready for the purchase of the Salem, Or., federal building site.

Census Supervisor Kelly has left for Alaska to enter upon his duties there.

Owing to a split in the National League, Baltimore may lose her baseball club.

An attempt to rob the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway train at Holden, Mo., was frustrated.

The United States transports City of Pueblo and Senator have arrived at San Francisco from Manila.

Near Corunna, Spain, a torpedo boat, name and nationality unknown, has been totally lost, with all on board.

Quarantine officers in San Francisco are adopting stringent measures to protect that port from the bubonic plague.

The Union hotel, at Revelstoke, B. C., was totally destroyed by fire, the blaze originating in the furnace room.

The German steamer Remus has been wrecked near Aarhus, Denmark, where she was bound. The captain and 18 men perished.

Colonel Charles F. Williams, commander of the United States marine corps at Mare Island, died suddenly of hemorrhage of the stomach.

"Nick" Haworth, suspected murderer of Night Watchman Sandall, at Kayville, Utah, attempted to commit suicide at Salt Lake by bleeding.

Robert Fitzsimmons now claims he was dragged when he was whipped by James Jeffries for the championship of the world at Coney Island, last June.

A runaway electric car on the Dayton & Xenia traction road, at Dayton, O., left the track at a sharp curve and demolished, killing three persons.

An American scouting party of the Twenty-fifth was caught in ambush by Filipinos and an officer and three men killed. Insurgents lost 40 in killed and wounded.

Senator William Goebel, of Kentucky, was shot and seriously wounded by a crazed Kentuckian, two shots passing entirely through the Democratic leader's body.

People of China are said to take imperial changes with great equanimity.

William Jennings Bryan will accept the Populist nomination for the presidency.

Lord Pannocette will retire as ambassador of Great Britain to the United States, April 1.

The interstate commerce commission has used the Northern Pacific to enforce disregard laws.

Senators are said to want no change in the manner of their election. The house favors popular vote.

Dundonald's forces, for whom fears were entertained, are safe on the south bank of the Tugela river.

Five business men of Walla Walla were victimized by a smooth forger, who cashed bogus checks.

The Prince Regent of Bavaria has conferred the Order of St. Michaels, first-class, on Dr. Nansen, the explorer.

In Cincinnati, Charles Baruff, a tanner, killed his wife, his son and his daughter and then tried to set the house on fire.

A funeral train, arranged by the Southern Pacific, will convey the remains of General Lawton and Major Logan to the East.

James H. Britton, ex-mayor of St. Louis, and for many years one of the leading bankers of the West, died at Ardley, N. Y., aged 83.

Captain C. H. Stockton, president of the naval war college, says: "Command of the sea on our North Pacific coast and the waters of the western basin of the North Pacific should be in our hands in peace and war time. This can only be effected by the construction of a proper and sufficient naval force either on the spot, or to be furnished from the Atlantic through an untrammelled canal. In addition to this, and ready for combating, should be the available forces normally attached to the Philippines and the waters about China, Japan and Korea. In other words, the Pacific ocean, from Samoa northward, should be within our control."

San Francisco has a daily paper printed in Chinese.

Joseph L. Mayers, state senator of Ohio, from Coshocton, walked to the capital from his home, a distance of 100 miles, to show his independence of railroads.

Citizens of Dickinson county, Kan., have organized a relief association for the purpose of sending corn to India for free distribution in the famine-stricken districts.

The mass of the lava ejected from Vesuvius since 1895 amounts to 64,000,000 cubic meters.

The Southern Federation of Colored Women, which has in view the elevation of the negro women of the south, has been organized in Montgomery, Ala.

The highest ranking officer of the United States navy who will retire from active service during 1900 because of the age limit, is Capt. W. C. Gibson. Usually from one to four rear admirals are retired annually. During 1901 Rear Admiral McNair and Schley will give up active service.

LATER NEWS.

The Boers at Stormberg are hard pressed.

The house passed the Indian appropriation bill.

The transport Manuense has arrived at San Francisco from Manila.

W. J. Bryan spoke to an audience of 2,000 people at Chicopee, Mass.

Cardinal Gibbons commends congress for its action in the Robert case.

Nelson, of Minneapolis, lowered the two-mile skating record of 8:51 to 8:33.

William Stanley Hazlett, the marine artist, is dead in Rome, aged 54 years.

A serious riot occurred in Porto Rico during the parades of two political parties.

Chicago trades-unionists in the Federation of Labor denounced Governor Taylor, of Kentucky.

The president has issued a proclamation fixing a tariff of duties and taxes for the island of Guam.

The passengers and mail brought from Honolulu by the steamer Australia were released from quarantine.

The strike at Cramp's shipyard, which has been in progress since August, has been officially declared off.

Wm. Goebel, the contesting governor of Kentucky, is dead from the result of the bullet fired by an unknown assassin.

The British government has contracted with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company for 1,000,000 tons of coal.

Fire in St. Louis destroyed four blocks, causing a property loss of \$1,500,000. One man was killed and several injured.

A reward of \$5,000 has been offered for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who made the attempt on the life of William Goebel.

General Kober has occupied the islands of Lamon and Leyte. In the fight at Catbalogan 10 insurgents were killed and the Americans captured five cannons, with their artillerymen.

Secretary Reitz, of the Transvaal republic, says that the Boers have never abandoned the white flag, and that the British murdered women, children and American citizens at Deloropet.

The value of property captured by Admiral Dewey's fleet in Manila bay has been estimated by the board of appraisal at \$328,141. The largest item in the statement are: "Ship and boat equipment, \$241,566; ordnance material, \$14,294, and fuel, \$20,588."

The steamer called for as evidence in the suit brought by Admiral Dewey for the award of prize money.

The Boers credit divine providence with their Tugela victory.

No river and harbor bill will be presented at this session of congress.

The British parliament has reassembled. No disorder was manifested.

Alexander Dunsmyr, the coal king of the Pacific coast, died in New York city, aged 47 years.

Services in commemoration of the martyrdom of Charles I. of England, were held in Boston.

The transport Missouri, en route to San Francisco from Manila, has 17 insane soldiers aboard.

Fire destroyed the business portion of the town of Winfield, Kan. Hundreds of people are homeless.

Lieutenant Winston Churchill describes the battle of Spionkop as the hardest fight of the South African war.

All is quiet in Samoa. The natives are more settled than at any time since the disturbance between the native factions.

The sheriff of Colfax, Wash., has offered a reward of \$500 for the capture of Clemens, the murderer of a married woman.

A special dispatch from Cape Town says 150 American scouts, who arrived there as volunteers, have enlisted in the British force.

A cold wave is prevailing east of the Rocky mountains. The temperature is eight degrees below zero at Chicago and six below at Omaha.

The Ferguson Printing Company, of Chicago, one of the oldest printing houses in the city, was thrown into the streets for non-payment of rent.

Great Northern officials and employees' grievance committee held a conference and it is announced they will be no strike, all differences being settled.

Governor Taylor declares that a state of insurrection now prevails in Kentucky. He has ordered the legislature adjourned, but the Democrats have refused to obey his edict.

R. V. Wilson has been arrested in San Francisco on the charge of having embezzled a package containing \$600, while he was agent for the Great Northern Express Company at Franklin, King county, Wash.

Lee Gong, a Chinaman of Pargo, N. D., who alleges St. Louis is his home, appealed today from the United States court to the secretary of the treasury, and was released on bail. He was the first of the 70 Chinamen charged with violating the exclusion act, to be heard by the courts.

A new body of Philadelphia was arrested under the blue law of 1794 and fined four dollars for selling newspapers on Sunday.

Admiral Schley, who was recently made a thirty-second degree Mason, has been a member of the fraternity since his twenty-first birthday.

A law just passed in Norway makes girls ineligible for matrimony unless they can show certificates of skill in cooking, knitting and spinning.

During the present year 35 important conventions will be held in Cleveland.

Frank Steunenberg, governor of Idaho, is seven feet tall and straight as a pine.

Rev. Benajah L. Whitman, president of Columbian university, Washington, D. C., has tendered his resignation to accept the pastorate of Calvary Baptist church, Philadelphia.

Col. A. D. Hope died at his home in Roanoke, N. J., after a lingering illness. Col. Hope, who was 83 years old, had charge of the first train to carry troops during the civil war to Washington.

ENGLAND'S LARGE ARMY

Over 200,000 Men to Fight
the Boers.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES

Only Eighty Thousand Men of This Force Now at the Front—There Is Great Activity at the Navy-Yards.

London, Feb. 3.—Mr. Wyndham's remarkable declaration in the house of commons that Great Britain will have in a fortnight 180,000 regulars in South Africa, 7,000 Canadian and Australian and 26,000 South African volunteers, is received with welcome. Of this total of 213,000 troops, with 452 guns, all are now there with the exception of 18,000 that are afloat. Beyond comparison this is the largest force Great Britain has ever put into the field.

The first detachment of the British force, which has been in the field for some time, is now being sent to the front. The force is now being sent to the front. The force is now being sent to the front.

The general tone of the morning papers is that his figures will astonish the country. Roughly speaking, only 80,000 men are at the front. Ten thousand are shut up at Ladysmith. Excluding these there are 70,000 troops who have not yet been in action, in addition to those at sea.

Why so many effective have not yet been engaged is explained by the lack of land transportation and the organization of supplies, to which Lord Roberts is devoting his experience and Lord Kitchener his genius for details. It seems as though the weight of the masses must destroy the equilibrium which now holds the British forces stationary wherever they are in contact with the Boer army.

Lack of transports and organization will not explain adequately why, when generals at the front request reinforcements, they get them in rather small numbers. Knowledge is slowly coming to the front. Large numbers must be kept in Cape Colony, to hold down the Cape Dutch, who, as every one knows, outnumber the British residents there three to two.

Cable scraps received during the last 12 hours do not further illuminate the military operations. Various independent correspondents confirm the report that General Buller took his troops January 28 that he hoped to be in the line with a week. It is believed in some trustworthy quarters that he is again assailing the Boer lines.

A further list of casualties published by the war office brings the total from the crossing of the Tugela to the abandonment of Spionkop to 1,985 officers and men.

Exceptional activity at the navy yards continues, but a correspondent of the press learns that this is chiefly naval stores and refitting work. Three ships will be commissioned at Devonport this month.

Some unpleasant criticism of the war office has been caused by the discovery that the sights of Lee-Enfield rifles are now generally out of the barrels have been supplied to the outgoing Fourth brigade of cavalry.

The entire disappearance of the plague from Kobe and the occurrence of no more sporadic cases in other parts of the world, it is believed, is a fact attracting much attention.

The later city has assumed its most dangerous form, that of lung attack, and has thus become the very breath of pestilence in spite of this, however, only 39 cases have occurred there.

Boer War in Illinois.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—A special to the Times-Herald from Danville, Ill., says: Frank Specht, a German, who has an English wife, and William Shoemaker, an Englishman, with a German wife, got into an argument over the Boer war last night. The argument ended in a fight, which was broken up by the police. Specht, stabbed three times with a pitchfork; may die. William Shoemaker, badly beaten and scratched; Mrs. William Shoemaker, scratched; Mrs. Specht, badly bruised and bleeding.

At the beginning of the fracas, the women stood valiantly for their own nationality, but as the fight progressed each forgot country and fought for her husband. When the police arrived, they found the women in a state of profanity, while the women were tearing at each other's clothes and hair.

Negus Friendly to England.

New York, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Zurich states that the reports that Menelik is arming are untrue, and that the negus has rejected French and Russian claims to attack the English in the rear. Menelik in November last received an extraordinary ambassador sent to him by England, with the greatest honor. He held any number of conferences with the English envoy, and at which Herr Hie, his Swiss adviser, was present. The negus was highly delighted with the result of the negotiations and loaded the embassy with costly presents for the queen.

French and Russian diplomats are disheartened at the turn which things have taken. English influence in Abyssinia is steadily increasing. Menelik will not visit Paris. He takes the greatest possible interest in the construction of the Djibouti-Harar railway.

Missionary Killed By Chinese.

Paris, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Peking says: The report of the death of Emperor Kwang Shu is not confirmed. The dispatch adds that the safety of the emperor is not threatened, but that an English missionary having been murdered in the province of Shang Tung, the British, American, French, Italian and German ministers have addressed a note to the foreign office asking that the English missionaries be taken by the Chinese authorities for the safety of missionaries.

Samoa's Are Quiet.

London, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Samoa, under date of January 24, says that all is quiet in Samoa, and the natives are more settled than at any time since the disturbance between the native factions. At a recent meeting of the Matafua, at which Malietoa was present, Malietoa made an address, in which he counseled implicit obedience to the law.

Columbia, S. C., has an ordinance which requires that gates should swing inward.

THE PLAGUE SITUATION.

Heroic Efforts Taken at Honolulu to Check the Disease.

San Francisco, Feb. 3.—The steamer Australia, seven days from Honolulu, today reports that up to the time of her departure, 41 deaths from plague had occurred, and there was a total of 62 cases. The Australia had on board 175 passengers, the largest number which ever came to this port on a single steamer from the Hawaiian islands.

In an effort to stamp out the plague, it was decided to burn one of the blocks in Chinatown. The fire was started, and it gained such headway that the fire department could not control it.

The flames spread rapidly from one block to another, and soon the whole Chinese quarter was destroyed. Hardly a house was left standing in the district. The Chinese and other residents in terror, and were fleeing from their homes in great numbers. As a result of the destruction of the Chinese quarter, 7,000 people were rendered homeless, and they are now living in tents.

The first detachment of the British force, which has been in the field for some time, is now being sent to the front. The force is now being sent to the front. The force is now being sent to the front.

The general tone of the morning papers is that his figures will astonish the country. Roughly speaking, only 80,000 men are at the front. Ten thousand are shut up at Ladysmith. Excluding these there are 70,000 troops who have not yet been in action, in addition to those at sea.

Why so many effective have not yet been engaged is explained by the lack of land transportation and the organization of supplies, to which Lord Roberts is devoting his experience and Lord Kitchener his genius for details. It seems as though the weight of the masses must destroy the equilibrium which now holds the British forces stationary wherever they are in contact with the Boer army.

Lack of transports and organization will not explain adequately why, when generals at the front request reinforcements, they get them in rather small numbers. Knowledge is slowly coming to the front. Large numbers must be kept in Cape Colony, to hold down the Cape Dutch, who, as every one knows, outnumber the British residents there three to two.

Cable scraps received during the last 12 hours do not further illuminate the military operations. Various independent correspondents confirm the report that General Buller took his troops January 28 that he hoped to be in the line with a week. It is believed in some trustworthy quarters that he is again assailing the Boer lines.

A further list of casualties published by the war office brings the total from the crossing of the Tugela to the abandonment of Spionkop to 1,985 officers and men.

Exceptional activity at the navy yards continues, but a correspondent of the press learns that this is chiefly naval stores and refitting work. Three ships will be commissioned at Devonport this month.

Some unpleasant criticism of the war office has been caused by the discovery that the sights of Lee-Enfield rifles are now generally out of the barrels have been supplied to the outgoing Fourth brigade of cavalry.

The entire disappearance of the plague from Kobe and the occurrence of no more sporadic cases in other parts of the world, it is believed, is a fact attracting much attention.

The later city has assumed its most dangerous form, that of lung attack, and has thus become the very breath of pestilence in spite of this, however, only 39 cases have occurred there.

Boer War in Illinois.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—A special to the Times-Herald from Danville, Ill., says: Frank Specht, a German, who has an English wife, and William Shoemaker, an Englishman, with a German wife, got into an argument over the Boer war last night. The argument ended in a fight, which was broken up by the police. Specht, stabbed three times with a pitchfork; may die. William Shoemaker, badly beaten and scratched; Mrs. William Shoemaker, scratched; Mrs. Specht, badly bruised and bleeding.

At the beginning of the fracas, the women stood valiantly for their own nationality, but as the fight progressed each forgot country and fought for her husband. When the police arrived, they found the women in a state of profanity, while the women were tearing at each other's clothes and hair.

Negus Friendly to England.

New York, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Zurich states that the reports that Menelik is arming are untrue, and that the negus has rejected French and Russian claims to attack the English in the rear. Menelik in November last received an extraordinary ambassador sent to him by England, with the greatest honor. He held any number of conferences with the English envoy, and at which Herr Hie, his Swiss adviser, was present. The negus was highly delighted with the result of the negotiations and loaded the embassy with costly presents for the queen.

French and Russian diplomats are disheartened at the turn which things have taken. English influence in Abyssinia is steadily increasing. Menelik will not visit Paris. He takes the greatest possible interest in the construction of the Djibouti-Harar railway.

Missionary Killed By Chinese.

Paris, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Peking says: The report of the death of Emperor Kwang Shu is not confirmed. The dispatch adds that the safety of the emperor is not threatened, but that an English missionary having been murdered in the province of Shang Tung, the British, American, French, Italian and German ministers have addressed a note to the foreign office asking that the English missionaries be taken by the Chinese authorities for the safety of missionaries.

Samoa's Are Quiet.

London, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Samoa, under date of January 24, says that all is quiet in Samoa, and the natives are more settled than at any time since the disturbance between the native factions. At a recent meeting of the Matafua, at which Malietoa was present, Malietoa made an address, in which he counseled implicit obedience to the law.

Columbia, S. C., has an ordinance which requires that gates should swing inward.

WOULD NOT HEAR ABUSE

Senate Once More Shut Off on Pettigrew.

MET BY A POINT OF ORDER

Allen, of Nebraska, Concluded His Arrangement of Secretary (age)—Indian School Question in the House.

Washington, Feb. 5.—An effort by Pettigrew, of South Dakota, to discuss the Philippine question in the senate today was of no avail, as he was met by a point of order which took him from the floor. He had gotten only so far as to say that he would publish the facts concerning the Philippine war. Subsequently he offered another resolution on which he will speak next week. Allen, of Nebraska, concluded his speech in the arrangement of Secretary Gage because of his transaction with the National City bank of New York. He had previously introduced a resolution providing for an investigation of the bank, but the senate of the treasury department, but objection to its consideration sent it over until next week.

The house today devoted its attention to the Indian appropriation bill. It got no further, however, than the appropriations for Indian schools, where an effort was made to amend the bill, of New York, to permit the secretary of the interior to contract with the education of Indian children where the government lacks facilities. No appropriation is made for contract schools in this bill. It is claimed that the present Indian school facilities are inadequate.

HOBBSON'S THOUSANDS.

More Witnesses for Prosecution in the Clark Case.

Washington, Feb. 5.—When the senate committee on privileges and elections met today, Campbell, representing the memorialists in the prosecution of the charges against Senator Clark, presented his case in connection with his selection to the United States senate, announced that he had three more witnesses to examine, thus deferring the hearing of the presentation of the defense.

The first witness was Frank E. Wright, cashier of a bank at Lewiston, Idaho. Wright was questioned concerning the accounts of State Representative Long and State Senator Hobson, living in Lewiston, Idaho. He said that prior to the meeting of the legislature, Long had owed the bank \$400, and Hobson had owed it \$22,000. Long had paid his note in April, and Hobson paid his in May. The arrival of the witnesses in the last, both with checks of the account transcripts were placed in evidence. The one of Hobson's case showed that in April last a letter was received from the Continental National bank of Chicago, advising that the Fergus County bank of Lewiston, Idaho, was in liquidation. A credit of \$25,000 in Hobson's behalf. Hobson was then in London, but the witness did not think he had gone to London with Senator Clark.

Hobson had never told him where he obtained the \$25,000. On cross-examination, the witness said that Hobson was considered a wealthy man, worth about \$300,000 or \$400,000. He knew that he had sold some mines in London, but did not know whether the \$25,000 was derived from this source.

SOUDEANSE TROOPS REBEL.

Serious Trouble Likely to Occur in Upper Egypt.

Paris, Feb. 5.—A dispatch to the Havas news agency from Cairo confirms the report that a rebellion had occurred among the Soudanese troops in Khartoum. It says: "There is much anxiety here. There have been many deaths, notably in the growing discontent in the Egyptian army, which has reached to a mutiny in two Soudanese battalions. The government has sent Colonel Wingate to pacify them."

The army complains of bad treatment and the secret dispatch of Egyptian troops to South Africa. It appears certain that 10 Maxim and a large assignment of saddles have gone to Durban, and civil functionaries have obtained unlimited furlough to go to South Africa, which is believed to be a breach of Egypt's neutrality. The government is alarmed at the attitude of the army, and has asked the khedive to intervene. The latter has sent a letter urging obedience, but anxiety nevertheless continues. Egypt is almost denuded of European soldiers.

Hay Sends Boer Fund to Transvaal.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Secretary Hay has received the sum of \$2,750 collected by the St. Louis Westliche club and transmitted to the department of state by Mr. Pretorius, to be used for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Boer soldiers. The secretary has forwarded the money by the mails to Adelfort Bay, United States consul at Pretoria, to be turned over to President Kruger for the purposes specified. The action of the state department, it is explained, applies only to contributions for charitable objects.

Short Mail Route to Nome.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The postoffice department has directed that a short mail route, entirely within American territory, shall be established to communicate with the Cape Nome gold fields. This will be from Katmai, on the coast, via Nushagak, St. Michael, and will be several hundred miles shorter than the present one by way of the Yukon river. The first trip will be made next March. The service over this route will be continued next winter.

Miners' Scale Adopted.

Indianapolis, Feb. 5.—After a joint conference lasting nearly two weeks, the delegates from the United Mine Workers of America and the Interstate Operators' Association finally adopted a scale at 11:30 o'clock tonight which is a compromise between the first demand of the former and the first offer of the latter. The scale adopted is a general advance of 21.21 per cent, and is satisfactory to miners and operators of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, and will be accepted by the Illinois miners and operators.

MANY RICH ORE SAMPLES.

Mrs. Weathered Collecting a Mineral Exhibit to Take to New Orleans.

One of the best mineral exhibits ever taken out of Oregon will be on exhibition at New Orleans during the National Editorial Association convention, to be held there, beginning March 1. The idea of a mineral exhibit to be taken South and East originated with Mrs. Edith Weathered, and she is looking after the matter personally.

On a recent visit to Grant's Pass Mrs. Weathered met a large number of enterprising citizens who at once appointed committees to collect an exhibit. Mrs. Weathered was greatly pleased with the enthusiasm manifested by those interested in Southern Oregon mines and this part of the state will send a very rich lot of samples. This town will be represented in the souvenir book.

Mrs. Weathered is now in Eastern Oregon, where she has gone to finish the work of collecting minerals, which she has been doing recently to that part of the state. She has visited most of the large mines and reports all owners and managers quick to perceive the wonderful advantages of advertising through the National Editorial Association. Nine hundred sample boxes are being arranged and superintended by Mrs. Weathered. She will have full charge of these at New Orleans, and will distribute them where she will bring the best results.

Mrs. Weathered has made a special study of Oregon mines and has written many articles on this particular resource of the state. The souvenir book being prepared to be given away will have many pages devoted to the mines of Oregon, with illustrations of the mines and mining towns, which will show to the Eastern people that the minerals of this state and their development are assured facts.

Many of the samples of ore collected by Mrs. Weathered will be returned to the permanent mineral exhibit in Portland. Some of the very rich samples, who have kindly placed them in Mrs. Weathered's keeping for the New Orleans exhibit.

Mining Near Bendon.

Messrs. Dixon & Stone, lessees of the Madden mine, have piped off considerable surface, and are awaiting the cable work of the mine. When completed they will commence panning in pay sand.

Mr. Butler, purchaser of the Summit black sand mine, has six or seven men employed, and has done considerable work, running night and day when a good supply of water was on hand. Mr. Butler says that the pay dirt was about 10 feet deep, but did not learn as to the amount of dust he was taking out.

Just across the river from New Adams, Cal., is a mine, and has taken advantage of the bountiful supply of water to pipe off the surface and he will soon be able to test the richness of his mine.

Messrs. Page and Tom Kelly, lessees of the Deyve mine at China flat, have been busy repairing flumes and ditches and commenced panning. They have had considerable trouble with their mine, falling timber having smashed it at the same place three different times.

Lon Corbett, half owner in the Royal, one of the best in the now well known up-river