

# SEÑOR DE LOME RECALLED

## Recent Action in Washington the Cause.

### ADMITS WRITING THE LETTER

#### Spanish Cabinet Says Diplomatic Relations With United States Will Not Be Affected by the Incident.

Madrid, Feb. 14.—At a meeting of the Spanish cabinet, held today, under the presidency of the queen-regent, the minister of foreign affairs read a dispatch from Señor Dupuy de Lome, saying that the published letter to Señor Canalejas was written by him, and tendering his resignation. The cabinet decided to accept his resignation, and he was so notified, the legation to be entrusted to the first secretary.

Señor Sagasta, the premier, and other members of the cabinet, state publicly that the De Lome incident will not affect the relations between Spain and the United States, and that a new envoy competent to conduct the commercial negotiations will be selected.

#### Regards Himself as a Private Citizen.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The state department this morning gave out for publication the substance of the cablegram sent Saturday to our minister at Madrid in reference to the De Lome letter. The statement was as follows:

There has appeared in the public prints a letter addressed by the Spanish minister to Mr. Canalejas. This letter the minister admits was written by him. It contains expressions concerning the president of the United States of such a character as to terminate the minister's usefulness as a representative of the government to this country. General Woodford, therefore, was instructed at once to say to the minister of state that the immediate recall of De Lome is expected by the president. It is stated that up to this time no response has been received from the Spanish government.

Up to 10 o'clock De Lome had not received from the Spanish government an acceptance of his resignation, but it is believed it will soon be given, and the minister's official connection with the government as Spanish representative to the termination without the necessity of action by this government by giving the minister his passports. De Lome regards himself now as a private citizen, although technically still the Spanish representative.

#### De Lome Anxious to Go.

New York, Feb. 14.—Diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain through Minister de Lome are at an end, and correspondence will be conducted exclusively through Minister Woodford in Madrid until Spain sends a new minister to Washington, or designates a charge d'affaires, says the Herald's Washington correspondent.

Minister de Lome has cabled his resignation to his government. Assistant Secretary of State Day admitted that this was true, by saying that Minister de Lome did not deny the authenticity of the letter to Canalejas, and by stating that a cablegram had been sent to Minister Woodford in Madrid, the contents of which would not be made public until it had reached its destination. While no official statement will be made as to the contents of this cablegram until its substance has been communicated to the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, it informs Minister Woodford of the publication of the letter, says that De Lome does not deny its authenticity, and directs him to suggest to the Spanish foreign office that De Lome cannot be regarded as persona grata and to suggest that another minister be sent to Washington.

While naturally regretting the unpleasant incident which has terminated his diplomatic career in Washington, Minister de Lome will not regret being relieved of the onerous duties which have developed upon him as the Spanish representative here during the insurrection in Cuba. As soon as he learned that the letter had been obtained by the junta he realized that its publication would make his official stay in Washington as Spanish minister impossible, and he immediately cabled his resignation. When the letter appeared he again cabled to his government, stating that the letter had been published and reiterating his wish to be relieved.

This is not the first time that De Lome has placed his resignation at the disposal of the Sagasta ministry. When Señor Sagasta came into power, the minister being of the opposing party in Spain, tendered his resignation, and he has offered his resignation again in all on five separate occasions since that time. He has been retained by Señor Sagasta, however, on account of his intimate knowledge of the Cuban question and of the situation in the United States.

#### Holland Dogs for Alaska.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 14.—Thirty dogs direct from Holland were shipped to Alaska today on the bark Shirley.

#### Japan Refused More Time.

London, Feb. 14.—The Peking correspondent of the Times says: The Japanese minister, Curino, regretfully intimates to the tsung-li-yamen the inability of his government, in regard to the obligations contracted by Japan, to grant an extension of the time for payment of the war indemnity. Though no official statement has been issued, the negotiations for a loan from British sources are regarded as having failed.

# SPAIN SUES FOR PEACE.

## Negotiations Have Been Opened With the Insurgents.

Havana, via Key West, Feb. 15.—It was resolved at a meeting of the cabinet, to open negotiations with the insurgents in the belief that the resolution could not be suppressed by force of arms. Anticipating that the insurgents would not accept the new terms, it was resolved that the colonial government would open negotiations, thus saving the Madrid government from the responsibility. The following propositions were formally tendered to the insurgents:

"First—The volunteers will be dissolved and a Cuban militia formed.

"Second—The insurgent colonels and generals will be recognized.

"Third—Cuba will be called on to pay only \$100,000,000 out of the \$600,000,000 indebtedness due for both wars.

"Fourth—Cuba will pay \$2,000,000 a year for the crown list.

"Fifth—Cuba will make her own treaties without interference by the Madrid government.

"Sixth—Spanish products will have a 10 per cent margin of protection over similar products from other countries.

"Seventh—No exiles or deportations will be made, even in war time, to Spain, Africa or penal settlements elsewhere.

"Eighth—Death sentences for rebellion shall be abolished.

"Ninth—Martial law cannot be ordered by the captain-general without the assent of both the house and senate, if those bodies are in session, or without the assent of a majority of the cabinet, if the house and senate are not in session.

"Tenth—The archbishop of Santiago de Cuba shall always be a native Cuban.

"Eleventh—The actual insurgent party shall have three seats in the first cabinet.

"Twelfth—An armistice of 15 days shall be granted for the discussion of the terms of peace."

These terms are accepted by the autonomist party in full, with the exception of Señors Galvez, Montero, Zayas and Delonte.

#### A GENERAL WALK-OUT.

### Textile Workers in New England Vote to Strike.

Boston, Feb. 15.—At a meeting in this city of 55 representatives of textile unions in New England, it was unanimously voted to recommend that all unions call out the operatives in every cotton mill in New England.

The resolution was practically the outcome of the recommendation which President Gompers made to the Federation of Labor last Sunday, in which he urged the different unions to unite on some settled policy on the mill situation in New England. At the meeting, a committee of four was named to take charge of the matter, and after a conference, this committee recommended that a general meeting be held to take definite action.

Today, the representatives of the various national textile associations assembled and for four hours discussed the situation from every standpoint. The primary object of the meeting was to devise some methods of rendering assistance to the New Bedford strikers. It was pointed out that if the strikers at New Bedford could hold out for four weeks without receiving more than 20 cents per operative per week in the way of outside assistance, other mill operatives could stand a similar strain, and that if all went out it would precipitate a crisis that would have to be met within a short time by the manufacturers. It was also shown that the mill spinners were in excellent condition, as regards funds; that the United Textile Workers and the New England Federation of Weavers were in good shape, but that the rest were short of funds. The resolutions were discussed, and at length the matter was put to a vote, one being registered against the motion. The different unions voted to order a strike in every mill until the adjustment of wages could be arranged.

It now remains for the unions to take action, but what this action will be is a matter of conjecture. If all should acquiesce and vote to strike, 47,000 operatives would undoubtedly cease work, and the manufacture of cotton goods throughout New England would be at a standstill. If, on the other hand, only a few unions should vote to strike, the refusal of the others would still keep a large portion of the mills in operation.

Inasmuch, however, as the meeting was the outcome of Gompers' suggestion, and as he admonished the members of the Federation of Labor to join hands and assist the New Bedford strikers, it seems probable that nearly every union will carry out the recommendations and that one of the greatest strikes ever seen in this country is impending.

#### Crime of a Jealous Husband.

Ogden, Utah, Feb. 15.—Last night Jack Douglas, of Ogden, shot and instantly killed his wife Emily, at Huntsville, in Ogden valley. He then turned the gun on himself and tried three times to end his own life, but without success. The action was the result of jealous rage.

#### Moline, Ill., Feb. 15.—The Auditorium opera-house, with its contents was destroyed by fire this evening. Adjoining store buildings also suffered from fire and water. The total loss is estimated at \$80,000. The flames cut off egress from the Auditorium, and there were several thrilling rescues by ropes and ladders. The building contained the large plant of the Porter Printing Company, Electric laundry, Commercial heating plant, etc. Arnold's "Funmakers" troupe lost their entire outfit. The loss is covered by insurance. Half a dozen persons who were in the building narrowly escaped death.

# TORTURED BY THUGS.

## A Coos County Farmer Held Over a Blazing Fire.

Myrtle Point, Or., Feb. 14.—Two masked thugs yesterday extorted \$180 from Levi Grant, an aged farmer, who lives near here, by holding him over a blazing fire till he disclosed his hiding place. After they left, Grant managed to crawl a quarter of a mile from his cabin in search of assistance, but finally fainted from the excruciating pain his burns caused him. He was brought here by a neighbor, who found him lying by the roadside, and his injuries were dressed. It is hardly likely that he will survive.

Grant is a widower, 75 years old, and lives alone on a farm, his dwelling being about a quarter of a mile from the road, and hidden from it by a tall poplar hedge. He was sitting by the fire last night, having removed his shoes preparatory to going to bed, when one of the windows was smashed in with a bludgeon and he was suddenly seized from behind by a masked man, while a second confronted him and demanded his money. As soon as he found breath to speak, he protested that he had none. The thugs then lifted him bodily and held him over the fire that was blazing on the broad hearth, till he screamed for mercy and promised to give them all the money he had if they would release him. He was taken from the fire and allowed to take out his purse, but when his torturers found that it only contained \$40, they thrust him back into the fire and held him till, in his agony, he told them where \$140 more was hidden. They quickly found this and made their escape, leaving him writhing on the cabin floor. A search is being made for the robbers, but thus far without result.

#### CANNERS COMBINE.

### Organization of Columbia River Packers Formed.

Portland, Or., Feb. 14.—Formal papers were signed here yesterday and an organization perfected of what is to be known as the Columbia River Canneries Company. The incorporators are J. O. Hawthorn, B. A. Seaborg and T. B. McGovern. The capital stock is fixed for the present at \$500,000, but it is understood that this may be increased as the business of the company shall require. It is stated by the incorporators that the company starts off with all financial arrangements made to enable them to put up as large a pack this season as may be deemed advisable. They further state that selling arrangements have already been consummated with the firm of Delfield, McGovern & Co., of New York, which insures a market for at least 100,000 cases of this spring's catch of salmon.

Provision is also made in the by-laws of the company for the future admission of other packing concerns on the Columbia river, at such times and on terms agreed to by the original incorporators. The canneries which will be controlled and operated by the new company this season are among the largest and best equipped on the river.

It is understood that a number of the small packers have not joined the organization, though a large majority of the trade in Columbia river fish will be under its control.

#### SALTER WORDEN'S CASE.

### General Belief Is That Sentence Will Be Commuted.

San Francisco, Feb. 14.—Governor Budd has as yet taken no official cognizance of the confession and plea for mercy made by Salter D. Worden. Before it was made he had reprieved the death sentence of the condemned man, postponing the date of execution from February 11 to June 15. As stated at the time, this was done chiefly for the purpose of giving several medical experts an opportunity of examining into Worden's mental condition, the plea of insanity having been set up by his counsel. His voluntary confession is regarded as a virtual abandonment of this plea, and it is on his personal appeal for clemency that the governor is now expected to act. The prevailing impression is that Worden will not die on the gallows, but will receive a commutation of sentence to life imprisonment.

#### Battle With Amazons.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 14.—A Times-Star special from Vanceburg, Ky., says: At Esculapia, this county, this morning, Constables Cropper and Thacker attempted to arrest an old lady named Crowe, who was at her home with several grown-up daughters. Before the officers realized it, one of the girls flew at them like an enraged tigress, with a big knife, dangerously wounding both officers. By this time, the old lady and another daughter drew revolvers and the officers realized it was a fight for life. The battle raged for a few moments, and after the smoke had cleared, Mrs. Crowe was found dead and shot to pieces, and one daughter was dead. Those who survived are in a dangerous condition.

#### Two Killed in a Collision.

Menominee, Mich., Feb. 14.—In a collision between two trains on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul last night at Carney spur, Conductor Anderson, of this city, and brakeman Toole, of Green Bay, were instantly killed.

#### Million Dollar Fire.

New York, Feb. 14.—Levi P. Morton's seven-story office building, with frontages on Nassau and Ann streets, known as the Nassau Chambers building, was destroyed by fire last night. The firemen had a hard battle, and for three hours there was every prospect of a great conflagration. Every fire company in the city from Forty-ninth street to the Battery was called out. The world says that the loss from all sources will reach \$1,000,000.

# PENSIONS OF THE WIDOWS

## Proposition to Bar Them From Rolls Defeated.

### INDIAN BILL IN THE SENATE

#### House Spent the Entire Day Filibustering Against Two Bills of Minor Importance—Speaker Reed Attacked.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The contest which has been waged in the house committee on invalid pensions ever since the assembling of congress on the question of barring from the pension rolls the widows and children of soldiers who marry hereafter, came to an end today in the defeat of the proposition. A motion, with this end in view, was introduced by Smith, of New York, and it had the indorsement of Commissioner of Pensions Evans. The question had been agitating the committee at all of its meetings, and today, after a very spirited discussion, Representative Norton brought it to a sudden close by demanding a vote on the question of favorably reporting it to the house. The vote disclosed five members of the committee in favor of it, and seven against it, the division not being on party lines. The vote was:

Ayes—Ray, Warner, Henry, Smith, Republicans, and Griggs, Democrat.

Noes—Sulloway, Kerr, Gibson, Sturtevant, Republicans; Norton, Democrat, and Botkin and Castle, Populists.

This practically ends the effort to secure the enactment of a general measure along these lines at this session.

Chairman Ray, who was instructed at the last meeting to appoint a subcommittee to draft a service pension bill, notified the committee today that he would appoint the subcommittee in a few days.

During the entire time of the senate today, the Indian appropriation bill was under consideration. The reading of the bill was completed and all the committee amendments were adopted and subsequently several amendments of a minor character were attached to the measure.

Allen enlivened the proceedings a few minutes before adjournment by making an attack on Speaker Reed for preventing the enactment, as the Nebraska senator declared, of meritorious legislation sent to the house by the senate. He denounced the speaker's action in this regard as "a disgrace" to congress and to the American people. When a point of order was made against him for the use of improper language concerning the other branch of congress, Allen said he was stating only the truth and that he was responsible here or elsewhere, at any time for his statements.

It was expected to conclude the consideration of the pending bill today, but when an appeal was taken from the ruling of the vice-president against Allen that an amendment offered by Thurston was not in order, the point of order was made by Allen that a quorum was not present. A roll-call disclosed the absence of a quorum, and the senate adjourned.

The house was in a very bad temper today, and the whole session was consumed in filibustering against two bills of minor importance, one to issue a duplicate check, and the other to make Rockland, Me., a suburb of entry. Neither got farther than the engrossment and third reading. The trouble arose over the enforcement of the rule against the discussion of irrelevant subjects, when Handy attempted to reply on the floor during the consideration of those bills to a letter recently written by Thomas F. Bayard, in denunciation of the free-silver democracy. Roll-call followed roll-call all day long, and partisan spirit reached a high pitch. Finally, when it became evident that no progress could be made with the bills presented, adjournment was taken until Monday.

#### Washington, Feb. 12.—The senate committee on appropriations has reported the Indian appropriation bill. The increase is \$173,000 over the house bill. A proviso is made in regard to the detailing of army officers for agents at such agencies as in the opinion of the president may require the presence of an officer. The number of Indian inspectors is increased to five, and each one shall be competent in the location, construction and maintenance of irrigation works. The Dawes commission is increased to four, and provision is made for the commission to make up the rolls of the five civilized tribes, and it is declared that when the rolls are made up and approved by the secretary of the interior, they shall be final. The time fixed for opening the Uncompahgre land in Utah is extended six months. The legislation of the house bill regarding the Pottawatomies and the Kickapoos in Kansas is stricken out.

#### Washington, Feb. 12.—The Oregon delegation expects to get favorable action from the war department for the Yaquina bay improvement, which means the expenditure of \$1,000,000 at that place. Representative Tongue has been promised that the contract shall be authorized.

#### Amending Coastwise Shipping Laws.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Senator Frye today secured the passage by the senate of a bill amending the navigation laws in important particulars, affecting the coasting trade of this country. The bill is of general application, but it is intended especially to prevent Canadian vessels from securing an undue share of the carrying business between Alaska and other American ports. It will prevent Canadians gaining part of our coasting trade.

# WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

## Trade Conditions in the Leading Cities of the World.

There was uniform strength in all speculative markets during the past week. Chicago May wheat sold from 94½ to 98 3-8; May pork, \$10.30 per bbl to \$10.75; Liverpool and foreign markets up in proportion. The American visible supply decreased 388,000 bushels during the week and now totals 35,634,000 bushels compared with 46,658,000 bushels last year. In 1897 the decrease for the corresponding week was 1,227,000 bushels. The amount on passage increased 1,400,000 and the world's shipments were 5,801,000 bushels, of which America contributed 3,420,000 bushels. The first of the year wheat stocks at Buffalo, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore were 8,615,000. At the close of last week there were 6,992,000 showing a decrease of 2,523,000 bushels for the five weeks. During this time exports of wheat alone from the four points named were 6,018,000. These figures show that the four points received 3,495,000 more than can be accounted for, except on the theory that the wheat was shipped direct from Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, Virginia, and other territory immediately tributary to those seaports. It will surprise the trade to learn that Atlantic ports are receiving weekly about 700,000 bushels from points outside of the visible. All along the line wheat seems to be coming from unexpected sources. The movement in the Northwest is increasing and dumfounded even the bears. However, Mr. Leiter seems to hold prices up and we would not be surprised to see a further advance.

#### Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 74@75c; Valley and Bluestem, 77@78c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.75; graham, \$3.80; superfine, \$3.25 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 36@37c; choice gray, 33@34c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$19@20; brewing, \$20 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$19 per ton; middlings, \$24; shorts, \$20. Hay—Timothy, \$12.50; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs—17@18c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 55@60c; fair to good, 45@50c; dairy, 40@50c per roll. Cheese—Oregon, 12½c; Young America, 12½c; California, 9@10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.75@3.00 per dozen; hens, \$3.00@3.50; geese, \$3.50@6.00; ducks, \$4.50@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 45@50c per sack; sweets, \$1.75@2 per cental. Onions—Oregon, \$2.00@2.40 per sack. Hops—4@16c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c. Wool—Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@12c; mohair, 20@22c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7c; spring lambs, 5½c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.00; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$4.50@5.00 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.00@3.25; cows, \$2.50; dressed beef, 4½@6c per pound. Veal—Large, 5@5½c; small, 6@7c per pound.

#### Seattle Market.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 27c; ranch, 22@23c. Cheese—Native Washington, 18c; California, 9½c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 23c. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 12c; spring chickens, \$2.50@3.00; ducks, \$3.50@3.75. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$23 per ton. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$23. Corn—Whole, \$23; cracked, per ton, \$23; feed meal, \$23 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$22@23; whole, \$22. Hay—Puget sound, new, per ton, \$12@13; Eastern Washington timothy, \$18; alfalfa, \$12. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 7c; cows, 6½c; mutton sheep, 8½c; pork, 6½c; veal, small, 8c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 6@7c; salmon, 3c; salmon trout, 10c; flounders and sole, 2@4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2½@4c. Fresh Fruit—Apples, 50¢@\$1.75 per box; pears, 25@75¢ per box; oranges, navel, \$2@2.75 per box.

#### San Francisco Market.

Wool—Nevada 11@13c; Oregon, 13@14c; Northern 7@8c per pound. Hops—12½@16c per pound. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$22@25; California bran, \$20.50@21.50 per ton. Onions—silverskin, \$2.65@2.85 per cental. Eggs—Store, 13@14c; ranch, 15c; Eastern, 18@19; duck, 14c per dozen. Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 11½c; fair to good, 7@8c per pound. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, navel, \$1.00@1.50; Mexican limes, \$6.50; California lemons, choice, \$1.50@1.75; do common, 75¢@\$1.25 per box. Hay—Wheat, \$16@18.50; wheat and oat, \$16@17.50; oat, \$14.50@16.50; best barley, \$13.50@16; alfalfa, \$10.50@11; clover, \$11@12.50. Fresh Fruit—Apples, 25¢@\$1.40 per large box; grapes, 25@40c; Isabella, 60@75c; peaches, 50¢@\$1; pears 75¢; \$1 per box; plums, 20@35c. Butter—Fancy creamery, 26c; do seconds, 24½@25c; fancy dairy, 23c; good to choice, 21@22c per pound. Potatoes—New, in boxes, 55¢@\$1.15

# MAKES A FORTUNE IN EGGS.

## Everybody Laughed at This Man, But Success Came to Him.

Nearly every man who has come out of Dawson during the past two months or more has had something to say of the "frozen egg man." They met him at various points between the Chilkoot summit and the Yukon river, trudging along with one companion and four dogs, pulling a cargo of frozen eggs bound for the Klondike. Eggs at Dawson are worth a dollar or more each and this high price proved such an incentive to a Portland man that he resolved to freeze a lot of them and take them in. The egg man has been the source of no little amusement for the Klondikers who have come out. They have frequently laughed at his foolhardy speculation and often predicted his failure. He has been a prolific landmark and one of the stock questions which Klondikers have asked each other here has been, "Where did you meet the egg man?"

The egg man has sold his eggs and returned with a sack which many a Klondiker might well envy. His name is Charles Vest.

Mr. Vest left Portland last October on the steamer Elder. Before leaving he obtained 1,743 dozen eggs. He broke and packed them in tin cans, holding one gallon each, or six dozen. The cans were sealed, frozen and put in ice. They weighed 2,025 pounds in cold storage.

With one man to help and his dogs Mr. Vest hurried the eggs up to Sheep camp and buried them in the snow. He put four cans in a sack and tied the sack over the dogs' backs. Each dog carried 28 pounds in this way. Once over the summit the cans were piled on sleds, pulled by the dogs and the journey continued.

Several adventures befell Mr. Vest and his companion on the way. On December 21 they stopped at a cabin and bought supper and lodging. They bought some moccasins of one of their hosts. In the morning one can of the eggs, now becoming more and more precious, was gone. Mr. Vest had his suspicions but had no evidence. He asked his host about the missing can but got no satisfaction, although his suspicions were confirmed. There were others camping at the cabin and from these two or three days later Vest obtained corroborative evidence as to the guilt of the suspect. The thief had gone towards the coast but Vest followed him and took him before the police. Confronted with the evidence of his crime the fellow confessed. The police decreed that the man should be punished by giving up his outfit to the man he had wronged. This was done and Mr. Vest got \$185 per dozen for the can of eggs.

At Thirty-Mile river an adventure of a different sort overtook the egg man. A raft was built to float down the river. Vest stayed on shore to line the raft down and his companion was aboard the raft. The ice at one place was not strong enough to support Mr. Vest's weight and he was forced to let the line go. The raft went spinning down the river at a fearful rate, the anxious owner running along shore to keep up with it. Suddenly a rock rimmed with ice appeared in the track of the raft. In a moment the raft had dived under the ice, the rider had jumped for his life to the rock and the cargo had spilled into the swift stream.

It was bitter cold, but the situation was desperate. Vest did not ponder long upon what to do. He plunged into the stream and pulled out the sacks one at a time. To do this he had to run along and into the stream for a mile and a half. His clothes froze to him, but he saved his eggs. Then he went back to his companion and threw out a rope and towed him ashore. Three men who happened to be camping near by gave the two wet men shelter until they had dried and warmed themselves.

Sixty-five miles further down Vest reached the Big Salmon where Major Walsh was camping. Major Walsh wanted supplies and he bought Mr. Vest's eggs at \$3 per dozen. The eggs yielded \$5,211, which, added to the \$1,110, amounted to \$6,321 as the total product of Mr. Vest's undertaking.

#### Some Lines on Alaska.

A "lay" on Eldorado creek is worth \$10,000. Rope is selling at Dawson for \$1 per foot. A lantern is said to be more useful than an overcoat at Wrangle. Some men are making \$125 per day each with a rocker on the Eldorado. Skagway's population is said to be increasing at the rate of 300 per week. Extensive as is the steamship service it is still unable to accommodate the rush. Gulch creek, a tributary of Boulder creek, is expected to prove as rich as the Klondike. Eighty gamblers from Tacoma went north on the Corona when she sailed. A crude log cabin 20x24, costs \$1,000 to construct at Dawson, and readily rents for \$125 per month. Ordinary dogs will pack from 30 to 50 pounds and stand the work all right, day in and day out. A party of 12 from Champaign county, Ill., with 40 trained dogs, will sail shortly from Tacoma for the Alaskan mines. James Jackson has taken north a number of homing pigeons, to establish a pigeon express between Dawson and St. Michaels. Dawsonites say they want letters and papers from the outside world worse than food. They have received no regular mail since August. There are several toll bridges on the Skagway wagon road to the summit, which will assist materially in relieving the prospector and miner of his surplus cash.