# The Kootenay Mail.

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## Kootenay's Newest Gold Camp.

### THE TRUE STORY ABOUT CARIBOO CREEK.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

In the early part of the present summer, there was considerable excitement created about placer finds on what is known as Cariboo creek, and a few of the prominent facts from this new and promising section, I think, would be of importance to the public and especially to West Kootenay. Cariboo creek is a tributary of Trout creek, which is situated between Lower and Upper Arrow lakes, on the east side of the Columbia river, and in a westerly direction from the rich silver deposits of the Slocan.

Mr. Nelson Demers and a party of several persons were the first to go into the country, in the month of June, and were soon followed by what was known as the Waneta party. About this time the news leaked out that rich placer ground existed in the locality, and then came a rush of Nakuspites headed by Rody, Abriel, Madden, Darraugh and some others, causing several thousand feet of the creek to be staked in a single day.

The first party to become actually engaged was the Waneta Company, who controlled 1200 feet of ground. They expended in tools and labor about $1000 without reaching bed-rock, but had in the meantime taken out considerable gold from the loose gravel handled while sinking to reach the bed-rock, some of the nuggets being worth 25 cents to $1.50, but not enough gold was found to pay expenses. The result was that the company ran out of funds and had to get a lay-over. Their ground of course lies idle at present, but will be opened up in the spring on an extensive plan.

At the place known as the Discovery, Nelson Demers worked short-handed until he struck bed-rock, and the results of a small quantity of gravel from this point was highly satisfactory, but owing to the lay of the creek, the place where bed-rock was reached had to be abandoned. Work was then started higher up the creek where they are still working, but with what results I am not prepared to state.

A number of small local companies were formed, and did considerable work, the most important being The Nakusp Mining Co., Lady Samson Mining Company, Goat Canyon Mining Co., and several others, doing from $400 to $1000 worth of work and some even exceeding this amount, but with very little returns. Quite a few of the men were inexperienced and the showing of work they made was small. And in the case of organized companies who put up money for work, inexperienced foremen made great ravages upon a small amount of capital; and so the returns from the placers of this new section have not been flattering, but gold does exist in the creek, and when sufficient capital is brought to bear upon these placer locations, it will be found in paying quantities.

The excitement started over the placer finds, but their unsatisfactory results caused many to become dissatisfied with the creek and turn their attention towards the hills in search of ledges of the precious mineral, and fruitful were the results of the search. The first quartz locations made were by George Hardy and partner, who recorded a claim near the end of July. They made drillings, which they had assayed, the assays running over $100 to the ton in gold. A rumor went the rounds that the drillings were salted, but whether that was so or not I am not prepared to say, but on the strength of the assays a half interest was sold for $2000. The parties who purchased have since done considerable work and have had a number of very satisfactory assays made, averaging from $52 to $216 to the ton in gold. Nels DeMers and Vadder were the next parties to locate a well-defined ledge. Mr. Vadder has since sold a one-half interest for $1000. The ledges mentioned are being developed; outside of these there have been numerous locations made by various parties in different parts of the district.

On the divide between Cariboo creek and Trout creek, on what is called Mineral Mountain, a group of important locations has been made by Williamson, Burton and Abriel. Among them is one named Legal Tender carrying gold to the extent of $82 per ton, the ledge having a width of 22 feet. There are numerous others that might be written about, but it is not the intention to describe especially any one claim, rather to give a general view of the district.

The country for a new one has fine prospects, nearly all the ledges carrying gold, and in some cases assays have shown 60 ounces silver per ton, with a very small percentage of lead. There are small and large ledges, and in all cases they prove to be refractory, but are not nearly so base as those of the flourishing district of Trail. The discoveries so far are not confined to a small area, for there are locations as far apart as nine miles north and south and twenty miles east and west.

During the past season everything had to be transported on pack animals. The government made a special appropriation of $500 for the building of a trail, which was a very necessary improvement. The landing place of the camp is known as Burton City, where Mr. H. Madden has built a hotel, and Wm. Parker runs a general store. These are the two important places of the town, although quite a number of other buildings have gone up on the townsite. The site itself is a fine one, standing above the high water-mark of the recent floods.

The future prospects of the camp are good, and there is every indication to believe that before the expiration of another year shipments of ore will be made from Cariboo creek, unless some method of treating the ore shall be introduced into the new camp. As soon as a sufficient output of ore is assured, I hope that some enterprising individual will take hold of it, and establish the method known as the Cyanide process, if that is the best one for reducing this class of ores, thus having the advantage of being the first in the district, and at the same time being conveniently situated to handle all the gold ores of the Columbia river in West Kootenay, but also conferring a great benefit on the miners in the saving of freight paid for transportation to distant smelters.

## The Nakusp & Slocan Railway.

The above named railway which has caused the Government no end of vexation, and occupied the time of the late Legislature more than any other subject, even requiring investigation by a Royal Commission of eminent judges, is at last practically completed. The Provincial Government sent out a few days ago, E. Mohun, C.E., on a visit of inspection, who reported that the bridges were well built, that it had a solid road bed, and that 15 to 20 miles an hour could be made over it with safety.

On Friday last a party of six, composed of R. Marpole, H. J. Cambie, Mr. Duchesnay, and Mr. Wilgress, of the C. P. R., and Mr. Wulffsohn and D. McGillivray, of the Inland Construction Co., went over the road to give a final examination, preliminary to its transfer by the Construction Co., and acceptance by the C. P. R. Mr. Osler, engineer, and J. Serson, bridge foreman, of the local staff, were also on board. Mr. Marpole, as chief of the party, gave special attention to the bridges and trestle work, and found them and the road-bed in satisfactory condition. It is now understood that on or about the 1st of December the road will be taken over and operated as a part of the Canadian Pacific system.

## Sad Drowning of a Swedish Girl.

A sad accident occurred on Sunday night at the Government wharf, New Westminster. A young woman named Johanna Nelson, in company with her sister and Mrs. Larsen, was boarding the Government snag boat Samson with the intention of visiting Mr. Larsen, an employe of the Samson, when she slipped off the narrow gang plank and fell into the water. Ten minutes afterwards her body was found floating between the wharf piles and taken on board the Samson. The efforts of those present to resuscitate her were unsuccessful. Dr. Walker was telephoned for and arrived within a quarter of an hour, but too late to save her life. From the evidence adduced at the inquest it was apparent that the lamentable occurrence was purely accidental, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly. Miss Nelson was 24 years of age, and a native of Sweden. She came to New Westminster about a year ago from Lynden, Wash., where she had lived for some time previously.


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## Gold Dust Varies In Value.

An article in the *Spokesman-Review* states that a large amount of gold dust is being brought into Spokane for sale, some of it coming from British Columbia. The price paid per oz. varies from $12 to $18.50, which has been paid for Big Bend gold sold in San Francisco. The article in question continues:

This has been a year of exceptional activity in the placer mining districts, and the results will show for themselves. Mr. William Nelson buys several hundred dollars worth of gold every day, and occasionally his transactions in a single day run into the thousands. Many of the miners who bring in this dust are new to the business, and, never having sold dust before, some of them entertain curious notions as to its value. In a general way they have learned that gold is worth $20 an ounce, and they are disappointed when their unrefined product falls a good deal short of that.

Saturday a placer miner from the Columbia brought in 20 ounces of fine dust and offered it for sale. Mr. Nelson spread it out upon the scales, examined it critically and said:

"I will give you $12 an ounce for it."

"Oh, pshaw," said the miner, "gold is worth $20 an ounce."

"Chemically pure, gold is worth $20.60 an ounce," said the dealer, "but there is none of it in this country except that used by the dentists for filling teeth. There is a great deal of amalgam in this gold. You see, when I spread it upon this stone and rub it, the stone turns white. That is the quicksilver. If your gold were pure it would turn yellow."

The miner refused to be convinced. "Well, I'll convince you I am right," said the buyer. "You know that fire can not destroy it?" The miner agreed to that proposition.

"Then let us run your gold through the crucible and see how much remains."

The miner consented, and the gold was carefully weighed and put through the refining process. It shrunk to 15 ounces in a few moments. The refined product was taken out and weighed. The miner showed his surprise and disappointment. He examined the scales looked in the crucible, and lifted his brick.

"Where has it gone to?" he inquired.

"Out of that window," said Mr. Nelson.

Calculation showed that the buyer's figures, given off-hand, were within 20 cents of the price paid for gold thus run through the fire. The miner took his brick and went off in search of a buyer who would pay a larger price. "He'll come back," said Mr. Nelson, "and I'll get that gold brick, sure."

## Big Ore Contract.

It is reported from Spokane that a contract has been let to James Clark, of that city, for hauling 30 to 50 tons of ore a day from the War Eagle mine, Trail Creek, to Northport, for delivery on the cars of the Spokane & Northern Railway, and will be mostly shipped to Helena. It will be brought down over the new Sheep creek wagon road. It is said that fifteen four-horse teams will be brought in from Spokane for hauling ore, and that a similar contract will soon be let by the Le Roi mine for hauling an equal quantity to Northport.


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## To Miners and Prospectors.

It is our desire to have the MAIL known far and wide as a reliable A 1 mining paper. To this end we ask the help of all prospectors and mining men who have the interest of the North Riding of West Kootenay at heart. It is in your power to give us very material help by sending in scraps of mining news which would otherwise remain unpublished. Every item, no matter how trivial it may appear to you, will be acceptable. If you have no pen, write with a pencil; if no paper, just tick it down on a piece of birch bark. If you are out of stamps send it all the same, we'll attend to that. Never mind grammatical compositions, flowing language, or elegant handwriting, just send us *the facts*; we'll do the rest. We ask only one thing: Do not exaggerate.


Kootenay Lodge No. 15 A.F.& A.M.

The regular meetings are held in the Masonic Temple, Bourne's Hall, on the third Monday in each month at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1894.


## THE FARWELL CASE.

WE are awaiting with much solicitude a confirmation of the telegram addressed to Mr. Mara by the Minister of the Interior published last week, saying, "Some mistake *re* Revelstoke. No appeal yet made to Privy Council." There is no mistaking the purport of this message when it is considered that it is a reply to a simple inquiry, asking if the reports in the Press that the Farwell suit had been decided by the Privy Council were true. We infer that correspondence by letter will succeed the transmission of these telegrams that will give explanations in detail, which we hope soon to be able to make known through the MAIL.

## ONLY A BEGINNING.

WE published two weeks ago the gold output of Big Bend for the season at about $15,000, and are now able to add the amount secured in the placer mines in the Lardeau at $4,000, making in all $19,000. This amount can be depended upon as being substantially correct, as the figures are secured from authentic sources. The amount should be increased, however, by at least $3,000 in sums sent out privately by the miners and not reported. The total cannot be less in North Kootenay than $22,000, and may even exceed this somewhat. If the conditons are favorable it is estimated that about $30,000 will be taken out in Big Bend this winter.

## BIG BEND MAIL SERVICE.

J. A. MARA, M.P., writes to Postmaster Wells, under date of the 28th inst., as follows:

I enclose a telegram from the Deputy P. M. General, authorizing $20 a trip for five trips, for the Big Bend mail service.

We also add the telegram of Deputy P.M.G. White, thus giving a complete explanation of the matter:

Postmaster-General authorizes $20 per trip, monthly service to French Creek during winter season from Revelstoke. Total payment not to exceed one hundred dollars.

The sum of $20 per trip was all that the Government was asked to appropriate for this service, and it has been freely conceded. The efforts of Mr. Mara to accomplish this result, so favorable to the important district of Big Bend, will be highly appreciated by the miners and ranchers who will be be benefitted by it.

## PROGRESS TO DATE.

THE correspondence between the Provincial and Dominion Governments in respect to the protection of the Fraser River valley from floods was communicated to the Legislature on Tuesday. The protection of the river bank at Revelstoke is mentioned in the letter dated June 11th, addressed by Premier Davie to Sir John Thompson, as follows:

I have, since commencing this letter, received a telegram from Revelstoke pointing out an alarming state of things there. Revelstoke is, as you are aware, situate on the Columbia river. The matter of protection works at Revelstoke has already been urged by this Government. It is stated in the telegram that an expenditure of from $5,000 to $10,000 would be sufficient for the purpose and operate to save the town from destruction.

The object of the correspondence was to enlist both Governments in a joint movement for securing the flooded districts of British Columbia from the disastrous consequences of similar calamities in future, and various suggestions are made, all, however, preliminary in their nature, and no practical measures, so far, appear to have been adopted.

It is quite natural, and perhaps should have been expected, that in coupling Revelstoke with Fraser valley and its overshadowing calamities, our own quite serious troubles, fully as important to the individual sufferers as any in the province, should have been partially overlooked and perhaps relegated to second place. We trust, however, that Premier Davie will include the Columbia River valley within the scope of any investigating commission that may be formed to formulate plans for the permanent security of the ranchers and towns along its banks, and that the time consumed in preparatory work will not leave us exposed to the devastating horrors of another flood.

## A FRONT RANK DISTRICT.

THE public accounts of the province for the year closing June 30th, 1894, have been published, and it is interesting to examine them with reference to the standing of West Kootenay, as compared with other districts. The total revenue collected from this district was $56,370.31. This amount is greater than that of any other district except two—the populous one of Victoria City and the district of Yale. Deducting from Victoria City the registry fees collected, $22,025.19—which is not a tax exclusively contributed by the people of that city, but comes from many sections of the province, more or less even from West Kootenay itself—and we find that West Kootenay exceeds Victoria City by $3,466.31 in the amount it contributes to the Provincial treasury. Again, Yale district is one of wide area, and contains the thickly settled sections and towns of Yale and Ashcroft, Similkameen, Rock Creek and Osoyoos, Nicola, Kamloops and Okanagan, and yet exceeds West Kootenay by only $10,000.

The principal sums of taxation are derived in West Kootenay from the following sources:

| | |
|---|---|
| Land Sales | $4,116 23 |
| Free Miners' Certificates | 11,207 00 |
| Mining Receipts, general | 11,562 56 |
| Licenses | 9,711 32 |
| Revenue Tax | 9,273 00 |
| Real Property Tax | 3,751 34 |
| Wild Land Tax | 4,034 93 |
| | 53,659 38 |
| The Difference | 2,710 93 |
| | $56,370 31 |

This difference is composed of small and comparatively insignificant items, the main one being $996.49 for personal property tax. East Kootenay is credited with $11,553.33. New Westminster district is $10,000 less, Vancouver City $24,000 less and New Westminster City $28,000 less than West Kootenay.

This district can therefore take pride in her financial standing with the Provincial Government; and equally so in the much larger amount in customs duties which she contributes to the Government at Ottawa. And it should not be a difficult matter for her representatives at either of those capitals to obtain for her all that is required of appropriations for needed public improvements.

## OUR INTEREST IN THE WAR.

The province of B. C. has one decided interest in the results of the war between Japan and China, which we have not seen referred to by the press.

It is acknowledged that our mines and especially those of West Kootenay, will be very large producers of lead, as soon as they get into operation, even in a moderate way, and where is to be found a market for their product? At present the United States, under the reduced tariff, is the best and in fact the only market we have. The lead of Mexico, however, produced by peon labor, at a much lower cost than it can be done by the free white labor of this country, is competing with us, and as the Mexican lead mines are numerous and rich in this mineral, they will reduce the price and eventually control the market at low figures. As regards Canada, we can point out one single mine in West Kootenay that will produce all the lead that is consumed in the entire Dominion, and therefore a foreign demand must be found for the balance of the product.

It is well known that China is a very large lead consuming country, probably the largest in the world. It is used in the form of sheet-lead, in great quantities, for packing teas for shipment to foreign countries. The lead for this purpose is almost exclusively brought from England, and is furnished by one single English firm which holds a monopoly of the business. No Canadian lead is wanted there unless it is first shipped to England sold to this English firm at their own price, and thence forwarded to China. Under present circumstances, therefore, Canadian lead consumed in China must pay freight to China by way of England, a distance probably of fully 6000 miles by sea, in addition to 4000 miles from British Columbia to England.

China is the natural market for Canadian lead. It is nearer to us by many thousand miles than it is to England, and we can have regular transportation by steamer and vessel across the Pacific and at reasonable rates. The reason why we cannot supply China with her lead is because the firm referred to—Jardine, Matheson & Co.—are permitted by the ruling dynasty to furnish that country with all its imported lead. This is only one of the giant monopolies that are fostered by the pagan rulers of that land—all of which it is believed are secured by bribery. England being the largest, and in many kinds of business, the sole exporter of goods to China, the fear of its commercial classes that their trade relations with China may be broken up, explains why they are so anxious that the war should end, while the *status quo* in business affairs is undisturbed. It is now admitted that the entire administration of the empire is rotten with official corruption. Li Hung Chang was wise in trying to prevent the war, knowing doubtless that the official rottenness and gross mal-administra- of public affairs and consequent national weakness would be in danger of exposure. The advantage therefore which British Columbia might derive from a longer prosecution of the war, is that this gigantic lead monopoly would be broken up by the overthrow of the present rulers. And, which would be a benefit to mankind, that the rulers of the Chinese empire succeeding the present dynasty, would probably have more of the spirit and intelligence of western civilization.

With China as our market, smelting and refining works could be established here, and the lead product find a market without the sacrifices we now submit to in reaching a consumer.

## FRESH DOWN RIVER ITEMS.

The Columbia river at Trail rose 43 feet during the June flood, wrecking the hotel of Topping & Hanna. They made six removals to escape the constantly rising waters. They are erecting a fine hotel, 21 by 56 feet, two storeys high, which will be ready for occupation in a few days.

The ores of Trail Creek are shipped in bulk, and are three times moved by hand-shoveling, after being brought out of the mine, and before they reach the cars.

The hydraulic mines on the Pend d'Oreille river near Waneta, from which a large yield of gold has been expected, have not been carried on this summer, but work will be resumed this winter when the river is at its lowest stage.

The customs officer appointed to prevent smuggling into Trail Creek over the new Sheep creek road, as has been reported, is not stationed at the boundary, as far as could be learned, but is probably watching the delivery of goods from the cars at Northport. It is believed however that consignments are made to Northport people, intended for consumers north of the line, which are sent on without payment of duty. The inspector of customs, Mr. Clute, was in the vicinity recently, and doubtless detected any irregularities of this character that may have existed.

The total quantity of ores shipped from the Trail Creek mines for the season of 1894 to date, amounts to 2300 tons.

Trail has telephone connection by cable under the Columbia river with Waneta, where it taps the telegraph wires of the outer world.

Trail Creek is the only mining camp in West Kootenay and perhaps in the province that is producing and shipping gold ore. The owners of the mines are confident they can keep a smelter of 500 tons daily capacity supplied with ore.

All the mines of Trail Creek that are being worked and producing ore are said to be owned and operated by Americans and American capital. There are, however, many Canadians who are the owners of claims and are employed working in the mines.

## LARDEAU NOTES.

There is much better promise of prosperity for the Lardeau country than there was last winter. The building of the wagon road to almost within sight of Trout Lake has been a great incentive to mine-owners in the vicinity, and as there is not the least doubt of its being completed as early as possible in the spring, it is expected that considerable shipments of ore will be made within a couple of months of the disappearance of the snow. Such mines as the Black Prince, Badshot, Silver Cup, and such groups as the Wagner, Pool and Richo, will be among the first to send out ore, all of which is of the highest grade, and will probably surprise smelting men by its richness. The Black Prince will work two shifts all winter.

Development work has been very actively prosecuted in the Fish Creek section, especially on Saber Creek. The Black Bear and Gladstone groups are in a forward state for production, and, as soon as transport facilities are offered, will add their quota to swell the output of high grade ore in West Kootenay.

Most of the placer miners on Lardeau creek are doing well. A few days since $800 worth of dust was brought to Revelstoke for Messrs. C. B. Hume & Co.

The Lardeau is a long way behind the Slocan in development, and this is not very surprising when it is considered that the Americans, who mainly opened up the Slocan, knew when they had a good thing and remained there, not caring to come further north. The time is not far distant when the Lardeau will be known quite as well as the Slocan is now.

## A Significant Transaction.

Under this heading the *Northwest Mining Review* gives an account of the sale of 1000 tons of Slocan Star ore in the lobby of the Hotel Spokane, where representatives of the Selby Smelting & Lead Co. of San Francisco, the United Smelting & Refining Co. of East Helena and Great Falls, Montana, the Consolidated Kansas City Smelting Refining Co. of Kansas City, Mo., and Leadville, Col., and the Omaha & Grant Smelting Co. of Omaha and Denver, gathered and presented sealed bids. The bids were all very close, leaving little margin for profit, but the ore was of high grade and there is promise of another 1,000 ton lot being disposed of early in the winter which was an additional incentive. When the bids were opened it was found that Mr. E. J. Mathews, representing the Omaha & Grant Smelting Co., offered the most, and to him the ore was released. The bidding was done on the basis of market price for the metals and a fixed charge for transportation and smelting.

## ELOPED ON A STEER.

**Two West Virginia Lovers Evade an Obdurate Parent.**

Last Thursday morning a young couple appeared in the city. They were Miss Carrie Coats, a pretty, peachy-cheeked country damsel of 17, and Sandy Johnson, a tall, stalwart, goodlooking countryman of 22 years. They had traveled all night from the bride's home on Ground Hog Creek in order to elude the obdurate father of the girl. The girl was riding on the back of a dignified spotted steer, and Sandy was walking by her side. The unusual sight soon drew a crowd of people, and, as everybody loves a lover, half a dozen hurried off after a magistrate or a preacher. Unluckily for the lovers no official could be found who would marry them, on account of the girl's age. When the couple heard of this they both broke down and cried, the girl sobbing as if nearly heartbroken.

The tears of the pretty young girl brought about a determination on the part of the spectators to see them through in some way, and one suggested that they take the train, then nearly due, for Niagara Falls, N. Y., where they would find no difficulty in getting married. This proposition changed the tears of the bride into smiles of joy and Sandy's less apparent grief into open-mouthed delight for a moment, until he thought of the expense. Someone in the crowd, however, anticipated the young man and proposed the crowd pay all expenses, and in less time than it takes to write it pocket-books were out and enough money was contributed to carry the couple through, with a souvenir left over for the bride.

The spotted steer was stalled in front of a pile of oats and corn to ruminate in peace and plenty until the return of the couple, and the procession headed for the platform. Neither of the couple had ever seen a train before, and when it pulled in they got on the platform between the engine and the baggage car. Their sponsors soon remedied this mistake and had them conducted into a ladies' car, where the conductor was expressly charged to see them safely through. The last seen of Carrie and Sandy as the train was whirling out of sight they were folded in each other's arms, laughing and straining their eyes as they looked out of the window.

**Future of Polite Society.**

Dr. Lyman Abbott, in a late paper, thinks that polite society, in the exclusive sense, is hardly destined to sustain itself. His reason is that wealth is superseding birth as its basis. In this respect, however, his inference is doubtful, while the facts are true. He says that "some communities, like Boston, New York and Philadelphia, make a brave attempt to maintain a respect for old families; but this is an inheritance from colonial days and visibly wanes." He might have gone farther and have said that in only one of these three cities—Philadelphia—has the "smart set" any particular connection with old families or gives itself any concern about them. The utmost that it does is to draw a feeble line at the recognized occupations of fathers, while the occupation or social position of the grandfather is pretty thoroughly ignored. Given a fortune, with a reasonable amount of tact, and one generation or at most two, can accomplish the rest. There is a lingering rumor that at Newport a rich dealer in patent medicines was for years successfully kept from buying land on the fashionable avenue, but if so, the exclusion was in itself an absurdity, like those attempted distinctions between wholesale and retail trade. Surely it is absurd to assume it as plebian to sell tape by the piece, and not plebeian to sell it by the thousand pieces, to call it discreditable when a fortune is made by a medicine, and not when it is made by hotel-keeping or laying water pipes or carrying on the express business. All these occupations, and a thousand others equally modest and respectable, have contributed to the gliding of our jeunesse dorée and no one need be ashamed of any one of them, except when it tempts him to sneer at some other.

**Stole the Monument.**

According to the Natal Times, the monument sent out by Queen Victoria to Zululand as a token of her sympathy with the bereaved mother of the late Prince Louis Napoleon has been stolen. A reward of £50 has been offered. The monument took the form of a memorial cross of plain marble, and was erected on the exact spot upon which the Prince fell when surprised and attacked by a party of Zulus who had been lying in ambush. The memorial bore the following inscription: "This cross is erected by Queen Victoria in affectionate remembrance of Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, Prince Imperial, to mark the spot where he while assisting in a reconnaissance with the British troops, on the 1st of June, 1879, was attacked by a party of Zulus, and fell with face to the foe." It was surrounded by a dwarf wall of rough stones, which also enclosed the graves of the two troopers who were killed at the same time as the Prince. Shrubs and violets (the Napoleonic emblem) were planted about the place, which thus became a kind of miniature cemetery. It is interesting to recall that after the erection of the cross the Zulu chief Gebondo and the chief men of his tribe, to which the party who attacked the Prince belonged, assembled at the place, and, standing with their right hand uplifted, solemnly declared that the memorial and the graves should never be desecrated. The stealing of the cross is, therefore, all the more remarkable, especially as the Zulus entertain a deeply-felt superstition regarding the spirits of the dead.

**Very Slight Disgrace.**

"See here," said the lawyer, "isn't it a fact that you were once sentenced to a term in jail for stealing hogs?"

"I guess it is," sullenly assented the witness, "but, by gee, I broke out the same night I was put in."


# The Revelstoke Bakery

IS NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CAKES

AT A LOWER FIGURE THAN EVER.

MINCEMEAT, JELLIES AND PASTRIES.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS EARLY FOR CHRISTMAS GOODS

LEWIS BROS., THE STATION.

# THE CENTRAL HOTEL

ABRAHAMSON BROS., PROPRIETORS.

First-class Table. Good Beds.
Telephone.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE.

# Stockholm House.

JOHN STONE, PROPRIETOR.

The Dining Room is furnished with the best the Market affords.

THE BAR IS SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

# HULL BROS.,

BUTCHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PURVEYORS OF HIGH-CLASS MEATS.

REVELSTOKE, B.C.


FOR SALE.

RAYMOND SEWING MACHINE, in good working order. Price, $20.—Apply MAIL office, Revelstoke.

## REVELSTOKE FIRE BRIGADE.

THE MONTHLY MEETING will be held in the Fire Hall on FRIDAY Next, December 7th, at 8 p.m. Absentees will be fined 50c.

# SALE OF WORK

AND

CONVERSAZIONE

will be held in the Presbyterian Church
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 12th.

The principal feature of the evening will be a Cake Contest by young ladies.

REFRESHMENTS

will be sold by ladies at moderate rates.

During the evening a short programme will be presented.

Sale commences at 7 o'clock.

NO ADMISSION FEE.

## DETAILS OF THE WASH-UP AT THE HORSEFLY.

Reliable information with regard to the partial clean-up at the Horsefly mining claim has now been obtained. For a run of 13 days over $7,000 was taken out of the sluices, which considering the facts that the "cuts" are frozen solid, the percentage taken from these gold saving appliances is a very good one. The "cuts" contain by far the larger portion of gold, and it is reckoned that—for the 13 days run—about three times the amount already taken out remains in the "cuts." The actual amount, however, will not be known till spring.

Work was completely stopped on the claim on November 3rd, and nothing more will be done this year.

The company so far have only used two monitors, but it is understood they intend to supply two more in the spring.

The results, considering the interruption caused by the frost, are very satisfactory, and should encourage companies intending to start in that vicinity.

On the Cariboo mine at the South Forks everything is now in shape, all the ditching having been completed 3 weeks ago, and all is ready to start work in the spring.

## Tupper Coming to British Columbia.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, will leave Ottawa to-day (Saturday) for this province direct. On his arrival at Vancouver the Government steamer Quadra will be in waiting to convey the Minister down the coast, after which there will be a trip up the Fraser River to New Westminster, giving him an opportunity of inspecting several canneries on the way. He will then proceed to Victoria, and will probably stay over a week in the province. The canners will thus have an opportunity of explaining their grievances direct to the minister.

## Revelstoke Brewery.

We have at least one industry in the town that has been steadily progressing in spite of the general dulness of trade, and that is the Revelstoke Brewery, which, under the enterprising management of Mr. O. H. Allen, has been growing surely, if not rapidly, year after year until it stands to-day the largest of its kind in the Kootenay country. The buildings now present the appearance of a small village, there having beeen recently added to the lager beer brewery a new ice house with a capacity of 150 tons. The cellar is built entirely of stone, as are all the foundations of the other buildings. The new addition is 22 feet by 31 feet. The lager beer output is rapidly increasing, and eastern and western brewers pronounce it as good as can be obtained anywhere. It is neatly put up, there being a bottling machine on the premises, and with the brewery's own trade mark on the labels. Mr. Allen has also cleared a considerable portion of land adjoining, and some very good crops have been gathered this season. A new root house has just been completed and other buildings are contemplated next year. Mr. Allen has the honor of being the first apple grower in the town, but the flood last June compelled the removal of some fine trees to safer quarters.

## "Scotty" Sims Drowned.

Officer Graham received a dispatch from the Lardeau telegraph office on Wednesday that Alex. Sims, better known as "Scotty" Sims, had been drowned, and asked that grappling hooks be sent down to drag the river for the body. Mr. Sims went south on Monday evening's steamer, intending to go to the Hot Springs. He got off at Hall's Landing for a day, and from there took a small boat for the balance of the journey. While off the telegraph station at the mouth of the river, about one-fourth of a mile from land, he was seen to fall over-board. A party put out at once in a boat to help him if possible, but after once sinking, he was not seen to rise again. He was alone, and the cause of the accident is unexplained.

## Gleaned From Local Exchanges.

A factory for the manufacture of ore sacks has been started at New Denver by Mr. Berg, recently of Spokane.

The *Slocan Times* has been ensmalled from an eight to a four page paper. It has only been reduced in size, not in quality, and will be enlarged again in the spring. It is among the most interesting of our exchanges.

Ned Thomas secured a judgment at the Nelson court against the Inland Construction Co. for $522.60 and costs, for hay sold and delivered just before the Three Forks fire. After it was burned, the defendants refused to pay for it.

The *Slocan Times* is clamoring for a resident judge in West Kootenay, and regular sittings of the County Court in New Denver.

F. W. Jordan is to take charge of the post office at Nakusp as soon as the qualifying papers are received from Ottawa and duly executed.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Have you tried the new lager from the Kootenay Brewery?

P. S. Harper, representing the firm of McArthur & Harper, Kamloops, is in town for a few days.

There will be service at the Catholic church next Sunday morning by Father Peytavin, at 10:30.

Hon. F. G. Vernon left last Saturday evening by the steamer City of Kingston for London, England.

Dan Dunn and wife of Nakusp, spent a few days in town last week. They left on Monday's boat for home.

Mr. E. E. Barchard of Trout Lake City, arrived up on Sunday evening, and went to the coast on Monday's No. 1.

Katie Putnam's theatrical company left Winnipeg last Saturday and will play in the principal towns on the line of the C. P. R.

C. B. Hume & Co., are just opening out a large line of splendid Christmas novelties. First choice is always the best. Call early.

E. J. Matthews of Kaslo, ore buyer for the Omaha Smelting Company, passed through town on Monday from a short visit to the coast.

We are informed that Mr. F. Fraser went to the coast to attend the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Order, as a representative of the Revelstoke lodge.

John O'Connor, who has been foreman of George Laforme's pack train for the past season, left for the Slocan district on Monday's boat, where he expects to go to work for the winter.

Mr. A. H. Harrison came in from Trout Lake on Sunday evening, and left next morning to take steamer from New York for his home in England, where he will spend the winter.

Mr. E. C. Carpenter, agent for and one of the owners of the Three Forks townsite, was a passenger on the Lytton Sunday. He went to Vancouver but intends to eat his Christmas dinner in England.

Frank Lyonnais, who has been filling the position of day operator while Mr. Smith was away on his eastern trip, now resumes his place at the night keys, which must be pleased to again feel his familiar touch.

C. R. Purdy, who was transferred from Hope to fill the place of Frank Lyonnais, night operator at Revelstoke, during the absence of Mr. Smith, left on Wednesday evening for Sicamous, to take up the night work of that office.

Mr. George C. Marsh, who has been station agent at Three Forks since the opening of the road to traffic, expects to remain in the same position when the road is taken over by the C. P. R. His long experience as an operator and agent, give him special qualifications for the place.

"Wild Bill" is at Carnes creek, trapping and hunting, and has had fair luck getting a small quantity of furs of various kinds. Trapping will now have to wait until the snow which is deep and soft settles and becomes hard and crusted with ice.

Mr. William J. Lee, who has been yardmaster for the C. P. R. at Revelstoke for several years, has had his labors increased by being appointed conductor of the R. & A. 2. branch of the C. P. R. The regulation conductor's cap is very becoming to Mr. Lee.

Sealed tenders will be received until December 10, by the assignee, W. A. Jowett, for the purchase of the stock and book debts of James McDonald & Co., furniture dealers, Nelson, B. C. Lot one consists of furniture valued at $4,021; lot two, book debts amounting to about $10,900.

A special meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen was held at Kamloops on Tuesday for the purpose of discontinuing or rather consolidating the two organizations of the order hitherto existing in B. C., at Donald and Vancouver, and forming one lodge with headquarters at Kamloops.

George Terryberry returned on Monday from the placer mine of his company on Carnes creek. Three men are working on the creek bottom, the wing-dam being finished. They have just got fairly started, and will continue the work steadily all winter, and they are confident of making a good harvest of the precious mineral.

A distinguished party came up the river on the Lytton on Sunday, and went west the same evening. Among them were J. A. Mara, M.P., John S. Clute, Inspector of Customs, R. Marpole, Superintendent C. P. R., H. J. Cambie, C. P. R. Engineer, E. Duchesnay, C. E., D. McGillivray, contractor N. & S. Ry., H. T. Wilgress, paymaster C. P. R., and Mr. Wulffsohn, banker.

The contractor of the Nakusp & Slocan Railway, Mr. D. McGillivray, has been operating the road since October 29, carrying out several hundred tons of ore, and taking in large stocks of merchandise, lumber, machinery, beef cattle, etc. The station agent at Three Forks reports the receipts of his office at an average of $300 daily since the road was opened for business.

Mr. J. P. Sutherland is at Three Forks in charge of the butcher shop of Burns or Wilson & Perdue. Since he went there October 28, they had received 63 head of cattle in 22 days, which have all been slaughtered and mostly cut up and delivered out. It can well be believed that "Johnny" was kept very busy, but his experience in the business had made him an expert, and he was equal to the task.

Mr. J. L. Smith, whose service at the telegraph keys as day operator at Revelstoke, has extended over so long a period that it is enumerated by years, took a well-deserved vacation by visiting his old home in London, Ontario, from which he returned last week accompanied by Mrs. Smith. He reports a pleasant visit among his friends, and what made it more agreeable was the delightful weather prevailing in that part of Ontario. He is pleased however to resume the duties which he has performed so long, and his many friends here were glad to give him welcome.

The C. P. R. has ready for use here as soon required to keep its track over the Selkirks clear of snow, a rotary plow, a wing plow and a flanger. There will be an engine crew for the rotary that will have no other duty to perform, and there will also be a train crew especially for the snow service. There is about one foot of snow at Revelstoke, although it is several feet deep in the mountains. So far there has been no serious detention from this cause, and the precautions taken by the company will keep the track open for the regular passage of trains.

Mr. J. B. McArthur, barrister, of Kaslo, is in town.

Mr. J. O. Piper came up from Nakusp last week, and will leave on next boat for Trout lake.

The Toboggan and Snowshoe Clubs will be revived in a few weeks. What's the matter with the Quadrille Club?

Messrs. Atkins and Milligan arrived last evening, and are supposed to have in view a mining deal up the Calumbia.

The monthly meeting of the Fire Brigade will be held next Friday, Dec. 7th, at 8 o'clock p. m. in the Fire Hall.

Alex. Sims, whose death by drowning is reported, is said to have been an owner of claims in the Richo group in the Lardeau.

A. L. Beaton took his pack train by steamer last week down to Deer Park, and turned them loose to rustle their living for the winter.

The Revelstoke Lumber Co. have finished cutting lumber and shingles for the season as they are out of logs. The men will be put to work in the bush.

Mr. David has arrived from Ontario to work with Mr. R. S. Wilson. This makes four adult tailors working in the shop, which speaks well for the work turned out from it.

The C. P. R. weekly refrigerator service has been taken off and is replaced by a fortnightly car for produce and such like shipments in less than car lots. This leaves Winnipeg on Thursdays.

Mr. A. Williamson drove into town from his Illecillewaet ranch on Monday with a small load of potatoes. He drew the potatoes across the railway bridge on a hand sleigh and forded the stream.

The Methodist Church people are early in the field in arranging to welcome Santa Claus at Christmas time, by an entertainment and distribution of presents to their Sunday School children.

Brakeman McIntyre who was on the work train on the Arrow lake branch last summer, is sufficiently recovered from the accident to his knee to take a passenger run from Donald to Salmon Arm. He will reside at the latter place.

Dr. E. H. S. McLean has been trying to break in his snowball cayuse to drive in a sleigh. As the nature of such animals is, it will go peaceably for a couple of hours and then rise to remark its objections. No fatalities have resulted as yet.

Thursday being Thanksgiving and a national holiday in the United States, no quotations for silver were made in New York, but Wednesday's price was 61¼ cents per ounce. The fall in price is probably caused by the prospective termination of the oriental war.

The Presbytery of Kamloops will meet in Revelstoke on Wednesday the 12th inst. As this is the first time the meeting has been held here the ladies of the Presbyterian church are arranging for a social reception to the visiting ministers on that evening.

Rev. Thomas Paton, of Kettle River, is expected to be present at the meeting of the Presbytery on the 12th inst. Since going into the valley he has managed to get not only a house built for himself but also a church which was to have been opened last Sunday free of debt.

The first dance of the season was held in Bourne's Hall on Friday evening, and had quite a large attendance. About midnight a lunch was served, and then dancing was resumed. Miss K. McLean and Miss Swanton deserve great credit for the successful way in which it was managed.

Charles Lindburg, who has been running the Greely Creek Shingle Mill in company with Mr. Johnson, shipped two of his best draft teams to Three Forks last week, going through with them himself. They are to be employed by the Slocan Star mine in hauling ore from the mine, six miles, to the Three Forks station.

The Wellington *Enterprise* is the latest addition to British Columbia journalism. It seems to be a continuation of the lately deceased Steveston *Enterprise*, having also a resemblance to another defunct journal, the Wellington *News*. We wish the proprietors, Messrs. Blake & Ramsey, all success in their new *Enterprise*.

Mr. Edward Mohun, C.E., who went over the Nakusp & Slocan railway a short time ago in behalf of the Provincial Government, went down on the Lytton Thursday evening again, it is presumed to give the road a final and conclusive examination previous to its acceptance from the contractor and transfer to the C. P. R.

John L. Neilson started on Tuesday morning on his first trip to Big Bend with the mail. About 50 persons are to be accommodated by this service, who make a small payment for it, but the Post-office Department has agreed to contribute $20 a month for five months only. It is an arduous and dangerous trip to be taken alone in the depths of winter, and Mr. Neilson should be adequately paid for it.

T. W. Bain and M. McRae left here by boat yesterday for Downie creek, Big Bend. They took about 500 pounds of supplies. The journey up river is a long laborious one at this season, when the slush ice is running in the current and covering the still water. They have been waiting for some days to start, and if the present fine weather holds out they will be able to make Downie creek in a couple of days. Mr. Bain will build a house this season, so as to be ready to receive his family next spring.

### Heavy Freight Movement.

Mr. Brewster, station agent, reports a constant and undiminished movement of freight into Southern Kootenay. After the Lytton, which left Thursday evening, was provided with a full cargo, seven car loads arrived from the east and the Kootenai was ordered up from Nakusp to promptly move stuff down the river. There are in the lot two cars of machinery for the concentrator which is under construction near Three Forks by the Slocan Milling Co.; one car of mining machinery for the Pilot Bay smelter; three cars of rails for the Nakusp & Slocan railway; and one car of merchandise for New Denver.

### On an Official Trip.

M. Sweetman, chief postoffice inspector, left Toronto last Tuesday on an official trip to British Columbia.

### Is There Hope in This for Silver?

The Rocky Mountain *News* says in a recent issue, that a syndicate is scheming to obtain control of the silver market and dictate the price to silver-using countries. A conference was held in Denver, Colo., about two weeks ago, at which were reported to be present Daniel Guggenheim of New York, Messrs. Barton and Nash of Omaha, Mr. Hanaur of Salt Lake and Mr. Allen of the Philadelphia Smelting and Refining company at Pueblo and representatives of the local smelters and the leading silver producing mines.

Two reports are current as to the details of the proposed plan. One is that a syndicate backed by John D. Rockefeller and the Rothschilds will secure control of all the smelters in the United States and Mexico and arbitrarily fix the price of silver regardless of the supply and demand. The proposition was made, so it is stated, that the smelters should be taken at an appraised valuation equivalent to cost. This was to be paid in cash. Then each was to have a proportionate block of stock in the new deal. The Grant people, so it is stated, wanted their plant paid for at its real value, not its cost. This hitch has still to be adjuusted.

According to the other report, the proposition is to have the silver of all the smelters handled through one man or one agency. At present the Guggenheims have a certain house, the Grant people another, and so on. There would be a saving to the smelters of possibly a quarter of a cent an ounce in having it handled by one man instead of half a dozen or a dozen, but the main object would be to prevent sudden slumps in the price of silver.

### Engineer Gamble Has Full Charge.

Mr. F. Fraser returned on Thursday from his trip to the capital. He learned that Mr. Gamble, C.E., has assumed full charge of the river-bank improvements, on behalf of the Dominion Government; that the plans of the manner in which the work was to be done had been made out and were on file in Mr. Gamble's office; and although he did not see them, he learned that mattresses, stone and piling were to be used in carrying out the work. It is expected that the engineer will soon visit Revelstoke, but it is not determined when the work will begin.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a line of railway from some point on the North-East Arm of the Upper Arrow Lake to some point on Trout Lake, in the District of West Kootenay, with power to construct, equip, maintain, and operate branch lines; to build and operate steam or other vessels to run on the Arrow Lakes and Columbia River and on Trout Lake; and also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway and steam or other vessels, and to build wharves and docks, together with the usual powers to acquire lands, privileges, bonuses or aids from the Dominion or Provincial Governments, and to make traffic and other arrangements with railway, steamboat and other companies, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

Dated at Vancouver this 30th day of October, 1894.

DAVIS, MARSHALL,
MACNEILL & ABBOTT,
*Solicitors for Applicants.*


### OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ROYAL MAIL LINES.

CHEAPEST route to the OLD COUNTRY.

Proposed Sailings from Montreal.

ALLAN LINE.

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| NUMIDIAN | Nov. 3 |
| PARISIAN | Nov. 10 |
| MONGOLIAN | Nov. 17 |

DOMINION LINE.

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|---|---|
| TORONTO | Oct. 27 |
| VANCOUVER | Nov. 3 |
| OREGON | Nov. 10 |

BEAVER LINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| LAKE HURON | Oct. 24 |
| LAKE ONTARIO | Oct. 31 |
| LAKE NEPIGON | Nov. 7 |

Cabin $45, $50, $60, $70, $80 and upwards.
Intermediate $30; Steerage $20.

Passengers ticketed through to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European continent.

Apply to nearest steamship or railway agent, to

I. T. BREWSTER, Agent, Revelstoke, or to ROBERT KERR, Gen. Passenger Agent Winnipeg.


### WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

REVELSTOKE DIVISION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Court of Revision and Appeal, under the Assessment Act, will be held in the Court House, Revelstoke, on Wednesday, the 5th day of December, A.D. 1894, at ten o'clock a.m., by N. Fitzstubbs, Judge of the Court of Revision and Appeal.

J. D. GRAHAM,
*Assessor.*

Revelstoke, B.C., Nov. 2nd, 1894.

All placer claims in this District legally held may be laid over from the 15th October, 1894, to the 1st June, 1895.

N. FITZSTUBBS,
*Gold Commissioner.*

Dated at Nelson, B.C.,
4th October, 1894.


THE PLACE TO BUY

# Miners' Supplies, Groceries, Provisions,

HARDWARE, STOVES
AND
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
IS AT

# H. N. COURSIER'S.

# Bourne Bros.,

DEALERS IN

## General Merchandise

## Revelstoke, New Denver and Nakusp.

JUST RECEIVED, ONE CARLOAD
OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN FLOUR.

# GILKER & WELLS,

POST-OFFICE STORE.

Gents' Furnishings,
Stationery,
Patent Medicines
And TOILET ARTICLES of every description.

# FURS BOUGHT & SOLD.

Specialty : : SHIRTS and SHOES.

If you want to reach the People in the North Riding of West Kootenay
YOU SHOULD

# Advertise in "The Kootenay Mail."

IF YOU WANT

# Job Printing

You can get it done at the "Mail" Office

EQUAL IN STYLE AND AS LOW IN PRICE AS IN ANY OFFICE IN THE PROVINCE.

REVELSTOKE, WEST KOOTENAY, B.C.

# THE GRASP OF DEMONS.

## A DELIRIUM TREMENS ARTIST WHO REMEMBERS WHAT HE SAW.

**The End of a Great Drinking Bout—Stalking the Cat on a Phantom Pole—Crossing a Bridge of Ice and Toying With Snakes.**

Physiologists, alienists and those who advocate temperance in the use of strong drink will be greatly interested in this narrative. It is the description by a well known artist of the visions that came to him during an attack of delirium tremens, says the New York World. The name of this artist, of course, cannot be made public.

The artist is now twenty-eight years old. He was born in this city. He is of a lively, humorous temperament. He has drunk strong liquor for twelve years. He began by drinking beer and cultivated his palate until alcohol was most grateful to it. One morning, just after recovering from a debauch that lasted sixteen days, he was seized with a pain in his side. He was sober, but frightfully nervous. He took to his bed and sent for his physician. The doctor told him he had pneumonia, kept him in bed and sent him a nurse, a very ugly woman.

Now listen to the artist, who, it is necessary to say, is now a very moderate drinker, and who was entirely sober when he related these facts yesterday.

On the evening of the third day I had been in bed I began to see things. I was not in delirium, for I recognized my nurse, and said to her, 'Every time I shut my eyes I see the most beautiful things. I'll tell you about them.'

I closed my eyes and there appeared before me a number of most beautiful Amazons. Their gorgeous costumes made up a charming scheme of colors. They marched down a brilliantly illuminated flight of palace stairs and disappeared. Then it seemed to me that I was in an underground passage of some kind. Before me passed representatives of every grade of society, from the highest to the lowest. The members of each group wore the clothes appropriate to their station, and as they passed me they sang songs typical of their standing in society. But of a sudden they were swept out of my disordered view.

Then I thought I was in an elevator. Up, up, up I went. The elevator man wore a green uniform and made faces at me. At last I alighted in a vast circular hall. In the centre of it was a pit fifty feet in diameter. In the middle of the pit was a big shaft of greenish steel, around which an endless spiral always revolved downward. On the spiral thousands of men, grasping it, were skinning the cat. One of them yelled at me, 'Jump on and join us.' I made a spring, caring nothing for the depth that yawned under me, and caught the spiral. Then I, too, began to skin the cat, descending lower, lower, lower.

At last I reached the bottom of the pit. There was a grotto, in which was a waterfall that froze as it fell. Around the waterfall hundreds of tourists were standing. All of them wore linen dusters. A bridge crossed the waterfall. It was cased in ice, for the spray froze on everything it touched. All at once I heard the sound of wheels, and a little wagon came rattling across the bridge. Four little oldmen were in it, gay old boys, their whiskers brushed well out.

'Hello,' one of them yelled, 'aren't you going to join us in the game?'

'Where is it?' I asked.

'Why, over there in the ice palace. It's a game of freeze out,' he cried, and the wagon rentled off again.

I crossed the bridge in the rain of cold strays. When I reached the other side an attendant stopped me.

'You must go right back to your pedestal in the ice palace,' he said, sternly.

Being enveloped in ice, it was plain that he mistook me for one of the exhibits in the palace. I was about to explain when palace, bridge, everything, melted into one vast flood that swept me away.

Then I thought I was in bed at home. Before me sat, cross-legged, a tremendous sheik, with one eye in the middle of his forehead. Suddenly thousands of little Orientals with long black hair appeared upon the floor. Each was about a foot high and each carried a sword. They fought, cutting down each other from the head to the middle. As they fought, the big sheik took from his pockets innumerable cockroaches and grasshoppers, and, pairing them off, placed them on the floor. There they fought, too, either killing each other or dying under the heels of the pigmy combatants.

I opened my eyes. My physician, who had been sent for, stood by my bed. I knew him and saluted him.

'Doctor,' said I, 'this place is full of insects. They're crawling all over me.'

I pulled up the corner of the dressing gown I wore and pulled from under it various snakes I saw there. I have been a student of natural history.

'This,' I said, lifting up one snake, 'is a native of the East Indies; he's one of the horned vipers. His bite is deadly. This,' taking up another, 'is a boa constrictor. You see, he is not heavy. He only weighs forty pounds, but he could easily crush an antelope.'

The doctor spoke soothingly to me. I lay down. I looked at my nurse and recognized her, but as I looked at her her face changed to the sinister face of a man, who scowled at me as if he would murder me. I must have been coming to my senses. As I looked around my room I saw the chairs, my drawing table, the pictures, the bureau, but if I fixed my eyes on them horrible shapes, fearful apparitions evolved themselves from them and grinned at me. I fell asleep at last. When I awoke my head was clear, the visions no longer appeared.

'I have not seen them since. I don't want to see them again. Bu-u-r-r-h!'

# WHEN THE MOB SPIRIT IS ABROAD.

**Incoherent Movements of People in Times of Unusual Excitement.**

In the collective mind images succeed one another incoherently, as they do in the brain of a sleeping or hypnotized man, says the Popular Science Monthly, while most of the individual minds which compose it and which concur in forming that great folly called opinion, and capable of consecutiveness and order in the arrangement of their ideas. M. Delboef tells of a poor German, just arrived at Liege, who followed the crowd to the scene of a dynamite explosion. Some one, seeing him run a little faster than the others, pointed him out as the guilty person, and the whole mob was ready to cut him to pieces. Yet that mob was composed of the best society of the place, attending a concert, and gentlemen could be heard calling for a revolver with which to kill recklessly an unhappy man, of whose nationality, name and crime they knew nothing. When the cholera was raging in Paris in 1832 the report spread through the city rapidly that the disease was the work of poisoners, who, the people were brought to believe, were tampering with food, wells and wines. Immense multitudes assembled in the public places, and every man who was seen carrying a bottle or a vial or a small package was in imminent danger of his life; the mere possession of a flask was sufficient evidence to convict in the eyes of the delirious multitude, and many fell victims to its rage. Two persons, flying before thousands of madmen, accusing them of having given a poisoned turf to children, took refuge in a guardhouse; the post was surrounded in an instant, and nothing could have prevented the murder of the accused men if two officers had not conceived the happy thought of making one of the turfs in full view of the mob. The mob burst into laughter, and the men were saved.

### Using an Incubator.

This is the time to begin with an incubator. Which is the better, the hen or the incubator, for hatching? Such is the usual inquiry. It may be stated in reply that they do not conflict in any respect, and are in no manner connected. The incubator can be made to do service at any time, while the hen will not hatch a brood until she is so inclined. Then, again, hens do not all become broody at once; hence the chicks are of all ages and sizes until they reach the market, and as the hens may not begin to incubate before spring, no chicks may be hatched for the early market at all. With the incubator the case is different. It can be operated when no other work is pressing, and the chicks will bring higher prices because they can be hatched to reach the market when the demand is greatest. Procure the small size incubator, experiment and learn before beginning for the season. Beginners should invest but little the first year. One must learn to manage the chicks after they are hatched, and there is much to learn that can only be gained by practice and experience.

### A Simple Optical Aid.

The introduction of the simple photometer, brought forward by a Russian inventor recently, is claimed to meet an important desideratum as a means for testing the power of the eye. It is described as consisting of a pamphlet of twenty-four pages, the first page being of a clear gray tint, the next a tint less intensity, and so on to the twenty-fourth, the tint of which is nearly black, being twenty-four times more intense than that of page one. On each page are printed a few phrases in black letters of as many different sizes, with such an arrangement, it is stated, the degree of ease or facility with which the words are read on different pages, when held at a certain distance from the eyes, will indicate the precise illuminating power of light prevailing in the room, on the other hand, the power of the eyes themselves.

### Fear as a Cause of Disease.

An eminent medical authority makes the statement that a great deal of contagion is due largely to nervous apprehension and fear. Terror causes various changes in the secretions and excretions, and while the possibility is not the direct cause of disease, it certainly is sufficient to put the victim in the proper condition to be attacked by the prevailing malady. It is a well understood fact that excessive anger infuses a toxic element into the secretions, and the bite of a person in a state of frenzied rage is almost as deadly as that of a mad dog. Fear destroys the resistive capabilities, and we were lets down the drawbridge and makes way for the chosen. In seasons of epidemic, therefore, it is necessary to cultivate tranquility and cheerfulness, to learn not to fear and to surround oneself with an atmosphere of physical, mental and physical defiance of anger.

### Babies in China.

What we know the least about in this country is the Chinese baby.

Here are facts about him. Nearly all Chinese babies are blondes. All grown up Chinamen and Chinese women are decided brunettes. It is a freak of nature which not only can account.

The average Chinese baby has a transparent rose and white skin, hair varying from gray and light brown to brown, and soft, silky hair that is usually auburn in color.

In North China babies are often born with blue or green eyes and light red hair.

During the infancy of her child the Chinese mother is supreme in the household. If John clatters about, he's too much and disturbes the baby, she to his pigtail if his wife can get her hands on it.

### Know What You Want.

The man who begins to build with the intention of getting better acres, and does not know in just what place he wants to improve them, is in the distress of improvement. He is full from not knowing which road to take or what point he wishes to reach.

# "LIVING PICTURES."

**Originated at Paris in the Fourteenth Century, and Were Usually Religious.**

In the Pall Mall Gazette there recently appeared an article on the historical origin of the "living pictures" which are now all the rage. It isn't likely that the women who pose in them, the managers who get them up, or very many of the persons who go to see them have any idea how extremely illustrious and moral was their beginning. They were a fourteenth century scheme of decoration, a Paris street adornment in the pageantry that marked the progress of the kings, and usually represented Biblical stories, or scenes from the lives of the saints. The Gazette's writer describes their origin to the invention of the duke of Bedford during his regency of France, but they continued in use long after his day. On a platform 100 feet long, placed in the street opposite the royal palace, the duke represented with living figures the passion as it is shown on the stone pourtours of the choir of Notre Dame.

In the reign of the later kings, we are told, the living pictures were the most popular form of street adornment, and it became customary to build booths for their representation all along the routes of the processions. Those pictures, says the writer, would form either a series of scenes telling one story, or the subjects composed would make detached and independent allegories. Sometimes—as in the crucifixion, where a given attitude would be too difficult of performance—wax figures were added to the living groups. Every quarter of the town and each corporation was intrusted with the invention and the getting up of some picture, and from the ensuing rivalry most excellent results were obtained. To the sightseer the effect was as if he were passing through a gallery of paintings. Froissart, for instance, tells of a street representation with a blue background constellated with golden stars, and with the Virgin and the Divine child in the centre surrounded by a choir of angels. Even the Trinity was sometimes shown, and at the entry of Charles VII, in 1437, we are told that the pictures included representations of the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the apostles, and, on a two story platform, of the angels' announcement of the nativity to the shepherds of Bethlehem. Opposite this was represented the last judgment, with Heaven and hell, and St. Michael in the centre weighing souls.

### If Woman Ruled Supreme.

The dream of the traveler from Altruria as to the making of the street temperature endurable would be a dream no longer. In summer the street-cleaning force would be doubled—trebled, if necessary—and frequent sprinklings would cool the burning cobble stones and cause a somewhat less furnace like breath to rise from them. At every corner giant electric fans should stir and waft powerful breezes to mitigate the effect of the sun's rays. The electric fan as it plays in stores and restaurants may not be quite an ideal cooling apparatus, but it is immeasurably better than nothing, even with its whir and buzz. In the streets the noise would pass unnoticed and only the refreshing effect of the current of air would be felt. If she ruled supreme she probably would know enough or would learn enough of science and mechanics to utilize the electric light power and make it do a double duty by waving the fans. Of course such a plan would tend in no way to increase the material prosperity of the city. It would simply make it more comfortable to live in, but she is enough of a visionary to think that aim quite a worthy one. And if she ruled supreme she would certainly devote her energies to discovering some means of making the streets cooler.

### Sensitive About His Age.

When a distinguished man like M. Grevy refuses to tell his age surely ordinary women may be excused for so purely a feminine weakness. By this subterfuge the president misled his countrymen into believing him to be six years younger than he was, according to an anecdote as follows: "M. Grevy was always very reluctant to tell his age and openly admitted that reluctance. At a dinner party given by one of his friends in 1872, the future president of the republic said with a smile: 'People may try as much as they like, they will never know my real age.' And in fact, when M. Herold, who was sometime a minister of the third republic, endeavored to obtain definite particulars of M. Grevy's age for a new edition of Vapereau, M. Grevy persistently refused to supply them. 'The archives of Mont sous Vaudrey were burnt in 1831,' he said, 'and you must do the best you can. You'll get no information from me.' As a consequence, all M. Grevy's biographers give the year 1813 as that of his birth, while in reality he was born in 1807."

### Cute Trick of a Dog.

Probably the oldest dog in Philadelphia is Josh, a setter belonging to S. Murray Mitchell. He is seventeen years old, and, though totally blind, can find his way very well wherever he wants to go. He has developed numerous characteristic barks to express his wants, which are understood by his master. Thus, he has a bark which means open the door, and another indicating that he is sleepy and wants to be put to bed. He can tell when his master is near, and even in a crowd will go up to him and single him out and caress him.—Philadelphia Times.

### Walking Baby.

A well-kept baby will walk when he gets ready. He doesn't need any lessons. Let him alone. See that his falls are broken and his hurts kissed better, but don't teach him to be a trained. Urging a child to stand alone is an excellent way to cringle him for life. When the young birds wings are strong he knows it and flies off. As soon as the baby's legs are strong enough to support him he, too, will stand up and walk off. Give him a chance.

# AVERY GIDDY PRINCESS

## THE SISTER OF ITALY'S KING CUTS A CAPER ON WHEELS.

**In Consequence of Which the Frolicsome Lady is Placed Under the Ban of Royal Displeasure and Sent to Coventry by the King.**

Bicycles cause no end of bad blood—in more senses than one, it is to be feared—before finally obtaining the right of citizenship among orthodox vehicles of the road; and, universal though they have now become among ordinary mortals, they have still a deal of up hill work to accomplish before acquiring a status among the surroundings of royalty. Of course, a prince or king may bestride a "wheel," and do anything but break a record or his neck; but were a princess so far to forget what she owed to her house, her dignity and her long line of ancestors as to patronize this democratic means of locomotion, the whole civilized world would be expected to stand aghast at the desecration of royalty implied by the act. And this is the horrible deed that has just been announced by the telegraph, and has thrown Italian court circles into ceremonial convulsions.

The catastrophe, says a Rome correspondent of the London Telegraph, occurred in Turin, and the heroine and victim—the lady is both—is the pretty, accomplished young widow, the duchess of Aosta, who is staying at the castle of Stupinigi. Princess Maria Loetizia is a sister-in-law of the present king of Italy; she having married, in 1888 his brother, Prince Amadeo, duke of Aosta, who died in 1890. This lady, who is a Bonaparte, is not merely accomplished and pretty, but is brimful of life and fun, and takes a positive delight in tramping upon the rigid court ceremonial of past ages.

She set out a few days ago on one of these tabooed vehicles, accompanied by a maid of honor and two court cavaliers, and after a long ride the party were flying up one of the shady avenues leading to the palace of the duke of Aosta, when a company of soldiers commanded by a major met them half way, glanced at them furtively, and perhaps a trifle too curiously, or critically, and marched on without making a sign. The duchess, rendered more sensitive than usual by the consciousness that she was transgressing the bounds of court etiquette, felt hurt at not being saluted in the approved fashion by the major and his soldiers. This was perhaps human nature, and, as such, excusable. But the lively lady went much further; she actually complained of the conduct of the major, who had, she affirmed, culpably neglected to salute her. The commandant of Turin, Gen. d'Oncian de la Batia, at once summoned the officer to appear before him and explain his conduct. The major said he was guiltless of any offence, as he did not recognize the high born lady, oddly dressed and seated between two wheels, and would never have permitted himself to think of her highness as a severe bicyclist. Had he known or suspected it was she, of course he would have, etc., etc. Gen. de la Batia, uncertain what course to take, appealed to the Solomonistic wisdom of the war minister, to whom he forwarded a detailed report of the whole occurrence, asking for instructions as to the punishment to be meted out to the major, whom he meanwhile kept in arrest. The minister of war, if not precisely a Solomon, was at least quite shrewd enough to see that the ground he was treading was courtly—if not holy—and instead of taking the responsibility upon himself demanded an audience of the king, before whom he laid the report of the commandant.

The monarch cut the Gordian knot in a twinkling. He sent a telegraphic order to Turin releasing the major from arrest and entirely exonerating him in the matter. This, however, was the solution of only one-half of the question; the remaining moiety concerned the lively young widow; and the king sent his bicycle-loving sister-in-law an order forbidding her to attire herself in red court costume for the space of two calendar months, a prohibition which is equivalent to strict domestic arrest for that period. The princess is therefore absolutely invisible to the good citizens of Turin, who were wont to watch and salute her two or three times daily, as she rode or drove or walked about the streets of the historic old city.

The inhabitants console themselves by gazing for hours through the windows of the photographers' shops, where a series of ten magnificent portraits in various positions and costumes attract hundreds of loyal sympathizers. I now learn that sentence has been pronounced on one of the court cavaliers who accompanied the duchess on her bicycling expedition. The marquis of Moncrivello has been summarily dismissed from his post by order of the king, who is said to be extremely annoyed at the evident determination of his sister-in-law to put all traditional notions of court etiquette at naught, and to have announced his intention to punish more severely all future transgressions.

### The Young Idea.

One of the boys of a Toronto family had been instructed by his teacher to write an essay. A rather abstruse subject had been given him, and he had been referred to the dictionary. His elder brother had promised, if the composition was good, he would write it on the typewriter. The little fellow went to the dictionary and found the word he was looking for, and under it a quotation that just suited the subject. He considered life too short, however, to copy the quotation, so he hunted up his mother's shears, and clipped the big handsome dictionary wherever it suited his fancy. The essay, thus constructed, was really creditable; but the big brother informed the father, and the ingenious youngster got a thrashing that he will remember all his life.

# CLEANLINESS IN SURGERY.

**The Cardinal Precepts of the Science of Operating in the Present Day.**

There are three locations, so to speak, the absolute cleanliness of which must be absolutely insisted on before the operator is justified in proceeding to his work, says the Nineteenth Century. These are the surgeon's hands, his instruments and the integument covering the part of the patient's body at which the operation is about to be performed. How is the requisite cleanliness in each case secured? So far as the hands are concerned, by profuse scrubbing with a nail brush in soap and hot water, followed by a thorough drenching in some antiseptic solution, as that of one in two thousand of perchloride of mercury; so far as the instruments are concerned, by sterilizing them, that is, by boiling them in water, or, by passing them through the flame of a spirit lamp, or placing them in a steam sterilizer, and then, when the operator is ready to begin, by putting them into a receptacle containing an antiseptic solution, as, for example, that of carbolic acid. Lastly, so far as the patient's integument is concerned, by washing the part first thoroughly with soap and water, having previously shaved it if necessary and afterward with a perchloride of mercury solution, or if the part be greasy, by removing all the greasy material by scrubbing it with ether.

Without going into further details, these are the cardinal precepts of the science of operating in the present day. Of course each wound which in this manner is made under aseptic conditions, as it is called, is kept aseptic by the use of antiseptic dressings until healing has taken place. The results of this method of treatment of wounds are nothing less than wonderful in comparison with those which the earlier surgeons were able to obtain. What happens, after, say, the amputation of a limb, nowadays? The rule is—nothing. Nothing, that is to say, beyond the uneventful convalescence of the patient.

The dressings are not touched unless the temperature and pulse of the patient indicate by some disturbance that it would be expedient to examine the wound. The temperature and the pulse are the surgeon's guide; he takes his cue from them. Nothing can be amiss in the wound if these remain normal, and thus it follows that a large wound, such as that following an amputation, heals soundly from first to last without any suppuration. What a contrast with that which obtained in former days! Suppuration was then thought to be an indispensable part of the healthy process of healing. In the present time, on the contrary, a surgeon is held to have failed in his practice of the principles of surgical cleanliness if, in wounds originally aseptic, suppuration occurs.

### Authors' Homes.

Abroad, and especially in France, when a man makes a great literary or musical success, he likes to associate it with some permanent record. Dumas set the fashion sixty years ago by calling a little villa that he built outside Paris "Monte Cristo." It kept its name all through the author's life and retained it until a year ago, when it passed from the family into other hands. Similarly M. de Maupassant called the yacht so well known on the Riviera "Bel Ami," from the most popular of his literary ventures. And now M. Planquette has had constructed for him a little cottage at Merveille sur Mer, which he and his neighbors call the "Villa des Cloches." The neighbors are, in fact, very proud of it and him, and the Corneville people have just presented the villa with a peal of bells forming a chime, so that the run of the "Cloches de Corneville" may be independent of the caprice of the popularity of the footlights.—London Daily News.

### Survivors of Napoleon's Army.

One of the French papers which have been devoting a great deal of attention to Napoleon Bonaparte of late has been entertaining its readers by having a census made of the survivors of Napoleon's grand army. Four of these men only are now left. The eldest is Jean Jacques Sabatier, who was born on the 15th of April, 1792, at Vernoux L'Ardeche, where he has lived in retirement for many years. Then come Victor Baillod, Jean Bousset, and Joseph Rose, aged respectively one hundred and one month, one hundred years and one month and one hundred years and a few days. It is said that all are as hearty and vigorous as can be expected, in spite of their experiences as long as eighty-two years ago in that terrible retreat when the beggarly remnant of the greatest army the world has ever seen, worn out with cold and hunger, angrily called to the victor of Marengo and Austerlitz to get off his horse and share in the miseries of his men.

### The Llama.

The Llama is a native of Peru and an animal of great importance to the Peruvians. It is a beast of burden, and at one time was the only quadruped in the country which could be used for that purpose, taking the place of either horse ox or goat; it also furnished them with food and clothing. In South America the animal is commonly known by several names—llama, alpaca, vicugna and guanaco. The llama and alpaca are domesticated, but the guanaco and vicugna are wild. The flesh of the llama is good for food and the skins and wool for clothing.

### The Shape of the Shoes.

A doctor says that it is a great mistake for all women to suppose that the pointed-toe shoe is bad for the feet. He adds that there are feet that should wear nothing else and that are hurt by the square toed boot that is often substituted. The way to determine what is best for one's feet is to place the stockinged foot upon the floor and to notice where the big toe comes. If it is on a line with the others, then the square-toed shoe is required. If it decidedly projects, beyond the others, the pointed toe is better.

# SALOONS IN ENGLAND.

## INTERESTING TALK OF OLD AND MODERN DRINKING PLACES.

**They Are the Common Meeting Ground in the Provinces Where Affairs of State Are Discussed—The Barmaid and Her Duties—Ancient Public Houses.**

For those who have little or much money amusements are plentiful in London. The music halls in the east end are cheap, and there are many theatres for the man of small means. Every place of amusement is open to the rich. In the summer there are excursions on the Thames, and cheap trips can be made to river and seaside resorts. The provincial—the man who lives outside London—is not so fortunate. His choice of amusements is very limited, but he makes the best of what he gets. The dwellers in the big cities have plenty of fun, too. It is the resident of a small town who is sadly put about for lack of manufactured jollity, and he has to wander around making his own fun.

The public house, or "pub" as it is called, is a great institution in the provinces. In the bar parlors, with their carpeted floors and cushioned chairs, the ship of state is steered by a man whose tongue becomes loosened with drink. There are men in the sanded floored drinking rooms that propound crude ideas of socialism over the flowing bowl, who run the government of the country, and who seek to show others how much better it would have been if the grand old man had never tried to give home rule to Ireland.

That inherent fondness for poetry which seems implanted in the provincial shows itself in the names of public houses in his small town. He has labeled his drinking saloons "The Pig and Whistle," "Dog and Dart," "Three Pigeons," "Horse and Jockey," "Black Horse Inn," "Cock and Trumpet." No one but an Englishman has seen a blue lion, so he chronicles the fact by naming a pub after this wonderful animal. Then he has selected his own way of handing down the names of heroes to posterity. Boniface gets an artist to paint a portrait of Nelson and with this sign over the door he calls his place "Lord Nelson Inn." In fact, Nelson seems to be the most popular man among the topers, for he stands guard over hundreds of public houses in England. In the villages nearest some nobleman's house the chief pub always bears the name of the family. The "Devonshire Arms" is near the duke's residence and "The Gladstone Arms" may be found near Hawarden.

There are some pubs which are so old that they seem hardly able to bear the burden of years. These are the ones the tourist is like to visit. Their oak settles, their quaint parlors and their foaming tankards of home brewed ale take one back hundreds of years. Chester has many of these ancient inns, with their immense oak beams forming a black network on the white front. Manchester boasts of "The Seven Stars" near Smithill market as the oldest licensed house in Great Britain. This is a quaint old building with diamond-paned windows. As you enter the door you dip your head quickly lest your hat should strike the top of the low doorway. Flop and gives out a crisp sound, as you crush it on the whitened floor. A narrow passage, a drop of several feet and you reach the bar parlor, where the young cavaliers during Charles the First's time used to drop in to sup ale or mulled wine. The fireplace occupies one side of the room, but if you stand in the centre you can almost touch each side of the parlor and your head almost touches the ceiling.

If these ancient inns were the only pubs in the provinces they would almost reconcile a teetotaler to the good brown ale of England. But the nineteenth century bonifaces have altogether different ideas of what a pub should be. They have glittering, gorgeous gin palaces, crowded with mirrors; they have concerts at which all sorts of songs are sung; and they pander to the lowest elements. As every public house has a number of barmaids, some pretty and some otherwise, it seems strange that the strictly moral John Bull should not legislate against the employment of girls in such capacity. Yet the barmaid's life is not one round of temptation and insults from drunkards, notwithstanding her surroundings. In the big cities she is more exposed to temptation, as her identity is more or less lost. But in the towns of 100,000 inhabitants downward she preserves her dignity and she can always find a champion who will smite the man who dares to say a wrong word to her. When a man becomes boisterous it is often a few words from the barmaid that will make him leave before the bouncer appears.

During the daytime there is little excitement in the pubs, as few provincials are free from work before 6 o'clock. On market days the farmers take possession of the best inns and clinch bargains over a pot of ale. Towards 8 o'clock the fun begins, particularly in the winter. If there is some measure up in the house of commons for passage an excited discussion will be started and various plans will be laid for the best government of the country. The man who will talk gets on his feet and does not cease until some other ambitious orator interrupts him. Then the pianist or the amateur violinist will play and as soon as a note is sounded a man in the crowd is sure to sing a costermonger song. The singer or player is then asked to drink, and the merriment continues. A song with a jolly chorus is always appreciated. In some of the pubs they have paid singers, but in the quieter and more respectable inns everybody does his own singing. It is like a clubhouse or a family party, with the women left out. The Englishman in the provinces manages to enjoy himself in this way, though he has not the same privileges and amusements as his brethren in the big cities and in the metropolis.