

They Have Practically Stood Still For Centuries - Figrcely Tenacious of Their Tiny Possessions - Calm and Firm, and Simple in Their Lives.

t was a gray, grisly, grewsome day,

lying sails were pounding back and

when the mountain mists like gigantic

forth between the mountains of Scot-

land and Cumberland, now and then in their flapping concussions flinging sheets

of slanting rain from their heavy folds,

which the wind instantly caught up and

the wild, barbaric north.

wept stingingly against the bare-head-

bare-breasted and bare-legged fishers

WAKEMAN'S WANDERINGS

consideration, rds from S Seswick, England, July 10, 1893 .e & Day fo first time I ever saw a peasant of the English lake district-that splendid porboard on toi. tion of England strewn with mountains, tie asked for scaurs, fells and hills and gemmed with school desks. countless lakes, comprising the shires of sample desk. Cumberland, Westmorland and the north-Vard petition ern part of Lancashire-was in company ool site. Petiwith a personal friend of John Ruskin, formed their Mr. A. M. Fraser, of Scott street, Anaction, as the nan, Scotland, who lives among his friends and books not a stone's throw from where Jane Welsh Carlyle's youthlward Bragg lerk of works ideal lover, the gentlest soul that Filed. Scotland ever knew, noble, saintly Eds as teachers ward Irving, was born.

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felt in the mine Mr. Muller's down six feet. ions of a paying

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THE VICTORIA WEEKLY TIMES, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1893

There were many windows, no two in ling sound of near running water is not range, all little and splayed inwardly, the sides of each of their stone apertures as white as snow; and the sash of each was half hidden by white muslin. Huge settles of oak with fleece or chintz-encased covers were ranged along the low white walls. In one corner, its face yel-low with age, solemnly ticked an eight-PICTURES OF AN INTERESTING PEOPLE | day clock, its clumsy frame built into the two abutting walls. In the centre of the room was a long, strong table, with huge legs, cross-pieces and braces, worn and polished from use; and its great age was plainly told in one-half its length being provided, as I have found entire tables in the peasant-homes of Brittany, with square, oval and circular depres-sions, in which the food of the children and hinds was served perhaps an hundred years ago, when even pottery was a luxury, and only the peasant master,

his wife and the elder sons and daughters knew the use of the rudest delft. More curious than all else, was the entire side of the "fire-room" containing the fireplace, in which, though our visit was in midsummer, there was a cheery, comforting blaze. A huge arch sustained the bowed cottage wall. This stone arch was really the base of the chimney. In its centre was the open fireplace hung about with chains, hooks and cranes, and at each side was a narrow splayed window, like those of a castle turret-tiny outlooks for this pleasant fortalice of a snuggery; and the dark mouth of the chimney above must have been nearly six feet across. I have found the same odd arrangement in the cottages of old clachans in the Hebrides, in the Scottish Highlands, and in the ancient of never "hiving off." People of the balf-desorted weavers' village of Gatton- same blood and family name occupy enhalf-deserted weavers' village of Gatton-I the leaden-colored Firth. My friend had to do with the railway side, near Melrose, beside the Tweed. The slates on the floor in front of the fireplace were decorated with grotesque

service; took me to the Annan stationyard; secured a huge shunting engine figures and designs, one of Noah's dove, with a stoker and driver for our use; we and scroll-work in ochre and vermilion were soon reeling and crashing across chalk, a universal homeside custom the great Annan bridge connecting Scotamong the lake district peasantry. ...

land with England; and our strange con-The chairs were huge and high and of veyance for sight-seeing among peasantcak. The bureaus and dressers, quaintly ry at last halted with hoarse challenges decorated with shining pewter and beneath the gray and echoing crags strange old bits of chinaware, were high, where, on the English side of the Solnarrow and sprawling-legged, and all of way, tiny, stone-built Bowness looks out mahogany. The beds-for one for the upon Scotland and the Firth, just where house master occupied a corner of the hearly 2000 years ago, the great wall of room-were high, huge and strong enough Roman Servius came to an end because the unconquerable Gaelic hordes of for the repose of giants, and were of strangely carved oak. Out from this Everything in and about this gray lit- ample living-room extended inviting visle nest upon the heights above the Sol- tas through low-ceilinged "lean-tos," each way seemed of everlasting stone. The one doubtless built in a different century, and each provided with many tiny wino and through the hamlet, was of stone. dows with deep casements, through The few huddled structures were of which could be caught a glint of blosstone; rude stone window-ledges, caves, som, a spray of foliage, or the ilchened gargoyle gutter spouts and all. The gray of some ancient structure; the ttle chapel was like a huge, unshapen whole a dream of sweet old age, cenossy mass of stone protruding from a turies-old rooting to the very rocks of shapeless mass of stones. The choked the hills, endless content and unbroken vard surrounding it was enclosed by a repose. No wonder is it that the heart stone wall huge enough to have been of the wanderer, when coming upon scenes like this, for the moment thrills by Hadrian himself, and the hudled gravestones seemed like jagged, with longing to end his pilgrimings, and half-decayed teeth of stone which for bide for aye where the bitter struggle of life may no more come within such wincenturies had gnashed at and been

gnashed by elements as hard as stone. some, storm-defying walls! The sparse soil, showing between the This picture of a single peasant home at ancient Bowness-on-Solway is one of tle," containing a decoction of licorice stone roadway and the stone houses, and even tone with thousands of others, from and water, is common with all children here and there cropping up between house and byre or paddock and wall, was thick the Scottish border down through the on May Day. Kurn-winning, or the mountain dales and passes of the harvest home festivity, continues generand flinty with stone. And even the hard faces of the few old, old dames grand lake district, across Cumberland al. Youthful "pace-eggers" appear a the tiny ingle-neuk windows of stone and Westmoreland, past Morecambe fortnight before Easter, sometimes in vere as set and fixed and vacuous as Bay almost to the River Lune, in Lan- grotesque costumes, and carol demands asant cashire. Its

al times the barons were often in sore

stress to repel the Scottish border incur-

endlessly heard. The orchards are large and bountiful. The stout-walled gardens are splendidly kept and fruitful. There are always comfortable stone outbuild-ings for cattle; walled and covered sheep stone shed for the many hives of bees which distill from the mountain heath the sweetest "hinny" in England; and in habitations is a museum of ancient house utensils. The oldest one known to man, the quern, is here; all implements of the hand-weaver and spinner are here; the have as often found in these habitations the mether, that most ancient of Gaelic and Celtic drinking vessels, and I have come upon them in the cabins of the Hebrides or the west of Ireland. When folk have stood still so long and have so steadily fended all change, they usually furnish most interesting studies in their daily lives, customs and folklore; and yet these people are singularly lacking in any strongly-marked picturesqueness aside from that found in their unyielding tenacity to the home and actual ownership of the soil, their universal thrift and integrity, and their almost soddenness of calm and repose. They were never a boisterous, roystering folk, and to this day the dalesmen of one valley may have no acquaintance with or knowledge of those of another valley, unless the huddled homes of the latter happen to lie along the mountain road leading to the nearest market town. Partly accounting for this is the unbroken custom

tire districts, and are sufficient unto themselves. This occasions grotesque nomenclature of identification. One is known as Jock o' t' Scaur; another Jem o' t' Rigg; another, Myles o' t' Beck; another, Barrow-back't (bent-backed) Boab; another, Fratchin (quarrelsome) Ned; and still another, Byspel (mischievous) Billy. These are all likely to be heads of families and grave old men. The names come along with them from boyhood and everyone accepts his neighborhood designation as he does his increase of children or flocks or herds, in

dignified though prideful content. Some other distinctive ancient customs are still found in the remoter districts. The "watching" of the dead, almost identical in manner with the Irish wake, is universal. Courting is facilitated by the household retiring, after putting out the lights and leaving the "font" or lovesick couple upon the "long-settle" of the "fire-room" to their heart's content. at which modern delicacy may stand aghast; but this manner of matings proves sturdy and true. Funerals furnish heroic feasts. At a few of the mountain towns "hirin'" still survives, when the maidens who wish to engage at service stand in groups at the market-place; but they will no longer hold in their hand the whisp of straw, which was the olden badge of servitude. On Shrove Tuesday. the boys still ferociously play "Beggarly Scot," a game based on the forays of the old time borderers. "Shaking-bot-

SIAM AND FRANCE. Conditions of the Ultimatum Issued by the French. Paris, July 20.-The senate to-day

unanimously passed a resolution approv-ing in every respect of the attitude of folds to withstand the most pitiless ing in every respect of the attitude of the government in the Siamese affair. Le Figaro says that the terms of the French ultimatum to Siam demand that Siam evacuate the left bank of the Mekong river; give guarantees for the summer time every cottage wall is a mass of flaming roses. Everyone of these faithful performance of its treaty obligations and pay indemnity for outrages on the French. It, has been semi-officially announced

that the ultimatum sent to Siam was limantique "fulling" boards are here; and I | ited to 48 hours. France claims an indemnity of 3,000,000 francs, exclusive of the private claims. Besides making the Mekong the limit of the French possessions, France claims all the islands on the Mekong. Indemnities will be claimed on account of Grosguerin, Chapenois, the French land syndicate of Upper Paro and Baraton, a distiller of Bangkok, also an indemnity of £40,000 for the sinking of the J. B. Say. Siam's reply to France's ultimatum i

not expected before Saturday night or Sunday. It is thought that, in case the reply be unfavorable. Rear Admiral Wissman will await the arrival of M. de Villiers, special commissioner sent by the French government, before taking final action

AMERICAN HUMOR.

Specimen of What is Daily Fed the Great U. S. Public.

this evening says editorially-"It is reported that the Canadian and Imperial Governments have at last agreed to malt harbor. The idea is to give Great' we adopt counteracting measures. Esquimalt will be to the Pacific coast what tually lies at the entrance to our second -and commands all the access thereto. The gates of Puget Sound at Port Townsend and Deception Pass are easily defensible. The naval station to be established further up the Sound may be made impregnable. All this will not prevent Esquimalt from holding the entrance unless our naval force on this coast is capable of keeping it open. The strait of Juan de Fuca is too wide to be

actually commanded by Esquimalt, but they could cover it with a force of battleships, torpedo boats, etc., which would effectually close the passage unless we were strong enough by a like means to keep it open. With one first-class naval station at

Mare Island and another on Puget Sound, and an effective force of vessels of various classes, we could command the situation in the Straits of Fuca. Perhaps fortifications at Port Angeles, New Dungeness, or both, would form part of the system of defence. They would furnish points of support and refuge for the population of the Straits. There may be no connection between this agreement to fortify Esquimalt and the recent establishment of a steam line between British Columbia, Hawaii and owner was a for colored eggs, which are never refused. Sydney; but they come suspiciously near washed away for about six months and The smiths of the district will not heat together. They also bear closely upon iron or strike nail on Good Friday, in the fact that President Cleveland, by his folly, is in a fair way to hand Hawaii over to Great Britain. The Provisional Government of the Islands frankly asserts its purpose to seek British protection in case the annexation project fails. The new steam line comes in very conveniently with the commercial facilities it offers to encourage this proposition. As Esquimalt on the Pacificstands in place of Halifax on the Atlantic, so would Hawaii represent the Bermudas, and complete the cordon of British posts along our coasts on both oceans. If all these movements do not form a part of one broad and clear design on the part of England, the appearances are very deceptive. The moral of the situation is before us. While maintaining and strengthening ourselves at San Francisco Bay and Puget Sound we must prevent the closing of the British naval and commercial cordon by the annexation of Hawaii without any more foolishness about it. The "cross road of the Pacific" is the key to the commercial situation, while it commands strategically the main entrance to Pacific lines of travel. With a cable from Honolulu to San Francisco, it would also become the

Digging haphazard in the snow he found a superficial deposit of iron ore, beneath which he came across the original lead, four feet wide. The assays show 60 ounces of silver and 7 dwt. gold.

Mr. A. Holdich, our assayer, reports a great increase of business during the past fortnight, and has handled some remarkably rich samples of gold quartz, nickel-bearing rock and auriferous copper ore from Lardeau, Big Bend and other places tributary to Revelstoke.

Mr. Crocket, partner of W. B. Pool, was in town yesterday. He reports most favorably of the prospects of the Pool group. Three shafts have been sunk to a depth of ten feet, and the result in each was similar-the size and richness of the lode increased as depth was reached. The ledge is 12 feet wide, and a set of samples from one of the shafts showed an average of 80 per cent, lead, \$57.20 silver and \$49.60 gold. Another set averaged the same amount of silver and lead, but about \$2 less gold. The ledge also carries a small quantity of free gold.

GEORGE F. PARSONS DEAD.

A Former Victorian Prominent in Am erican Journalism Passes Away.

George Frederic Parsons, for ten years an editorial writer for the New York Tribune, died in that city on Wednesday. He was formerly a British Columbian and the story of his life will be read with interest by the old timers. George Frederic Parsons was born at Brighton, England, on June 15th, 1840. San Francisco, July 20.-The Bulletin In 1862 he and his father, with many other Englishmen, went to British Co-lumbia to seek their fortune in the gold mines that seemed to promise to become strengthen the fortifications of Esqui- rivals of the California mines. About the first venture Parsons made there Britain an impregnable naval station at, was in newspaper work. He owned this point. This will go far to secure and edited for two years the North Paher naval dominion on the Pacific unless cific Times. After that experience he went to Vancouver Island, where in 1864 he married Miss Lizzie Campbell. Halifax is to the Atlantic seaboard, but Mr. and Mrs. Parsons remained one year within closer striking distance. It ac- at Vancouver Island and from there went to San Francisco. Mr. Parsons most important harbor on the coast- lived in California for about seventeen the terminus of the transcontintal roads years. Three years were spent in editorial work in San Francisco and Sacramento. In San Francisco he edited the Times. He became familiar with the wild life of those early days in California and in many of his short stories published in the New York Ledger and in other publications showed he had studied and appreciated the life of the miners and gamblers of the Pacific



Of in the stilly night, When Cholera Morbus found me, "Pain Killer" fixed me right, Nor wakened those around me.

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for many years they have found it a friend in need. It is the best Family Remedy for Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism Neuralgia and Toothache. To get rid of any such pains before they become aches. use PAIN KILLER.

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Adventure With an Elephant.

About two months ago, writes a Muisfontein (South Africa) correspondent, when the Sunday's river was in full flood, I was on my way to the Bay with a wagon load of wool, and one Sunday evening, the moon being near its full-I outspanned about a mile from the Addo Station. About 11 o'clock I was awakened by the loud crash

studied and appreciated the life of the miners and gamblers of the Pacific coast. From San Francisco Parsons went to Sacramento, where he edited the Record-Union. There he remained until 1882, when he went to New York. Since then he has been editorial writter for the Tribune. Parsons at one time wrote a microscopic hand, and many of the old time California printers preserved slips of his copy to show as a curiosity in penmanship. **UP BARCLAY SOUND. Happenings in and Around the Settlement of Alberui.**Alberni, July 19.—Haymaking is now general, but the weather is not settled yet. The snow is fast disappearing on the lower ranges.
The Dominion Government agent wants stirring up; two buoys from the settle ment of the Somass river have been washed away for about six months and

For an hour and five minutes the brute

ns to stick a

arvey of Kama band of about ught at Sprague. A number of os of Calgary. self. Mr. Harnes in Washingme are glad to will work for \$1

Harris Creek is

Jarvis' interest t. Shorts. This very valuable lition to his own ated-the Forest een. On the discovery claim, for a considera ood rock. The arris Creek are n of the same correspondin aim, etc.

Tale. F. Sparham, of eller for the well-Gardiner & Russtory about the e that has afflict e months. Ever arham tried phy and other medieffect. He conwhich finally becould not sleep. possible deliverg. He got a box from Henry Watnd that one box sparham is to-day ie Ottawa valley,

ends who rejoice

tic Record. erally known that . Markham, whose vn, annihilated the sh Mediterranean nt manoeuvres off ader of the ad-polar expedition of nd of Captain (Sir name of no more pears in all the an ation, and the exs have done more tion for English termination than with the frozen ieved the fortune ly equipped expedinorthern waters. (83 degrees and e been eclipsed by of Lockwood and and 24 minutes, exploit has in no ect for an achieve he British standard the pole than had Rear Admiral question one of the Arctic exploration, a subject to which sest study are en consideration. r Reconnoissance states his convic Joseph Land route greater possibilities nelusion in which he

by many Arctic "ex-

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incarved stone. At one window we saw the face of a hardy man past middle age, and we straightway knocked at his wide, low door and were bidden to enter. Among these humble folk the coming of strangers at any time or hour is not reckoned in intrusion, but rather a pleasure; and there are no bolts or locks upon the doors f any peasant's habitation in all this English Alpine country. They are rustful and simple and good in the face f all friendly approaches, but hard and dreadful as their own mountain scaurs and fells where wrong is found beneath friendly addresses.

most indefinable calm.

traight at him in return.

sions, or to make equally barbarous forays of their own. To provide retainers who would fight to the death for these barons, as well as for their own moun-We had come simply to see and talk: tain-side, rock-hewn cabins, it-was found but it mattered not what our coming wise to parcel out lands in tiny bits to was for; and the old man gave welcome hirelings; and these villein retainers were is statelily as a lord. As my friend in time enfranchised. They were only engaged him in conversation in dialect bounden to their liege lords for military and topic common to that region. I sat service in defense. When feudalism and studied this old man in his picturpassed away the villein land owners reesque environment, eager to more fully mained freemen and possessors in fee know, as time and many wanderings of the little "estates"; hence"statesmen," among the lake district peasantry have the noblest peasantry of all Europe, and since given ample opportunity, of the a wondrous though singularly unheeded stuff and stock of which such imposing example to the remainder of Britain in human frames are made, and the influenits endlessly perplexing agrarian probces of the centuries that have given to

"statesman."

lems. gnorant men and women, most remote In no other portion of England, unless from the activities of other men and it be in the quaint old stone-built vilthings, such a wondrous, lofty and allages among the Malvern and Cotswold

This man was a universal type of the Hills, has there been so little change as in this English Alpine region. But two lake district peasantry. He was much more than six feet in height, and as he faint arteries of travel thread through it. One is a railway from ancient Penmoved about the large, low room, his head just escaped the huge oaken beams | rith to Workington on the Irish Sea. The of the ceiling. His hair was soft, silken other is the most picturesque coach road in Britain. It leads from Keswick, and bountiful; flaxen where the silver where the shrine of Southey is found, had not yet come; and with his full. fine past lordly Helvellyn, the mountain monbeard suggested a strain of the old Norse arch of the region, and mystic Dunmail blood. His forehead was high, wide, Raise, through Grasmere, where Dewhite. His eyebrows were bushy, but Quincy lived and Hartley, Coleridge and fine and flossy, above large eyes of lus-Wordsworth sleep side by side, on past trous light, blue, deep set, steady and Rydal Mount and quaint old Ambleside, almost mournful in their gaze. The nose with its cherished memories of Harviet was strongly-cut, truly classic; and the Martineau, Christopher North and Dr. mouth was large, but characterful and Arnold, to Windermere and the little firm. This sort of a head set upon a Bowness of Westmoreland, where the huge and perfect frame, stout as the timbers of his centuries-old habitation, kindly face of Mrs. Hemans seems gether. pressed against every rose-embowered gave a man who looked straight at you window-pane. So, but a little walk ind made you, despite yourself, look through any mountain pass away from these thoroughfares and you will come I have found other such frames and to the ancient stone-built "statesmen's" ices among the fishers of the English homes, and nearly the same manner of vest coast, at Coldingham, below the peasant mountain life as existed hun-Firth of Forth, among the Highland dreds of years ago. Wordsworth was rofters, among the petty "lairds" of the born among this' folk. He engagingly hetland Islands, and not a few among speaks in this wise of their mountainhe mountain peasantry of Inishowen, side habitations: "Hence buildings, which ound about Slieve Snaght, in the north in their very form call to mind the prof Ireland, and I have wondered if their cesses of nature, do thus, clothed in part dless communion with nature in her dreadful moods, as well as their lives of with a vegetable garb, appear to be received into the bosom of the living prinanger and deprivation, had not to do cipal of things, as it acts and exists with tempering the light of their kindly among the woods and fields." res with the changeless look of mourn-

ul resignation which is set there as if You will seldom find a detached and ith a graven seal upon them. But I isolated habitation. From a half dozen ave ever found humble men like these sturdy, tender, grave and true. pockety dell, huddle beneath the frowninterior of this Cumbrian peasnt's home was as characteristic and fine the side of a foaming ghyll, crouch closeis the appearance of its sturdy old posly together in the tangled verdure of some narrow pass, or stand like a clump of essor. The large room where we sat was the "fire-house" or living-room of habitation. It was fully eighteen wide and twenty-five feet long. All he doors and window casements, the ng beams and the timbers about the eplace had been hewn out of solid oak. leaves of these are gone there is always cheated eyes, and strange words speak floor was of the same huge slate slabs as the roof, and these were so to gladden the eyes in winter. I do no longer controls. Is that a condition lean from scrubbing that they shone dusky mirrors beneath your feet. the entire lake district where the wimp- on the road that leads to it.

That one word is the key to his splendid self-poise, his simple, strong nature, and to the ample comfort memory of the nails used in the Cruciand fixedness of his environment. It is fixion: and that beautiful old custom of "rushbearing" or strewing the church true of them all. These "statesmen" with flowers on its patron saint's day, are peasants absolutely possessing the survives only in this almost idyllic and soil which they till. There is no tuftpulling, head-ducking, or knee-cringing wholly pastoral region. among such as these in England or in The lake district maidens are huge of any other country. In the ancient feud-

frame and fair of form and face, splendid "Jael Dences" all, brave almost to forwardness in their free, fine spirit and fearless, unconsciousness ways. I think they are the most outspoken maids of undoubted virtue I ever knew. Returning one evening with a 'statesman and several of his family from a day's labor at charcoal burning at Wasdale Fell, at which I had assisted, the 'statesman father, noticing that his daughter and myself were chatting gaily together, jocularly teased her with: "Look oot o' thyssel', Betty, or thoo'l a sonsy wi' th' gradley writin' man!" "Ho'd t' noise on the', fadder, wil' te!" she answered him quickly. Then she stepped squarely in the mountain path beside me and looking me through and

through with her honest eyes of gray, said almost solemnly: "I'd tak (one, him) as t' stans, fadder-if t' ha' na ither!" I told her quickly as I could, and rath-

er bluntly, I am afraid, that I was not in a position to carry so much of value out of the lake country. The "fadder' thought it all a great go, and gurglingly rallied her with, "He ga th' a fair sneckpossett, Betty!" (literally the drink of one turned from one's door; the "cold shoulder.") But the girl just trudged along measuredly and unabashed, the meanwhile saying quietly, and more to herself than to us, "Aweel, aweel! fair ans'er he gaet! But ma' t' 'sna t' clean Ned o' Kesick. (Perhaps, after all, he is not what he seems.) What God's left oot we cannot o' put it e'en t' gradley writin' man!" And with this comforting reflection to all, we came into the pleasant dale below and to the welcome evening meal, the best of friends to-

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN. The Effects of Alcohol. It may be questioned whether the

boasted quickening and brightening effects of alcohol are not always, in a less degree, that same beguiling of sense and exciting of imagination which, in their extreme form, make a man such a pitiful and ridiculous sight. It is better to be dull, and see things as they are, than to be brilliant and see things larger, brighter, or any way other than they are, because we see them through a mist. Imagination set agoing by such stimulus will not work to as much purpose as if

aroused by truth. God's world seen by sober eyes is better than rosy dreams of it. If we need to draw our inspiration to a score will croodle together in some from alcohol, we had better remain uninspired. If we desire to know the naked ing height of a dreary scaw, nestle along | truth of things, the less we have to do with strong drink the better. Clear eyesight and self-command are in some de gree impaired by it always. The earlier moss rocks beside some shadowy upland stages are supposed to be exhilaration, tarn. Wherever found, many of their increased brilliancy of fancy and imagin-peculiarities are common to all. You will ation, expanded good fellowship, and so always find them beneath the shade of on. The latter stages are these in our lofty sycamore trees; and when the lesson, when strange things dance before near the cottage the green of the fir tree | themselves out of lips which their owner not believe there is a peasant's home in to be sought after? If not, do not get

UPPER COUNTRY NEWS.

of the Pacific.

News Notes of the Kootenay Mining Camps and Towns. (Kootenay Star.)

The Wagner group has been bonded by a Spokane syndicate for a good round sum.

It is said that \$1500 will be spent this summer in developing the Abbott claim (one of the Haskins group). Two horses belonging to Mr. Lindquist

and a colt belonging to Mr. J. Bourke were cut to pieces on the track one night last week. Jack Stauber, who has entirely recov

ered from his fight with a grizzly last week, has been working on the Ajax. He says the ore is all that could be de-Mr. A. Cassel has been up to see the

Livingstone group of claims on Fish creek. He has bonded the Snowshoe. Silver Queen and other claims on behalf of the Monte Cristo Mining Company. The Last Chance Mining Company of McCullough creek. Big Bend, have made application to the gold commissioner for a twenty years's lease of their property. If the grading of the Revelstoke and Arrow Lake railway is pushed with as much energy as clearing the right of way there can be little doubt of the line being working this fall. W. B. Pool came up from the Lardeau

on Friday's boat. He has bonded his group of claims to Mr. Kellie, on behalf of an American syndicate, for \$50,000, but he is afraid the fall in silver will induce the syndicate to reconsider their offer.

Several pre-emptions have recently been taken up in the beautiful valley which stretches from Trout Lake to Summit Lake (six miles from the North East Arm) and contains some of the richest soil in the district.

The Lexington claim has been bonded Mr. Guy, agent for Messrs, Bond, Emerson & Co., of Seattle and New York. Mr. Guy visited the claim a few weeks ago, but owing to the depth of snow was unable to find the outcrop.

and the second

extra ones are required further up to indicate the channel at high tide, as several strange steamers have run on the flats. Snags in the river are also a nuisance. The paper mill steamer ran on one a few days ago and bent the propellor shaft. The river is now navigable much further up than formerly.

The telegraph line from French creek is still in the future, not on account of tenders being asked for yet. The best of the season will be wasted before it is commenced.

The road work is progressing well in the valley: the tender system has worked well, but some parts of the Nanaimo road, especially at the Alberni end, are disgraceful; nothing but soft mud put upon it; in some places it is almost impassable.

Dr. Robinson, after being here for 10 months, is leaving on the Maude. A farewell dance was held in the court house on Monday night, and general regret is expressed at his departure. A Dr. Pierce has come in to succeed him, but there is a rumor that Dr. Pierce will not stay long. Government should see that a competent man is sent in.

Rev. J. A. Macdonald, who has had charge of the Presbyterian Indian mission here for some time, is very ill in centre of the future telegraphic system Ontario and not likely to recover. A new man will be wanted: one who can speak the Indian dialect.

The steamer Maude, at this date, has not arrived; she ought to have sailed on the 15th. Last trip she did not sail from Victoria until the 3rd, the proper date is the first. Settlers here never know when to expect her.

Handy Telephoning.

The discovery has recently been made in France that the gas and water pipes of all houses are electrically charged with a difference of potential, and that, consequently, communication can be made by means of them. By a galvanometer it is found that the negative pole is formed by the gas pipe, and that the galvanometer deflection is permanent and constant in amount during several months, though there is a slight diurnal variation. By touching the different pipes by the terminals of a telephone, a cracking sound is heard, indicating the passage of a current. The discoverer attributes these currents to a slow chemical change in the pipes, which thus form the plates of a battery. The pipes must be fairly well insulated from each other. It was found that they acted as conductors for telephonic communication, and a conversation was successfully carried on without other connecting conductors between two houses at a distance of 350 feet apart. The prospect is, that not only can telephonic communication be established between houses joined by the same water and gas pipes, but communication by the ordinary Morse signals as well. This

should prove worthy of investigation by some local electrician.

Are You Nervous,

Are you all tired out, do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives ashore. It was nearly dark all the time, nerve, mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also to 30 degrees below zero. All of the creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25 cents a up the river.

although I was getting exhausted he seemed to enjoy the fun. I had given op all hope of escape when he made a plunge at me across the bale I had given up all hope of escape when he made a plunge at me across the bale and sent his tusks right into the wool. Now was my chance before he could get his tusks clear, so I quickly mounted the bale in order to reach the lower branch of the tree, when in his eagerness to get at me he actually lifted both bale and man right up among the branches, and by means of his unintentional help I regained my for-mer place of safety.

of his unintentional help I regained my for-mer place of safety. He now managed to extricate his tusks, and with a roar like thunder "went for" the tree, but it was too big for him; in his endeavor to uproot the tree he broke off his right tusk, and I now possess the brok-en portion, which measures 5 feet 3 14 inches. The breaking of his tusk settled his business, and in a few minutes he dis-appeared into the bush, leaving me and the bale of hay behind. I now had time to look about me, and close to the bank of the river I saw the herd busy rolling my bales of wool; bale after bale was sent rolling over into the river, the brutes meanwhile piping vigorously. I remained in the tree the whole night, and it was bitterly cold, I can tell you. At daybreak, there being no signs of elephanis, I went off to the river, but could find no wool. My boys now turned up, and with them I went down to the mouth of the iver, but the wool had all been carried off to sea.

Tiver, but the wool had all been carried off to sea. You can now imagine my plight, seeing that I was left with only one bale of wool, and to add to my trouble the merchants to whom my load of wool was consigned are trying to make me pay for take lost baies. I do not see that I as a carrier am respons-ible for the acts of the elephants on the road, and I intend defending the case in court should the said merchants are court should the said merchang the case in court should the said merchants—who are well-known in the Bay-decide to go to law. If I lose the case I think it will be very hard indeed, and unless I can raise a second mortgage on my farm I shall have to go insolvent.

Cologne Zeitung.

Cooking by electricity is now an assured fact. In several club houses in the west and also in quite a number of private residences it has been introduced most successfully. The meats broiled by the process are so quickly cooked that there is little chance for them to lose their flavor, or their juice either, and they are for that reason almost perfectly cooked. All sorts of utensils and apparatus are now manufactured for convenience in electric cooking, as the visitors to the electricity building at the World's Fair will discover when he or she sees the tea kettles, coffee-pots, saucepans, broilers, chafing dishes, etc., which are there on exhibition. The electric oven is an admirable invention, fitted with a glass door, so that it is unneces sary to open it while the cooking is in progress, and a thermometer attached shows the exact degree of heat in use. The ovens do not heat the place where they are used, as they are of Russia iron lined with wood and ashes, thus preventing radiation. They are lighted by incandescent lamps. Electric flat-irons that one may iron with all day are also to be had. Surely nothing more complete or convenient than this could be desired. It is almost absolutely perfect in arrangement and operation.

San Francisco, July 21.-Captain Vincent, of the whaler Grampus, writes that the whalers at the mouth of the Mackenzie river are having a hard time of it. The Grampus had six whales, the Bal-ena nine and the Newport three. The vessels were hemmed in by the ice, and it was found necessary to carry provisions whalers were reported as well housed. No mention was made in the letter as

