native copper was traversed by a fissure

the vapors of which carrying sulphuric

acid would gather up the copper and re-

deposit it in the vein as bornite, copper

pyrites or other copper sulphide. The

process of forming veins in this manner

with quartz and even of depositing gold

and quicksilver may be watched at not

springs. Copper pyrites, galena, bor-

nite, pyrites and other metallic minerals

have been deposited in small veins in

the brickwork of Roman baths abandon

ed 1,500 years by the hot water acting

on copper and iron weapons and coins.

Veins of granite required a greater heat

to make them, felspar, being less easily

formed than quartz and mica crystals of

any size necessitating greater heat. The

irregular veins and pipes formed in lime-

stone are formed by the percolation of cold water working down the joints and

often along fissures formed by the move

ment of the rocks. Dykes are sometimes

ore-bearing, having brought metallic min-

erals with them from their deep sources.

In these cases the great heat has pre-

binations of sulphur and a metal, the

metals being found in their native state

To this class belong the native copper

ever, it has often happened that these

dykes in cooling have cracked or been

through which the warm waters of the

region have penetrated and altered. Tin

veins have been found at a higher tem-

perature than those of other metals as

is shown by the character of the quartz

and also by the fact that crystals of

schorl and topaz and the ores of the

ed with dykes the material is often

the pyroxene usually present in them.

Many veins are really beds which have

the aspect of veins, as the rocks have

of ore in the world. In Utah sand

stones and shales have thus been im-

pregnated with silver. Eruptive rocks

were not far distant and therefore hot

vapors derived from them were a chief

factor in the change. Another great

camp of the kind is that of Mansfield,

in Germany, where shales and sand-stones carry 2 per cent. copper. Up-

wards of 20,000 men are employed at

this point. The cinnabar mines of Cali-

fornia are probably examples of this

formation, the fissures through which

the vapors come being connected with

The mercury is irregularly

the seats of volcanic action in that re-

largely composed of chlorite and quartz

full

small holes and fissures

vented the minerals from being com-

ilf of the company, arty to remain outstan es: things as it conducive objects, and the regarded

418180361803818180361818181818 and Theories

iting apparatus of I eratures are use ned being great han usual and in apparatus. The hea tz. kaolin and a bir ole being compress ed to 1350 degrees be adapted to any altering the propo inches by 2-5 of nch in size, may nillion times greate metal, and irteen times greate than that of mater The rods show

on after heating urs. The heat ore conveniently as uced by a larger a ge cost of current brailed for one cent that the injurious of 112 families that

and useful plants. that are parasitic nals. Among th places those of 79 other insects, 32 scavengers, 2 famonly as pollenizers supply food for food 22 families that conand beneficial forms,

river. Edouard de he entire absence of the natives, and the only on contact with ious experiment was camp, and distribut On the following day camp developed was cured with had been packed in

tronomers than the he singular doubling their appearance r to be variable to An accidental orward show that astigmathe phenomena of are affected with as on in one eye be with that in the oth at some trees with noticed that all the rd to the left appear se sloping the other he double twigs were through a block of eing rather fainter hanging the position became ones double, a varwith what is seen Mars on different lanet occupies differ-

steel with uniform artisan. A German a process for accurdesired degree of tions being effected iquid used, and dethat graded results the use of milk in nd dilutions-that i ned milk, sweet and d old buttermilk, and vith water. The valification of milk are the effects of hard er fat-mixtures.

produced by microbes enter the digestive pisons, they, unlike ne inactive when difurther, Messrs. eliti have found that ened when introduced nd that they are actous germs of the didso by the secretions thus forced to unve process.

e, a peculiar malady compressed air. has Phomas Oliver. He mptoms result from by the blood, of the ssed air, and the libes as the pressure is eased solution is due ure on the body.

ected in Russia from material invented ago by A. M. Imschture of asbestos and sulphuric acid and tes, the whole being silicates and colored ampblack. The maed by freezing, boilad conductor of heat, is not affected by nended for a great such as supplying aside finish for warof military buildings, de scenes for thealway cars are to be mnt of its resistance ld and of the sun's

## NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY OF TAXABLE PARTY. Mines and Mining.

G. A. Bonter, who has spent considerable time in the Similkameen country. predicts that that section will have a big boom this season. He says that even during the winter months that the rails have been lined with prospectors and mining men.

Copper mountain and the Tulameen river sections are attracting the most On Copper mountain the principal properties are the Great Republic, Sunset, H. H. Gooden and An-nie L. He says the ledges are very arge, in many instances being 50 feet. The ore is copper, carrying gold and silver, and gives assay values from \$45 to \$200. The per cent, in copper is high, 28 per cent. and better.

On the Tulameen river the ore is identical to that of Camp McKinney, and the ledges are as large and as rich as those of Copper mountain.

The City of Paris group is regarded as the best property so far discovered in this section, and the Klondike claim as the most promising of them. Nicholas Sheck will in a few days go to the Similkameen to examine this group for eastern capitalists.

Mr. Bonter predicts that there will be 10,000 prospectors in that country this

The principal features in mining circles this week is the continuous shipments of from 10 to 12 carloads of ore each day from the Le Roi mine to the Northport smelter.

Eagle is being pushed preparatory to resumption of shipment. Work on the Columbia and Koote-Nickle Plate, all property of the B. A.

has been kept up as usual. The Record is enabled, through the kindness of Mr. George Hall, superinmade, the exact figures being 15 to 27 in favor of electricity. The new winze the west end of the main tunnel, at ng during the week, with the ore shipment to the Trail smelter.

The pay roll at the Iron Horse mine was this week a little more than \$1,000 where 26 men have been employed. At he 300 foot level the crosscut to both the north and south is being driven.

At the Homestake the station at the 200 foot level has just been cut out and drifting to the west commenced. Three ight hour shifts are employed upon a machine drill.

Work on the Sunsit No. 2 was suspended a few days this week, while gates for burning coal were being put the furnaces.

Four men were put to work this week on the Spitzee, doing the annual assess-ment, which will be continued until suficient work is done for the purpose of crown granting the property. It is in charge of George Pfunder.

The crosscut at the 200 foot level on the Abe Lincoln is now in 50 feet, and force kept at work. D. B. Bogle returned on Saturday morning from the Victory-Triumph, and reports that property looking well. A drift has just been started from the 100

foot level. Eight men are employed. there has been but littl said of late about the Green Mountain located on the north slope of Red mountain, work has been done on it the past three months with two The shaft is down 140 feet in good ore. T. F. Trask, who has been ining for thirty years, says this property will undoubtedly prove to mong the best in this district.-Rossland Evening Record.

Barkerville District.

Mr. John Hopp, for the past four years general manager for the Slough reck properties near Barkerville, was passenger on Tuesday's stage, and in onversation with him the Journal reorter learned some items of interest mining affairs in the vicinity of Barker-

The Slough Creek Company, of which Mr. Hopp is, as above stated, manager, was organized some six years ago. Much work has been done since that time on the properties. Since Mr. Hopp's connection with the managea long drift has been run for a bench near the mouth of Nelson creek that it was thought might contain an mount of gold washed down by Nelson creek, which creek has vielded largely n gold down as near to its outlet, Slough Creek, as it could be worked on account of water. It was found on reaching he bench that owing to the sharp decent of the bedrock that there was not the work done was only another step tothe bottoming of Slough creek. With a have one of the finest gold mines in etting machine a series of borings have een made across the Slough creek channel at short intervals in the course of he stream. The work now under way in bullion so far has equalled the sinking in bedrock near the mouth of velson creek from the inner end of the gravel drift above referred to. A shaft bout 5x15 is now down about 100 mpressor and set of power drills, a the all electric light plant, etc. and work, shed rapidly along. The depth that mired through solid rock to tap the rich avel lying on bedrock, and separated m this heavy volume of water overid by a clay strata about 100 feet ick, so that all of the water that will encountered is the bedrock water. he conditions are found to be the as in the old beds of Williams, chining and other rich creeks in Camfrom four to eight feet of rich will be found that will be fiel out and raised to the surface The repeated tests made Slough Creek Company with the machine shows that the bed of is gold bearing, a good show-

when boring the prospecting

location of Slough creek; be-

shown such enormously rich

its great depth proving it to be

very heart of the gold belt

one of the most ancient of the water ways, and many other signs, goes to show that this property is a most valuable one. The men now interested in its development have shown great energy and have, within the past year, added to the value of the company's holdings by amalgamation with an English company. The well known Kurtz and Lane properties on Williams creek, with valuable holdings on Willow river and other valuable properties by this amalgamaion of interests a large sum of money is now available for work and it is as above stated the intention of the com-

reek as rapidly as possible. One thing that is worth recording in connection with Cariboo is that men capable of taking a shift in underground work are none too plentiful,

he question is sometimes asked about the reasons for not sinking in the bed or along the side of a creek, instead or the expensive and slow way of sinking bedrock and drifting out under the stream into the old channel. The Slough Creek Company tried faithfully to open up their ground in this way. A shaft was sunk by thorough work to a depth of 85 feet, and within five feet of the clay formation, which if they could have reached and succeeded in puddling their have put them in good shape for work. At 85 feet they were raising 1,400 gallons of water a minute from the bottom of the shaft, which was a very large one, 300 tons; Wakefield, 580 tons; total, 13x16 feet, and they were forced to 983 tons. abandon the attempt to open up through the gravel and go as they have since done to the rim rock on the side. Their

mit, and other creeks. Mr. F. C. Laird, who has been working faithfully and energetically to open No. 1, Josie, Great Western and up the old bed of Willow river, just be is owned by Benedum, Wheeler and le Plate, all property of the B. A. low the junction of Williams creek, has Abercrombie, all of Silverton. Conhad the same trouble. He is now, however, directly at the old channel and is done on the property this summer. It slowly and cautiously opening from the lies near the Little Daisy and Congo endent of the Iron Mask, to state the end of his drift. He has so much water claims, and is itself considered among comparative difference in the expense of that it was found necessary to make the best gold properties in the Red driving the machinery of that property only small openings in the face in difference in the expense of that it was found necessary to make the best gold properties in the Red in a nearly vertical position. These only small openings in the face in difference in the section of our camp. Work electricity and steam. Since the ferent places so as to gradually reduce establishment of the electric plant a the water. His pump is now working resumed as soon as the snow will permit saving of nearly 50 per cent, has been only four strokes and can be increased to ten. The capacity can altogether be increased more than ten times, yet he Red Mountain properties Silverton will is easily keeping the workings dry and take a foremost place among the gold the 300 foot level, is now down 32 has good hopes of soon being in the chan-camps of the province. The regular force has been work- nel proper. He has already learned enough of the gravel in the old bed to

know that it is rich in gold. On Lightning creek work on the drainage tunnel is being pushed along. Work on the shaft has been for the present Le Roi .. suspended on account of water, there being no facilities for handling it except by hand as yet.

The Cariboo Gold Fields, we are informed by Mr. Banner, will be operated extensively this season. New sections of the throat and of the pieces of machinery that are needed are ordered, and Mr. Bonner hopes for a good season. However, he does not expect a large out-About \$640 was taken out last season will assist him in getting the claim so as to get the best service from the hyreport that there had been a consolidation of the company's interests with affate in Cariboo, he stated that the way the report originated was quite natural, struction of language used in a letter was being considered at this time.

Altogether both Mr. Hopp and Mr. Bonner expressed themselves as very honeful of good results in the near future for Cariboo, more particularly the they are best acquainted. -Ashcroft Mining Journal.

Seine River, Ontario. Mr. Preston, superintending manager of the Olive mine, Seine river district, arrived in Winnipeg last week with a small grip full of gold bricks, valued at \$8,000, the output of eleven days and nine hours run of the mill. Mr. Preston said: "We installed our compressor regard to the present condition of plant last fall, and it has been in operation since December 1st, and it has been doing good work. We got our mill in by the last boats, and partly on account of the cold weather short days, it was not until February 20th that we got it in running order Since we started the compressor plant we have beeen working at sinking and drifting, and the property has more than maintained its reputation. The main shaft is now down 240 feet, and at the bottom there is nearly feet of ore, while at the second level we have 3½ feet, the ore at points carries large values, assaying from \$2 to \$100 per ton, the last assay showing \$100. After starting our new mill we ran it eleven days and nine hours with ore from the stock pile, the pay that had been looked for, but milling 220 tons, from which we obtained about \$8,000 averaging over 530 per ward the work originally begun, viz., ton. We believe that in the Olive we Canada to-day; it must be remembered that we are now just getting beyond the development stage and the return results ever opened in the Dominion.'

A Rich Gold Strike. Considerable interest has been arouse feet, all done so far by hand work. in Edmonton over a reported gold Mr. Hopp will, on his return, install a strike, claimed to have been made by Jackson and McLaughlin party who left there late last fall bound hich is temporarily suspended, will be for the Jasper house, per pack train. Reliable information is hard to obtain, shaft must be sunk is about 300 but it is known that one of the party A drift some 650 feet will be re- came out to Golden, B. C., on the main line and posted letters there to several parties in Edmonton. The strike is supposed to be placer diggings situated on the Canoe river, west of the mountains, in British Columbia, and is said to pay \$40 a day.

Silverton Notes. The air is full of rumors of mining deals, on the carpet and in prospective. Although the season is late, it is begin

ning well. Work on the Humboldt claim, which adjoins the Vancouver group on the east, will be started at once. J. Lade, who recently returned from Greenwood, has a contract to do the work. This was forced up by the side of property has an excellent surface showing, being looked upon as one of the best prospects on Silver creek. It is ewned

by parties in Brandon, Man. Charles Larsen and the Scaia Bros.,

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miners and prospectors, at reasonable rates. Separate rooms for ladies.

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the owners of the Rampoto group of claims on the North Fork of Kettle pany to push along the work on Slough river, and it is their intention to thoroughly develop that property this sea-Some ten miles of trail will be built and a 100-foot shaft sunk. The ledge is nine feet wide with a two-foot paystreak that runs \$20 in gold, and 160 unces in silver per ton. They intend sack the ore as it is taken out with

the expectation of being able to rawhide out and market it next winter.-The Slocan Lake Ore Shipments. The shipment of ore from Slocan Lake points up to and including last week, deposits of Lake Superior, native silfrom January 1, 1899: From Bosun ver in Mexico and other places. How-Landing, Bosun, 260 tons; from New shaft so as to make it water tight, would Denver, Marion, 20 tons; from Silverton, Comstock, 20 tons, and concentrates from Comstock, 40 tons; Emily Edith, 40 tons; Fidelity, 3 tons, Vancouver,

Red Mountain Prospects.

Although the snow has only comrouble was only a repetition of attempts | menced to go off, preparations are being | very refractory metal tempsten are ason various other creeks in early days, made by more than one outfit to work sociated with them. When fissures pass Work on the machinery at the War as in Lightning, Williams, Antler, Sum- Red Mountain properties. Last week through limestones the resulting veins work was started on the A. E. gold are always very irregular, as limestone claim; although three miles of trail had is a rock that is peculiarly susceptible to be broken to reach it. This property to chemical change. In veins associatsiderable development work will be derived from the component parts of on both the L. H. and Congo is to be of supplies being packed up to those properties. With the opening up of these

> Rossland Ore Sh'pments. The ore shipments of the week ending March 18 were as follows: To Trail: Iron Mask To Northport Smelter. · Total ...

Veins.

G. F. Manchton, writing in the In- disturbed through sandstones, shales, slates and serpentines. Some mines land Sentinel, says: have been worked on gash veins filled Veins are the filling of cracks and fiswith sediment from above, but of course sures. They may reach only to a limited they cannot be expected to have any rgeat depth. The great deposits of Leadsville, where the lead carbonate depth or be confined to a single bed. They may be no thicker than paper or many yards in width. They may be lies between porphyritic limestone and lava, were probably caused by hot vaput as it will require time to put the clustered so as to make a network. They property in shape to work to advantage. are broken or displaced in the same way as beds of rock. The principal materials pors caused by the intrension of the lava. The different parts of a vein difin their trial run. Senator Campbell with which they are filled are quartz, for much from one another. All workgranite, metallic ores, calcite and doloable veins have shoots of ore on them mite. They are rarely found except in which are more profitable than the draulic lifts. When asked as to the regions where the rocks have been much other parts. , In fact some portions of disturbed. They generally have a parallel direction in any region and very often trace. On the surface the ores are other large company preparing to oper- there are two systems of veins, the directhere are two systems of veins, the direction of the later ones being at a slightly depth, carbonates, oxides and chlorides different angle to those of the earlier being found near the surface. The hissing of a representation of the major, at the order of the history of the h there being an unintentional miscon- period. Gash veins which die out at a depth sulphides take their place, Some city council of Nice, called upon Sir E. limited depth are usually distinguished struction of language used in a letter limited depth are usually to a mining man, but that there had by the nature of the material composing at Whroe, where the fissures left across incident, but it served to show the hoson the walls called slickensides. Under the dyes by the cooling of the rock have the pressure which forms fissures differ- been subsequently filled with rich gold ent rocks behave in different ways, bearing quartz. True veins nearly al-Slates have a tendency to split along the ways have a selveige on one side. This line of the beds the result of which is a streak of clay which has been formed section around Barkerville, with which that veins in slate are usually bedded by water working its way down the veins, although they were formed in crack on the side of the vein, or somedeep-seated fissures. The irregularity of times by movement. In many regions veins will be easily understood when one veins which are well defined and workconsiders that rocks would not naturally able, end by dividing up into number of break along a smooth fricture and there-small stringers. Stockworks are netfore a slight movement of one side would works of small veins which are make wide and narrow openings alter- mined to a profit, notably in the great The faults in weins often shift copper mines of Spain, in the tin mines them only a few inches or feet but of Bohemia, and in many other inmove them thousands of feet. The vein stances. They are usually worked by usually to be found on the side on quarrying and the ore is handpicked which the greater angle is made by the One remarkable instance is that Carintersection of the fault and the vein. chaze tin mine in Cornwall, where num-In any given district most of the faults berless tin veins traverse china clay. The old miners did not value the chipe will throw the veins to the same side. When the fissures were formed pieces of clay and made a tunnel at enormous expense to wash it away. In later the country rock have usually been brotimes the tin ore was thrown away and ken off and fallen in to the fissure, caus-"horses" in the vein. Those are es- the china clay saved. The great shambers in limestone are usually adjoining have a tendency to run with the direction narrow veins which are not in themally common in slaty rocks, Veins selves of value and are caused by the of the principal mountain ranges, having solutions, full of carbonic acid, eating which made them. The deepest fissures out the walls where its course was been formed by the same movements checked and subsequently filling them formed were those formed in the Terwith metallic deposits. tiary, or later ages of rock-making. Veins chambers assume the form known as which are ribboned or banded are usuflats, where the water has worked its ally preferred. This ribboning shows way between two beds and excavated that they were formed by degrees by rea series of flat chambers on each side opening of the fissures after each deof the vein. While hot water and steam These bands are parallel to the has had more than any agent to do with walls. Very often the material of the the formation of veins, but few mines bands is the same throughout, the color are working on the actual pipes or deand proportion of metallic minerals conposits of hot springs. Among the extained being the only difference, but occaceptions are the Sulphur Banks in sionally they differ in their composition, California, and it is supposed, the great the band being perhaps quartz, then bar-Mount Morgan mine of Queensland. ite, then quartz with blende, then cal-Prospectors will do well to search carecite, and quartz again. Calcite, and fully in regions where hot springs and quartz are the most common matrix for warm lakes with any apparent outlet the ore in the veins. The fillings of exist, as these are the remains of volveins were not poured into the fissures canic action which has died out in in a molten state as is shown by their comparatively recent times and may not having a transverse columnar struchave left some treasures behind it. ture such as some dykes have, due to cooling after deposition. There are also

other points about them which show

bine with other compounds and pure

is largely formed by cold water. The

same amount of heat which is required

slate, and limestone to a crystalline

cases they were derived from great

Quartz is formed at a low heat

With greater heat it would com-

A Big Ore Body. Work is now in progress on the J. S claim in Summit camp about 1,500 feet by moisture acting upon the silica in from the B. C. mine and three men are busily pushing the shaft down to the lower levels of the big ore body known

quartz would not be leposited. Calcite to exist on this property. On the surface shows a lead 40 feet wide of decomposed iron and copper to deposit quartz would also alter shales from which assays of \$2.20 in gold were to mica slate, chlorite slate and elay obtained on assay being taken for copper or silver, although, like most Summit form. The material out of which the camp properties, it is known to carry

quartz veins were made would be drawn On the lead a shaft has been sunk 50 in part at least from the sides of the fissures by the hot vapors which would feet and from this a crosscut was run In part it might have been de away from the shaft. Up to date three or four feet of this ore had been cut rived from rocks below the fissure passthrough with no sign of the foot all. The metallic ores might be drawn Samples of the ore brought to town from the enclosing rocks, but there is show a solid mass of arsenical iron, much evidence to show that in many green quartzite and a little porphry, and depths. Thus a fissure cutting through have every indication of being rich in

an ancient river gravel cemented into a the precious metal. conglomerate might draw gold from it and concentrate it in a vein. In the Louis and Adam, all of Silverton, are some way where an old dyke containing pioneer Summit camp prospectors are than our Sovereign. Her coming is

What is

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Castoria.

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confident that they have the making of preference of the beautiful Cimiez hill mine in the J. S .- Grand Forks Min-

Precautions for Her Majesty's Safety During Her Stay in the South of France.

William Le Queux, writing in the London Daily Mail, says:

The arrangements made for the Queen's personal safety during her stay on the Riviera are this year far more elaborate than formerly. The tragic death of the Empress of Austria, the continual spread of anarchy in France, and the marked hostility towards the English have combined to arouse the authorities to an increased sense of

The hissing of a representation of Her report, the mayor, at the order of the curious instances of ore occurring in Monson, the British ambassador, and tile feeling abroad, and to open the eyes of those responsible for the Queen's safety. Thus they have been induced to make the most careful preparations to insure the constant surveillance of any suspected persons.

An Increased Detective Force. A large staff of both English and French detectives are to be employed

in watching Her Majesty. The english section will, as usual, be under the direction of Mr. Superintendent Fraser, of Scotland Yard, who is always on duty wherever the Queen may be, and who, as her personal prohas received many marks of royal favor. Among members of the royal household no man probably stands higher esteem with the Queen than Mr. Fraser, and certainly no one has more delicate or difficult task to pe form in these days of cranks and anarchists.

His assistants while at Nice will conhis direction, will keep an Argus eye over Her Majesty's visitors' upon any of the many demented Engishmen who somehow always appear demand audiences of their Sovereign. It is surprising how many there are imaginary wrongs may be redressed, and such persons, knowing the impossibility of entering the royal presence at Balmoral, Osborne, or Windsor, folthere she will be more accessible. Many utterly of these people bear high-sounding signs h tiles; but as Mr. Fraser has made them one of his studies, and is personally acquainted with their grievances, he interviews them all, deals with them, and 'chokes them off" with a diplomacy worthy of an ambassador. Dealing, With Suspicious Characters.

The French detective system is perhaps the best in the world, merely because of the power of arrest and search possesses,

o guard Her Majesty's person will, as before, be under the direction of M. Paoli, the chief of the surveillance at the Gare de Lyon in Paris, and will include some thirty detectives of vari- ers elevated to his ears, his palms exous grades. The duty of these is to hibited, and his face beaming with keep watch upon any French suspects. The manner in which the police worked last year was marvellous. In Nice and Cimiez they go about unknown and unrecognized by the local authorities, but with such effect that suspected Aneat into the walls and perhaps obliterate 20 feet, catching the ledge which dipped archists or those arriving in Nice with ently guarded when on her continued suspicion against them, quickly receive an order for their instant expulsion from the town. In this manner, during the two past years while Her Mawith copper sulphides in a gangue of jesty has been at Cimiez, more than one hundred suspects were expelled. No lady of any rank or nationality holds a higher place in the esteem and

the lucky owners of the property and feel eagerly anticipated, and the fact of her for her continental residence is the subject of the proudest satisfaction to the inhabitants. Nevertheless, there is quite a large Anarchist centre, and it therefore behoves the French police to exert every precaution for the Queen's protection from insult or injury.

The Queen's Drives.

Last year, so certain were the authorities of the arrangements they had made for the safety of their royal visitor that upon her afternoon drives to the various villages she was permitted to go unaccompanied by any police of-ficer. Many times, indeed, was the royal carriage drawn up beneath the olives at the road side, where al fresco tea was served, the servants and utensils having been sent on ahead. The Queen delights in taking tea at the road side during her drives on the Riviera, and the absence of any guard was due to her own request.

This year, however, her advisers have impressed upon her the necessity of extreme caution, and although the display of police protection will not be ostentatious, as it is with many foreign Sovereigns, neverthelss there will not be a single moment will not be under the protection of her own police, combined with those of France. On the eve of her visit, how ever, it is scarcely reassuring when one reads such articles as those appearing that anti-Semitic organ, which has of late become somewhat infinential. the Libre Parole. This interesting specimen of modern Parisian journalism frankly advises the Queen to go somewhere else, and openly charges her with displaying a constant and deeprooted antipathy towards France.

Articles such as these are calculated increase the present towards our country and our Queen. Nevertheless, Englishmen at home may rest assured that their Sovereign will be well protected by Mr. Fraser and M.

How Her Majesty Is Guarded.

Inside the little green gate which gives entrance to the wing of the Excelsior hotel where Her Majesty has ist of two of his own inspectors, to- her apartments there is a small lodge, gether with quite a number of officers wherein, during her residence there. sits from Scotland Yard, and these, under an elderly French concierge presiding is, of course, but natural that English people-and foreigners, too-should call Often these at the gates of the Excelsior hotel and at the hotel and inscribe their names in the volume; hence, from early morning till dusk, there is a constant stream whose one idea in life is to seek audi- of persons passing in and out of that ence of the Queen in order that their gate, where the Alpine sentry, in beret and blue stockings, stands for miration of the small crowd of the Nicois out side.

Each person passing in to sign his low the Queen abroad, in the belief that name is carefully scrutinised, yet he is unconscious of it. signs his name and departs by the way he came nothing will be said to him. But should he take one step in the direction of the door leading to the royal apartments he will be confronted by a tall gentleman in silk hat and immuseulate frock coat, who will politely ask him his business, smile affably, and them graciously bow him out. No one ever contrives to escape the eye of the ever watchful Fraser.

Should it chance to be a person of any other nationality but English who The French officers whose duty it is has so unwisely taken a step forward upon the forbidden ground, then M. Paoli, a short, rather stout, well dressed man of typical Parisian aspect will instantly arise before him, his shouldsmiles. A few words, much gesticulation, many apologies, and the unfor tunate person who, prompted by cariosity, has taken the false step is quick-

ly shown out into the roadway. Her Majesty has always been efficivisits, but this year, with the great ina visit from a local detective, bearing crease in the number of detectives who will surround her, there need be no apprehension whatever. Indeed, it is not too much to say that there will not be a single known Anarchist or even dangerous character in Nice or Cimies during the time the Queen is there. The French police deal with such persons J. L. Jarrel and Henry Snibley, two affections of the majority of the Nicois as unceremoniously as they deserve. WILLIAM LE QUEUX.