

## BIG HORN STALKING

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The Mountain Sheep, the Noblest of  
a Game—Experiences of a Keen  
Hunter.

Britain, the unavoidable inference being that this privilege of commutation, whether so intended by the British Government or

British dominions. Attention is further called to the fact that before those pensioners are permitted to commute their pensions, they are required to sign a document, waiving all claim to the pension rolls, or the charitable institutions of the British Empire; also, that the sum resulting from

such commutation of the pension is seldom sufficient to preserve the immigrant from becoming a public charge for any considerable length of time, while such immigrants are usually, through age or other disability, unable to earn a livelihood. The Acting Secretary closes his letter by saying: "The result is that this country is asked to receive and maintain a class of alien immigrants, who, however meritorious may have been their military service to a foreign nation, yet, are unable to be self sustaining and are in effect, if not technically, assisted."

**ORGANIZED CONSPIRACY.**  
Oaths of the Most Binding and Dreadful  
Character Administered by the  
Officials.  
NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The Times Topeka,  
Kansas, special, says: The suspicion that  
there was an organized conspiracy to kill  
Judge Botkin, Mr. Potter, an attorney,  
Sheriff Dunn and two or three other persons

they may be commanded to take the life of their dearest relatives. In the counties of Haskell, Grant, Stevens and Seward are 65 members, all of whose names have been furnished Judge Botkin. These men are taken only from the alliance, and even then the utmost care is used in selecting proper material. The meetings are held at Springfield and Woodsdale, where the three degrees are taken.

The first degree binds the members to stand by each other in public and private and to defend each other at the risk of life if necessary. The applicant is pledged under penalty of having his residence burned and crops destroyed, never to reveal aught that may come to his knowledge.

turning the actions of any member.  
When taking the second degree he swears to join any member or members in the protection of their rights and in resenting any personal affront or injury. If he fails in responding, when called on, or refuses to contemplate action on the part of a fellow member, he may be considered as having forfeited by the action of the council which he belongs. It will be noticed that in these two degrees there is no provision for enforcing the penalty. The applicant for further advancement, besides every member is expected to take all three degrees and is then fully prepared for the final degree. He is then considered as a member of the inner council in life and in death. He swears faithfully to execute any orders

He said him by the council, even though he be commanded to take the life of his dearest friend or relative. He is given an order to kill, and he obeys. The order of justice will be directed against the enemies of one and all of the organization. He further swears, that when ordered to destroy any member proved to be a traitor, he will obey the order, without hesitatingly obey such command, when called on by the inner council, or by one member thereof. He swears to obey, holding himself in readiness at all times, to join his fellow members in the destruction of their enemies. Failing in any part of his obligations, he places his life at the disposal of his comrades.

He then learned that a meeting of this organization was held in a deserted building at Springfield the night before the Dunn murder. There are no rituals or written word. The oaths are administered

tated. Information comes from three men who joined the society, who gave its contemplated action in two cases, and who have been spirited away to a place of safety. The society is said to have many apparently bitter enemies of the opposing factions, pursuing a course in which lies their only safety. They are also enabled to strengthen the evidence, which they will give as soon as the proper time comes. The conspirators are said to be parties in Topeka were discovered to be connected with this murderous organization, but they may have so guarded their tracks that they will escape arrest and trial. Although two men were the plans of the present trial, it is fully expected that arrests will begin, when all the details will be given. The conspirators, under the present laws, are reasonably secured from trial for murder, which has made them

not be men enough in the entire district, let alone the county in which the murder was committed, to form a jury after the peremptory challenges had been made. Judge Botkin, who is now in this city, succeeded in getting a jury of men of the secret order of justice in proper form, and can convict the members, even in the public mind, he will have done much to restore order among the lawless element.

**Gigantic Whiskey Combine.**

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—The Times states that a plan for the re-organization of the whiskey trust is being considered by the directors of the trust. It is proposed to unite the distillers not in the whiskey trust, on the basis of \$25,000,000, but on the basis of \$50,000,000, and then unite with that combination the eighty distilleries now connected by the trust, making a grand joint stock company.

partly American and partly English, with a capitalization of \$50 000,000 or \$100 000,000, with an absolute monopoly of the manufacturing of spirituous liquors. Another meeting of the directorate will be held February 16.

Yesterday Sergeant Walker received an order from the police magistrate to give up all the goods he had in his possession belonging to George Fox.

Detailed Description of the Route to  
be Taken and Its Ad-

(From the Miner.)

At one time it was thought by many that the most feasible route for a railway to connect the Kootenay Lake country with the

main line of the Canadian Pacific was from Six-mile Creek, a siding on the main line a few miles west of Donald, up the valley of the Beaver; thence over the summit and down the valley of the Duncan river to Upper Kootenay lake; thence down the Duncan to its junction with the Lardo, and down the latter stream to Kootenay lake; thence down the west shore of that lake to Balfour; thence to Nelson, crossing the outlet at The Narrows, 3 miles west of Balfour. The

country was thoroughly explored by engineers, who found the valley of the Beaver for the first 10 miles from Six-mile Creek siding to be very narrow, and from the 10th to the 20th mile the banks are steep and from 50 to 75 feet high. On the east side the ground rises in benches from 50 to 100 feet high to the hills behind, and is closely timbered with cedar and hemlock. On the west side a high range continues all the way to the summit, sloping steeply to the bed of the river, with snow-beds averaging about two to the mile.

From the 20th to the 25th mile there is a succession of marshes and beaver dams, lightly timbered with stunted spruce. From the 25th to the 35th mile the timber has been partly burned, and the hills come close to the river in places. There are also stretches of marsh, lightly timbered with stunted spruce and hemlock, and cut by numerous small streams. From the 35th to the 40th mile (the summit) the valley is narrow, showing evidences of numerous snowslides. The summit has an elevation of about 5,000 feet above sea level.

A large part of the Beaver river comes from a marsh half a mile long, out of which Duncan river also flows. The remainder comes from a glacier half a mile west of the marsh, which seems to have broken off another further up the mountains. Up to the summit the rock is limestone, chiefly a coarse quality of marble. It changes near the summit, and for the first 20 miles down the slope it is principally granite. Around the summit the timber is small spruce and balsam.

Throughout its whole course the Duncan

very crooked, but keeps a general direction of south 21 degrees east. For the first even miles it flows between steep banks, from 50 to 500 feet high, composed of solid rock covered with a few feet of soil bearing good fir and spruce timber. Between the 47th and 48th miles it enters a narrow and crooked canyon about two miles long, with walls of rock from 100 to 150 feet high. About the 50th mile a stream, 75 feet wide, comes in from the southwest. A short distance above this the Duncan bends sharply eastward and the valley opens out for about 10 miles, the headwaters of the

covered with hemlock and cedar. From the 32nd to the 67th mile the snowfields are almost continuous, some of them over a thousand feet wide. There is one anywhere half a mile long. In places, the river is rapid and crooked; the banks are chiefly granite, with a little limestone. The elevation of the 68th mile is about 2,500 feet above the sea level. From the 67th to the 110th mile the valley varies in width, at places being 1½ miles wide, with but one snowfield. At the 85th mile the elevation is about 1,800

ent, and from there to the lake, the fall in the river is slight. The river bottom is composed of marshes, covered with poplar and willow, alternating with low cedar and hemlock flats, and is much cut up by sloughs and channels of the river. The sidehill, on both sides of the river, is rough and irregular, and the timber nearly all destroyed. There are no large streams on the west side, but four large valleys come in on the east. The first mile and a half of the west shore of Upper Kootenay lake is a series of limestone bluffs from 100 to 200 feet high.

The remainder of the distance is sloping  
sidehill, heavily timbered to the water's  
edge. On the east side there are two bays  
about  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles long and 3 miles apart, the  
character of the shore being similar to that  
on the west side. From the lake to the  
junction of Duncan and Lardo rivers, the  
sidehill is easy with short stretches of flats,  
the latter flooded at highwater. From the  
junction of the rivers to Kootenay lake  
there is a large flat, from 1 to 3 miles wide,  
generally flooded at high water and very  
much cut up by channels of the river.

Following the west side of Kootenay lake, the shore line is very rough, with numerous bluffs of limestone and slate. These bluffs rise perpendicularly from 50 to 100 feet above the water, and then run back at a steep slope. Many of them are wearing away and falling into the lake. About 20 miles from the head of the lake Kaslo creek, a stream about 50 feet wide, enters the lake. Beyond it the shore is again rough and rocky, but a valley runs for three miles a short distance back from the shore. From the 23rd mile to the 30th the

shore is broken by small knolls and ravines for the first three miles, and is rough and brooked for the next four. At the 30th mile the shore turns sharply into the bay at Ainsworth, and from there to Ainsworth, a distance of five miles, the shoreline is sloping. From Ainsworth to the 41st mile the shore is rough and irregular, part of the outer walls of crumbling limestone rise almost perpendicularly from the water. The timber is nearly all destroyed. From the 41st to the 45th mile there is a bay (Queen's) ending in a low wooded point at the outer end.

From the outlet to the Narrows, three miles, the ground is level and the greater part of the timber has been burned. From the Narrows to Nelson, 20 miles, the north shore of the outlet or west arm of Kootenay lake is comparatively level, but indented with bays; the south shore is more rough, with rocky bluffs coming down to the water's edge in several places. Much of the timber has been destroyed. The lengths of the several parts explored are estimated as follows:

Six-mile Creek to the summit.....	40
Summit to head of Upper Kootenay lake.....	70
Head of Upper Koot. say 1/2 mile to head of Kootenay lake.....	25
Head of Kootenay lake to the outlet at Wapiti.....	25
Outlet to Nelson.....	25
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>205</b>

**Good Deeds Done.**

**T**HE good deeds done by that unregal-  
ed and yuletide monarch, the Earl of Yellow Oil,  
during the thirty years it has been held in  
ever-increasing esteem by the public, would fill

volumes. We cannot here enumerate all its good qualities, but that it can be relied on as a cure for croup, coughs, colic, sore throat and ill pains, goes without saying.

**PROSPECTS**

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The President's Mes  
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spondence V

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Loud Talk About  
ment—What t  
Navy Ca

Speaker Crisp presided, and was the recipient of congratulations. The Pr  
Chilian matters was w  
both sides. It was r  
compensating document  
to the House Committe  
**THE PRESIDENT**  
quotes the annual me  
the time has come to l  
the boy

ing the incident but surveillance of the legationatives, who, on one or the other side, are the elected members of the municipal council. The President says it seems that the inmates of the prison, whose safety depended on reasonableness, should have sought police, to incite the police to provoke reprisals and thus to create a feeling. The most serious thing, the President says, was that the inmates of the prison should have been able to communicate with the legationatives.

tions that nations are war vessels of other nations embrace reasonable communication with the sailors were assault on the populace because of Government. The nation of it, not in a second citizen presents a claim, but primarily a matter, consul or flag has there had been no part or military, the case was. The President then re-

Talbot about the origin and Reggin. There is of the Chilian investigation impeaches this testimony the Chilian testimony that "the pretence that ing with stones, clubs incredible." He directed the fact, that no charge has been sustained against sailors. He then quoted Foster, of October 18, 1856, American sailors as he

police did their duty. Mare Island shows that must have been obtained to sign under misrepresentation a language they did not intend.

EVIDENCES OF

are so abundant and says, as to leave no doubt. He quotes several Chilean sailors to our Chilean warship ran a boat; the refusal of to take the

the Itata matter and sympathy with Balmaceda animosity, the President found in the refusal to recognize the Congress established itself. In this affair, the cable incident

that they did not s  
Captain Jenkins' t  
the story that the  
back the sailors seeki  
mob, and the officers  
Jenkins' ship furnish  
of the indignities  
When the American  
merchant ships, can  
by denying their nati