THE OLD RAG CARPET.

'Twas an object of pride as it lay on the floor
In our old cottage home in the grove;
'Twas fashioned of odd scraps—ten thousand or more—
And the work was a labor of love.
Every scrap told a story of joy or of woe,
Touching somebody living or dead;
And the lights and the shadow of life seemed to glow,
In its tints when the carpet was spread.

Dear faces looked up from the warp and the woof,
As my grandmother dozed in her chair,
And the sweet smiles that mantled their features gave proof
That 'twas Heaven to welcome her there.
In that strip of red woolen sweet Ellen was seen,
With dark eyes so winsome and bright,
While Angeline smiled from the strip of dark green,
And Maud from that fragment of white.

Poor Ellen has fallen—her character stained—
The dupe of a perjurer's vow;
And that little memento the carpet contained
Was all that was left of her now.
And Angie has married and gone to abide
Far away in the land of the West,
And sweet Maud, the youngest, had sickened and died,
And was now in the churchyard at rest.

And there is a strip from her sailor boy's coat—
Her William, light-hearted and free—
Who shipped for a voyage to a region remote,
And now sleeps in the depths of the sea.
One after another the loved ones come back
Till a face on each fragment appears,
While memory eagerly follows the track,
And the sleeper is melted to tears.

She mutters each name in a tone of delight,
And hard comes her laboring breath;
And she gazes on Maud in her garments of white
With a love that is stronger than death.
A torrent of wild joy deluges her heart
As she calls on her loved ones to stay,
But in her great struggle she wakes with a start,
And the sweet vision passes away.
—N. Y. Weekly.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Peru Antagonistic to Chili.

LIMA, Nov. 26.—The correspondent of the United Press has been making inquiries here with a view of ascertaining the public sentiment in Peru relative to any difficulties between Peru and the United States. So far as the correspondent could ascertain, the sentiment of Peru is decidedly favorable to the Americans and hostile to Chili. There is a decided reluctance on the part of the public officials to give utterance to their views for publication, but the speech of nearly everybody in private life, including men influential in every circle of business, is of deep and lasting animosity to the sister republic. One of the leading bankers in Lima said the United States could do nothing more calculated to gain popularity in South America than to give Chili a lesson, especially if the lesson should be accompanied by an act of justice to Peru, in returning the nitrate district to the Peruvians. "If the Chilians," said the speaker, "had been victors in civilized warfare, we could have forgiven them; but they treated us barbarously. They destroyed our property in mere wantonness and made the country a desert wherever they went. Their real motive in going to war was to get the nitrate away from us, and they tried to weaken us so that we should never be able to recover it. Peru has no desire to get into war with Chili, but if the United States should make war on that country it would have substantial sympathy from Peru." While the country has just recovered, in some degree, from the Chilian conquest, the signs of devastation wrought are still visible everywhere.

The Newfoundland Bait Act.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A special to the Mail and Express from Ottawa, says the Dominion Government is advised that the law officers of the Imperial Government have declared the Newfoundland Bait Act to be unconstitutional. Canada and Newfoundland, it has been proposed, shall submit a joint case to the Imperial Privy Council. If Newfoundland refuses, the British authorities can, nevertheless, make a reference under an Imperial statute. The obnoxious act was passed by the Newfoundland legislature in 1889. It prohibits the sale of fresh fish, which includes bait, to foreign fishermen. The act was allowed by the Imperial Government on condition that its provisions would not apply to the Canadians. Subsequently the Newfoundland authorities rescinded this concession, only giving this concession to American fishermen. Canada's influence in securing the prohibition of the reciprocity treaty negotiated between the United States and the colony is given as a reason for a special act. At present the extensive carrying trade in frozen herrings, which under the act comes under the category of bait, is monopolized by American boats.

Imposing Catholic Celebration.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—Cardinal Gibbons left Baltimore, yesterday, for St. Louis, where he will assist in the celebration of the golden jubilee of Archbishop Kendrick next Sunday. The cardinal will travel in a private car, tendered him by the Baltimore & Ohio. He was accompanied by Archbishop Salpointe, of Santa Fe; his coadjutor, Bishop Chapelle; Bishop Keene, rector of the Catholic university in Washington City; Bishop Kain, of Wheeling; Very Rev. Dr. A. L. Magnien, president of St. Mary's seminary, and Very Rev. Mark Cross. Archbishop Elder will probably join the party at Cincinnati. The service at St. Louis will continue on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Extensive preparations have been made for the event, which will be one of the most imposing Catholic affairs held in the West. After the celebration a meeting of the hierarchy of the United States will take place, and important church business be transacted.

No Ships at Point Barrow.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 26.—Superintendent Borden, of the refuge station at Point Barrow, Alaska, in a report dated August 9th, says he has heard nothing from ships this year, and as it is getting late and winter is setting in it is doubtless if any will arrive. The ice, in heavy masses and very compact, extends off the shore from the bar as far as the eye can reach. Forty tons of coal and stores are on hand, sufficient to carry them comfortably, unless some disaster befalls ships, another year. The winter was mild, with much pleasant weather. The coldest weather was in January, when the thermometer stood 49.9 degrees below. The superintendent expresses the opinion that a refuge station filled with rough sailors of different nationalities is not a proper place for a native school, and suggests some other provisions for the education of the young natives. He reports the wreck of the schooner Silver Wave in October of last year and assistance rendered the crew. He also tells of a conspiracy formed against him by a gang of seamen, one of whom, Larson, made an attempt to kill him with a club. Larson was placed in irons and taken to a place of safety. Borden says that in the past year at Cape Smythe village there were but four births, while there were 17 deaths, including the principal native chief, who died from alcoholism. One reason of the lowness of the birth rate is the woman's fear of the treatment they get during confinement, being placed in a snow house with a limited amount of food, and all communication with them being prohibited.

"Varmints Jump a Homestead."

EDISON, Nov. 25.—A large bear made his headquarters in a cabin on a claim about five miles from Edison while the owner was on a protracted spree in Whatcom a few days ago. When discovered he was sleeping in the bed on the cabin floor, and was not seen by the owner until he was well in the cabin. Man and beast beat a hasty retreat. The man had not gone far before a cougar ran across the trail. He then started in hot pursued for the bear, but soon changed his route, and now wants to hire some one to live out the balance of his period on his claim.

Chicago Eats Dead Horses.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Great consternation prevails among the patrons of restaurants, boarding-houses and retailers who deal in cheap meats by the arrest of George Youngclaus on the charge of selling horseflesh labeled beef to the Smith institution. It is believed that the traffic in horseflesh in this city amounts to many hundred dollars.

Chinese Highbinder Murdered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—A Chinese highbinder named See On was shot and killed in Chinatown, last night. He was a member of the On Yek society, but as this association is not at war with any of the others, the cause of the killing is not plain. On was shot on the stairway of a building up and down which Chinese are continually passing, but none of them have the faintest knowledge of the killing.

Commissioned Commerce Destroyers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Secretary Tracy, in an interview, is quoted as saying: "We have set out to build two ships that comply with the requirements of the future. Cruisers 12 and 13 will be ideal types of commerce destroyers. The Pirate, of 7,600 tons burden, will be able to steam to San Francisco on the coal in her bunkers with which she leaves New York. Not another warship afloat can do this. I am responsible for these two vessels. I have sacrificed their offensive and defensive powers to speed and coal endurance. No captain worthy to command either of them could think of engaging a warship on the high sea, but they will be strong enough to attack any steam vessel built for trading purposes that might be armed in time of war.

"The Pirate, for example, might be sent into the English channel and stay there four weeks without recoaling. She could be kept away from ironclad vessels sent in search of her and could destroy every ship that put to sea or returned to that friendly haven. I designed her with the single purpose to have a ship that could do what no other vessel can do. She will be rapid enough to overhaul any merchantman I do not mean by this that she will always be able to run down and capture a vessel like the City of Paris, because in a rough sea it is quite possible that the steamer would outsail her, but in an average sea, the Pirate can spurt for six or eight hours faster than the fastest trans-Atlantic liners."

Irish Factions Must Re-Unite.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—At a meeting, tonight of the municipal council of the Irish National League, resolutions were passed, declaring it necessary to solemnly warn the people of Ireland that they can receive no further support, moral or financial, from this country until they call a halt in the war of factions and re-unite.

Killed by Cannibals.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—The steamship Mariposa, twenty-four days from Sydney, via Honolulu, brings this news: R. Malcolm, a partner of Mr. Sawers, who was killed by the bushmen at Tangoa Santo, in New Hebrides, September 12th, has written to Auckland, describing the scene of which he was an eye-witness: The natives, who numbered twelve or fourteen, approached the clearing as if to apply for work, but as Sawers advanced they fired, killing him. They attacked Malcolm, but he drove them off with a revolver. It was afterwards found that Sam, the native servant of Sawers, had been put to death and the body torn to pieces, evidently for a meal for the cannibals. Tuta Nihonho, with sixty armed followers, who took possession of the disputed piece of land at Waipiro bay, have been arrested by the government force under Inspector Emerson.

Murdered near the N. Y. Camping Grounds.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Nov. 27.—Charlotte T. Leonard, aged 35, wife of a well known farmer, was murdered by a farm hand named Louis Harcourt, who has not yet been captured. The motive for the crime is not known. The police are searching for Harcourt.

Cyrus W. Field Likely to Die.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Cyrus W. Field is reported to be in a critical condition. The loss of his wife and his son's failures and relapse of mental faculties have laid him so low that he may not recover.

A Salmon Canner Found Dead.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, Long Island, Nov. 27.—An unknown man, who came here, yesterday, and who represented that he was in the salmon canning business, in Portland, Oregon, was found dead on Emmons avenue last night. There are no marks of violence on the body. The name "C. J. Kircherner" is stamped on his shirt.

Lost On the Lakes.

DETROIT, Nov. 27.—A big storm is reported from up the lake, to-day. It was the most disastrous to shipping that has been experienced in a long time. No less than a dozen schooners and other craft were either totally wrecked or badly damaged. The steam barge Page, with a load of coal for Escanaba, is aground on Thunder Bay Islands. The steamer Robert Mills was sunk on Colchester reef, last night. The crew were saved. The steam barge Oswegatchie, with a cargo of lumber, left Alpena on Tuesday, with the barge Goodel with 300,000 feet of lumber, McScott, 400,000, and the schooner E J McBrier in tow. When off Sturgeon Point the Oswegatchie sprang a leak and drifted in a heavy sea. The barges were cut adrift. The Oswegatchie became unmanageable, and the crew took to the boats. They were picked up and are now in the city. The crew that manned the Goodel were all lost, and as nothing has been heard of the Scott, it is believed her crew have also gone down. The loss will amount to over $300,000. The schooner Sahara, lumber laden, is ashore at Duncan Bay. There are signals of distress to be seen from the reefs at Presquisle, and tugs have gone there.

The Puyallup Again Raging.

TACOMA, Nov. 26. — The washout at Crocker was followed by the Puyallup river rising rapidly and bringing down much debris and the trunks of large trees. A house formerly occupied by Engineer Hanson, of the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber company's mill, was carried away. As it swept down by the Naptha Launch Works it pulled down a portion of the building which was not carried away by the flood two weeks ago. Of six launches anchored at the launch works, two were sunk and carried away. The launches were valued at from $1,200 to $2,500 each. The current of the Puyallup river is running swiftly, and the trunks of trees brought down swirl about carrying nearly everything before them. The dam which changed the channel of the Puyallup river is not endangered as yet. The warm rains and chinook winds in the mountains melted the snow and caused the freshet.

Round About Cable Service.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Much interest is taken by merchants in the affairs of Brazil, but it is almost impossible to get reliable news from Rio de Janeiro. Cable communication to Brazil is effected in a very round-about way. The route lies from New York to England, thence to Lisbon. The next link in the chain is St. Vincent's, in the Canary islands. From there the deep-sea cable runs across to Pernambuco, and so on down and up to the Brazilian cities on the Atlantic coast. There is also a line from Montevideo to Buenos Ayres, thence it goes across to Valparaiso, Chili, whence the connection with New York is by the well-known route to Panama and overland across Central America to Galveston, and so on. But for this line, people of the United States would not have learned as quickly as they did of the trouble in Rio Grande do Sul, for the censorship of cable established by Da Fonseca from the start would have barred out all such telegrams. The revolution in Rio Grande do Sul, however, having been successful, added to the fact that it is the southernmost province of Brazil, enabled the people to inform the outside world of their doings by the way of Montevideo to the south and across the Andes to the west and up to Panama, and so on up to the north.

U. S. Life-Saving Service.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 26.—The annual report of General Superintendent Kimball, of the life-saving service, shows that at the close of the last fiscal year the establishment embraced 238 stations, 178 in the Atlantic, 48 on the lakes, 11 on the Pacific, and one at the falls of the Ohio, at Louisville, Ky. The results of all disasters within the scope of the service aggregate: Total number of disasters, 481; total value of property involved, $7,040,805; total saved, $5,783,950; number of persons on board, 3,491; number saved, 3,441; cost of maintenance of the service during the year, $940,201. The general superintendent invites attention to the embarrassment under which the service labors owing to the frequent resignation of trained men, who leave the service for better compensation outside at less hazardous vocations.

No Revolution in Ecuador.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The bureau of American republics has a cablegram from Guayaquil contradicting the published reports of revolutionary proceedings in Ecuador. The cablegram says there was very little excitement over the election. The Liberal party triumphed in almost every part of the republic.

Failure of Cannery Strikers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—William S. Gage, jr., has just returned from Alaska, where he has been acting as manager for the Aleutian Fishing & Trading Co., of this city. This was the fishery at which the men struck at the height of the season; but, from all accounts, the men who refused to work are the heaviest losers by the operation. Gage said the company only suffered a little temporary inconvenience. The result of the strike should, he considered, be a lesson to the men in future, teaching them that even in the far North it was not altogether impossible to get all the assistance necessary to carry on work. "We had, when we started fishing," continued Gage, "150 men, and of these 100 left because they were not permitted to absorb all of any possible profits of the Co. We got along all right, however, and the 75 men who stood by us have from $700 to $800 a piece coming to them on their return home."

Fatal Tragedy.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 27.—A tragedy was enacted here this morning in the killing of W. D. Parker, captain of police, by Patrolman Albright. The trouble originated in an unsuccessful attempt made by a faction of the police force, some time ago to oust Parker from his position. This morning Parker came to the station drunk. Leaving the station he walked down the street half a block when he met Albright. Some words were passed, when Parker pulled his pistol, and pressing it against Albright's side pulled the trigger. The gun failed to fire and raising it Parker struck Albright a fearful blow on the head, felling him. Albright quickly regained his feet and fired three shots at his assailant, one of which entered Parker's abdomen, making a wound which caused his death. Shortly afterwards, Albright gave himself up, and was lodged in jail pending an inquest.

Pension For Dom Pedro.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Papers received from Brazil giving the proceedings of the late congress, state that a law has been passed granting Dom Pedro a pension of $120,000 a year, with arrears from November, 1889, to be paid at the rate of 27 cents on the dollar. After payment of arrears, the rest of the pension shall be paid in monthly installments. Advices from Rio Janeiro state that Fonseca, besides abdicating the dictatorship, renounced the title of commander-in-chief and retired to private life. The papers demand the impeachment of Fonseca and also of his ministers, on the ground that they are responsible for the money spent during the short-lived dictatorship.

The governors of nearly all the states have proclaimed in favor of the new president, Peixoto. It is rumored that the federal capital will be removed to Nictheroy, the former capital. Osorio, who commanded the insurgent army in Rio Grande, made a demand on the Upper Uruguay squadron that it give in to him. This demand met with refusal, and the squadron has gone to anchor in Argentine waters. A dispatch from Rio Grande reports that discontent prevails because that state has only one minister in the new cabinet. It is also learned that the troops at San Pedro continue under arms, and that no order for them to disband has been issued. Several states have deposed their governors since the abdication of Fonseca. At Bahia the deposition of the governor occasioned a slight conflict. Fonseca has retired to Paquete islands, in the bay of Rio Janeiro.

Serious Charges Against a Prominent Man.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—A. J. Branch, formerly president of the Ohio & Mississippi Valley Transportation Co., with headquarters at Newport, Ohio, has been arrested in Los Angeles upon a warrant telegraphed from this city charged with being a forger. An officer has been sent to Los Angeles, and Branch will be returned to this city, where he will probably have to answer not to one but to many charges of passing counterfeit cheques. The forgeries were reported to the police, and detectives were detailed to work up the case. They soon traced Branch to the Los Angeles train, and found that he had bought a ticket for himself to New Orleans while he had sent his wife and child to Cincinnati. A warrant was immediately issued and telegraphed to Los Angeles, where Branch was arrested. His son, John A. Branch, says that he has received a telegram from his father saying that the arrest is all a mistake, that will be satisfactorily explained on his return.

A Museum for the Golden Gate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—The Park Commissioners have received an offer of what may be the nucleus of a museum for Golden Gate Park. The offer comes from Thos. T. Walcomb, of Visalia. He has written a long letter, in which he speaks of his admiration for the park and his appreciation of the efforts of the commissioners to make it one of the grandest parks in the United States. The collection which Mr. Walcomb has offered is valued at many thousand dollars, and has taken years to gather. It consists of about 2,000 articles, including 1,000 mineral specimens from all parts of the world, and especially those of the United States. To-day, a letter of acceptance was forwarded to Mr. Walcomb.

Church Robbers.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 27.—Between midnight and two o'clock, this morning, thieves entered the sacristy of the cathedral and blew open two safes, one in the sacristy and the other on the altar, containing two cibariums and one ostensorium of solid silver, valued at $1,000. The thieves used dynamite and left nothing behind to disclose their identity.

Kidnapped and Restored.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 27.—The two-year-old son of Millionaire D. T. Beals that was kidnapped, last evening, by Lizzie Smith, a waiting maid in the household, while the family were at dinner, was returned at 9 45 to-night, on payment of a $5,000 ransom. This afternoon, Mr. Beals caused the following notice to be published: "$5,000 ransom to whom it may concern. Return my child, receive $5,000, and no questions asked, D. T. Beals." The offer of ransom was made after a long and serious discussion. The police officers argued that the criminal should be brought to justice, and that the offer of a ransom, without securing the kidnappers was, from a moral standpoint, a felony, but Mr. Beals, taking the counsel of the Charley Ross case, refused to take the risk. Shortly after the evening papers appeared a man, whose description no one obtained, appeared at Beal's residence, and called for Mr. Beals. Mr. Beals appeared, and the man said if $20,000 cash was paid at 9:45 to-night, and the police were instructed to keep out of the way he would return the child. He finally consented to take $5,000. At the hour appointed, the man, with the boy safe and sound, appeared at the residence and delivered the child. He received $5,000, counted it, deliberately, bowed politely and disappeared. The police struck a hot trail, and at about the time the child was returned the woman Smith was arrested in a vacant house in a lonely locality. She was taken to the police station and then to Beal's house, where he was fully identified. Mr. Beal believes the child was never out of the vicinity of the house.

Sovereigns to be Re-Coined.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—The Steamship Mariposa, which arrived from Australia, on Thanksgiving Day, brought nearly $5,000,000 worth of sovereigns, and, yesterday, the bulk of them were received at the United States mint, to be re-coined into twenty dollar gold pieces and then go in circulation.

Guatemala Fortifies Her Frontier.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—Guatemala is going to fortify its frontier. Forts are to be built between that State and San Salvador, and powder for the guns is going from San Francisco, next Monday. The schooner Neptune will go into the stream and load the powder for San Jose, consigned to the Guatemalan Government.

Admiral Brown's Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The report of Admiral Brown, who commanded the U. S. naval force at Valparaiso during the Chilean revolution, has been received at the Navy Department from Acapulco, where it was mailed. The report is simply a detailed denial of the charges that he acted as a spy for the Balmaceda party and furnished information in advance of the landing of the insurgent party.

SAMOAN AFFAIRS.

Peace Prospects far from Favorable—Too Much Taxation—Mataafas and Malietoa's Rivalry.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—H. C. Ide, formerly of the U. S. Land Commission at Samoa, was a passenger on the steamer Mariposa, to-day. In conversation it was learned from him that while affairs at Samoa are quiet at the present time, there is likely to be difficulty there before a great while, unless there is a decided change. It seems that Mataafa is jealous of Malietoa as King, and he is creating a feeling among his own followers that doesn't warrant peace. The principal cause of the dissensions is the heavy taxation on the people, for which Chief Justice Cederantz is said to be partly responsible. In spite of the difficulty of getting the natives to realize the blessings of civilization—especially when they come in the form of taxation—he imposed a capitation tax on population and certain other taxes, which realized altogether about $22,000. This point has been used by Mataafa, and he has succeeded very well, so far, in causing dissensions, in view of the fact that the Chief Justice is on friendly terms with Malietoa. He would not say that war was likely to be declared between the followers of Malietoa and Mataafa; but from what he was able to learn the outlook was anything but promising.

Samuel Martin, of Scotland, is at the Dallas.

A LAND OF PROMISE.

Latest News from the Kaslo-Slocan District—A Serviceable Railway Route.

How the Government of British Columbia Assists the Working Miner.

Mr. J. R. Cook arrived recently from West Kootenay, of which district he has been a resident since 1884. Among other properties, he is substantially interested in a number of locations in the new strike on Slocan lake—which he has not yet visited himself, but which he has had a couple of men prospecting. These have discovered and staked claims, and brought in good samples of ore from each.

The first discovery in the now famous camp was made about October 1st, by Seaton and Carpenter, who, however, did not then stake claims. The assays of the ore, though, induced Seaton to return with the Hennessy party, and they located the claims known as the Seaton group In cross-cutting the country to Warm Springs, the second discovery, known as the Hennessy strike, was made. These claims include the "Noble Five," "Bonanza King," "Maud E." "World's Fair," and others. The third strike was made by the prospectors sent out by Mr. Cook, and include the "Climax," "Black Bear," and "Alaska." The assay of the first gave from 129 to 157 oz. silver and 70 per cent lead. The ledge is 12 feet in width—two feet of solid silver ore, and the rest stratified with antimonial silver, running higher than lead ore. The same party also struck the "Toughnut," "Apex," and "Northern Belle. Three assays of the "Toughnut" gave from 58 oz. to 157 oz. silver, and from 29 to 71 per cent. lead. Charlie Chambers and his party, about this time, located still another ledge, samples from which assayed from 109 oz. to 124 oz. to the ton. This claim is between the two locations made by the Cook party. A number of other locations have been made in various directions, including one of ruby silver on the shore of Slocan lake, about a mile and a half from the mouth of Carpenter Creek. This ore has assayed as high as 2,200 ounces to the ton. Of course ingress to the new district is difficult at present, but a trail is now being cut from Ward's Crossing on the Courtenay river, 12 or 14 miles below Nelson, up the Slocan river to the foot of the lake, which furnishes transportation facilities, being navigable for 30 miles. Carpenter Creek gives an easy grade to the forks of Carpenter and Seaton Creeks. From this on, the ascent to the mines is steep, and about seven miles to the Seaton group and ten to the Climax.

Another feasible route to Slocan Lake is from the Arrow Lakes by a low divide 18 miles in length. This would be a favorable route for a wagon road. The C. P. R. have had engineers through the Slocan valley, and it is said they claim that this furnishes a better railway route from the main line to Nelson than that found along the Columbia river. The Kaslo City owners are also building a trail from that town to the mines on the eastern slope of the hills, and also to the mines on the Slocan lake side.

At Toad Mountain and Hot Springs the various mines are being systematically developed, as rapidly as possible. The "Silver King," "Grizzly Bear" and "Dandy" are working day and night, while others are each keeping several men busy.

"The Silver King," says Mr. Cook, "is the greatest mine I ever saw. There is eight to eighteen feet of shipping ore, 400 feet in length. The "Grizzly Bear" tunnel is in 170 feet; the "Dandy" is working seventeen men, and by this time have struck the main ledge, and know exactly what there is. In the spring a concentrator, saw mill and electric drills will be put in to push the work of development, and to secure ore for shipment.

Dr. Hendryx Company is preparing the smelter site and building wharves at Pilot Bay, and in many other ways arranging for going ahead with construction work in the spring. In Spokane, Tacoma and Seattle, Mr. Cock found great excitement over the Slocan lake strikes. Spokane and Seattle men have bought into the mines, and, when spring comes, Mr. Cook is of opinion there will be a great rush of capitalists as well as prospectors into the new district; and the various projects now before the public will undoubtedly attract four or five thousand people into the Kootenay Lake district. Nelson is sure to be the headquarters for the mines, as there is now excellent accommodation at the hotels there and ample supplies in the stores. Mr. Cook will remain in Victoria during the winter, returning early next spring to the rich country where he has made his home, and in whose future greatness he has the fullest confidence.

Another well-known and practical mining man from the same district is, like Mr. Cook, a guest at the Occidental. He is Mr. James Hooper, who claims Ainsworth for his home, and who is down on business connected with the "Fourth," one of the finest mines in the district, and a neighbor of the "United." He left home just as the snow was settling down over the camps, and the miners were, therefore, leaving them for the winter. He says, however, that work will not be discontinued, even for a day, at either the "Silver King," the "Krao," "Grizzly Bear," "Dandy," or "Tenderfoot," and there is talk of again starting up the "United" and the "No. 1." Mr. Hooper agrees with those who have preceded him with reports of the rich Kaslo-Slocan country, that it is destined to take its place as one of the great mining camps of the world. He points, in support of his prophecy, to the assays, which he guarantees were made from average surface specimens, not picked bits, in every instance.

"The Hendryx smelter will, of course, be a great thing for the country," he remarks, "and will pay from the start. It is expected to be ready for work in a few months. The great advantage that the B. C. miner has, however, is that the Government helps him, follows him right up wherever he goes, and if his prospects develop anything of value, cut trails to his locations immediately. Then, if it is found necessary, a wagon road follows the trail. Few governments support the miner—the actual, working miner, as well as this one of ours, and its something to its credit that should not be overlooked. The trail to Kaslo is well under way, and will be completed in plenty of time for the inrush of the spring."

There was a foot of snow at Kaslo on the 13th of the month, and prospects of plenty more, and so all but a few prospectors had gone into winter quarters. All the ore in the new district requires smelting; as yet no free milling gold or silver has been discovered. The mysterious character of the Slocan Lake country has disappeared, and now almost everyone is roughly acquainted with its geography.

Of the "Fourth," the mine in which Mr. Hooper is most interested, he brings an encouraging report. The footwall has been struck 175 feet in the tunnel, and there is every sign of a good ore body, four, five or six feet down. Machinery will not be needed to work the mine, and by the construction of a tramway, the ore can be cheaply and conveniently shipped to the smelter at Pilot Bay.

FAMINE STRICKEN RUSSIA.

The Czar Must, by War, or in Some Other Way, Distract the Attention of the Peasantry.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—E. V. Abbott, who has just returned from Odessa, where he was a grain dealer, said of the Russian famine: "It is an awful thing to contemplate, but there will not be less than from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 people starve in Russia the coming winter. I know the way things are done there, having been a grain dealer there for over eight years. No government on the face of the earth would have remained in ignorance of the condition of things but that of Russia. It is so thoroughly rotten—rotten to the very core—that it is impossible to even do anything in Russia by or with the aid of the government. Just look at the way the money for the relief of the starving peasants has been spent. It stuck to the palm of every official hand through which it passed. In Russia they simply laugh, and think the fellow who steals is sharp. It is a question of how much each individual official can make for himself. There is no such thing as official honor among them.

"In Russia the poor people are so greatly in the majority that the political effect will be far-reaching. The only thing that can save Russia from revolution during the winter is war. I believe that the Emperor of Russia sees this, and I think the disturbance of Europe's peace will come through his orders. The nihilists will find the starving peasants much more open to their teachings than when they are full fed. Nihilism is always just smouldering in Russia, and while I do not say that nihilism will succeed in getting the peasants to cause trouble, I think the Czar will find it necessary to do something to distract their minds from their condition. Nihilism has never very greatly affected the rural districts, and if the peasants do rise—well, the Russian Government will find all it wants to do in taking care of matters in Russia without fighting outside."

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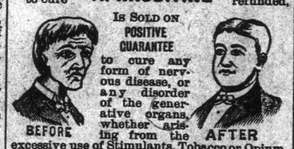

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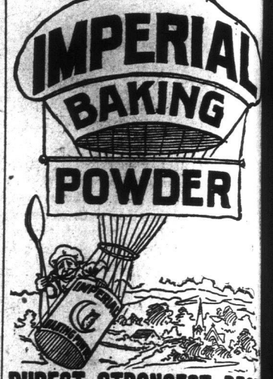

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Princess Helena and

LONDON, Dec. 2.—He the Princess Helena third daughter of the Prince Frederic Christi Holstein Sonderburg A consented to become pres English committee on W the Chicago exhibition.

The Figaro

PARIS, Dec. 2.—In t Paris, the editor of the F francs for infringing an a law by opening a subscrip was the payment of leg fers to the subscription r for the payment of the fi Archbishop of Aix, rec writing an insulting lett of Public Works.

Told Under

MADRID, Dec. 2.—A fr reported from Villa Curd who had heard that the was a well-to-do man, br in the night. They tied the house securely on a b priest told him with man out his wealth. The fat refused to tell, and adjur to incur the vengeance of fering with a servant of bandits were not moved proceeded to light then applied the priest's bringing him nearer a flames until the victim sh They told him they woul if he did not tell them was. He held out until burst and the odor of stifling. The priest, rat feet, which the bandits consume, to be gradually rest of his body, at lengt all he had, amounting concealed. The bandits departed.

Balmaceda's

VALPARAISO, Dec. Supreme Court has decid bers of congress under th ministration cannot be financially for the paper have been unlawfully issu during the revolutionary

Local Discon

SHANGHAI, Dec. 2.—In Tientsin, Viceroy Li Hu that, in his opinion, the in China were not aim dynasty, but were attrib causes tending to breed The viceroy believed, he perial dynasty was secure ger. Li Hung Chang is military and navy equip

The Russell Div

LONDON, Dec. 2.—It is a rather notable fact that Russell is the second d Scott to be implicated in sings, her sister, Mrs. Seb ago, procured the annu marriage, which she had

A Sin of Omi

BERNE, Dec. 2.—The Insurance Company has francs for omitting to file ment of its affairs, as Swiss law. The fine was tember as 500 francs, bu response, 1,000 has been given to stop business, un are paid this month. It the Company has appeale ton government, against an act of unjust discrimin

Deficit in the Ital

ROME, Dec. 2.—In the budget to-day, Tuzzeti, treasury, said the exces and overestimation of caused the budget for 189 of 1,000,000 lire, which m financial measures wo Signor Tuzzeti added that 1892 the revenue would tures and give a surplus lire. This was the first t of Italian finance that suc achieved, but to secur must accept all the gover He said the treasury's 457,000,000 lire. Instea debt in the usual cour rentes, he proposed a ury bonds for seven a redeemable annually, t for only in Italy. Able sider that Minister Tu mated the government's 000 lire.

Church and State Ho

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 2. between State and Ch acute. The Government with having engaged in the restoration of the clergy accuse the Governm tile to the interests of clergy have never liked have remained, with fe tached to the imperial h ings of hostility to the re intensified by irregularity salaries. When the offic tween Church and Sta abolished, the federal gove provide for the payment the existing functionaries and to support the chairs for one year, leaving it t do as much more as they interest of religion. Most have chosen to do not priests have died altars r want of a salaried ministry unaccustomed to voluntar clerical support, are lea religion, and the ch people slipping away circumstances have cr feeling, and have also ten the attachment of the cler lic house of Braganzi, whi ed their church. The gov other hand, which had pai to the signs of clerical recognizes these clergy as

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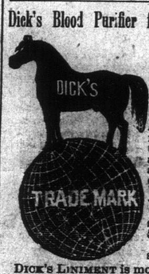

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