

VERY LATEST GOLD FIELDS

THE NEW MINES ARE LOCATED IN THE GOLDEN DOMINION.

Wawa City Formerly Laid Out and Named
—A Hundred Prospectors Already There
—Character of the District in Which the New Gold Finds Occur.

The New York Tribune publishes the following despatch, dated Sept. 4, from Wawa City, Michipicoten Toll Road, Algoma District, Canada, via Sault Ste. Marie:—A city with only a log hut and a small number of tents has arisen by magic on the northwest angle of Lake Wawa by act of Civil Engineer Joseph Cozens, who came here the other day as a representative of the Canadian Government, and with his theodolite and axemen and chainmen, laid out what the enthusiastic prospectors believe to be the future great city of the gold field. The spot was selected by Captain Joseph Ganley, of Ainsworth & Ganley, whose extensive interests include fishing camps scattered for three hundred miles along the north shore of Lake Superior.

The reason why Capt. Ganley selected this spot is easy to perceive. The lake is surrounded by steep walls of rock, covered with moss, in many places inaccessible from the shores of the lake. There is only one exit or entrance by water, and that along a small creek which flows by the new city, and Captain Ganley owns most of the land on which the docks must be built when mining opens in earnest and machinery and supplies are to be shipped to this section. While the Indians allege that this creek and its connecting rivers are navigable by a small boat up to Massanabia, on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, yet there is no certainty that this statement is true, and the only way to get supplies here now is by the way of the Michipicoten Mission, and thence overland six miles by a difficult mountain trail to the new town.

Every one of the hundred prospectors now here gathered to witness the formal christening of Wawa City. On the hills around gleamed the camp fires, over which the miners would soon cook their evening meal. The ceremony was very short, and when it was over every man rushed to his tent to stake and eat his rasher of bacon and cold bread, that he might soon be asleep and all the more ready to arise at sun-up to continue his work of prospecting. A site has already been selected for the hotel, which is to be situated on a bluff overlooking the lake, and to be built as soon as lumber arrives. The owners of the land in the rear of the hotel have decided that the pleasant grove there shall be a city park when the city is established.

Captain James Ganley, of the steamer Telegram, the only vessel running regularly to this section from the inhabited world, has staked out a claim which is supposed to be very rich. He said to-day: "As to the gold discoveries developing to anything like what the indications give hope for, it can be authoritatively stated that quartz has been found not in one section only, but in different places extending over thousands of acres, that assays over \$300 a ton."

Joseph Dickenson, the editor of a paper at Port Arthur, has the richest claim of all, and this is located at a point over two miles from Wawa City. Free gold has been found in the rotten white quartz, in which this section abounds, in chunks as big as kernels of wheat. It is virgin gold in its purity, and needs not to be subjected to any chemical process to free it from the rock. Every day prospectors are finding specimens that assay \$50 to the ton. Thousands of acres have already been claimed, but there are nearly as many disputes as to the priority of claims, and nobody can tell who will get a patent from the Government.

The only way to get a letter from here to civilization is to send it seven miles overland through the mud and up and down mountains to Michipicoten Mission, where it must await the fishing tug.

CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

The latest discovery of gold fields in Ontario, have aroused a great deal of attention. Public interest having been greatly stimulated by the tales of the wealth of the Klondike, especial interest has been taken in the report of discovery of placer mines in the district, a report which has to be verified, as the country, though accessible, is not very easy to work, owing to the heavy underbrush and thick, overlying moss-beds. Time, also, must be allowed for reliable news to arrive, it being only a very few days since the finds became public. The publicity given to the discoveries shows the great interest taken in the matter.

A THOUSAND SQUARE MILES.

The new gold fields are in the Huronian formation and cover an area which is estimated at one thousand square miles. This district is a vast wilderness, intersected by lakes and rivers, known heretofore only to the trappers and hunters in the Hudson Bay Company's service, and these people have not travelled elsewhere than along the watercourses. The rock in the valleys is covered with gravel and sand of various depths, but in the greater part of it the only covering to the rock is moss, which has grown to considerable depths and proves a great hindrance to prospecting.

The first discovery of gold in the region came to the knowledge of the Department of Crown Lands at the latter end of June last, when an application was received from Mr. Dickenson of North Bay for a free location of forty acres under the provisions of the amended mining act of last session by which a grant of forty acres is made to the discoverer of a valuable mineral deposit situated not less than

ten miles from the nearest known mine or deposit of the same mineral. The land for which he applied is at the south end of Lake Wawa, or Widgeo Lake. The lake is a small body of water, five or six miles long and three or four miles wide. Mr. Dickenson disposed of a portion of his interest to Mr. Fee, a hotelkeeper of North Bay, and to a merchant of Montreal. These men employed Mr. McKenzie of Montreal, a miner of Australian experience, to examine and report on the property. Mr. McKenzie returned from the locality a few days ago, and, according to the reports that have reached Toronto, Mr. Fee is highly satisfied with the result of his report. The vein has been uncovered for some 500 feet in length and the stripping discloses that its width ranges from 2 to 21-2 feet. It consists of a fine-looking, sugary quartz, and some samples which have been shown are rich in free gold.

EXCITEMENT AT THE "SOO."

Mr. Dickenson's discovery appears to have attracted a good deal of attention at Sault Ste. Marie, both on the American and Canadian sides of the river. Two weeks ago a party of fourteen men, organized on the Michigan side, proceeded to Michipicoten and have been prospecting in the locality south of Lake Wawa. Reports from them state that they have made a number of very rich discoveries. It is said that about 70 people are now engaged in exploring in that region at the present time. The season is most favorable just now, but owing to the dense forests and the moss covering to the rock the labor is difficult.

NATURE OF THE DISTRICT.

Away back in 1866 a number of locations were taken up at the northeast end of Lake Wawa. The mineral looked for then was copper. Others were taken up in 1871, the total area being about 2,000 acres. It is said that some fine shows of native copper were found then, but no work seems to have been done on the properties. The district received no attention from prospectors until the present year. The Huronian belt, in which these veins occur, extends from Lake Superior, northward as far as Dog Lake, a distance of 50 or 60 miles. It is not known that the intervening country along the Michipicoten River has been examined, but discoveries of gold are reported to have been made along the shores of Manitowik Lake, an expansion of the Michipicoten River, as well as along Dog or Mattagaming Lake, within the past two years. A number of applications have been received at the Crown Lands Department from parties exploring along the north shore of the last named lake, and it is believed that good finds have been made there. The northern area, through which the C. P. R. extends, shows extensive areas of sand and gravel thinly covered with timber, and there is a possibility of gold being found in these deposits, although as yet there is no substantial proof of it.

In the despatches sent out from the "Soo," which are apparently based on information supplied by Mr. McKenzie, it is intimated that placer gold has been discovered around Manitowik and Dog Lakes. A prospector, a few days ago stated that gold has been washed out of the sands along several small creeks traversing the country.

SHOES FOR ONE-LEGGED MEN.

Single Shoes—Sometimes Sold to Two-Legged Men—Shoes for Men With Missing Feet.

The one-legged man buys his shoes precisely like the two-legged man. At the big city stores they break a pair to sell the single shoe that the one-legged man requires, without the slightest hesitation, and he can get any kind of shoe he wants. The single shoe remaining is sent back to the factory to be mated up, and this is done with perfect accuracy. Every pair of shoes is numbered, and it could easily, if it were desired, be traced back to the stock from which it is made. There is no guesswork about it. The shoe required to mate the shoe remaining may not be made on the identical last upon which the original shoe was made, but it is made upon a last of mathematically the same proportions, and the pair thus restored is as perfectly mated as the original pair.

The one-legged man who buys in this way a single shoe pays slightly more than half the price of a pair. One-legged men are in the very latest shoe stores among the regular customers; and there they are not so unusual as to be remarkable.

One-legged men, however, are not the only men who buy single shoes. There are two-legged men who sometimes buy only one shoe. For example, a man with the gout. He can if he wishes, and he sometimes does, buy a single shoe. The remaining shoe is mated up in just the same manner as the remaining shoe from the pair broken for the one-legged man.

There are two-legged men who wear shoes of different sizes, their feet not being mates. This may be due to nature or it may be that an accident has befallen one foot. For such a customer two pairs of shoes are broken and he takes one of each.

HE COULD DODGE.

There's nothing slow about Jones, he said reflectively.

The other laughed scornfully.

"I guess you never loaned him any money, he said."

"Oh, yes, I have, replied the first speaker. That's what made me speak that way. I loaned him ten dollars six months ago, and I haven't been able to catch him since."

NOT AT ALL NEW.

Every boy and girl in the old time school-house understood "the art of telegraphing without wires," long before modern scientists discovered it.

Captain Thomas Battimore, of the Spanish schooner Iola, has been given a gold watch by the Canadian Marine Department for his humanity in saving the shipwrecked crew of the Beatrice, McLean, of St. John, N. B. The six men of Captain Battimore's crew have received money rewards of two pounds each.

THE HOME.

CARE OF OUR BIRDS.

What a sad sight it must be to discover some morning one's pet canary dead on the cage floor, especially if its death was caused through some carelessness on the part of its attendant. The poor little caged songster is perfectly helpless in its captivity, and unless its wants are strictly attended to it suffers. In its wild state the bird is able to seek its own food and remedies for its ills, but when it is caged they must be provided, and the correct ones too. Bird books advise all kinds of things at all times, but probably half the fuss directed will bring better success. There are, however, a few points which should never be neglected, and they are, to provide plenty of clean water, plenty of proper food, and to keep the bird clean and in a clean cage.

In buying a cage it is well to remember that metallic cages enameled white, green or brown are the best. Wooden cages should never be bought and brass ones are not to be recommended. The fountains for food or drink should be round or square cups. The perches should be plain, round, unvarnished sticks, of varying sizes. The cage should be as large as convenience will permit. It should be cleaned thoroughly every morning. Remove the bottom of the cage and place the cage over a saucer of water for the bird's bath. This should be given daily in summer and three times during the winter. Use sand on the bottom of the cage. If white sand is used it may be cleaned by being boiled in water and dried. The perches should also be scraped and if the red mite is present throw them into boiling water, but allow them to dry thoroughly before replacing. Never leave the cage damp. Hang it half way between floor and ceiling, as the temperature is more even there. Keep it out of draughts, for they are injurious to the bird, and avoid too strong a sunlight, unless there is some means of shading the cage through part of the day. Do not keep the bird too near a stove, fireplace or register, but endeavor to keep it in a temperature of seventy degrees constantly.

Birds should not be fed everything. They should be given plenty of seed, also green parts of many plants, such as poppy, rape, hemp, and the weeds like chickweeds, plantain, etc. The fresh, tender leaves of beets, cabbage and lettuce are eagerly devoured by them. Avoid fruits containing a large percentage of acid, but give occasionally a hard-boiled egg. When birds are hoarse salt pork has been recommended. They should be given flaxseed only occasionally, and when they are dumpy, a diet of bread and water with some red pepper sprinkled in it is good for them. Sicily canary seed is preferable to any other; it is plumper, a brighter color, easier to crack and freer from dust. Indian millet will keep the birds in good health. Bird manna should always be kept on hand and if the birds are moulting, or appear dull and stupid, feed it to them. Insects and worms are good once in a while. The water dish should always be full of clean water. Some owners of birds advise giving red pepper occasionally, but never sugar. A crust of crisp, dry bread is often relished by the bird, and fine gravel should be scattered over the bottom of the cage always.

The greatest pest with which one is likely to have to contend with is red mite. So minute is this insect that it cannot be seen about the bird or cage with the naked eye. Red mites shun the light and usually leave the bird during the day, secreting themselves about the cage till darkness arrives. Through continual irritation the birds lose sleep, which occasions many diseases, and is often the source of their death. The presence of the mite is indicated by the uneasy manner of the birds; they become dispirited and sit in a drooping position on the perch or floor. To get rid of the mites, perch a white cloth over the cage at night and if there are any on it early in the morning, wash in boiling water, and the cage also. Repeat this until all are gone. Boiling water is sure death to them.

Never keep birds in a room that is being painted or has the odor of fresh paint. It makes them very sick. When the bird is suffering from diarrhoea give water in which a rust piece of iron has been placed, and boil bread in milk until it cuts like a cheese when cold. Give this as a diet for a while with some kind of vegetable. During moulting time the birds need plenty of nourishing food. Worms, insects, vegetables, bread and milk, etc., are all good for them. Every bird should be given a name and always called by it. They like to be talked to and petted, and if cared for as they should be, make delightful pets.

MAKING SOFT SOAP.

Five pounds of grease will make nine gallons of excellent soft soap. Melt a pound can of pure potash with a quart of water in a large clothesboiler. Boil the potash for fifteen minutes, then add the five pounds of grease and stir it well. Let the mixture boil slowly for an hour, stirring it frequently. At the end of this time stir two gallons of hot water into it. Pour the whole into a ten-gallon keg and stir well. In fifteen minutes add two gallons more of hot water. Stir often, and after an hour add four gallons of water. This water need not be hot—blood-warm water will do. Stir the soap often in the next two or three hours, and then let it stand over night in twelve hours it will be of a fine, clear, jellylike consistency, thoroughly cold and ready for use. It is better than any manufactured soap for cleaning

rough kitchen floors, for washing dishes and kitchenware, for cleaning bathtubs and for use in the kitchen boiler.

NEW BURIAL PLAN.

The Board of Health of New York has approved the plans of a new mausoleum company, and the latter will establish a sanitary mausoleum near High Bridge, with a capacity of from 10,000 to 12,000 bodies. The idea is to seal up the dead in cement receptacles, after exposing the bodies for several months to a current of air made chemically pure by passing it over sulphuric acid, and afterward by fire. When the body is thoroughly desiccated the receptacle is to be made airtight. The sanitary authorities are reported to be well pleased with the proposed scheme, which avoids so many of the objectionable features of earth burial. It is proposed to erect a building 270 feet long, 75 feet deep and three stories high. The receptacles will be formed of concrete four inches thick and jointless, in size a little larger than an ordinary coffin.

WOMEN AND CYCLING.

"Women do well to ride the wheel," says Dr. Sayre. "It means a stronger, healthier race of men and women for the coming generation. Women were going into a decline. Their nervous force was wearing out. That means a great deal for the decay of a nation begins always with the breaking up of the nervous system of its women. Nordau's book on degeneration had some excuse, as is shown by the discussion it brought about. He had some strong points on which to base his argument, but he was not thoroughly justified, and even if he were, the bicycle is proving itself to be the remedy. It is giving women healthy diversion, teaching them self-control and self-reliance, and making them fit physically to be the mothers of a race of giants."

"I know that some of the women reformers have objected to wheels and with justice, too; but now that saddles adapted for women are a specialty with saddle makers, the chief grounds for objection are removed. Saddles for men and saddles for women should be different. The ordinary saddle modelled on the plan of the common horse saddle for men, is not at all suitable for women. It is more than likely to do them serious physical harm, but with a properly formed saddle there is no danger whatever."

Women are prone to be morbid. They have stayed indoors too much, and have gotten into the habit of thinking about themselves, worrying and fussing when there was really no need of it. Now the bicycle gives them inducement to go out into the open air, to enjoy the country, to be in touch with other people. It gives them opportunity to breathe, and to breathe means better blood.

"They leave off their corsets when they ride, though they will not do so at any other time. Perhaps the bicycle will kill corsets. That would be a grand victory for the wheel."

"Dr. Townsend has taken pains to study this bicycle question. He has reports from eighteen women physicians in Boston, all but one of whom heartily recommend wheeling, especially in cases of malnutrition and chronic pelvic diseases. It is a mistake to say that wheeling develops curved spines. It doesn't—that is, unless riders insist upon 'scooting.' The best—by which I mean the easiest and most graceful—riders are straight backed. They have more power if they ride erect. That is one great reason why wheeling benefits women. It makes them sit up straight. If they will do that, consumption will be an unknown disease in three years."

"No amount of preaching about dress reform has the influence of the bicycle. Theory is good and logic is good, but putting a woman on a wheel and letting her go out on our smooth roads, where she has a freedom she had not thought of before, is an argument that is effective. It wins her reform. She gives up corsets and heavy clothing; she dresses for work instead of for play; she begins to see that clothes may be governed by intelligence and as a result she is healthy."

"The need of keeping balanced makes wheel riding of especial value to women. For it is a demand that they control themselves. It also teaches self-reliance—something many of them need. A woman guiding herself along the streets learns that she is able to take care of herself, even if there is not a man at her elbow. She is surprised, probably, to find this out; but if she keeps at wheeling she will learn that she is every bit as strong as a man physically as well as mentally. She can develop physical power quite equal to man's, and she can use it to as continuous advantage. The bicycle will prove this to her satisfaction and to the benefit of her race."

ONE JUST JUDGE.

A New Jersey court has decided the right of a passenger to a seat in a Pullman car without paying extra until provided with a seat in some other car. It is to be hoped the decision will have a general application. Passengers on any sort of a railway—even on a street car—do not pay their money to stand. The patience of the public has educated railways in the notion the right to stand fulfills all the conditions of their contract as a common carrier. It is not a right—only an abuse of other people's rights.

PROTECTING THE PASTOR.

They have moved our choir to the other end of the church. What's that for? Our clergyman is delicate and he can't stand to have twelve girls fanning his bald spot all day long.

DROPPED FROM THE CLOUDS

A NEW METHOD OF ATTACKING GREAT WAR VESSELS.

Battle Ships Will be Rendered Helpless in a Few Minutes—Important Experiments Recently Made in England.

Experiments just concluded at Woolwich have demonstrated that by a new method of artillery attack the strongest battle ship which was ever built may be rendered absolutely helpless within a few minutes. This may be done without the slightest danger to the men who man the great guns which perform this task. The new method is known as high angle firing.

The one experiment which demonstrated the fact cited beyond question was conducted with a wire-wound piece of service ordnance of 9.2 inches caliber, weighing 19 tons, and which was on an expanding mounting placed for high-angle firing. The gun utilized was one of great power, range and penetration. In the series of trials of the gun the projectiles fired were Palliser shot, weighing 822 pounds each, and requiring for discharge an individual charge of 270 pounds of powder. The gun was fixed at various angles of elevation, the maximum range obtained not being less than 12 miles. The elevation was then 40 degrees.

Those who had charge of the experiments carefully calculated the speed of the projectile, and determined that the extreme height obtained by it was in the vicinity of 16,000 feet, or about 3 miles. The time occupied by the entire flight was

EXACTLY ONE MINUTE.

The result is regarded as one of the greatest achievements of modern gunnery. The power of great range and exceeding penetration which the projectile undoubtedly possesses under the circumstances described are unquestionably due to the wire-winding system, which gives high resistance powers to the guns, and thus enables heavier charges to be used. The gun which will in general be used upon the coast of Britain weighs 27 tons, and has a muzzle energy of 19,200 foot tons.

It is doubtful if any experiment with artillery for 30 years has resulted in the revelation of facts so important to naval powers.

It needs no elaborate explanation to demonstrate that no vessel can be so constructed on modern lines as to be impervious to projectiles dropped from the clouds as well as those which are fired at her sides. Yet that is exactly the position the modern battle ship is placed in by the adoption of high-angle firing. Of course, in purely naval battles the high-angle system cannot be utilized in so great a degree, for the power of the greatest vessel to withstand the recoil of a gun is surprisingly limited. It is a very small percentage of the recoil which can be safely figured upon by those who man the guns in fortifications.

Therefore, it can be seen that the great advantage of high-angle fire from guns on shore is that they can be mounted behind earthworks or parapets entirely concealed from view, so that it would be a matter of great difficulty

TO SILENCE THEM.

Again, their fire has a plunging character, and is thus effective against objects themselves invisible. The great effect made possible by the use of this class has caused a centralization of attention from military men upon them, all of whom say without hesitation that the practice of high-angle firing has unquestionably a great future.

The main idea of the high angle firing is to finish a mode of attack against ships so heavily armored as to be almost proof against artillery used in the ordinary fashion. At first it might be thought that a bombardment by high angle guns mounted so deeply in the earth that it would be well nigh impossible to direct their aim at all would be in the nature of shooting at random. As a matter of fact it would be anything but that. It is now possible to tell the speed at which a projectile travels and to calculate from this speed the distance traversed with certain charges of powder used to give the necessary impetus. Now with these calculations possible and the points of the compass carefully calculated, it is not at all among the impossibilities to place a shot with fair accuracy.

This knowledge given, the rest is comparatively easy. The officers in charge of the gun world, of course, have an accurate charted map of the waters which it commanded. They would be able from occasional observations of the course of the vessel at which they were firing, to gain an accurate idea of the course of the vessel, and the chances are that they could rain projectiles upon her in a manner which would cause her to speedily retire from range if she were not so disabled as to be unable to do so. That is what the naval ordnance experts who have watched the experiments say, and the oldest and most conservative officers of the English Navy join them.

IN THE OPINION.

So it can be seen that a series of high angle firing gun batteries could make any roadstead a very uncomfortable place for war vessels, heavily armored though they might be.

One thing the discovery seems to put an end to, and that is the idea that great fleets can threaten the seaport towns of a powerful nation with any degree of success. The chances are that before two years have passed some effort will have been made by every nation which will fight for what it considers its rights to equip at least one of its main seaports with high angle firing guns. This done the most powerful navy in the world may be helpless before a seaport of one of the weakest of nations.