AROUSED BY WOLVES.

The Thrilling Adventure of a Norwegian in Colorado.

His Perilous Ride Down the Mountain With the Vicious Brutes in Pursuit.

Many portions of the United States West and Northwest are settled by Norwegians, Swedes and emigrants from other cold countries of Europe. These hardy, industrious people bring with them the habits, and customs and manner of living of their native land, and there are villages where a word of English is rarely spoken. It is as if a section of the Scandinavian peninsula, with its people, had been dropped into our country bodily.

In these regions, where the snow lies to a depth of several feet for months at a time. and where it often drifts high enough to cover a house, the Norwegian snowshoe, or skee, is a common means of locomotion.

The skee differs widely from the ordinary snowshoe seen in Canada and in some parts of the States. Instead of a frame filled in with network, like a tennis racket, through which the particles of snow readily sift, the skee consists of one narrow runner, a dozen feet in length, with the front turned up like that of a sleigh. It is shoved forward, somewhat after the manner of a skate, and, the bottom being very smooth, a man with a little practice can attain a good degree of speed. In making the descent of a mountain side it is often necessary to put on the brake. This is simply a long pole, which is placed between the knees, with the lower end pressing into the snow. By bearing the weight upon the pole it cuts a deep furrow in the snow between the skees, and, unless the momentum is very great, speedily brings a halt.

Last winter, when the snow lay fully five feet deep on a level in Colorado, Olaf Ericsson, a Norwegian youth of eighteen years, but as

STURDY AND POWERFUL

as a full grown man, left his home early in the morning to go to the top of Bear Ridge to learn what prospect there was of trapping and shooting the fur bearing animals.

It was about eight miles to the crest of the ridge, and as he started early in the morning, with a lunch to serve him at midday, he expected to be at his home by sunset.

Of course, all the labor of the journey lay in getting to the top of the ridge. When he should face about on his return, gravity would bring him back in a few minutes. Indeed Olaf had once made the descent on skees in a little more than ten minutes.

It was a prodigious task, though, to work his way to the top of the ridge. There had been a slight thaw a couple of days before, followed by a freeze, which resulted in making the surface of the snow almost as smooth as ice. Repeatedly the youth found himself slipping backward, and the brake was applied more than once to check his decent. It was absolutely impossible to ascend in a direct line, so he continually "tacked," bearing first to the right and then far over the left. The smoothness of the snow sometimes compelled such long tacks that when he had gone fully a hundred yards he found himself only a few feet above his starting point. Once, to his disgust, he was actually lower.

From this it will be understood how laborious was the task he had set himself. Few would have pushed on in the face of such difficulties, trying enough to exhaust the most athletic frame. But the youth had made known his purpose to his parents before leaving home, and he grimly resolved to reach the top if it took him the entire day.

And that is precisely the time it did take. It was growing dusk when at last he reached the crest so worn out that he could not have gone a dozen yards further. He had eaten his lunch long before and

FELT HALF FAMISHED,

but he had discovered signs of the movements of the fur-bearing animals, and was well pleased therefore with the result of his day's work. He had learned what he set out to learn, and was now prepared to return.

But never was Olaf so utterly worn out. Although little labor was involved in the arrowy descent, he must keep his wits about him, so as to act instantly and surely in steering clear of the few rocks and trees in his path.

"I shall rest a little while," was his conclusion, as he squatted down on his knees in a much more comfortable position than it would seem possible to secure.

He dropped asleep immediately, and there is no knowing how long he would have slept had he not been awakened by a startling occurrence.

During his brief sleep the full moon rose above the far horizon. When he opened his eyes everything around him seemed as light as day. The few stunted pines cast clear-cut shadows on the gleaming white surface, but in whatever direction he gazed he could distinguish objects for a long way,

He did not need to see far, however. Not six feet off and directly before him stood an immense wolf, as motionless as a statue, looking sharply at the doubled up figure. He had approached so stealthily that Olaf could not understand what awoke him. It must have been that subtle sense which often gives us warning of the approach of danger which otherwise would be fatal.

Evidently the gaunt animal was puzzled by what he saw. He was not accustomed to come upon a man in that position, and was hesitating before leaping at the throat of the youth until some sort of explanation should present itself.

Olaf, though startled, was cool and self-possessed. Quietly passing his right hand back to his hip, he drew his revolver and discharged two chambers at the motionless wolf, which was so near that it was impossible to miss. With a yelp of mortal pain the brute leaped into the air, doubled up like a jack-knife, and after a few convulsive struggles lay still in the snow.

And then Olaf made a still more alarming discovery. As he rose to a crouching position, like a bicyclist under full speed, it seemed to him that there were suddenly

HUNDREDS OF WOLVES

around him, all waiting the result of their leader's reconnoissance. They echoed the piercing cries of the fallen brute. Then they converged with headlong haste toward him and the young man on the snowshoes.

Fully a score of the animals sprang savagely at their fallen companion, and, fighting, snarling, clawing, biting, literally tore him limb from limb before the breath had fairly left his body. They were frenzied with the scent of blood.

This temporary diversion might mean life and it might mean death for the youth who had brought the leader low. None could have understood his danger better than he, and none certainly could have faced it more coolly.

Inasmuch as the fighting group of brutes were immediately in his path, Olaf was obliged to diverge considerably to the right to avoid them. He shot forward with all the energy at command, but it took a few moments to acquire headway, and before he could do so the pack was plunging after him.

Casting one glance over his shoulder, Olaf saw a huge gaunt creature in the very act of leaping at his shoulders. He ducked his head and the wolf barely missed him, striking the snow just to the left and rolling over several times before he regained his feet. Looking back, the fugitive saw the howling horde bearing down upon him with the speed of the wind.

But the iron muscles of the youth were working like a steam engine. He was now very glad of the steep ascent which had given him such a hard climb, for now he had the full benefit of the law of gravitation, and he was soon shooting downward with dizzying velocity.

Olaf's descent was like the flight of a meteor.

THE FLEETEST ANIMAL

could not keep pace with it, and with a grim smile on his honest countenance he rose more nearly to the upright posture, looked back, and emitted a cry of triumph.

The shout was premature. Glancing again to the front a dozen or more wolves appeared in his path, and so close that it was impossible to avoid them by turning to the right or left. Instantly he squatted and brought the long pole to the fore like the spear of the boar hunter when the brute is charging, holding it rigid with all the power at his command.

His charge was like the beak of an ironclad under full steam. The wolves were tumbled right and left from his path, knocked senseless by the terrific impact.

The next instant the youth was shooting below them. Indeed, so great was his speed that within ten minutes he kicked off the skates and entered the door of his own home.

OPIUM SMUGGLER CAUGHT.

A Toronto Traveller Arrested at Detroit.

Charged with Carrying on a Contraband Trade in the Drug Between Canada and the United States—A Trunk Full of the Article Confiscated—The Extent of the Iniquitous Traffic—Beat the U.S Out of Thousands of Dollars.

A Detroit despatch says:—One of the most notorious of the opium smugglers is under arrest. He is none less than Daniel Kennedy, who for nearly a decade has been beating the United States out of thousands of dollars every year and eluding the vigilance and acuteness of the brightest men in the secret service.

Kennedy's place of residence was ostensibly Toronto. Frequently, however, he was found residing in other parts of Canada, generally near the American frontier. Windsor was his most favored stopping place, when he was away from home. He often occupied rooms in one of the hotels there for weeks at a time, though he knew full well that his every step was

DOGGED BY AN OFFICER

of the United States Government.

Kennedy had a partner named Ross, who is at present domiciled in a Windsor hotel. Special United States Inspector Carter was assigned to look after both Kennedy and Ross some time ago. He devoted most attention to the former, however.

Recently he ascertained Kennedy was going to Toronto, and he went there also. From the time of the smuggler's arrival in the Queen City Carter did not once lose sight of him.

Yesterday Kennedy boarded a western train in Toronto and so did Carter. To the Inspector's joy the smuggler was carried through the tunnel at Port Huron and into American territory. An immediate arrest was made. Carter wanted to ascertain the destination of Kennedy's trunk. His patience was rewarded when the train reached West Detroit and Kennedy consigned it to a Chinese firm in San Francisco. Then he swooped down upon his prey and took both to the customs house.

The trunk was opened, and packed away beneath a false bottom were found 100 half-pound

TINS OF OPIUM

on which the duty would have been $600.

It is estimated that during last year alone Kennedy smuggled an average of 500 pounds of opium every month, and thus cheated the Government out of $72,000. He had a brother Al. Kenney, who used to be in the same business, but "Al" was caught some time ago, and is now in the Detroit House of Correction.

The prisoner is about 45 years of age, below medium height and of somewhat slender physique. He has a light sandy moustache, and generally wears blue spectacles.

EXTENT OF THE TRAFFIC.

There is reason to believe that the contraband trade in opium between Canada and the United States is a very extensive one and, moreover, that there are large quantities of the drug stored in this city at the present time. An Empire reporter recently saw in a certain Queen street shop a large number of tins filled with the narcotic so loved by the Celestial.

Kennedy, the man under arrest at Detroit, was interested in a case tried at the Toronto courts some months ago, in which a Chinaman sued to recover money obtained, it was claimed, under false pretences.

The director of the U. S. mint in his annual report of the monetary circulation of the principal nations, put the gold criculation of the world at $3,901,900,000 and that of silver at $3,931,100,000. In the report which he made a year ago the gold circulation was shown to be $3,583,605,000 and the silver $4,042,700,000, This reveals an increase in the year of $318,295,000 in gold in the countries included in the report, and a decrease of $111,600,000 in silver.

A SCOTCHMAN IN CANADA.

He Likes Our Banking System—Favorably Impressed with the Dominion's Prospects.

Mr. James Marwick, chartered accountant of Scotland, who has been in Canada and the United States for several months, during which time he has made a study of the banking systems of these two countries, was inteviewed by a reporter the other day, and as he came to America after a visit to the Australian colonies his views on the three western world divisions of the English-speaking race are especially interesting. He was in Australia during the financial crisis, by means of which that part of the empire has received unwelcome advertising. The original cause of that disturbance, he says, was over-speculation in Melbourne, whose rapid attainment to its present size of twice Toronto's proportions had not been unaccompanied by boom evils, and the dangers of inflated values. The effects of inflation, however, were not confined to the capital but spread until every banking institution in the colonies was involved. English and Australian banks, with only a few exceptions, went down together when the hurricane broke over them.

Mr. Marwick does not take a gloomy view of the future in Australia. There are political and fiscal impediments, he thinks, which must be removed before there will be as large a measure of expansion and prosperity as should be possible. Their banking system needs remoddelling, and without confederation it will be impossible to have the assimulation of laws which is so essential to the highest efficiency.

Of its inferiority to the Canadian system he speaks without hesitation. He in fact joins in

THE COMPLIMENTS

which Canadians have become accustomed to hear from strangers with regard to Canada's banking system—with regard to its flexibility and ready adaptability as well as the bank note circulation features, which are so valuable a part of it. He is inclined to criticize the Government because, as he says, it has set up a competitive savings bank business. The Government rate of interest it too high, he says, and the amount which one depositor may deposit is too high, in both of which criticisms Mr. Marwick is probably in agreement with bankers generally. He argues, too, that the Government should keep on hand a gold reserve sufficient to provide for such a contingency as a financial crisis. The Canadian system of large central banks having branches scattered in various parts of the country recommends itself to him on account of the facilities which are thereby provided for the dispersion over the country of the money gathered in the large centres, the result being, as he points out, an elasticity of circulation and equality of interest rates which is not possible where banks are merely local and must gather the supply of money in the vicinity of the demand.

Of the United States banking he cannot speak so favorably. Its innumerable small local banks cannot adequately serve the requirements of a new and rapidly growing country. To the shortcomings of the national banking system he attributes a large measure of the extreme depression of the past summer in the Pacific States. He does not share the opinion that the origin of their year's troubles was in industrial inflation, and believes that these States can comfortably digest much more of eastern capital than is supposed to have hastened the crisis. In his judgment, it was the doubt and uneasiness abroad which the silver question excited, and the rigidity and almost utter collapse of the money circulation machinery that shook the whole financial and industrial system of the United States.

Speaking of the Northwest Territories and British Columbia, in which he spent over six weeks, Mr. Marwick's tone was strongly hopeful. He seems to be impressed, like every other traveller who studies that part of the Dominion, with

THE PROSPEROUS FUTURE

toward which it may confidently look. Of British Columbia, he speaks particularly with contagious enthusiasm. His references to its progress and prospects are fringed with statistics that indicate a careful study on his part of the actual facts of the case. He spent some time in the Pacific States, and of them he speaks in the same strain as of British Columbia. Of the Canadian Province he spoke with greater detail with regard to the expansion of trade and the establishment of new industries, which are, he believes the opening of a new era of activity, during which all the sources of national wealth will be comprised within that one Province. The rich fisheries have been developed within the past three years to a wonderful extent; the lumbering operatinns, which used to be carried on from San Francisco headquarters, are now directed from Vancouver, and the profits kept within the province. The agricultural advantages which are offered to settlers have been spoken slightingly of, but this should not be because the soil and climate being different from that of the Territories the products will also be different, and, comprising fruits, vegetables, hops, etc., will allow of any exchange of product with the wheat fields of the Northwest, conducing to their mutual advantage; while the mineral wealth, including the rich gold mines and silver deposits toward which eastern capital has turned its appreciative attention, as well as the discovery of coal measures, are additional guarantees, he is convinced of the future of Canada's westernmost Province. The City of Vancouver, he says is to become a metropolis of some importance, and more than a transhipping point for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's trans-Pacific trade. He thinks well of the prospects of a large trade between Canada and Australia, and regards the new line of steamers as of great practical value in accomplishing that object. He even believes the McKinley bill did a service to Canada by keeping out of the United States Canadian products which otherwise by increasing the trade between the two countries would have increased the extent to which the financial disasters over there were felt on this side of the line. It has had the effect, too, he thinks, of setting Canada upon a search for new markets, which, now that they have been found, may prove as profitable as those that were lost, but are now likely to be recovered.

Referring to Canada's relations with the British investor, Mr Marwick pointed out that there can be no doubt the soundness of Canadian finances during a year of monetary upheavels in almost every other country in the world should materially improve Canada's position and credit in European money markets. Should this be the case Canadians will profit by receiving upon favorable terms the capital necessary for carrying out legitimate enterprises. But care [illegible] r position is to be maintained that proper caution be exercised to secure its being judiciously handled—a word of caution, Mr. Marwick added, with a smile, which he believed The Globe had itself been consistently recommending to the people.

BRIEF AND INTERESTING.

China had suspension bridges B. C.

Cologne has a 300-year-old rose tree.

Tea and coffee keep much better in glass jars with tightly-fitting top than in tin.

A French authority estimates the wealth of the United Kingdom at $150,000,000,000.

Oliver Cromwell was one of a company deeply interested in making iron with "pit coal."

A cat with "eight well formed legs" is owned by Edward Franklin, of Athens, Georgia.

Cicero was a notable punster. A collection, not now extant, of his puns was made by Julius Cæsar.

Salt sprinkled on a stove will counteract bad odors arising from spilling or boiling over on its surface.

One tree recently cut down in Tulare County, California, was thirty-three feet in diameter at the base.

Redwood trees have remarkable vitality. In the forest that has been cut over the young trees start by millions.

Virgil devoted eleven years to his Æneid and then deemed it so imperfect at his death he ordered it to be burned.

The amount of gold coin in actual circulation in the world is estimated by the Bank of England officials to be about 865 tons.

Peas and beans cooked in hard water containing lime or gypsum will not boil tender, because these substances harden vegetable caseine.

A vegetarian paper is printed in Berlin on paper described as "purely vegetarian" of a light green color, the dye used being derived from plants.

White spots on the finger nails are usually caused by pressure when the nails are in their unformed soft state. They cannot be removed but will grow out.

Justice Schenchel, of Baltimore, decided recently that eating peanuts in church was a crime and fined two negroes $10 for committing such an offense.

An ostrich's egg is about seventeen by fifteen inches. The measurements of the eggs of the crocodile are normally nine inches by six and one-half inches.

The Church of the Good Shepherd, of Columbus, Ohio, has been compelled to discharge the choir and request the pastor to resign on account of lack of funds.

Brittle finger nails are a source of much trouble, and to avoid breakage they should be kept quite short and at night occasionally dipped in sweet oil and wiped without washing.

Professor Bell, the inventor of the telephone, has been grappling with aerial locomotion in Nova Scotia, and like all other experimenters in that science, he is very hopeful of success.

The London police are reputed to have grown out of the night watchmen established in the metropolis by Henry III. in 1253, an order of things which continued down to the first quarter of the present century.

Trees are felled by electricity in the great forests of Galicia. For cutting comparatively soft wood the tool is in the form of an auger, which is mounted on a carriage and is moved to and fro and revolved at the same time by a small electric motor.

The German national flower is the humble blue bottle or corn flower, and when the German emperor goes among his people in summer and when he has come over to Cowes the faithful and patriotic blue-eyed Teuton sports his blue bottle.

Tea, the beverage of the higher classes in Germany, though more consumed in the north, is rapidly winning favor with the middle classes in the south. Everywhere the tea table is growing popular, and Germany will probably at no distant period become a large consumer of tea.

Probably the only copy extant of the act of parliament of 1649, during Cromwell's reign, incorporating and chartering the Society for Instituting the Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians of New England, is in the possession of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, and is on exhibition in New York.

A species of acacia, which grows very abundantly in Nubia and Soudan, is also called the "whistling tree" by the natives. Its shoots are frequently, by the agencies of the larvæ of insects distorted in shape, and swollen into a globular bladder from one to two inches in diameter. After the insect has emerged from the circular hole in the side of this swelling, the opening played upon by the wind becomes a musical instrument, nearly equal in sound to a sweet-toned flute.

Traffic through the "Soo" Canal increased enormously last year, although the season was twelve days shorter than in 1892. Fewer vessels were locked. Going east are recorded 7,430,674 barrels of flour, a gain of 37 per cent; 43,481,652 bushels of wheat, a gain of 8.5 per cent. 588,545,000 feet of lumber, a gain of 15 per cent.; 87,530 net tons of copper ore, a gain of 24 per cent. Coal went west to the extent of 3,008,000 net tons, an increase of about 3 per cent. over 1892.

A theory has been put forth in the French Academy of Sciences that the crust of the earth beneath the continents does not touch the fluid globe, but is separated from it by a space filled with gaseous matter under pressure. The continents would therefore constitute a sort of blister, much flattened, inflated and sustained by gases, while the bottom of the oceans is supposed to rest directly on the fiery mass: By this hypothesis the author believes that many phenomena of the terrestrial crust may be explained which are not clearly accounted for under the present theory.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADIAN.

The Quebec Legislature has ordered the codification of the provincial laws.

Building operations in Hamilton for last year show a decrease from 1892 of more than $26,000.

The plebiscite in Ottawa resulted in a vote of more than seven hundred in favour of prohibition.

Mr. Duncan McIntyre, of Montreal, has so far improved that he contemplates shortly making a trip across the Atlantic.

Another case of smallpox has been discovered in Hamilton, a fellow-boarder with the one who originally contracted the disease having been taken with it. A city physician has also a light attack of the same disease.

Alex. Cowan, charged with personating at the recent Winnipeg election, is said to have represented himself at one polling booth as Wesley P. Hough and at another as Rupert P. Smith.

Exception is taken by the Liberals in New Brunswick to the elevation of Judge Fraser to the Governorship of the province. It is held that a judge should be ineligible for political preferment.

At the Prince Edward island election two Acadians were returned for Prince county. The island has a large Acadian population, the descendants of the departed Acadians who made their way back to Canada after their exile.

It is understood that the Attorney-General of Manitoba will introduce at the forthcoming session of the Legislature a Judicature Act, based upon the Act now in force in Ontario. Another to be introduced is one requiring insurance companies to take out a provincial license before being allowed to do business.

The Department of the interior is now arranging for prosecuting the work of immigration from the United States next season with greater energy than ever. A well-directed campaign will be carried on during the winter, so that the interest which parties on the other side are taking may not be allowed to die out until next season opens.

The candidate of the P. P. A. for the mayoralty in Waterloo, Mr. R. Y. Fish, was elected by a majority of 55 over the present Mayor, Mr. W. Wells, who had antagonized the association by refusing to grant the use of the Town hall to an anti-Romanist lecturer.

Collector of Customs Bowell at Vancouver, B.C., has received a telegram from Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Dominion Minister of Marine and Fisheries, instructing him to notify sealers that it is likely that the agreement with Russia regarding sealing will be renewed another year. Sealers thus go into Russian waters on their own responsibility.

Lieut.-Governor Boyd left $25,000, all of which goes to his wife. In his will he declares: "Other bequests I intended for friends and public institutions in this city I have to omit as my property has been so largely lessened by those who returned me evil for good, and but for whose sad doings I would have been able to live a happier life, and to have given largely to many persons and objects that I had in view."

BRITISH.

William King-Noel, first Earl of Lovelace, died on Friday.

Owing to the continued illness of the Princess of Wales all winter festivities at Sandringham have been indefinitely postponed.

The Manchester ship canal was opened to general traffic Monday, and Manchester thereby became a port of entry.

Sir Samuel Baker, the distinguished African explorer, died on Saturday at his residence at Newton Abbott, Devonshire. He was 72 years of age.

The British Admiralty has placed an order with the Naval Construction and Armament Company of Barrow for the construction of a first class cruiser.

The wheat area of India for 1894 has an increase of six per cent. over the same area in 1893. The indications are favorable for a good crop.

In accordance with his expressed wish, the body of Sir Samuel Baker, the African explorer, was cremated at Woking.

The body of a man who had committed suicide was found in a lodging-house in East London on Saturday. The police are satisfied it is Scott, who was wanted in the trial of Monson at Edinburgh for the murder of Lieut. Hambrough.

A despatch from Cape Town says native runners report that King Lobengula, with a heavy force of Matabele, is moving back in the direction of Buluwayo.

Mr. Timothy Harrington, the well-known Parnellite, who represents the Harbor division of Dublin in the House of Commons, has been appointed editor of United Ireland.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. R. A. Wade, senior counsel for the defence, is very indignant over the verdict in the Prendergast case, and has made a motion for a new trial.

David J. Williams, a figure in Saratoga, died there on Saturday morning at the advanced age of one hundred and three years. He was the son of Gresham Williams, who lived to be one hundred and thirteen, and his grandfather died at the age of one hundred and twenty-nine years.

GENERAL.

Selim Pasha, the well-known physician of the late Khedive Tewfik, died in Cairo on the 29th ult.

It is reported that France is preparing to send twenty thousand troops to Madagascar.

A fire took place in the arsenal at Venice, and the artillery headquarters were destroyed. Two firemen were injured.

Admiral de Gama, commander of the insurgent force at Rio de Janeiro, has notified the members of the diplomatic corps that he will bombard the city if the new forts fire upon his ships.

The volcano on Popocatepetl, in Mexico, has been in eruption for several days. A tourist party which is now believed to be near the summit is in danger.

The Emperor of Germany has forbidden any further performance of Olden's play. "Cartherine the Cunning," on account of the author refusing to expunge the phrase relating to the celebration of the battle of Sedan, which shocked the Emperor.