riage. At this stage the log is securely placed in irons so that it cannot move or struggle in the coming ordeal. The gauge of the steam saw is set, and at a

signal the carriage moves upon its deadly course. A slice is cut clean off one side, and this ingenious operation is repeated three times till all four sides are square.

The gauge is then set to the required thickness and again the carriage passes up the track, this time depositing a squared and massive piece of timber on the rollers beyond. These rollers take their burden straight to the opening of what is called the garge saw a contribution.

what is called the gang saw, a contriv-ance whereby a given number of saws work together in a gang, the motion being up and down instead of circular as

we had seen it in the instances first men-tioned. Thus, in a few minutes after the

log is caught up in the water at one end

of the mill, it emerges at the other cut

into boards, of varying width and thick-ness, and is carted off by the yard hands to be piled or shipped as required. A visit to the canneries of the Fraser

river is sufficient to dispel the prejudice so commonly entertained against canned fish, for everything connected with the process of canning is made and kept as

clean as the contents of a model dairy. The whole stretch of this noble river, near the city of New Westminister, is dotted here and there with busy fisher-

men in their skiffs and boats and canoes,

whilst the Indian encampments, with their white tents and rugged shanties glinting through the foliage or standing out in bold outline, rdd life and beauty to the scene. As you spin down the river in the golden summer time, the forests on its banks show their brightest tints and the wide extended branches of the trees are re-

extended branches of the trees are re-

flected in the placid water. The steam launch gently cuts its way through the parting waves, and though you welcome each view with eager admiration, ever

and anon you turn round to catch another glimpse of those you have left be-hind you. At length the little voyage is over and you are alongside the wharf,

where a beautiful sight awaits you. The last boat has just come in and is discharging its shining freight, and on the landing are carefully arranged in long rows some 2,000 of the finest salmon that

ever grabbed a fly or enmeshed them-selves in the gill net which the Indians here employ to catch them. The com-

to be washed away by the tide, whilst the salmon passon to the cleaning bench,

where they are received by other hands

and rinsing by clean and sparkling water, kept in constant flow direct from the

spring. From here they are passed on to a tank containing a slight pickle,

where they are rubbed and scrubbed with a brush till the slime and scales are all thoroughly removed. They

are then transferred to the fish knives,

a multiple apparatus, so constructed that a fish placed upon the bench is

seized by a number of revolving knives, set at distances of four inches apart, and

by one turn cut into lengths exactly to

fit the depth of the can. After the cans are made up they are tested in the weigh-

ing department to see that they are prop-erly filled, in which case each one weighs

exactly one pound and four ounces.

The various processes employed in

covering, soldering and sealing the cans are ingeniously contrived, and it is as-

tonishing with what rapidity they are passed on from stage to stage. When

scaled they are tested once more to detect any flaw in the can or soldering. In

case of a flaw the can is put on one side

for inspection and remedy.

The sound cans pass on to the boiling

tank, where they remain for an hour and ten minutes, at a temperature of 212 degs.; thence to the steam retorts, where

they remain for an hour and upward,

according to the size of the fish, and till the entire contents of the can

are thoroughly cooked. The cans are

then allowed to stand for twelve hours

in a cooling room to settle and cool, after which they are lacquered to protect them from rust. They are then tested

again by sound, then labeled and boxed,

and the whole process is over. There are some twelve or fourteen of these canneries on the Fraser river, which employ

a large amount of white labor inside,

and supply the Indians with their chief

means of subsistence. In the season the Indian dishermen make quite a harvest,

and I have been told that they spend as much as \$12,000 in one day in the city

The Indians of British Columbia are

noted as the most industrious of their

race, a fact which may be partly accounted for by the opportunities af-forded them in the fisheries of the Fraser. Those inhabiting the northwest terri-

tories are, for the most part, in a condi-

tion of squalid misery, and thousands who are unable, now that the buffalo has

the expense of the Canadian govern-

O'CONNOR POWER.

of New Westminster.

subjected to a thorough cleansing

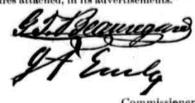
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Louisiana State Lottery Comp'y. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1888 for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present state constitution in 1879 by an overwhelming pop-

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FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS, For integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

Attessted as Follows: "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Con..pany to use this certificate, with fac-similies of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries, which may be presented at our counters.
R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres't Louisana Nat B'k
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National B'R
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nati Bank
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank

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County, Street and Number. More rapid re-turn mail delivery will be assured by your en-closing an Envelope bearing your full ad-dress.

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ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a ticket ISSUED BY US in any drawing. Anything in our name of-fered for less than a Dollar is a swindler.

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Residence, J. J. Imhoff, J. and 12th.

do J. D. Macfarland, Q. and 14th.

do John Zehrung, D. and 11th.

do Albert Watkins, D. bet. 9th. and 10th.

do Wm. M. Leonard, E. bet. 9th. and 10th.

do E. R. Guthrie, 27th. and N.

do J. E. Reed, M. D., F. bet. 16th. and. 17th.

do J. E. Reed, M. D., F. bet. 16th. and. 18th.

Sanitarium building at. Milford, Neb.,

First Baptist church, 14th. and K. streets.,

orthary chadel and receiving tomb at. Wyuka
cemetery.

g tomb at Wyuks swer to section men on a railroad and are constantly at work making and re-Rooms 33 and 34 pairing the roads. The logging road is Office

Richards Block





I sell more bottles of Dr. Seth Arnold's COUGH KILLER than of any other cough Medicine kept in stock, al-though I keep fifteen varie-

F. M. Robertson, Coyville

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

MINING, LUMBERING AND SALMON FISHING OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Down in the Coal Mine-Under the Waters of the Bay-In the Great Woods-Handling Logs 14 Feet Thick-Catching and Canning Salmon-The British Indians.

[Special Correspondence.]

destined. Here the logs are kraaled in a water inclosure, specially adapted to receive them, till they are wanted. When they are, you see men with long poles hopping over the water from log to log, and finally cutting out their favorite victims for the saw. The huge log is skillfully guided to a particular opening, where hooks, made of the finest steel, and fastened by couplings to an endless chain, seize it in a close and firm embrace, and at a given signal away it speeds up the incline and on to a platform above, where it is quickly caught again by a ready chain and swung upon the execution carriage. At this stage the log is securely New York, Dec. 27.—One must go to the far west to realize what this continent the dawn of creation, and which are perfeetly enchanting in their wild grandeur. While the crowded populations of the great cities are busily engaged in all the arts and sciences and manufacturing industries which belong to a high civilization, thousands of their fellow men are working to supply their wants, to furnish them with food from the great rivers, broad prairies and cattle ranches of the broad prairies and cattle ranches of the west, or delving in the mine or the forest to procure the raw material required in their various enterprises. Under the shining bosom of the lovely bay of Nanaimo, on Vancouver Island, the workings of the mines extend for miles, and hundreds of men descend the shaft day after day and night after night to find the coal and iron which form the cargoes of those masted ships for sea sailing away over the rippling waters. An inspection of the work going on under sea and land cannot fail to prove interesting. On arriving at the mouth interesting. On arriving at the mouth of the pit a little lamp will be put into your hand, and you will enter a rude kind of elevator with the sides entirely open and unprotected. At the sound of the gong you speed down the narrow shaft, down into darkness and dampness GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
Tuesday, January 15, 1889.

Capital Prize, \$300,000.

100,000 Tickets at \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1;
LIST OF PRIZE.3.

1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is \$300,000. leries, until you are lost in a maze of excitement. You see scores of men around you at work in a variety of methods and attitudes which you can only faintly comprehend. They pop up from a hole here and an avenue there and disappear again suddenly like fleeting spirits. There are immense furnaces which you are content to rice. which you are content to view from a respectful distance, and as the black faced and strong armed miners move to and fro, you feel an inrushing admiration for their noble toil and manly endurance. You visit the stables and cannot resist the pathos of the scene when you look upon the poor, dumb animals for whom the pit is a living tomb, for they never see the upper world again once they have been brought down to work in the mine. With a thousand indistinct impressions you prefer to ascend, and after an upward journey, which gives rise to no unpleasant sensations, you regain once more your footing on the earth above and feel a

thrill of energy and gladness in the fresh air and all the sights and sounds of the open day.

No greater contrast to the scenes we have left behind us in the mane could be imagined than those which we behold in visiting one of the many logging camps which are planted along the coast near the new city of Vancouver. You start from here takes you through a perfect fairyland of natural beauty, through channels and creeks and bays, with little green islands, like emeralds floating in liquid sapphire. You are in full view of the purple mountains shadowing the har-bor, and the eye wanders from water to some rugged promontory in the foreground, or some snowy peak beyond, until you penetrate a glade of the forest and find yourself at last in the camp. Here by the side of a cool and gurgling rivulet the lumbermen have erected their cozy plank huts, where they gather in the evening, when the day's work is done, to eat a hearty supper for which venison ar bear, grouse, salmon and trout have been laid under contribution, and to spin the winding yarn and crack the merry joke round the blazing log fire. What picturesque figures and groups as the light from the burning timber throws some rosy tint over the rugged faces, or brings out in bold relief the outlines of the wearied forms that stretch themselves around! And on some night of harmless revelry how the sounds of laughter and song rise upward through the stately columns of the tall trees till they are lost in the vaulted roof above! Some thirty men are camping here, but of these only two or three work at the ax. The giants of the forest are not so easily conquered and drawn home at the wagon wheels of the woodsman as many people may imagine. In starting a camp the first requirement is to build a road. This does not mean just clearing a track of a few stumps and brushwood, but the formation of a road over which heavy logs, sometimes thirteen or fourteen feet in diameter and a hundred feet long, may be brought down to the coast. This is accomplished in the first place by a gang of swampers, who go ahead and clear the way of all obstructions. They are followed by the skidders, who an-

made with logs about twelve inches in

diameter, places about nine feet apart. The roads and their various branches are

made to follow the ground so as to secure a gradual incline to the water. The

logger, with ax in hand, does not stand on the ground when felling a tree, as its large circumference at that point

would require double the work that it

does higher up. The logger, therefore, cuts a notch in the tree at a height of several feet from the ground; into this notch he inserts his spring board, and on this board he stands, in picturesque poise, while he hows down the huge col-Frank E. Stockton, the author of "The Lady or the Tiger," is a small, wiry man umn before him. After the trees are with electric eyes and a swarthy comfelled comes the yarding out, which conplexion. He measures you in his mind's sists in placing them on the road. This is done by means of a cable, a snatch eye much as a tailor does, from tip to toe. He seldom speaks above a subdued conversational whisper, and never until spoken to. His copy is legible as print block and an ox team of eight or ten oxen. One end of the cable is fastened and singularly free from crasures. In his library at Madison, N. J., he has a to a tree or stump, at the right angle on the opposite side of the road. The snatch block is then fastened to hammock, in which he thinks out his trunk, the oxen pull upon block and by this immense ideas, and he will, if necessary, spend three days in writing 200 words, hence leverage the trunk is drawn and placed upon the road. A load of several trunks is then made up, the oxen are chained to the load, and in this manner some 5,000 the mosaic perfection of his works. E. P. Roe's posthumous novel, "Miss Lou," instead of, as stated, failing below the sale of his other books, has sold to 8,000 feet of lumber at a time is hauled down to water. Here a boom is formed of, perhaps, 500,000 feet of it, and, being nearly 5,000 more largely than any of his previous novels in the same time.

hitched to a steamer, is towed to the sawing and planing mill for which it is destined. Here the logs are kraaled in a Anziety's Alloy. Mrs. Jones (with unopened letter) - I wonder who it's from! Mr. Jones-You can quickly find out by opening it.

Mrs. Jones—Yes, but I am enjoying the anxiety of suspense.—New York World.



Miss Dusky-Am dem de black stockin's you tole me 'bout buyin'?

Miss Saffron-Yes, dem is de ones, Cicely, an' dev only cos' seventy-fi' cents. Miss Dusky-Am dey silk!

Miss Saffron-Not 'zactly, but dey're jes' Miss Dusky-An' will dey wash?

Miss Saffron-Dat I don' know; I'se only had 'em fo' weeks!-The Epoch.

HE LEFT THEN.

An Interesting Poker Story with an Abrupt End.

They were sitting in a hote! corridor, and an old man, who spoke in an intense but deliberate manner, was telling of a great poker game. As the story went on his listeners drew their chairs closer around the narrator. Every man was leaning forward with an eager glitter in his eye. Half smoked cigar fell unnoticed to the floor. There was scarcely

a movement in the little group.

The old man was evidently a master at story telling. He had been, too, if one might judge by his lively description of the game which he was describing, an expert player himself. He began with the beginning of the jackpot, went carefully over the deal, the draw and the preliminary betting. And when he got to the first bet of the opener there was a breathless silence around him, save for his quiet, measured tones, as he told of the game. The game, as he described it, had been played in a train and he had been a witness of it.

"John," he said, tilting his chair back a little and then causing it to sway with a rhythmic motion of his body, "bet \$20. The man next to him ran his cards over completely and raised him \$50. The next man saw the raise. John raised \$100 again. The next man again ran his cards over carefully, placed a crisp \$100 note on the table, hesitated a moment and then, adding another one to it, pushed them both into the pot without a word. The third man laid down his cards, leaving John to bet next. He saw the raise and placed \$1,000 beside it, whistling softly to himself. His opponent laid down his cards and pulled a long pocketbook from his pocket. He took out a roll of bills and counted them over very deliberately. Then he picked up his cards and ran them over again. His face was pale, but calm. He said nothing."

here employ to catch them. The company working the cannery finds the boats, nets and all the necessary outfit. The Indians catch the fish and are paid 10 cents each for all they bring in, large or small. When the boats arrive at the wharf the fish are transferred to the landing stage, thence to the counting platform, from which they pass, one by one, into the hands of the splitter, usually a Chinaman, whose duty it is to split them open, and remove the entrails, head, tail and tims. An expert Chinaman, it is said, will slit as many as 3,000 in a day. The . There was an intense strain in the absorbed silence of the group now. The man drew a will slit as many as 3,000 in a day. The parts removed are thrown into the gulf long breath. Another moved uneasily in

his chair, but no one said a word. "The man counted out \$1,000," continued the narrator, "then he counted out another piles lay before him. John looked at him a moment and went down into his pocket. The hands of both the players were trembling slightly, but both looked confident."

One of the listeners now tapped his foot impatiently on the floor. "The man slowly pushed the five rolls to the center of the table," he went on. "John's eyebrows came together. He took his wallet

and placed it beside the bills." A flutter ran through the group, followed by a sudden bush. The narrator stopped in his story, and bringing his chair down to the floor, reached for a match. He struck it, waited for the sulphur to burn out, and re lighted his cigar. For a moment he puffed away silently. "And then?" said one of his hearers nervously.

"Oh, then the train stopped at my station and I had to get off."—New York Tribune.

A Chilly Evening.



Unwelcome Suitor-That's a lovely song It always carries me away. She-If I had known how much pleasure it could give us both, I should have sung it

earlier in the evening. He was from Philadelphia, and it was not until the next morning, in the train, that he "caught on," and his heart grew sick as be viewed the kindly hint in the light of subse quent events. - Life.

A Friend and Benefactor.

"Confound your awkwardness!" groaned the man whose corns had been stepped on. "I beg your pardon, sir," answered the offender, "but I think you were as much to blame as I was You stepped directly in my

disappeared, to gain a living, are sup-ported by a regular service of rations at "Do you claim the whole sidewalk, sir, as yours? Has everybody got to get out of the way when you come along?"

Sir, I have apologized to you for the accident. If you want any further satisfaction, I shall be happy to accommodate you at any time. Here is my card."
(Reads)-" 'K. K. Guppins, manufacturer

of railway lamps.' Do you make these lamps they use on the cars!"

(With emotion)-"My dear friend, permit me to grasp your hand! I am a spectacle peddler!"-Chicago Tribune.

Dishes to Order.

Dyspeptic (to waite:) - Waiter, I wanted ome stale bread, but I see it's not in the bill of fare.

Waiter-No, sah, not dis ebenin'; but we kin cook it to order. Anything not in de ob fare we cooks to order, mah .- New

To the Social World.

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PARLOR TENNIS.

HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AND WE SHALL BE PLEASED TO HAVE OUR FRIENDS CALL TO SEE IT. IT WILL BE THE PREDOMINATING HOME CIRCLE AMUSEMENT THIS WINTER AND NEEDS BUT TO BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

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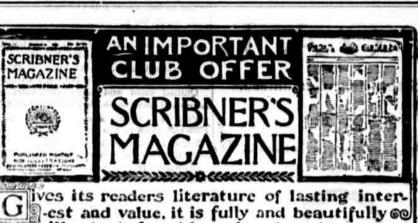
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