W. Matthison (1893) (was editor - painter - devil)

W. R. Matthison (1933) of Kelowna

Jas. Henderson & A. Megraw of Vernon News were publishers of Ok. Mining Review

Courtesy of W. Matthison, Kelowna

OKANAGAN MINING REVIEW

Vol. I, No. 1. OKANAGAN FALLS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1893. $2.00 per Year.

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OKANAGAN FALLS

The Geographical, Industrial, Agricultural, Mining, Manufacturing and Railroad Centre of the Southern Interior of British Columbia.

DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHFUL CLIMATE

Head of Navigation on the Majestic Okanagan Lakes and Surrounded by an Immense Wealth of Lumber, Coal, Mineral and Agricultural Land

One who travels much through the West and observes the various conditions which lead to the founding and growth of towns and cities, learns to discriminate between the townsite which is located arbitrarily and brought to the attention of the world by high-sounding advertisements of fictitious advantages, and the town which is, as it were, located by nature, which advances almost spontaneously because it occupies a natural centre for the trade of an extended region and possesses such advantages for manufacturing, and for the shipment and distribution of produce, as are not to be found elsewhere in the vicinity. The "boom" town may, for a time attract most attention and its corner lots change hands at higher prices, but in the course of a few years it will be seen that the town located by natural selection has passed its rival in the race, has established a larger and more stable business, has created a more settled and permanent value for its real estate, and by reason of its obvious advantages has centred upon it the trade of the surrounding country, in pursuance of the great laws of commerce which no "booming," however loud and persistent, can avail to change. Such a townsite is Okanagan Falls.

The district immediately tributary to Okanagan Falls is exceedingly rich. In fruit-growing, mining, stock-raising, and the various industries growing out of these, it has possibilities equal, if not superior, to those of any district in the Province, and certainly no other district combines so many in so great a degree or extent; while in addition to the economic wealth are the inestimable subsidiary advantages of a charming and healthful climate, a picturesque and pastoral landscape, facilities for sport and the prospect of unrivalled communication by land and water. A glance at the map will demonstrate that there are few locations naturally better adapted for the growth of a large city than that selected at the foot of Dog lake. Unusually favorable conditions dictacted its choice, some of the more important of which are referred to below; but so varied and important are its resources that any one of them is sufficient to create extensive industries and maintain a large population.

Each of the great mineralized areas of Cariboo, Yale and Kootenay have been claimed by enthusiastic residents to be the richest in the Province; at the present stage of development it is folly to make so pretentious a claim when new discoveries are being made continually and we are only beginning to realize faintly of what the country is capable. This district includes some of the first discoveries in gold in the Province, being those of Similkameen, Rock Creek and Okanagan. The most notable finds were at Rock Creek, Granite Creek, Tulameen, Cherry Creek and Mission Creek, where coarse gold of an evidently local character existed. Something like one million dollars of placer gold has been obtained in the region referred to. It is, however, in quartz mining that the district is abundantly rich. Gold predominates, but silver, lead, copper, coal and platinum occur in extensive deposits. Remarkable discoveries have recently brought Fairview and Boundary Creek more especially into prominence. The properties at the former camp are heavily gold-bearing and the development already taken place has demonstrated its remarkable richness. Fairview enjoys the distinction of being the first regular bullion-producing quartz camp in British Columbia. At Boundary Creek, Mr. D. C. Corbin, president of the Spokane & Northern R.R., and other capitalists, have secured control of over a dozen of the principal claims and are shipping ore to Tacoma. Such an extent of claims and variety of ore, with facilities for transportation supplied, must result in the establishment of smelting and reduction works.

Fruit-growing—now in its infancy—may be mentioned as the next most important industry in the Okanagan. It is only in the warm sheltered valleys of the Interior that such fruits as peaches, grapes, melons, tomatoes, almonds, nectarines and apricots can be successfully grown and matured.

East and west for long distances are several million acres of pasture land. Okanagan and Similkameen districts have always been largely drawn upon for the beef supply of the coast cities, and fortunes have been realized in the business. With rich, nutritious bunch grass, admittedly the finest beef producer of all grazing fodder, and innumerable lakes and mountain streams of the purest water, the facilities for stock raising and dairying are unrivalled, and it is no great feat of prophecy to predict that in the near future it will supply not only the live stock for the butcher, but dressed meats for export, cheese, butter and condensed milk in large quantities.

Special Rate on Wheat.

In connection with its steamer Aberdeen, the C. P. R. Co. has issued a special rate on wheat from Kelowna to Enderby of 20 cents per 100 lbs., and from Kelowna to Vancouver and Victoria a rate of 55 cents per 100 lbs., car loads, minimum weight 36,000 lbs. The rate from Vernon to Enderby will be 8 cents, from Larkin 6 cents.

FAIRVIEW FACTS.

Five men are at work on the Brown Bear.

A considerable number of prospectors are at work in this vicinity.

Twelve men have left for Boundary Creek to do placer mining. They outfitted here.

Messrs. A. Honsigner and M. Sharpnick are putting in a 75-foot tunnel on their claim 4 miles below here.

The 10-stamp mill is running in the day-time only at present and employing 8 men, but as soon as more men can be put in the mine a night shift will be put on.

Messrs. Keller and Satterly have located a 4-foot ledge of gold quartz just north of the boundary at Kruger's. It is a true vein and will assay well. They have sunk a 30-foot shaft. Mr. Kruger has also taken up a claim there.

Mr. Massie has taken a contract to sink a 100-foot shaft in the Wide West. Twenty-seven men in all are employed about the mine and more will be put on stoping as work on the shaft progresses. The returns are highly satisfactory; in fact, much more so than was expected.

POSTAL MATTERS.—Two letters addressed to Mr. Elliott, one with ten or twelve signatures asking him to again take charge of the post office, and the other with about 70 signatures asking that the present arrangement remain in force, were handed him on Monday. He expressed himself as having no desire to again take charge as he considered the present arrangement as being more convenient for the whole town and entirely satisfactory to him. Mr. Elliott, in May last, handed everything over and the post office business since then has been attended to by Mr. R. Armstrong at Mr. W. T. Thompson's store. Mr. Elliott at that time saying he did not wish to act and it would be more convenient for all to have the post office in a more central location. The mail for his end of the town has since then been forwarded to him each day in a locked sack provided by the present incumbent, and also collected from him for the outgoing mail in a similiar way. In this way all parties are accommodated and most of the citizens are saved the long walk up the hill.

PENTICTON POINTS.

Mr. Brown's cottage is completed.

Mr. Ellis is building an addition to his residence.

Mr. Scadding has been appointed agent here for the Dominion Express Company.

Mr. J. S. Clute, Inspector of Customs, passed through a few days ago on his way to Osoyoos.

Excursion tickets, Vancouver to Penticton and return, good for 30 days, may be obtained for $30.

Mr. Geo. McL. Brown, the District Passenger Agent of C. P. R., was here a short time ago and will return about the end of the month.

Work on the company's hotel is well advanced. When finished it will be the most comfortable building in the Lower Country, and a great convenience to the traveling public.

Mr. R. E. Leonard, Secretary of the Townsite company, was in town for a few days inspecting the hotel under construction and making arrangements for other improvements. He took a trip to Fairview and returned to the coast by Tuesday's boat.

Joe Thurber, of Hotel Penticton, is so thoughtful for the comfort of the boys that in order to save ice for keeping the water cool, and for use in those delicious decoctions which no one but he can prepare, he robs his bed of the blankets to wrap the congealed water in.

A representative of the REVIEW will shortly make a trip through the district to the various mining camps for the purpose of writing them up.

The C. P. R. party locating the line through the Crow's Nest Pass is now at Michelle Creek. It is said by them that Mr. Van Horne is eqpected through during the fall.

It is said that Mark Twain intends to write a new book entitled "Another Innocent Abroad." It will deal with the varying fortunes of an Englishman fresh from 'ome working his way through the Okanagan country.

CITY AND VICINITY.

Subscribe for THE REVIEW.

Mr. F. C. Ellison, of Fairview, was in town on Monday.

Mr. Manning's building on Main St. is nearly completed.

Bob Graham and his staff made a good job of the REVIEW building.

Genial Joe Walker, the engineer of the Miramichi, has left for his home at La Grande, Oregon.

The steamer Miramichi is kept busy these days bringing freight from the landing at the head of the lake.

Mr. Critchlow was here for a week helping Mr. Brown to place some additional machinery in the saw mill.

Mr. James A. H. Peile, a gentleman from Scotland, has been spending a few days here fishing and shooting.

Mr. Loewen was here on Wednesday and Thursday inspecting the improvements being made by the Townsite Co.

An English hunting party is expected here shortly to try some of our many splendid hunting grounds in this region.

Mr. A. Holman returned from the coast on Monday. He reports numerous inquiries regarding this city and district.

Messrs. Riley & Hyatt have completed their contract on the Fairview road and have made a good job of both road and bridges.

Mr Snodgrass' saw mill is busy on an order for 300,000 feet of lumber for the buildings under construction by the Townsite company.

Messrs. Graham & Matheson, the carpenters, have several buildings under contract. They do good work, and if a job is entrusted to them you may be sure it will be well done.

Mr. Geo. Turner returned to Vancouver on Friday, after a two weeks' visit here. He was troubled with rheumatism and only regrets he could not remain longer as our fine climate has benefitted him very much.

Mr. Manning arrived back from the coast a few days ago and brought part of his stock of dry goods and boots and shoes with him. The balance of his stock will be here in a few days. He was glad to get back, and has no place he liked better than the Falls while away.

A largely signed petition has been forwarded to the Postmaster General, through Inspector Fletcher, for a post office to be established here. The Miramichi is now running regularly to the landing and carries the mail as an accommodation, but it is too much to expect Captain Holman to get it here as regularly as he would do if he had a contract.

A screw steamer of light draught has been built in Vancouver and is now having her machinery put in. She will have big power and will be put on the run between here and Penticton. Mr. Snodgrass has gone down to bring her up, and is expects to have her here in about ten days.

Mr. W. T. Thompson, of Fairview, spent a couple of days fishing here last week. He reports the mines there as turning out very satisfactory and the ore increasing in richness as they are developed. He predicts that the depression in silver will cause more attention to be paid to gold mining and feels assured that the Fairview camp will attract much attention as its riches become known.

Express Parcels.

The establishment of an agency of the Dominion Express Company at Penticton will be of great convenience to this district. Mr. H. C. Newman, of the Penticton and Oro Stage Line will receive and deliver packages for all points south.

Road Work Resumed.

Mr. Schubert returned from Vernon on Monday with instructions to proceed with work on the Fairview road. The necessary dynamite for the rock work required to be done has been brought down and men were put to work on Wednesday. This is good news as the delay has retarded other work which will now be gone on with.

A STANDING INVITATION.

We want the people of the "Lower Country" to remember that the MINING REVIEW is their representative local paper, and that we shall be glad to receive items of news for publication —local, district and personal, and especially reports of mining development, strikes, output and ore values; such information will be eagerly read by scores of "outsiders" (intending residents or investors) who know little or nothing of our vast and varied undeveloped resources.

Our subscribers and readers generally will always find "our latch-string out," and plenty of reading matter, paper, pens, ink, and a typewriter at their disposal. Come in, come often, and we will try to make you feel "at home," as we know we would be made to feel in your own camp or shack.

NORTHERN STEAMBOATS.

Three Little Vessels That Ply in the Mackenzie Basin.

Carrying Freight by Inland Routes from Civilization to the Arctic Seas—Lumber Sawn by Hand to Build Them—The Rapids That Separate Their Courses—Further Prospects for Arctic River Boats.

Three steamers ply on great Canadian rivers far outside the pale of the populous part of the continent. These waters all flow to the Arctic Ocean. The steamers belong to the Hudson Bay Company, and are a great convenience to all who visit the northern part of the Dominion.

We have heard how steamers on the Congo and the Central African lakes were carried on backs of men for hundreds of miles before they were put together and launched. It required almost as much effort to set the Hudson Bay Company's steamers afloat in the Canadian Northwest. Nearly two years were spent in 1882-83 building the little steamer Grahame at Fort Chippewyan on Lake Athabasca. Every foot of lumber was sawn by hand from pine trees near the lake. Her machinery was carried hundreds of miles over an almost roadless country; and when she was launched the little flat-bottomed sternwheeler of 140 tons was not much to look at. Her companion boat, the Athabasca, built at Athabasca Landing, on the river of that name, is a stern-wheeler of the same capacity; but she was built at much less cost, for a portable sawmill on the river bank ripped out the lumber in short order. The third steamboat, one of the few

FORT SIMPSON.—At the junction of the Mackenzie and Liard rivers.

river steamers that ply within the Arctic Circle, was built in 1886 at Fort Smith on the Great Slave River. The Wrigley, as she is called, is a little thing, but she cost a round sum, for every piece of lumber in her was sawn by hand, and all her machinery was carried 100 miles by horses over terrible roads, then taken in scows 250 miles, and then transferred to the Grahame and carried 300 miles further before it could be put into the hull of the Wrigley. The company depends upon the Wrigley to supply all trading stations along the Mackenzie, between Fort Smith and the Arctic Ocean. Unlike the other boats, she is a propeller. She carries only thirty tons of freight and her engine drives her about eight miles an hour. Fort Smith is her most southern landing place, and by the time she steams north to Fort MacPherson on Peel River, [illegible] she has made a round-trip journey of 2,600 miles.

The reason why these steamers were built so far from one another is that they were required to ply on portions of the Mackenzie system that are separated by stretches of falls or rapids impassable by steamboats. Each steamboat is confined to its own stretch of water and freight is carried from one vessel to another by scows or land portage. All goods which the Hudson Bay Company or missionaries carry into the Mackenzie basin are taken over the Canadian Pacific to Calgary, then on the branch line to Edmonton on the North Saskatchewan, where they are transferred to wagons for the portage 100 miles northeast to Athabasca Landing, where they are loaded on the Athabasca which plies 265 miles to the head of the Grand Rapids. At the foot of these rapids is Fort McMurray, and here the Grahame waits for the cargo the Athabasca brings.

The Grahame plies from Fort McMurray to Fort Chippewyan, about 290 miles, and also by the Peace River to the Vermilion 220 miles from Fort Chippewyan. The total course of the Grahame accordingly is about 420 miles. These three vessels, therefore, afford steam navigation along 2,000 miles of river routes, meeting with only two series of rapids impassable by steamers.

The first of these is the Grand Rapids of the Athabasca River, eighty-five miles long. The Hudson Bay Company carries its freight through these rapids in large boats, each manned by ten or twelve men and with a carrying capacity of about ten tons. They run through ten rapids before they reach Fort McMurray and some of the rapids are named from incidents that have occurred in them. One of them is Boiler Rapid, taking its name from the fact that the boiler intended for the Wrigley was lost there in 1882 by the wrecking of the scow that carried it. This accident delayed for a long time the building of the vessel. Another is known as Drowned Rapid, because a Mr. Thompson was drowned there, and a little latter Mr. Ogilvie, the famous Canadian explorer, lost one of his men in the same treacherous current. There is plenty of water to float a steamer, but vessels with the present steaming power cannot ascend the rapids. In the opinion of many, however, the Grahame could be so equipped that it would be possible for her to make the journey both ways.

The second and last obstacle is at Smith's Landing in Great Slave River, where fourteen miles of land portage are required. It is here that the Cariboo Mountains cross the river channel, and the result is a series of formidable rapids and some falls which aggregate a drop of 240 feet in fourteen miles, putting all thought of navigation out of the question. At the foot of these rapids is Fort Smith, and from this point navigation is practically unimpeded to the Arctic Ocean. The total length of rapids between Athabasca Landing and the Mackenzie delta is ninety-nine miles. Adding to this the hundred miles land portage from Edmonton to Athabasca Landing, and we see that goods may be carried from any part of civilized America to the Arctic Ocean by steam along inland routes except from about 200 miles.

The crossing of Great Slave Lake tests the qualities of the little Wrigley; for this inland sea is larger than some of our five great lakes, and at times the waves are very high.

In all the long stretch of country served by these little steamboats, there is not a single town. Our map shows, however, how numerous are the trading posts of the Hudson Bay Company. They are scattered by the score along these great waterways and sometimes are planted far from the rivers. They are places of rendezvous and revictualling for traders and were chosen for their advantages as the meeting places of hunters and travellers. If in the development of this region villages are ever planted they will be reared upon the sites of these posts just as Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Niagara and Winnipeg were built around the forts of the early Canadian traders.

Some of these posts have acquired celebrity from the fact that famous explorers, like Mackenzie, Franklin, Back, and Richardson, visited and described them. Fort McMurray dominates the confluence of the Athabasca and Clear Water rivers, and is a natural meeting place for hunters and traders. At Fort Chippewyan nearly one hundred people live, making it quite a city in the thinly peopled region. It was an important station even when Mackenzie explored the river that bears his name, and he called it the "Little Athens" of the north. Fort Smith, on the Great Slave River, is one of the busiest of the posts. Further north, Forts Resolution and Providence, on the Great Slave Lake, were made famous by the Franklin expedition. Fort Reliance, once an important post, was long ago abandoned. Now nothing remains of it but a heap of ruins. Fort Rae, on a northern arm of Great Slave Lake, was abandoned, but was restored at the cost of the British and Canadian Governments, and was occupied in 1882-83 as one of the circum-polar stations.

The principal post between Great Slave and Great Bear lakes is Fort Simpson, at the confluence of the Mackenzie and the Liard rivers. Our illustration shows its large buildings and the vast bodies of water which meet here; for the Mackenzie is the third largest river in North America, and its Liard affluent is as large as many a famous European river. The most northern post is Fort Macpherson on the Peel River, and it is the only fort worthy of the name. For many years it has been kept in a state of adequate defence, owing to the attack made upon it long ago by Eskimos of the Mackenzie delta.

It usually takes the Wrigley eight or nine days to make the journey from Fort Smith to Fort Macpherson. On the return journey her average rate is five and nine-tenths miles an hour, only a little more than half her speed descending the river.

There are possibilities of steam navigation in [illegible] Mackenzie basin that have not yet been tested. Mr. Ogilvie, who recently made an extensive journey on the Liard and Peace rivers thinks that both may be largely utilized as steamer routes. A short distance up the Liard is a rapid, but sufficient water flows over the ledge to permit the passage of flat-bottomed steamers for most of the summer. If this proves true, the Liard can be navigated by steamboats for 200 miles and at the furthest point the best branch joins it, and Oglivie says the east branch affords 100 miles more of navigable waters. Long stretches of many rivers are adapted for navigation by flat boats, and it is believed that there are 6,000 miles of waterways in the Mackenzie basin, which in one way or another may be utilized as highways.

The Wrigley has not yet gone further down the Mackenzie than the head of the delta, though it is said to be practicable to reach the sea and very likely the experiment will be tried this season. Whether vessels can pass from the delta into the ocean is still an unsettled question, but it is probable that bars impede the delta channels at the mouths.

It is evident from this short sketch of navigation in the Mackenzie basin that travellers may easily and quickly reach the Arctic Ocean by an Inland route. The only difficulty would be to catch the steamer Athabasca when she leaves the Landing for the Grand Rapids. None of the steamers has a regular date for starting, their movements being governed by the needs of the Hudson Bay Company. The Athabasca, however, usually leaves the Landing about the first days of June, and makes close connections with the steamers further down the rivers. From Grand Rapids it would take three or four days to reach Fort McMurray; then only one day would be needed to reach Fort Chippewyan, another day would take the traveller to Smith's Landing, and another would suffice for the por-

MACKENZIE BASIN WATERWAYS.
The dots show Hudson Bay posts.

tage around the rapids to Fort Smith. In nine or ten days more the traveller would be at Fort MacPherson, and if he desired to reach the Arctic coast the Hudson Bay Company would place at his disposal canoes and canoe men, which now form the primitive style of travelling in the delta. A journey of 4,000 miles from Ottawa would take the traveller to the Arctic coast. Near the coast he would find himself in the land of the midnight sun, and throughout the journey he would likely experience as pleasant weather as he would find anywhere in Canada. The journey would cost about $300, and the round trip would require about seventy-five days.

At present the only source of revenue in all this vast region is fur. The business of all whites, except the missionaries, is the trading, and they, too, engage in it to a good extent. A few years ago the Canadian Parliament appointed a committee to inquire into the resources of the Mackenzie basin. This committee spent months examining a large number of witnesses who had lived long in the region and were competent to testify as to its capabilities. The report was published in a large volume which contains much interesting information. On the whole, however, the committee took a too roseat view, though there is no doubt agriculture and stock raising may be followed to some extent in the Peace and Liard river districts. It will be long, however, before this region is turned to much account; and not until the great prairies of southern Canada have become the home of many thousands of people will there be any temptation for colonists to move farther north: and the three steamers now plying in the Mackenzie basin are likely to be adequate to the needs of the country for a long time to come.

LIGHTING FIRES BY FRICTION.

Primitive Methods Still in Use Among Some Indian Tribes.

Centuries ago—before the white men had penetrated into the lands of the Klamath, Pueblo and other Indian tribes of the west—wood friction was the method employed by the north American Indians. The same manner of kindling fires can be observed among many of them to-day. No other method is employed by the Eskimos and other northern uncivilized people, and later than 1888 wood friction was used to kindle the fire at the white dog feast by the New York Iroquois Indians and the Onondaga Iroquois of Canada. The operation of igniting tinder by wood friction is varied, but in every instance it is peculiarly ingenious. The most primitive form of apparatus consists of two pieces of wood, one of some dry, loose-grained timber, which is the piece to be operated upon, and the other, or spindle, of hard wood, which must be very dry. The first piece is laid flat on the ground close to the tinder which is to be ignited, and a small hole is cut in the floor to receive the wood powder as it is ground from the loose-grained wood. The hard wood spindle is then taken between the palms of the hands, and having first pressed the point against the other piece of wood it is twirled rapidly, causing a

GRADUALLY INCREASING FRICTION

and grinding out a little heap of wood powder which falls into the hole referred to. This generates a great deal of heat, and finally the little heap of wood dust begins to smoulder, and in a little time enough heat is evolved to produce ignition by spontaneous combustion. Flame is never produced by this operation. The wood or coal must be brought into contact with the tinder and cautiously fanned into a blaze. Another form is called the "pump or weighted drill," and Mr. Hough, in the report of the National museum, says that this apparatus is used "in only two localities in the world" for making fires—viz, among the Chukchis, of Siberia, and the Iroquois Indians of New York and Canada. The apparatus is very ingeniously constructed. It consists of a piece of soft or loose-grained wood, as in the first case, and the "pump" or spindle. The spindle is made of well seasoned elm or other hard wood. It is usually about two feet long and has a kind of a fly wheel about three inches from the bottom. A crosspiece of wood with a hole in the centre large enough for the spindle to pass through easily is then adjusted as the "pump" handle. Attached to each end of this handle are cords, which are fastened to the top of the spindle and twisted around it in such a manner that moving the handle up and down will

CAUSE IT TO REVOLVE RAPIDLY

in alternate directions, thus creating a maximum amount of friction at the point of contact with the loose-grained wood. This was the kind of apparatus used by the Iroquois Indians at the white dog feast of 1888. The natives of the East Indies and of Australia used another method for obtaining ignition by means of wood friction. "Their method is by "sawing." A V-shaped notch is first cut lengthwise in a piece of bamboo—almost penetrating it. Then another piece of bamboo or other hard wood is shaped like the blade of a knife, and this is drawn backward and forward, after the manner of sawing, until the lower piece is pierced and the heated wood powder falls through. Dr. R. M. Luther tells the following incident of lighting a fire by this process: "A Burmese found a branch of the oil tree, hewed in it a V-shaped cavity, cut a knife of ironwood, sawed with it across the branch, and in less than three minutes had a coal of fire underneath. This was taken in some dry leaves, wrapped in a bunch of grass and whirled around the head, giving a flame in a "jiffy." This method, however, does not seem to have been ever used by the North American Indians.—[Buffalo Times.

Lightning Cookery.

Prince Bismarck's old chef, who is now head cook in a big Berlin restaurant, recently won a novel bet, and gave a surprising exhibition of his mastery of the culinary art. He had wagered $50 that he could kill, clean, cook and serve a chicken, all in six minutes. The wager was decided at night in the cafe of the restaurant, in the presence of a big crowd. The cook appeared at nine o'clock on an improvised platform, upon which stood a gas cooking stove. He held a live chicken high over his head, and the fowl cackled loudly. One blow of the keen carver severed the head from the neck, and the cook began to pick the feathers with great swiftness. It took just one minute to get rid of every feather. In less than another minute the expert had opened and cleaned the fowl, and had placed it upon a broiler on the gas stove. The cook busied himself at the broiler, seasoning the fowl as it cooked. It lacked just a second of the sixth minute when he stepped from the platform and served the chicken to the nearest guest amid great applause.—[London Figaro.

Peas on Sod Ground.

Will some one who has had experience in sowing peas and barley tell me if they have ever tried plowing in the peas on sod ground? I have some ground that is quite smooth and had thoughts of plowing one furrow around the piece and then sowing peas in the furrow and covering by the next but am afraid that the peas will not come up. Last year I harrowed the peas in but when the first shower came, about half of the peas were on top of the ground.

Each adult inhales a gallon of air a minute and consumes thirty ounces of oxygen a day.

BRITISH NAVAL POWER.

The Importance of the Navy Over the Army—A Writer Points Out That Britain Can Only be Attacked by Land at Two Points.

There is no more interesting and attractive subject just now than the navy of Great Britain. It costs the taxpayer of the United Kingdom $75,000,000 per annum. It guards the vast world wide commerce of the British Empire, amounting all told to $6,000,000,000 in value every year. Its vessels have cost over $300,000,000. It protects half the merchant tonnage of the world. It enables the British Isles to be fed in safety from abroad, where a hundred years ago their people lived upon home grown food products. It commands the seas—or is supposed to do so and thus saves the people from having to support stupendous standing armies. It holds the Empire together and wherever British interests are menaced, whether by Russian or American ships in the Behring Sea or by French men-of-war at Bangkok, its cruisers appear and command instant respect.

Hence the deep interest attaching to an unusually well written and thoughtful article in the current Nineteenth Century by Hon. T. A. Brassey, ex-M.P. The writer comes to the definite conclusion that England's naval supremacy is only

THREATENED BY ONE NATION,

and that is France. But he believes that we still retain command of the seas and seems to think, on the whole, that a war with the French Republic would not seriously endanger British power or commerce. The long struggle with Napoleon is instanced in this connection. While British commerce has enormously increased since then, yet the use of steam, the necessity for coaling stations and depots of supply, has entirely changed the situation and made the balance even more favorable to us. From 1793, and on for twenty-one years, the whole maritime energies of France were devoted to the subjugation of England through the destruction of her commerce, with the result that 11,000 merchant vessels were captured during the whole period, while the number of British vessels engaged in foreign trade increased steadily from 16,875 in 1795 to 22,[illegible]3 in 1810, and those entering and clearing from the ports of Great Britain averaged 51,000 a year. And prize ships and merchandise captured by our cruisers compensated in value for all that were seized by the enemy; to such an extent indeed that the French Directory in 1799 was constrained to admit that "not a single merchant ship is on the sea carrying the French flag." Mr. Brassey then concludes that British commerce would once more be reasonably safe if only the navy is maintained at its proper strength and is efficiently officered and manned. That strength is to be gauged by the impossibility of a serious expedition leaving an enemy's port without a British fleet being immediately sent in pursuit.

Mr. Brassey is a firm believer in the superior importance of the navy to the army. Provided the former is sufficiently strong the Empire can only be

ATTACKED BY LAND

at two points—Canada and India. Should the former country be attacked by the United States, its defence would depend on the power of transporting rapidly and safely British troops by sea. Should the latter be invaded by Russia British reinforcements could be landed more cheaply and expeditiously from a sea voyage—and he might be added via the Canadian Imperial highway—than Russian troops could be transported from their distant centres. For a foreign power to conquer partially or hold briefly either Australasia or South Africa would require an army of at least 50,000 men. Under proper conditions their ability to transport them safely would be nil and should somewhat resemble Napoleon with his 130,000 men waiting on the Boulogne heights for nearly two years a chance to embark and cross the Channel.

The writer regrets the expenditures upon Melbourn defences, upon London, and upon the forts intended to protect Chatham, Portsmouth, etc. He thinks coaling places such as Aden, Ceylon, Singapore, Hong Kong, Cape Town, Simon's Bay, St Helena, Mauritius, Bermuda, and those in the West Indies, do well to be protected against chance attack against one or

TWO HOSTILE CRUISERS,

but that further expenditure is a waste. Their best defence, as that of England's shores, lies in the navy itself. Not necessarily upon the presence of British ships in the vicinity, but upon the navy's ability to keep a distant enemy confined to a narrow circle of conflict. Halifax, Mr. Brassey considers the one British coaling station connected with Canada, Australia, South Africa or India, which comes between the radius of action of fleets in European waters. Gibraltar and Malta require to be specially defended and held at any cost. So with the Cape of Good Hope. In the event of war with France Mr. Brassey considers the necessity and policy of Great Britain to lie not in effective armies and powerful fortifications, but in possessing:

1. Battleships enough to command the sea by overpowering any large fleets which might be combined for offensive action.

2. The maintenance of a sufficient force of cruisers to act as a sort of commercial patrol of the seas and to deal with any small expeditions against the Colonies which might escape our principal fleets.

3. The immediate capture of the enemies' coaling stations and colonies. The possessions of France in China, Tonquin and Africa with the possible exception of Algeria, Mr. Brassey thinks, would fall an easy prey.

But, in any case, the author of this most interesting article considers the navy is all-important to Britain, and instead of costing £15,000,000 a year as compared with the army expenditure of £20,000,000, the situation should be reversed.

The Boston Maiden.

The horror of Boston maidens of slang is not a new theme, though it constantly finds new illustrations. Last week a Boston woman, with her nine-year-old daughter, visited a former schoolmate in this city. The hostess is possessed of a nine-year-old boy, and the two at once became fast friends. When Saturday night came the boy was hustled off to the bath-room to be scoured up for Sunday. The little girl missed him and instituted instant search. She described her experience to her mother as follows:—

"I went into the bathroom. At first I could not see him, but when I called he slowly raised his head to the level of the top of the tub, looked at me, and said 'Sneak.'"

"What did you do?"

"I didn't know exactly what he meant, but I 'snuck.'"

What is becoming in behavior is honorable, and what is honorable is becoming.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

It Is a Great Farming Country—There are Indians Still Living on the Island.

Canada's island province, though generally very little known, is one of the most peculiar and interesting parts of the dominion, says the New York Sun; and as with Canada it is likely at any time to become a State of our Union, a few facts about it may be of interest to Americans.

Prince Edward Island lies in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, separated from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by Northumberland Strait. It is the smallest of the Canadian provinces, with an area of 2,173 square miles, and is in shape an irregular crescent, 105 miles in length.

The shore is indented by numerous harbors, those on opposite coasts twice approaching so close to one another that only narrow isthmuses connect the three peninsulas that form the island. Many of the bays terminate in tidal rivers that run far into the interior. The coasts are bold in most places high cliffs of red sandstone rising up from the sea between twenty and one hundred feet. Part of the eastern shore, however, is low, and bordered by long, curving lines of sand dunes, in places broken through by winding channels leading back to shallow, sandy bays. The island is generally flat, and nowhere too rough for cultivation. The vegetation is very green and luxuriant, thick turf growing in every vacant place.

Nearly all the trees native in the Northern States and Canada are to be found in its dark moss-carpeted forests. There are large reed-bordered marshes and ponds of fresh water separated from the sea by only a barrier of drifting sand, strewn with the wrecks of many vessels dashed up and lost in the storms of spring and autumn. There are large mossy peat bogs, whose products give off sweet smells in burning, and it is said that hidden away far under the island lie seams of coal, too deep, however, for profitable working.

The soil is usually a layer of decayed vegetable matter over a strata of bright red loam. It is very fertile and yields abundantly to the rather primitive farming methods of the natives. Oats, wheat, and barley are grown in large quantities, and almost everything does well except Indian corn, which needs warmer weather than is furnished by this northern climate. The summers are not cold, but rather cool. The weather is usually clear and sunny, and peculiarly free from the fogs which are a prominent feature in the climates of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The island winter is milder than further south on the mainland, though to us, who consider zero cold, the long months of icy weather and short days would in no way suggest mildness. Northumberland Strait freezes over solidly, and it was the custom, if it is not now, to ferry passengers and mails from the mainlands to the island on iceboats.

Prince Edward Island is more densely populated than any other part of the Canadian Dominion. It has about 110,000 inhabitants, or 54 to a square mile. Of these the greater part are of Scotch and English descent, but about 10,000 are French Acadians come over long ago from Nova Scotia. They live apart, speak French, marry among themselves, and mix little with races. On the northern coast still lives a remant of the once powerful tribe of Micmac Indians, dwindled now in numbers to about 300. They are conservative and keep up old customs, gliding softly up the streams in birch-bark canoes or prowling through the forests, wearing moccasins as did their ancestors of long ago.

Most of the people are farmers, and live in the country. There is but one town of much importance. Charlottetown, the capital. The Government of the island has been guilty of a very common fault. It has spent more than its income, and is in consequence in rather an embarrassed financial condition. All this notwithstanding a large yearly subsidy from the Canadian Government.

Though there is no large four-footed game left, wild birds are still about in plenty and the forest streams hide thousands of speckled trout, while a few salmon still remain in some of the large rivers. The fresh water lagoons by the coast are the summer resorts of enormous eels and countless herring and smelt. There are the sea fish which swarm all summer along the coast, mackerel the most plentiful, then come halibut and cod. Of the half dozen ways of reaching the island, all are part rail and part water. One of the most interesting passes lengthwise through Nova Scotia, affording a good look at that interesting old peninsula.

Like everyone else, the Prince Edward Islanders have half-chimerical schemes for improvement. Their particular one is to build a great railroad tunnel under the Straits of Northumberland to connect Nova Scotia roads with those on the island. The island has much railroad for so small a territory, and is also traversed in all directions by tolerable country roads.

English Power in the Egyptian Army.

The Egyptian is not a natural fighter, as is the Soudanese, who fights for love of it, but he has shown lately that when properly officered and trained and well treated, he can defend a position or attack boldly if led boldly. I suggested to the Khedive that he should borrow some of our officers, those who have succeeded so well with the negroes of the Ninth Cavalry and with the Indians, for it seemed to me that this would be of benefit to both the officers and the Egyptian soldier. It was this suggestion that called forth the Khedive's admiration for the American officers of his army; but, as a matter of fact, the English would never allow officers of any other nationality than their own to control even a company of the Egyptian army. They cannot turn out those foreigners who are already in, but they can dictate as to who shall come hereafter, and they fill all the good billets with their own people; and if there is one thing an Englishman apparently holds above all else, it is a "good billet." I know a good many English officers who would rather be stationed where there was a chance of their taking part in what they call a "show," and what we would grandly call a "battle," than dwell at ease on the staff of General Wolseley himself; but, on the other hand, if I were to give a list of all the subalterns who have applied to me for "good billets in America," where they seem to think fortunes grow on hedges, half the regimental colors from London to Malta would fade with shame. And Egypt is full of "good billets." It is true the English have made them good, and they were not worth much before the English restored order, but because you have humanely stopped a runaway coach from going over a precipice, that is no reason why you should take possession of it and fill it both inside and out with your own friends and relations. That is what England has done with the Egyptian coach which Ismail drove to the brink of bankruptcy. It is true the Khedive still sits on the box and holds the reins, but Lord Cromer sits beside him and holds the whip.—[Harper's Weekly.

A SHIP CANAL.

From Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie—Will it Pay When Built.

If the statements which are going the rounds of the press are reliable, the cutoff canal from Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie will soon be under construction. It is said by promoters of the scheme that the money required has be en subscribed and the necessary legislation promised by the Dominion Government, and that the work will be completed inside of two years. A little analysis of the scheme is therefore not uninteresting. The distance by the river route from the St. Clair Flats Canal to the junction with the proposed cut-off in Lake Erie is 105 miles, and by the proposed canals 50 miles, making a saving in distance of 55 miles. The question whether or not the enterprise will pay depends on whether the time saved by a vessel's going by the shorter route will be worth the interest on the investment required to construct the canal.

The canal will be about 14 miles long, and will have to be cut through land varying from 5 ft. to 40 ft. above lake level. No statement has as yet been published giving the depth and width of the proposed canal; but to accommodate the steamships that will be placed in the lake service when the improvements now being made to the lake waterways are completed, will require at least a cross-section of 21 ft. depth and 200 ft. width at water surface. Such a cross-section would require about 20,000,000 cubic yards of excavation for the canal, and about 3,000,000 cubic yards for channels in Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie. Assuming that no rock excavation will be required, which as yet has not been determined, the cost of cutting the canal—estimated at 15 cents a cubic yard—would be $3,450,000 which with cost of entrance piers in Lakes Erie and St. Clair, land damages, commissions, engineering and office expenses will make a total of not less than $4,000,000. Probably no capitalist will care to take chances in such an enterprise on estimated profits of less than eight per cent. of the investment, or an annual net income in this case of $320,000.

The total tonnage passing Detroit River may be estimated at 30,000,000 tons a year, one-third of which will go by the river route, even if the canal route be made free from toll. Tolls of at least 1½ cents a ton will therefore be required in order that the revenue shall be sufficient to pay interest on the investment.

By the time this canal could be completed, the freight carriers of the lakes will have a capacity of 2,000 to 5,000 tons each, or an average capacity of about 3,000 tons, and at present freight rates will be capable of making about $48,000 gross earnings in a full season of 200 days.

As the speed of the steamer in the canal would be about one-third of that in the open river, the time saved by going through the canal would be only about one and one-half hours per passage, the value of which, as determined from gross earnings for the entire season, would be, say, $15, or one-half cent a ton for freight carried.

It is therefore evident that, as the highest rate of toll that vessel owners could afford to pay is only one-third of that needed to pay interest on the cost of the enterprise, the promoters of the scheme must have some other source of revenue in view. If Canada could be annexed to the United States, the strip of land between the Detroit River and the canal would, no doubt, become very valuable, but until then there is no more reason why a city should be built up along this canal than along the Welland Canal, which is similarly situated.—[Railway Gazette.

Shade in Pastures.

A few farmers claim that shade in pastures for dairy cows is a disadvantage. These men assert that if shade is provided the cows will spend a great deal of time in idle enjoyment which they ought to use in securing food. Fortunately, the great majority of men who pasture cows take a more humane view of the matter. They believe that shade should be provided, and that during the extreme heat of summer, the cows should be allowed to make themselves as comfortable as possible. They are sure that the productiveness of the cows will be increased by keeping them from suffering, and regard it is only an act of kindness, but also as a dictate of self-interest, to furnish their cows protection from the scorching rays of the summer sun. They also hold that, if the pastures are so poor as to require the cows to spend every moment of their time, from morning till night, in securing sufficient food, the evil should be remedied by feeding green corn, or other material, at the barn.

Though most farmers believe that shade in the pastures is of great benefit, there are many who never manifested their faith by their work. They wish that their cows could lie under the trees when the weather is hot and sultry, but they have never provided the trees. Consequently, the cows spend their time in the sun. A few farmers have put up open sheds, which are moderate substitutes for trees. Their example should be followed by other farmers whose pastures are destitute of trees. But these sheds should be regarded as only temporary expedients to serve until the trees can be supplied. Sheep and cattle pastures, should also be furnished with shade, as well as those which are kept especially for cows.

In pastures which are not already supplied with shade, a few trees should be put out. Young trees should also be set in pasture in which the only shade is furnished by old trees, which will soon pass away. It is not now the proper time for setting trees, but it is just the time to resolve that the work shall receive attention in the fall. The need for the trees is now more apparent than it will be in the cool days of the autumn, and if consideration of the subject is deferred until that time, it is highly probable that the work will then be neglected. So it is well to make the resolution now, and put out the trees as soon as the proper season arrives. A cheap fence should be provided for each tree, or each clump of trees, in order to furnish protection from injury by cattle. Only a little expense will be involved in furnishing a sufficient number of trees to supply all the shade that will be needed in an ordinary pasture. And when they are fairly started into vigorous growth, the trees will be an ornament to the farm, a benefit to the animals kept in the pasture, and a constant source of gratification to the owner.

Animal Intelligence.

Watts—I tell you, old man, I saw the most remarkable exhibition of animal intelligence to-day that could be imagined.

Potts—What was it?

Watts—A bridal party started from the house across the street from where I live, and one of the horses attached to the carriage threw a shoe. Now, what do you think of that?

The absence of temptation is the absence of virtue

LEPERS IN INDIA.

The Horrors of Their Life Depicted.

The State of the Lepers That are Uncared for in India May be Shown by a Description of one of the Places in Which They Are Housed in Bombay

THE DHARMSALA.

This place, called the Dharmsala, is intended for all kinds of destitute natives, but considerably more than half the inmates are lepers, who live in a part railed off from the others. To give an accurate description of the horrors of this sad community of 150 doomed ones would be impossible; suffice it to say that it requires a little courage to enable one to pass up and down those chambers of living death. There are to be seen wifeless husbands, husbandless wives, children without parents, and parents without children, who have been driven out of house and home by their relatives as soon as it became known that the fell disease had laid hold upon them. We saw there a man and wife, both lepers, who had six children, several of whom were living with their parents. There were young girls there in whom the disease had only just begun, and yet they were doomed to dwell amongst those who were in the last stages of the terrible malady and see the steps by which they, too, must descend to the grave. One especially I remarked, very young, with a sweet face, and no mark of the disease upon her except two fatal spots upon her back, just enough to tell her that her fate was sealed; and this poor child had been driven from her home and had wandered into this, the only refuge for lepers in the city of Bombay. In the Dharmsala there is no attempt made to separate the sexes; men women and children are all huddled together in cells 6x8 (these I measured with a tape), and in some cases, where there are children, there are more than two in one. Oh, the awful sights one sees here! I could not bring myself to describe everything. One poor fellow was spotted all over like a leopard, another with great swollen hands, one of which I was having freely bled (to relieve the tightness, he said) by a woman with an old razor. She was tapping the hand all over with the top of the blade, and the black blood was flowing freely. As you look at poor maimed limbs and distorted faces, the latter generally wearing a dull, hopeless expression, and showing clearly that all lightness has long since gone out of their lives, your heart is drawn out in pity towards them, and you rejoice to be able to tell them of the love and pity of one who was specially tender to the leper and whose precious blood can cleanse them from the still worse leprosy of sin. We saw there a healthy woman with a leprous husband, and a healthy man with a leprous wife and daughter; in such cases the love and devotion of the healthy one must be very real indeed.

A HORRIBLE LIFE.

From the Bombay "Gazette" we take the following:—

"The lepers here are free to live in the midst of the healthy; they are not placed under any ban; they are not cared for; they are allowed to beg, to starve, to die a horrible death, after a loathsome life, and neither religion, nor benevolence, nor enlightened selfishness takes thought of them. Such as it is, the Dharmsala is the only place of refuge open for lepers. They come to find a refuge there from the [illegible] but proper medical treatment is [illegible] even attempted. They have no furniture; even cooking utensils the inmates have to supply as best they can. Every day two pounds of rice and three pice are given to each. Very often the leper has to hire a neighbor to cook for him, he himself being too helpless to attempt anything of the kind. If anyone begs in the street and is unfortunate enough to be found out, the allowance of three pice for firewood is stopped for three days. This is done to check the practice of begging; and to the extent it limits the exhibition of mutilations in the street. Only those who are very much afflicted indeed can be taken into refuge; those who are not so ill are told to go away; that is they are told in effect to go and beg, until then being not bad enough to be admitted. It is only in the very early stages of leprosy that treatment is of any avail in retarding the progress of the disease; and the fact of the early attacked being systematically refused at even the one institution that is open to lepers shows how necessary it is that some proper provision should be made. Within the Dharmsala there are men, women and children. The latter are the offspring of the adults. They do not, as a rule, show signs of the disease till they are about fifteen, but it generally lays hold of them sooner or later. Children are born to poor parents in the Dharmsala; no separation of the sexes is enforced or even thought of. Yet any one who, gathering rather all his resolution, can walk through the narrow passages between the rows of cots in which these lepers drag out an existence, that sums up in itself all that is most horrible and most repulsive in human suffering, would counsel an inexorable separation in mercy to future generations. Men and women with their limbs wasted till only the outlines of bones remain, or else swollen out of all form of limbs, sit or lie on either hand; and at every few yards are to be seen wretches who have lost fingers and toes, or even hands and feet, leaving nothing but useless stumps which continue to waste and slough. And there is none is there either medical care or medical comforts. The two pounds of rice and the three pice for fuel to boil it constitute their only resources. They sit in the sun with sad wondering expression on their uncomplaining faces, as if they could not apprehend why a load of woe had been laid upon them which was too heavy for mortals to bear. When they get 'very bad' or very bad!—they are told 'to go to the hospital,' but to the hospital they will not go unless forced. They regard it as merely the portal to the dissecting room and the grave, and they prefer to die in the Dharmsala. No relative ever visits them or sends them food or money. No priest of any faith, save one whose name we are doctor—not to publish—no man or woman goes amongst them to give material or moral consolation of any kind. They are abandoned of God and man; and were it not that the Dharmsala gives them the half of a six-foot cell in which to lie, and a handful of rice with which to sustain life, they would die in their sores along our streets."

A GREAT DANGER.

Should we have hinted at the horrors contained within the narrow bounds of the Dharmsala and have called attention to the appalling destiny reserved for those who are stricken by the most loathsome and most hopeless of all diseases, we have overcome our repugnance to dwell upon the unwelcome subject, in the hope of arousing attention to great suffering and to what may be a great danger in our midst. It is not [illegible] safe, that these wretched lepers should be left festering, unrelieved and unthought of, in the midst of a great city. It is not creditable that such a state of things as that to which we have adverted has been permitted to exist so long; but it would be a scandal to the Government and a reproach to the community at large if it were permitted to continue, now that its existence has been pointed out."

The "Mission to lepers in India and the East" has been correcting this state of things in those parts of India which it has been enabled to reach. The superintendent of this mission, Mr. Wellesley C. Bailey, who supplies the above facts, will again visit Canada, during the autumn.

How Mines Are Found.

In Western Washington civilization is confined to a narrow strip along the borders of Puget Sound, and to some of the best agricultural lands that lie in the large wooded plains about its southern end. All the rest is covered with great rocky mountain ranges, cleaved by deep, dark valleys, and covered up to the line of perpetual snow with heavy forests of fir and cedar.

Every spring hundreds of prospectors plunge into this wilderness on a search for gold and silver, some on their own account, but most of them go grub-staked by local capitalists, that is, all their expenses are paid, and in return they give a half interest in whatever mines they may discover. With a rifle, a hatchet, a bag of flour, and a frying-pan slung over his shoulder, the prospector starts on his quest. He goes as far as possible by stage or carriage, then on foot enters the forest and follows for many miles a narrow trail that winds in and out between the trunks of great trees, whose heads, reaching up hundreds of feet, shut off the sun and keep the earth in a twilight so deep that only moss and fungi can grow. At times the path skirts the side of a rushing mountain river where in every eddy are dozens of darting trout. Then it climbs and winds high up the mountain side, grows fainter, and finally disappears, leaving the gold hunter to scramble on over fallen logs and around precipices as best he can.

When night comes he stops, usually in the bottom of a valley by a stream of melted snow water, fries and eats some pancakes, cuts a great pile of fir boughs for a bed, throws himself on it, and is asleep in a moment. All through the night the cold and damp from the stream and the mossy ground creep up, and in the morning he is stiff and scarcely able to stagger on.

He continues thus day after day, seeing only the trees near about him, and occasionally a bit of dark mountain side through a rift in their tops. Finally he has climbed high up and comes out above the forests, and sees again, for the first time in days, the full daylight. Here, high above the world, on the mountain sides, he spends weeks searching for silver and gold veins and hunting goat and deer for meat. Sometimes he loses himself, or by a misstep falls thousands of feet from a precipice and is dashed to pieces in the valley below.

If fortunate, he locates several claims, stakes them out, finds bearings for them on the peaks about, and then, loaded with specimens, makes his way back to civilization, where his ores are assayed. He has brought the best specimens only, so they come out splendidly. People become excited, and a party, including mine speculators, goes up to see what he has found. If good, the mines are sold on the spot to speculators, who in turn sell to rich Eastern or English mining companies. These cut trails through the woods, send up machinery piecemeal on donkey or mule back, hire a lot of miners at $3 a day, and the mine is started for profit or loss, according to the way the lead holds out.—[N. Y. Sun.

How He Got His Start.

"I got my start in a queer way," remarked a man of evident wealth, as the drummer finished his story.

"How was that?" enquired the drummer.

"Twenty-five years ago," continued the successful citizen, "I was travelling with a side-show, and the business went to pieces, leaving me its creditor for wages to the amount of $100. My share of the stock-in-trade was an anaconda about 18 feet long, and as big around as my body. It wasn't fat though, I think, for air was about the only thing it had to live on for several weeks before the failure. I took the snake and started for St. Louis, where I proposed to exhibit it.

"I had him in a box in the baggage-car, and somehow he got out and started through the train on an exploring expedition. Just as he was crossing the platforms of the second and third coaches the couplings came loose, and there's no telling what would have happened, for we were going up a heavy mountain grade, if the snake hadn't twisted himself around the brake-rods and railing, and hung on. It was a big strain on him, but he stuck to it, and I'm a lawyer if he didn't hold that train together for two miles, and no doubt saved the lives of all the passengers in the rear coaches. They thought so, anyhow, and made me up the purse of $500."

The drummer coughed.

"What became of the anaconda! he enquired casually.

"He gave me my start,' replied the narrator. "You see, the $500 wasn't a drop in the bucket; but when we got the snake loose the strain on him had stretched him out 20 feet longer, and I went into St. Louis with a snake that no other exhibitor could hold a candle to, and if you don't believe me I can show you that snake stuffed and hung up in my hall at Denver."

The drummer got up with the air of a man who was uneasy.

"You ought to sell it for a telegraph pole," he said, reproachfully, and then went out.

The Clerk's Revenge.

A rather amusing episode took place in one of the parish churches in Lancashire a few years ago.

The minister was going through the service in the church one Sunday afternoon, when the clerk ventured to ask him if he would kindly cut the sermon short, as he had got an invitation to tea at the house of a friend.

The minister, knowing he was very anxious to go, thought he would play him a trick. So, instead of shortening his sermon, he preached for more than an hour and a half.

By this time the old clerk was at boiling point. Thinking he had been made a fool of, he was anxious to do the parson one in return. So he bawled out from the top of his voice:

"Psalm 119, Fro' eend t' eend; he's prach't o' day, an' we'll sing o' neet."

Condors have been killed in Peru with wings of forty feet spread.

Prof. Barnard has been engaged for the past two years in photographing the Milky Way, and expects that he will complete his task at the end of three more years.

A VICTORIA CO. MIRACLE.

How Two Sufferers Regained Health and Strength.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Lawson Tell The Story of Their Renewed Health and Strength—They Find Health After Many Remedies Had Failed.

From the Woodville Independent.

The Independent has published a number of well authenticated cases of most remarkable cures by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Many of these cures have occurred in our own province, and all of them have been vouched for by newspapers of well known standing, whose disinterestedness leaves no room to doubt the accuracy of the statements made. But if anything were needed to convince the skeptical among our readers (if any there be) and bring into greater prominence the surpassing merit of this wonderful life-giving remedy, it is found in the fact that the Independent has been able to give the particulars of several remarkable cures in our own neighborhood, every detail of which can be easily verified by any interested in so doing. A short time ago we gave the particulars of the recovery of little George Veal, which has attracted so much notice and added to the fame of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in this locality. A few days ago this case was the topic of conversation in one of our local stores, when a gentleman present said he knew of a case in town even more surprising. The Independent, alert for anything that would interest its readers, asked for some further particulars, and was informed that the person referred to was Mrs. James Lawson, an esteemed resident of Woodville, who had been utterly helpless for a time, her recovery despaired of and who is now, through the almost magical virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, recovered and able to be about once more. A few days after this, meeting Mr. Lawson on the street, The Independent inquired if it were true, as stated, that his wife owed her recovery to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Yes, replied Mr. L., and not only my wife but I was cured by them also. If you will call at the house you can have the full particulars if you want them. Mr. Lawson has been a resident of Woodville for over twenty years, and is well known and highly respected by all. On calling at his house we found both Mr. and Mrs. Lawson at home, and quite willing to give the desired information. They are an intelligent couple and those acquainted with them will have no hesitation in giving implicit confidence to their statements. Mr. Lawson stated that he had been ailing for years, his appetite failed; he became weak and unable to work. He received medical assistance, but found it of no avail, and at last he was confined to the house with little prospect of recovery as was thought. He had read of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and determined to give them a trial. He soon found benefit from them and continuing their use entirely recovered, and is now enjoying better health than he has previously done for years and is quite as able as formerly to do a day's work.

Mrs. Lawson also told of her terrible sufferings. For three years she had been unable to do housework, and for nine months was confined to bed, being so helpless that she had to be lifted like a child. She had consulted doctors in Toronto and taken their prescriptions but found no relief. Her nervous system was wholly unstrung and she suffered from disease of the spine. The doctors told her it would be necessary to perform an operation on her spine, otherwise she could not get relief. She refused to have the operation performed, knowing that it would make her a cripple for life, and she considered that condition as bad as her then state of suffering. At last she began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and had not been taking them long when she found their good effects. She found herself getting stronger, and was able to leave her bed. At first she had to use crutches, but continuing the use of Pink Pills she was able to throw away first one and then the other of the crutches and is now not only able to walk freely, but to attend to her household duties as formerly. In fact she says that she is now stronger than she has been for many years. Her appetite has returned, her nerve and spine troubles have disappeared, and she rejoices in complete recovery which she attributes solely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and which she recommends to those troubled with nervous prostration, diseases of the spine or general debility. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lawson attribute their recovery under Providence to the use of this marvellous medicine which has been such a blessing in our land, and they are willing that all others should enjoy the knowledge of their wonderful virtue.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, influenza and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure, in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50c a box, or six boxes for $2 50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics no matter what name be given them. They are all imitations whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

Have You Neuralgia?

If you are suffering the agonies of neuralgia, and have failed to get a remedy that will afford relief, we want you to try Polson's Nerviline. No remedy in the market has given anything like the same degree of satisfaction. Its action on nerve pain is simply marvelous, and as it is put up in 25 cent bottles no great expense is involved in giving it a trial. Polson's Nerviline is the most pleasant, powerful, and certain pain remedy in the world. Sold by druggists and all dealers in medicine, 25 cents a bottle.

This Way is Best.

The snows of winter nurse the hopeful corn
Long passing months produce the harvest fair;
The darkening clouds the sunset's throne prepare
'Mid gracious showers are noblest rivers born;
The tempest tracks the mountain-face adorn;
In deepest mines are treasured gems most rare;
The port gains calmer reached through storms and care;
The night of weeping ends in joyful morn;
Events are not as first they meet the sight;
The sons of God, by passing griefs are blest
Amid the dark He ever leads to light,
His purposes and plans are always right,
Commit thy way to Him—His way is best;
O wait for Him, wait patiently, and rest.

—[Dr. Newman Hall.

To Raise More Corn

To the acre always use Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Always safe and painless. Beware of substitutes and imitations. Use Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. At druggists.

It Cured Him.

A would-be M.P. was addressing a political meeting in the North, and in repudiating charges of untruthfulness contained in his previous address, he said:

"Yes, gentlemen, when I was a boy I was once thrashed for telling the truth."

"Ay, my lad," shouted out a miner in the audience, "and it cured you."

Very Suspicious.

Friend: "Why, Elvira, what's the matter?"

Elvira: "Oh, I don't know, only I'm worried to death. I've had the same girl six weeks, and she doesn't talk about leaving yet."

"She doesn't?"

"No, not a word. She must be in love with my husband."

We'll write it down till everybody sees,
Till everybody is sick of seeing it
Till everybody knows it without seeing it—

that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of chronic catarrh in the head, catarrhal headache, and "cold in the head." In perfect faith, its makers, the World's Dispensary Medical Association of Buffalo, N. Y., offer to pay $500 to any one suffering from chronic catarrh in the head whom they cannot cure.

Now if the conditions were reversed—if they asked you to pay $500 for a positive cure you might hesitate. Here are reputable men, with years of honorable dealing; thousands of dollars and a great name back of them and they say—"We can cure you because we've cured thousands of others like you—if we can't we will pay you $500 for the knowledge that there's one whom we can't cure."

They believe in themselves. Isn't it worth a trial? Isn't any trial preferable to catarrh?

The Army summer manœuvres will this year be held on the borders of Berkshire and Wiltshire, most probably in September. Swindon will be the centre of the manœuvring ground.

"Common Sense" Brand.

We wish to draw special attention to the adv. of M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co. re Binder Twine. The twine they handle is the well known "Common Sense" Brand, this being now the fourth season for it. It has in that time established itself as being by far the cheapest and most economical twine of any in the market. Its length per lb. is equal to the Red Cap. It will certainly pay all farmers to give it a trial.

Hats cost the American people $300,000,000 annually.

Thousands of Dollars

Mr. S. G. Derry.

I spent trying to find a cure for **Salt Rheum**, which I had 13 years. Physicians said they never saw so severe a case. My legs, back and arms were covered by the humor. I was unable to lie down in bed, **could not walk without crutches**, and had to have my arms, back and legs bandaged twice a day. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon I could see a change. The flesh became more healthy, the **sores soon healed**, the scales fell off, I was soon able to give up bandages and crutches, and a happy man I was. I had been taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

for seven months; and since that time, 2 years, I have worn no bandages whatever and my legs and arms are sound and well." S. G. DERRY, 45 Bradford St., Providence, R. I.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, and sick headache. Try them.

TEACHERS and older Scholars can make money canvassing for "Farmers' Friend and Account Book." Send for circulars. WILLIAM BRIGGS, Publisher Toronto.

IMPROVED central Toronto Properties to exchange for farm lands. Money to loan. Beatty, Blackstock, Nesbitt & Chadwick, 58 Wellington Street E., Toronto.

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DO YOU IMAGINE
That people would have been regularly using our Toilet Soaps since 1345 (forty-seven long years) if they had not been GOOD? The public are not fools and do not continue to buy goods unless they are satisfactory.
BEARLE.

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has the most successful School of Fine Art in Canada where all kinds of Drawing, Painting and Decorative Art work are thoroughly taught. The Art Room is the finest in the province and well equipped and the record in the Government Examinations is not equalled by any other School. A Diploma in Fine Art from this College is always and everywhere at a premium. Fine Art graduates of Alma readily secure Collegiate appointments. For full Announcements address PRESIDENT AUSTIN, B.A.

Napoleon's famous road across the Alps, which excited the wonder of the world, cost only $3,000,000.

Tissue Building Medicines
Are the best for all chronic diseases. Send postal card for 192 page book (free) explaining all particulars. Address DR. W. REAR room 19, Gerrard Arcade, Toronto, Ont. Mention this paper when writing.

A New York policeman has resigned because the commissioners wanted him to sacrifice about six inches of his mustache.

Dr. Harvey's Southern Red Pine for coughs and colds is the most reliable and perfect cough medicine in the market. For sale everywhere.
A.P. 670.

Weak Children
will derive strength and acquire robust health
by a persevering use of the great
Food Medicine
SCOTT'S EMULSION
"CAUTION."—Beware of substitutes. Genuine prepared by Scott & Bowne, Belleville. Sold by all druggists. 50c. and $1.00.

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"August Flower"

"I inherit some tendency to Dyspepsia from my mother. I suffered two years in this way; consulted a number of doctors. They did me no good. I then used your August Flower and it was just two days when I felt great relief. I soon got so that I could sleep and eat, and I felt that I was well. That was three years ago, and I am still first-class. I am never without a bottle, and if I feel constipated the least particle a dose or two of August Flower does the work. The beauty of the medicine is, that you can stop the use of it without any bad effects on the system. While I was sick I felt everything it seemed to me a man could feel. I was of all men most miserable. I can say, in conclusion, that I believe August Flower will cure anyone of indigestion, if taken with judgment. A. M. Weed, 229 Bellefontaine St., Indianapolis, Ind."

Relieved in Two Days. Constipation. Life of Misery.

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a Boot or Shoe that does not fit. Why punish yourself in attempting to squeeze your foot to a boot or shoe. We make our Boots and Shoes from two to six different widths
Ask for the J. D. King & Co., Ltd., perfect fitting goods, and be happy.

TESTIMONY.
After five years' suffering from Dyspepsia my wife got entirely cured in one month by the free use of
ST. LEON MINERAL WATER.
The happy transition it brings is grand and permanent. We prize St. Leon so highly we will take pleasure in answering any inquiries.
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Hotel now open.
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— THE —

Okanagan Mining Review

Published weekly in the interests of the Southern Interior of British Columbia, in which are situated the following mining camps: Fairview, Boundary Creek, Rock Creek, Camp McKinney, Granite Creek and the Similkameen and Kettle River ranching districts.

Subscription Price, $2.00 per annum, payable in advance, either yearly or half-yearly at the option of the subscriber.

Advertising Rates sent on application.

Address all communications

The Okanagan Mining Review
Okanagan Falls, B. C.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be published.

GREETING,

When new journalistic enterprises are launched it is customray, whether by way of apology or not, to show cause for adding to the list another claimant, and when it can be shown that any particular interest is at present unrepresented, or that an important district is comparatively unknown to the outside world, a sufficient raison d'etre for the journal seeking to fulfil those offices will have been fairly established.

With this issue the OKANAGAN MINING REVIEW becomes a candidate for public favor, and the Lower Country, as it is most commonly called by those in the northern half of the Okanagan district, having been hitherto dependant upon correspondence in outside papers to spread abroad the fame of its resources, has now an organ of its own, devoted to the setting forth of its advantages and thus contributing to its progress. Like many other new enterprises there are no lack of direful predictions voluntarily given as to its chances of survival, and while we are prepared to believe that the field at the present will be a difficult one to work, we have strong faith that the Lower Country will, ere long, justify the confidence which we have placed in it.

The various mining camps of the district will receive close attention and the news of each will be given a place in our columns. Owing to the limited population at hand, from which to draw sufficient support, we would solicit the patronage of all who are interested in the advancement of this portion of the Province. To the consideration of local affairs the REVIEW will be principally devoted, but by local affairs we do not mean the advocacy of the claims of any particular location in the Osoyoos division of the Yale district to the exclusion of any other locality. In that portion of the district lying between Okanagan Lake and the American boundary, and between the Selkirks and the Cascades, is a region sufficiently large and important to warrant the Government in dividing it into two recording divisions. It is a region of vast resources, the development of which can scarcely be said to have commenced, and only the future will determine where its trade will centre. At present a considerable portion of its trade is lost to the merchants of British Columbia, finding its way instead to the coffers of business men of the State of Washington. This is not only a clear loss to the Province, but is retarding this portion of the district by submitting the settlers to a heavy customs tax and serious delays in the delivery of freight and mail matter.

To advocate such improvements as will remove these difficulties is a line of duty that the publishers of this paper will at once take up.

The interests of the paper and the interests of the district are inseparable, for only through the advancement of the latter can the former hope to suceed.

Unpretentious our publication may seem, but to our lot must fall the hardships and disadvantages of pioneer journalism, and when these have been cleared away we trust the OKANAGAN MINING REVIEW will be found fully able to hold its own with other papers in the great interior. To every part of the district we trust that it will find a ready entrance, and whether read in the office of the mining broker, in the cabin of the miner, around the prospector's camp-fire, or among the ranchers of the district, our greatest satisfaction will be to know that in its columns will be found a trustworthy representation of the vast resources of the district. Without more ado we doff our cap and wish our readers a cheery good-day.

The depression of the silver market has given a decided impetus to gold mining in Utah and Nevada.

The first step in reciprocity—reciprocity in wrecking—has been taken. If the sky does not tumble down we may take another timid step in the same direction after a while.—Globe. A step affecting the mining industry would be appreciated in this district.

Judging from the large number of inquiries made regarding the Okanagan, it would appear that this district is attracting a large number of home-seekers. It would seem that the Okanagan has become the hope of those who are frozen out in other parts of the country. Here the water-soaked will come to get dried out, and here the frozen will come to get thawed out, while the rheumatic-jointed and weak-lunged will flock in to ease their tortures and proleng their days. As long as they bring plenty of cash with them, room will be found for their crutches and all allowance made for their "often infirmities." The fertile soil of the Okanagan will "provide their bread" and "their water will be sure"—unless Dog Lake runs dry.

PROVINCIAL MINERAL EXHIBIT.

Osoyoos Division Shows Up Well in Report of Provincial Assayer.

Mr. W. Pellew Harvey, the assayer to the British Columbia Government of all ore speciment sent from the Province to the World's Fair, Chicago, in his report writes as follows of those sent from the Osoyoos division:—

"I was particularly struck with the nature of the exhibits from this district. The ore seems to contain silver, gold, lead and copper in paying quantities. In one case I met a heavy specimen of antimony sulphide. The majority of the claims sent gold ore, the best assay amounting to $360 per ton in gold, this was from the Stemwinder. All the ores are concentrating, having quartz and arsenical and iron pyrites as their composition, with the precious metals. The gold assayed from $30 to $60 per ton."

In concluding his remarks, on the whole of the exhibit, he said: "I may say this, that in individual cases the assays are below the reported values as a general rule. This is sure to happen in a new country where the general idea is to boom. I have reported as fairly and conscientiously as possible and rest assured that the collection sent to Chicago will be the means of attracting much attention, and the splendid average silver, gold, lead and copper of the specimens forwarded will speak for itself."

Mexican dollars are now passing for 50 cents each at Deming, N. M.

England was nearer to a war with France two weeks ago than at any time since Waterloo.

At New York recently Jas. Mitchel threw the 56-pound weight 38 feet 1½ inches, three feet farther than the previous world's record.

Alluminum is being used in Chicago, though at present only experimentally, in the making of medical and astronomical instruments, the outer covering of the hulls of ships, rowing shells, canteens and other equipments for soldiers, and the filling of teeth. Experiments in the latter use are reported to be most satisfactory. As filling, to succeed the present soft or gold filling, it is said to be superior, beeause it does not turn black as soft filling, or show dark, as gold. It can be made to look almost the color of the teeth, and its lightness. and the fact that it does not shrink, peculiarly recommend it. Attempts are being made to form teeth of the new metal, and the scientists seem to think it possible to change its color so that it will match with the color of the teeth.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

Before You Come Here Know Just What You Are Coming For.

In "writing up" any country there is often an unjust feeling of criticism engendered by the writer's injudicious attempt to make more of his subject than the true facts will warrant. This feeling is shown not only by the small local papers but even by the best journals in their attempts to enlighten the public on the merits of any favored locality. An excess of enthusiasm on the part of a bona fide settler of a country on the special advantages offered by his own favored locality may be often overlooked on the ground that his assertions do not always proceed from an entirely disinterested motive, and it sometimes happens that his very lack of knowledge of other fields which may offer equal if not superior advantages to his own to the intending settler will further excuse his effort to speak generally on a subject on which he possesses but partial information. But a paper whose province it is to disinterestedly show up the resources of the field it operates in has every opportunity of forming a true estimate of the claims of each and every locality in its field, and any attempt to favor a certain locality by a misstatement of facts is entirely unjustifiable; for it is these very efforts of irresponsible writers which go further than anything else in bringing a country into disrepute.

There is not perhaps to-day in the entire Province a town, however unfavorably located, whose individual residents are not possessed of the idea, delusive as it may be, that this one particular town has an era of prosperity about to dawn on it which will warrant the wildest schemes for great local enterprises, requiring the expenditure of large sums of money; there is not a creek, affording sufficient power to drive the machinery of a small grist mill, that is not destined, in the eyes of these enthusiasts, to be a "manufacturing centre;" or a cross roads station that will not be a "railroad centre" and distributing point for an unlimited area. Every acre of land, however unfavorably located it may be, in their own particular section, these same individuals are at all times ready to assure the would-be purchaser is "increasing rapidly in value" in the real estate market. A few words to those intending to locate or invest in the Okanagan may prove of value to them.

This section, like every other country under the sun, has its advantages and disadvantages. No reasonable man can expect to accomplish anything here without the same work, the same effort and the same self-denial he has been forced to undergo in the more thickly settled portions of the East. Every part of British Columbia has its own particular advantages to offer the intending settler, but with all the inducements of the several favored localities, there is one question the immigrant must be able to answer before he can hope to accomplish anything there, and that is, What is his object in coming? Does he desire to turn his attention to farming, mining, lumbering, or does he desire to lend money, purchase real estate, go into business, or follow his profession, whatever it may be? The Okanagan to-day perhaps offers better chances for the right man than it ever did; but if any man in the East imagines for a moment that he can accomplish anything here without any well formed plans of the course he intends to pursue on his arrival, the sooner he dispossesses his mind of the delusion the sooner will he find himself in a position to appreciate the resources of this most favored country. For the simple reason that others have taken this leap in the dark and by mere chance have struck a competency, signifies nothing. Failures all over the Pacific States will warrant the admonition that "before you come here know just what you are coming for!"

The Oldest Established Assayer in B.C.

Mr. W. Pellew Harvey, whose advertisement appears in this paper, has been established in British Columbia for nearly three years. He was several years assayer in England with the leading smelting company in the world, Messrs. Vivian & Sons, of Swansea, and can always be depended upon to give reliable assays. Most of the experts who visit this country on behalf of English mining syndicates take advantage of Mr. Harvey's skill before making their reports. The assays of B. C. mineral specimens for the World's Fair were made by Mr. Harvey, under order from the Provincial Government.

GAME LAWS FOR 1893.

The following extracts from the Game Protection Act will be of interest to our readers:—

None of the following animals or birds shall be hunted, trapped, taken, killed, shot at, wounded or injured, at all or at any time, viz.: Cow moose (commonly known as elk), cow moose, English blackbird, chaffinch, pheasant, linnet, skylark, robin quail.

No person shall at any time buy or sell, or offer or expose for sale, any pheasant, or doe of any age, or any deer under the age of twelve months nor shall any person buy or sell, or offer or expose for sale any willow or ruffed grouse, before the first day of October in each year.

None of the following animals or birds shall be hunted, taken, killed, shot at, wounded or injured during any night throughout each year, or within the periods hereinafter limited:—

Blue grouse and prairie fowl, from the first day of January to the twelfth day of August.

Willow or ruffet grouse and meadow lark from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of August inclusive.

Male mountain sheep, from the first day of January to the first day of July.

Male deer and male caribou, from the first day of January to the first day of August.

Wild duck of all kinds are not protected.

No person who is not domiciled in this Province shall at any time hunt, kill, or take any of the animals or birds mentioned in this Act, without being authorized thereto by license to that effect; and such license shall in no case give a right to the holder thereof to kill, in addition to the birds mentioned in this Act which may be killed, more than ten deer, five reindeer or caribou, five mountain sheep, five mountain goats, two bull wapti or elk or two bull moose.

An Oft-Told Tale.

He pitched his white tent in the wilds,
Far from the human "set,"
And with a faith just like a child's
He said "I'll get there yet!"

He put him up a case of type,
A handpress and a "stick,"
And there, where screamed the owl and snipe,
He made the letters "click."

They wondered what he was about,
When in the woods they found him;
But when he got his paper out
They built a town around him!

A Reflection on Somebody.

The Spokane papers say that the mineral exhibit of British Columbia is equalled by only one other at the fair—that of New South Wales. But they say there is no reading matter in circulation in reference to the mine represented, and argue that this ought to be looked after by the citizens of Spokane, who will benefit by the development of a great deal of the mining country in question.

Okanagan Takes the Bakery.

It is satisfactory to learn that consequent on an increasing provincial supply, our imports of wheat flour have fallen from 35,065 barrels in the half year ending June 30th, 1890, to 19,530 barrels in the first six months of this year. This reduction of largely unnecessary imports will, it is confidently hoped, continue, now that such excellent wheat can be and is now being grown, and converted into flour in the Okanagan country, and readily thence marketed by means of new and better railway facilities.—News-Advertiser.

W. J. SNODGRASS

Manufacturer of

LUMBER

Of Every Description

BILL STUFF A SPECIALTY

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Okanagan Falls, B. C.

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J. J. FORD, Proprietor

First-Class Table
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Board per Week $6.00

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Advertisements under the heads of Lost, Found, For Sale or To Let and Situations Wanted will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—Advertisers to use the columns of the MINING REVIEW to extend their trade in the Southern Interior of B. C. 1

WANTED — Subscribers to the MINING REVIEW at $2.00 per year, or $1 for six months, in advance. 1

WANTED—Correspondents for the MINING REVIEW in all the camps throughout this district. 1

Columbia Flouring Mills Co.

ENDERBY, B.C.

THE

Pioneer Roller Mill of the Province.

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Premier :: Three Star
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MILL FEED ALWAYS ON HAND.

SAMUEL GIBBS, Manager
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R. P. RITHET & CO., Limited, Agents,
VICTORIA, B.C.

Lake View
HOUSE.

Situated at Kelowna and fronting on Lake Okanagan, the most beautiful body of fresh water in British Columbia. Especially attractive for guests who are desirous of spending a few weeks where fish and game are plentiful. Within a short distance of Lord Aberdeen's fruit estate and all points in the far-famed Okanagan Mission valley. Adjacent to steamboat wharf, where boats call daily.
A. McDONALD, Proprietor.

Good Printing

Nothing in business pays better; but there is very little of it, and it pays all the better on that account.

What we mean by good printing is such as befits your business; neither above nor below it; not mean in any way, nor extravagant; but business-like; proper; corret.

It costs no more than inferior work, and you are benefited by the favorable impression which the use of neat and cleanly printed office stationery makes on those with whom you deal.

The little extra attention required on our part to turn out a good class of work is compensated for by gaining and retaining your custom.

The Okanagan Mining Review

Okanagan Falls
British Columbia

CANADIAN PACIFIC . . RAILWAY .

THE HIGHWAY OF THE WORLD

Speed, Safety, Economy of Time and Money!

Daily Through Express Trains
FROM
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To TORONTO, MONTREAL, HAMILTON, OTTAWA, HALIFAX, PORTLAND, NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO AND ST. PAUL.

Passengers Booked To and From All European Points.

For time-tables, rates, and full information apply to
GEO. McL. BROWN,
District Pass. Agent, Vancouver.

Pentieton and Oro Stage Line
In Connection with C. P. R.

Stage leaves Penticton at 7 a.m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

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Arrives at Penticton or Oro at 6 p.m.

☞ Makes connections with C. P. R. Streamer Aberdeen and trains to all points.

For further particulars apply to
H. C. NEWMAN,
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Or GEO. McL. BROWN,
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OKANAGAN FALLS

A New City possessed of a Wonderful Combination of Advantages.

It is the natural Distributing Point for the whole of the Lower Okanagan Valley and the famous Kettle River country.

SINCE the announcement was made that a new City bearing the name of OKANAGAN FALLS, had started into life there have been numerous enquiries bearing on the subject. It has for some time been a SINE QUA NON that a city of importance must spring up somewhere in the Okanagan country, which for several years past has been attracting the attention of capitalists, not only on this continent but in Great Britain as well. Its combination of resources so richly aggregated, comprising mining, grazing, fruit-growing, etc., must of necessity evolve a city in its midst, which will be one of the centres of the Province. This is just as certain as the fact that at the terminus of the C.P.R. on the Pacific coast there was bound to be a sea-port city of importance. The question of location is to be decided by the conditions most favorable to urban growth. These conditions, as will be shown in answer to some of the numerous received, are all comprised in the situation of Okanagan Falls.

One question asked is, "Where and what is Okanagan Falls?" In reply, it is the nucleus of a city, the prospects of which are not surpassed by any other on the Pacific coast; situated at the foot of Dog lake, in the famous Okanagan valley, B.C. Had the conditions for a prosperous and populous city been especially stipulated and ordered as the work of nature, they could not have combined more favorably to produce success. The first and most natural question to arise in the mind of any common-sense man is, "What is there to make a city at Okanagan Falls?" Unless such a question is fully and fairly answered, any person endeavoring to place in the market town-site property, backed up with glittering promises of a rich retnrn, may fairly be regarded with suspicion and distrust. Readers are requested to carefully consider the reasons here advanced in support of the strong faith the promoters have in the future of Okanagan Falls.

In the first place, Okanagan Falls is likely to be the terminus, of the Canadian Pacific & Okanagan Steamboat line; it is in the line of the only possible pass which can be utilized by the C.P.R. south of the present line, or, in other words, via the Crow's Nest Pass route to the Pacific Coast; it is the proposed terminus of the Spokane & Northern Railway, and of the Okanagan & Osooyos Railway, to connect with the Great Northern at the boundary. It will be preeminently a railway and mining centre.

It is the natural outlet for the greatest gold mining region on the continent, a country which also possesses immensely rich deposits of silver, lead, coal, platinum, iron, etc. For proof of this, see Dr. Dawson's reports and the annual reports of the Minister of Mines.

In the next place, it is being built by the side of a magnificent waterfall, capable of generating a horse-power of between 50,000 and 100,000 at a very low cost, sufficient to operate all the mining machinery, reduction works, tramways, sawmills and other industries in it or in the country surrounding it. Being easy of access and having unexcelled transportation facilities in prospect, Okanagan Falls will naturally attract all the industries referred to which the country will demand. The country also abounds in Coal and Wood.

HOLMAN & LOEWEN

General Agents

605 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.