OKANAGAN MINING REVIEW

Vol. I, No. 3. OKANAGAN FALLS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1893. $2.00 per Year.

Bank of British Columbia

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.

Capital paid up £600,000 $3,000,000

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Reserve Fund £260,000 $1,300,000

Head Office: 60 Lombard Street, LONDON, ENGLAND

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA — Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson (Kootenay Lake.)

IN THE UNITED STATES — San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and Tacoma.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES:

Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada; Bank of Montreal, New York and Chicago.

Telegraphic Transfers and Remittances to and from all points can be made through this Bank at current rates. Collections carefully attended to and every description of banking business transacted. Gold Dust purchased.

W. T. THOMPSON

Dealer in.....

General Merchandise

And.....

Everything Required in a Mining Camp

FAIRVIEW, B. C.

Green, Worlock & Co.,

Successors to GARESCHE, GREEN & CO.,

BANKERS,

GOVERNMENT STREET, ... VICTORIA, B.C.

[Established 1873.]

Deposits received in Gold, Silver and U.S. currency. Interest paid on the same on time deposits. Gold dust and U.S. currency purchased at highest market rates.

Sight drafts and telegraphic transfers issued, payable at over 10,000 cities in Canada, the United States, Europe, Mexico and China.

Exchange on London, available in all parts of Europe, England, Ireland and Scotland. Letters of Credit issued on the principal cities of the United States, Canada and Europe.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

THE PIONEER.] [ESTABLISHED 1885.

-: F. W. HART, :-

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in, and Importer and Manufacturer of

FURNITURE

The largest establishment of its kind on the mainland of British Columbia.

The leading CARPET HOUSE in the City. A full line of Carpets, Square Rugs, Mats, etc. Also Linoleum and Floor Cloths, as well as House Furnishings of every description.

UNDERTAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. STOCK COMPLETE.

(P.O. box 2.) 21 & 23 Cordova Street, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Hamilton Powder Co'y

OF MONTREAL. INCORPORATED 1861.

Manufacturers of Dynamite, Blasting and Sporting Powder.

Wholesale Dealers in Safety Fuse, Detonators and Electric Blasting Apparatus.

OFFICE: VICTORIA, B. C.
WORKS: NANAIMO, B. C.

H. J. SCOTT
General Agent for British Columbia.

WEILER BROS.,

(Established 1862)

FURNITURE, CARPETS,

Crockery, Glassware, Wall Paper, Lamps, Cutlery, Agate Ware and Complete House Furnishings.

Largest Stock in British Columbia. Write for Prices of anything required.

51 to 55 Fort Street, - - Victoria, B. C.

UNION IRON WORKS

Manufacturers of

Mining and Milling Machinery

Hoisting and Pumping Engines Rolls and Concentrating Machinery
Copper and Lead Furnaces

Only Steel and Iron Ship Builders on the Pacific Coast.
Marine Engines, Boilers and All Classes of Marine Work.

First and Mission Streets SAN FRANCISCO
New York Office: 145 Broadway. Cable Address, "Union."

NICHOLLES & RENOUF

Victoria, B.C.,

Farming . Implements . and . Hardware

ALBION IRON WORKS CO., L'td.,

VICTORIA, B. C.

Manufacturers of Hydraulic Pipe, Giants, and All Kinds of

MINING MACHINERY

Water Wheels, Etc.

OKANAGAN HOTEL

MAIN STREET

Okanagan Falls, B. C.

Fine Fishing and Shooting.
Comfortable Rooms.
Good Table.

L. HOLMAN, ... MANAGER

J. MANNING

Dry Goods
Furnishings
Groceries
Boots and Shoes

Close Prices For Cash

Main Street
Okanagan Falls

Str. "Miramichi"

Towing and Freighting on Dog Lake.

Apply to .. ..

CAPT. HOLMAN, OKANAGAN FALLS

Blaze Away

in the City Dailies and the Magazines for city orders, but you will not get the country trade through these mediums.

☞ It requires the Local Weeklies to reach the pocket-books of those people who live, and live well, too, in the agricultural and mining districts of the Province.

The Okanagan Mining Review

is the best medium for reaching the people of the Southern Interior of British Columbia.

W. PELLEW HARVEY

Analytical Chemist
And Assayer

GOLDEN, - - - BRITISH COLUMBIA

ASSAYING RATES
(Terms Cash in Advance)

Silver, Gold or Lead, each	$1 50
Silver, Gold and Lead combined	3 00
Silver and Lead combined	2 50
Silver, Gold and Copper	4 00
Silver and Copper	3 50
Silver and Gold	2 00

Assayer to the British Columbia Government of all Specimens sent from the Province to THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1892.

FAIRVIEW FACTS.

Subscribe for THE REVIEW.

Mr. F. J. Fulton, barrister, of Kamloops, is here attending court.

Mr. C. A. R. Lamby, Government Agent at Osoyoos, returned this week from a visit to Vernon.

Mr. Sidley, J.P., came in from Anarchist Mountain this week and called on his many friends in camp.

Mr. Bullock-Webster arrested Jim Grant at Spring Station on Thursday. Grant has been wanted for some time on a charge of supplying liquor to Indians.

The Stratheyre Mining Co. are doing assessment work on the Ontario and are also prosecuting work vigorously on the Wide West. It is expected that work will soon be resumed on the Brown Bear.

Mr. Dougal Cameron, an old placer miner, of Rock Creek camp was at Fairview this week to have his lame hand dressed by Dr. Boyce. Mr. Cameron, owing to an injury sustained with a shovel has been laid off work for about a year, and considers himself fortunate that the doctor has saved him the use of his arm.

Bush fires in this vicinity have done considerable damage to grass and timber, and rendered the atmosphere rather smoky. In connection with this it would be well to remember that too much care cannot be taken at this season, when everything is so dry, to be sure that you do not leave a fire burning when you break camp, as should it cause damage you would be liable to a fine of $100 or to three months' imprisonment.

Mr. Mike Keoghen, from the foot of Dog Lake, has been doing the town, and spending a few days with his friends in Fairview. Who says that agriculture is not a profitable pursuit in the Lower Country when a handsome young man like Mr. Keoghan can retire with the blushing honors of a bloated agricultural plutocrat sitting lightly upon him. May Mr. Keoghen long be spared to enjoy the fruits of his astute management and sturdy toil.

Mr. W. T. Thompson's big store and warehouses have been completed but still he is cramped for room for the very large stock of goods he carries. He has one of the largest stocks of goods in the interior of British Columbia, and it includes everything required in a mining camp or on a ranch, so that there is no necessity of sending outside for supplies. Mr. Thompson is a thorough business man, full of energy and unbounded faith in the prosperity of Camp Fairview.

Court was held here yesterday and today before His Honor Judge Spinks, who arrived from Vernon on Thursday. There is quite a large number of cases to be tried this time, a report of which will be given later. The leading case to come up on the criminal docket was that of Clarke the absconding postmaster of Golden, Wash., but it was again adjourned for fifteen days. Clarke has gained an unenviable reputation and when detained in jail at Kamloops it was found necessary to keep him heavily ironed. Mr. Bullock-Webster, constable, of Keremeos brought him down from there.

This week Messrs. E. Mahon and R. Mahon, of Vancouver, who are largely interested in mining operations in the Kootenay and elsewhere, paid a visit to Fairview, and were the guests of Mr. W. T. Thompson. Through the kindness of Mr. Attwood, of the Stratheyre Mining Co., they were enabled to inspect the company's quartz mill, and also the Brown Bear and Wide West mines, which are the two properties upon which operations are furthest advanced. The work which they saw and the character of the ore taken out no doubt convinced the rich mineral producing capabilities of the Okanagan.

Last week Camp Fairview was reminded of the uncertainty of life, when the first death from natural causes occurred in its midst. The family which received a visit from the dread messenger was that of Mr. Nicholas Tholl, whose bright little son Peter, a lad of twelve years, died after a few days' illness. The cause of death was throat trouble of a very severy form of quinsy. Dr. Boyce, the skilful and popular physician of Fairview, whose services are sought in all parts of the Lower Country, was in attendance and did all that human skill could accomplish to save the boy's life, but this was not to be and death put an end to his sufferings. The funeral was largely Attended by those in camp, and the bereaved parents have the sympathy of their many friends. The affliction to which the family have been subjected is all the greater, in that another of their children is also ill, and at time of writing is in a critical condition. It is sincerely hoped that they may be spared another bereavement.

SMILKAMEEN GOLD GRAVELS CO.

The Similkameen Gold Gravels Exploration Co., Ltd., which has been formed for the purpose of prospecting and working the deposits near Princeton, at the junction of the Similkameen and Tulameen Rivers, will commence operations at once. A competent mining expert has been secured by the company to take charge of their prospecting work, which will be of the most thorough character, and, when completed will leave no doubt as to the actual value of the ground now held by the company. Should the report on the completion of this work, prove favorable, active operations will at once follow, and work will be continued in the most energetic manner until thorough development has been completed.

There is little doubt but that the expert's report will be of a favorable character, as this ground has long been known to contain gold and platinum in considerable quantities, and possessing, besides, many natural advantages necessary for hydraulicing, can hardly fail to prove a property of immense value when thoroughly developed.

The stock of the company since being opened for subscription has been rapidly taken, and the trustees already have sufficient funds in hand to commence operations as indicated above, and continue the work until the company is fully satisfied of the value of the ground which they hold under lease from the Provincial Government.

PENTICTON POINTS.

Mrs. Kruger came down on Friday's boat and left for Osoyoos to-day.

Mrs. Jas. Gartrell, of Trout Creek, starts in a few days for a trip east.

Mr. H. T. Wilgress, C. P. R. Paymaster, and wife, and the Misses Cambie, of Vancouver, visited Penticton this week.

Mr. Geo. N. Barclay, a prominent rancher of Trout Creek, leaves for Berkhamstead, England, next week for a six months' visit.

Supt. Marpole was prevented visiting here on Monday as was intended, owing to the burning of a bridge on the main line, but arrived last night.

Messrs. Riley & Hyatt have returned from Fairview and will commence on Monday to grade Van Horne Street, Victoria Avenue and Ellis Street.

"Scotty" Archibald came in on last night's stage from White Lake, where he has been getting out coal for the blacksmith shop to be started here.

Messrs. Pridham, of Kelowna, and Singer, of sewing machine fame, of New York, arrived by the Aberdeen on Monday and proceeded to the Lower Country on a hunting expedition accompanied by four Indians and six horses.

Genial Joe Thurber, of Hotel Penticton, leaves on Tuesday for a visit to his home in Montreal. That he may have a pleasant trip and safe return is the wish of all here and also the REVIEW. During his absence the ever courteous and attentive Mark will look after his interests here.

HOTEL PENTICTON.

Mr. Mace, the contractor for this new hotel, is pushing the work forward with amazing rapidity He has a large staff of skilled workmen on the job and expects to have it ready for guests by the middle of this month. The building presents a fine appearance from the lake, and its commodious internal arrangements cannot fail to draw tourists and pleasure seekers to this delightful and health-giving part of British Columbia. Hunting parties will find first-class accommodation, and as a summer resort for the residents of the coast it will be found to have no equal in the Province. Fishing in the lake is excellent, and come fine catches of trout weighing from one and a half pounds to three pounds have been made during the past week. The hotel has been leased to Mr. J. Thurber, who has so successfully catered to the wants of public for the past year, and in whose hands it will no doubt be a success. The dining and billiard rooms are second to none in the Province, and they are to be furnished accordingly. A first-class chef has been engaged and the menu will be of the same order. When the hotel is opened it is to be hoped that the C. P. R. will will arrange fares from the coast cities that will induce people to spend their holidays there and thus take advantage of one of the best summer resorts in the Dominion. Hunting parties should bespeak their rooms, as there is likely to be a great gathering of sportsmen in this section after the 1st October.

CITY AND VICINITY.

"Croppy" is dead.

Mr. Kruger, of Osoyoos, was here yesterday, and was so charmed with The Falls that he intends to pay us another visit shortly.

This year hunters assert that the prairie chickens chicken and grouse are small, and should not be shot yet for a month or more. The first of September is even too soon to commence the open season, and to permit the killing of deer of any kind after the first of August is to invite infractions of the law.

The steamer Miramichi has been tied up by the customs authorities for, it is claimed, carrying passengers without a license. Her owner says she is a private steam launch, and as such he may allow whom he may wish to ride on her, provided he charges no fare; and as no fare has ever been charged it is unlikely that any penalty will be imposed.

A SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

There's Nothing To Equal It on the American Continent.

The interest which attaches to any country is always enhanced in degree by the opportunities which are afforded for sport. This region may be and has been characterized as a paradise for the hunter and sportsman. Big game abounds, there being caribou, white and black-tail deer, and on the higher mountains big horned sheep and goats. More remote are to be found the great black, cinnamon and grizzly bears. There are a few grey wolves, lynx, cayotes, and the king cat of the Rockies, the American panther.

The feathery tribe is represented in millions of geese and duck, the former often feeding in large flocks on the stubble. Sandhill cranes and beautiful and stately specimens of the swan are met with early in the spring and late in the fall. Grouse is abundant in sections and of several varieties, viz., prairie chickens, blue ruffled and [illegible] grouse. Some wonderful bags [illegible] reported by the [illegible] visit this region of sport.

The fishing is confined princi[illegible] to trout caught in large numbers and often of enormous size. Trout are taken from ten to twenty pounds in weight, and reports have been published of trout caught in Okanagan Lake weighing thirty-five and forty pounds. In some of the interior lakes white fish are found and a species of land-locked salmon. Attention to the former might be made profitable. Millions of dollars' worth of whitefish have been taken out of Lake Winnipeg and other Canadian lakes, and there can be no doubt of their successful propagation here in the numerous beautiful mountain lakes, creating an industry next in importance to the far-famed British Columbia salmon itself.

Canadian Gold Coin.

The Canadian Trade Review comments on the fact that Canada has as gold coin of her own the gold coins of Great Britain and the United States, being at par value for the latter and $4.866 to the pound for the former. It is remarked that ours is a gold currency and that silver is merely a subsidary metal, being legal tender only to the extent of ten dollars, while copper is not a legal tender for more than a dollar. It is observed that the foreign trade of Canada being large, she has considerable interest in all matters relating to foreign exchange, and whenever her credit abroad does not exceed her maturing liabilities, she has to pay the difference by the exportation of gold, which is the great medium of a foreign exchange. The lack of gold coinage of her own has led and still leads to a great deal of friction between the public and the government from which this gold is secured for export. Were Canada to have her own gold coinage, with which the government would invariably redeem its notes, all trouble as regards foreign gold would be done away with. A Canadian gold coin is also needed to complete the monetary system of the country.

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.

The Canadian Government has made an absolute contract for ten years with James Huddard, managing director of the Canadian-Australian Steamship Co. A third swift and large steamship will be immediately added to the line.

BROTHER SAM'S DAUGHTER.

"Twelve o'clock, and the washing ain't out yet!" said Nancy Norton, with a frightened glance at the clock. "But I've had such a sight of setbacks! I'll have to wait a spell now till the hired men have had their dinner."

She blew the horn at the back door, then made all haste to set the plentiful, if plain, meal on the table, which feat she had barely accomplished before Uncle Peter and three stalwart helpers appeared on the scene.

"Nancy does make A number one pies!" said Hiram Jenifer, reaching her for a second slice.

"I don't mind if I drink another cup o' coffee," observed Noah Johnson, "with plenty of sugar, Nancy, please."

While Hezekiah Hopper made a plunge at the butter with his own knife, remarking, sotto voce, "That to his taste there wa'n't no butter like June butter, an' it didn't come but once a year!"

"No hot bread," said Uncle Peter with a comprehensive glance around the board, "nor riz biscuit—eh, Nancy?"

"I couldn't manage it to-day," with a conscience-stricken look.

"With the washin' and all—"

"Nancy's yesterday's bread's good enough for me!" observed Hiram philosophically.

"For my part," said Uncle Peter, "I don't see how these women folks contrive to put in the time, pottering around all day, a-doin' next to nothin'."

"Oh, now, that ain't fair!" spoke up Noah Johnson, good naturedly. "'Tain't no joke to cook an' wash an' iron for four men."

The color had risen in two round spots to Nancy's cheeks; a quick retort hovered on her lips, when Uncle Peter interrupted the unspoken words.

"Oh, by the way," said he, "I'd most forgotten to say anything about it, but brother Sam's girl's to be here to-day."

"Brother Sam's girl?"

"Why, yes—your cousin Nannie, from Bridgeport—your Uncle Sam'wel's gal, that's to teach the district school here. Sam, he was inquirin' round for a place, an' I calculated we could board her here, so I told him to send her on. He's willin' to pay five dollars a week, and that counts up!"

Nancy looked at her uncle with startled eyes.

"But there ain't no room for her to sleep in," said she.

"She can have your room, and you can take the little corner chamber in the garret. One person more or less in the family don't make no difference and five dollars is five dollars. Have some more of the dried peach sass, Johnson?"

Nancy said not a word.

Of what avail was it to remind Uncle Peter that the little garret chamber was cold in winter and hot in summer, that the roof leaked, and the rats played high carnival there?

She only helped Hiram Jenifer to a cucumber pickle, and replenished the coffee pot for the third time.

"There's a gal, now—Brother Sam's darter," reflectively observed Mr. Norton, as he sprinkled pepper and vinegar over his summer beets—"as is worth her salt. Arn-in' twenty dollars a month at teachin'. If Nancy could make money like that! But Nancy hadn't never no faculty!"

"I never had a chance!" cried Nancy, with rising color and tear-brimmed eyes. "I've been kept hard at work since I was a child, and—and—"

"There, there, don't get excited!" said Uncle Peter, waving his hand in a patronizing manner. "Gals is queer creeturs. You can't so much as speak to 'em but they fly off at a tangent. Get things ready for Sam's gal, that's all I ask of you—and mind you have some fried chickens for supper. Hi Jenifer hasn't had a bite of fried chicken since he's been here. And look arter the young goslin's that's comin' outen the shell down to the barn—I suspicion there's a weasel abroad somewhere—and mind the calves don't get into the corn. I reely must mend that gate pin some o' these days. Come, boys, if you're sure you can't worry down no more vittles"—

It was not until the four men had shuffled off to the barnyard to look after Uncle Peter's latest investment in a new Durham cow, ere they returned to the hayfield, that Nancy sank wearily down into a patch-cushioned rocker and burst into tears.

"I've worked harder'n any slave," said she, "and don't never have no chance to go nowhere nor see nothin', and yet Uncle Peter thinks I ain't my keep."

"Why, what's the matter, Nancy? You're Nancy Norton, aren't you?"

A sweet, cheery voice sounded in her ear—a light hand touched her shoulder.

Nancy jumped to her feet.

"Are you Uncle Sam's daughter?" she cried.

"Why, of course I am! Nancy Norton, just like yourself. Named after our dear old grandmother—only they call me Nannie."

A smouldering feeling of resentment had possessed Nancy's heart toward this unknown relation; but it was all dispersed now in the light of those clear hazel eyes—the sunshine of that winning smile.

"Nothing is the matter," said she, "except the washin' is behind to-day, and I'm clean discouraged and tired out."

"Where's the girl?"

"I'm the girl!" Nancy answered.

"Then I'll be girl, too," Nannie laughed out, taking off her gloves and unfastening her piquant little cape. "You go and hang out the clothes and I'll see about clearing off this table. Because I'm to board here, father says, and you and I are to be great friends."

Nancy looking wistfully at her.

"Kiss me, won't you," said she.

"Oh, yes, I'd so like to be friends with you! I haven't never had no girl friends."

And Nannie kissed her with a kiss that carried a whole heart full of love with it.

The three hired men were overcome with embarrassment, when, on arriving in time for the fried chicken and hot waffles that evening, they found themselves confronted with such a daintily dressed, smiling young lady.

Even Uncle Peter himself was momentarily abashed at the style and beauty of brother Sam's daughter.

"The new district school ma'am," whispered Hiram Jenifer to Noah Johnson.

"Earns twenty dollars a month," uttered Hezekiah Hopper. "Twenty dollars!"

"Dressed up like a fashion plate!" inwardly reflected Johnson. "Proper nice-looking, though."

Nannie would not hear of banishing Nancy to the garret chamber.

"Why can't we share the same room together?" she coaxed. "I should like a companion, and there's plenty of room."

Uncle Peter evinced unostentatious approval of his new neice, and it required all Nancy's hearty affection for the newcomer to preserve her from the stings of jealousy.

"I don't see," said Uncle Peter, "why Nancy can't earn money like you do."

"How much do you pay her?" asked Nannie, lifting her eyes to his face.

"Me? Pay Nancy? Why, her board and clothes, to be sure. It's all she's worth."

"And what does she do?"

"Just odd turns about the house. She did pester me for an allowance once, but I soon laid down to her that I wan't goin' to hev no such nonsense."

"Oh!" said Nannie.

Never in her life had Nancy Norton had a genuine sympathetic woman friend before, and it was an indescribable relief to pour out her trouble in Nannie's ear.

"It's a shame!" cried warm-hearted Nannie. "Why, you do the work of three women in this house. You rise early and lie down late; you have no recreations, no holidays, and Sunday you work harder than ever, because Uncle Peter likes to invite people here for their moonings to see how nice he has things. Oh, you needn't think that I'm blind! You are pale and thin, because you are overworked. You don't like to go anywhere, because Uncle Peter won't give you any new clothes until you have worn out Aunt Hepsy's old wardrobe. It's an imposition, that's what it is, and I wouldn't submit to it if I were you."

"But," sighed Nancy, "what can I do?"

"Tell him once again how matters stand!" cried Nannie, her lovely eyes flashing. "Insist upon fair wages for fair work."

Thus instigated, Nancy made her plea, but Uncle Peter's brow grew dark.

"I don't want to hear no such nonsense as this," he roared. "Wages! Ain't you got your home, and board and clothes? What else d'ye want? Why, I never heard such talk in my life!"

"Is it yes, or no?" persisted Nancy.

"It's no-o-o!" thundered Uncle Peter.

That same evening Nannie incidently alluded to the fact that they would all rise betimes the next morning, for she was going to give them their breakfast, and hadn't much time before school hours began.

"Why, where's Nancy?" asked Hiram.

"Oh, didn't you know? She's gone."

Uncle Peter dropped the gate pin he was whittling; Hiram let the two days' old copy of the Wakefield Eagle slip to the floor; Noah stared with wide open mouth.

"She wants to make a living for herself," serenely added Nannie—"to earn a little money. Every girl wants that, you know."

"Humph!" growled Uncle Peter. "I'd like to see her make money! Why, she never had no more gumption than a katydid! She'll be back quick enough, you'll find."

"But in the meantime," said Nannie coolly, "you must look around for some one to fill her place, for as you can easily imagine, I have got my hands full."

"I guess that's easy done," said Uncle Peter, beginning to whittle afresh.

But to his infinite amazement, it was not so easy a task as he had fancied, and after many vain efforts and stinging disappointments, he found himself with two wasteful, complaining, inefficient hired girls in possession, for every one had resolutely refused to do the work alone.

"It was too much," they averred, "for one."

"It'll ruin me—it'll clean ruin me!" groaned Uncle Peter, wringing his hands. "Ten dollars a month for one and eight for t'other—and every Thursday afternoon and every Sunday evening out! And look at them half slices o' bread in the pig's pail, and my best towels, not three years old, took for cleanin' cloths, and a broom a week stumped through; an' they don't wash unless I get 'em a new patent wringer, an' the fat scraps all throwed away, an' nothin' half took here off! Don't you know any one I could get, Nannie, as would look arter things as Nancy used to do? I declare to goodness I can't live so!"

Nannie knit her brows and reflected.

"There's a young woman working for father," said she—"a capital housekeeper and the best economist in the world—at least, so he says. And since my married sister is coming back from Nebraska next week, he may be able to dispense with her. But she has fifteen dollars a month."

"It's wuth it—it's wuth it!" breathlessly cried Uncle Peter. "I'll go to Bridgeport and see brother Sam at once, and secure her. This hired gal business will be the death of me!"

Brother Sam was sitting on his porch reading the newspaper, as Mr. Norton came up.

"Yes," said he, "she's a smart gal. The best gal I ever had. Thoroughgoing New Englander. P'raps you may be able to get her—though I doubt if she'll come to you for fifteen dollars a month."

"I'll make it eighteen," gasped Uncle Peter, "since you say she's a New Englander."

"Well, you can try," said brother Sam. "Here she is!"

He flung open the door of the kitchen, and there, making a blackberry shortcake at the whitely scoured table, stood—his own nice, Nancy Norton!

"Why—it's—Nancy!" cried he

"Yes," nodded brother Sam, "Nancy it is! The best, smartest creetur that ever stepped, and worth her weight in gold."

Uncle Peter swallowed something like a lump in his throat.

"Nancy," said he, "will you come back"—here he swallowed a second lump—"to me for eighteen dollars a month? For I do verily b'lieve you will earn it."

Nancy went up to him and kissed him.

"Yes, Uncle Peter," said she, "I'll come back."

For the old man had learned a lesson and his teachers had been Nancy Norton and brother Sam's daughter.

His Happiest Moment (?)

"Is it all right, doctor?"

"Splendid, Smith! allow me to congratulate you."

"Is it a—a—boy?"

"The picture of his father."

"Doctor, this is the happiest moment of my life. It's selfishness on my part, though—for Louisa yearned for a daughter so fondly."

"In that case, Smith, she won't be disappointed."

"Didn't you say it was a boy, doctor?"

"The picture of his father."

"But Louisa wanted a girl."

"In that case, Smith, as I said before, she won't be disappointed, for Heaven has more than gratified her desire."

"Do I understand you, doctor?"

"Yes—twins."

An Antarctic whaling and sealing company designed to operate on a large scale is being formed in Dundee. The promoters propose to fit up a depot on the Falkland Islands, where sealskins could be salted, so that the ships could make several trips from there to the grounds, large steamers being employed to bring home the catches. The experts who went with the recent Dundee expedition aver that not only are whales and seals found in much greater numbers in the south than in the north, but that an Antarctic sealskin of the second class is at least as good as an arctic skin of the first grade.

INSANITY IN CANADA.

Commissioner Johnson's Bulletin on the Subject.

How the Demented Are Cared For—Large Increase in the Number of Insane—Heredity the Leading Cause of Mental Weakness—Only a Small Percentage Go Insane Through Drink.

Dominion Census Commissioner Johnson has issued a bulletin of census gleanings dealing with the question of insanity. As this bulletin, and some others of a like nature which may be issued subsequently, will not be printed with the census, those who desire to preserve the information contained should do so by laying aside the newspapers containing them. The bulletin on insanity is as follows:—Of the 13,355 insane persons reported by the census enumerators as the number in the Dominion of Canada in April, 1891, there were 7,029 who were reported as inmates of asylums. Thus over 52 per cent, or somewhat more than one-half, are sheltered, cared for, and supplied with medical attendance within the thirteen or more asylums provided for their reception, I say "or more" asylums. There are really thirteen worthy of the name—the Province of Nova Scotia having one of them, but having in addition a system of country retreats, partially intended for the poor and partially for the insane and idiotic.

The Province of British Columbia stands at the head of all the provinces, having in asylums 90 per cent. of the total number of insane reported in the province. Ontario comes next with 59 per cent. in asylums. New Brunswick comes third with 52 per cent. of its insane sheltered and cared for in the Provincial Asylum. Quebec is fourth with just 50 per cent. in asylums. Prince Edward Island has 38 per cent. in asylums. Nova Scotia has 37 per cent. in asylums, if we include only those who are in the Provincial Asylum and those who are in four of the county asylums which seem to be specially appropriate for insane, or 44 per cent. if we include those in the other eight county poor farms. Manitoba has 25 per cent. of its insane housed and protected in the Provincial Asylum.

British Columbia has 130 insane within her borders, all in the Provincial asylum except 13. Manitoba has 49 in the asylum and 147 not in. New Brunswick has 465 in asylum and 421 not in any public institution. Ontario has 3,450 in her five public institutions and 2,405 outside of them. Nova Scotia has 506 in asylums and 867 outside. There are about 100 housed in the County Poor's Farm already referred to. Prince Edward Island has 128 in asylum and 205 outside. Quebec has 2,254 in her asylums, and 2,296 outside. The North West Territories have 32 insane in all, but no public asylum. The returns of 1881 gave a total of 9,889 insane in Canada, of whom 4,655 were returned as inmates of asylums. Thus in 1881 there was 47.1 per cent. of the total number within asylums and over 52 per cent. in 1891. This indicates progress in the duty of caring for the insane on the several provinces. Taken by provinces, the changes indicating progress or otherwise are:—British Columbia, from 74 per cent. in asylums in 1881 to 90 in 1891; Nova Scotia, from 30 1-2 per cent. in asylums in 1881 to 37 in 1891; Manitoba, none in asylums in 1881 to 25 in 1891; Ontario, from 63 per cent. in asylums in 1881 to 59 in 1891; Prince Edward Island, from 30 per cent. in asylums in 1881 to 38 in 1891; Quebec, from 35 per cent. in asylums in 1881 to 50 in 1891.

All the provinces, with the exception of Ontario, have made great advances in respect to providing for the care of the insane. The annual expenditure on account of the insane amounts to about $121 per head per annum, according to the public accounts. In the Province of Ontario the yearly cost per patient is about $142. Ontario has adopted the cottage system in Mimico. Nova Scotia has the country farm system in part. Quebec has the farming out system. With the exception of Nova Scotia and Quebec, the principle adopted in the Dominion is State care; and even in the case of these two exceptions the institutions are subject to the supervision of Government inspectors. In the United States, the States of New York, Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, and both the Dakotas, the principle, of State care has been established, as against that of country care. New York, after long years of trial of it, abolished the country care system, and enacted in 1890 "The State Care Act."

CAUSES OF INSANITY.

As to causes of insanity, the average returns from England, France, Denmark, and the United States combined give this result:—Heredity, 24 per cent.; drink, 24 per cent.; business, 12 per cent.; loss of friends, 11 per cent.; sickness, 10 per cent.; various, 19 per cent.

It is difficult to specify the causes of insanity in Canada in the same comprehensive way. But analysis of returns by our best alienists indicates that in Canada heredity is responsible for at least 35 per cent. of the insanity and drink about 4 per cent; sickness produced about 11 per cent. of the insanity in Canada. Drink has comparatively little effect as a factor in the development of insanity in Canada.

The corresponding table for Canada is as follows:—Heredity, 34.5 per cent.; drink, 3.8 per cent.; business, 5.0 per cent.; loss of friends, 2.2 per cent.; sickness, 11.0 per cent.; various, 43.5 per cent.

We have not the means of discovering the relative frequency of congenital and the acquired insanity in Canada, nor are we able to tell how many persons given as insane by the enumerators were aments and how many were dements. Investigation leads to the conclusion that some of those given in the census returns as lunatics—i.e., persons in whose case the insanity was acquired—ought rather to be called as idiots. This seems to be more particularly the case in the Province of Quebec, where the idiots in the institution at St. Ferdinand d'Halifax, numbering 124 have been classed as insane in three census takings. If there were given their proper status as aments, and not ranked as dements, the lunatics of Quebec would be reduced from 4,550, to 4,426.

To secure rattlesnakes the "mountain doctor" of Pennsylvania grasps a silk handkerchief at one corner, and allowing the other end to hang toward the serpent, teases her until she strikes it with her fangs, when he immediately raises the handkerchief from the ground, thus depriving the snake of any opportunity of disengaging herself therefrom, as the slightly curved fangs are hooked in the material. The "doctor" then kills the serpent by first grasping her neck with the disengaged hand, so as to prevent her biting him when he cuts off her head. Should he desire, however, to keep the snake as a curiosity or for sale, he will extract the fangs with a small pair of forceps.

SCOTCH CATTLEMEN

Talk of the British Government's Action to Shutting Out Canadian Animals.

All the anxiety because of the refusal of the British Government to allow Canadian cattle to enter Scotland is not on the part of the Canadian shipper, as will be seen from the following remarks on the subject by Mr. James Weir, Lanark, Scotland, and J. Smith, M. D., a graduate of Edinburgh University, who are at present guests at the Queen's hotel. Mr. Weir, who visits America for the purpose of acting as judge of cattle at the Chicago Fair, speaking to an Empire reporter one evening, said that it was a great mistake to prohibit the entry of Canadian cattle into Scotland and that the prohibition would result in a great loss to thousands of Scotch people. It was a mistake for more reasons than one. In the first place the commissioners, acting under Mr. Gardner, while quite honest in the matter, had made a mistake when they had said that the cattle found diseased were the victims of an infectious disease. Prof. Williams, of the New Veterinary College, Edinburgh, and one of the acknowledged cattle experts of Europe, maintained that the pleuro-pneumonia detected in the Canadian cattle was not infectious. Mr. Weir, who has made a careful study of the case that the commissioners reported on, was of the same opinion. They had been killing the cattle for months and had only discovered one case that

APPEARED SUSPICIOUS.

Mr. Weir's experience was that, where three or four thousand animals were killed, there would always be a few that would show weak lungs and appear suspicious, while, as in the Canadian case, there might be no infectious disease. Take for instance the milch cows in Scotland that have been milking for seven or eight years. A large percentage of them would be affected in the lungs, but their disease would not be infectious. While it was a great mistake to stop the importation of Canadian cattle, under the circumstances the Government could not properly be blamed. They had appointed officers, thought to be competent, to inspect the cattle, and these men had reported a case that was no doubt suspicious. The trouble was that proper men had not been selected to examine the cattle. What was wanted was a proper jury of experts to sit on such cases. So important a matter should not be left in the hands of the Government officials who were liable to be careless and then, when the mistake was discovered, in order to save themselves, stick to it through thick and thin that they were right. The effect of keeping Canadian cattle out would be that "store" cattle would advance in price and the working classes of Scotland would suffer.

DR. SMITH'S VIEW.

Dr. Smith was of the opinion that contagious pleuro-pneumonia was not a recognized or common disease of the human subject, but that frequently in the course of epidemic disease pleuro-pneumonia developed the pathological appearances which were probably synonymous with those that would be found if pleuro-pneumonia were an epidemic disorder. There was no question but that the condemned animal from Canada had pleuro-pneumonia, but the disease was not of a contagious character. If the English Government wished to restore confidence they would require to appoint such men as Prof. McCall, Veterinary College, Glasgow; Prof. Walley, Dicks' Veterinary College, and Prof. Williams, Edinburgh, to sit on a board and judge of each case reported to them. No one would dispute their judgments in the matter.

Facts About the Human Race.

Of the human race 500,000,000 are well clothed, that is, wear garments of some kind to cover their nakedness; 700,000,000 are semi-clothed, covering inferior parts of the body; 250,000,000 are practically naked. Regarding the civilized state of humanity, 500,000,000 persons live in houses partly furnished with the appointments of civilization; 700,000,000 in huts or caves with no furnishing; 250,000,000 have nothing that can be called a home, are barbarous and savage. The range is from the topmost round down to naked savagery. The portion of the race lying below the line of human conditions is at the very least three-fifths of the whole, or 900,000,000. As to religion, the 1,450,000,000 are divided in the order of numerical strength as follows: 860,000,000 are pagans, comprising 600,000,000 of Brahma Buddhists, or Brahmans or Buddhists; 160,000,000 of unclassified pagans; 150,000,000 Parsees, Confucianists, Shintoists, Jains, and other smaller pagan sects; 410,000,000 are Christians, composed of 225,000,000 Roman Catholics, 75,000,000 Greeks, and 110,000,000 Protestants; 180,000,000 are Mohammedans and 8,000,000 Jews. The 860,000,000 pagans are found chiefly in Asia and Africa, and comprise 99-100ths of the population, with scattering millions in the Americas and islands of the sea. The 410,000,000 Christians constitute the body of Europe, and nine-tenths of the Americas, with a few millions in Asia, Africa, and the islands. The Mohammedans are found chiefly in Asia and Africa. The Jews are scatterd in all lands, without a home or country. This is approximately a correct cast of the religious status of the world to-day. It shows two-thirds of the whole to be pagans, or including the Mohammedans and the Jews as anti-Christian components of the pagan fraction, three-quarters of the whole—not less than 1,050,000,000

Unceremonious Courtship.

Bashful lovers are almost an unknown curiosity in Arabia, for Arab "courtship" is unceremonious, to say the least of it. A young man sees a girl whom he would like to marry in another tribe. He rides up at night, finds out where she is sleeping, dashes up to her tent, snatches her up in his arms, puts her before him on his horse, and sweeps away like the wind. If he happens to be caught, he is shot; if he is not, the tribe from which he has stolen the girl pays them a visit in a few days. A priest of the tribe joins the hands of the young man and the girl, and both tribes join in the festivities. Most of the brave men steal their wives, but there are some of the peace-loving youths who do not. On a calm moonlight night you may see one of these latter sitting before the tent of his lady-love, singing a song of his own composition, and playing a stringed instrument something like our banjo. This is his courtship.

Bridging the Bosphorus.

The building of a gigantic at Constantinople has long been under contemplation, with the view of connecting European Turkey with Asia Minor by rail. The latest scheme is (says Invention) that the structure should span the Bosphorus a little to the east of the metropolis, approximately midway between the Golden Horn and the western extremity of the Black Sea. At this point the strait narrows considerably, but even there the passageway would require to be some 2660 metres in length, or nearly as long as the Forth Bridge.

ALONE IN MID-OCEAN.

The L'Oriflamme Brings News of Capt. Gardiner and His Dory—Without Food or Drink—Storms Had Stripped Him of His Clothing and Had Broken His Rudder.

Captain Stanwell, commanding the British tank steamship L'Oriflamme, which has just arrived at Halifax from Dartmouth in ballast, brings tidings of having fallen in with the 14-foot dory, Flying Dutchman, in which venturesome Capt. John Gardiner is attempting to cross the Atlantic, on July 29, in latitude 43.44, longitude 46.36, which is about 1,000 miles off the coast.

The daring navigator was almost famished, having neither food nor water for almost a week. His cooking stove had been washed overboard, his vessel's rudder was gone, and for several days he had guided it by an oar. In consequence he was almost worn out, and his body was badly bruised by the many severe knocks it got from the end of the oar while keeping the craft's head to the heavy sea.

He was a most pitiable sight, and Captain Stanwell fears he will be completely overcome when he reaches his destination. When seen by the crew of L'Oriflamme he was almost naked and his body was chilled through. Fresh provisions and water, together with plenty of warm clothing, were put on board the little craft, and the foolhardy mariner put off again toward Falmouth, his ultimate destination, which was yet 1,750 miles distant.

The Flying Dutchman made sail from Shelbourne, N.S., June 19, bound for Falmouth, England, and ever since its departure from that place had met with a succession of heavy gales and high seas. How the boat ever lived through the gales Captain Gardiner was at a loss to know. In the height of the storms a sea broke over the boat, filling her to the gunwales, and washing him overboard. He was lashed to the boat's combings, which was the only thing that saved him. Clinging to the rope, Captain Gardiner succeeded in hauling himself into the boat again after the storm had moderated. Soon after this the rudder was broken, and the boat was rendered helpless in the trough of the sea. He rigged a rudder from one of his oars, and succeeded in this way to hold the boat's head to the sea.

After hearing his story, Captain Stanwell used every persuasion to induce him to give up the trip and come on board. This he stoutly refused, stating that such voyages had been accomplished before, and he intended to get to Falmouth or die in the attempt. The officers and crew of the L'Oriflamme believe the August storms will bring his voyage to an untimely end.

The first sight of this strange looking craft on the horizon created quite a lot of excitement on hoard the tanker, as it was at first thought to be a boat containing the crew of some vessel that had foundered at sea. As it approached just before supper time the flag "Union down" was noticed flying from the masthead, and a closer observation revealed the fact that the craft contained only one man, who was cramped up in the small cock-pit. The wind was blowing a fresh breeze at the time, and the boat was soon alongside the huge tanker. At that time Captain Gardiner had fallen in with two other ships that had afforded him temporary relief by supplying him with fresh provisions, etc.

Gardiner's sole purpose is to accomplish the crossing of the Atlantic in a boat smaller than the Mermaid, in which Capt. William Andrews crossed in June 1891. The latter started his trip much earlier in the year, and pursued a more southerly course, meeting with finer weather.

The Flying Dutchman, as near as can be ascertained, is but a few inches shorter than the Mermaid. She is about fourteen feet long, twelve feet on the keel, and draws about one foot of water with her skipper on board. She is built of half-inch white cedar over one-inch oak ribs, sharp at both ends, and decked over fore and aft with a very small cock-pit, and has no rails whatever. The craft is flat bottomed and has a centre board. There are three thin wooden bulkheads, one forward of the mast. Under the floor of the cock-pit is stored about 250 pounds of ballast. The mast is eight feet above the deck, with a boom twelve and a half feet long, and a nine-foot gaff.

Island Calamities.

The inhabitants of small and remote islands are remarkable for their attachment to their native soil; and it is, perhaps, fortunate that they should have this feeling, for otherwise this isolation exposes them to great disadvantages. We are not now alluding to such matters as the alleged deterioration of race produced by perpetual intermarriage, but rather to the shock of actual calamities, which fall more heavily on small insular communities than on larger countries. Undoubtedly the vine disease caused more misery in Madeira than it would have done in a French commune; and when the island of Rhodes, a few years ago, was visited by an earthquake the effects of the calamity were much more severely felt than they would have been in a continental region. The following is a very curious instance of the sufferings to which a small self-supporting island is liable:—Some years ago a shoal of grampuses visited Pabbay, one of the Hebrides.

The natives slaughtered the grampuses and obtained quantities of oil; but presently upwards of three thousand ravens, headed by a white fieldmarshal, assembled to devour the carcases, when they had picked the grampuses' bones clean they preceeded to feast on the corn. Guns were brought into requisition, but without effect, and a winter of famine appeared imminent. A famous birdcatcher, named Finlay, then endeavoured to kill them singly, by climbing the rocks and catching them while roosted; but these efforts caused no diminution in their numbers.

Suddenly a bright idea struck him. Instead of killing the birds he took six of them alive, plucked off all their plumage, except the tail and wing feathers, and then let them go. The rest soon left the island.

An Englishman Killed in the Alps.

Telegraphing from Berne, on Tuesday, Reute says:—A fatal mountaineering happened to-day to a young Englishman named Jones, who missed his footing, and fell from a considerable height while ascending Mount Catogne, near Orsieres in the Valais. The deceased, who was only 22 years of age, started this morning to go up the mountain with four other tourists, and as the ascent is in no way a dangerous one, it is supposed that Mr. Jones must have made his way to some perilous position lying away from the ordinary path.

Needed It.

Polite tramp—"Madam, may I inquire what variety of fowl this is?"

Lady of the house—"That is Plymouth Rock."

Polite tramp—"Er—I thought so. Have you any stone crusher on the premises?"

A FAIR EXPLORER.

A Talk with Miss Annie Taylor, the Thibetan Traveler.

There are more elements in womankind than are dreamed of in the Geographical Society's philosophy, says the London Queen. The pioneering spirit, for one, is quite ignored by the gentlemen who speak of tea parties as woman's habitual and highest joy. Of course, all women are not pioneers—there are so uncommonly few generalizations that can be formulated to embrace the entire sex—neither are all men. To quite a large number of persons, male and female, London, during the sober portions of the year, and a few spots well within the European boundaries during the periods of relaxation, offer all the material they crave during the term of years they have at their disposal for conscious life in any quarter of the globe. But, allowing even for a more extended curiosity, there are few who pine to see Thibet—important though that country is likely to become in view of the threatened political cataclysm in Asia—and few to whom the "roof of the earth" is the Carcassonne that they must needs gaze on ere they go hence.

I will make a personal confession that my own interest in Thibet was—shall I say—dormant until I had read in the newspapers accounts of Miss Taylor's travels in that country. Then my curiosity was fired, and my zeal, if it did not yet carry me to Thibetan heights, drove me forth to seek and to see Miss Taylor.

On the principle, I imagine, that "all roads lead to Earl's Court," even travelers from Thibet come ultimately to that prosaic bourne. Anyhow, it was in a house in that region that I met Miss Annie Taylor. My first impression was of a lady very small, very slight (the voluminous Thibetan dress in the portrait conceals her small proportions) and fragile looking. She reminded me in these physical attributes of that other remarkable traveler, Mrs. Bird Bishop. Miss Taylor dresses simply, and wears her hair cut short, a little below the nape of the neck, in a manner which saves her the elaborate and impossible duty of hairdressing, without conveying any suggestion of masculinity.

"We are all born travelers," said Miss Taylor, by way of stating a simple fact. "Many of my family have traveled in Australia and New Zealand; the Taylor Lagoon, in New Zealand, by the way, is called after my brother. I do not know why we are so fond of travel; perhaps it is because we are of mixed origin—my father is Scotch and my mother was born in Brazil; but I think we succeed chiefly because we pick up languages very easily."

CHILDHOOD AND EARLY LIFE.

It always has a curious interest for me to learn how women who are in any way remarkable have developed into what they are, so I was impelled to ask Miss Taylor about her early days. She told me then that she was born in Cheshire, and that as a child she was extremely delicate, suffering from a heart complaint, which she has since happily outgrown. Her fragility rendered it impossible that she should be sent to school, consequently she led what the pedagogues might consider an idle life at home. But this form of idleness proved a useful preparation for her later career. She learned to milk cows, to make butter, to manage a garden and to cook—all simple accomplishments, which have stood her in better stead in strange lands than scholastic achievements. Several attempts, however, were made to give her the ordinary education; in particular, she went to school in Germany for a short time. "I returned home ill, as I always did," said Miss Taylor, "but I was glad of the opportunity to learn German."

"Are you first a missionary and secondly a traveller, Miss Taylor?" I inquired, somewhat courageously. But the answer was unhesitating: "Oh, yes: it is the missionary work that draws me chiefly. I have always been interested in that. As a girl I carried on missionary work in some of the the poorest parts of London—districts so dangerous, indeed, that few people cared to venture into them after dark. But I found in the slums of London, exactly as I have since found in my Asiatic journeys, that a woman is rarely molested if she makes it quite clear that she is doing her duty quietly and unassumingly. Looking back upon my life," continued Miss Taylor, musingly, "I see that I have seldom undertaken the work that everybody else was doing; I have always preferred to strike out some new road, and then, when the way was made tolerably smooth, I have left it for others to travel. In this sense I think I may consider myself a pioneer."

WOMAN'S POSITION IN THIBET.

The history of Miss Taylor's adventure and hairbreadth escapes is now tolerably familiar. I will therefore excuse myself from recapitulating what is already known, in order to find space for details of special interest. One of my first questions to Miss Taylor naturally concerned the position of women in Thibet. She told me that women enjoyed considerable power. Polyandry was the matrimonial system, but the Thibetan woman, though she has several husbands, can not select these according to her own taste; she is limited to so many husbands as there are brothers in a family. The only person probably who has any choice in the affair is the eldest brother of a family, who selects a spouse for himself and his brother. The Thibetans being nomadic and warlike, it seldom happens that all the husbands are at home together. Consequently there is peace in the home, where the woman reigns supreme, managing all the domestic and often the financial affairs of the household as it seems meet in her eyes. Practically women enjoy both influence and respect in Thibet.

But direct testimony on this point was contributed by Pontso, Miss Taylor's devoted Thibetan servant, who entered the room while we were talking. Pontso speaks no English, but his remarks, interpreted by his mistress, were to the effect that he thought the beauty of Englishwomen was as much inferior to that of the ladies of his land as was their social position. Happening to be at the Mansion House on the day of the royal wedding, the gallant little man was amazed and shocked to see how Engligh ladies were crushed and hustled in the crowd, and he came to the conclusion that a mission from Thibet to teach Englishmen courtesy was as much needed as an English-mission to Thibet. He also prides himself upon having made a tour of the world, whilst his own country almost alone is closed to the globe-trotter. Pontso's appearance is fairly reproduced in a portrait, but the extreme smallness of his feet and hands, which are tinier than almost any woman's, can not easily be shown.

Vice Versa.

Husband: "My dear, our club is going to have all home comforts."

Wife: "Is that so? And when is our home going to have all the club comforts?"

She Wanted the Rudder.—"Ethel, will you row with me down the river of life?" "No, Clarence; but I wouldn't mind acting as coxswain."

HAS EVERY RULER'S NAME

And one of Judas' Thirty Pieces of Silver.

An Odd Traveller Who has Interviewed Nearly Every Potentate on Earth—Some of his Queer Experiences—A Honolulu Opinion of American Traders.

A remarkable man, indeed, is Henry Western-Edward, who registers in a Toronto hotel as from London, Eng. This man, who is tall and lithe, with sharply defined and very expressive features, a most courteous manner and the general air of a polished man of the world, is the product of an age of invention and a specimen of what will probably be an ordinary type 100 years since. He is a man of means and travel is his hobby. He has visited all parts of the earth, and takes a particuliar delight in wandering off the beaten track of travel and delving into the secrets of the great forests, plains and deserts of the world. He is nothing if not original. Twenty years ago, while standing at the counter of a post-office at one of the high points in the Alps, an idea struck him. He was then just beginning his travels. He pulled out his diary and asked the post-office official to affix his official stamp. The request was complied with, and since that date the official stamp of nearly every post-office in the world has been placed one after the other in that book. In cases where there was no stamp in the town or village he has had the chief magistrate write his name and the date in the space allotted for the stamp. He also made up his mind to secure the

AUTOGRAPH OF EVERY POTENTATE

through whose country he travelled, and has succeeded in having the signature of Queen Victoria, the Pope, the President of the United States and all other crowned heads of nations written in a book he keeps for the purpose. He is at present concluding his sixteenth trip around the world, having come via C.P.R. steamships from Japan and India. A few months ago he was at Honolulu, when he picked up the following letter written by a native trader to the captain of the American brig Sheet Anchor:

"Pleas giv my son about 30 yards 1 peas naivey blu calicow an ten peas turkey, twil, a kase kerysin oil. i got a kase of yu last trippp frome youre ship. even natifs wodnt taik it for a pressunt. you carn do busnis if you go on robin pepil that way. Also 12 bucher nives, not any germin maik. the natifs tell me you are selin cloth on yur ship 4 fadomes fer a doler, that is the way you tradin ships rob us traiders, you come crawlin to us fer our copperah and maik a rowh if you carn get any and then you go abought lieing and say Samour is plaid out. I heer wen you was in the Kinsmil grope you bort 50 tuns copperah and gaif the natifs brass sovrins for it. When they git you nex time I tel you you wil pay for it. Mi son has 40 dolers to pay you—only give him one drink of grog—you Yankeys eat like a hungry dog swaller youre fude all at wunse. I mein no offens to you. I remaine yours, B."

ONE OF JUDAS' COINS.

Mr. Edward also has in his possession coins representing the currency of every civilized country in the world. While showing them to The Empire reporter a silver coin about the size of a Canadian 50-cent piece fell out of a small silk bag upon the table. It was a curious coin with an olive branch stamped upon the obverse side and about it were a number of hieroglyphics. On the reverse side was stamped a representation of a burning bush,

"What do you think that is?" asked the traveller. The reporter turned it over, but could not venture an opinion. His breath was taken away when he was informed that it was one of the 30 pieces of silver Judas had accepted for the betrayal of our Lord and Saviour. Mr. Edward, in order to prove the truth of this extraordinary statement, produced a document bearing the seal of the British Historical Society, London, England, which stated that Mr. Edward was possessed of "a Jerusalem shekel, the coin for 30 of which Judas sold the Saviour. It was coined during the reign of Simon Maccabaeus who reigned King of Israel from 172 to 142 B. C."

Mr. Edward's room at the hotel is literally strewn with treasures from all over the earth. He is on his way now to Chicago, and after he takes in the fair he will return to England with his treasures preparatory to another trip in search of adventure and odd things.

"What a Country!"

In his "Where Three Empires Meet" Mr Knight tells the following story of some hill-men who were brought down to India from the remote recesses of the Hindu Kush after the Hunza Nagar campaign, in order that they might see with their own eyes the wonders of Anglicised India. "While the Dards were enthusiastic in the enjoyment of their new experiences and took an intelligent interest in all they saw, the Kafirs, like most savages, looked with a stupid indifference at the marvels around them. Once indeed I saw them excited by an incident which opened their eyes to what appeared to them a most extraordinary and unnatural state of things. We were descending the Murree road, when a Kafir happened to remark that he was feeling hungry. Robertson bought him some chapatis at a wayside shop. The Kafir saw the money change hands. 'How is this?' he enquired, in surprise. 'Do you have to pay for food in this country?' Robertson replied in the affirmative. 'What a country!' cried the Kafir, in amazement. Then, after pondering a while, he continued doubtfully, 'Supposing a man had no money in this country, he might starve?' On being told that this was quite possible, he shook with uncontrollable laughter. It was the best joke he had ever heard. He then explained this ridiculous system to his companions, who roared in chorus."

A Strange Story.

An old woman has just died in a Vienna hospital whose history is worth recording. The Vienna correspondent of the Daily News tells us that when this woman was twenty-five years old, and had been happily married three years, her husband suddenly disappeared, and though he was sought by the police and advertised for, no trace of him was found. Thirty years after the disappearance of her husband Magdalene Wildhofer was entitled by the Austrian law to have her husband declared dead and to marry again. He was again advertised for, and as he did not come she married one who had long been her suitor. After two years' happiness the first husband, who was sixty-eight years old at the time, returned, and the woman did not hesitate to let him take his old place, and had a judicial separation from her second husband, who perfectly understood that he must give way to prior rights and withdraw. Frau Magdalene nursed the first husband faithfully until he died a few years ago, and she never heard of her second husband again.

ALL ABOUT LLOYDS.

Where Everybody Knows it is All in the Proper Use of the Term.

"It's All at Lloyd's" is a common phrase for expressing the superlative in connection with many things besides ships; yet if we restrict the term to its proper use it is wonderful what an amount of romance lies in the history of the statement. A little over two centuries ago the Lloyd from whom the name comes down to us was the proprietor of a coffee house in Tower street, London. The shop was the common resort of seafaring men, and stood near the custom house, Trinity house, Billingsgate, and St. Catharine's. If a negro ran away from his ship in those days he was advertised for, and notice of the capture had to be given at this coffee house in many cases, as the means of obtaining the reward in the event of the absconder being "secured." In 1692, Edward Lloyd changed his locality for the corner of Lombard street, near the general post-office. If he lost some of his seafaring friends by the change, he gained by the visits of an increased number of merchants. We read that "Brokers, stock-jobbers, Frenchmen, Jews, as well as other merchants and gentlemen," were soon to be found there. Other coffee houses did something in this way; but Lloyd soon distanced the rest, and many were the advertisements of sales by "inch of candle" there. Goethe's maxim was anticipated—"without haste, without rest." For business' sake, Lloyd gradually brought into play a number of home and foreign correspondents in the principal ports of the day; they gave him news of the chief movements of vessels, and this with other information, was posted up in the coffee house. Here was the beginning of "Lloyd's Lists." A few years later and we have Steele in The Tatler and Addison in The Spectator talking of "Lloyd's." There had also been established a newspaper, appearing three times a week, and called Lloyd's News; it was quickly accepted as the authority for matters of shipping and commerce. After a time, however, Mr. Lloyd was summoned to appear before the bar of the Commons for having given what was really only harmless information concerning the House of Lords. When he appeared he was told he had made a mistake, and must rectify it in his next issue. This he never did, for he said he would "print no more at present." Yet really there was no collapse; he only substituted handwriting for printing. After 30 years of this the printed Lloyd's List was revived (in 1726), and has been continued ever since, although since 1884 the name has been changed. The early departure from printing to handwriting did not affect the coffee-house business; its prosperity increased every year. It became the centre of marine insurance, and for many kinds of speculation. Individuals began to assume risks for premiums on the strength of their own good names, and afterwards by combination in the form of companies; hence the origin of the term "underwriter." With the further increase of business, the new complications as a consequence, the "marine insurance broker," came into play. These improvements upon old methods made Lloyd's Coffee House a veritable exchange. The founder lived to see a continual advance in prosperity, and years after his death there was felt a necessity for larger quarters. From 1770 to 1774 there was some experimenting, and then, at the end of the latter year, the business, minus the coffee-house element, was removed to the north-west side of the Royal Exchange. In 1771 there were about 79 subscribers; in 1891 there were about 700 members, 500 subscribers and 500 "substitutes." The modes of insurance in that interval increased considerably, until at last even the Baring Guarantee, in 1891, was largely covered in the room at 10 per cent

"HE WAS IN IT."

Judge Monroe So Decided In Favor of Kelly—An Interesting Suit.

John J. Kelly vs. People's Bank et al. Plaintiff began this suit by seizing a lottery ticket, one-twentieth of a whole ticket which had won $15,000 and had been forwarded to the People's bank for collection, and in which he claimed one-fourth interest as owner. By consent, the ticket was cashed, and the unclaimed three-quarters were withdrawn, leaving the contested one-quarter, which was also claimed by Jno. W. Fenlow under control of the court.

The parties live in St. Louis, and have been quite unfortunate. In 1891 Fenlow, Kelly, Norleman, O'Keefe and Connors formed a quasi club, and on three or four occasions purchased five fractions of lottery tickts, said fractions costing $1 each and each member contributing his proportion of the price, was equally interested in the winnings. Fenlow generally was charged with purchasing the tickets, and held them until the drawing.

The members usually paid their contributions before the drawings, and Fenlow paid the lottery ticket vendor.

In April, 1892, they invested (Connors had dropped out). All paid except Kelly, who had agreed to pay his dollar on the day preceding the drawing.

The tickets had been selected by Norleman. There was no further intercourse between the members of the club until after the drawing on Tuesday, April 12, when it was learned that one of the four tickets had won $15,000. The tickets have been paid for by Fenlow, and the question for the court to decide is whether Fenlow paid for account of Kelly, one dollar, or whether it was for his own account. The day after the drawing Kelly tendered his dollar, but was told he was "too late" and that he was "not in it."

The court concluded that Fenlow gave Kelly to understand that he (Fenlow) would see that Kelly's interest in the ticket would be paid for.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be a judgment in favor of John J. Kelly and against John W. Fenlow decreeing Kelly to have been the owner of an undivided one-fourth interest in the lottery ticket, and that plaintiff receive and collect $3,750, representing the one-fourth of the proceeds of the lottery ticket now on deposit.—[New Orleans, La., City Item.

Suicide of Four Sisters.

Telegrams from Milan bring news of a remarkable tragedy which was discovered there the other morning. A well-to-do widow, named Abendana, died there last week, leaving four daughters, aged from 18 to 22, who were inconsolable at their parent's death. On Sunday night they locked themselves in a room and lay down together after setting light to a pan of charcoal. Their dead bodies were discovered on Monday morning, the alarm having been caused by their failure to appear downstairs at their customary hour. On a table in the room was a letter, signed by the four girls, in which they declared that they felt they could not live without their beloved mother and therefore had determined to commit suicide, in order that they might the sooner see her again.

A PHYSICIAN'S STORY.

Dr. Lewis Blundin's Statement Under Oath.

Afflicted With Paralysis for Twenty-five Years—Pronounced Incurable by the Foremost Physicians in America—A Case of World Wide Interest.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Many survivors of the late war left the ranks unwounded, but with broken constitutions; an instance in point is Dr. Lewis D. Blundin, a resident of Hulmeville, Bucks Co., Pa. In relating his experiences and what he had suffered in consequence of the hardships he had encountered Dr. Blundin said:—

"I was born at Bridgewater, Penna., 1841, and went through the war as private, sergeant and hospital steward in Company C, 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers. My service was active, and while in Georgia I had an attack of typhoid fever, which left me weak and a ready victim for future disease. My kidneys were then affected and this finally developed into spinal trouble, which lasted through my army service. In 1866 I was mustered out with an honorable discharge and entered the Jefferson Medical College as a student. In due time I graduated and removed to Manayunk. One day, after I had graduated, I was lying on a sofa at my home in Manayunk, when I felt a cold sensation in my lower limbs as though the blood had suddenly left them. When I tried to move them I was horrified at the discovery that I was paralyzed from my hips to my toes. The paralysis was complete and a pin or a pinch of the flesh caused me no pain. I could not move a muscle. I called in Dr. William Todd, of Philadelphia. He made a careful and exhaustive examination of my case, sounding and testing, and finally announced that my trouble was caused by inflammation of the spinal cord, and that I would likely have another stroke of paralysis. I consulted Dr. I. W. Gross and Dr. Pancoast, of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, with the same result. I called in Dr. Moorehouse, of Philadelphia, who said that no amount of medicine would ever prove of the slightest benefit to me.

"One day last September I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I sent for one box. I had always been troubled with a sort of vertigo after my first stroke of paralysis to such an extent that when I got out of my bed my head would swim, and I had difficulty in saving myself from falling. My appetite was bad, digestive organs ruined, and no assimilation of food. In addition to my many other ailments, rheumatism held a prominent place. By the time I had finished the first box of Pink Pills I was comparatively free from these minor ills. My appetite returned, the digestive organs got down to their daily grind and the rheumatism disappeared. I was much encouraged and immediately sent for half a dozen boxes of the Pink Pills. Relief followed upon relief with astonishing rapidity. First, one ailment would disappear, then another, until the pills got to work upon the foundation stones of my trouble—paralysis. I felt a sense of exhilaration and the general effect was beneficial, becoming more so each day. Noting this fact, I increased the dose from one to two pills after each meal for a few days. Before I had taken the six boxes of Pills, I was sitting in my chair one afternoon, when I felt a curious sensation in my left foot. Upon investigation, I found it had flexed, or, in other words, become movable, and I could move it. From that time on my improvement was steady and it was not long before I was walking around on crutches with little or no discomfort. It was three years before taking the Pink Pills that I had been able to use the crutches at any time. My health is daily improving and I feel sure that Pink Pills have done me more good than all the doctors and all the medicine in the country and as they are not costly I can easily afford the treatment.

Dr. Blundin tells of another remarkable cure effected by the use of Pink Pills. One of his comrades in the army was Lewis J. Allan, of Battle Creek, Michigan, who has been a sufferer from rheumatism all his life. Mr. Allan is a grandson of Ethan Allan of revolutionary fame. "I know," said Dr. Blundin, "that Mr. Allan could not lift his arms to his head, or even his hands to his mouth, because of chronic rheumatism." He read in a Detroit paper of a wonderful cure made by Pink Pills and bought some. His cure was sudden and complete. Knowing that I was a sufferer from rheumatism, along with my other ills, he wrote me about his recovery and advised me to try them. I was then using them. He said he had perfect control of his arms and hands and could use them freely without experiencing any pain. He added that as a cure for rheumatism the pills were the most complete in the world. My case alone proves that, for I am confident that my greatly benefited condition is due solely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Sworn to before me this 15th day of May, 1893.

GEORGE HARRISON, Notary Public.

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, 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 50 cts. 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, 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 may 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 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.

When an Armenian maiden attains her seventeenth year, and is not engaged to be married, she must undergo a strange punishment. She is forced to fast three days; then, for twenty-four hours, her food is salt fish, and she is not permitted to quench her thirst.

THE FLY SEASON.

A Suggestion as to How to Rid the House of Them.

There are always a few extremely annoying flies that seem to linger, as it were, in the lap of summer. They are anything but welcome visitors, and are diligent spreaders of disease. They come buzzing about the house and alight on the food, after having skirmished around all sorts of evil places. They fly a considerable distance, and one has no security that yesterday or this morning they were not in some adjacent neighborhood, circling around some contagious disease patient. They may be killed very easily by folding a large newspaper until it is about four or five inches wide and half the length of the page. With this and a little practice one may strike a fly and hit it nine times out of ten. Five minutes of diligent attention will almost clear the curse of these pests, and if this is persisted in every day or two, or three times a day if occasion requires, there will be no reason for complaint of these unwelcome visitors.

No Disappointment

Can arise from the use of the great sure-pop corn cure—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Putnam's Extractor removes corns painlessly in a few days. Take no substitute. At druggists.

What Pat Could Do.

An Irishman, observing a number of people vainly endeavouring to drive a fat pig on board one of the river steamers at Millport, cried: "Hould, an' I'll show ye how to make him go."

Giving the pig's tail a turn round two of his fingers, he jerked the pig sharply backwards, when it immediately darted forward along the gangway and into the boat, taking Pat along with it.

Pat, on hearing the bystanders raising a cheer, cried: "Be aisy now. I could do a clainer trick still wid that same pig."

A butcher, thinking Pat had some other easy method of dealing with a stubborn animal, handed him a shilling, saying: "Now, Pat, let's hear what more you could do with the pig."

"Shure, yer honour," replied Pat, "I could ate it."

Miss Florence Nightingale recently celebrated her 73rd birthday. Although for many years confined to her house by constant ill-health, she is ceaselessly at work for the welfare of her fellow-creatures.

"Peter Piper Picked a Peck of Pickled Peppers," was a line of alliterative nonsense, that the children used to say. Nowadays they can practice on the Perfect, Painless, Powerful Properties of Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. It will impress a fact which will be useful to know. These Pellets cure sick headache, bilious attacks, indigestion, constipation and all stomach, liver and bowel troubles. They are tiny, sugar-coated pills, easy to take, and, as a laxative, one is sufficient for a dose. No more groans and gripes from the old drastic remedies! Pierce's Purgative Pellets are as painless as they are perfect in their effects.

The power loom was invented in 1785. In 1885 Great Britain had 561,000 in operation.

In 1580 the first carriage was brought to England from France. In 1880 there were 463,000 in use.

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 Veteran's Story

Jos. Hemmerich.

Mr. Joseph Hemmerich, an old soldier, 529 E. 146th St., N. Y. City, writes us voluntarily. In 1862, at the battle of Fair Oaks, he was stricken with **typhoid fever,** and after a long struggle in hospitals, lasting several years, was discharged as incurable with **Consumption.** Doctors said both lungs were affected and he could not live long, but a comrade urged him to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before he had finished one bottle his cough began to get loose, the choking sensation left, and night sweats grew less and less. He is now in good health and cordially recommends

Hood's Sarsaparilla

as a general blood purifier and **tonic medicine,** especially to his comrades in the G. A. R.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition, proportion and appearance.

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

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

TORONTO CUTTING SCHOOL OFFERS unprecedented facilities for acquiring a thorough knowledge of Cutting in all its branches; also agents for the McDowell Drafting Machine. Write for circulars, 123 Yonge St.

IF YOU WOULD SAVE TIME AND MONEY

BUY A

NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE

Agents everywhere.

TINGLEY & STEWART M'F'G. CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

RUBBER AND METAL STAMPS,

Lodge Seals, School Seals, Office and Bank Stamps, Stamps of every description.

10 King Street West, Toronto.

Write for Circulars.

DO YOU IMAGINE

That people would have been regularly using our Toilet Soaps *since 1845 (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.

HEARLE.

The High Speed Family Knitter

Price $8.

Will knit 10 pairs socks per day. Will do all work any plain circular knitting machine will do, from homespun or factory yarn. The most practical family knitter on the market. A child can operate it. Strong, Durable, Simple, Rapid. We guarantee every machine to do good work. Beware of imitations. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

Dundas Knitting Machine Co., Dundas, Ontario.

1,000,000 ACRES OF LAND for sale by the SAINT PAUL & DULUTH RAILROAD COMPANY in Minnesota. Send for Maps and Circulars. They will be sent to you

FREE.

Address **HOPEWELL CLARKE,** Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

An Important Scientific Discovery.

Nerviline, the latest discovered pain remedy, may safely challenge the world for a substitute that will as speedily and promptly check inflammatory action. The highly penetrating properties of Nerviline make it never failing in all cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, cramps, pains in the back and side, headache, lumbago, etc. It possesses marked stimulating and counter irritant properties, and at once subdues all inflammatory action. Ormand & Walsh, druggists, Peterboro', write: "Our customers speak well of Nerviline." Large bottles 25 cents. Try Nerviline, the great internal and external pain cure. Sold by all druggists and country dealers.

Locomotives were first used in 1814; now the world has 99,000, and 6400 more are built every year.

Are you thinking of sending your young people to school? If so, read the adv. of Pickering College and send for calendar.

Do not allow weeds to grow up and seed among the potatoes after they are ripe. A few weeds often produce many hundred seed which it will require extra work later to destroy.

Thirty Years' Experience

In treating all chronic diseases gives positive proof that "Tissue Builders" (Histogenetic) are the best remedies. Send postal card for book (free) to Dr. W. Rear, room 19, Gerrard Arcade, Toronto, Ont. Mention this paper.

A.P. 673.

Consumption

is oftentimes absolutely cured in its earliest stages by the use of that wonderful

Food Medicine,

Scott's Emulsion

which is now in high repute the world over.

"CAUTION."—Beware of substitutes *Genuine prepared by Scott & Bowne,* Belleville. Sold by all druggists. 50c. and $1.00.

NEW PROCESS

Rubber Stamps

Queen City Rubber Stamp Works, Toronto.

ALBERT COLLEGE

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Grants Diplomas in Commercial Science Music, Fine Arts, Elocution and Collegiate courses.

Candidates prepared for Matriculation and for every grade of Teachers' Certificates. Will reopen

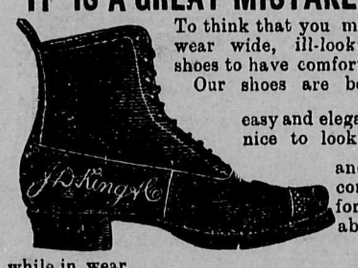
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 189

Send for Calendar. Address PRINCIPAL DYER, M.A., B.Sc

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

Best in the World! Get the Genuine! Sold Everywhere!

IT IS A GREAT MISTAKE



To think that you must wear wide, ill-looking shoes to have comfort. Our shoes are both easy and elegant nice to look at and comfortable while in wear.

The J. D. KING CO. Ltd., 79 KING EAST.

MUSIC!

Every **Music Teacher** in Canada should know where they can get their Music cheapest. Write us for Catalogues; also sample copy of the CANADIAN MUSICIAN, a live monthly journal with $1.00 worth of music in each issue. $3 to $6 per day made by canvassers. See premium list. We carry everything in the Music line.

WHALEY, ROYCE & CO. 158 YONGE ST. TORONTO, ONT.

KDC

K.D.C. is specially prepared for the cure of indigestion and dyspepsia. Cure guaranteed. Try it, and be convinced of its Great Merits.

K.D.C. COMPANY (LIMITED)

NEW GLASGOW, N.S., CANADA, or 127 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Mention this paper.

Free sample mailed to any address.

TESTIMONY.

After five years' suffering from Dyspepsi 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.

JOSEPH PRICE, 349 Dovencourt Road, Toronto.

Hotel now open. M. A. THOMAS, Mgr

ST. LEON MINERAL WATER CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Branch - 449 Yonge

"German Syrup"

Asthma. Gentle, Refreshing Sleep.

"I have been a great sufferer from Asthma and severe Colds every Winter, and last Fall my friends as well as myself thought because of my feeble condition, and great distress from constant coughing, and inability to raise any of the accumulated matter from my lungs, that my time was close at hand. When nearly worn out for want of sleep and rest, a friend recommended me to try thy valuable medicine, Boschee's German Syrup. I am confident it saved my life. Almost the first dose gave me great relief and a gentle refreshing sleep, such as I had not had for weeks. My cough began immediately to loosen and pass away, and I found myself rapidly gaining in health and weight. I am pleased to inform thee—unsolicited—that I am in excellent health and do certainly attribute it to thy Boschee's German Syrup. C. B. STICKNEY, Picton, Ontario."

THE "MONEY-MAKER" KNITTING MACHINE

ONLY $10

ASK YOUR SEWING MACHINE AGENT FOR IT, OR SEND A 3 CENT STAMP FOR PARTICULARS, PRICE LIST, SAMPLES, COTTON YARN, &c.

THIS IS GOOD FOR $2.00 SEND TO

CREELMAN BROS, Mf'rs GEORGETOWN, ONT.

OIL

Your machinery with etc., standard and reliable.

Peerless Machine Oil

We will give a substantial reward to any one bringing us profit of **other oil** being sold as our **peerless** machine oil.

None genuine except from packages bearing full brand, and one name, and sold only by reliable and regular dealers.

Sole manufacturers.

SAMUEL ROGERS & CO. TORONTO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS

From all Stations in Ontario, Return Rates to

Estevan, Deloraine, Moosomin, Binscarth, Reston	$28.00
Regina, Moosejaw, Yorkton	$30.00
Calgary, Prince Albert	$35.00
Edmonton	$40.00

TO LEAVE ALL POINTS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ON

AUG. 15, return until OCT. 15
AUG. 22, " " OCT. 22
SEPT. 5, " " NOV. 5

Parties ticketing from other points should arrange to arrive at Toronto in time to connect with the 10:15 p.m. train on above dates.

GET ONLY CHAS. CLUTHE'S TRUSS

IMPROVED THE LAST 20 YEARS NOTHING BETTER UNDER THE SUN

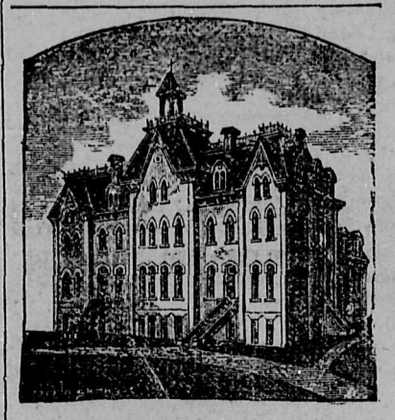
FOR **RUPTURE**

SEND FOR QUESTION SHEET. ON RECEIPT OF ANSWERS LET ME SELECT WHAT IS REQUIRED. WILL SEND YOU PRICE. GOODS ARE SENT BY MAIL, REGISTERED CORRECT AND CHEAP.

Send Stamp for Illustrated Book

CHAS. CLUTHE

SURGICAL MACHINIST, 134 KING STREET W., TORONTO



PICKERING COLLEGE

WILL REOPEN SEPT. 5th.

A high grade Boarding School for both sexes. Four departments—Preparatory, Collegiate, Commercial and Fine Arts. **Eight Experienced Teachers.** Terms—Preparatory $78.00, regular $165.00 per annum. Beautiful and healthy location. Send for calendar to

PRINCIPAL FARTH, Pickering, Ont.

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.

TALKING THROUGH HIS HAT

A recent issue of the Vancouver World contained an item which is represented to be what the World found out about the Okanagan from a certain professor who had apparently been a visitor in the district. The professor was giving the World some impressions, and with the impressions a little sensational Okanagan geography was thrown in. It is very pleasing to know that the professor bears such a high opinion of the Okanagan, and with him we would all like to see the thousands of settlers for whom, he says, such vast rich farms are lying ready to be taken up, "Millions upon millions of acres" is the way that the professor is is alleged to have described the situation, and of course, as the World didn't know any more about the Okanagan it was quite natural that it should seek to enlighten "the world" as to the soft snaps to be had for the picking up.

Now there is some land in this district yet to be taken up, that with a liberal amount of labor can be made very desirable farms for industrious settlers, but when it comes to this "millions upon millions of acres" of fabulous productiveness, it is quite evident that somebody has been talking throngh his hat. No country is benefitted by this sort of thing, but on the contrary a great deal of harm is done. The inhabitable land of a district such as ours must of necessity be limited, but as a general thing what there is of it cannot well be surpassed anywhere. Years ago before settlers to come into the Okanagan, it might truthfully have been said that there were "thousands upon thousands of of acres" of such land as the professor was thinking about, but the agrarian absorption of sundry old-timers has made it unsafe for anyone to risk his reputation for veracity on even that modified way of putting it. "Millions upon millions of acres" there are, and where will you find a country that can boast of more acres—surface measurement—to the square mile than here in British Columbia? But unfortunately a large percentage of it is very high up in the world. There are cayotes that for very moderate compensation would give up their claim upon whole townships of it, and had the professor and the World told the public this, in all probability, there would be fewer deluded home-seekers cursing the country and those who deceived them.

———×———

The Loomiston Journal in a recent issue says:—"In another column will be found the time table of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., who with their usual energy and determination are branching out with a view to opening up the country in the vicinity of their line. The unquestionable superiority of their line in the matter of roadbed, etc., over other lines is so universally conceded that there is no necessity to enlarge upon the subject here, suffice it to point out and call the attention of the people of this district to their evident intention of opening our country, faciliting the commerce of the district, thereby enriching us. With this before us we can but do all in our power to assist them.

They have made excellent stage connection with Mr. H. C. Newman, of Oro, and have built and are operating on the Okanagan Lake between the Okanagan Landing and Penticton the steamer Aberdeen, a steamer unequalled in those waters, for the advance of the demands of the present trade of the country. In this way they are making travel easy and comfortable, and unquestionably the most desired route from Loomiston, Oro, etc., to points east and west, including Spokane Falls is via the Canadian Pacific route."

———‡———

Agricultural Report

The second report of the Department of Agriculture for British Columbia, compiled by Mr. James R. Anderson, statistician, is to hand, and deals exhaustively with the agricultural and pastoral resources of the Province. Detailed reports are furnished by correspondents of the Department, as well as other residents of various districts dealt with, but in a number of instances full reports are not supplied, and complete results cannot therefore be published. Mr. Anderson points out that there has been a large increase in the importation of dairy and other products, that could as well be raised in the Province. He advocates the establishment of creameries, and the employment of traveling dairies, for the instruction of the uninitiated, on the same principle that obtains in the Eastern Provinces and in some of the Australian colonies. The raising of beef might be extended, and many portions of the Province are claimed to be suitable for the growth of mutton, whilst poultry might be made a success anywhere. The production of flour is far below requirements, though ample could be grown to meet our wants. Fruit culture is also deficient, but the industry is young, and has been much interfered with by pests and diseases. Much valuable time is lost by farmers in attempting to raise unsuitable crops. If the farmers would confine themselves principally to dairying, fruit culture and root crops, in the lower country, leaving cereals to the upper country, it would result much more favorably to the interests of all.

———×———

Okanagan Mining Review.

We have to-day received Vol. I, No. 1 of this nice little paper published in Okanagan Falls. It is published in a section of the Southern Okanagan which is rapidly coming to the front as a gold producer and which no doubt will receive an impetus from the information imparted concerning it to the outside world through the medium of the newspaper named. The first articles are modest but sensible. The patronage given is good, and the appearance of the sheet generally is worthy of the proprietors and the district.—Golden Era.

———§———

CONFIDENCE IS SUCCESS

Five parts of alleged know so, four parts of guess so, one part of something and you have the composition of business depression.

There is reason for everything, but mighty little of anything is founded on reason.

Half the people are sheep and half the rest are lambs.

Ten per cent. of the folks in every community do the thinking for ninety per cent.

The reason in msst people is what they think is reason, without thinking much about it, anyway.

He who is sick would not be half so sick if he didn't think he is twice as sick as he is.

Confidence is success.

Lack of confidence is failure.

Faith in business is business.

What you think is so is practically nearer so than that which is really so.

He who thinks he is successful, generally is successful.

In every ailment, physical, mental or of business depression, something is generally the matter, but imagination magnifies that matter to hundreds of diameters.

When there is slight excuse for business depression, and money becomes tight, because each individual makes it tight by locking up everything he has, demanding payment from debtors and refusing to pay creditors, there is reason for depression, but there is no reason for this reason.

In nine cases out of ten, business owes its depression to the depressed thoughts of depressed men who imagine they are depressed because they think they are depressed.

How long would a steamboat captain hold his job who banked his fires and slowed down during a storm? The successful navigator crowds on steam, not an unsafe amount, but enough to keep his vessel moving as rapidly in storm as in calm, and sometimes more rapidly.

There is equilibrium in motion.

Equilibrium is safety.

Most business men, as soon as they find business is dull, refuse to look for the cause, and simply work themselves up into a frenzy of expression, cut expenses in every way, talk hard times show hard times in their faces, give a hard time appearance to the store, and get exactly what they expect — no trade.

The progressive merchant arranges his counters more attractively, piles his goods higher than usual, decorates his windows, burns more gas, brushes up everything, puts a new coat of paint on the outside, looks animated, diffuses his enthusiasm into every clerk, advertises more extensively, and gets the bulk of the business.—Globe.

———§———

The Dominion Line steamer Sarnia has now been out over a month, and as yet no word of her has been received.

Reports are current in Winnipeg that an effort to revive the Commercial Bank is being made by English shareholders and creditors.

A new interpretation of the United States pension law is to the effect that no person, excepting those who draw a pension for wounds, can receive a pension and live in Canada.

Congress has repealed the Sherman silver purchase law unconditionally. All amendments, fixing certain ratios, were rejected by large majorities, and direct repeal carried by a vote of 239 to 110.

Secretary Carlisle has ordered that the U. S. mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco be fully manned and the full capacity of both mints utilised in coining gold bullion into $10, $5 and $2½ gold pieces, the preference being given to the first two denominations. The Treasury is now paying out gold coin all over the country and as a consequence stands more in need of gold coin than heretofore.

B. C.

IRON WORKS CO.

Corner Alexander Street and Westminster Ave.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

General Founders, Engineers, Boiler Makers and Manufacturers of All Classes of Machinery.

Mining Machinery

Saw Mill and Marine Work a Specialty.

All Work Guaranteed.

Keep in Stock a Full Supply of Engineers' and Mill Supplies, Pipe and Fittings, Brass Goods, Steam Fittings, Etc.

Estimates for Boilers and Engines on Application.

Sole Manufacturers of the Kendall Band Mill B. C. Shingle Machines. Steam Log Hauling Machines, Marion Steam Shovels, Improved Winding Hoist, River and Harbor Dredges, King Ditching Machines, Wrecking Machines, Ballast Unloaders, etc.

Agents for Ottuma Mining Hoist, Electric Rock Drill, and Reeve's Wood Split Pulleys.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

J. E. W. MACFARLANE, Manager
J. W. CAMPION, Sec.-Treas.

W. J. SNODGRASS

Manufacturer of

LUMBER

Of Every Description

BILL STUFF A SPECIALTY

MILL AND OFFICE:
Okanagan Falls, B. C.

SUBSCRIBE FOR . .

Okanagan Mining Review . .

. . $2 PER YEAR

OKANAGAN
Dining Hall

J. J. FORD, Proprietor

First-Class Table
Single Meals 50c.
Board per Week $6.00

Main Street, . . Okanagan Falls

WANTED

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.

Manufacturers of the famous
Premier :: Three Star
Brand :: Brand

MILL FEED ALWAYS ON HAND.

SAMUEL GIBBS, Manager
Enderby.
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
Coast Points
BY THE FAMOUS
DIRECT ROUTE
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.
Stage leaves Oro at 7 a.m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Arrives at Penticton or Oro at 6 p.m,
Makes connections with C. P. R. Steamer Aberdeen and trains to all points.
For further particulars apply to
H. C. NEWMAN,
Manager, Oro, Wn.
Or GEO. McL. BROWN,
Dist. Pass. Agent, Vancouver.

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 townsite 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 pre-eminently 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.