encouragement.

the name of Ross owned ole part of the town site of He seems to have got rich, ng, but by selling lots. A sold at fabulous prices. ack now at the inflation is hard to see why hard to see why there been this craze for lots, plenty of room all over and there should be no reaying prices that would be That is all over now. is reached rock bottom. in real estate, who thought rich, are poor again, and is said to be knocked out As a matter of fact, prices ble, and if any considerable w mines should turn out and will be all right. But the industries in the place ere is not enough money that hill to keep the town been living mainly upon people living there, and of people abroad who are tments in that district. people, many of them, bere will be ten or twenty ood as the best one now that happens, Rossland t at this moment it ap-e attention of the investor icted to the silver mines around Trout Lake than ores of the Trail district ds, and even from these ries a rush is setting in to-

iny eastern men are locatse mining districts, and ners Nova Scotians may rywhere. Mr. Bell located Fraser and his son from are blacksmiths at the mine, and J. R. Fraser, New Glasgow, now an enemploy of the Iron Mask

rd, a son of George F. en and mining lawyer in spends a good deal of rchases, which promise en last seen was on his York to negotiate for the in which the Hon. Geo. d Hon. T. M. Daly are and speaking of Mr. Daly. ister of the interior, it that he is one of the yers and mining men in irm, and is on the direct umber of mining syndifather will be remembuilder of the Eastern way in Nova Scotia. business in Rossland. y been locating some s at the Big Bend. One Gandier, younger brother ar paster of Fort Massey

ner remarks might LeRoi. He was the owner site of Trail. Passing the of his first trips to the the owner who had taken and was already sick of ed the 160 acres to Top-\$50. The latter had not oney and the owner ast him. Topping found who would accept his transaction was comwas wise. He went d told him he would give land he wanted for his railway. He showered P. R.. When the people el Topping began to He also began to be a , and we saw the Union ver his fine residence on ing his town. He says time he sought and n under it from some n the far east.

S. D. SCOTT.

(No. 16.) Aug. 4.-We left Rossght afternoon, and slidwn Mr. Heinze's inclined ed at Trail, whence we the point of departure of Nelson. Perhaps it 000 a month out of his of railway. Most of it is till to the smelter, but art is earned by carrying ate of \$2. It is a pretty ut it will not last long has only reaped the re-to an enterprise which had the courage to un-you pass up the Columand see far above you aring young man build ere was much ore in ts way up the river, the hich he has constructinto some of the great ystems, you cannot rethat if we are to have us at least have them rol of men who will d nd dare something doing and daring are the advancement of the mile ride to Nelson, ted on the Kootenay ootenay lake is just a the Kootenay river, into the Columbia, but e until you reach the

pleasantly situated of an exceeding high h snow on the top of it. ng in the face of various small craft ply water. The town is

more of the air of a metropolis about it. There is less suggestion of the saw mill in the houses, many of which are built of stone. The places of business are larger and have a substan-tial appearance. The chief inn comith Mr. Allen's house at Rossland for the distinction of being the best hotel in the Kootenay country. There are a number of wholesale houses, which carry on distributing business throughout the neighboring districts. Nelson is the seat of the judicial district and has a good court buying properties. house. The general offices of the C. P. R. in this district are located at Nelson, Mr. Fred Peters being the district freight agent. Mr. Peters, it may be remarked, is a native of St. John, and a cousin of the city engl-The hotel above mentioned is. kept by Mr. Phair, after whom the house is named. Mr. Phair formerly kept a hotel at Richibucto, New Brunswick. He seems to be doing a was at the head of a company which rushing business at Nelson, but declares that as soon as he has made

meals a day than in the Kootenay on

The great mine at Nelson is the Sil-

ver King, and the next greatest is called the Poorman. The Silver King had, up to the end of last year, produced eight hundred thousand ounces of silver and two million five hundred thousand pounds of copper. The property belongs to the Hall Mines company, limited, which owns several others in the neighborhood. The company is stocked for one and a half Hon dollars and has earned a great deal of money, the greater part of which has been invested in the Hall nelting works, near the town. this smelter some thirty thousand tons of ore from the mine has been carried ing more than a cable stretched high in the air, down which the ore is carried in a kind of basket which runs on the main wire for a distance of nearly five miles. There are other aerial tramways much longer than this one, notably that of the Noble Five mine alt Sandon. But this one is quite a sight to see as it carries its load more than four and a half miles from the mouth of the mine to its destination. The actual elevation is 3,750 feet, or three quarters of a mile, so there is no difficulty in carrying up the empty buckets with the weight of the descending ore. The cost of this transportation outfit was \$50,000. It carries from 150 to 165 pounds at a get away with 145 tons of ore in ten This Silver King is a very

The Poorman mine produces gold and has already yielded over \$100,000 In the Nelson districts there are 2,544 locations recorded, and the statistics show that 1,138 free miners are remining camps must be a free miner. It costs him \$5 a year to be one, but unless he has that license he can neither mine nor hold mining proper-ty. Anyone else can jump a claim if the owner does not keep his certificate renewed, so one may gather from the number of certificates how many miners and property owners there are in the various districts. Just here it may be said that in the Trail Creek division 4,200 certificates were issued last year. There were 921 in the Ainsworth division, to be mentioned later The total yield of the Nelson distric in 1835 was \$63,608, while in 1896 it reached \$545,529. To go back a little it ought to have been mentioned that the total yield of the Trail Creek region increased from six hundred thousand dollars to eleven hundred thousand dollars last year, and that it will be more than doubled this year over last. In fact the yield for the whole of last year's product.

valuable property and is not supposed

Alexander Dick, well known in Cum-berland county and elsewhere in the eastern provinces. Mr. Dick has spent er and a part of last year in the district and is now fairly well acquainted with the conditions of mining here. He had just come in from the hills when we found him, having been out for several days enmountain climbing. The Exchange group of mines, the sale of which Mr. Dick had just negotiated to the New Gold Fields company of British Col-umbia, whereof Sir Charles Tupper is James Marrish, the local director for perienced miner, having been engaged for some years in South Africa. He served in the recent unpleasantness at Buluwayu, and may be regarded as a veteran in more fields than one. I had some talk with Mr. Marrish, who takes a cautious and conservative view of mining prospects, and is of the opinion that prudent investments carefully watched, and well managed, will yield large returns in this field. At the same time he sees, as most experienced men do, that there is, and will be, enormous losses of time and money in carrying on wildcat enterprises. Of course Mr. Marrish is satisfied with the value of the Exchange group of mines or he would not have recommended the purchase. It will served in the recent unpleasa recommended the purchase. It will interest eastern readers to know that J. E. Leckie, B. S. C., C. E., formerly of Torbrook, N. S., will be local manager of operations in this mine. Mr. Leckle has not been out very long, but he has a sound knowledge of mining engineering and has won the confiught into contact. Mr. Dick has a men are working for wages, some are shares, and altogether it is said that he has twenty or thirty working over some three thousand square miles of country. We found him very happy over a property which had been located, and which he was now commencing to develop. He is a di-rector and local manager of the Mari-time Exploration company, which is principally composed of maritime province capitalists. The secretary of this company is Frank Baird, who is mentioned in the previous letter.

Mr. Dick is well satisfied with mining prospects in the Slocan district; be considers that a wise man, who

has acquired some knowledge of the mystery of these regions and who takes the trouble to go on the ground himself and examine carefully every ought in the long run to make money The chief trouble with those who fall is rather laziness and negligence than ignorance. There is no making money as a dealer in mines without hard work, and a man who is not willing to climb all day and sleep on the top of the hill all night has no business

here, who is greatly interested in min-ing, is Mr. Mara, who formerly represented the constituency in house of commons. Mr. Mara lives at Kamloops on the main line of the C. P. R., and was one of the first to ap predate the great wealth of the fields on the Columbia and Kootenay, He began building steamers on these lakes, and is said to have made from money enough to live on he will escape to his New Brunswick home, twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars by the transfer of his enterprise to where he would rather live on two the C. P. R. While Mr. Mara was busying himself in these affairs Mr. Bostock, a young English millionaire made arrangements by which he cap-tured the seat in the house of commons. It is very well known that Mr Bostock paid well for the honor, and the figure usually put for his outlay, direct and indirect, is seventy thou-sand dollars. This includes a large number of political investments and one or two expensive ventures in jour nalism. And after all it is not certain that Mr. Bostock is there to stay.

> A local politician in the town of on 4s J. Fred Hume, M. P. P., for the Kootenay district. Mr. Hume is one of the leading merchants of Nelson and is a native of Fredericton. What seems to be the best dry good shop in the place is kept by the Irvine senior member of the firm, who was formerly in the employ of W. H. Nelson, and has thriven with the town. His brother, who used to be with Macaulay Brothers in St. John, is now a partner in the house. They are brothers of the foreman in the Sun Printing office. We found C. E. Macdonald, a Pictou man, putting in a refrigerating plant for a Portland company. Altogether the eastern men have a fair share of the business in the town of Nelson.

We take the C. P. R. boat for Nelson, passing up the Kootenay Lake and River to Kaslo. Between Nelson and Kaslo the Ainsworth mining camp is passed. This is one of the oldest towns in the mining country, but is small for its years. Gold was found there before it was discovered in pay-ing quantities in any of the more fanous mines now in operation. The quantity of money so far taken from his district is not so large as it was two or three years ago, but it is be-lieved that a revival of operations will be announced in a short time. The Number One Mine, so called in this district, is owned by Nova Scotia peois Leander Shaw, a very good mining man. Not far from this point is the Blue Bell mine, which was thought to owners spent six hundred and fifty property and in the construction and peration of the smelter at Pilot Bay. not far away. This smelter, which is the third one in the Kootenay country, is not now in operation, but was bought the other day by an Omaha concern. and will soon be at work again.

Our boat carried us past these places

and late in the evening arrived at Kaslo. Kaslo is not quite so large a town as it has been but is said to be quite stirring and sufficiently wicke for its size. A few years ago it had a building lot boom, and though there are perhap; not over a thousand people in the place, some lots are held at two or three thousand dollars. There are no great mines very near to much of the ore that is mined in the Sandon district, twenty-eight miles away. The following figures give an away. The following ingutes give an idea of the business done in the way of shipping ore at Kaslo. I have them from Collector McIntosh himself: In the year 1893-94, fourteen hundred and seventy-four tons, valued at \$227,000; in 1894-95, the shipments were two thousand seven hundred and twentytwo tons, valued at \$314.313; in 1895-96. nineteen hundred and four tons, at \$277,830; in 1896-97, nineteen thousand eight hundred and fifty tons, value \$1,657,218. The duties collected at the port increased from nineteen thousand dollars in 1894 to twice that sum in '96, and to seventy thousand dollars in the year ending last June. A large part of the busilast June. A large part of the business at Kaslo is in connection with the transport of ores from the mines and of supplies to the mines of the Slocan country. But there are two lumber enterprises, of which one, the large saw mill of Buchanai's, employs a large force. Norman Robertson, formerly of St. John, is connected with this business. G. O. Buchanan, the proprietor, is himself a St. John man. Other well known St. John men in the town are Mr. Parker Tuck, in the town are Mr. Parker Tuck, brother of the chief justice of New Brunswick, civil engineer, who is well known in all parts of the western country, and Mr. O. E. Stone, who is mining broker, insurance agent, real state agent, and several other things. Mr. Stone probably does the largest insurance business in the country insurance business in the country hearted as he was in his younger days at St. John. A prominent young law-yer is Mr. McAnn of New Brunswick, who will be remembered by Mt. Allison students. John H. Gray, who is, for St. John, afterwards Judge Gray of British Coulmbia, is the chief engineer of the Kaslo and Slocan railway, which connects the town with the camp at Sandon. The Bank of British North America at Kaslo is in charge of Mr. Gerrard, who formerly was in the same company's service at St. John, and who at the time of our visit

days was very lively, but it seems to the cursory observer, who spends an evening there, to be pretty lively yet for a town of its size. It has at least the proper number of saloons and other places of amusement, including the Theatre Comique, an institution which, as described, would not discredit a wild western United States mining camp ten times the size of Kasopulent miner who strikes Kaslo and wants a mild sensation stands a fair chance to get rid of his wealth in a

We slept in the boat off the pier at Kalso and disembarked in the morning to climb the hills on the Kaslo and Slocan railway. It is a wonderful road that you travel during these hours. It seems to overhang precipices that reach down into infinite and dark depths. It clings to the mountain sides as if it had claws. Men were on that train who had crossed all the Pacific perpendicular precipices of two or three thousand. It is certainly a great triumph of railway building, but tough on the nerves of timid people. There was a timid person on the train who told me so.

A lady was travelling by this road considering. On the other hand there and had gone to sleep. She suddenly are large investors who have bought they were. Then glancing out, she saw or ten times the regular dividend from again the mountains and the rocks as full operation. It would be a pretty the train reached the other side of good mine that is safe to go on paying the bridge. Whereupon the old lady for ten years and then yield enough drew a long breath, and said only this: to pay interest and profit on the in-

And so we come to Sandon, which is a queer little town, built all along thousand. the bottom of a gulch. A small stream runs down the hollow, and on each side the mountains rise from one to two miles high and very steep. At present he can earn \$3.50 a day in There is room for one little street, a houses on each side of it. The railway as an ordinary laborer. Some of the comes in along a roadway cut as a best mechanics are paid \$4 a day, but terrace in the side of the hill, and the it hardly seems safe to count on these other road to the Columbia River goes things for the future. Labor will not out the other way as another terrace. If the people want to build many more the winter, for there will be no proshouses they must excavate dugways pecting to speak of then, and there on the hills to make a place for them. is always the chance that a panic may Along this little street, beside which the stumps are growing, making odd frrom investing or from building little breaks in the sidewalk, are the few hundred houses which compose very best men who stick to their work the growing city of Sandon. This is have a great advantage in obtaining a mining town, sure enough. Rossland might be something else, for the mines are not visible from the town. Nelson might be something eise, for it looks like a prosperous seaport village. But at Sandon the mine and the miner are ostentations. The road is thronged for want of a job. ple, who are pushing on the work with a great deal of enterprise. The president of this company, which is called the Britannia Mining Company of Windsor, Nova Scotia, is Charles D. W. Smith, and A. E. Shaw of the same of the same with pack for a mine or to work on the Crow's Nest railway. Mr. Heinze to confidence to the system peculiar to the one. Far up on one hill, six or seven miles away, you see perched against the face of the cliff the buildings of the Noble Firm. the Noble Five mine, whence the steel cable runs to carry the ore across deep chasms down to the shipping place. On the opposite hill you see the concentrator of the Slocan Star mine, fifteen hundred feet above you and per-All around are mines that are made not to sell out to produce ore. This is the Poor camp. The ore is produced more cheaply than elsewhere, and there are more paying mines within a short distance of Sandon than anywhere else in British Columbia. I have it from Mr. Petty, a prospector who found the Monitor mine, operated it himself from the beginning and is now shipping large quantities of ore and oss property worth several hundred eighteen miens in the neighborhood of this town which are shipping ore for profit, and are worth from one hun-

dred thousand dollars up. can Star, which we found time to visit. The Slocan Star has paid about as much as the Le Roi, or some four bundred thousand dollars, in divi-dends. It is the property of four bro-thers, except a small interest held by other people. The White family has stocked the mine for five hundred thousand dollars, but the property probably could not be bought for less than ten times that sum. About a hundred men are employed. The concentrator reduces the hundred men are employed. The concentrator reduces the ore to a quarter of its original weight before it is shipped away, thus lessening the cost of smelting. Other mines which have returned a good deal of money to the original owners are the Noble Five, from which about \$200,000 have been taken, and which is partly owned by the Porter brothers, formerly of River Hebert, Cumberland county. The Payne mine has probably produced \$200,000, as \$100,000 had been taken out before last September. The Reco before last September. The Reco Group is a mine of great promise, six-teen thousand dollars having been taken out from one small slope. Mr. Foster, M. P., has an interest in this property. Last year the Whitewater mine paid \$25,000 dividends, and the Rambler Group have also been good payers. Dividends of twenty thousand dollars were paid last year by the Last Chance wine Mr. E. The Mr. Chance wine with the Mr. Chance with the Mr. Chance with the Wr. Chance with the Mr. Chance with the Mr Last Chance mine. The Ruth was sold last autumn for \$250,000 to an English syndicate. The Wonderful cleaned up \$25,000 last year at once, after some hydraulic operations. The total value of the produce of the Slocan district last year was \$2,010,000, of which \$1,434,529 was in silver, \$572,479 in lead, and \$3,040 only in gold.

A good many eastern men are drifting into Sandon, but we did not meet many of them. The Rev. A. M. San-ford, a young Methodist minister, has charge of the mission here, and the Billish Bank at this place is under

McNetl, a Cape Breton man, keeps one of the principal Nakusp hotels.

When we left Sandon in the middle of the afternoon a sturdy young miner was having a good time. He had consumed certain liquors, and was then riding a furious gallop, on a surprised looking horse, up and down the 400 yards of street. At irregular intervals he fell off, but always at some distance from the town policeman, who was trying to head him off. The frail sisterhood who are said to monopolize one end of the town had their heads out of the window and were cheering the rider with miscellaneous words of

S. D. SCOTT.

Winnipeg, Aug. 4.-It is very difficult to generalize about this Kootenay country. We saw but a small part of it, though we visited the more important camps. It is plain that in the Slocan especially there is a great deal of wealth in silver and lead. It is railways and seen all the engineering reasonably certain that a great deal wonders of the world, and expressed their admiration of a company that would venture to build a railway in thousands of miners scattered through such desperate places. There were the whole country will come out of spots where you look down on a sheer it poorer than they went in. The descent of 1,000 feet and on almost chances for the middle man, who eming shares three or four the A Chicago lecturer who was travel- miles away from him on the represenling our way told a story. There is a tation of somebody whom he does not bridge on the C. P. R. which crosses know, or who does not know the proa hollow about five hundred feet deep. party, are so small as not to be worth awakened when half way across the well developed properties, and are bridge. Looking downward, she saw bound, under careful management, to nothing but sky. Looking up, she saw make money. Yet it would seem to be only the sky. She gazed round the car rather risky to buy even the best to see if her companions knew where mines at a valuation equal to eight vestment. Nevertheless men are willing to pay a million dollars for mines that are earning less than a hundred

It is still more difficult to throw out suggestions to guide the working man. the mines if he is a skilled workman, very narrow one, and some narrow and he can probably get \$2.50 a day be in demand to the same extent in strike some camp and frighten people houses or employing labor. Yet the very best men who stick to their work employment. There is always a rush to a new district, which leaves vacan-

than he can do it now. This means a great deal, especially when it is con-sidered that the railroad connection will make other things cheaper as well as coke. There is an in body of ore of just too low a grade to be smelted profitably at the present. If the price can be reduced by four or five dollars a ton it is probable that the quantity of pay ore through this whole country will be nearly doubled. This will give a tremendous impetus for mining in the Kootenay.

The total value of gold and silver mined in the province last year was close on to five million dollars, which is two millions in excess of the prothe gold and silver production of British Columbia equals that of the early sixtles, when the Cariboo gold fields it is the trouble of were among the wonders of the world.

Then it was placer mining, but now it is lode mining. Then the gold had simply to be washed from the sand.

Now the ore has to be crushed and the gold and silver extracted at great examples. It is fountain-head of nearly all complaints. Cleanse it, purify it, pense. Then it was all gold. Now it is more silver than gold. But the mining of the present day, while requiring much larger capital, is more Mother Seigel's Syrup; and Mrs. G stable and has greater guarantees of son is only one more added to the permanency. While the old placer multitude who gratefully testify to its mines of the Carlboo were soon exhausted, there is no doubt that the Kootenay country will go on producing

lead; with its coal, its timber and its fish, British Columbia is bound to be a great province. Probably more a great province. Probably more money will be invested there within the next few years than in any other part of Canada. There will be great railway construction, new steamboat routes, new trails cut and many new enterprises connected with mining es-tablished. We may expect a great rush of people into that country with-in a few years, and the affairs of British Columbia will play an important part in the political history

Of the six members of parliament

for this province, four are supporters of the present administration. Two of these are minority members, who owe their election to local dissensions on the conservative side. Another secured his return by the use of his inherited thousands. Whether the govtrol of the province depends in part upon the way in which they deal with western matters. It depends also largely upon the power and energy with which the liberal conservatives of that province perform their politi-cal duties. There are signs that the Biffish Bank at this place is under the protection of Mr. Winters, who was formerly located in St. John. Mr. E. L. Beer of Sussex, son of Colonel Beer, is at the neighboring town of New Denver. The conductor on the train from Sandon to Nakusp is David.

Cld party has not lost its strength in the mountainous wilderness for five or six months of an Arctic winter, where no relief can reach them, however donald and those who acted with him, than to any other political power. Those new friends who have come to Secretatry of the Interior. cld party has not lost its strength in this new country, for the people know that they owe the development of

They say that Kaslo in its boom McKay, formerly of Pictou, and Mr. 'the front have yet to be tested, and one year of history has taught the western reople that there is a long distance between the pledges of a party in op-position and its performance when in power. It is no part of the mission of these letters to deal in prophecy. Yet the writer will venture to express the opinion, that if the people of British Columbia had today an opportunity to decide between political ties, two at least of the four m terial members would suddenly disappear from the house of commons. So far as one can learn, the sympathy of the province today is not with the present government.

S. D. SCOTT.

POST OFFICES AND POSTMEN. All the old fogies in Britain howled in charus when Sir Rowland Hill proposed to introduce cheap postage.
"Don't even think of it," they cried You will have everybody writing letters on all sorts of subjects. Mercy only knows what seeds of heresy an sedition may be scattered over the country. Besides, the clerks will be worked to death, and the post office burst with the weight of the mails.' Thus, you see, the very fact that rheap postage would be a great pub lic convenience was urged as a reason why the people should not have it. What is in the millions of letters gathered and distributed by the postal officials every day? Glad tidings; sorrowful tidings, news of weddings. deaths, disgrace, triumphs, misery, joy, uncounted thirgs, personal and concerning business; written in many lands, many languages. It is all the same to the postman.

He is responsible only for the prompt and correct delivery of what is entrusted to him. Good news and bad are alike to him. The address, not the contents, is the point of concern

Is not the blood in your body in some respects like the mail service? Its working day is twenty-four hours long. It has no holidays. It carries tiny particles of matter to every part of you from head to heels. particles should give you life and energy, and they do, if you are healthy. But the blood will carry the poisons of disease also, as readily as the postman will deliver a black-bord ered message of death. Read an ordinary letter showing how it is:-

summer of 1887, when I began to feel veak and languid. My appetite was poor, and after meals I had pain and fulness at the chest. My food seemed to do me no good, for I got weaker and weaker until I could scarcely drag myself along. I felt tremulous and nervous, hot flushes constantly comng over me. I saw a doctor and took way I continued until January, 1892, when my husband read in a small book about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and got me a bottle from Mr Jennings, the grocer, Flackwell Heath. After I had taken one bottle I felt better. My food agreed with me and the hot flushes and other bad symp-toms abated. This led me to continue what is called 'the change of life.' Thankfully yours (Signed), Mrs. K. Gibson, Flackwell Heath, nr. High

Wycombe, Bucks, January 19th, 1894. Yes, and thousands of men who indeed, all over the world. As for those who still remain ignorant of the are enlightening them as fast as pa-per, printers' ink and the postal service can do it.

Now, to our illustration once me The stomach is the post office from which the red carrier in the veins ob tains its matter for distribution. If the stomach is sound and healthy he takes from it the substances which keep up our general health and vigor. But duct the year before. This year it will be very near ten million dollars, of which all but one million or so will be the product of the Kootenay. Already

This was Mrs. Gibson's trouble, as it is the trouble of three-quarters of Mother Seigel's Syrup; and Mrs. Gib

THE KLONDIKE.

U. S. Secretary of the Interior Sends Out Good, Sensible Advice

Washington, Aug. 10.-Secretary bliss has taken cognizance of the rush to the Klondike gold fields and Alaska, and has issued the following warnning to the general public whom it may concern:

In view of information received a this department that 3,000 persons with 2,000 tons of baggage and freight are now waiting at the entrance to White Pass in Alaska for an opportunity to cross the mountains to the Yu-kon river, and that many more are preparing to join them, I deem it procontemplate making that trip to the exposure, privation, suffering and danger incident thereto at this advanced period of the season, even if they should succeed in crossing the mountains.

To reach Dawson City over the pass, 700 miles of difficult navigation means of transportation, will still be before them, and it is doubtful if the river is closed by ice. I am moved to draw public notice to these conditions quences to people detained in the mountainous wilderness for five or

TOURING THE ISLAND.

Experience of St. John People at a Beach Hotel on the North Side.

Permanent Guests Must be Served First and Tourists Can Take the Second Table.

Charlottetown, August 11.-The island is looking its very best now, and the stock phrase of the west side poet, "grand to be seen," would hardly do justice to one's impression. With beau-tiful weather, beautiful drives, mackerel fishing, yacht sailing, driving and lots of good food, we find very little to "kick" at. In fact our only mark of displeasure for several days was one occasion when we were too late to get our customary copy of the Sun. Americans seem to buy it here, although, for certain reasons, it will not meet their appreciation as well as its

great New York namesake.

In this letter the intention is to give your St. John readers some good advice about "doing the island," as we find that there were a few things we did not know before. This is the place for a St. Johnner, although there is very little similarity between the chief town here and the winter port city. They, like St. John, get no fog, which of course suits us, too. If you stay in Charlottetown or Summerside there will be no trouble about hotels, but if desirous of going to some of the beaches, please accept our advice and make inquiries and arrangements before hand; otherwise you may not be welcome, although with some it will make no difference.

At one place we hit it and as we could not be classed as permanent guests, it was found necessary, per-haps for good reasons, to humiliate us and desire cur retiring from the dining room until our "betters" were served. "Betters" is an easier way to say "permanent guests." Transient at this place were not wanted—particu-

larly on Sunday. Noting by the map on the I. C. R. folder, published for the island branch, that a certain beach on the north side had an hotel, we decided to drive to it on Sunday and spend the day. We arrived shortly before dinner hour and when bell rang, proceeded to the din-ing room after some others and took seats, which a gentleman said were not reserved. While conversing with the gentleman a waiter appeared and requested our retirement, as the per-manent guests had to be supplied first. "In about an hour we could get our dinner." We retire I, in good order. A few minutes later another St, John man and a friend entered and took the same seats. Well, they were routed and later on we heard one of them asking for the landlord, who was eviknife—a safe place. To cut a long story short, the others waited the

Although we waited and felt hungry enough, we did not re-enter, but drove back to the Davies house, four-teen miles, where one is treated like a human being and dined. We told the landlord of the beach hotel "that while it was quite right, perhaps, to favor permanent guests, and perhaps all at once might have been too many, it was not good judgment to allow

and request their withdrawal, particularly a lady."

In view of the above experience, the necessity of making inquiries will be seen. At Tracadie beach there is a fine hotel, the Acadia, run by an Ameand there are some others. The extreme end of the Brackley Point road Since writing the above we have learned that our experience was noth-

ing new for "transients."

It may be well and truly said, though, that islanders are as a rule hospitable, and any one should find enjoyment here. The past week mack-erel fishing has been the craze, and a great fascination it is. The fish are ually large, three to four pour and there is a good amount of satisfaction in pulling them in.

The result of the last election, pro-

vincial, is still being talked of and today I heard an interesting discus-sion about the old-time ballot system, which is still used here, and which apparently has caused lots of trouble. As this is another story we will consider it in our next.

APPLE CROP OF 1897.

The National Apple Shippers association furnishes an estimate of the rield of the crop for 1897, based on an average of 100 as a full crop. The figures are given for Canada and vari-ous states, and are made up to August ous states, and are made up to August 1st as follows: Canada, 40 per cent; New England states, 20; New York, 25; Pennsylvania, 50; Maryland, 60; Virginia, 70; West Virginia, 30; Kentucky, 60; Ohio, 30; Indiana, 65; Michigan, 30; Illinois, 90; Iowa, 75; Missouri, 80; Kansas, 75; Arkansas, 90; Tennessee, 70; Colorado, 100; California, 100; Oregon 100 70; Colorado, 100; California, 100; Oregon, 100. The above table shows a considerable falling off in the east, while the west, particularly Hilinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, show a decided increase, both as to percentage of crop and increased acreage in bearing. The 1897 crop will be greatly below that of 1895.

HE SQUINTED.
Sn.ifkins—May I beg the next dance from "It is enough to love yeu. Let me be Only an influence like the wendering sea; For—I confess it—I would truly hate On all your monster trunks to pay the freight."

Mrs. Growch—We women are going to organize a society for the discouragement of profare swearing. Old Growch—Well, the first thing you want to do is to get somebody who knows how to teach you to make good bread.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The faction of the state of the