INI[illegible] OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Curious Specu[illegible]ions Regarding Their Origin.

You will find that seven in ten among the more intelligent British Columbians conclude these Indians to be of Japanese origin. The Japanese current is neighborly to the province, and it has drifted Japanese junks to these shores. When the first traders visited the neighborhood of the mouth of the Columbia they found beeswax in the sand near the vestiges of a wreck, and it is said that one wreck of a junk was met with, and 12,000 pounds of this wax was found on her. Whalers are said to have frequently encountered wrecked and drifting junks in the eastern Pacific, and a local legend has it that in 1834 remnants of a junk with three Japanese and a cargo of pottery were found on the coast south of Cape Flattery. Nothing less than all this should excuse even a rudderless ethnologist for so cruel a reflection upon the Japanese, for these Indians are so far from pretty that all who see them agree with Captain Butler, the traveller, who wrote that "if they are of the Mongolian type, the sooner the Mongolians change their type the better."

The coast Indians are splendid sailors, and their dugouts do not always come off second best in racing with the boats of white men. With a primitive yet ingeniously made tool, like an adze, in the construction of which a blade is tied fast to a bent handle of bone, these natives laboriously pick out the heart of a great cedar log, and shape its outer sides into the form of a boat. When the log is properly hollowed, they fill it with water, and then drop in stones which they have heated in a fire. Thus they steam the boat so that they may spread the sides and fit in the cross-bars which keep it strong and preserve its shape. These dugouts are sometimes sixty feet long, and are used for whaling and long voyages in rough seas. They are capable of carrying tons of the salmon or oolachan or herring, of which these people, who live as their fathers did, catch sufficient in a few days for their maintenance throughout a whole year. One gets an idea of the swarms of fish that infest those waters by the knowledge that before nets were used the herring and the oolachan, or candle-fish, were swept into these boats by an implement formed by studding a ten-foot pole with spikes or nails. This was swept among the fish in the water, and the boats were speedily filled with the creatures that were impaled upon the spikes. Salmon, sea-otter, otter, beaver, marten, bear, and deer (or caribou or moose) were and still are the chief resources of most of the Indians. Once they sold the fish and the peltry to the Hudson Bay Company, and ate what parts or surplus they did not sell. Now they work in the canneries or fish for them in summer, and hunt, trap, or loaf the rest of the time. However, while they still fish and sell furs, and while some are yet as their fathers were, nearly all the coast Indians are semi-civilized. They have at least the white man's clothes and hymns and vices. They have churches; they live in houses; they work in canneries. What little there was that was picturesque about them has vanished only a few degrees faster than their own extinction as a pure race, and they are now a lot of longshoremen. What Mr. Duncan did for them in Metlakahtla—especially in housing the families separately—has not been arrived at even in the reservation at Victoria, where one may still see one of the huge low shed-like houses they prefer, ornamented with totem poles, and arranged for eight families, and consequently for a laxity of morals for which no one can hold the white man responsible.

They are a tractable people and take as kindly to the rudiments of civilization, to work, and to co-operation with the whites as the plains Indian does to tea, tobacco, and whiskey. They are physically but not mentally inferior to the plainsman. They carve bowls and spoons of stone and bone, and their heraldic totem poles are cleverly shapen, however grotesque they may be. They still make them, but they oftener carve little ones for white people, just as they make more silver bracelets for sale than for wear. They are clever at weaving rushes and cedar bark into mats, baskets, floor-cloths, and cargo covers. In a word, they were more prone to work at the outset than most Indians, so that the present longshore career of most of them is not greatly to be wondered at.—From "Canada's El Dorado," in *Harper's Magazine.*

A Woman Crosses the Pamir.

A white woman crossed the Pamir in central Asia for the first time last summer. This plateau is distinguished as being the loftiest in the world. It lies from 14,000 to 16,000 feet above the sea. Its surface is cut up by mountains rising to a greater height and covered with snow and glaciers. So inhospitable a region exists nowhere in the same latitude. Marco Polo was the first to cross the Pamir, and he complains that owing to the rarity of the air, it was impossible to kindle enough of a blaze to cook his food. The region has been regarded as offering great difficulties even for the hardiest of travellers, but Mr. Littledale and his wife, tourists in search of big and rare game, crossed it, nothing daunted by the stories of the hardships they would meet.

Crossing the plateau in midsummer they found it half covered with last winter's snow and ice. They were greatly impressed by the fine views of big glaciers and snow peaks that met their gaze everywhere. Travellers have always complained of the high winds that prevail on the Pamir. Mr. and Mrs. Littledale were often compelled to drive their tent pegs in very deep and place heavy stones on the pegs to keep the wind from blowing the tents down. In places they could find absolutely no fuel, and they had to carry firewood to cook their meals. They started with fifteen men in their caravan, but before they had travelled fairly across the Pamir eight of them had deserted on account of the hardships of the journey, taking refuge in the Chinese settlements to the eastward. Some days their horses were continually breaking through the snow crust, and that made progress very difficult.

They descended from the Pamir to the plains of the Upper Indus, where the people have very rarely seen white people. While passing through that country Mrs. Littledale established a great reputation as a physician. A sick man had come to her to be healed. She thought that certain widely advertised pills would please the man and at the same time do him no harm, so she gave him a couple. The effect was marvellous, and the fame of the cure spread through the country. After that her tent was besieged by poor people who were anxious to test the marvellous remedies she carried with her.

A cure for lumbago is to take a piece of oilskin cloth, such as we use to cover tables (writes a lady) but of soft pliant kind, sufficiently large to cover the loins; place it over the flannel shirt and bandage yourself with a flannel bandage; profuse perspiration will ensue on the loins, and you are quickly rid of this wearisome complaint.

GOLD-MINING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Some of the Richest Deposits in th World.

It may almost be said that the history of gold-mining there is the history of British Columbia. Victoria, the capital was a Hudson Bay post established in 1843, and Vancouver, Queen Charlotte's and the other islands, as well as the mainland, were of interest to only a few white men as parts of a great fur-trading field with a small Indian population. The first nugget of gold was found at what is now called Gold Harbor, on the west coast of the Queen Charlotte Island by an Indian woman, in 1851. A part of it, weighing four or five ounces was taken by the Indians to Fort Simpson and sold. The Hudson Bay Company, which has done a little in every line of business in its day sent a brigantine to the spot, and found a quartz vein traceable eighty feet, and yielding a high percentage of gold. Blasting was begun, and the vessel was loaded with ore: but she was lost on the return voyage. An American vessel, ashore at Esquimault, near Victoria, was purchased renamed the *Recovery*, and sent to Gold Harbor with thirty miners, who worked the vein until the vessel was loaded and sent to England. News of the mine travelled, and in another year a small fleet of vessels came up from San Francisco; but the supply was seen to be very limited, and after $20,000 in all had been taken out, the field was abandoned.

In 1855 gold was found by a Hudson Bay Company's employe at Fort Colville, now in Washington State, near the boundary. Some Thompson River (B.C.) Indians who went to Walla Walla spread a report there that gold, like that discovered at Colville, was to be found in the valley of the Thompson. A party of Canadians and half-breeds went to the region referred to and found placers nine miles above the mouth of the river. By 1858 the news and the authentication of it stirred the miners of California, and an astonishing invasion of the virgin province began. It is said that in the spring of 1858 more than 20,000 persons reached Victoria from San Francisco by sea, distending the little fur-trading post of a few hundred inhabitants into what would even now be called a considerable city; a city of canvas, however. Simultaneously a third as many miners made their way to the new province on land. But the land was covered with mountains and dense forests, the only route to its interior for them was the violent, almost boiling, Fraser River, and there was nothing on which the lives of this horde of men could be sustained. By the end of the year out of nearly 30,000 adventurers only a tenth part remained. Those who did stay worked the river bars of the lower Fraser until in five months they had shipped from Victoria more than half a million dollars' worth of gold. From a historical point of view it is a peculiar coincidence that in 1859, when the attention of the world was thus first attracted to this new country, the charter of the Hudson Bay Company expired, and the territory passed from its control to become like any other crown colony.

In 1860 the gold-miners, seeking the source of the "flour" gold they found in such abundance in the bed of the river, pursued their search into the heart and almost the centre of that forbidding and unbroken territory. The Quesnel River became the seat of their operations. Two years later came another extraordinary immigration. This was not surprising for 1500 miners had in one year (1861) taken out $2,000,000 in gold dust from certain creeks in what is called the Cariboo District, and one can imagine (if one does not remember) what fabulous tales were based upon this fact. The second stampede was of persons from all over the world, but chiefly from England, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. After that there were new "finds" almost every year, and the miners worked gradually northward until, about 1874, they had travelled through the province, in at one end and out at the other, and were working the tributaries of the Yukon River in the north, beyond the 60th parallel. Mr. Dawson estimates that the total yield of gold between 1858 and 1888 was $54,108,804; the average number of miners employed each year was 2775, and the average earnings per man per year were $622.—From "Canada's El Dorado," in "Harper's Magazine.'

THE BRAVE JACK TAR.

Risking His Life to Bury the Corpse of an Enemy.

After the repulse of one of the furious assaults at Acre, says a writer in Good Words, the dead body of a French officer was left lying in a prominent position between the walls and the besieger's trenches. The body lay there for a day or two and attracted much attention. It was spoken about on board the Tigre, which lay off Acre, and the matter made an impression difficult to account for on the simple superstitious mind of Kelly. Only the very smartest men had been sent ashore to assist in the defense, and Kelly was not among these. But one day he begged for and obtained leave to go on shore. As soon as he entered the town he procured a shovel, a pickax, and a coil of rope, walked straight to the ramparts, and, declining all offers of assistance, lowered himself from an embrasure. The firing at the moment was fast and furious. As Kelly set foot upon the ground and, shouldering his tools, walked deliberately toward the dead body a dozen French muskets were pointed at him. One of the enemy's commanders, however, divining the sailor's intentions, ordered his men to shoulder arms. In an instant both sides, as if by some common impulse, ceased firing, and Kelly, the object of breathless attention from friend and foe, stopped beside the Frenchman's corpse. He then coolly and calmly dug a grave, put the officer into it, covered him up, and taking from his pocket a small piece of board and a bit of chalk wrote on the board "Here you lie, old Crop," and put at the head of the grave this rough-and-ready memorial. "Old Crop" was no doubt honest Kelly's rendering of "Crapaud," the French for a frog, and a nickname with the sailors for all "mounseers." This pious duty done, he shouldered his implements again, walked back as deliberately as he had come, and disappeared within the embrasure. The firing recommenced and men thirsted once more for one another's blood. Sir Sidney Smith, the very man to delight in such an adventure, sent for Kelley and questioned him about it. The simple-hearted tar could only wonder that others could find anything to wonder at in his exploit. "You were alone were you not?" said Sir Sidney. "No, I was not alone," answered Kelley. "I was told you were," protested the commodore. "No, I wasn't alone," was the reply; "God was with me."

To prevent grease collecting in sink-pipes wash down the pipes every day with boiling hot water, which will melt the grease and carry it down to the sewer. If this does not entirely clear, then put some soda into the water and pour it slowly into the pipe boiling hot.

Nice tablecloths and napkins should not be allowed to become much soiled, so that they will require vigorous rubbing with soap or in hot water.

In buying oilcloth try to obtain one that has been manufactured for several years, for the longer it has been made previous to use the better it will wear, as the paint will have become hard.

Judge—"What have you brought that thick stick into court for?" Defendant—"Well, everybody told me that I must come provided with a means of defence, and I fancy I've brought it."

A close examination of the discriminating tariff which Newfoundland has declared against Canada shows that the duty is increased on pork, butter, tobacco, kerosene, cornmeal, hay, potatoes, turnips, cabbages and other vegetables. As the hay and vegetables must go from Canada it looks very much as if the Newfoundland Government has cut off its nose to spite its face. It's easy to see who will pay the duty in the case of Newfoundland.

The McCarthyites have received a set back in Waterford, Ireland, by the election of Mr. John E Redmond, a Parnellite, over Mr. Michael Davitt by 1725 votes to 1229 a majority of 496. The result was due to the fact that three-fourths of the workingmen voted for Mr. Redmond instead of supporting Mr. Davitt, as most people expected they would. It is thought that the same thing will occur in Limerick and Dublin at the general election, so that the Parnellites, instead of being annihilated in the great struggle now within measurable distance, will hold a few seats. But there is nothing in connection with the Waterford election to justify the belief that a vast majority of the Irish people will waver in their allegiance to the constitutional leaders. Mr. Redmond's election will encourage the Parnellites to continue the fight which most of them has begun to regard as hopeless, and the reconciliation for which the patriots had yearned has been perforce indefinitely deferred. As a party, the Parnellites are in a far better position with regard to money, than their opponents. The majority of the Parnellites are financially well-to do, and only two or three of them receive anything from the party treasury. In the background at present stands Mrs. Catharine Parnell, widow of the late leader, nursing a fierce resentment, and prepared, if need be, to spend the bulk of her large fortune in punishing the men whom she regards as the murderers of her husband. Bearing in mind these facts, it is not difficult to understand the persistent refusal of the Parnellites to release and share the £40,000 locked up in Paris.

Their Name is Legion.

There is no lack of so-called cures for the common ailment known as corns. The vegetable, animal, and mineral kingdoms have been ransacked for cures. It is a simple matter to remove corns without pain, for if you will go to any druggist or medicine dealer and buy a bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor and apply it as directed the thing is done. Get "Putnam's," and no other.

Deepest Lake in the World.

By far the deepest lake known in the world is Lake Baikal, in Siberia. It is in every way comparable with some of the great lakes of America, for, while its area is only 9,000 square miles, making it much smaller than the three largest of our five great lakes, and about the exact equal to Lake Erie in superficial extent, its enormous depth, 4,000 to 5,000 feet, make the total volume of its waters almost equal to those of Lake Superior. Its level is 1,350 feet above that of the Pacific Ocean, but, notwithstanding, its bottom is more than 3,000 feet below it. There are many other deep lakes in the world, but so far Baikal takes the palm. Lake Maggiore is 3,000 feet deep, Lake Como 2,000, and Lego-di-Garda, another Italian lake, nearly 1,900 feet in depth. Lake Constance averages about 1,000 feet, and Lakes Superior and Michigan about 800 feet.

Evildoers, Beware!

Judgment has been rendered in favor of the St. Leon Mineral Water Co. against one E. Masicotte. The defendant opened a business in Place d'Arms, Montreal, where he sold what he called the genuine St. Leon Water and so deceived many people. The case was instituted under the Fraudulent Marking of Merchandise Act. The trial was a long one. Numerous "experts" and "analysts" gave evidence which upheld the pretensions of the company. Judge Desnoyers found Masicotte guilty and condemned him to pay a fine or go to jail.

In the sweetest bud the eating canker dwells.

Graduates and students of Alma Ladies' College, St. Thomas, Ont., may now be found in honourable and lucrative employment, in shop, store and office, in School and College from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in both Canada and the United States. Scores are teaching successfully and others earning large salaries as Stenographers or Bookkeepers. A 60 pp. Calendar sent on application to PRINCIPAL AUSTIN, B.D.

Cease toament for that thou canst not help and study help for that thou lamentest.

Dr. T. A. Slocum's OXYGENIZED EMULSION of PURE COD LIVER OIL. They who use it Live. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

Parsley is a useful vegetable, and for broth, soups and garnishings it is justly and highly esteemed.

A. P. 588

"How are you?"
"Nicely, Thank You,"
"Thank Who?"
"Why the inventor of
SCOTT'S
EMULSION
Which cured me of CONSUMPTION."

Give thanks for its discovery. That it does not make you sick when you take it.
Give thanks. That it is three times as efficacious as the old-fashioned cod liver oil.
Give thanks. That it is such a wonderful flesh producer.
Give thanks. That it is the best remedy for *Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Coughs and Colds.*

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and $1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

A Love Song In M Flat.

"My modest, matchless Madeline!
Mark my melodious midnight moans;
Much may my melting music mean—
My modulated monotones."

This young man stayed out too late, serenading his lady love. He caught a cold, which developed into catarrh, but he cured it with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, a sovereign specific for chronic cases, "Cold in the Head," Catarrhal Headache. It corrects the tainted breath, stops the offensive discharges, heals the irritated throat and nose, leaving the head clear, and smell and taste unimpaired. It costs but 50 cents, and the proprietors offer in good faith $500 for a case they cannot cure.

Only one couple in 11,500 live to celebrate their diamond wedding.

Some Strange Misnomers.

Much of the Russia leather comes from Connecticut, Bordeaux wine from California, Italian marble from Kentucky, French lace from New York, and Spanish mackerel from the New Jersey coast. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery comes from Buffalo N. Y., but there is nothing in its name to criticise for it is truly golden in value, as thousands gladly testify. Consumption is averted by its use, and it has wrought many positive cures. It corrects torpid liver and kidneys purifies the blood, banishes dyspepsia and scrofula, renews the lease of life, and tones up the system as nothing else will do. What is more, it is *guaranteed* to do all this, or the price is refunded.

Oh time most curst! 'mongst all foes that a friend should be the worst.

Why his Wife is "Fidgety."

I have the best cook in the town,
Whose bread is delicious and white;
Her coffee is fragrant and brown,
Her pastry a perfect delight.
But she daily complains of the worry they bring—
She's my own darling wife, but a fidgety thing!

Your wife is worn out, and needs Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the only medicene *guaranteed* to cure debilitated women. How many overworked American ladies we see with lack-lustre eyes and haggard faces, growing old before their time, from those exhausting ailments that men know nothing of. They can be permanently cured by this remedy, as numberless grateful women will attest. Price refunded, if it fails to give satisfaction in every case. See *guarantee* printed on bottle-wrapper.

Thanks often are turns shuffled off with such uncurrent pay.

Millions of people enjoy robust health by using Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. It invigorates digestion. Sold by all druggists & Confectioners; 5 cents.

Unheedful vows may heedfully be broken,

At this season of the year the effects of catarrh and cold in the head are most likely to be felt, and danger to life and health will result if not promptly treated. For this purpose there is no remedy equals Nasal Balm. It is prompt in giving relief and never fails to cure. Beware of imitations and substitutes. Sold by all dealers, 50 cents a bottle.

Love sought is good, but given unsought is better.

It is now generally known that many cases of consumption of long standing as well as advanced cases of catarrh and asthma have been permanently cured by SLOCUM'S OXYGENIZED EMULSION of PURE COD LIVER OIL. This famous medicine is manufactured at 186 West Adelaide St., Toronto, Ont., and every druggist in Canada has it for sale. 35 cents per bottle.

Save all your broken and crooked carpet tacks and keep them in a box in the kitchen for cleaning bottles.

GIBBONS' TOOTHACHE GUM For sale by Druggists. Price 15c.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 75c bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Manufactured only by the

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ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED. We Want Name and Address of Every ASTHMATIC P. Harold Hayes, M.D. BUFFALO, N.Y.

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ARE NOT a Purgative Medicine. They are a BLOOD BUILDER, TONIC and RECONSTRUCTOR, as they supply in a condensed form the substances actually needed to enrich the Blood, curing all diseases coming from POOR and WATERY BLOOD, or from VITIATED HUMORS in the BLOOD, and also invigorate and BUILD UP the BLOOD and SYSTEM, when broken down by overwork, mental worry, disease, excesses and indiscretions. They have a SPECIFIC ACTION on the SEXUAL SYSTEM of both men and women, restoring LOST VIGOR and correcting all IRREGULARITIES and SUPPRESSIONS.

EVERY MAN Who finds his mental faculties dull or failing, or his physical powers flagging, should take these PILLS. They will restore his lost energies, both physical and mental.

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YOUNG MEN should take these PILLS. They will cure the results of youthful bad habits, and strengthen the system.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their EXPRESS and P.O. address.
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When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give EXPRESS and POST-OFFICE.
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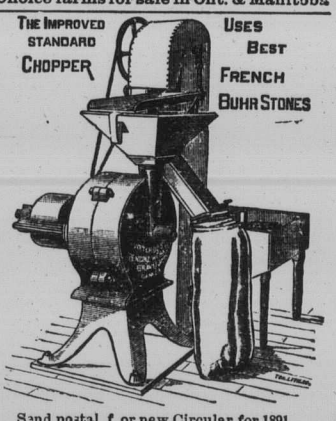

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The best food to take when debiltiated.

OAT MEAL SKIN SOAP.
Containing a large percentage of the flour of Oatmeal. It makes and keeps Lady's hands soft and smooth. It cures eczema and all diseases of the skin.
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