

## COIN AND BUTTONS.

A PLACE WHERE THEIR PARITY HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED.

Navajo Indians Use Silver Dollars and Subsidiary Silver Pieces as Money and Also to Fill Buttonholes.

NOT many years ago, says the Washington Star, the only money current on the Navajo reservation was silver. Paper money and gold were occasionally found in the traders' stores, but the Indians would have none of it; with them it was silver or no trade. They would readily accept an individual paper from some one who was known to them, and such orders were frequently issued by arrangement on stores fifty, or even 100 miles away, but they were always paid in silver on presentation.

At the present time some of these Indians understand paper money and will accept it in payment, or rather they understand that a "green paper" is a general order on all the stores and will be redeemed in silver on presentation to any of them. It has the same standing as the "red paper," or disbursement agent's check, sometimes issued to them in payment for work. But the bulk of the tribe still demand silver, and all look with suspicion on gold, which is regarded as the storekeeper's money. Silver is known as "pesh-lakai," the white metal, and is highly esteemed, not only as a circulating medium, but also for ornaments and jewelry.

The principal wealth of the Navajos, and they are a wealthy tribe, has always been and still is in sheep and goats and horses, originally stolen from other Indian tribes and from the Mexicans. The bulk of their business with the traders is in the sale of wool and pelts. The wool clip is considerably over 100,000 pounds per annum, and as they are not an agricultural people, but live principally on the flesh of sheep and goats, there is a large trade in pelts.

A large supply of silver coin is necessary for the conduct of this business, especially since competition among the traders has brought about the custom of paying for all wool and pelts in cash, instead of by paper slip or memorandum, to be afterward traded out in the store.

Until a few years ago nearly all the silver coin that came into the country remained there. Being paid out by the traders or acquired in various ways, it did not return to the stores as coin, but was promptly turned over to the silversmiths and by them manufactured into buttons and ornaments of various kinds. These buttons passed current in the stores for their weight in coin, and formed an effective medium of exchange among the Indians themselves, as their value was constant.

The button really formed a better circulating medium than coin. To a people who have no pocket in their clothing they are far more convenient to handle, being attached to various articles of clothing and equipment.

The Navajos, like most primitive people, and some not so primitive, are much addicted to gambling, and it is not uncommon to see a dozen or more of them squatting on the ground around a blanket spread out for a cloth, all intently interested in the game. If a run of ill luck exhausts the capital of a player he has but to cut a button off his moccasin or his leggings. A player has been known to carry on a game for thirty-six hours continuously with the buttons which formed part of his clothing when he commenced.

Time was, and that not long ago, when the average Navajo carried from twenty to fifty dollars' worth of silver ornaments on his person, and as the tribe numbers over 12,000, considerable quantity of silver coin was absorbed by it. Of the many hundreds of pounds of silver which have been worked into buttons and other ornaments, it is doubtful whether a single pound has reached the tribe in any shape other than coin, and all but a minute percentage was in American coin. At the present time the clothing and personal ornaments of the average Navajo, exclusive of buttons, would hardly be appraised at fifty cents. What has become of all this silver is a problem; probably a large proportion of it, in the forms of silver riding bridles, etc., is in the hands of the traders in pay.

One result of the hard times has been the rehabilitation of the silver button. The traders have been compelled to accept buttons at their coin weight or go out of business. This was not accomplished all at once, but gradually and through stress of necessity. Other silver ornaments have shrunk in value, but why they should the Indian cannot understand.

On button values the Navajo stands firm; he insists that the parity of coin and buttons shall be maintained. It is inconceivable to him that a button made from a dollar, and perhaps showing the face of the coin on its reverse side, should not be worth a dollar anywhere and at all times. No amount of talk will convince him that it is or ever can be worth less, and he continues to have his silver dollars beaten up into buttons. The traders are powerless, for so long as the Indian is willing to receive back as a dollar the button which he passes in for that amount the trader must accept it or lose the trade.

The manufacture of these buttons is a very simple process. Those of small size are usually plain, and generally made directly from the coin they represent, dimes or quarters, as the case may be. A cavity is drilled into a piece of old iron, usually a discarded horse shoe, and in the smaller sizes, of regular hemispherical shape. The coin is hammered or driven into this

until it is properly shaped, being annealed at frequent intervals, if necessary. A shank made of brass or copper wire is then soldered in, the face is rubbed smooth and polished, and the work is done. The whole operation consumes but a few minutes.

The larger buttons are flatter and commonly fluted, sometimes with serrated edges. Bosses are also soldered on to them. Very often the reverse or inner side of the button retains clearly the stamp of the coin from which it was made, but sometimes twenty-five-cent buttons or fifty-cent buttons are made from dollars; in that case the metal is hammered out with frequent annealing into thin sheets, and cut into plauchets or blanks of the required size.

Belt plates, which are simply very large buttons, bracelets and various ornaments which contain more than one dollar in silver are molded. The silver is melted in a crucible, formerly of native manufacture, but now purchased from the traders, and poured into forms cut with a cold chisel into slabs of soft sandstones. The mold is greased with mutton fat. The cast is subsequently dressed and polished with bits of sandstone, sand and wood ashes, on in recent times with files and emery.

### Li as a Seamstress.

While in London Li Hung Chang visited a sewing machine works, where he found much to interest him. The manager of the works, the Daily Chronicle says, was closely questioned regarding the working of the machine, the quality of the thread used, and even the kind of oil for lubrication. It was not enough for Li Hung Chang to see the machine in operation; he had to work it himself. He passed a piece of white linen through the machine and stitched it with great care and marvelous neatness. He asked the price of the machine and sought after more detail. Was the machine covered when not in use? Yes. Some specimens of fancy work were shown—a figure of a royal highlander worked in thread, and a lovely specimen of work in the form of a peacock's tail in all its wondrous color. His Excellency Li betrayed deep interest in the peacock's tail, but even that could not lure him from the sewing machine. He sat down, and, whiffing a cigarette, worked the treadles with amazing energy. He expressed himself anxious to purchase a machine, but it was explained that the firm would rather present him with one. After some pressure he consented to accept the gift, and it was arranged to send the machine to Shanghai. A machine is also to be specially constructed and forwarded to the Empress of China.

### Artificial Fuel.

Anthracite briquettes have heretofore failed as fuel because the material has never been used in a sufficiently finely divided state. According to a new invention, anthracite small coal ("duff") is passed through a disintegrator, which will deliver it in such a condition that it will all pass through a sieve of at least twenty wires per linear inch, a finer condition being preferable. It is then mixed with, say, six per cent. of equally finely powdered pitch, and the mixture is passed on to a pug mill, wherein, say, six per cent. of coal tar or a liquid hydrocarbon is incorporated with the mass. The mixture prepared in this way is heated by superheated steam and compressed into briquette molds at a pressure of about two tons per square inch. If it be desired to render the briquettes smokeless, they may be gradually heated to about 800 or 900 degrees C. It is claimed for these briquettes that each cake separately in the furnace, that they are not damaged by rain, and that they are hard enough to bear tipping from a wagon or from sacks.

### A Swift Vessel.

Probably the swiftest vessel in the world has recently been built in France. This extraordinary craft is the seagoing torpedo vessel constructed in Bayre by the well known house of Augustin Normand, the contract requiring that it should maintain a speed of from twenty-nine to thirty knots for an hour under usual steam. At its trial trip, it seems, this vessel, the Forban, ran a distance of more than thirty-one knots in an hour, this being equivalent to about thirty-five miles, probably the greatest distance ever covered by a seagoing ship in sixty minutes—powerful engines being necessary, of course, to drive the vessel through the water at such a rapid rate. On this score, therefore, the statement is not surprising that, although the displacement of the craft is only about 150 English tons, it carries engines of 3250 horse power.—Revue Industrielle.

### English Families Large.

Small families are hardly the rule among the English "upper ten." The average is seven or eight. The Queen is the mother of nine, and the Princess of Wales of six children. Lord Abergavenny is the father of ten, the Duke of Argyll of twelve, the Dowager-Countess of Dudley is the mother of seven children, the Earl of Ellesmere boasts of eleven, the Earl of Ingham of fourteen, the Earl of Leicester of eighteen and the Duke of Westminster of fifteen.

### Woman in a New Field.

Miss Beatrix Jones, of New York, has taken up the art of landscape gardening, and one can often find her arranging earth and giving directions to two crews of men who are at work under her direction at Reef Point, her Bar Harbor home. Miss Jones, who is a young woman, has taken the contract to put the rough grounds of W. H. Bliss, of New York, and Edgar Scott, the young Philadelphia millionaire, in trim for building.

### Children's Songs.

A woman interested in knowing the kind of song that school children like best gathered the opinion of 8000 children. From these she finds that girls as a rule like best songs of the fireside and home. Boys prefer those that are patriotic in character.

## POPULAR SCIENCE.

Gunpowder exerts a force of twenty-three tons to the square inch; nitroglycerine, 264 tons.

Eggs contain all the constituents of the blood and are of great value if not overcooked. Butter is a force-producing food, one pound of butter being equivalent in heat or energy-producing power to eleven pounds of milk, three pounds of sirloin or ten pounds of potatoes.

Athens, Greece, has a Pasteur Institute where 201 patients were treated last year, only one dying and that one a man who had neglected his right for a fortnight before seeking treatment. Such an establishment is peculiarly useful in the Levant, which is overrun with ownerless dogs.

Moissan, the French chemist, recently analyzed the smoke of opium and found that its peculiar effects are due to the presence of a small quantity of morphine. When the cheaper qualities of the drug are burned the smoke contains a number of poisonous compounds which are more dangerous than the morphine found in the smoke of opium.

A new principle for keeping plants through the winter without artificial heat was lately tried in Regent's Park, London. Glass bottomed tanks about three inches deep are so arranged that all light and heat must reach the plants through a thin layer of water. The water exercises great control over the temperature, protecting the plants from frost in winter, and from direct excessive heat in summer.

A Hamburg (Germany) young man has just had his sanity proved by the Roentgen rays. He declared ten years ago that he had a bullet in his head which he had fired into it in trying to commit suicide. He complained of the pain, and, as he attacked his keepers and the doctor could find no trace of a wound, was locked up as a dangerous lunatic. The Roentgen rays have now shown the exact place of the bullet.

We sometimes think it is wonderful that germs should retain their vitality during the cold of severe winter, but what are we to think when told that they will live under any conditions for two thousand years? Germs found in dust in the cracks of the interior of the Pyramids, which had been sealed up since the time of the Pharaohs, grow and go through their various transformations when they come in contact with the proper elements.

"In the light of modern inoculation by the injection of blood from the immune, it has been suggested," says the Medical News, "that it may be possible to protect African explorers by blood from the healthy natives. In the case of Stanley it is known that he submitted to the transfusion of native blood some fifty times in the practice of the rite of blood-brotherhood, and it is not impossible that to this was due his exemption from the fatal fevers of that climate."

### A Queer Experiment.

Professor Worthington has been studying a curious phenomenon for twenty years. The splash of a drop occurs within the twinkling of an eye, yet it is an exquisitely regulated phenomenon and one that very happily illustrates some of the fundamental properties of the fluid, says a writer in Knowledge.

The problem that Professor Worthington has succeeded in solving is to let a drop of definite size fall from a fixed height in comparative darkness onto a surface and to illuminate it by a flash of exceedingly short duration at any desired stage, so as to exclude all the stages previous and subsequent to those thus selected. The many illustrations in his volume testify to the accuracy and beauty of his work.

The curious results of a splash of three inches upon a smooth glass plate are particularly interesting. Very soon after the first minute rays are shot out in all directions on the surface with marvelous regularity. From the ends of the rays droplets of liquid spit off. The liquid subsides in the middle and soon afterward flows into the ring. The ring then divides in such a manner as to join up the rays in pairs. Thereafter the whole contracts till the liquid rises in the center, so as to form the beginning of the rebound of the drop from the plate. Immediately the drops at the end of the arms break off, while the central mass rises in a column, which just falls, itself to break into drops.

He photographed no fewer than thirty successive stages of the splash within the twentieth of a second, so that the average interval between them was about the sixth-hundredth of a second. Remarkable are the splashes of water drops falling about sixteen inches into milk, but more beautiful are the dome forms when the height is fifty-two inches.

### A Gypsy Hoard in Rags.

Fifteen gypsies, traveling together, were halted at Laredo, Texas, on their way from Mexico, and turned back because they had a lot of bedding which was so filthy that the quarantine inspectors pronounced it infected. They sought out an interpreter, who explained to the inspector that the stuff was not used as bedding, but wrapped the wealth of the band, which was so hidden to throw robbers off the scent. His story proved true, and the wanderers were allowed to pass. They said they were going all over the world.—New York Sun.

### Feed Your Bamboo Chairs.

The pretty and inexpensive bamboo furniture so much used now requires to be treated differently from the ordinary wooden furniture. As bamboo is liable to crack and come apart, it must be fed so as to counteract the ill effects of dryness in the room. The furniture should be exposed to the air whenever possible. Do not place too near a fire, and it should be rubbed regularly with equal parts of linseed oil and turpentine applied with a dandelion and then rubbed in with a soft cloth. An occasional wash in cold water, followed by a thorough drying, is good for bamboo furniture.

## IN ABSENCE.

As one who turns from waves upon the shore

To dream a distant ocean in the sky,  
Thine absent presence sways my spirit more  
Than all the human voices thronging nigh.

How visible, yet how removed, are these  
Strong hands I touch, these kisses on my face,

When sunset, smiling wistful through the trees,  
Again enslaves me to my vanished grace!

My thoughts outrun the senses slow, to share  
In some unlettered realm our old delight,  
As if a vibrant chord had filled the air  
And loosed wide wings a-quivering for flight.

I breathe thy hidden fragrance, feel thee near,  
Disdainful of each barrier's control,

Till all my world becomes thy symbol, dear,  
And parting but a gateway of the soul.  
—Martha G. Dickinson, in the Century.

## PITH AND POINT.

He—"Man proposes"—what's the rest of the quotation? She—"Woman accepts."—Truth.

Lemon juice is cordially recommended for one kind of felon, the penitentiary for the other. —Texas Sifter.

"I am dying for a kiss," said Cholly to his fiancée, Dolly. Dolly is now entitled to a life-savers' medal. —Buffalo Express.

"I see that your coachman has left you, Jekely." "Yes. I was one of the few things he couldn't steal." —Detroit Free Press.

"Ah, me, my heart is full!" sighed the girl who had been taking advantage of her leap year privilege until she found herself engaged to five men. "Old friends are best"—his quite untried friends, so dear, we have in plenty; and of them I think,—don't you?—The dearest one's not over twenty. —Truth.

Ethel—"Mamma, what makes the lady dress all in black?" Mamma—"Because she's a sister of charity, dear." Ethel—"Is charity dead, then?" Princeton Tiger.

Miss Antique—"At the charity fair last night Mr. Gayboy paid \$5 to kiss me, tehee!" Grace Cutting—"There's nothing that dear boy wouldn't do for charity." —New York World.

Down down, however great you be and wise,  
Another he claims our thought and care;  
"The he who proudly bears away the prize  
For the majestic pumpkin at the fair."  
—Washington Star.

First Wheelman (a beginner)—"Strange how a fellow will run into things when he first begins to ride." Second Wheelman—"Yes; I ran into debt to get my wheel." —Boston Transcript.

Magistrate (to elderly witness)—"Your age, madam?" Witness—"Thirty." Magistrate—"Thirty what?" Witness—"Years." Magistrate—"Thanks. I thought it might be months." —Comic Cuts.

Editor and Proprietor—"Will next Sunday's Horror be up to our regular standard?" Mauging Editor—"I think it will, sir. In the composing room to-day three new proofreaders fainted dead away." —Life.

The orator told "talk was cheap,"  
But he wilted from the earth  
When a man in a crowd—  
He spoke aloud,  
"Well, just give us ten cents' worth!"  
—Atlanta Constitution.

Judge (to prospective jurymen)—"Have you any preconceived ideas, sir, in regard to this case?" Prospective Jurymen—"I think—" Judge—"Stop! sir; stop right there! You are disqualified for the duties of a jurymen." —Larks.

"Willie Taddolls," said the school-teacher, firmly, "you have a piece of chewing-gum in your desk. Bring it to me instantly." "Yes'm," replied Willie, "but it ain't the flavor you use. Yours is orange, an' this is wintergreen." —Harper's Bazar.

"After all, do you think this equal-suffrage agitation has benefited women any?" "Yes, indeed; photographers used to take bridal photographs with the bride standing up and the groom sitting down, but now the bride sits down and the groom stands up."

### The Boring of Glass.

Strong glass plates are bored through by means of rotating brass tubes of the necessary diameter, which are filled with water during boring. To the water there is added finely pulverized emery. It is said that thinner glass can be perforated with holes in an easier manner by pressing a disk of wet clay upon the glass and making a hole through the clay of the width desired, so that at that spot the glass is poured into the hole, and lead and glass drop down at once. This method is based upon the quick local heating of the glass, whereby it obtains a circular crack, the outline of which corresponds to the outline of the hole made in the clay. The cutting of glass tubes, cylinders, in factories is based upon the same principle.

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The nine most frequented universities of Europe are Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Madrid, Naples, Moscow, Budapest, Munich and Athens.

## An Early New York Church.

The first church at Albany, built in 1657, was simply a block-house with loopholes for the convenient use of guns in defense against the Indians, if defense were needed. On the roof were placed three small cannon, commanding the three roads which led to the church. This edifice was called "a handsome preaching-house," and it was boasted that it was almost as large as the fine one in New Amsterdam. Its corner-stone was laid with much ceremony. Over all, hung in a belfry a bell presented to the little congregation by the directors of the Amsterdam chamber of the West India Company. The pulpit was the gift of the same board of West India directors, since the twenty-five beavers' skins sent for its purchase proved greatly damaged, and hence inadequate as payment. This pulpit still exists—a pedestal with a flight of narrow steps and a curved balustrade. It is about four feet in height, and only three in diameter. It is octagonal; one of the sides, being hinged, forms the entrance door or gate. All the small panels and moldings are of oak. It stood in a space at the end of the centre aisle.

"I see the pulpit high—an octagon.  
Its pedestal, doophyssic, winding stair,  
And I room within for one, and one alone,  
A canopy above, suspended there."

From the ceiling hung a chandelier, and candle-sconces projected from the walls. There were originally two low galleries; a third was added in 1682. The men sat in the galleries, and, as they carried their arms to meeting, were thus conveniently placed to fire through the loop-holes if necessity arose. The bell-rope from the belfry hung down in the middle of the church. This church was plain enough, but it was certainly kept in true Dutch cleanliness; for house-cleaners frequently invaded it with pails and scrubbing-brushes, brooms, lime and sand; even a rugebol, or cobweb-brush, was purchased by the deacon for the use of the scrubbers. The floor was sanded, as were the floors of dwelling-houses.—Alice Morse Earle, in Atlantic Monthly.

### Church Services in Early Days.

The services in these churches were long. They were opened by reading and singing conducted by the voo-leezer, or voozaager—that general utility man who was usually precentor, schoolmaster, bell-ringer, sexton, grave-digger and clerk. During the singing the dominie entered, and pausing a few minutes at the foot of the pulpit in silent prayer, he soon ascended to his seat of state. The psalms were given out to the congregation through a large hanging board with movable printed slips. Of course the powers and duties of this church functionary, the voo-leezer, varied in different towns. In all he seems to have had charge of the turning of the hour glass, which stood near the pulpit in sight of the dominie. In Kingston (New York), where the pulpit was high, he thrust up to the preacher the notices stuck in the end of a cleft stick. In this town, about Revolutionary times, he was also paid two shillings per annum by each family to go around and knock loudly on the door every Sunday morning to warn that it was service time. In some towns he was permitted to give three sharp raps of warning with his staff on the pulpit when the hour glass had run out a second time, thus shutting off the sermon.—Alice Morse Earle, in the Atlantic Monthly.

### Parts That Youtis Played in History.

Jefferson, at thirty-three, drafted the Declaration of Independence. General Sheridan was thirty-four at the close of the war. Napoleon was Emperor of France at thirty-five. Commodore Perry fought the Battle of Lake Erie at twenty-eight, and died at thirty-four. Nelson was forty at the Battle of Aboukir. Hamilton was thirty at the close of the War of the Revolution. Fulton was thirty-eight when he launched his first steamboat. John Hancock was thirty-eight when President of the Continental Congress. Henry Clay at thirty-seven was United States Commissioner to negotiate the Treaty of Ghent. William Pitt was Prime Minister at twenty-seven. Robert Bruce at forty defeated the English at Bannockburn. Daniel Webster at thirty-six was the leading lawyer in the United States.

### A Queer Man.

J. L. Singleton, of Atlanta, Ga., is a man with a strange mania for which he is now under arrest, says the Savannah News. It seems that Singleton's sole occupation is shooting cats and running and beating little colored boys. It is estimated that in the last five months he has slain at least forty pussies. In fact no cat can live in the neighborhood with him. Almost daily he patrols the backyards of his neighbors with gun in hand, and looks carefully under the houses and shoots every cat he sees. A young colored boy seems to have the same effect on him as a red cloth does to a wild bull. He can not tolerate the sight of them. When a little colored boy passes his house and is spied by Singleton, he jumps off his porch and will chase the innocent lad at least three blocks, if he doesn't catch him sooner, and then without any apparent provocation gives him a good drubbing with a stick, on general principles.

### New Use for Paper Pulp.

Carriage shafts are being manufactured of paperwood pulp in conjunction with iron, with a covering of leather. Patents for this invention have been taken out in England, France and Belgium.



## The Poetic Muse

A Pastoral.  
Take my life, and make me  
With a show'r of dews  
Place me in the wilderness  
Where a Nalad woman  
Making music with her harp

Put me in the lap of June  
Where the breath of zephyr  
Gathers all the golden  
Set me in the meadow  
Rivers sing a summer

Lead me to the lovely  
Where my sweetest  
The small mark each  
Clear as golden honey  
Through a land of  
We will wander hand in

Make my roof of blue  
Let a dreamy breeze  
All my rosy slumber  
Love shall waken  
With a kiss upon my

### The Yellow Corn.

The yellow corn, the yellow corn,  
We planted it one fair  
How fast it grows, how  
We work the ground  
The blades are long, the  
The stalks are growing

The tassels blow, the tassels  
And, see, the silks begin  
Now roasting ears, soon  
Almost a grove the field

It rustles so, it rustles so,  
When summer breezes  
Time passes by, time  
The corn is ripe, the  
We'll gather it, we'll  
Till overhead are

The yellow corn, the yellow  
We'll have it ground  
And then we'll make  
A good corn pone or  
—Della Hart Stone, in

### The Land of "Pretty Soons."

I know of a land where the  
With the things which  
achieve;  
It is walled with the money  
have saved,  
And the pleasures for which  
The kind words unspoken,  
broken,  
And many a coveted boon,  
Are stowed away there in  
where—  
The land of "Pretty Soons."

There are neat jewels of  
Lying about in the dust,  
And many a noble and  
Covered with mold and  
And, oh! this place, while it  
Is farther away than the  
Though our purpose is fair,  
there—  
To the land of "Pretty Soons."

The road that leads to that  
Is strewn with pitiful  
And the signs that have  
strand  
Bear skeletons on their  
It is farther at noon than it  
And farther at night than  
Oh! let us beware of that  
The land of "Pretty Soons."  
—Ella W.

### A Dream.

O, it was but a dream I had  
While the musician played  
And here the sky, and here  
Old ocean kissing the  
And here the laughing  
And here the roses grew  
That threw a kiss to every  
That voyaged with the

Our silken sails in lazy  
Drooped in the breeze  
As o'er a field of marguerites  
Our eyes swam or  
While here the odorous  
Around the island's  
And up from out the  
We saw the mermaid

And it was dawn and  
And midnight—for the  
On silver rounds across  
Had climbed the sides of  
And here the glowing  
Of day ruled o'er the  
With stars of midnight  
About this dream.

The sea gull reeled on  
In circles round the  
We heard the songs the  
As we went sailing  
And up and down the  
A thousand fairy  
Flung at us from their  
The echoes of their

### A Snake in His

A Jacksonville bicyclist  
perience yesterday that he  
ly to forget very soon.  
A young man decided to  
track to Orange Park and  
back by train. The journe  
out special incident  
party had gone several  
city, when George Irwin  
an obstruction and tumbled  
into the ditch beside the  
arms and shoulder went  
which was covered with  
he was raising himself  
he happened to glance  
der, where his wheel lay,  
horror he saw a large  
crawling through the  
front wheel. The young  
regained his feet and then  
respectful distance until  
succeeded in crawling  
wheel and disappeared.  
does not know whether  
snake that he ran over  
threw him off the wheel,  
his fall into the water  
tile up. Anyhow, the  
not physi  
when su

### Precious Metals in British

Official returns from Brit  
bia to the Dominion G  
show that in 1894 the  
of precious metals mined  
value was \$1,000,000; last  
value was \$5,038,375, and  
the output will be greater  
from the three months  
when the estimated value  
smelted and shipped was

### Wanted to Give

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Lenses  
The Guide  
BY GOLD  
Dan D  
WHISKY  
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