RAPID GOLD PRODUCTION.

THE NATION'S HOARDS OF THE COVETED YELLOW METAL.

Two Hundred Millions Produced Last Year, Nearly Double the Yield of Six Years Ago—The Yield for 1900 May Reach the Enormous Sum of $320,000,000.

Statistical tables have just been prepared which show that the world's production of gold last year reached the enormous sum of more than $203,000,000. The like has never been known before. The production of last year was greater by $50,000,000 than in the days when the virgin fields of California and Australia poured forth their golden flood.

It was nearly twenty-five times as much as was produced in the first years of this century, when the present single gold standard was established in England.

A GOLD FAMINE IMPOSSIBLE.

More than this, the production of last year was almost twice as great as it was about five or six years ago. Only two or three years ago the great English reviews, in a ponderous effort to be sensational, printed a number of articles on a prospective gold "famine."

There was, they said, to be "a scramble for gold," and a great many things were going to happen in consequence thereof. While these prophecies of disaster filled the air, the tide of gold production was rising at a rate unknown to this generation. In 1887 all the world turned out but $106,000,000. In 1890 it was only $7,000,000 more.

In the five or seven years since the supply has been doubled. It was $155,000,000 in 1893, $179,000,000 in 1849, and $203,000,000 last year. Indeed, the production for 1895 equalled the entire product of any two decades down to 1840. In other words, as much of the yellow metal was produced in one year as in twenty.

The enormous increase came about in the most unobtrusive and surprising way. It was not due to the discovery of new gold fields, nor was it due to the closing of the mints against silver, nor to any wonderful new "strikes."

The revival began on the one hand before the mints of the United States and India had shut down, and, on the other, not until many years after the discovery of the Johannesburg gold fields. It began almost simultaneously in the most widely separated parts of the earth. It is everywhere due to the one cause—

CHEAPENED PRODUCTION

through improved methods of working and of extraction.

The introduction of the compressed air drill, of dynamite in blasting, the immense decline in the cost of all kinds of mining supplies, and last the chief of all, the new cyanide process of gold extraction, have made possible the enormous yield of the last two or three years.

At present mining supplies that cost $100 twenty years ago now cost hardly a fourth of that sum, and gold ore that does not average in value more than $6 or $7 a ton may now be profitably mined, where it would have been a dead loss to do so eight or ten years ago.

Inventive genius, wonderful new machinery and curious chemical processes have served to turn a possible gold famine into a possible flood. At the present moment timid doctors of finance are wondering what the world will do with the incredible quantities of yellow metal which, it seems not unlikely, will be turned out in the next five or ten years.

The increase of gold production in the last five years, due to the causes indicated, has been about 12 per cent. for each year.

Should the increase for the next five years be no more than 10 per cent. for each year, it will mean that the world's gold production in the last year of this century will reach the stupendous total of $320,000,000. It would mean a total output for the next five years of more than $1,300,000,000 of gold.

THE WORLD'S STOCK OF GOLD.

If this be added to the $800,000,000 produced in the last five years, we should then have the unthinkable total of more than $2,000,000,000 added to the world's stock of gold in a single decade. This is more than three times as much as all the gold turned out in the half century proceeding the "bonanza" discoveries in California; while the annual production would be more than forty times as great as at the time our present gold standard was established.

But, as the artist has graphically indicated, this statement does not indicate the full proportions of the fact as it relates to the money question.

GOLD FOR COINAGE.

As you may know, a very considerable proportion of the gold supply of each year is used for commercial purposes, in what is known as "the arts;" in making engagement rings and tiaras for millionheiresses, and the like. This consumption is almost a fixed quantity, since the price of gold is practically set by law and has not changed to any considerable extent in this century.

The amount consumed in the arts is then independent of the rate of production. It is a fixed factor to be deducted from the total supply.

The amount used in the arts at the present time is roughly estimated at something like forty or fifty millions a year. Perhaps this is somewhat exaggerated, but for present purposes one may assume that it is not.

GOLD USED IN THE ARTS.

Now, if $50,000,000 are used annually in the arts and the total gold production is only about $100,000,000, a simple sum in subtraction will show to the most unpractised mind that not more than $5,000,000 will be left for coinage into money.

But if the supply be doubled, the demand for commercial purposes remaining unchanged, a similar sum in subtraction will show that the amount available for coinage will be tripled. While again, if you increase your supply to above three hundred millions, it will follow that the proportion remaining for coinage will be five times as great as in the first case. In other words, there will be two hundred and fifty millions left for coinage, instead of fifty millions.

This is exactly what seems likely to take place in the next five years, or, for that matter, it is exactly what is taking place now. But this is not all. In one way or another there is every year an immense amount of money destroyed or taken from the general stock. It goes nobody knows quite where—into old stockings, is burned up, lost at sea; buried; anyway, it disappears in some fashion. And this amount of shrinkage is likewise not dependent on the amount of production, but, like the amount used in the arts, is more or less of a fixed factor.

It is an important factor, too, for the world's stock of gold money has not increased in anything like the proportion which might be expected from the increased production of this century.

Nevertheless, the increase of the world's stock of gold in this century has been astonishing—so great that

NO OTHER CENTURY

can compare with it. As you look back to the first decades of this era and note the amount of gold then possessed by the different nations, it seems hardly more than a mite compared with the present enormous hoard.

Thus, in 1816, when, after the long Napoleonic wars, England established its currency on a single gold basis, it is estimated that to put the new system into effect about one hundred and twenty-five millions were required, and yet so scarce was the yellow metal then that the drain caused by England's demand was so great that gold absolutely disappeared from circulation in the United States, and the same was comparatively true of Continental Europe.

The world's production of gold for that year, 1816, was only about seven millions, and probably the total stock of gold money possessed by the chief commercial nations was not then more than two hundred millions. Now the United States alone has something like six hundred and sixty-one millions, the United Kingdom of Great Britain some five hundred and forty millions, Germany six hundred and eighteen millions, Russia four hundred and twenty-two millions and France eight hundred millions.

All in all, the present stock of gold is computed to be very near $4,000,000,000!

ENORMOUS STORES IN SIGHT.

Yet, for the reasons indicated, it is probable that this stupendous sum will within the next five years be enormously augmented. If the assumption of a 10 per cent. increase in the annual gold production is correct, the year of 1900, with a production of more than $300,000,000, will leave for coinage into money more than five times as much gold as was used five years ago; while the general stock over and above the annual shrinkage will be proportionately enlarged.

If these predictions prove true the amount of gold available for coinage at the close of this century will alone be greater than the aggregate amount of gold and silver available the year before the mints of the United States and India were closed against the white metal.

STRANGE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Some of the Curious Blunders Which Have Appeared in a London Journal.

No person has a better opportunity to study English as written by the common people than the proof-reader on a newspaper that makes a feature of "Want" advertisements. Here is a choice collection of unintentional blunders served up by a London journal:—

"Annual sale now going on. Don't go elsewhere to be cheated—come in here."

"A lady wants to sell her piano, as she is going abroad in a strong iron frame."

"Wanted, experienced nurse for bottled baby."

"Furnished apartments suitable for gentleman with folding doors."

"Wanted, a room for two gentlemen about thirty feet long and twenty feet broad."

"Lost, a collie dog by a man on Saturday answering to Jim with a brass collar round his neck and a muzzle."

"Wanted, by a respectable girl, her passage to New York, willing to take care of children, and a good sailor."

"For sale—a pianoforte, the property of a musician with carved legs."

"Mr. Brown, furrier, begs to announce that he will make up gowns, capes, etc., for ladies out of their own skin."

"A boy wanted who can open oysters with a reference."

"Bulldog for sale; will eat anything; very fond of children."

"Wanted—an organist and a boy to blow the same."

"Wanted, a boy to be partly outside and partly behind the counter."

"Lost, near Highgate archway, an umbrella belonging to a gentleman with a bent rib and a bone handle."

"Widow in comfortable circumstances wishes to marry two sons."

"To be disposed of, a mail phaeton, the property of a gentleman with a movable head-piece as good as new."

POTATO ANNIVERSARY.

This year sees the three hundredth anniversary of the introduction of the potato into England. In 1596 it was first planted in Holborn, and about the same time Sir Walter Raleigh had it cultivated in Ireland, at Youghal, near the town of Cork. Two centuries elapsed before the potato became a staple article of food. It was regarded as a curiosity in the first place, and later was served at table as a delicacy. After so great a lapse of time, and when the homely tuber has come to be indispensable to man, medical authority steps in and advises us of the dangers that lurk in its inviting depths. Dyspepsia stalks hand in hand with the potato. Now, since it is proposed to celebrate its tercentenary in England, doubtless some interesting facts will be elicited concerning its history and its influence.

DANGERS OF ICE WATER.

COOLING DRINKS AND HOW THEY MAY SAFELY BE USED.

Ice Water Drank Rapidly Will Cause a Chill—How Water is Cooled in the East—A Simple Way to Test the Water—Danger From Old Wells.

The season of excessive heat sure to occur at some period of the summer always sets afloat in the press considerable discussion concerning summer beverages. Of these the most important is pure water, frequently water cooled with ice, and we are warned with more or less emphasis to abstain from its free use under certain penalties.

As to ice water—that is, water in which ice is constantly melting—we would join in the interdict, unless it is drunk with proper caution and with an understanding of its true dangers. These are, first, the sudden flooding of the stomach with a large quantity of icy fluid when the body is oppressed with heat; the natural temperature of the stomach is 102 Fahrenheit, and that of ice water is 32. The half pint or more of ice water drunk rapidly cannot fail to cause a chill. Second, when the fluid is taken profusely it may drive the blood to the brain and through the capillaries in such excess as to occasion congestion.

The third, and more remote danger from the use of ice water, even in moderate quantities, is from infected ice; freezing does not always destroy poisonous germs as boiling does, and the ice may be gathered from water contaminated with the drainage from barns or outhouses or from sewage deposits. Pure water placed in an icebox, in a covered pitcher or stoppered carafe, will become cool enough to drink in a short time. Some of the improved refrigerators contain a porcelain water tank for maintaining a continuous supply of cool drinking water. Water in a

POROUS EARTHEN JAR,

placed in a draught of air, will rapidly cool to a pleasant temperature. This is the method followed for cooling water in the East. Such porous jars are now sold in the Oriental stores in all our large cities.

Cool water slowly drunk, so that the mouth and throat are cooled by its absorption, may be taken freely and at comparatively short intervals. Small bits of ice can be eaten without injury. A sharp pain at the back of the neck, at the base of the brain, or at the supraorbital spaces, above the eyes, indicates a chill of the nerves, and warns against further eating of ice or drinking of ice water. It is like eating ices and sherbets; the safety lies in the length of time occupied in consuming the fluid. The celebrated scientist Mattieu Williams drank three gallons of spring water during a stiff mountain climb without any ill effect. He imbibed slowly and suffered no inconvenience.

Not only in ice, but in water, must we look for sewage contamination. Sometimes the purest in appearance is dangerous from this cause. The simplest test is that of Heisch—put a teaspoonful of pure loaf sugar in a clear, glass-stoppered bottle; add about a half pint of the water to be tested; close the bottle, shake it to dissolve the sugar, and place it in a sunny window for two days. If there is any milky or cloudy appearance, the water may be considered impure; if it remains clear, it may be used without anxiety.

Filtering will remove solid impurities from water, but to overcome poisonous conditions

ONLY BOILING

will suffice. As some persons consider boiled water insipid, it may be aerated by rapidly pouring it from one pitcher to another in an atmosphere free from dust. Water that has remained in uncovered vessels in living rooms is not fit to drink. The Japanese or Chinese water coolers protect drinking water from all contamination by dust or the air, and also keep cracked ice unmelted for a long time. The manufactured ice now in general use is free from germs of disease, and may be used safely with distilled or filtered water.

The water from old wells in towns that have grown in population is apt to cause local epidemics from the organic matters filtered through the ground from drains and sinks, such waters cause diarrhoea and dangerous fevers. When there is no other water available it would be better to collect rainwater, allowing the first washing from the roof to pass out of the tank; but this slight accumulation of dust would be comparatively innocuous. Rainwater near cities might accumulate organic deposits from the atmosphere near the sea. Rain falling far from dwellings contains oxygen, nitrogen, ammonia, and carbonic acid among its chemical elements; that which is gathered toward the end of a storm is the

PUREST AND BEST.

Water from melted snow is pure, but apt to be insipid because of its freedom from mineral elements and gases.

Of the well and spring waters, the soft contain potash and soda; the hard waters contain lime, magnesia, the phosphates, and sulphates; they are apt to disturb the digestive organs. By boiling hard water, the objectionable elements can be precipitated, and the pure water may then be poured from the sediment.

In cooking, the lime or gypsum of hard water hardens vegetable caseine; succulent vegetables would soften too much in soft water if salt were not added to it, losing flavor and nutriment. From a sanitary point of view, pure, moderately hard waters are brighter, clearer, and cooler than soft waters, and less apt to absorb organic life or contagion of any sort; the lime in small quantity is wholesome. Government commissions in Europe have decided on moderately hard water as favouring longevity.

The sanitary effect of pure water is so well understood that we cannot but marvel that so many persons drink whatever happens to be brought to their dwellings without inquiry as to its source and mode of transport. Are the lessons of repeated epidemics of typhoid origin needed to rouse us to the gravity of the question of a safe and pleasant water supply for all the communities of the land?

THE MISSING LINK FOUND.

Skull, Teeth and Thigh Bone Found in Java, Neither Ape Nor Human, But Like Both.

The "missing link" that scientists have been searching after ever since Mr. Darwin announced his theory of the descent of man from the lower animals, is at last found.

There have recently been uncovered in Java by a French scientist, M. Dubois, a thigh bone, part of a skull and two molar teeth that seem without doubt to be the fragments of one of these extinct man-apes.

The teeth are as much larger than the teeth of the African as the negro's teeth are larger than the European's. The thigh bone is the size of that bone in the average man of to-day. The skull is about the average in point of brain capacity between the average European and the highest ape.

The femur or thigh bone is said to be unquestionably human. Authorities differ as to the character of the skull and teeth. Shall they be called human or apish? The answer can only be definitely given when all the steps in the change from man to ape are in evidence and the dividing line conventionally established.

A SCIENTIST'S OPINION.

Prof. S. E. Tillman, writing in the Cosmopolitan, says about the Java discoveries:

"The consensus of scientific opinion, however, decides that all the remains must be regarded as human. It cannot be definitely determined from this find alone, but it is probable that this so-called Pithecanthropus (erect ape) is the lowest human form yet found, and is one of the "missing links" connecting man with earlier and less human forms, and that he stands a long way off from man on the line leading to these forms.

"This statement should not be understood as implying any direct connection between existing man and existing apes, for it is pretty certain that while both of these may be traced to a common ancestor, they have not travelled the same path from that ancestor to the present, and no discovery will ever bridge the chasm between them."

Till now the argument for the natural descent of man has been one rather of probability than proof. But it has not been weak. In one of the Harvard museums is a long glass case that catches the attention of the passing visitor and holds it. Behind the glass is a row of mounted human and human-like skeletons. The line of white bleached skulls grins fixedly at the sightseer. The orthodox visitor shudders; the Darwinian smiles in triumph; the cynical-minded chuckles.

At the head of the row is the frame of a European. The line goes down through the races to the Bushman and then on to the gorilla with hardly a more noticeable step down than that which was taken from the type next above. That white, grinning row not only proclaims the brotherhood of man, but it is extremely suggestive of the brotherhood of all the animal kingdom.

Now, however, conclusive evidence is coming in, and the scientist may talk of proofs. His passionate dream to establish the Darwinian doctrine beyond dispute is already on its way to fulfillment.

REMARKABLE SCENE.

At Epsom When the Princes of Wales' Horse Won the Big Race.

The scene which followed the victory of the Prince of Wales's horse almost surpasses description. As Persimmon went past the post nearly every silk hat in the club inclosure was sent into the air, and thousands of hats from every part of the course followed suit. A roar which swelled into a torrent broke on the air, and as the number was hoisted a noise, the like of which Epsom Downs has never known, seemed to envelop the course. In an instant the course from Tattenham Corner to the paddock became a mass of blackness, and so dense was the crowd that men were carried off their legs. All seemed drunk with excitement, and when the Prince appeared on the steps, holding his hat, the enthusiasm reached a climax. He descended the steps and went out on the course, still hat in hand, to meet the winner. So vast was the throng that it was nearly five minutes before Persimmon got in, each horse having to be preceded by a mounted constable.

Two constables in front and one behind protected the hero of the day, led by Marsh, his trainer, whose face was that of a man who is enjoying the supreme moment of his life. All the time Lord Marcus Beresford stood without a hat, biting a cigar as if his life depended upon it. When, at last, the horse arrived, he went to speak to Marsh, and the latter gave the rein to the Prince, who, with his hat in his hand, led his first Derby winner into the unsaddling inclosure. The cheers were almost hysterical now, and the spectacle was one which has known no parallel on any race-course in the world. The Prince shook Marsh's hand a dozen times, and when Watts dismounted he shook his also. Porter, his old trainer, was similarly greeted, and so were many hundreds of others. The cheering has known no break from first to last; but when the "All right" was called, there was scarcely a man on the course with a hat on his head. The Prince appeared at the top of the steps, and bowed repeatedly to the mass below him—a mass numbering, perhaps, 10,000 people; and he would have been of stone had he not shown how much he was moved. The whole experience was one of a lifetime.

Blood

Is life, health and happiness, if it is pure, rich and full of vitality. If impure it will cause catarrh, rheumatism, scrofula, nervousness and other troubles. All may be perfectly cured by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for eight or nine years as a tonic and blood purifier. Before I began its use I was weak and had no appetite. After taking one bottle my appetite was improved and I could work like a beaver." MRS. OPHELIA KINNIE, Great Barrington, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. $1; 6 for $5.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take easy to operate. 25 cents.

FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

Three Great Remedies

Sure Specifics for Kidney, Rheumatic and Stomach Diseases.

These remedies are not a cure-all for all the ills that flesh is heir to. The great South American Kidney Cure does not cure rheumatism, nor is it a specific for indigestion, but no remedy, pills or powders, will give relief in the most distressing cases of kidney trouble as will South American Kidney Cure. Mr. D. J. Locke, of Sherbrooke, Que., suffered for three years from kidney trouble, expending in that time $100 on doctor's medicines. He got no relief until he used South American Kidney Cure, and four bottles he says, effected a permanent cure.

When a remedy is needed for rheumatism, it is very much needed—and quickly. William Pegg, of Norwood, Ont., was nearly doubled up with rheumatism and suffered intensely. This was in 1893. He took three bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure, and now says: "I have had neither aches nor pains from rheumatism since that time."

When disease effects the digestive organs and general debility takes hold of the system, these cannot be removed unless the medicine taken gets at the root of the trouble. South American Nervine owes its success to the fact that it works directly on the nerve centres, and removing the trouble there it rids the system of disease. Banker John Boyer, of Kincardine, who suffered from indigestion for years, was permanently cured by the use of South American Nervine. He says:—"I have no hesitation in proclaiming the virtues of this great remedy."

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

ENGLISH ADULTERATED BEER.

An Effort to Check an Ancient Swindle Now Being Made in the House of Commons.

English legislators are making an effort to protect beer-drinkers from adulterated beverages masquerading as pure malt liquors. They are confronted by the fact that the adulteration of beer is a very ancient practice in England. A curious fact published in London in 1592 asks several embarrassing questions of unprincipled brewers. "And you, maister brewer, that groweth to be worth $200,000 by selling of soden water, what subtility have you in making your beer to spare the malt? You can when you have taken all the harte of the malt away. Then clap on store of water ('tis cheap enough) and mash out a turning of small beer like Rennish wine; in your conscience how many barrels draw you out of a quart of malt?"

It is asserted that there are English brewers to-day who use actually no malt in their beer. They use a saccharine solution that is made bitter by almost anything but hops and put in on the market as beer. The fact is that it is not beer in any sense of the word, and parliament has been asked to pass a measure that will put a stop to this antique imposition.

Dr. Agnew's Triumphs in Medicine.

Heart Disease Exiled—Over Fifty Members o the House of Commons Tells of the Virtues of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

The name of Dr. Agnew is one that deserves to rank with Jenner, Pasteur and Roetgen in the good done humanity. Dreaded as it is by everyone heart disease has no terrors where Dr. Agnew's Cure has become known. Mrs. Roadhouse, of Willscroft, Ont., has said —"Cold sweat would stand out in great beads upon my face so intense were the attacks of heart disease. I tried many remedies but my life seemed fated until Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart became known to me and to-day I know nothing of the terrors of this trouble." It relieves instantly, and saves many lives daily.

It has been said that everyone in Canada sufferers, to some extent, from catarrh. Whether the trouble is in the air, or where, it is a satisfaction to know that in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is the medicine that gives relief in ten minutes, and has cured some of the worst cases, where deafness and other troubles have followed the disease. Geo. E. Casey, Michael Adams, Donald W. Davis, A. Fairbairn, C. F. Ferguson, W. H. Bennett, and all told some fifty members of the House of Commons have borne testimony to the effectiveness of this remedy.

Ask your druggist for Agnew's remedies, and see that you get them and not worthless imitations.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.