Legislative Lib'ry Mar. 31|03

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THE INDEPENDENT.

B. C. PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS CO.
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Head Office 321 Cambie Street, Vancouver, B. C.

VOL. 5. VANCOUVER, B. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1902. NO 12

THE BUILDING TRADES.

Following is a list of jobs unionized in past 30 days:

Dr. McKechnie's house, corner Robson and Hornby streets; Baines & Horrie, contractors. Murray, job steward.

Western hotel Water street; Baines & Horrie, contractors. Cater, job steward.

Cornish & Cooper's shop, Seymour street. J. G. Davidson, job steward.

Block, corner Dunsmuir and Granville streets; Fraser & Brehault, contractors; Saul Bros., mason contractors, and Mr. Gibb, master stone-cutter. Briside, job steward.

Fraser & Brehault's shop, Seymour street. Ferguson, shop steward.

House, corner Richards and Helmcken streets; Max Griffiths, contractor. Taylor, job steward.

Two houses, Burnaby, near Bute street; Max Griffiths, contractor., Parkes, job steward.

Addition to Toronto Candy store, back Dougal house, Abbott street; Max Griffiths, contractor. W. McKenzie, job steward.

House, Harwood street, near Denman; W. Hepburn, contractor; B. Thorsteinson, shop steward.

House, Burrard street, opposite Barclay; W. Hepburn, contractor. G. Powell, shop steward. Finished.

House, corner Davie and Cadero streets; Hobson, contractor. Plato, job steward.

House, corner Comox and Chilcoe streets; Horrobin, contractor. E. J. Barnes, job steward.

House, Seventh avenue, Fairview; Hunt & Co, contractors. C. Hilton, job steward, till the Building Trades council required his services as business agent.

Trorey's house, Barclay street, near Nicola; T. Hunter, contractor. T. Wise, job steward.

House, Nicola street, near Barclay; T. Hunter, contractor. On May 29th only plasterers were working. J. Pye was job steward.

Hurst, contractor, has two union carpenters out jobbing.

House, Robson street, near Granville; J. Lefield, contractor. No men working May 29th.

Hendry's house, corner Burnaby and Jervis streets; J. Layfield, contractor. Hamer, job steward.

House, Barclay street, near Chilcoe; Mathison, contractor. W. McMullen, job steward.

House, Howe street, near Vancouver hotel; McLeod, contractor. C. Coffin, job steward.

Chief North's house, Sixth avenue, near Cypress street, Fairview.

House, Clark's drive, at head of False Creek; Purdy & Lanagan, contractors.

House, Alberni street, near Jervis; Purdy & Lanagan, contractors.

House, corner Howe and Pacific streets; Roach, contractor; all subcontracts let to union shops. Achison, job steward.

Block, corner Dunsmuir and Granville streets; Saul Bros., mason contractors.

Block, Granville street, near postoffice; Steves & Lambke, carpenter contractors; Waldron & Kellman, mason contractors. Bert Warr, job steward. Bricklayers waiting on carpenters, May 31st.

House, Georgia street, near Jervis; P. Tarduff, contractor. Paquet, job steward.

Waldron & Kellman, mason contractors, office Granville street, employ union men.

House, Harwood street, near Jervis; Watson, contractor. J. Sinclair, job steward.

Carnegie Library building, corner Westminster avenue and Hastings street; H. Wilson, contractor. G. Dobbin, job steward.

House, Princess street, near Carl avenue; Hugh Wilson, contractor. F. W. Whiteside, job steward.

Cottage, Georgia street, oposite Coal harbor; H. Wilson, contractor. Howes, job steward.

House, Burrard street, near Davie; Wilson, contractor; plasterers waiting for putty coat, May 31st.

House, Comox street, near Denman; Wilson & Cunningham, contractors. P. Michael, job steward.

McGluckie's job, Water street.

House, Barnard street, near Carl; A. Cline, contractor.

It is alleged that the woodyard of the Salvation Army employs Chinese. This institution is exempt from taxation from the city, and is in direct competition with other yards.

PROVINCIAL POINTERS.

Ferguson's new hospital is to cost $3,000.

Trout Lake is enjoying a mild building boom.

A voters' league has been organized at Victoria.

Nelson's electric street railway is resuming operations.

The Nanaimo Trades and Labor Council has adopted the policy of holding open meetings to the public.

Organiser Buckle, of Nanaimo reports five new unions in process of formation.

The city council of Grand Forks has "chipped in" $1,000 for the Dominion day celebration to be held in that city on July 1st.

C. E. Tisdale, of Vancouver, passsed through on Wednesday's train and intends making a tour through this district on a bicycle.—Armstrong Advertiser.

The Labor Day Committee have started their labors at Nanaimo. Victoria and Vancouver will go over to the Black Diamond City this year to celebrate.

Work has started on the V., V. & E. bridge across the Kettle river at Columbia, and the grade work to the Grand Forks depot is nearly completed. The tracklayers are some distance below Curlew, and well on the way to Republic.

The Granby company has subscribed $150 in Grand Forks and $100 in Phoenix to the Fernie disaster fund. Phoenix Miners' union, No. 8, voted $100 to the same cause at Saturday's meeting. Altogether $350 has been subscribed in Phoenix thus far.

HIGH LIVING.

"Jack" Hardy, formerly of the Mining Exchange in this city, sends us the following from Le Barge, Y. T., as the bill of fare served to the patrons of the Hotel de Clark at that place on Sundays. He does not state what part he took in the function, but we presume he acted as head waiter or cook:

MENU.

Soup.
A la Caribou, Mountain Goat's Head Broth.

Fish.
Lake Le Barge Gold Fishes Eyes Breaded.
Lake Le Barge Oysters Ears, Tanned.

Boiled.
Caribou Feet, a la Yukon.

Roast.
Beef and Brown Gravy.
Fricasse of Moose.
Spare Ribs of Timber Wolf.
Malamute Stew.

Extras.
"Expected Veal and Spring Lamb.
Le Barge Frogs' Legs.
Canned Oysters on the Half Shell.

Dessert.
Yukon Strawberries, with Mountain Goat Cream.
Dawson Green Apple and Pear Pie.
Go-as-You-Please Pudding.
Arctic Brotherhood Cake (weight, 87 lbs.)
Thirty-Mile Sauce.
Frozen Ice Cream.

Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate and Fresh Milk (nit).

"God Save the King."

AN AUTOMOBILE LINE.

A despatch says that a labor convention was held at Terre Haute on Thursday, when it was decided to carry on the street railway strike of that city and Brazil. An automobile line will be placed in the city, which will reach Brazil, Clinton and other surrounding towns. Citizens will take stock in the concern. The street railway men has an able champion in the Toiler, the only paper in Terre Haute supporting their cause.

The Brotherhood of Carmen held a successful smoker on Monday night at Union hall.

C. Ellis, corner Cambie and Cordova streets, is the place you can get your hair cut in an artistic manner.

The Electrical Workers had a jolly smoker with piles of refreshments on Tuesday night. Good speeches and songs were the order of the day.

The La Dell Concert company will give an entertainment in the Central Congregational church on Tuesday, June 24th. Teresa Flanigan, soprano, and Marietta La Dell, B.E., entertainer, are the principals. Don't miss it.

Pay up your subscription to the Independent. It does not cost you much and you should not hesitate about giving your support readily to a labor paper.

MAKE A MOTION AT THE NEXT MEETING OF YOUR UNION TO INSTRUCT THE SECRTARY TO COMMUNICATE THE NEWS CONCERNING YOUR CRAFT TO THE INDEPENDENT.

THE COAL STRIKE.

The miners' strike is on at the Anthracite regions of Pennsylvania. The operators were defiant and eager for the fray. The miners pulled every wire to prevent the collision, and finally voted to go out in the very last extremity. A large minority voted against the strike, and President Mitchell, all accounts agree, did his best to prevent it. Most earnestly do I hope the poor devils will win, but there is no use trying to conceal the fact that they are "up against it" and that the coal companies have been preparing for the fight, openly courted it, and are determined to wipe out the union and run their mines to suit themselves. At this writing everything is

Quiet as a Graveyard

in the anthracite region, but nevertheless the Republican governor, elected largely by the votes of miners who don't believe in going into politics, has already sworn in an army of special coal police, armed with Winchesters, to "protect property," and incidentally to perforate the hides of the striking miners, if it becomes necessary to break up their strike, and force them back into their holes through the starvation tunnel, to dig for their masters. That is all they are fit for; at least that is what they themselves seem to think, for that is what they voted for under the direction of some of their district officers, who are simply

Political Pluggers

of the gang of robbers that fleece the poor coal diggers when they work and have them murdered when they strike. Pennsylvania, where hell is as active as Mt. Pelee, and slavery in full blast, has a Republican majority of three hundred thousand, made up quite largely of the poor devils now on strike. The governor is already making active preparations to return bullet for ballot in accordance with the invariable programme of the capitalist class, whom the miners and other workingmen have made the ruling class of the country. President Mitchell will do the best he can in a trying position. He has issued a request that the miners

Abstain from the Use of Liquor

during the strike, and, acting on this request, they thronged the churches on Sunday and took the oath of total abstinence and the pledge to entirely keep out of the saloons until the strike is settled. As for the civic federation, it has already done its worst. It has delayed and dallied six weeks, taken the heart out of many of the strikers, and set them by the ears among themselves. Had the miners struck April 1, as they intended, they would have been far stronger than they are to-day. My advice to you, striking miners, is to keep away from the capitalistic partnership of priest and politician, to cut loose from the civic federation and

To Stand Together

and fight it out yourselves. If you can't win, no one can win for you; and if in the end you find that the corporations can beat you at the game of famine, you may, and it is hoped that you will, have your eyes opened to the fact that your vote is your best weapon, and that if the 140,000 miners of Pennsivania will cast a solid vote for socialism, they will soon drive the robbers from the state and take possession of the mines and make themselves masters of their industry, and the workingmen the rulers of the state. As for

The Army of Coal Police

already marshaled and armed by the governor to shoot the strikers upon the assumption that they are criminals, I advise that the miners in convention assembled unanimously resolve that, while they propose to keep within the law, they also propose to exercise all the rights and privileges the law grants them; and, furthermore, that the monstrous crime of Latimer shall not be repeated, and if any striker is shot down without good cause, the first shot shall be a signal for war, and the miners will shoot back; and if killing must be the programme of the coal barons, let it be an operator for a miner instead of miners only, as in the past.—Eugene V. Debs.

PROGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN.

Arrangements are under way for launching the Provincial Progressive Party on the waves of practical politics in the three coast cities of Vancouver, Nanaimo and Victoria, and it is likely that within a few weeks Nanaimo will be visited by the Progressive's leader, Mr. Chris. Foley, and that organiaztion meetings will be addressed by him as well as by other reform speakers of note. Mr. Foley will be in Vancouver for the purpose of addressing the party there and arrangements are now being made for his visit to Nanaimo, as well as to Victoria. Mr. J. H. Hawthornthwaite has also been invited to address the meetings with Mr. Foley.—Nanaimo Herald.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY.

Kamloops, B. C., June 7.—The Progressives met in Raven's hall on Friday, the 6th inst., for the purpose of completing their local organization and maping out a programme of work for the future. President Stevens occupied the chair, and after a few appropriate remarks to a good attendance, read the lately issued manifesto of the P. P. P. executive committee. This was received with outbursts of applause, which go to show how intense is the desire on the part of the people for better legislation. Messrs. T. Beamish, Geo. Stevens and John F. Smith were elected a trustee board, whose duties are to audit the books of the secretary-treasurer, and to be the custodians of the "imperative mandate," with power to recall any members of the association not acting in accordance with the wishes of the majority. Five hundred copies of the constitution and by-laws were ordered to be printed, copies of which will be distributed throughout the city and district, in order that all may understand the principles and work of the new panty. It was decided to hold a series of open debates upon the planks in the platform, taking them up in the order as printed, and Messrs. Smith and McLaren were chosen captains to oppose each other in the discussion over plank 1st, the debate to come off on June 13th. These gentlemen will be ably supported with picked men, and the discussion will probably be the most inteersting and instructive ever witnessed in Kamloops. After some further business, the meeting adjourned to meet at same hour and place on June 13th.—Alister Thompson, Secretary.

FISHERMEN AND CANNERS.

The fishermen and canners will hold a meeting this afternoon in this city, to agree upon a schedule for the season. The representatives of the fishermen are:

New Westminster lodge, No. 1—Andrew Holcrow, Geo. Mackie.

Vancouver lodge, No. 2—Harry Dusenbery, E. Burns.

Canoe Pass lodge, No. 3—F. Taylor, Mr. Cosulitch.

Eburne lodge, No. 4—John Anderson, Ed. Wilson.

Cowichan lodge, No. 5—John Elliott.

President F. Taylor and Secretary-Treasurer C. Durham of the grand lodge will also attend.

Everything points to a speedy agreement, and prospects for a good season are all that can be desired.

Last Saturday night the fishermen at Eburne held a good meeting, with President J. Mathingly in the chair. The season's work promises to be good, and the union will soon start holding weekly meetings.

A local man has received the following invitation to go fishing, from an out-of-town friend: "Dear Bill,—The bugs have all been removed from the spare bed, and up behind the stable the fishworms are getting reckless. The old corkscrew still retains its point, and the gem jar with the catsup contains more than air. Why is this thusly? The C. P. R. runs through this town."

Walter Vrooman, of the Western Co-operative Movement, has closed contracts for the purchase of six of the largest wheat elevators in the Kansas wheat belt and two of the largest flouring mills. The present purchase is only the beginning of a movement to center the farmers of Kansas in a branch of the Vrooman Co-operative Company, to be known as the Wheat and Flour Western Co-operative Company. The farmers are to be taken into the scheme on the payment of $100 each, for which they are to receive the market value of their wheat sold to the company, and, in addition, will receive one-half of the profit derived, the other half going to the co-operative stores through which the wreat and flour will be handled. The plan is to eliminate wheat speculators and the middlemen. It is intended to ship to Great Britain, to be sold among the co-operative members there, the surplus product not disposed of in Kansas and Missiuri.

ON THE RAIL.

"Billy" Baugh, who ran the first locomotive over the Vandalia railroad from Indianapolis to Terre Haute, on February 16th, 1852, died at the Union Hospital recently aged 85 years, says the Toiler. He had been in the employ of the Vandalia Company continuously for more than 50 years.

FREIGHT-HANDLERS MEET.

President J. Sherriff presided last Monday night over a large attendance at the regular meeting of Freight-Handlers' Union, No. 4. A large amount of business was transacted, new members were initiated, and several applications for membership were received. It was also decided to request Deputy Minister of Labor King to send copies of the proposed arbitration act of Hon. Mr. Mulock, which will be taken up by the union for consideration in the near future.

C. P. R. CONDUCTORS.

The Revelstoke Herald says that there is a movement on foot among the conductors of the Canadian Pacific railway, aiming at the presentation of a demand for increased remuneration and other concessions. The general committee of the order is in session in Montreal completing and perfecting organization and deliberating on a revision of the schedule of wages, which is now in force somewhat after the manner of the trackmen and telegraphers, who recently obtained an advance in their scale of pay. The meetings that are being held are private, and the committee have little to say on the subject of their deliberations. Up to the present the conductors have not made their demand upon the company.

THE C. N. R. STRIKE.

Still out! is the reply of the Canadian Northern mechanics, and no substantial change in the situation. The "one man" shop is still running. This one mighty man is making all the boilers, forging all the forgings, plugging or beading the flues and mending all the pots and kettles of the Canadian Northern Railway. No doubt he is making his fortune, and he'll deserve a good long holiday when the men get back. How tired he must be, poor fellow.—Winnipeg Voice.

Deputy Minister of Labor Mackenzie is at Winnipeg to see what he can do to bring about a settlement.

It is reported from reliable sources that the Port Arthur machinists were asked to go to Winnipeg to work in the places of the strikers. They refused, and a strike was the outcome.

The C. N. R. management have got two non-union men working in the shops at Winnipeg.

GETTING IN EVIDENCE.

The officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen are busy these days in the gathering of evidence to lay before the board of arbitration who will further consider the claims of the Canadian Pacific maintenance of way men at Montreal, some time next week. When the arbitrators met in Montreal some time ago to consider the claims of the disaffected employees of the company, it was agreed that if the arbitrators would establish minimums for section foremen and section men, that the wages of all other classes could be worked out from that basis, by the committee and the general manager, by allowing them a proportionate increase. This, Chancellor Boyd acted upon when writing the award, giving the men a 20 per cent. increase over the rate paid in 1897. Since this award was made the men claim that there has been a disposition on the part of the management to euchre them out of the advantages which it should give them, and that an effort was made to shelve the award on the score that it is not sufficiently explicit. The men do not agree with this, and are anxious to have the arrangements carried out, as they say it will mean an advance of 20 per cent. from the 1st of May for the men over the entire system. They will endeavor to secure this at the final arbitration, and to this end are gathering statistics for the purpose of showing that the wages of the trackmen in the west have not kept pace with the advances in other avenues of work, nor with the cost of living. These statements are being prepared with the greatest of care, and before being forwarded will be sworn to.—Nelson News.

WINNIPEG AND CALGARY CARMEN.

The C. P. R. carmen at Winnipeg have settled their differences with the company in a satisfactory manner. F. L. Ronemus, secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, arrived in that city from Kansas last week, and with his good counsel and the general committee, the schedule has been signed. The document has been signed by W. J. Adames (chairman), Geo. T. MacKinnon (master mechanic), and F. Kelly (secretary).

At a meeting of the carmen and others in Foresters' Hall, Winnipeg, on Wednesday of last week, Mr. Ronemus made a deeply interesting address, from which the following is taken from the Voice:

"The abolition of child labor is necessary to prevent the child becoming the competitor of its own father.

"Labor should and must raise its voice against the system of discriminating against the employment of men after they have reached the age of forty or less.

"Ladies' auxiliaries are beneficial to all classes of organised labor. The women of the land are entitled to higher consideration than is generally accorded them.

"The local unions of Winnipeg owe to the locked-out girls of the Paulin-Chambers' Co. their full and unstinted support (applause) in encouraging the organisation of the girls, by refusing to purchase the product of the unfair firm. (Hear, hear.) If all classes of organised labor will do their duty, (they will) in the premises, the dignity of labor will be upheld, and improved conditions will be assured in the future for these and other girls employed at a meagre wage.

"Energy and perseverance on the part of organised labor, as well as on that on capitalists will bring its reward.

"The press and the pulpit form to a large extent public opinion. It is necessary for labor to see that its interests are observed. If the public press fails to uphold the dignity of labor, labor must build up its own press, in supporting the labor papers, which are destined to become the 'public press' of the future. If our pulpits are filled by ministers who fail to preach the gospel of humanity, but persist in catering to the wishes of the rich only, the friends of labor must see that others are found to supply the positions. Failing in this, labor must do its own preaching also."

Henton, Engraver.

JOHN L. LILLEY,
Financial Secretary of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council.

Bro. Lilley was born on November 27, 1868, at London, Eng., at which place he served his apprenticeship to the butchering business. He arrived on a "wet" Sunday, Dec. 2, 1889, in Vancouver, where he has since resided. He has been in the employ of the C. P. R. for some years, and is at present checker at the freight sheds at the wharf. He took an active part in the formation of the Freight-Handlers' Union, No. 4, which was instituted in 1898. He has been a delegate for six terms in the Trades and Labor Council, and is now financial secretary of that body. He is also secretary-treasurer and business agent for his union. The subject of this sketch is a solid union man, painstaking in his work, and is well and favorably known in labor circles.

The smuggling of Japanese girls from here to the United States is calling for the vigilant attention of the United States immigration department. Recently a Jap named Uchiyama, according to report, came to Vancouver for the express purpose of securing girls for Seattle. His case was made the subject of a police court investigation in Seattle, but the girl was smuggled over the line. The chief witness wanted could not be found. Japanese in Seattle, Vancouver and Tacoma are assisting the department in stopping the traffic.

Unchaperoned

By HELEN RIEMENSNYDER

"In the bay-window, I think," Miss Matthews answered as she spread open one of the papers.

"Yes," corroborated Florence, leaning back in her arm-chair and holding a letter before her face, "she is over there in the bay-window to the left."

"Thank you," he said, noting before turning away, the daintily shod foot on the rug before her chair, and the exquisite hand which held the letter.

He crossed the room to the bay-window and pushed back the drapery that hung before the deep recess.

Miss Rankin was kneeling on the floor, her back turned towards him, looking out into the stormy night. Her elbows leaning upon the window-sill and her chin resting on her folded hands, she was motionless as a statue. She did not see nor hear him; she was completely absorbed. The rain had ceased, but the wind was still howling dismally, and the moon, sailing in and out among broken, dark clouds, shed fitful lights upon the wild sea within sight of the house. Forney felt a sudden inclination to kneel at her side and enjoy with her the gruesomely beautiful scene. But he hesitated to intrude upon her abstracted mood, even to hand her her letter.

His eye fell upon an open blank book on the carpet beside her, a page of which, he observed, was covered with arithmetical calculations. He thought nothing of it at the time, but he had occasin to recall it later.

He took a step forward, letting the curtains fall behind him.

"Pardon me, Miss Rankin—here is a letter for you."

She gave a great start and hastily rose. Her face flushed as she caught sight of the large, oblong envelope in his hand. Only the day before, he had handed her a similar envelope, bearing its conspicuous advertisement of the most celebrated civil law firm in Boston. What transactions, he wondered, could the shy girl possibly be having with such a firm as Titzel and McVay? They dealt with no trivial cases.

"Thank you," she said, as she received it from him: she turned away at once and sat down in a low chair just back from the window. Her hand trembled as she broke the seal. He saw that she did not heed his presence; she seemed unconscious of him. The letter was evidently a matter of moment. Naturally, since it came from Titzel and McVay. But was she not perhaps one of their typewriters away on her vacation? She impressed one as a person of limited means. A typewriter, no doubt. And these daily documents from the Boston law firm were probably love letters from a youthful clerk or law student in the office. She was rather a pretty girl—though a bit inane, he imagined. However, some sorts of men—the ponderous, overbearing sort—liked that kind of women. But hold! a typewriter's salary would scarcely justify her paying twenty-five dollars a week board during her summer outing—which price was the lowest charged at Pelham Beach Cottage. He glanced at the girl's delicate face—more keenly, perhaps, than he had ever looked at her before—and somehow the typewriter hypothesis did not seem quite plausible. He gave up the puzzle—what business had he, any way, to be conjecturing about this little stranger's private matters?

He lifted his hand to separate the curtains, and passed out into the parlor.

"You staid behind those curtains so long," spoke Florence Hale's musical voice, as he came up to the table at which she and her aunt were sitting, "that I thought you had been spirited away through the window by what's his name, the god of the storm, you know! Or that you were fascinated by some mermaid."

She folded the letter she had been reading, and slipped it into its envelope. He drew a chair to the table and sat down at right angles to her, but facing the bay-window, the curtains of which remained apart as he had left them.

"Some land-maids," he remarked, "surpass in magic power all the mermaids of fable and rhyme! There! I can't do that kind of thing well, you know. And if I were a young lady, I would not relish being compared to a fish-woman, any way."

"My Father used to say," loudly broke in Miss Matthews, as she looked up from her magazine, "there was nothing he so despised as extravagant flattery—nothing he so despised! And I notice, Dr. Forney, you are not given to indulging in it at all, and I must say it is quite a relief."

"But then one may go to the other extreme," said Forney, "and not be able to express the genuine admiration he feels—not be able, in short, to give the devil his dues. Oh, I do not mean quite that—my figure of speech is unfortunate—pardon it! What I mean is, that there are those who are incapable of the admirable grace of turning a delicate compliment."

"I am sure you are not," said Florence smiling, her eyes drooping as she traced with her forefinger the handwriting on the envelope in her lap. Forney looked at the sweep of the dark lashes on her fair face, quite lost himself for an instant; she was very lovely. His vivid consciousness of her beauty made his own countenance glow with an unwonted light.

"I have known some lives," he presently said, "that have ended in tragedy, because of an inability to express themselves. An unexpressed life is always a tragedy."

"Just what do you mean," Florence asked, puckering her brow in perplexity, "by an unexpressed life?"

"Do you never feel," he asked, looking at her earnestly, "that your own life is only half lived, because you never give to your fellows more than the surface of yourself?"

She gently shrugged her shapely shoulders.

"I do not care to be carrying my heart on my sleeve."

"Then don't you ever crave a friendship in which you could fully and freely express yourself?"

"I'm sure I don't know," she answered, vaguely.

He laughed at her puzzled look.

"You are an undeveloped child," he said, indulgently. "And yet," he added, gravely, "even as a child I used to feel oppressed with a sense of my loneliness in my inability to make myself known to others. Don't you know at all what it is to feel that kind of loneliness?"

She slowly shook her head.

"It is because you are so awfully deep," she explained. "Our mutual friend, John Winthron, always told me you were deep. That is why you are different."

"Different?"

"Yes. You are odd, you know; now don't you think you are?"

"No. I think other people are odd."

"Talking about odd people," interrupted Miss Matthews, "My Father had a friend, the Rev. Mr. Dostle, of Boston, who was once a candidate for the pastorate of King's Chapel; and he was the oddest man I ever saw! You know those Unitarians of King's Chapel have a good deal of ritual in their service, and Mr. Dostle told My Father that he would accept the pastorate only on condition that they changed their Prayer Book and left out 'miserable sinners'! I asked him how he could possibly want to leave out that, and he said that strangers coming into the church were offended by it and did not like it. Fancy, Dr. Forney!"

"Why did not some one suggest to him," Forney said, "that we have a foot note in the Prayer Book, 'Strangers need not make any personal application?'"

He gave a slight start as he finished speaking and the color rushed to his face. Florence noticed it, and lazily moved her eyes in the direction of his glance — towards the bay-window. She saw nothing to account for his sudden color. Miss Rankin, on a low chair, just back from the window, was still idly looking out into the night, her big business letter lying in her lap.

"The people of King's Chapel," said Miss Matthews, dogmatically, "would love to think they were Episcopalians if they only could!"

"Yes," assented Forney, a little absently, "they are conservative. Pardon me—isn't it a little draughty here? I will draw that blind."

He rose and crossed the room. Miss Rankin turned and looked at him as he came near. Her eyes were wide with a startled surprise and something of fear.

"Do you mind," he said hastily, "if I draw the blind? We feel a draught." He drew it at once without waiting for a reply. "Excuse my rudeness," he added, regarding her keenly from his tall height, "but I am sure you can get a better view from the side window and—you must think me unpardonably rude, but——"

"No," she said with a shiver, "I understand—I—I do not care to look out any longer."

She rose with her letter in her hand. He stooped to pick up the blank book which lay on the floor. As he did so, his eye caught a few words written on the open page:

"For Edna, a full million."

He closed it and gave it to her. She flushed and looked at him swiftly, as she received it from his hands.

She preceded him across the room to the large centre table. As she took her seat at one end of it, Miss Matthews elevated her lorgnette inquiringly; then laying it down again, she gave her chair a slight jerk indicative of emotion—an emotion evidently of surprise at the presumption of the girl's intrusion into their little circle. Florence, too, quietly pushed back her chair a pace. But Miss Rankin appeared serenely unconscious of their significant actions. She leaned back in her seat, took a pencil from her belt, and opening her blank book and her letter, she bent her attention upon a study of the two. Forney resumed his place at the end of the table opposite her and beside Miss Hale.

"I did not feel any draught," Florence said to him. Miss Rankin raised her eyes from her papers and again looked at him, her face bearing once more that expression of mingled surprise and fear with which she had regarded him a moment before at the window.

"Didn't you?" he said carelessly. "I think," he abruptly added, "that the storm is almost over now."

"I shall want a stroll on the piazza just as soon as the wind stops blowing sha'n't you?" Florence asked.

"No—no—you ought not to go out," he said, hastily; "it will be very damp and chilly."

"Oh, pshaw! If you won't take me, I shall go alone. It has not been raining for half an hour."

"I shall call upon Miss Matthews to interfere. You will take cold if you go out."

"Fudge, doctor; I never coddle myself."

"But I constitute myself your physician to-night, and I forbid you going out! Beware how you disobey my orders."

"Are you going out when it stops?"

"Um—I do not know—but that is another matter."

"It isn't either. I want to go with you."

"But I'm not going."

"You are too—you know you are. But I can go alone, sir!"

"You must not do that—it would be unsafe."

"You have some secret reason for not wanting me to go out."

He glanced up at Miss Rankin. Her eyes were downcast, but she was looking at the edge of the table, and not at the documents in her lap.

"There was once a storm in this neighborhood," he said, changing the subject, "in which two vessels were wrecked and ——"

He related the incident with sufficiently graphic detail to divert Miss Hale, for the time, from all thought of her walk on the beach. She listened with flattering interest to his rather long recital.

"Do you know," she said with a sigh, when he had finished, "it has always worried me to know positively that I never could have been heroic under any of those thrilling circumstances that one hears of in history and in poems and things. If I had been a man and had ever gone to war, I just know I should have cut and run at the sound of a cannon! It is a horrid feeling to know you never could have been a soldier!"

"You cannot know anything of the sort. Fancied horrors are so much wore than any realities. I have known very timid people to show great courage in crises. As for you, Miss Hale, I notice you are fond of depreciating yourself."

"To invite compliment, I suppose you think."

"There you go again. Is that why you do it?"

"Oh!" laughed Miss Matthews, "the child doesn't have to go out of her way to get compliments! I often wonder why she was not utterly spoiled long ago with the flattery people are always giving her."

"Auntie!" deprecated Florence with an embarrassed droop of the long lashes.

"Well, my darling, I mean it!" insisted her aunt. "If you did not have a very strong character—a very strong character—you would be the vainest, the most spoiled of girls.!"

"And how do you know that I am not just that? You see me through rose-colored spectacles, you know. I should like to have an unprejudiced, unbiased judgment of myself from a calm, judicial mind like Dr. Forney's. Come, doctor, am I spoiled? Honor bright, now!"

"Horribly spoiled," he calmly responded.

Her musical laughter fascinated his fastidious ear.

"Specify," she commanded him. "In what way don't I suit you?"

"It does not follow that because you are spoiled you do not 'suit me,' as you put it. Perhaps I like spoiled people."

Again she laughed gleefully.

"You are like me in that, doctor. I can't bear awfully perfect people. Now, really, do you know I should like you a wee mite better if you were a trifle less sublimely good. I have a kind of a feeling that you must disapprove of a worldly, flippant creature like me, because you see you are so very good yourself."

"How have I so deceived you, Miss Hale?"

"Oh, any one can see," declared Miss Matthews, "just exactly what kind of a young man you are, as soon as one meets you, doctor!"

"What a poor, shallow, transparent fellow I must be!"

[CONTINUED.]

Massachusetts Superstitions.

In parts of Massachusetts it is thought that if a girl puts a piece of southern wood down her back the first boy she meets will be her husband. In Boston if a marriageable woman puts a bit of southern wood under her pillow on retiring the first man she sees in the morning will, so says the superstition, be the one whom she is to marry.

"There!" said Mrs. Ragbag. "I have tried four times to give that shirt away, and it's so worthless that nobody'll take it. But I'll get rid of it. I'll leave it out on the clothes-line to-night."

"A friend loveth at all times and a brother is born in adversity.

Our enemies come nearer the truth in the opinions they form of us than we do in our opinion of ourselves.

The thoughtful man provides for his loved ones. It is the unthinking man who waits until it is too late.

There is no help in the case of the woman who can't get a servant.

A SPRING MEDICINE THAT IS A TRUE TONIC

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Builds Blood, Creates Nerve Force, Increases Flesh and Weight, and Makes Sickly People Strong and Well.

The day of sarsasparillas, sulpher and cream of tartar, and salts as spring medicine has gone by. People are beginning to listen to the advice of their physicians and to build up their systems by the use of such preparations as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

The strong point in favor of this great food cure is the fact that it actually creates new, rich life-sustaining blood, and builds up the system gradually and naturally. For this reason it is the most satisfactory spring medicine that you can possibly obtain, and its results are permanently beneficial.

The tired languid feelings that tell of low vitality and an exhausted condition of the system soon disappear before the vitalizing, upbuilding influence of this great restorative. It conquers disease by filling the system with health, energy and vigor.

Mrs. S. Thompson, 240 Munro Street, Toronto, Ont., states:—I was very much run down in health, and whenever I exerted myself more than usual I had severe attacks of splitting headache, and was very nervous, so much so that I could not rest well at nights. After using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I found that my nerves were steadier, I could rest and sleep better than I have for a long time, and was entirely free from headaches. I can speak very highly of this preparation for nervous trouble.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has the endorsement of the best people in the land — physicians and laymen alike. It is bound to benefit anyone who uses it, because it is composed of the most potent restoratives of nature. 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Blue Ribbon Goods.

All we can do is to pack the best goods in Canada and tell you about them.

You know how good Blue Ribbon Tea is! Well, Blue Ribbon Coffee, Baking Powder, Spices, Flavoring Extracts, Chocolate Icing and Jelly Powder are just as good as the Tea.

Every Grocer keeps Blue Ribbon goods, so all you have to do is to ask for them

Blue Ribbon Manufacturing Co.

NOT TOO SLOW.

Farmer—So youv'e had some experience, have you?

New Man—Yes, sir.

Farmer—Well, what side of a cow do you sit on to milk?

New Man—The outside.

HORRIBLE PAINS

FRENCH GENTLEMAN'S SUFFERINGS ARE BEYOND DESCRIPTION.

Many Doctors Treated him, but without Success–Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him and now Life is a pleasure to Him–He Tells the Story.

St. Urbain, Que., April 21– (Special.)—Fearful indeed has been the experience of Narcisse Barrette, of this place. For fifteen long and wearisome years he has suffered with an acute malady of the kidneys and back which has caused him the most agonizing pains.

He consulted physician after physician and followed their treatment patiently and carefully. Some of them afforded him a little temporary relief (which was in itself a great blessing), but the pain always came back to torture him even worse than before.

Rheumatism added its terrors to his already great burden of misery and his life was a succession of spasms of the most violent pains it has ever been the lot of mortal man to endure.

The story as told by Mons. Barrette himself is in part as follows:

"For more than fifteen years I suffered with a severe Malady of the back and Kidneys which caused me horrible pains in the back.

"I tried many doctors, but the relief they gave me was only temporary and the Malady always returned. My suffering was so great at times that it was almost beyond endurance.

"I had rheumatism as well as the pains in the back, and between them I was sorely tried. I would rather die than suffer again the way I did, but now life is very pleasant to me and I am anxious to live.

"You ask me how I was cured?

"Well, after trying in vain doctor's treatments and almost everything else, I began to use what has been to me the greatest medicine in all the world, Dodd's Kidney Pills, and very soon the pains all left me. They acted almost like magic. I am now in perfect health and work every day."

The extreme delight we take in talking of ourselves should warn us that it is not shared by those who listen.

A Lucky Bargain.

It is said that a foreman stereotyper in a London printing works has had a curious windfall. Going to a sale of musical instruments, he purchased an old harpsichord for 20 shillings, because, having a hobby for fretwork, he fancied the wood of the front panel. When he got his purchase home, he dissected it. He then discovered that the harpsichord had a double back, and presently between the boards he found very old Bank of England notes the total face value of which amounted to £30,000.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

"THE" ROUTE TO

Australasia And the Orient

CANADA'S SCENIC ROUTE

Travel by the C. P. R. and be assured of SOLID COMFORT.

First-class C. P. R. Sleepers on all through trains.

Through Tourist Sleepers -- the best.

Tourist Rates quoted to all points

East, West, South,
The Old Country,
The Orient,
The Antipodes.

Those desiring information in regard to any part of the world reached by the C. P. R. or its connections are requested to apply to any C. P. R. representative or to

C. E. McPHERSON

Gen. Pas. Agt., Winnipeg.

Only Trifles.

When tempted to scorn the little duties calling, let us think of such sayings as the following: One day a visitor at Michael Angelo's studio remarked to that great artist, who had been describing certain little finishing "touches" lately given to a statue, "But these are only trifles." "It may be so," replied the sculptor, "but recollect that trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle." In the same spirit the great painter Poussin accounted for his reputation in these words, "Because I have neglected nothing." It is related of a Manchester manufacturer that, on retiring from business, he purchased an estate from a certain nobleman. The arrangement was that he should have the house with all its furniture just as it stood. On taking possession, however, he found that a cabinet which was in the inventory had been removed, and on applying to the former owner about it, the latter said, "Well, I certainly did order it to be removed, but I hardly thought that you would have cared for so trifling a matter in so large a purchase." "My lord," was the reply, "if I had not all my life attended to trifles, I should not have been able to purchase this estate; and, excuse me for saying so, perhaps if your lordship had cared more about trifles you might not have had occasion to sell it."

How Clouds Get Their Fringes.

Professor Tyndall used to explain to popular audiences, with the aid of a brilliant experiment, that the blue color of the sky is owing to floating particles of invisible dust that break up and scatter the short waves, which are the blue waves, of light. This, as a writer in Knowledge shows, occurs principally at a great elevation, where the atmospheric dust is extremely fine, while in the lower regions of the air, where the dust is coarser, the scattering affects all the rays, or colors, alike. The brilliant fringes of clouds, seen nearly in the direction of the sun, are largely due to dust, which especially accumulates in the neighborhood of clouds and refracts the sunlight around their edges.

During the last ten years 249 accidents have occurred in the Swiss mountains, resulting in 313 deaths. Thirty-seven of the victims were guides. It is said that the whole number 237 deaths could have been prevented by the ordinary means of precaution.

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine: the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm exterminator of the age.

Nature paints things red in the fall—and many a man is able to trace his fall back to the time when he painted things red.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

DON'T BE A DRIFTER.

Live for something, have a purpose,
And that purpose keep in view;
Drifting like a helpless vessel,
Thou canst ne'er to life be true.
Half the wrecks that strew life's ocean,
If some star had been their guide,
Might have long been riding safely;
But they drifted with the tide.

Bickle's Anti-Consumption Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles or virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints.

Magnanimity is a noble effort of pride, which makes a man master of himself, to make him master of all things.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

How Man and Nature Use Gases.

Man uses the same elementary gases as nature does, with others that she does not employ with the same intention. Both use oxygen for sustaining combustion, but nature uses it systematically for construction, which man does not. Man uses hydrogen for combustion, as nature does, but not for construction. Man takes advantage of nitrogen for concentration of energy. Nature takes the same advantage, by which nitrogen, though negative, becomes the most important of vital structures. But she does more. She makes nitrogen constructive as well as concentrative, an art man has not attained.

Decadence In Penmanship.

"While the people as a whole may write more legibly than they did a generation ago," said an old writing teacher, "there are not so many really excellent penmen. The multiplication of business colleges has improved the handwriting of a portion of the public, while the invention of the typewriter has made it useless to acquire extra skill in penmanship. Time was when the first class penmen commanded high salaries, but now there is such a slight demand for good writers that the market is overstocked. No penman can compete with a typewriter, and so the art of superior penmanship is gradually dying out and will soon be lost."

His Glass Eye.

Uncle Cyrus—Say, this glass eye hain't no good. I want my money back.

Optician—No good?

Uncle Cyrus—Hain't wuth a tinker's darn. Can't see a bit better with the blame thing than I kin without.—Judge.

Woman's World

MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

A Society Woman Who Is Devoted to Athletic Sports.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor is one of the most beautiful of New York women. Since her entry into New York society as the wife of Colonel Astor in 1891 she has naturally been a conspicuous figure. As Miss Alva L. Willing Mrs. Astor was a leader among the young women of her generation in Philadelphia. The women of the Willing family have been noted for their exceptional beauty since colonial days. It was in 1889 that this lovely daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Willing came out into the foreground of society. She and Mr. Astor met at Newport that summer. He had left Harvard two years before. In February of 1891 they were married in Philadelphia in the Willing mansion, with five generations of Willings looking down on them from their portraits on the walls. William Astor, father of Colonel Astor, died soon afterward, and Colonel Astor became the male head of the American branch of the famous family. In 1893 William

MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

Vincent Astor was born to Colonel and Mrs. Astor. He was named after his great-grandfather, William Vincent Astor, son of the original John Jacob Astor. As a hostess Mrs. Astor has been generous and hospitable, an able second to her mother-in-law, Mrs. William Astor. Mrs. Astor is devoted to outdoor sports. She is an expert horsewoman and one of the best tennis and golf players among the summer residents of Newport. In her manner of entertaining Mrs. Astor has introduced some features new to New York society. In her house parties at Rhinebeck she follows to some extent the organized methods common to English house parties. Her dinners are among the handsomest that mark a winter season in New York or a summer season at Newport.

The Baby's Big Table.

I have found it much easier to give my baby a bath and to dress him since I added a big kitchen table to the furnishings of his room. I had tried setting the tub on a low table at first and found the bath to be a tax on my back, while dressing the baby in my lap was a tax on my agility. The table I now use measures about 2½ by 4 feet, has four solid legs and a long drawer that opens easily and no leaves. There is room on it for the tub, soap, towels and other accessories of the bath, while the drawer is near, with contents of ointments, powders, surgeon's cotton, bath thermometer, extra safety pins, and so forth. I keep the table bare, of course, but the clean wood top is not unsightly in the nursery.

I find it much easier to stand for the ten minutes of the bath than to lean over a lower tub. It is of course impossible to dress the baby on the table while the tub is there, so I take him out of the tub on to the underflat of my big double bath towel apron and proceed to dry and dress him on my lap. This after bath dressing, by the way, is quickly done, as the baby wears a nightgown during his noon nap. Most mothers dress a child for the day at that time; but, finding that my baby sleeps better in his nightclothes, I reserve two nightgowns a week for the noon naps.

When the table is free and the dressing can be done on it, the baby is delighted. I draw my chair up to the table, where he sits and submits to the ordeal very gracefully. He seems to like sitting up high, and his enjoyment of it, combined with the relief to my back, makes the process a pleasanter one for life and a quicker one.—Good Housekeeping.

Buying China.

A very large amount of china is not a necessity for a really dainty table. In selecting, where one has to make a limited quantity do duty for all occasions, there should be very little decoration and almost no color. A plain white china, thin and of good design, is a very good choice for the mainstay. To this add a few dishes with gold decorations, and if color is wanted supply it by flowers, cakes and desserts. Too much color in table appointments is very wearisome. It is well to hesitate before buying a complete set of china. For one thing, some pieces are sure to be broken, and if they can be duplicated it will be expensive to do so. Then one set of dishes constantly used is very tiring both to ourselves and to our friends.

Some will probably be fortunate enough to have a few quaint old pieces of china, either that with a dainty and quaint little flower sprigs or else with odd gold tracing. To those I suggest the plan of supplementing these treasures in such a way that the newer china will serve as a background to bring out the full strength and beauty of these rare antiques. Before buying consider if the best results will not come from getting china for the courses instead of the complete set. There are sure to be too many pieces of one kind and not enough of another in a set. In serving in this way a very effective scheme is to start with little or no color and decoration and work up to the elaborate designs at the last.

Care of the Complexion.

Soap and water daily are not good for the complexion.

There is no doubt that many cases of roughness of the skin of the face come from too much washing. It is a good thing to rub the face with a soft, clean, dry towel two or three times a day. If, in addition, water is used in the morning and at night the skin will be kept in a sounder, smoother and healthier state than if, as is often the case, soap and water are used three or four times a day.

Never under any circumstances use hard water for washing the face. Distilled water is best, and next to this comes pure, clean rainwater. If neither of these can be obtained, the hard water must be softened by artificial means. Where the skin is hypersensitive it may be cleansed by gently rubbing in a little cold cream and washing afterward with oatmeal water, made by pouring a pint of boiling water over a dessertspoonful of fine oatmeal tied in a piece of muslin. Allow the water to become lukewarm before using, occasionally squeezing the muslin bag during the cooling process.

Oriental Room Not Expensive.

According to an authority, the fitting up of an oriental room or a cozy corner does not necessarily require the expenditure of a small fortune, although thousands can easily be expended if thousands are available for the purpose. But there are reasonable priced materials that are used with excellent effect in the adornment of a Moorish or whatever style of room is desired, and it is to be noted that the arrangement of these draperies is more simple than formerly, and therefore the materials are not so apt to prove dust traps. An advantage in the cotton goods is that they can be easily cleaned, and if draped artistically the effect is as good as if the more costly material had been employed. The arrangement of light is one of the important adjuncts in connection with the fitting up of an oriental room, and, whatever be the method employed, the light must be so tempered as to produce the mellow effect that is half the charm of oriental draperies, whether costly or inexpensive.

The Gentlewoman.

It is a fine gift to be quick and bright in understanding things, but it is far more important to be kind hearted and gentle. When you go out in the world, no one will ever ask or know whether you got good grades in algebra and Latin. If you have done your best, it is wrought into you whether your best is very good or only mediocre. But be sure of this: Every one who meets you will know without putting you through an examination whether you are a gentlewoman or not. It isn't practical to quote Greek or discuss psychology or read Shakespeare with every one you meet, but you can always speak kindly and listen courteously and quietly look out for the opportunity to do the little deeds of kindness that make our lives so much more worth living.—Union Signal.

Parents.

Parents may sometimes be tyrants, children sometimes rebels, but home life would never be a failure if Thackeray's doctrine of the double duty were recognized—"Honor thy father and mother" and "Honor thy son and daughter." As the same kindly philosopher, so often miscalled cynic, said, "It is only in later days, perhaps, when the treasures of love are spent and the kind hand cold which ministered them, that we remember how tender it was, how soft to soothe, how eager to shield, how ready to support and caress."

Mental Effect of Clothes.

Ajax defying the lightning is not in it with the woman who knows her gown suits her absolutely and is so perfect it may be safely criticised by her dearest enemy in any light and from any point of view. A sense of superiority and well being makes her love the whole world, and she is amiable and sweet even to the people she dislikes most cordially, while for those she likes she is a companion no adjective can adequately qualify.—London Country Monthly.

Ironing Tucks.

To iron a tucked material turn to the wrong side, rub with a damp cloth and iron quickly with a moderately hot iron lengthwise on the tucks. This makes each tuck stand out nicely and is much better than ironing on the right side.

The desire to make a drawing room look bright and luxurious often leads to the most alarming display of colors and the most distracting amount of small useless objects and ornaments.

New stockings should always be washed before being worn, for the washing causes slight shrinkage and makes them wear better.

In roasting meat or frying a steak turn with a spoon. A fork pierces the meat, letting out the juice.

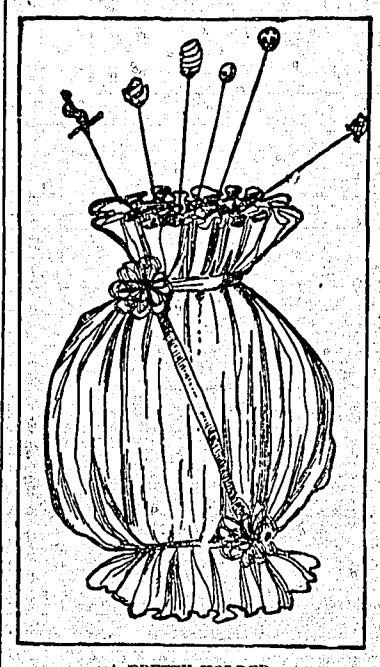
Don't serve mashed potatoes with mutton or chicken. Reserve them for beef.

HATPIN HOLDER.

A Pretty and Useful Article That Is Easily Made.

Hatpins work dreadful havoc with a dainty pincushion, and here is a way to make a pretty hatpin holder and obviate the difficulty: Get a long bottle, a wide necked one if you can. Then make a bag of silk or satin one and a half inches longer at both ends than the bottle and much wider than the width of the bottle.

Gather the end lightly together on the right side—this makes a pretty frill—



A PRETTY HOLDER.

then slip the bottle into the bag and gather the silk tightly round the neck to inclose it firmly. You must have a frill at the top as well, so allow the extra material at the top for it. You now get china ribbon and form two smart rosettes, which you tack top and bottom, as in the sketch, and then make a long loop, which serves to hang the bottle over the side of the looking glass or on a nail. The bottle forms a receptacle for the pins and saves the pincushions. A few violets or small flowers mixed with the rosettes form a pretty finish, and, should you wish to make an elaborate present, embroider the recipient's initials on the silk and scent with sachet powder.

The Head in Bed.

A French scientists says that any one who rests his head on a pillow and bolster while he is sleeping is slowly but surely committing suicide.

According to him, the only natural position for a man while sleeping is the horizontal one, and the first thing to do in order to accustom oneself to it is to remove the bolster. Within a few months, he says, one will be able to sleep much more calmly than ever before, and, moreover, the general health will be much improved.

This statement, he insists, is not made lightly, but is the result of long experience.

The next step, he says, is to remove the pillow, for not until then will the circulation of the blood be as free as it should be.

In further explanation, he says that the pillow and bolster keep the head and neck at an abnormal angle and that consequently the sleeper's entire body remains during the night in an uncomfortable position and one which impedes the free course of the blood through the vessels and organs.

The Girl in Her Teens.

Girls at the age which Longfellow poetically describes as "standing where the brook and river meet" are more difficult to dress than the tiny sisters, for their long limbs and unexpected outlines are disconcerting, and often their own whims demand an approach to grown up attire in preference to childish looseness. But it ought to be firmly impressed on them that at that growing time it is even more needful for their own healthy and beautiful development to avoid any compression of the figure than it is earlier and far more important than it will be in a few years' time. The notion of its being necessary to help to "form the figure" by stays firmly drawn in at the waist is an error, as any doctor will tell us. The waist will come naturally as the hips grow to their full size, and in her own interests the girl in her early teens should be persuaded to let the weight of her dress depend chiefly from her shoulders and be tied in but loosely at the waist line.

Children at the Table.

The table is the place to teach children self control, thoughtfulness for others, the petty sacrifices that Emerson says make us good manners. The little three-year-old who is required to wait patiently her turn on pain of being lifted down is learning a valuable lesson, and the comfort of the whole family is enhanced incidentally while it is taught. To make this still more effective each child, particularly the boys, should have some part in the serving to do, helping to the butter, pouring water or similar tasks. In many households this is left entirely to the girls. Why should the boys, who need it so much more, be exempt from this discipline?

Floors.

For hardwood or stained floors and those covered with matting a hair broom should be used. Hardwood floors need to be dusted after sweeping. To do this make a canton flannel bag of some dark color and tie it over a broom. A vigorous rubbing with this will, in addition to dusting, add considerable polish to the floor. Heavy canton flannel also makes an excellent cloth for wiping floors as well as for cleaning paint.

KITCHEN HELPS.

If salt is thrown on a stove when the contents of a pot or pan boil over, it will prevent an offensive odor.

Before putting on milk to boil always rinse out the saucepan with water. This will prevent the milk from burning.

For greasy dishes a little soda in the water is a great help, and in washing glass a bit of blue in the water adds much to its brilliancy.

Salt and vinegar will be found the best for scouring the copper preserving kettle, and a lemon cut in halves and dipped in salt will remove all stains.

If in covering a kitchen table with oilcloth a layer of brown paper is put on first, it will prevent the oilcloth cracking and make it wear three times as long.

Wooden bowls make the best receptacles for washing fine glassware which requires careful handling. If two bowls are employed, the results are apt to be more satisfactory using one for washing and the other for rinsing purposes.

After peeling onions wash your knife and your hands in cold water. Hot water sets the odor of the onion instead of removing it. Then rub the hands and knife with a piece of celery or cut lemon, or even a raw potato, to remove the odor.

Ribbon Economy.

Economical women have learned the value of gasoline for cleaning ribbons, while others use suds made of soap bark chips. They should be rubbed between the hands until thoroughly clean, then examined and, if too badly faded to use again, dyed some darker shade with dye. White ribbons will take delicate shades of blue, pink and lavender. Light colored ribbons are pretty dyed cardinal red, but if they are too dark for that save them until you have half a pound or more and then color them black with dye for silk. No matter what color they are or how spotted or streaked, they will dye a good black. Rinse thoroughly in several warm, soft waters until the last rinsing water is left clear; then smooth the ribbon between the hands and wind over a wide piece of stiff cardboard. When all has been wound around, place it between soft cloths and put it under a heavy pressure. When taken out, it will be smooth and look like new. Another way to manage them is to hang them in the open air until about half dry; then cover them with cheesecloth or some other thin material and iron with a moderately hot iron.

The Children's Hour.

Our quiet hours with our children should first of all be cheerful hours. Sydney Smith has said: "If you make children happy now, you make them happy twenty years hence by the memory of it." I believe this to be quite true. We should make the hours with our children full of joy, then twenty years from now we, too, can recall how happy they were, how we heard their merry voices and watched them play, and we can look with pride on our children, whom we loved and who went to Grownup Land. Then, too, the quiet hours with our children should be loving hours. How much the small touches of a mother's love mean to the child! Even if it is only to whisper to your son as he starts to school, "Remember, mother is thinking about you all day and expecting you to be a good boy," how much better the effect of such a farewell than to hurry him away with some sharp and nervous rebuke.—Mothers' Journal.

Useful Women.

The poorest girls in the world, it is believed, are those who are not taught to work, and the sad part about it is that there are thousands of them. Rich parents have petted them, and they have been taught to despise labor and to depend upon others for a living and are perfectly helpless. The most forlorn women belong to this class. It is the duty of parents to protect their daughters from these deplorable conditions. They do a great wrong to them if they neglect it. Every daughter should be taught to earn her own living. The rich as well as the poor require this training. The wheel of fortune rolls swiftly around. The rich are likely to become poor and the poor become rich. Skill added to labor is no disadvantage to the rich and is indispensable to the poor. Well to do parents must educate their daughters to work. There is no reform more imperative than this.

A Burned Saucepan.

When food burns down in a saucepan, the damage to the pan may be remedied by boiling soda water in it. Use a teaspoonful of soda to the average burn, with water enough to keep from boiling dry, and after ten or fifteen minutes' boiling the burned substance will be so softened that it can be easily scraped off. If the burn is a very bad one, it may be necessary to repeat the process, but it is effective.

New Use For Needles.

Have any of the readers tried making soldiers out of needles and sealing wax to use instead of pins when cutting out garments? They go in so much easier and do not make such large holes. Use broken needles, if not too short, and those a little bent, if you do not care to buy them for the purpose, though it pays if you keep track of them and put them in a cushion of their own.

The Teeth.

For cleaning the teeth and strengthening the gums there is nothing better or more wholesome than a teaspoonful of common salt in a tumbler of warm water. Brush night and morning and rinse with clear cold water.

For Little Folks

MINIATURE WHIRLPOOL.

An Easy Way of Producing a Tempest In a Tumbler.

Here is a trick which may be successfully performed with a very little trouble and which does not need any appliances besides things that any one has in the house. It is a very pretty trick, too, and, while there is nothing wonderful about it, it is most interesting to watch and will serve to entertain a number of your friends in one of those awkward moments that so often occur at parties or gatherings of both young folk and their elders:

All that you need for this trick is a glass of pure water placed on a table or little stand in plain view of all your audience and a few shavings of camphor. It is better to have the camphor shavings quite thin and to have a number of them—say eight or ten. Now your apparatus is ready.

Before performing the trick you should tell your little friends something about whirlpools; how they draw ships into their fearful, revolving

DOING THE TRICK.

throats and, crushing them, suck them down to the depths of the ocean; how they are formed of masses of water whirling round and round until a funnel appears in the middle, which engulfs anything caught within the rushing ring of water. Now your trick should be done.

Sprinkle the shavings of camphor on the surface of the water in the glass. Try to have the pieces of camphor at equal distances from each other, so that they extend completely around the edges. The camphor chips will instantly start to whirl around the top of the water in the glass, and in a moment there will be a beautiful whirlpool, but of course on a very small scale. This will continue for some time and is very interesting to watch.—New York Herald.

Boyhood's Delights.

I'd like to be a boy again without a woe or care, with freckles scattered on my face and hayseed in my hair; I'd like to rise at 4 o'clock and do a hundred chores and saw the wood and feed the hogs and lock the stable doors; and herd the hens and watch the bees, and take the mules to drink, and teach the turkeys how to swim so that they wouldn't sink; and milk about a hundred cows and bring in wood to burn, and stand out in the sun all day and churn, and churn, and churn; and wear my brother's castoff clothes, and walk four miles to school, and get a licking every day for breaking some old rule, and then get home again at night and do the chores once more, and milk the cows and feed the hogs and curry mules galore; and then crawl wearily up stairs to seek my little bed and hear dad say: "That worthless boy! He isn't worth his bread!" I'd like to be a boy again; a boy has so much fun; his life is just a round of mirth from rise to set of sun; I guess there's nothing pleasanter than closing stable doors, and herding hens, and chasing bees, and doing evening chores.—American Boy.

Light and Sound.

Light travels at the rate of 186,000 miles per second, and it takes eight minutes and eighteen seconds to travel from the sun to the earth. Any phenomenon, therefore, occurring on the surface of the sun is not observed by the inhabitants of the earth till that time afterward. Sound travels in still air at the freezing point at the rate of 1,000 feet per second. The report of a gun one mile distant would not be heard till nearly five seconds after the flash was seen.

Just Like a Baby.

Old Gentleman (in the park)—What are you doing, my little dear?

Little Girl (with doll)—I am giving dolly a drink.

Old Gentleman—Giving dolly a drink, eh? But the water is running down all over her pretty dress.

Little Girl—Yes; she slobbers a great deal. All babies do.

Curious Young Tree.

The curious sight may be seen in Dover, England, of a young tree growing out of a high mill chimney in a public thoroughfare. Notwithstanding its extraordinary position the tree has grown two or three feet high. It is believed to have its root in an old nest.

TOILET HINTS.

Nothing but the use of the curling iron will make straight hair curl.

To whiten finger nails cut a lemon in half and rub in well at night. Wash off in warm water the next morning

Try the effect of adding sea salt to your warm bath at night. It will refresh you wonderfully and help you to sleep well.

The shiny nose and forehead generally denote a butter loving, oil eating person, and until the world ends the stomach will be the monitor of beauty.

A hair wash that is highly recommended is made of one pint of water, one ounce sal soda and a quarter ounce cream of tartar.

Red noses are due to the pores being especially open upon the nasal surfaces. Massage at night and bathe next morning with cold water and alcohol.

For washing the face the softest water should be used with a pure soap, like castile. A complexion brush for removing scales, dust and fatty secretions is also valuable.

An easy way to soften hard water delightfully is to throw orange peel into it just before the water is used. The peel will not only prove agreeable to the skin, but will give out a fragrance like that which follows the use of toilet water.

Spoiling Children by Care.

A great Swedish statesman once said that the world is governed too much. Whether true or not of states, the mot is certainly true in many cases of children. How often has a bright boy, full of life and energy, been spoiled by the very efforts—conscientious, painstaking, but incessant, overanxious, fussy—of his parents or tutors to train him well! In their anxiety to make him a model of virtue they allow him hardly any freedom or opportunity to do wrong and, being kept continually in leading strings, unexposed to temptations, the triumphant conflict with which would teach him self reliance and strengthen his moral backbone, he becomes a moral weakling. Boys thus stuffed with advice and fettered in their action resemble a boy rightly reared no more than a chicken trussed on a spit resembles a fowl in the field.

Some parents do not seem to know that there is such a thing as wearing out the conscience of a child by extreme pressure and overstimulation. A shrewd old English lady was once asked what she would recommend in the case of children who had been too carefully educated. She replied, "A little wholesome neglect."

The Up to Date Baby.

It isn't correct any more to have things daintily pretty for the newborn baby just in order to have them daintily pretty. It is no longer the proper thing to swathe the little body in yards and yards of muslin and lace and put him to bed in billows of down and silk perfumed with rose or violet. Up to date mothers no longer vie with each other on the point of delicate elaboration. They do not vie at all any more. Their one object is to make everything as sanitary and comfortable as possible for the newcomer. Sometimes they give a sigh for the pretty bow or frill of lace; but, after all, everything in the new fashion looks so clean and sensible and wholesome they come to see the other was only a perverted taste and take no pleasure in it. Things have advanced in the last few years. The nursery is one of them.—Marsha Houk in Woman's Home Companion.

How to Use Glycerin.

Since so many people use pure glycerin for the skin, a word of caution seems necessary.

If you apply a little glycerin to the tip of the tongue, you will find that, although it has a pleasant, sweet taste, the first sensation that is felt is one of pain and burning. This is because glycerin has a strong affinity for water and absorbs all moisture from the surface which it touches, thus drying up and parching the nerves.

Ignorant of this fact, nurses and mothers sometimes apply pure glycerin to the chafed skin of infants, doing harm instead of good. The glycerin ought to have been first mixed with an equal bulk of water. Elder flower water or rosewater can be used instead of ordinary water if preferred. This being done, it may be applied to the most tender surfaces.

Discontent of Women.

Women are more discontented than men as a rule, says Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Success. A man's discontent is more frequently constructive, a woman's destructive. I have known many women who made a constant outcry against the cares of housekeeping and who as soon as they abandoned these cares mourned for the lost comforts of the home, women who craved travel and hated its discomforts the moment they set forth, women who craved the mountains when at the seashore and the seashore when on the mountains. What pitiful targets for their own boomerangs they will be in their old age! For what is more dreadful than old age which has not learned repose or calm or the contentment of patience?

Perfumed Gowns.

The scented dinner gown is a pretty extravagance. The fad costs money, but there is really no more attractive feature about a woman's gown. Sachet powder is used, not in the lining, but in the little bags which are disposed in convenient places upon the gown. It is not the correct thing to use always the same perfume. One gets tired of it, but a variety is much liked—one day a violet odor, next day cut rose, next day something else, and so on through the list of sweet smells.

THE INDEPENDENT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE MASSES

BY

THE INDEPENDENT PRINTING COMPANY.

BASEMENT OF FLACK BLOCK, HASTINGS STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ADVANCE.

A week, 5 cents; month, 15 cents; three months, 35 cents; six months, 65 cents; one year, $1.25.

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UNION LABEL

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SATURDAY.....JUNE 14, 1902

"Might ruling makes the devil happy."

"High wages and advanced civilization go hand in hand."

Before all the celebrations are over many people will conclude that peace is much more noisy than war.

No more cash or land should be given to railroad companies. The days of unwise legislation should be a thing of the past in this province.

The C. P. R. has notified all agents to accept free of freight, express, or other charges, all goods or moneys intended for delivery to the Fernie sufferers.

British Columbia will in future share equally with the Dominion government the revenue derived from the Chinese immigration tax, instead of only receiving one-quarter as heretofore.

Mr. Seddon, of New Zealand, has paraphrased the turning of the sword into a ploughshare, by making the more practical suggestion that South African blockhouses be turned into creameries and butteries.

Can't Librarian Machin induce the let-'er-go Gallagher library board and the Scots-wa-hae city council to take a kindergarten course and learn to be civil to one another. The old adage, "little birds in their nest should agree," ought to be the word.

Our industrial war will cease when the workers compel the capitalists to surrender the ownership of the tools of industry. The terms of peace will be industrial liberty for all mankind. And this can only be brought about through the educating the masses and active propaganda work.

The Cooks', Waiters' and Bakers' union at Dawson, Y. T., have issued a dodger, asking the public to look for its union card, and to patronise "white" restaurants. Evidently John Chinaman must be doing business in the culinary departments of the eating-houses of the Northern capital.

If it costs $75 to sell a piano and only $30 to make one, who is being defrauded and what remedy should be applied? If the piano industry is one of the most profitable industries in existence, how does it come that piano workmen are laboring for from $6, $7, $8 and $9 per week? Who is to blame?—Piano and Organ Workers' Journal.

The Grand Forks News-Gazette asserts that upwards of $20,000 is sent out yearly to T. Eaton & Co., Toronto, and other eastern departmental stores. A local man asks us why union men, getting wages in a union locality, should extensively patronize eastern non-union sweat-shops persistently and constantly. We pass the question up to our readers.

We have received the third issue of Truth, a new weekly which appeared at Rossland recently. The policy of the new paper is set forth as being independent, non-sectarian and non-partisan; in the interests of good citizenship, clean morals and the spiritual betterment of fellowmen. John Burtt Morgan is the publisher. We wish the new venture every success.

It is now a question of veracity between Ald. Wylie and the Vancouver Trades and Labor council as to whether the city firemen are the lowest paid firemen on the coast. We unhesitatingly say that the statement of the Trades council is the right one. Ald. Wylie, no doubt, gets his figures from the "other" side. The council gets its information from the wage-earners themselves. That makes the difference.

The Terre Haute Toiler publishes a list of six columns of members of the "Citizens'" Protective League, organised to assist the street car company and the Gazette of that city in their fight against organised labor. The heading to the article is "The Anti-Boycott Boycotters," which certainly is a paradoxical expression. If labor is true to itself, and no doubt it will be, it will soon win out in Terre Haute, Ind.

One error that most new unions fall into is that of precipitating strikes just as soon as they have a healthy membership. Sometimes small concessions from employers will be secured, but this as a rule simply sharpens the appetite of these organisations, and causes them to demand still greater concessions. The inevitable result is that a strike or lock-out is declared, and the men, lacking experience in unionism, are ordinarily defeated and their union destroyed. Unions should refrain from declaring strikes unless they receive the advice and sanction of the general executive officers.

A good amendment in favor of the poor man has been carried by the legislature to the Provincial Election act in the teeth of strong, though covert, government opposition, which is going to be renewed on the third reading. The amendment provides that there will not be required any deposit by a candidate of $200 when his nomination is assented to by 5 per cent. of the voters on the roll of the constituency in which the nomination takes place. The government is greatly annoyed by the passing of this amendment, and Mr. Hayward, the turncoat and catspaw of the government, is raising heaven and earth to have the amendment rejected.

CURRENT OPINION---ALL SORTS.

Gentlemen Needed.

Gentlemen are sadly needed in the B. C. Legislature. The preponderance of prize fighters and wind scrappers is too excessive.—The Ledge.

The Kennel.

From the frequent use of the word "cur" by our wise men at Victoria, one might think that a dog fight was in progress.—Phoenix Pioneer.

"Barbarous Ceremonies."

Americans are flocking into Britain in thousands to attend the barbarous ceremonies scheduled for the 26th of June. Nothing United States newspapers can say will keep them away. —Victoria Times.

A Bad Lot.

Joe Clarke was arrested in Dawson for libel, and no lawyer would defend him, because he said in his paper that the members of the bar were mostly drunkards and half of them lived with barmaids. Perhaps Joe is too truthful.—The Ledge.

Scent an Election.

The Provincial Progressive party is getting a strong foothold in the Slocan, several local organizations having been formed there and in other parts of the province. Evidently the Progressives scent a provincial election.—Phoenix Pioneer.

That's "Business."

There is a chance for Canada to sell plenty of wheat, flour, butter and cheese in Australia. The drought in that country has caused the prices of these staples to go so high that Canada can easily jump the tariff wall. The lack of water under the Southern Cross is causing the death of millions of sheep and cattle, and there seems to be no hope for rain this summer.—The Ledge.

Carnegie and the Press.

Before starting for Europe on Tuesday last, Andrew Carnegie told a number of newspaper men that he was thinking seriously of buying several newspapers in this country. "Of course," he added, "there is nothing certain about it, but as it looks now I may some day buy up some newspapers and give you boys an interest in them. I don't know any harder-working men than those connected with the press. I have had the matter of purchasing newspapers in my mind for some time, and I am very much interested in journalism." —Journalist.

Story of a Glass Eye.

The Homeward Mail tells a story of a Ceylon tea planter with a glass eye who wanted to go away for a day's shooting. Approaching his men, he said: "Although I myself will be absent, yet I shall leave one of my eyes to see that you do your work." And to the surprise of the natives, he took out the glass eye, placed it on the stump of a tree, and left. For some time the natives worked like elephants, but at last one of them, seizing his tin in which he carried his food, approached the tree, and placed it over the eye. As soon as they saw they were not being watched they all lay down and slept peacefully until sunset. Sharp fellows!—London Globe.

SOCIALISM.

Being an active socialist, I am in favor of the convention coming out strong for that principle. It is not only necessary, but a duty to so declare. That can mean nothing else but a separate political party. The workingman produces all the wealth, and as such is entitled to all he produces.—Edward Boyce, president Western Federation of Miners.

The wage system must go. I am in favor of the convention declaring for independent political action. It is time for the workingmen to assist themselves. They hold in their hands the political power of this country. They must learn to use. The convention should declare for socialism.—Daniel McDonald, President of the Western Labor Union.

The Sydney, N. S. W., correspondent of the London Daily Mail says that the losses of stock in Australia since 1899 amount to $75,000,000, and that unemployed men are drifting into the cities by the thousands, where the state governments are providing them with relief. He adds that the situation has been aggravated by federal duties on fodder, which prevents its importation.

Harry Quelch, the well-known Socialist leader, was tendered on June 8th a banquet in recognition of his sturdy fight for socialism at Dewsbury, England, and his many years of unselfish and whole-hearted work in the English Social Democratic movement. No man has worked more steadfastly and strenuously than he for the progress of the party. Apart from the S. D. F., Mr. Quelch has earned the respect and esteem of a large number of men and women in the trade union world and in the democratic political circle for his ready support of the workers. The affair was held in the Holborne Restaurant, London.

On June 5th, at the Denver convention, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas—The time has come for undivided independent working-class political action; therefore be it

"Resolved—That the representatives of the Western Labor Union in convention assembled, do hereby declare in favor of international socialism and adopt the platform of the socialist party of America in its entirety as the political platform and programme of said organisation;

"Resolved—That we earnestly appeal to all men, both of the Western Union and to the working classes in general, to be governed by the provisions of this resolution."

The name of the Western Labor Union was changed to "American Labor Union."

In the Newcastle bankruptcy court, recently, some interesting facts were revealed in connection with an attempt to establish "The Brotherhood of Man" at a place called Forest Hall, in Northumberland, where, seven years ago, a farm colony was founded on communistic principles. Each member was to possess an equal share in the earnings, and to have an equal voice in the management of the farm. A self-denying ordinance was passed, limiting the pocket-money of the co-operators to 1s. As the element of human nature is generally left out of the question in the consideration of ideal states of society, this body ended, like so many similar ones, in a chaos of misunderstanding and quarrelling. At this juncture, two of the managers, Hans Rusmussen and Rudolf Wunderlich, bought their colleagues out, and started a co-operative flower business on their own account. This flower business turned out to be a failure, and the affairs of the managers came before the bankruptcy court.

I am not a reformer. The term is subject to suspicion. It savors of dishonesty. I like the word revolution. It stirs the blood. The time has come for action. The conventions meeting here realise it and I believe they will adopt a policy which will inspire the labor world. Cut loose from the representatives of the capitalistic class, and when you have a grievance in the industrial field, put 1,000,000 votes back of it in the political field. This socialistic movement is world-wide. Wherever the black flag of capitalistic exploitation flutters it is confronted by the blood-red flag of socialism. It is not the question of wages. I would not be satisfied with a wage if it were $1,000 a day. You are entitled to all you produce, and no man should be permitted to deprive you of a part. You produce everything and have nothing. The capitalistic exploiter produces nothing and has everything. In five years this movement will have become so strong that it will be difficult to find a man in Denver who will not insist that he was the original socialist. However, only those who stand by the movement now, when it is not considered respectable, will then be honored.—Debs, at Denver.

New Black and Colored Dress Goods

Cold type and printers' ink affor. but little satisfaction in describing the Dress Goods we are showing this season, nor does the reading of prices convey an accurate idea of values.

The goods must be seen to be appreciated, and those who come always find something worth seeing. We believe our showing is bigger and better than ever, and that the fabrics are what women of taste and style demand. Our goods were chosen from reliable sources, and are guaranteed by the makers to be reliable. All we ask is the privilege of showing you our fine goods. We'll do that cheerfully, even though you don't think of buying right away.

If you can't come to the store, write for samples. We'll gladly send them.

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170 Cordova St., Vancouver.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

COOKS VS. WAITERS.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT.

Sir,—As an old member of the Trades and Labor council of this city, and as a staunch union man in my views all my life, I will stand if I stand alone. My profession is that of a cook. If I fail in business, that is my resource as a livelihood. If I did not work steady to-day at that occupation I could not earn a living. Put me out of business, and where do I stand as a cook? ould the Waiters' union be on my side? The first thing they agree to do is: If the proprietor will agree to their rules, they will put a sign in the window: "Union labor employed here." Under this arrangement the proprietor chuckles to himself and sees that he can put Chinese in the kitchen. A card in his window fools the passers-by, and the union waiters consider they have gained a point by getting their wages raised. And the abused cooks, where are they? Well, everybody says, drunk. And what everybody says must be true. Now, then, as a cook first, and union next, I will tell you candidly and plainly that I will sign my name willingly, but I have never been asked by a delegation representing the waiters to join or sign their articles since the New York Kitchen has been in existence. But I must as union man require that no card shall be exposed showing a house as a union house where Chinese are employed in any capacity whatever. When that is conceded, I will willingly sign my name, as it will enable union men to make a distinction between places employing Chinese and white cooks.

C. W. KNIGHT, Manager,
New York Kitchen,

Open clean through to the back door.

Vancouver, June 10, 1902.

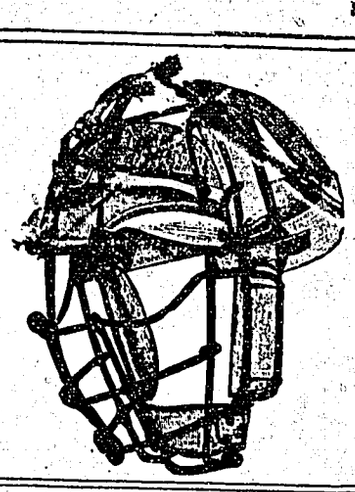
P.S.—A local Cooks' union will soon be in existence, and the Waiters' union will have to do business in a business manner. C. W. K.

FREE SPEECH.

Injunctions and libel suits have occurred against unions and unionists for boycotting and circulating circulars setting forth the employees' case and asking support from the public, and in nearly every case decisions have been granted in favor of free speech. We quote a recent decision of Chief Justice Sherwood:

"If these defendants are not permitted to tell the story of their wrongs, or, if you please, their supposed wrongs, by word of mouth or with pen or print, and to endeavor to permit others to aid them by all proper means in securing redress of such wrongs, what becomes of free speech, and what of personal liberty? The fact that in exercising that freedom they thereby do plaintiff an actual injury, does not go a hair toward a diminution of their rights of speech, for the exercise of which, if resulting in such injury, the constitution makes them expressly responsible, but such responsibility is utterly incompatible with authorising a court of equity to prevent such responsibility from occurring."

The Independent wants a report of each union meeting and news concerning the members of every organization. Such reports and news will do much to sustain and create interest in the organizations. Secretaries are especially urged to send in these reports, but news from any member of an organization will be received with pleasure.



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THE CIVIC SOLONS.

Ald. Wood was absent at Monday night's meeting of the city council.

The Finance committee presented the following resolution. Its adoption was moved by Ald. McQueen and seconded by Ald. Blackmore. An amendment by Ald. Brown, limiting the time till the 13th, was carried:

"Whereas—By resolution of council, passed annually for some years past, seven citizens have been nominated to manage the free library, their duties being limited to the purchase of books and regulating the issue of same to the public, the building hitherto occupied as a free library being leased by the council of the city and not by the board; and

"Whereas—Mr. Andrew Carnegie made a grant to the city of $50,000 for the erection of a building, to be used as a free library; and

"Whereas—The contract for the construction of the building has been entered into by the council, and is being carried on, and the city is liable for the payments as they become due to the contractor; the libarry board having no legal existence, but being merely a board appointed annually for the management of the library, could not enter into any contract for the erection of the building, and are not liable for the payment of any moneys to the contractor; and

"Whereas—The board has had certain correspondence with Mr. Carnegie's secretary as to the payment of the grant; and

"Whereas—The council of the city has requested the secretary of Mr. Carnegie that the payments be made to the treasurer of the city, to be paid out to the contractor on the architect's certificate, as the council is liable for these payments, and not the library board; and

"Whereas—The said secretary has written to the council that he consents that the payments should be made to the treasurer as represented, but having had correspondence with the board, suggests that the president and secretary of the board should concur in the payments being so made to the treasurer; and

"Whereas—In order to carry out this arrangement the library board has been requested by the council so to concur, and that the president and secretary should write to Mr. Carnegie's secretary, consenting to such arrangement, so that the moneys should be paid into the city funds, the city being liable and responsible by the council under contract; and

"Whereas—The library board has refused to give its consent to the proposed arrangement; and

"Whereas—Complications may arise and litigation ensue unless the moneys granted for the erection of the public library be paid by Mr. Carnegie's secretary direct to the city treasurer, and not to parties who are not responsible under the contract; and

"Wheras—By the refusal of the board to consent to this course being adopted may result in the work on the building being stopped:

"Resolved—That the board are hereby requested to resign, and thus allow the council to carry out and complete the contract for the building, and receive the grants donated by Mr. Carnegie, unless the board reconsider their decision, and see their way to agree with the council and carry out Mr. Carnegie's secretary's request in writing to him authorizing the payment of the moneys to the treasurer of the city."

Mr. J. J. Dougan, of the library board, who was in the body of the council chamber, rose and asked permission to address the council, but his worship refused to allow him to do so.

E. P. Davis, K.C., at request of the city solicitor, who was an interested party, wrote that "the city had power to make grant of $2,500 for a gymnasium on Cambie street grounds." Laid over.

Col. Tracy, city engineer, submitted a plan for the proposed improvements to the Cambie street grounds, accompanied by the following report: "As shown there would be a practically level space of 100x150 feet in the centre and the balance of the ground graded off each way, with a slope of about 18 inches to a hundred feet. There is about 6,000 yards of earth to move, and the cost of grading, levelling and seeding will be about $2,000."

Ald. Foreman, seconded by Ald. McGuigan, moved the second reading of his amendment to the Early Closing by-law.

Ald. Bethune asked Ald. Foreman to lay his by-law over till next meeting. He was prepared to support it on certain grounds. "It has been currently reported on the streets," said the speaker, "that the liquor men will not take part this year in the Dominion day festivities, either in decorating their places or otherwise. Now, if it is going to be a fight between the liquor men of the city and council, why, the sooner we know it the better."

Ald. Foreman agreed that the matter be laid over.

Ald. Wylie moved the second reading of the by-law regulating the salaries paid in the fire department. In doing this he briefly reviewed the facts that had led to the drawing up of this by-law, and referred to a letter sent to the council by the Trades and Labor council on May 13th last, in which it found fault with the salaries paid, and stated that they averaged 26 per cent. less than the wages paid to the fire departments of Tacoma, Spokane, Seattle, Rossland and Victoria. The alderman contended that this was not so, an actual comparison of the salaries paid the Tacoma and Vancouver fire departments showing that the difference was only about two per cent., which was more than made up for in the fact that the men in the Vancouver department were supplied with uniforms, whereas uniforms were not supplied to the Tacoma firemen. The aldermen severely criticized the Trades and Labor council for allowing such misstatements of facts to be written under its name, especially as it was over a month after the estimates had been passed, and the figures were available. "As a matter of fact some party drew these points up, and the whole Trades council swallowed them in a gulp without any consideration whatever," he said.

Position.	Vancouver.	Tacoma.
Chief	$125.00	$100
Captain	70.00	75
First engineer	80.00	80
Stokers	57.50	70
Drivers	62.50	70
Hosemen	57.50	65

The aldermen stated that he was not altogether in favor of the scale of pay incoroporated in the by-law, but the committee had decided it that way. He thought that the hosemen, who did the hard, wet work, should receive a little more, while the pay of the engineers was rather high; marine engineers only received $75, and there was no comparison between the work they had to perform and that done by a fire department engineer.

Ald. Brown said that there was no use passing the by-law if there were no funds to pay the men.

By-law passed its second reading.

Ald. Brown brought up the question of the preservation of the source of the city water, pointing out the danger that was liable to arise, from pollution and otherwise, if logging camps, etc., were allowed to be operated along the Capilano valley without careful restrictions being placed upon them.

The city solicitor stated that he had been in communication with Mr. Gore and the water commissioners, who had promised that no water rights would be granted on the Capilano without due notice having been given the city.

The city solicitor submitted the following opinion respecting the Plumbing by-law: "As the plumbers have not entered into bonds that they agreed to do, when the Plumbing by-law was passed, I am of opinion that the by-law should be amended, under the larger powers granted the council by the act of incorporation, 1900. The present by-law was drawn up under the act in which the powers were not extended as they are at present, and was the result of a meeting and a resolution passed by the plumbers themselves. They have not carried out the arrangements there made by them, and I think it advisable that the powers conferred by the act of 1900 should be enforced. If your board wishes it, I will draw up a by-law to meet the case." Referred to the board of works.

The Mint

Is the new saloon at the corner of Carrall and Hastings streets. Case goods are the best, and the prices O. K Seattle Rainier beer, 5 cents.

Mr. Edward L. Drewry, of Winnipeg, has issued a very fine souvenir lithograph of the single-sculling race in 1901, for the world's championship and purse of $2,000. The picture shows the famous oarsmen shaking hands in a most cordial and sportsmanlike manner, immediately after the great event in their skulls, in front of the Rat Portage Rowing Club boathouse. The portraits of Messrs. Gait, Sullivan and Drewry also appear. The work is very fine, and we appreciate receiving a copy very much. Edward L. Drewry, Redwood factories, Golden Key brand aerated waters; also fine ales, stout and lager.

Royal Elastic ..Belts..

These are a distinct departure from the general line of Ladies' Belts.
They are made of SILK and ELASTIC, and have the "dip" fronts.
The clasp and other trimmings are in Oxydized Gun Metal.
These belts are very stylish, very comfortable, and very serviceable.
They are also very new—even in New York, where Mr. Trorey secured them on his way home.
They were patented on February 18th, 1902.

GEO. E. TROREY,
The Jeweler and Diamond Merchant
COR. GRANVILLE AND HASTINGS STREETS.

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Is not seen in THE INDEPENDENT the public are liable to think you have gone out of business.

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W. J. McMILLAN & Co.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR
TUCKET CIGAR CO. UNION LABEL CIGARS
Brands:
MONOGRAM, MARGUERITA, BOUQUET,
OUR SPECIAL, EL JUSTILLO,
EL CONDOR, SARANTIZADOS, SCHILLER,
Corner Alexander Street and Columbia Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.

The Naming of a Beer!

—has been sifted down to the following and from which the final selection will be made this week:

"Bull Dog", "Columbia" "Blue Jay", "C. P. R.", "Pax", "Beaver", "Colonial", "Cascade," "Cosmos", "Tyee," "Amber", "Solo" "Nugget", "Lion", "Shamrock,"

Full particulars will be given in the daily papers of the final ending of our popular "name" competition.
Watch the Daily Papers.

VANCOUVER BREWRIES, LTD.
Vancouver, B. C.

1867 1902

DOMINION DAY CELEBRATION
...AT...
Vancouver, July 1 & 2

Championship Lacrosse, Baseball, Bicycle, and Horse Races. The Navy Men will also participate.

H. M.'s Warships will be present.

MAYOR NEELANDS, Chairman. S. J. GOTHARD, Secretary

SALMAGUNDI.

Matron—"Did I see you kissing my son as he went out just now" Maid—"Well, serve him right; he kissed me first."

Benevolent Visiting Justice—Now is there any thing I can do for you? Bullet-headed State Guest—Yes, sir; I'd like you to get me a billet in this 'ere twenty-seventh cohentingent.

Jack—"Would you like to be a soldier, Jimmy?" Jimmy—"Naw, nuthin' in it. I seen one of them South Africa blokes, and 'e told me 'e was so full of bullet-holes that 'e could breathe through his ribs like a butterfly."

Couldn't Live without It.

Cahill—"Religion is a great thing, Dennis—a foine thing."

Casey—"To be shure, ut is!—Oi get into more foights about religion than annything else!"—Puck.

Figures Too Low.

"Do you think two can live as cheaply as one?"

"What's the idea?"

"I was thinking of getting married."

"And what's two got to do with it, you fool? You had better figure up on eight or ten, my boy!"

Wouldn't Change His Shirt.

Curate—"Why don't you come to church, John? Come next Sunday, will you?"

John—"'Ow long do it last, zur?"

Curate—"Oh, not very long; about an hour or so."

John—"Lor' bless you, sir; it ain't worth while changing yer shirt fer't!"—Sketch.

SNIDER'S SHOE STORE
632 GRANVILLE STREET,
Carries a full line of
UNION LABEL SHOES.
The Union Label guarantees fair wages and good workmanship.
No scab labor.

If You Are Boarding

—you should be careful to specify to your landlady that you want your laundry work sent to us.

Better write

"PIONEER LAUNDRY"

on your parcel—then we'll get it, and you'll be sure to get the best laundry work that can be done.

PIONEER Steam Laundry
PHONE 346. 910 - 914 RICHARDS ST
DOWNTOWN OFFICE, No. 4 ARCADE.
WHITE HELP ONLY.
Parcels called for and delivered.

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.. MAKES A SPECIALTY OF ..
Dewar's Special Liqueur, also Usher's Black Label Liqueur Whisky
—LARGE STOCK OF—
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
. Cigars .
R. B. Mulligan & Co., Props
CORNER CORDOVA AND CARRALL.

The MERCHANTS EXCHANGE
Having the Only Up-to-Date Grill Room in B. C. which in itself is a guarantee of a First-Class Hotel and Restaurant . .
Seymour Streeet.

For the next 30 days you can get a suit at your own price at
THE ACME
To introduce our new system of tailoring before our Fall Stock arrives.
2 Georgia St. C. L. Holland, Cutter

Union Directory.

THE VANCOUVER TRADES AND Labor Council meets first and third Thursday in each month, at 7:30 p. m. President, W. J. Lamrick; vice-president, F. J. Russell; secretary, T. H. Cross; financial secretary, J. T. Lilley; treasurer, C. Crowder; sergeant-at-arms, C. J. Salter; statistician, J. H. Browne.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, No. 120—President, G. W. Isaacs; vice-president, Fred Haw; corresponding-financial secretary, J. A. Stewart, 51 Cordova St; recorder, C. D. Morgan; treasurer, E. Morgan; guide, N. A. Bradley; guardian, P. J. Bennett; delegates to T. & L. Council: G. W. Isaacs and Fred. Haw. Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Union Hall.

WAITERS AND WAITRESSES UNION, Local No. 28. President, Charles Over; vice-president, A. N. Herrington; secretary-treasurer, J. H. Perkins. Meeting every Friday evening at 8:30 o'clock in Union Hall, corner Homer and Dunsmuir streets.

VANCOU'R TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 226 meets the last Sunday in each month at Union Hall. President, C. S. Campbell; vice-president, W. J. McKay; secretary, S. J. Gothard, P. O. Box 66; treasurer, Geo. Wilby; sergeant-at-arms, A. F. Arnold; executive committee, F. W. Fowler, G. E. Pierrott, W. Brand, Robt. Todd; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, W. Brand, S. J. Gothard, F. Fowler; delegates to Allied Trades Council, F. A. Fowler, W. J. McKay and C. J. Marshall.

STREET RAILWAY MEN'S UNION—Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, in Sutherland Hall, corner Westminster Avenue and Hastings Street at 8 p.m. President, H. A. McDonald; vice-president, John Gardiner; secretary, A. G. Perry; treasurer, H. Vanderwalker; conductor, Geo. Lenfesty; warden, D. Smith; sentinel, J. Dubberley; delegates to Trades and Labor Council: H. A. McDonald, J. C. Barton, C. Bennett, Robt. Brunt and A. G. Perry.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and Joiners—Meets every second and fourth Thursday in Union Hall, room No. 3. President, G. Dobbin; vice-president, J. M. Sinclair; recording secretary, W. T. MacMullen; financial secretary, H. S. Falconer; treasurer, J. Ferguson; conductor, R. MacKenzie; warden, J. McLeod; delegates to T. and L. council, Robt. Macpherson, G. Dobbin, J. M. Sinclair.

TEXADA MINERS' UNION, No. 113, W. F. M., meets every Saturday at 7.30 p.m. in Foresters' hall, Van Anda. President, R. Aitken; vice-president, C. A. Melville; secretary, A. Raper, Van Anda, B. C.; treasurer, H. V. Price; conductor, P. Burt; warden, John Linklater.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF Machinists.—Beaver Lodge, No. 182.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday in each month in Union hall. President, J. Arnell; vice-president, J. R. Edwards; recording secretary, A. J. Thirtle, address, Vancouver P. O.; financial secretary, H. J. Littler, 573 Hastings street, east; treasurer, E. Timmins; conductor, S. J. Bossisstow; guard, F. Coughlin.

JOURNEYMEN BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS' International Union of America. Local No. 40, Vancouver, B. C. President, Wm. H. Barnes; vice-president, Fred. Jay; recording secretary, Sam Walker, 1042 Seaton street; financial secretary, N. McMullin, St. George street, Mount Pleasant; treasurer, W. A. Woods.

CIGARMAKERS' UNION NO. 357—Meets the first Tuesday in each month in Union Hall. President, A. Koehel; vice-president, P. Crowder; secretary, G. Thomas, Jr., 148 Cordova street west; treasurer, S. W. Johnson; sergeant-at-arms, J. W. Brat; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, J. Crow, C. Crowder, C. Nelson.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, Local Union No. 132. Meets every Thursday in Labor Hall. President, W. Pavier; vice-president, W. Halliday; recording secretary, E. Crush, 767 Eighth avenue, west; financial secretary, A. Gothard, 822 Howe street; treasurer, H. McSorley.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA, No. 178 — Meets alternate Mondays in room 1, Union Hall. President, F. Williams; vice-president, Chas. Whalen; recording secretary, H. O. Burritt; financial secretary, Walfred Larson; treasurer, W. W. Toombs; sergeant-at-arms, J. McPherson.

THE RETAIL CLERKS' INTERNATIONAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION meets in O'Brien's Hall, the first and third Tuesdays of each month. D. McLean, president; W. J. Lamrick, secretary, 248 Princess street.

VANCOUV'R FISHERMEN'S UNION, No. 2. Meets in Labor Hall, Homer street, every Saturday, at 8 p. m. Steve Dames, president; Chas. Durham, secretary pro tem.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF Electrical Workers, Vancouver Local 213.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in Union hall, room No. 4. President, Geo. Cowling; vice-president, R. P. Irwin; recording secretary, A. D. Hotson, 635 Richards street; financial secretary, John Dubburly.

DELICIOUS WINE
MADE EXCLUSIVELY FROM B. C. FRUIT.
FRESH CUT FLOWERS. UNION-MADE DOMESTIC CIGARS.
When making a trip around the Park call on
W. D. Jones Brockton Point Lighthouse

SAVOY THEATRE
McDONELL & SIMPSON.....Proprietors.
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Week Commencing
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Artistic and Refined Vaudeville.
EVERY ACT A FEATURE.

Meeting.

F. O. E.—VANCOUVER AERIE, No. 6, meets Wednesday evenings; visiting brethren welcome. Bert Parsons, W. P.; J. G. Ure, W. S., Arcade.

Subscribe for the INDEPENDENT $1.25 per Year Box 844.

ARIZONA KICKLETS.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF INTERESTING ITEMS FROM THE GULCH.

The Editor of The Kicker Is as Independent as Ever and Still Continues to Grind Out Lively Bits of News For His Many Readers.

[Copyright, 1902, by C. B. Lewis.]

WE have found nothing in the rules to postmasters up to the present date whereby a postmaster is debarred from keeping a fighting dog.

We didn't go over to Lone Jack last Monday night to deliver our address on "Christopher Columbus," and the fifty dead rabbits the audience had prepared for the occasion were so much good meat thrown away.

Major Hopkins, the lawyer, figures up that he has got a verdict of not guilty in nine of the eleven murder cases he has tried during the last year, and he thinks the record a fair one.

Joe Dean had a horse stolen two or three nights ago and is willing to pay $30 for its return. That must also include a sworn affidavit that the thief is three feet under ground and won't monkey with any more equines for a good while to come. Joe always does things in a thorough, businesslike manner.

Jim Hastings, the undertaker, is the only man in the business in this section of Arizona who can pull off a funeral without half of the procession getting lost on the way to the cemetery, and we have always noticed that he never keeps the mourners hanging around to make a grand finish for himself.

Charles F. Davis, our new and enterprising coroner, wishes it to become publicly known that with him there will be no delay and no blunders in ascertaining the cause of death in any case and that everything found in the pockets of the deceased will be promptly handed over to friends. He is a good natured, sympathetic man, and you can't do better than patronize him.

Dr. Henry Jackson, who has lately set up his office here, assures us that, while he will devote most of his time to family practice, he will nevertheless stand ready at any hour of the day or night to extract bullets, trepan skulls, set broken limbs, dress gunshot or knife wounds or do any other business in the surgical line.

We understand that Major Cahoon, who has been no friend of ours for the last six months, is spreading the report that the postmaster general has asked for our resignation. In reply we would say that the major is a slick, sleek liar, but we lay nothing up against him. We are as solid in the postoffice as any mountain on its base, and we can't be rooted out by anything less than a revolution.

A stranger in town seemed to be riled the other day on hearing that we had

OUR WHEELS ARE ALWAYS GREASED FOR BUSINESS.

been elected mayor of the Gulch for the fourth time, and he called at The Kicker office to argue the matter. Mr. Johnson, as he gave his name, now lies in the town hospital, and his list of casualties includes cuts, bumps, sprains, bruises, swellings and a broken kneecap. We carry no chip on our shoulder, but our wheels are always greased for business.

Colonel Boseman has stopped his paper again and brings forward the old excuse that we are crowding out murder items to give place to stuff not worth reading. As we have published an average of twenty-five in each issue for the last year and as we can't make them to order, we rather think we shall let the colonel go his way and subscribe to a Sunday school paper.

People who are ailing should not forget that Dr. John Martin was one of the first medical men to settle here. We personally know that he can tell smallpox from measles and that when a patient is able to sit up in bed and hold a gun on a straight line he pronounces him cured and his visits cease.

We have no complaint to make against the editor of the Blue Hills Sentinel for editorially declaring that we are a man of bluff and brag, but what we complain of is the way he got out of the back door of his office and into the woods when we paid him a fraternal visit the other day. We are always willing to talk things over.

As owner of Hellro's Opera House, and having been to a considerable expense in the way of repairs, we would kindly ask the boys who may become dissatisfied with any play on the boards to shoot at the actors instead of the lamps or ceiling. Most actors deserve to be shot at anyhow, while any injury to our house cannot possibly raise the standard of the profession. This thing should be looked at philosophically. M. QUAD.

THE HORSES.

Rose Leyburn, 2:15¼, by Onward, slipped twin foals by Arion, 2:07¾.

The Cresceus (2:02¼)-Mary Centlivre (2:12) colt is the property of M. M. McKinnie, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Roy Wilkes, 2:06½, will make the season of 1902 in the stables of Prewitt Bros., near Georgetown, Ky.

Two-thirds of Audubon Boy, 2:06, is owned by James Hanley of Providence and one-third by Jimmie Gatcomb.

Personette is enjoying a well deserved letup at Joliet, Ill. Last year she made fifteen starts and won fourteen first moneys.

Grace Eldred (2), 2:17, is wintering in fine shape, and Owner Charles Marvin expects great things of her when the season opens.

The pacer Highwood Spider, 2:12½, is owned by Pidgeon & Stewart, Houtzdale, Pa., and will be out for a faster record this year.

Fancy Bess, 2:27¼, by Olmedo Wilkes, owned by George F. Berry, Frankfort, Ky., recently slipped twin foals by Arion, 2:07¾.

In 1891 there were 27,370 horses in Maine three years old or under. In 1901 the number of the same class had dwindled down to 8,670.

The promising young stallion, General Norval, by Norval, dam by Onward, will be raced next season by J. Grant Anderson, Pittsburg.

It is reported from Vermont that the *stallion Alcander, 2:20½, has a cancer* and must be killed. If true, this will be a great loss to the breeding interest of that state as well as to the owner, Ed Brownell.

OVER THE OCEAN.

In China the year begins in February.

Robert Louis Stevenson's birthplace in Edinburgh is for sale, and the price asked is somewhat less than $3,000.

By the summer of 1903 Swiss tourists will be able to reach the Upper Engadine from Thusis by rail in three hours instead of in ten by stage.

Investigations conducted recently at Baku by the Russian government lead to the belief that the naphtha beds at that point extend far out under the sea.

A movement is on foot in Spain to raise a monument to the memory of Emilio Castelar, the greatest Spanish Republican orator of the nineteenth century.

For using the Polish word "zobe" instead of the German word "hier" an officer in the Austrian army has just been sentenced to six months' imprisonment on bread and water.

Since the middle of November last Paris has a Russian high school at which most of the university branches are taught, some of them by eminent Russian fugitives or residents.

The custom in France of posting on the dead walls of every commune throughout the country the speeches of ministers is to be discontinued. Every time it is done it costs the government $60,000.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES.

Arthur Forrest has resigned from the Daniel Frohman stock company.

It is said that Stephen Phillips is writing a play for Annie Russell.

Sada Yacco, the Japanese Ellen Terry, is playing with success in Berlin.

Among his plans Henry Irving contemplates a revival of Tennyson's "Becket."

Mr. Charles Hawtrey has signed a new contract with Charles Frohman which extends over three years.

Miss Nanette Comstock has been engaged to play with Miss Henrietta Crosman in "Joan o' the Shoals."

Joe Murphy has played "Shaun Rhue" almost as many times as James O'Neill has impersonated Monte-Christo.

Robert Hilliard, who recently returned from England, where he played with Mr. Beerbohm Tree, has retired from the stage.

Word comes from Washington that Sol Smith Russell will never again appear upon the stage. He has been stricken with locomotor ataxia.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Most orchards need manuring. Most of all they need mineral manures.

An excess of water around the roots during the winter often causes them to rot.

Give trees plenty of room if you would have them thrifty and vigorous and bear large, well matured fruit.

As a rule in pruning the grape there is more danger of leaving too much wood than of cutting out too much.

In all pruning it should be remembered that the healthy and perfect healing of wounds is of more importance than rapid healing.

Any fruit to keep well should have rather a thick skin and a strong skin as well, for the skin may be thick and yet not strong.

Gooseberry bushes do best when well trimmed. It is a fruit that does best in a partial shade, and if the mildew does not attack it a crop may always be looked for.

BRAKES AND COUPLINGS.

The twelve largest English railways show decreases in net earnings for the second half of 1901 amounting to $1,380,500.

An oil tank holding 1,260,000 gallons has been built in San Francisco for storing oil fuel for the use of the street railway companies.

The Transsiberian railway gives the cheapest rates in the world. It is possible to buy an emigrant's ticket, covering 6,000 miles, nearly three weeks' journey, for about $3.

HANS' LATEST DEAL.

HE DOES SOME THINKING AFTER A CALL FROM THE TAILOR.

The Little German Cobbler Closes His Shop and Tries His Hand at Singing, the Result of Which Brings Him Plenty of Work.

[Copyright, 1902, by C. B. Lewis.]

PEESNESS vhas fall off mit me until I don't haf one single shoe to patch vhen dot little tailor comes around und says:

"Hans, I vhas sorry for you dot you don't haf some brains in your head und must go by der poorhouse."

"How shall I do?" I says.

"You can't do nottings. If you can understand der peoples, you vhas all right, but you can't understand nottings nor nopody. Look at me. I begin peesness mit two conttails und a west, but now I vhas worth $10,000. It vhas pecause I understand human nature."

I don't say nottings to dot, but vhen he vhas gone avhay I sit for two hours und think. By und by I vhas all K. O., und dot night before I go to bed I make a sign dot reads:

"Nopody must come in my shop in der forenoon any more, ash I vhas taking singing lessons."

Der next morning I don't open my shop at all, but it vhas not yet 8 o'clock

"HEY, COBBLER, VHAS YOU DEAD?"

vhen somepody pounds on der door und yells out:

"Cobbler, cobbler, vhat in Texas vhas der matter mit your shop?"

"I vhas taking singing lessons," I calls back at him.

"Vhat? Vhat you say? If you don't open dis door, I bust him in!"

I open der door to him, und he says:

"Vhell, by Sheorge, if things don't come to some fine passes vhen a cobbler neglects his customers to take singing lessons! How you mean by sooch conduct?"

"I mean dot I like to go into grand opera," I says.

"Grand fiddlesticks! Cobbler, don't be a fool. Here vhas two shoes to be fixed, und I like to haf 'em by 10 o'clock. I shall bring two more vhen I come back."

"But I don't like to lose my singing."

"Go to pot mit your singing! You vhas a cobbler. It vhas your peesness to repair shoes, und if you don't do it I vhill raise some rows mit you."

I took in dose shoes but lock my door again, und it vhasn't ten minutes before a womans goes rap! rap! rap! on der door und calls out:

"Hey, cobbler, vhas you dead dis morning?"

"Don't you read my sign in der window?" I says.

"But I don't care for dot sign. I haf some shoes to be fixed oop, und I vhant you to do it."

I open der door und say dot she better go by one of dose dago cobblers, but she waves her arms around und says:

"Shut oop! Here vhas shoes to fix, und you go right at it. If I come back here und don't find 'em ready, your heart vhill ache."

I keep der door locked der same as pefore, und maype it vhas ten minutes vhen a mans comes along und kicks on it und shouts out:

"Open dis door or I'll break in der window mit a stone!"

It vhas some womans, und she vhas red in der face und haf four shoes.

"How vhas all dis?" she says ash she looks around.

"Don't you see by my sign dot I take singing lessons in der forenoon?"

"Do I care for signs?" she yells ash her face grows like fire. "Do I care for singing lessons? Here vhas shoes to fix today, und if you don't do it look out for me!"

"But, womans, if I vhas to sing in grand opera next year"—

"Grand nonsense! Go und soak your head in some dishpans und haf sense."

In der forenoon so many peoples come dot I haf four days' work ahead. At 12 o'clock dot fat policemans raps on der door mit his club, und vhen I lets him in he says:

"Cobbler, you look out for me!"

"How vhas it?" I says.

"You vhas neglecting your peesness to be a fool, und dot vhas against der law. You vhas some cobbler, und you vhas here to fix oop shoes. If you turn anybody avhay, I'll make it hot for you."

"But can't I sing?"

"No, sir!"

Dot night der little tailor comes around to see if I drown myself in der river. Vhen he sees twelve pairs of shoes to be fixed und I tell him how she vhas, he looks at me und shakes his head und says:

"Hans, I bellef you vhas some fools."

"Vhell?"

"But sometimes a fool knows more ash a wise mans, und I guess you don't go py der poorhouse dis winter."

Und vhile he speaks to me a mans comes in und says:

"Cobbler, I like you to fix three pairs of shoes in der forenoon tomorrow, und if you let dose singing lessons go I shall pay you extra." M. QUAD.

BREVITIES

PERSONALITIES.

One of Admiral Sampson's biographers says that when a boy he never played or sought amusement.

Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, is the only regular physician in the United States senate. Mr. Kyle, of South Dakota, is the only preacher.

The most constant companion of General Nelson A. Miles is his Gordon setter Rex. The general is very fond of him and the dog is most intelligent.

Henry Labouchere is described as careless and untidy in dress and a smoker of poor cigarettes. He is fond of home life, and devoted to his wife and daughter.

Governor Sadler, of Nevada, wears an 18½ collar and gloves and boots to correspond. These, as well as his hats, are made to his special order by Chicago concerns.

Senator Platt, of New York, reads all the newspapers on which he can lay hands and has several shelves of scrapbooks filled with clippings dealing with his own career.

Mr. Talbert, of South Carolina, votes louder than any other member of congress. He has a voice like a calliope, and the clerk of the house has never been compelled to call his name twice.

Governor Sayers, of Texas, is fond of deep sea fishing. He is a frequent visitor at Rockport, on the gulf coast of Texas, and a famous resort for fishermen. The governor holds the record for big tarpon.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, is a strong believer in a diet which he himself devised. His breakfast never varies. It is always eaten at 8 o'clock, and invariably consists only of one cup of black coffee and a large piece of cinnamon bun.

Governor Rollins, of New Hampshire, has a warm place in the hearts of church going people of his state. He is an Episcopalian himself, but tolerant of all creeds and denominations and gives much of his time and thought to religious work.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has the religious characteristic of the family, and, as are his sisters, is a Sunday school teacher in the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, New York. He has a class of 63, and in the three years he has been a teacher has missed not more than three or four Sundays.

The next generation will see the Gould fortune pretty well cut up, there being so many heirs. The richest of these will be Kingdon, George Gould's eldest child. His father is rated at $70,000,000. Kingdon, though a mere child, speaks German and French, and has picked up a surprising knowledge of yachting.

WEDDING SUPERSTITIONS.

The bride who finds a spider on her wedding dress may consider herself blessed.

The bride who dreams of fairies the night before her marriage will be thrice blessed.

If the bridegroom carries a miniature horseshoe in his pocket he will always have good luck.

Ship marriages are considered anything but lucky. Get married on land, or don't get married at all.

No bride or groom should be given a telegram while on the way to church. It is positively a sign of evil.

If the wedding ring be dropped during the ceremony the bride may as well wish herself unborn, for she will always have ill luck.

Kiss a bride after the ceremony, and before the newly made husband has a chance to do so, and you will have excellent luck throughout the year.

Maidens eager to wed should give dishwater heated to the boiling point a wide berth. It means that they will not marry for a long time if they attempt to cleanse dishes in water so hot.

Should a bride perchance see a coffin while being being driven to the railway station prior to departing upon her honeymoon, she should order the driver to turn back and start over again, or else she will surely meet with bad luck.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Next to Gibraltar, Malta is the strongest fortress in the world.

The Chinese began to write books before they migrated from the region south of the Caspian sea.

A caid in Morocco who does not furnish the sultan's officer the expected amount of tribute is promptly sent to prison and his place disposed of by auction to the highest bidder.

All the soap in Paraguay is made from cocoa oil. Cows eat the pulp from the nuts, leaving the hull inclosing the kernel clean and smooth. A cow will clean 40 or 50 nuts per night.

Mansour, the horse that ran third in the Grand Prix of Paris in 1894 and came in only a length and a half behind Matchbox, which sold for $75,000, is now pulling a public cab in the streets of the gay capital.

The casket containing the remains of Lincoln, through fear of vandal thieves, has been removed no less than ten times since it was first placed in the vault in Oak Ridge cemetery, May 4, 1865.

The telegraph poles along the Savannah and Stateboro railway in Georgia are growing. They are made of cypress and must have been planted with the roots. They are sprouting at the top and serve a double purpose. They are shade trees as well as a support for the wires.

THE SOUTHERN "R."

Tart Criticism of Northern Comments on Its Pronunciation.

We do not believe that there is anything in the world more provocative of southern laughter than the northern attempt to reproduce southern pronunciation. For instance, there is an idea in the north that the southerner never pronounces the letter "r" and that he invariably substitutes the letter "h" for it. Nothing could be more utterly absurd, yet the absurdity still lives. We are ourselves peaceably inclined and very far from desiring to see a renewal of grim visaged war, but we have a strong conviction that the letter "r" will yet be responsible for a civil war in this republic.

A few years ago William Dean Howells, writing in Literature, made the assertion that the letter "r" was extinct in this country, but he was certainly hasty in his conclusions. There is a tendency everywhere to slur the last syllables or the last letters of certain words, but this does not imply any disrespect of the letter "r." Mr. Howells might just as well say that the letter "g" is extinct because there are a great many people who say "goin'" or "lovin'" or "bein'." We should like to ask Mr. Howells how the people of this country pronounce the "r" in such words as country, great, nature, write, arithmetic, and so on. Certainly they do not pronounce it as if the words were spelled *counthy, gheat,* litehatuhe, white or ahithmetic.

The "r" at the end of a word is sometimes ignored in the south, but on the whole the southerner is just as true to the proper pronunciation as the northerner. The hasty northerner has an idea that the southerner pronounces the word "Mary" as if it were spelled "Mahy." Nothing could be more silly. But the northerner very frequently pronounces this very simple name as if it were written "Mayahry."

The truth is that we sound the "r" and let it go, while the northerner hangs on to it as a dog would shake a rat. What southerner that ever lived said "fihm" for "firm," or "ignohant" for "ignorant," or "grocehy" for "grocery," or "tehhoh" for "terror?" The tendency to chop off the end of words prevails in the south, as it does in every part of the country and as it does in every people, but we must protest vigorously against the idiotic idea that the letter "r" is obsolete in the south.

Porcelain Violins.

A well known manufacturer of musical instruments in Germany, Max Freyer, has introduced a process for making violins from clay. These fiddles are of the ordinary pattern, but are cast in molds, so that each instrument is an exact counterpart of its fellow. It is said—but it is somewhat hard to believe—that the porcelain body acts as a better resonator than one of wood and that the tone of the instrument is therefore singularly pure and full. The same inventor is also making mandolins of china clay, and it seems that they are much appreciated in southern countries, where this instrument is regarded more seriously than it is in Britain. The obvious disadvantage of a musical instrument being made of china clay is the brittleness of that material, as well as its weight, but both these drawbacks seem to have been forgotten. For some time we have heard rumors of most excellent violins being made of aluminium, and this metal, from its extreme lightness and other qualities, would seem to be admirably adapted to such a purpose.

New York Newspapers.

Six years ago the circulation of all the daily newspapers of New York city was under rather than above 1,000,000 a day, and New York was then a marvel of newspaper production and news paper reading. Today at least 2,000,000 newspapers pour from New York city's presses every twenty-four hours, and large circulation figures, five years ago grudgingly conceded to three papers, are claimed, and claimed honestly, by eight or nine. A decade ago or less a circulation of 40,000 would have been regarded as notable. Today an east side newspaper, published in the Hebrew-German-Russian jargon called Yiddish, has a daily circulation of 40,000. Four English newspapers circulate about 100,000 each; a fifth circulates 200,000; two others have circulations that are little below 600,000 and often exceed it.

Modernizing the East.

Visitors to the sphinx can now make the trip from Cairo by trolley, and there is talk of an electric line to Mount Sinai and along a part of the shores of the Red sea. But when rumor says further that cars may be run by the overhead wire system even to Mecca, imagination shrinks aghast. By trolley to the city of Mohammed, to which only true believers are admitted! Can it be possible? If pilgrims are to journey to the Kaaba with dervishes for motormen, how long will it be before rails will be laid to Lassa, in Tibet, with lamas for ticket takers on the cars?

Prizes For Tenants.

A curious and interesting plan has been adopted in Glasgow by certain landlords who, having improved much of their slum property, have been naturally desirous to keep it in good condition. This plan consists in offering prizes to tenants who behave themselves well and pay their rent promptly. All tenants who fulfill these conditions are allowed in summer to live rent free for a fortnight, so that if they take a holiday they need not pay two rents. The plan has worked well so far, and over 60 per cent of the tenants have claimed the prize.

SELECTIONS

EARLY AMERICAN COSTUMES

Interesting Collection of Garments in the Boston Museum.

The Museum of Fine Arts in Boston has what is probably a unique collection of early American costumes. There are about 300 specimens, ranging from underwear and baby clothes of homespun linen to complete suits of velvet or broadcloth.

The most striking of these complete suits is one worn by James Bowdoin as minister to Spain early in the last century. Bowdoin was the founder of Bowdoin college at Brunswick, Me., and an early Revolutionary patriot who became afterward, with John Hancock and Samuel Adams, one of the first three governors of Massachusetts. The coat and knee breeches worn at the Spanish court are of plum colored broadcloth. The former is exquisitely ornamented with a design of silver thread, the same decoration on a smaller scale being applied to the cream colored satin waistcoat that was worn with it.

Another of the old fashioned waistcoats was taken from a prize ship early in the Revolution and is thought to have been intended for Sir Henry Frankland, whose love for Agnes Surriage Oliver Wendell Holmes commemorated in a poem. And there are also gowns worn by Mrs. Lovell, whose husband was a member of the Continental congress, as well as yet others that recall memories of Salem in the days when the East India merchantmen made that city the most important port of export and import on the American coast.

The other objects in the collection are more miscellaneous. There are a number of baby caps, for example, antedating the Revolution, ladies' prunella slippers with tiny heels that would hardly have covered a silver sixpence, a variety of fine linen undergarments, ladies' hoods, stockings for both men and women, ruffled shirt fronts such as modern dandyism has more than once attempted to bring back into use and weather shoes of rough carpeting made to protect the feet of the owner when driving in winter weather. The specimens include also many examples of colonial ornament, among them buckles, earrings, bonnet pins and even a single silver thimble. In short, although the collection is considered as only the beginning of a much larger one, there as examples of nearly all the things that one can readily imagine as necessary to the wardrobe of a lady or gentleman a hundred years or more ago.

Many of the old garments have served as models for one of the most famous American illustrators of colonial subjects and are thus, in a way, actually familiar to hundreds of men and women who read books, but who have never heard of the collection itself.

Flour and Bran.

Prices for flour are regulated to a considerable degree by the value of the byproducts of the mills. This season mill feeds have been unusually high, and consequently flour has been cheaper than usual in relation to the cost of wheat. Lately mill feed slumped. It had advanced too far for the feeder's pocketbook, and flour immediately advanced. It has not been many years since bran was burned to make steam to grind flour, and now we see it regulating the price of flour.

In the same way other byproducts of mills have come to the front as feedstuffs. The byproducts of the cottonseed oil mill, the linseed oil mill, the starch factory, the vinegar factory, the brewery, the distillery and even of the packing house are no longer waste, but feed, which figures in the price of the finished product of the factory. Anything that will make flesh or milk is worth good money nowadays.—National Stockman.

Ghosts In India.

The dread of ghosts, so well known to all uncivilized and semicivilized countries, is common in the aborigines of India to an unusual degree. The same may be said of their Aryan conquerors and the lower classes of Mohammedans. All Indian ghosts are supposed to be mischievous and some of them bitterly malicious. The only means employed to appease the rancor of these unlaid spirits is to build shrines for them and to make them offerings, such as a fowl, a pig and on grand occasions a buffalo. Any severe illness, and more especially any epidemic disease, such as smallpox or cholera, is attributed to the malignancy of certain of these spirits, which must be propitiated accordingly.

Story of a Stick.

The reformers who hold up the German army as a pattern to be admired will perhaps allow that even its excellent discipline has some drawbacks. Among the many regulations of the military code is one which forbids anybody to present himself before a recruiting officer with a cane in his hand. Some days ago a reservist so far forgot himself as to enter the office of a recruiting sergeant major accompanied by his walking stick. For this heinous offense the unfortunate reservist was promptly court martialed and sentenced to ten weeks' imprisonment for insubordination.—London Today.

Lawyers' High Fees.

Two Austrian lawyers, Dr. Bloch and Dr. Lauterstein, who acted as legal advisers to the executors of the will of the late Baron Hirsch, have received a fee of £32,500 each. This remuneration was fixed by the high court of justice.

THE INDEPENDENT

VANCOUVER, B. C.

FLYING BULLETS.

One Way by Which They May Be Seen After Leaving the Rifle.

"I don't believe the story that bullets can be seen when fired from a gun," said the old soldier. "You know in the army there is a theory that men have seen bullets, but they never lived to tell of it, because the bullets were going straight for them and hit them in the eye. The only men who have seen the ordinary rifle bullets in transit are dead."

"No, they aren't," said the old hunter. "I have seen many bullets flying. One way by which you can see them plainly is by dipping them in glycerin before firing."

"Yes, you might trace them by the smoke then caused by air friction," said the veteran, "but you can't see the bullets."

"Oh, yes, you can," retorted the hunter. "I have watched them often during target practice, and any one can see the large caliber bullets, though I won't say as much for the tiny modern missiles. The way to see a flying bullet is to get a little to one side of the shooter, about five feet away from him, say. Then run an imaginary line from the muzzle of his gun to the target. Let your eyes rest on a space of light colored ground exactly on this line, and when he fires you will see something dark, like a bee, flit past the light colored space. That is the bullet. Of course by the time the eye tells the brain it sees the missile the bullet has struck the target, but you have seen it all right."

Merely an Opinion.

"There's only one thing more rash than marrying for money."

"What is it—marrying to win a bet?"

"No—marrying without money."

C. C. Richards & Co.

Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for every day family for years, and for every day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal.

I would not start on a voyage without it, if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F.R. DESJARDIN.

Schr. "Storke," St Andre, Kamouraska.

AS EXPLAINED.

Mrs. Oldun—What an awful lot of new diseases they have now that were unknown twenty years ago.

Oldun—True, my dear. But just think what a lot more doctors we have to contend with now than we did twenty years ago.

$100 REWARD $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"What makes you treat Jack so coldly? You used to find him so interesting."

"Didn't you know I was engaged to him now?"

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION—C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., write: Please send us ten gross of pills. We are selling more of Parmelee's Pills than any other pill we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint." Mr. Charles A. Smith, Lindsay, writes: "Parmelee's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these pills have cured her."

"We must draw the line somewhere," remarked the washerwoman on Monday morning, "and I guess the backyard is the best place."

YOUNG WOMAN WORTH $15,000 wishes to correspond with honest, intelligent man, who would appreciate a good wife. Box 2,538, Toronto, Ont.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Victoria Day Excursions

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN

Will sell round trip tickets at

Fare and One-Third

Good to Go—May 22nd, 23rd and 24th
Good to Return till May 27th.

Full particulars on application to any Canadian Northern R'y Agent, or
GEO. H. SHAW,
Traffic Manager.

If You Could Look

into the future and see the condition to which your cough, if neglected, will bring you, you would seek relief at once—and that naturally would be through

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

SHILOH cures Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Lung Troubles. Cures Coughs and Colds in a day. 25 cents. Guaranteed.

Write to S. C. WELLS & Co., Toronto, Can., for free trial bottle.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the Blood

Horse Health

is one of the most important things for every farmer to consider.

Dick's Blood Purifier

will build up a run down horse.

It tones up the system, rids stomach of bots, worms and other parasites which undermine an animal's health.

50 cts. a package.

LEEMING MILES & CO.
AGENTS. - - - MONTREAL.
Write for books on Horses and Cattle. IT IS FREE.

CONSUMPTION Prevented and Cured.

Four marvelous free remedies for all sufferers reading this paper. New cure for Tuberculosis, Consumption, Weak Lungs, Catarrh, and a rundown system.

FREE.

Do you cough?
Do your lungs pain you?
Is your throat sore and inflamed?
Do you spit up phlegm?
Does your head ache?
Is your appetite bad?
Are your lungs delicate?
Are you losing flesh?
Are you pale and thin?
Do you lack stamina?

These symptoms are proof that you have in your body the seeds of the most dangerous malady that has ever devastated the earth—consumption.

You are invited to test what this system will do for you, if you are sick, by writing for a

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

and the Four Free Preparations will be forwarded you at once, with complete directions for use.

The Slocum System is a positive cure for Consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all Lung Troubles and Disorders, complicated by Loss of Flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Heart Troubles.

Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, giving post office and express address, and the free medicine (the Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.

"The sluggard will not plow by reason of the cold; therefore shall he beg in the harvest and have nothing."

BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

Mother's Best Help When Her Little Ones Are Ailing

Every mother needs at some time a medicine for her little ones, and Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine in the world for constipation, sour stomach, indigestion, diarrhoea, colic, simple fevers and the troubles of teething children. The Tablets have been in use for years and thousands of mothers say that nothing else acts so quickly and relieves and cures the little ones like it Mrs. G. H. LaRue, Mountain, Ont., simply voices the experience of other mothers when she says—"I can recommend Baby's Own Tablets to all mothers who have cross or delicate children. I do not know how I could get along without them."

Children take these Tablets as readily as candy, and if crushed to a powder they can be given with absolute safety to the tiniest, weakest babies. There is a cure in every Tablet and they are guaranteed to contain no opiate or other harmful drug. You can get the Tablets from any dealer in medicine or they will be sent post paid at 25 cents a box by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A well trained mind has less difficulty in submitting to than in guiding an ill-trained mind.

A poor theatrical company really benefits a town more in a financial way than a first-class troupe. It brings money to town to pay apartment bills and hall rent, and takes none out.

MARKET REVIEW.

WHEAT—During the past week it has seemed an unusually difficult thing for traders to make up their minds as the chances of the present situation in the wheat trade. Last week trade showed itself active and markets buoyant, but in the interval between Friday and Monday there was an increase of showers over Kansas ans adjoining territory, and on Monday the speculative markets in the States felt the effects of this strongly, and a drop of 1c to 1¼c took place. A more confident feeling resulted on Tuesday, but on Wednesday another bad break took place, resulting in a drop of 1c to 1¼c. Since then some renewal of confidence is evident, but in the week prices show a decline of 1c to 1¼c, as compared with closing prices on Friday of last week. The rains and more favorable weather over a large area of the winter wheat in the States have imparted a somewhat more encouraging feeling as to the prospects for the crops over such area, but we think the improvement amounts rather to the saving of a portion of what was promising to be almost a lost crop had the adverse weather been continued rather than the establishing of anything that could now turn out a fairly good yield. In fact, we are of the opinion that the rains in Kansas and the southwest have come at a time when the crop is too far advanced towards harvest to be benefitted materially by it, and that the yield in the State of Kansas at least will not amount to over 50 per cent. of last years' yield.

Manitoba wheat has been very quiet and demand extremely light. On Saturday last the value of 1 northern in store Fort William, spot or May delivery, was 75¼c, and 2 northern 73c. On Wednesday these prices were down to 74c 1 northern, and 72c 2 northern, and since then they have advanced again to 74¾c 1 northern, and 72¾c 2 northern, at which prices sales were made yesterday, although for the most part sellers were holding for 75c 1 northern, and 73c 2 northern. 1 hard is offered at 78c spot or May delivery in store Fort William without finding buyers.

FLOUR—Hungarian Patent $2.05 per sack of 98 pounds; Glenora, $1.90; Alberta, $1.70; Manitoba, $1.50; and XXXX, $1.20.

GROUND FEED—Demand is steady and prices remain unchanged as follows: Oat chop, per ton, $27.50; barley chop, $21.50; mixed barley barley and oats, $24.50; oatmeal feed, $11.50; oil cake, $27.

OATS—There is not very much business doing in oats just at present, as the weather is not favorable for traffic. A little demand has been experienced from the east, which has been met on a basis of 40c per bushel for No. 2 white at Fort William, the same figure as we quoted a week ago. Local dealers are also paying the same prices as a week ago for their supplies. We quote: No. 1 white, in carlots on track, Winnipeg, per bushel, 42 to 44c; No. 2 white, 40 to 41c; feed oats, 37 to 38c; seed oats, 45 to 50c. At country points farmers are getting 28 to 30c for No. 2 white oats. Street oats are not offering.

BARLEY—Receipts are very light, and the market holds firm at 40 to 42c for malting grades, and 38 to 40c for feed.

FLAXSEED—Dealers are asking $2.00 per bushel for seed flax.

HAY—Receipts are light, and the market is $1 higher at $8 to $9 per ton for fresh baled. Loose hay is not offering to any extent.

POULTRY—There is very little poultry in the market. Chickens are worth 12½c per pound for fresh killed, and turkeys 12½c to 15c, according to quality.

BUTTER—Creamery—Two of the country factories commenced operations this week but so far have shipped no butter. The weather is not favorable for pasture or traffic consequently milk gathering will be a slow process until it gets drier. Commission houses are quoting 21c to 22c per pound for choice creamery butter in tubs or rolls, while other grades range down to 16c for round lots.

BUTTER—Dairy—Receipts of dairy butter are very light. Oldest traders here say they cannot remember the market being so light of stocks. As high as 20c could be obtained on a commission basis for fresh made choice butter.

EGGS—Supplies are light and the market holds firm at 9½ to 10c per dozen for fresh case eggs at country points.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Some cattle have already been shipped east to meet the excellent export demand. Butchers are finding cattle very scarce and hard to obtain. For choice beef animals they are now paying as high as 5c per pound off cars here. The general range of prices is from 4½c to 5c. There is a good demand for stockers, and the westward movement of these is now quite heavy. Yearlings are worth as high as $16 per head at point of shipment. Two year olds are bringing from $20 to $22.

MILCH COWS—Cows are very scarce, and good milkers readily bring $45 each in this market. As most of the stock offerings are poor, they bring less money, the range being from $35 to $45.

HORSES—There is a good steady demand for horses for both farm and general use, and dealers find no difficulty in disposing of all they can secure. The market is being largely supplied from Ontario. There are some Montana horses selling. Prices continue high.

Monkey Brand Soap will clean a house from cellar to roof, but won't wash clothes.

PALE AND LISTLESS

A CONDITION THAT AFFECTS VERY MANY WOMEN.

The Appetite Fails—Strength Departs and the Sufferer Feels That Life is Really a Burden.

From the Topic, Petrolia, Ont.

It is impossible that a medicine can be so widely known and used as are Dr. Williams' Pink Pills without striking results frequently becoming known and the merits of this great remedy for the common ailments of man and womankind being published. Mrs. Thos. Kettle, of Petrolea, Ont., is a case in point. Mrs. Kettle is an old resident of this district and is well known. Chatting with a reporter of the Topic the other day the conversation drifted on the subject of medicines, when Mrs. Mettle spoke in the highest praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which, she said, had cured her of a long illness. Our reporter, being naturally interested, made further enquiries, when Mrs. Kettle gave him the following particulars: "I am the mother of twelve children and in spite of the constant strain and worry the raising of so large a family entailed upon me, in addition to my housework, I was for many years blessed with splendid health. However, after the birth of my last child my strength seemed to fail me and I felt that my health was gradually going. I consulted a doctor and continued under his treatment for some months, but the only result that I could see was that I grew gradually worse. I could not name any particular ailment that I suffered from, but I was "all run down." My appetite failed me, my strength seemed all gone and I became pale and listless, scarcely able to drag myself around, and much of the time in bed. I became alarmed at my long continued ill-health, and as doctor's medicine had done me no good I determined to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I purchased a box and thought it did me some good, so I got six boxes more, and before I had finished taking the second I felt a lot better, and by the time I had finished the seven boxes I had perfectly regained my health, had gained weight and felt better than I had for some years. I consider the pills a splendid medicine, a real godsend to weak and ailing women, and have frequently recommended them to my friends and used them with my children, always with good results." Judging from Mrs. Kettle's healthy appearance to-day none would imagine she had ever known what a day's illness meant.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a positive cure for all diseases arising from impoverished blood, or a weak or shattered condition of the nervous system, such as epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, paralysis, rheumatism, sciatica, heart troubles, anaemia, etc. These pills are also a cure for the ailments that make the lives of so many women a constant misery. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

We always like those who admire us, we do not always like those whom we admire.

Free—Gratis—For Nothing

YOU CANNOT LONG FOOL A WOMAN.

When the white man wants the black man's land he approaches the innocent black with "presents" of beads, colored cloths, ribbons, and other useless trinkets that catch the eye of the poor black—but that are no earthly use to him. These are all "gifts—free—gratis—for nothing!!!" We all know who soon owns the black man's land.

Yet this system of conciliating the innocent is not practiced alone on the negro. How many women read that they can get a certain "present" with a certain purchase and forthwith they make the purchase to get the "present"—free—gratis—for nothing!!! The present may or may not be useful—but in this twentieth century are there those who believe they have not in the purchase paid for and often dearly paid for the "present"?

When you want a horse you cannot buy his teeth at ten cents a tooth, and get the horse thrown into the bargain.

When you buy a dress you do not buy the buttons, and have the dress thrown in.

And no more than you can thus get the present of a horse or a dress can you get a "present"—free—gratis—for nothing—of diamonds, gold, jewellery, and cutlery, with the purchase of a bar of common soap.

When you buy Sunlight Soap you are presented with pure quality in the soap itself. You do not pay for loading refuse at the price of soap. You don't wear out your clothes in half the time, and ruin your hands with Sunlight Soap, as with common soap.

If you want soap, buy Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar—and you have paid for nothing but pure soap. If you want something else than soap, buy it independently of the soap, and you know what it has cost you.

"You may fool some people all the time;
You may fool all the people some of the time.
You cannot fool all the people all the time;"
You cannot long fool a woman. 615

We are very fond of reading others' characters, but we do not like to be read ourselves.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

After a woman passes a certain age she is willing to get married even on a Friday.

WHEN BUYING WHY NOT GET THE BEST.

STEPHEN'S PAINT

THE QUALITY OF THE OIL IS THE LIFE OF THE PAINT.

MADE WITH MANITOBA PURE RAW OR BOILED LINSEED OIL

PURE READY MIXED

PAINT FOR ALL PURPOSES.

Sold and Guaranteed by MacPhail & Co., Vancouver, B.C.
MANUFACTURED BY
G. F. STEPHENS & CO., Limited, ... WINNIPEG.

EVERY HOUSEKEEPER IN MANITOBA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND N.W.T.

SHOULD TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE GREAT

HALF-PRICE OFFER OF THE GLOBE

TORONTO

Canada's Leading Newspaper

and thereby secure the bargains offered every day in its advertising columns. The subscription price can be saved over and over again by having it come regularly into the home. Regular price $4.00 per annum. The early edition (including The Saturday Illustrated) will be sent to any person for one year living west of North Bay who will cut this advertisement out and send it along with $2.00 to THE GLOBE, Toronto.

EDDY'S PARLOR MATCHES

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

¶ Try our Parlor Matches. They produce a quick LIGHT without any objectionable fumes.

THE E. B. EDDY Co., Limited
Hull, Canada.

A controversy has been going on as to whether we ought to say "The United States is" or "The United States are." In order to arrive at a settlement the question has been referred to a committee of the House of Representatives at Washington, which has decided in favor of the singular number. In future the form must be the "United States is."

Had La Grippe.—Mr. A. Nickerson, farmer, Dutton, writes: "Last winter I had La Grippe and it left me with a severe pain in the small of my back and hip that used to catch me whenever I tried to climb a fence. This lasted for about two months when I bought a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil and used it both internally and externally, morning and evening, for three days, at the expiration of which time I was completely cured."

The Recording Angel doesn't credit a man with what his tombstone says in his favor.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

A good Christmas present for a coquette would be a book for the "recording of engagements."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Old Saws and Sayings.

A few old sayings on the subject of food come to us rather as a surprise in our age of daintiness and refinement, yet they have their raison d'etre notwithstanding. "Meat is much; manners are more;" "Cease your chatter and mind your platter;" "The ass that brays most eats least;" "The wing with the liver to him who's the giver;" "He can give little to his servant who licks his own trencher."

Apropos of this remark, it is amusing to note that "manners" was the name given to the remnants of a meal. These came to the servants as official perquisites; hence our well worn expression before emptying a dish, "Leave the last slice (or whatever it may be) for manners," though if votes were collected on this point it is hardly likely that any of us would have taken it as it stands in the original.

No Thanks Due.

A minister went from Kansas City down into the country to preach. Before going into the pulpit he asked if any one interrupted with "amens" and other ejaculations, as he could not stand such interjections. He was told of one old woman who always made herself heard at all good points. She was asked on this occasion to desist, and she obliged for once. At the end of the sermon the minister met her and warmly thanked her for holding her tongue.

"No need to thank me, no need to thank me!" she exclaimed. "You said nothing whatever to make me shout!"

An Advanced Course.

"Oh, Mr. Johns," exclaimed Miss Gush, "I heard you talking to pa about plants, and I do so want to talk to you, for, you know, I am very interested in botany. I like all kinds of plants and flowers, as, of course, you do, too, Mr. Johns; but what varieties of plants are you particularly interested in?"

"The plants which I am most interested in," replied Mr. Johns, "are machinery plants."

Miss Gush looked mystified for a moment, but soon brightened up, remarking:

"I haven't got so far as that yet."—London Tit-Bits.

Quite the latest mechanical development comes from the United States where a young couple were married by phonograph. Smallpox having broken out in the lady's house the usual ceremony was rendered impossible, so she spoke her vows into a talking machine, which was disinfected and forwarded to the bridegroom, who completed the record.

Mr. T. J. Humes, Columbus, Ohio, writes: "I have been afflicted for some time with Kidney and Liver Complaints, and find Parmelee's Pills the best medicine for these diseases. These pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required. They are Gelatine Coated, and rolled in the flour of Licorice to preserve their purity, and give them a pleasant, agreeable taste.

A novel fort has just been completed at San Paolo Island, at the entrance to the military harbor of Taranto, Italy. The fort is a large steel tower, with external armour 5 feet thick. It contains two 12-ton guns. The entire tower can be turned in any direction by hydraulic force. The tower weighs 50,000 tons and cost £480,000.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Just for Fun.

A colored man in Alabama, one hot day in July, while he was at work in a cotton field, suddenly stopped, and looking towards the skies said: "O, Lawd, de cotton am so grassy, de work am so hard, and de sun am so hot, dat I b'lieve dis darky am called to preach."—Outlook.

A man once wrote to a Western lawyer for information in regard to a certain person who had owed him a considerable sum of money for a long time. "What property has he that I can attach?" he asked. The lawyer's reply was brief and to the point: "The man died six months ago. He has left nothing save a widow subject to attachment.

A gentleman traveling in Europe engaged the services of a courier. Arriving at an inn in Austria, the traveler asked his servant to enter his name in accordance with the police regulations of that country. The man replied that he had already anticipated the order, and registered him as an American gentleman of means. "But how did you write my name?" asked the master. "I can't exactly pronounce it but I copied it carefully from your portmanteau, sir." "But it was not there," was the reply. "Bring me the book. The register was brought and revealed, instead of a plain English name of two syllables, the following portentous entry: "Monsieur Warranted Solid Leather."

To Judge an Opal.

An expert on opal mining has recently explained how the opal is judged as to quality and desirability. First, he says, color is of the greatest importance. Red fire, or red in combination with yellow, blue and green, are the best. Blue by itself is quite valueless, and the green opal is not of great value unless the color is very vivid and the pattern very good. The color must be true—that is to say, it must not run in streaks or patches, alternating with a colorless or inferior quality.

Pattern is described as being an important factor, the several varieties be known as "pin fire" when the grain is very small, "harlequin" when the color is all in small squares, the more regular the better, and the "flash fire" or "flash opal" when the color shows as a single flash or in very large pattern. Harlequin is the most common and is also popularly considered the most beautiful. When the squares of color are regular and show as distinct, minute checks of red, yellow, blue and green, it is considered magnificent. Some stones show better on edge than on top.

Big Blouse Sale

$1.00 BLOUSES FOR ..... 50c and 75c
$1.50 BLOUSES FOR ..... $1.00 and $1.25
$2.00 BLOUSES FOR $1.50
$2.25 BLOUSES FOR $1.75
$3.50 BLOUSES FOR $1.50

These are all new and of the very latest shades and styles.

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OXFORD... ...SHOES

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Give us a call.

THE PATERSON SHOE CO., LD
301 Hastings St.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

AMERICAN.

Chicago hod carriers have been granted 35 cents an hour.

All the teamsters' unions of Chicago have raised their initiation fee to $10.

The Drug Clerks' association of Chicago completed their organiaztion last week.

The American Federation is growing at the rate of 1,000 new unions a month.

James A. Gray has been elected business agent of the Building Trades council of Los Angeles.

Duluth has more labor organizations than any city of its size in the northwest, and averages fewer strikes.

Five branches of silk dyers have been organized in Patterson, N. J.—English, Italian, French, Holland and German.

In Cleveland there are 60,000 laborers who do not belong to any union. They are plumbers, diggers, concrete and cement workers and dock builders.

All of the employees of the Northern Pacific shops in Tacoma have received an increase of 5 per cent. in wages, beginning June 1st. The order affects about 800 employees.

The house committee on labor has ordered a favorable report on the bill providing for a commission to inquire into the industrial condition of the colored people of the United States.

Street railway employees of Detroit have had their wages raised from 21 to 23 1-2 cents an hour. They asked for 25 cents, but the arbitrators awarded only the 2 1-2 cents an hour increase.

An effort is being made to terminate the cotton mill strike, now in its eigth week, at Augusta, Ga. The union workers express their determination to remain out as long as the commissary supplies their wants.

The Employing Plasterers' association of New York city has grnted the demand of the Plasterers' union for $5 for an eight-ohur day, an increase of 50 cents, but refused to grant a 50-cent advance asked for by the plasterers' laborers, who have been receiving $3 a day.

The annual convention of the United Association of Hotel and Restaurant employees, sitting at Denver, adopted resolutions last week favoring independent political action of the labor organiaztions, and advocating the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.

Deep water seamen are scarce in San Francisco, and it is reported that premiums of $40 and $50 per headi are being paid. This money is not paid to the seamen, but to the fellow whose chief business it is to cheat the law of supply and demand by keeping the seaman's wages at the minimum of $20 a month.

A meeting of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor will be held in San Francisco July 21. The general secretary, with the consent of the general council, will make an effort to visit a number of the local unions in coast cities while in this section. Since the amalgamation between the Machine Woodworkers' International union and the International Furniture Workers, the coast unions have not been visited by a general officer.

FOREIGN.

The agitation in progress regarding the reappointment of the Conciliation Board for the Scotch coal trade, appears likely to be settled in favor of reappointment.

Members of the Aberdeen Carters' union ask for an advance of 1d per hour and overtime at the rate of time and half after 12 hours have been worked, including two hours for meals. They also ask double time for Sunday work.

The old lamp and dome of the famous Bell Rock lighthouse are being replaced by a more modern apparatus. Not for over 90 years has there been any change in the light on this rock off the east coast of Scotland. It is only half the power of the lantern which will take its place.

The alleged hostile attitude assumed by the officials of the Dublin United Tramway company towards the Tramway Men's union, has formed the subject of much controversy in the local papers of that city. The secretary of the Tramway Men's union, M. J. Keatinge, adduces evidence which, he says, goes to prove what the union has all along contended, that in official circles of the tramway company a spirit of unjustifiable hostility has been displayed towards the union.

Twenty-three years have elapsed since the Abercarn colliery explosion took place, when 268 men and boys were killed, leaving 132 widows, 373 orphans and 90 dependents on the explosion funds. Recent accounts show that there are now only 45 on the funds, consisting of 28 widows and 17 dependent relatives, of whom three are orphans. The total amount paid away by the trustees, who were appointed by the court of chancery, is £68,066, which includes nearly £5,000 contributed towards the relief of sufferers by a kindred though less disastrous accident at the Risca colliery.

The conditions regulating the future wages of 70,000 miners in Scotland, issued by the Scottish coal masters, include that the minimum of 37 per cent. of the 1880 basis be continued. The Scottish coal masters also propose that by tabulating the selling prices of coal by the certified accountants, the output shall be ascertained, and on application by the miners' representatives, changes in the wages may, if warranted, be made. The Scottish coal conciliation board propose that the present wage of the miners in Scotland be taken as corresponding to the value of 1d per ton above nett average realised value of the coal at the pits in Scotland for the three months of December, January and February last.

Sunday observance is in a parlous state in Scotland. When Lord Balfour of Burleigh opened the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Arts on Sundays, there was a great outcry, but the Church of Scotland's special committee on Sunday observance having considered the matter, has practically blessed the innovation with approval. The citizens have shown their approval by taking advantage of the privilege offered them. It may be remembered that when Sunday cars began to run in the capital of Scotland, the town council made strenuous objection, and even took the matter to the law courts. Other questions in dispute between the council and the tramway company having now been settled more or less amicably, the council have removed their opposition to the Sunday cars.

CANADIAN.

Dominion government officials will bore for coal on Prince Edward island this summer.

Seymour Sage, 104 years old, voted for Mr. Pattullo in North Oxford, Ont., at the recent election.

Cape Breton mining towns have contributed $3,000 toward the fund for the relief of Fernie miners' families.

The machine woodworkers of Toronto have elected Alex. Manderson and J. Dower, president and secretary respectively.

Galt has carried three by-laws, one for a district park, a second for waterworks extension, and a third for a Carnegie library site.

The charter of the Kingston Ironworkers' Helpers' union has been taken away because its members refused to strike in sympathy with the machinists at the locomotive works.

There is a possibility that the Von Echa Electric Railway Company may acquire the ownership of the Brantford, Ont., street railway. They have secured an option upon the plant.

Brockville ratepayers carried by-laws to expend $10,000 for exhibition buildings, and $11,000 in improvements to the town hall. The $20,000 bonus to the Union Hat company was defeated.

The council of Montreal has passed a by-law to permit stores to keep open on Sunday, which sell fruit, candy, cigars and temperance drinks, but on condition that they sell all of the articles and not merely some of them.

The following officers have been elected by the Dawson Miners' Union: President, James Farwell; vice-president, Bert McDonald; secretary, Chas. Blunden; treasurer, J. Shaw; executive committee, H. McMillan, Calliher, and E. E. Mercaant.

At the works of the Bertram Engine company, Polson & Co., and Inglis & Sons, Toronto, the boiler-makers went out on strike last week, in sympathy with the helpers, who went out on strike recently. This action was taken on account of an attempt to bring in non-union men to take the places of the strikers.

It may be stated that Snider's Shoe Store, 632 Granville street, has not purchased any goods from the firm of Sequin, Lalime & Co., St. Hyacinthe, Que., since the latter's difficulties commenced with the union. Snider handles a first-class line of union goods.

The Mint.

Is located at the corner of Carrall and Hastings streets. The bottled goods are all first-class and the prices right for every one. Seattle Rainier beer, 5 cents.

Telephone 1—2—5 for a fine livery turn-out. J. J. Sparrow, Palace livery stables.

THE LABOR PRESS.

Now here is a rhyme for the Labor press
That blazes the toilsome way,
And shoulders the load o'er the rocky road,
And gets more of knocks than pay.
For you grudgingly give to your truest friend,
Who bears the brunt of your fight,
What you freely bestow on your deadliest foe,
The organ of wealth and might.

You have dollars to help the plutocrat's press,
And pennies to give to your own,
And a kiss of delight for the hand that would smite,
While you hurl at your friend a stone;
Yet the Labor press in the battle's van,
Ever welcomes the fiercest fight,
With a scornful smile for the knocker's guile,
And a dauntless heart for the right.

Yes, here is a song for the Labor press,
Whose heroes may never know
Their need of fame, or the world's acclaim,
As they battle our common foe;
But whose hearts, as ever did heroes' hearts,
"Since this queer old world began,"
Ask naught for pay, but the dawning day
Of the Brotherhood of Man.

LUKE MCKENNY, in *Cleveland Artisan.*

CHRISTIANITY & SOCIALISM.

Following is a synopsis of the sermon delivered last Sunday evening by Rev. Mr. Monroe, of Central Congregational church:

In this world every cause leads to an effect, and every effect may be traced to an antecedent cause. So the rapid rise of socialism can be traced to certain causes which have produced this deeply-rooted desire for a change in our economic conditions. The spread of socialism during the last twenty-five years has been noticeably rapid. In every civilized country there has been an astonishing increase. Not only in the older countries where the forms of tyranny are settled and stifling, but here upon our own continent, where freedom, civil and religious, is assured to everyone, the spread of the doctrines of socialism confronts the church of Christ to-day with a stern questioning that must be answered. Among the causes that conspire to produce the present agitation for a readjustment of the very foundation of our social structure, the introduction of machinery has been immediate and powerful. The work formerly done by hand is now done by machinery to such an extent that a prominent statistician estimates that the output of the machines of Great Britain is equal to the output of 700,000,000 men. Thus the invention that does the work of a hundred men frequently causes ninety-nine to sotp work, and often enough to stop eating. Laborers who constitute the vast majority of the population of every country, are beginning to see that they have been victimized by those who control the machinery, and the claim is hurled out "The machine must not only lighten the anxiety of the owner, but it must lighten the burden and the toil of the workman." Other causes have also been and still are at work. The enormous concentration of capital, the separation of the industrial classes from the so-called world of ease, the building up of our civilization upon the principle of free competition, the spread in all nations of the democratic principle, nad the lethargy of religious institutions, all have had their share in producing a movement for which the church must have a message. It is the duty of the church to tell out the message of Christianity. To take the teachings of the Lord Christ and hold them forth to the world as the only solvent for the great seething problems that face us. When men say that it is right to live in accordance with the principles of free and unrestricted competition because it is a law of nature, the church, if it be a true interpreter of the Christ, must say an emphatic No, it is not right; free competition has made the tiger king of the jungle. It has made the shark king of the sea. It is a principle unworthy of the support of man. The teaching of Christ is this: "All men are brothers, and brothers must not try to outwit and undermine and overthrow each other." Whatever is good in socialism or any other ism is embodied in the Christian system. To this, a movement which is little other than the economic aspect of the Christian religion, the church, the exponent of Christian teaching, must not be cold nor unfriendly. All that is good in any theory, the church must teach or be recreant to her trust. As the interpreter of Christ, she must teach equity between man and man. She must demand that the soul-destroying power of oppression, be it political or industrial, must be overthrown. She must proclaim to the darkened valleys of toil: "Let there be light, in the name of God, let there be light." Let the church take the fundamental doctrines laid down by Christ, chief of which is: "All men are brothers, and should love each other"—let her take these doctrines, stripped of all the theological, dogmatic, mammonistic encumbrances which the centuries have piled upon them, and preach them in all their simplicity, and there will be no need to fear the questionings of the gerat movements of our day.

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Hot Water Bottle
or
Fountain Syringe
75c.

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NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR ..... $2 to $2.50 SUIT.
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Tea, Dinner and Dessert Spoons, and a full line of CARVERS.

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