Legislative Lib'ry Mar. 31|03

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Head Office 321 Cambie Street, Vancouver, B. C.

VOL. 5. VANCOUVER, B. C., SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1902. NO 8

Building Inspector and the Union

E. W. A. O'Dell on Union Stamped Boots and Shoes—Tailors and "Club" Suits—New Unions Organized—Municipal Committee Reports—High School Students' Fees—Montreal Cigar-makers Strike.

President Lamrick presided at Thursday night's meeting of the T. and L. council. Secretary Cross was also at his table. E. W. A. O'Dell, travelling representative of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, had a seat on the platform.

CREDENTIALS.

Stevedores association—James Sperring.

Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers—Messrs. Rowlands, Coltart, McDermott.

Cigarmakers—J. C. Millan and Chas. L. Kuhn.

Delegates were seated.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Firemen's union re rates of wages. New business.

From F. W. Patton, secretary Victoria Trades and Labor council, re deputation Workmen's Compensation act. Filed.

From P. M. Draper, Ottawa, secretary Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, acknowledging receipt per capita tax, and adding that the Congress has been making great progress during the past two years, and if we only continue there is no doubt as to the great influence it will have with the representatives of the people in Canada. Filed.

From Isaac Harris, secretary South Wellington, B. C., miners, acknowledging receipt of $50. There is still about 20 men out of work. Most all of them have families and have their all invested in a little home here. It looks as if they will all have to go away, as the company has a black list. Filed.

From C. H. Thomson, acting secretary Stevedores' association, drawing attention to a clause that Ald. Foreman wants to insert in the Early Closing by-law, to close the restaurants at 12:30 a. m. If this clause should be inserted it will place the members in a bad position, as they often have to work vessels until 1 and 2 a. m. to get them away, and if this should pass they should have to close down at 12 a. m. to eat, which would soon cause trouble for us. We wish the council to take this matter up. Filed, because a plebiscite vote is to be taken on the early closing of licensed places in January.

From Victoria Trades and Labor council re resolution provincial government land grants. Referred to parliamentary committee.

From secretary Texada Miners' union, No. 113, that it is reported there that American companies doing business on Texada island are arranging to import a quantity of workmen from the United States to be employed in and around the mines of the island in contravention of the alien act. Filed.

From D. G. Macdonell, re interest on mortgage of hall. Filed.

From Hon. Jos. Martin, M. P. P., Hon. W. C. Wells, chief commissioner of lands and works, R. G. Tatlow, M. P. P., and R. E. Gosnell, secretary to the premier, acknowledging receipt of letters re town of Fernie. Referred to parliamentary committee.

MONTREAL CIGAR MAKERS.

From office of Cigar Makers' union, No. 58: "We are issuing this circular for the purpose of exposing the situation of our strike, and the difficulties we have had to contend with since the issuance of our last circular. We have now been out over twelve months struggling to obtain justice and uphold liberty.

"We have it from one of the scab manufacturers, who at the present moment is negotiating with us as to the terms of a settlement, that the combination is now split in two, this means that the back bone of the bosses association is broken.

"The large firms have discontinued to financially assist the small ones, claiming that the constant decrease in their trade and the constant drain on their purse were ruining them. Each scab boss is now looking out for himself. Those who put in machines, at the beginning of the strike, are now laying off their hands and their staffs have considerably diminished since two months. It is claimed they have too much stock on hand and of which they cannot get rid.

"This proves conclusively that most of them will be forced to meet our just demands or be compelled to go out of business if we are enabled, through your generosity, to hold out a month or so longer.

"We have not had a single desertion in the last six months, and have had 30 only in the whole twelve months—they were mostly bunch makers and rollers. Our members are still as firm to-day as twelve months ago, and if we could only continue paying them enough to exist on for a short while longer, we would surely come out victorious in this, one of the longest and bitterest struggles ever waged by organized labor in years.

"In the months of January and February we succeeded in closing up several factories, in the surrounding districts, where cigars were being made for the strike shops here, and in consequence of this, our local expenses have increased considerably. With the 85 people taken out of these factories our strike list is still up to 450. You can therefore understand, gentlemen, the enormous expense incurred by this additional increase of non-beneficial members.

"For the first sixteen weeks our local expenses averaged $500 per week, and for the past 36 weeks hey have averaged $900 per week, this of course was mostly paid out in benefits alone.

"Now that we have fought this battle so long and that we are on the verge of victory, it would be a pity to lose it because of the lack of funds with which to carry on the fight a month or so more.

"We therefore beg of you to earnestly consider our righteous cause, and help us once more in our financial embarrassment, as we need your immediate assistance.

"We beg to express our heartfelt thanks for past assistance rendered.

"Hoping you will act at once, as the time is pressing, we remain, yours fraternally,

"W. MENARD, President.
"A. GARIEPY, Secretary."

"Montreal, Que."

Referred to the unions.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE.

That the Builders' Laborers' union had organized with 25 members.

That the teamsters had formed a union with a roll of 90 members. There will be about 150 members. A charter was sent for and officers were elected. This union includes everybody who drives a horse.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

Things at the city council were not favorable to the firemen regarding an increase of wages. Ald. Wood fought very well for recognition of the men, but was sat upon by the council. Referred to parliamentary committee with power to act.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' FEES.

The attention of the council was called to the fact that at the last meeting of the school board a majority of the trustees favored a nominal fee being charged to students attending the high school. The council was asked to protest against this matter. It was contended that this was a short-sighted policy on the part of the school board. The board, it was pointed out, got a per capita tax from the provincial government for the maintenance of the school. There were a great many scholars from outside places who attended the high school and brought trade to the city. The government gave the allowance on these grounds to maintain the school. "Education should be free as the air." The secretary was instructed to send a letter to the school board protesting against the proposed fees. A delegation was also appointed to wait upon the board to back up the resolution. It comprises Messrs. Macpherson, Lilley, Isaacs, Crow, Rowland and Watson.

CLUB SUITS.

A deputation from the tailors waited upon the council. The B. C. renovating company had worked a hardship upon the union, it was contended. It employs Chinese, Japanese and other cheap labor—whites. Suit clubs were being run. This was a gambling proposition. The limit was placed at $35 per suit and every time a suit was drawn for $1 was paid. At each drawing the holder of the lucky ticket dropped out. His place was immediately filled, and a sort of endless chain was kept agoing in this lottery. This had been brought home to the union. The union decided that club goods would not be allowed to be made by union merchants. A member of a union had got a club suit with a union label on it, contrary to union rules. The question was how far a union man was entitled to go in this regard. The using of the union label in this case was underhand work. It was a serious matter. If the party using the label could be got at a law suit would probably follow. What was wanted was such information as would lead to the one fraudulently using the label. A charge against a member of a union getting one of these suits was made. On motion the delegation was instructed to make complaint to the union direct. And the grievance committee was instructed to report on the matter.

BUILDING INSPECTOR CONDEMNED.

There is trouble in the building trades at present. They were endeavoring to force the card system. The business agent drew the union men of a certain job on Hastings street and the non-union men followed. The civic building inspector endeavored to persuade the latter to go back to work. This was an injudicious act of the inspector. His office had been created at the instigation of the Trades council. He, therefore, should attend to his own duties and let the men take care of themselves. The secretary was requested to write the city council protesting against the actions of the building inspector.

UNION BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. W. A. O'Dell, Canadian travelling agent of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union of America, of Hamilton, Ont., addressed the council. He said that he had endeavored to meet all the unions in the city, and his only means of learning when they met was through The Independent and on enquiry from other sources. If he had missed any of the unions it would not be his fault. He had observed that the life of any organized body was its several committees. Consequently a great deal of the work of the Trades council depended almost entirely on them. He thought that the council in this respect had not much to complain of. But he was sorry that the label committee, one of the most important, had not made its report. The council represented the whole of the unions, and its work should be one entirely of business. Matters that came directly from the council had a great deal of prestige with the public on account of that fact. Mr. O'Dell believed thoroughly in the principle of unions coming together to mutually discuss their affairs, as what affected one union concerned another. If every union acted on this rule they would very soon accomplish their purpose. He represented the Boot and Shoe Workers of America, who realized that it must have the active co-operation of the members of other bodies so as to create a demand for union stamped goods. At present he was engaged in this province calling on the different merchants to induce them to handle union stamped boots and shoes. The reason for taking this step was obvious. He realized that unions were simply a business proposition. And in this regard he knew that those he represented would be materially assisted by union workers throughout the country. He had not only met with success in the east, but also in the west. He was well satisfied with the encouragement he had got. Besides the support of the unions direct the press, pulpit and the politician had in many instances decried cheap and sweated labor. He had found that people have their eyes upon the movements of organized labor and if a mistake was occasionally made by it it was magnified enormously. "If we do make mistakes," said the speaker, "we want to show that we are fair by rectifying them if possible." That was all any fair minded person should expect. If critics don't want to deal with organized labor on those lines, why then we should get after them with hammer and tongs." Unions were employers of labor itself. If 10 per cent. of the men purchased union stamped goods there would not be a firm in Canada that would not use the union stamp. They could patronize their own products by purchasing no article unless it bore the union stamp. There were men in business who were unscrupulous and would put every effort forth to push the sale of their wares and tell many plausible stories why the union stamp was not used on certain lines of goods. Referring to several well-known devices in this regard the speaker referred to clothes renovatories that got labels by ripping them off of articles of wearing apparel that were sent out to be cleaned, as well as cast-off clothing, and the label so obtained was used by the sweat shops. Every merchant existed because they were patronized chiefly by union workingmen. "In patronizing them, should we encourage the unscrupulous man who employed child and other cheap labor, or should we deal with the fair dealer, a man who paid a living wage and sold union stamped goods?" He contended that not one cent of money of workingmen or any other class for that matter should go to those who would harm organized labor. "I tell you that if such men went out to kill the union, that we should go after them." Merchants hereabouts have told me that in some instances shoes without union stamp were preferred because they were cheaper. At St. Hyacinth, Que., Sequin, Lalime & Co. sent out goods that bore union stamp No. 117. This firm will not give up the stamp, though it is unfair to the union, and the result was that the case was being fought out in the courts. There were about a dozen union firms in Canada and some 190 in the United States. If men were true to themselves and patronized their own people they would not require to go begging for their rights to any manufacturer, legislature or council, and receive the cold shoulder.

In reply to a delegate Mr. O'Dell stated that the output of concerns before they came into the union were not considered as union made; only goods that were made under fair conditions. Wages were so low in Quebec that Ontario could not afford to make coarser grades of work.

In reply to another delegate he said that he had found that the firms of Mills, Wetzel and Snider, in this city, handled the boots and shoes of Sequin, Lalime & Co., with label No. 117. But these gentlemen also handled other goods which bore the label of fair firms.

To a further question whether the shoes worn by the letter-carriers in Canada, which were provided by the government, were union made or not he said that they were made by custom workmen in different parts of the country, but did not bear the union label. There was nothing to barr custom shoemakers from joining the union.

UNION LABEL.

A delegate asked a question regarding the label committee carrying out their duties. A resolution was passed instructing the president to see if the committee wore an article bearing the union label and see that it did its work.

TOO MUCH JOHNSON.

A delegate asked why one Johnson, a former Victorian, had been put on the city police force? He was not a permanent citizen and was given a position over the heads of citizens.

Adjourned.

BUILDERS' LABORERS.

On Tuesday evening a large meeting of builders' laborers was held in Union hall, when it was decided to organize a union and form a branch of the International Builders' Laborers' union. Organizer Watson has the matter now well in hand.

ROGERS ACQUITTED.

On Tuesday the case in the courts was dropped against Frank Rogers, the fisherman charged with marooning in the late fishermen's strike. Thus terminates the last vestige of the great strike of 1901 on the Fraser.

The socialists of Vancouver have been reinforced recently by the location in that city of Comrades Pettypiece and Bohle, of the Typographical union, and J. T. Mortimore, of the Tailors'. More power to them.—Citizen and Country.

THE UNION AND POLITICS.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Sir,—I have wondered and still wonder how long workingmen intend to allow the present state of things to go on. Although we keep organizing men into unions and solidifying the trade union movement on this continent with a view to be better able to fight the monopolies and combines and trusts, which are daily growing stronger and more numerous, yet the very thing that would give us relief is the very thing we are the most fearful of to encourage in our unions. I refer to political action. I know it is a scarecrow to a large number of the workers, yet before they can expect to get relief in our economic system we must get into the political arena and alter them ourselves. The things that appear to be keeping us from taking action are our suspicion of one another, our jealousy of one another, and our deep set faith in the older political parties. Every time a worker advocates a move toward this line of action our fellow workers are suspicious that he has some move on, directed or impelled by base motives of aggrandizement, or he is a paid tool of some other person or party. No credit is given him for good motives, yet these men are the pioneers of that movement which is compelling the trade unions to get into politics. Having had party government by either liberal or conservative, republic or democratic, what relief, economically, have we received from either that has not been wrung from them by the people, who have had almost to rebel against the powers that be before they could get the relief they were clamoring for. And we have hundreds of working men to-day deploring their lot and telling you before election day that the old parties are both alike, yet before and on election day clamor for and work for and vote for the very parties who have done nothing for them. We must get out of this rut, trade unionists must move on; they are a progressive body, and if they are to exist they must enter the political arena and return their own class to congress and parliament. The trade unionists of Great Britain and her colonies must get into politics and throw suspicion and jealousies and parties to one side if they are to exist. By a recent decision in the final court of appeal in England the house of lords has decided that the funds of the unions can be seized to recompense the employers for losses sustained by strikes and boycotts. This is a direct blow at the trade union, and a vital one if we are to be in a perpetual lawsuit and our funds confiscated. How can the union help itself if it is crippled for all time, powerless. What is the remedy for this: that trade unions must enter politics and act as a unit in altering the laws that oppress them, and make them economically free; also, now the house of lords has decided this point, the supreme court of America will decide the same for them, and that at the first opportunity, if the workers only will, they can work out their own salvation, and set themselves free, politically and economically, and the only way to do it is by getting into the field of politics, seize the reins of government, and pass laws which will give justice to all and special privileges to none. If the trade unions will only do this, they will the sooner usher in the great social democracy which will surely reign sooner or later. Now, fellow workers, union and non-union, what is it to be: the trade union crippled and maimed, or strengthened and broadened in its scope?

I appeal to non-unionists because if the union is crippled, who is to stand between you and slavery? It is the union who has improved your condition, though you have done nothing to help it, yet politically you can throw in your lot with it, because it will not cost you a cent to cast your vote with it to help set you economically free. I say shall the trade union be crippled or will you stand by it and vote with it on election day? If you do this, nothing can stem the march of progress.

We shall soon see the banner of liberty unfurled, and a contented people on this earth, instead of discontented. The old "chestnut," "no politics in our union," is all humbug, but let us rather go to the polls as we do on labor day to show our strength, marching as one man, recording our vote as one man for the men of our choice, who shall be fellow-workers like ourselves, whose sympathies are with us, but instead of showing our strength, let it be felt with a mighty blow that shall forever put an end to the present economical system and party government, which is giving away our inheritance and making slaves of all.

PROGRESSIVE.

Vancouver, May 15, 1902.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

The card system in the building trades went into effect on Monday. There is no cause to complain of.

The emloyers in the building trades throughout the city are generally favorably disposed to the new regulations, which stipulate that none but union men shall work on jobs.

But it has been necessary to tie one or two jobs up. Work was stopped on Dr. McKechnie's house on Robson street. The matter was settled, however, and the men resumed work on Wednesday morning.

The painters were called off the Methodist church on Princess street. This job is still idle.

The union carpenters on account of scab bricklayers were instructed to cease work on the Rogers' block on Hastings street. This trouble looks as if it will be settled shortly.

There is still some little bother with the small concerns which, it is expected, will soon be overcome.

Most of the contractors are fast unionizing their work to save unnecessary trouble and expense.

The object of striking is only to enforce the union rules. The matter of wages is not under discussion, but recognition of the union. Men are going into the unions by the dozen.

Mr. C. Hilton is the business agent.

Contractors will save a great deal of time and bother by calling at Union Hall for what men they require, as Mr. Hilton is in contact with all the union men.

G. W. ISAACS,
President of the Barbers' Union. No. 120.

The subject of this sketch was born in the State of Oregon. He has worked at his profession for the past 10 years in his native state, Washington and British Columbia. Prior to his coming to Vancouver in June, 1897, he was located at Victoria for seven months. Almost immediately upon his arrival in this city he started the Sunday closing agitation, which was successfully accomplished within eleven months by mutual agreement between employers and employed. In September, 1899, Vancouver union, No. 120, was formed, and "George" became its first president, which office he has filled with both credit to himself and the union ever since. In October, last year, he was chosen delegate to the International convention of barbers, which met at Saginaw, Mich. By that body he was elected on its miscellaneous committee in recognition of this province. Bro. Isaacs has served his union faithfully and has worked hard as an ex-officio member of all committees. He is delegate to the local Trades and Labor council, and is at present employed by the Savoy barber shop. He is very popular with his fellows, and is well and favorably known as a citizen of sterling qualities and an ornament to his calling.

Walt. Jordan, Vancouver's pioneer tonsorial artist, is now running a shop in the Commercial hotel. Of course the union card adorns the walls of his place.

FISHERMEN'S UNION.

Steve Dames has been elected to the presidency. The next meeting will be held on May 31st, at which all members are requested to be present.

DEATH AND VICTORY

A Beautiful Easter Discourse by Rev. Dr. Talmage.

RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD

The Christian View of Death as the Entrance to a Fuller Life—The Charge of the Black Giant—The Urn or the Tomb—Rout of the King of Terrors—The Final Victory.

Entered According to Act of Parliament of Canada, in the year 1902, by William Bain, of Toronto, at the Dep't of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Washington, March 30.—The Christian view of death as the entrance to a fuller life is presented in this Easter discourse by Dr. Talmage from the text, 1 Cor. xv, 54, "Death is swallowed up in victory."

About 1,870 Easter mornings have wakened the earth. In France for three centuries the almanacs made the year begin at Easter until Charles IX. made the year begin at Jan. 1. In the Tower of London there is a royal pay roll of Edward I. on which there is an entry of 18 pence for 400 colored and pictured eggs, with which the people sported. In Russia slaves were fed and alms were distributed on Easter. Ecclesiastical councils met in Pontus, in Gaul, in Rome, in Achaia, to decide the particular day and after a controversy more animated than gracious decided it, and now through all Christendom in some way the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after March 21 is filled with Easter rejoicing.

The royal court of the Sabbaths is made up of fifty-two. Fifty-one are princes in the royal household, but Easter is queen. She wears richer diadem, she sways a more jeweled sceptre, and in her smile nations are irradiated. How welcome she is when, after a harsh winter and late spring, she seems to step out of the snowbank rather than the conservatory, to come out of the north instead of the south, out of the arctic rather than the tropics, dismounting from the icy equinox, but welcome this queenly day, holding high in her right hand the wrenched off bolt of Christ's sepulchre, and holding high in her left hand the key to all the cemeteries in Christendom.

My text is an ejaculation. It is spun out of hallelujahs. Paul wrote right on in his argument about the resurrection and observed all the laws of logic, but when he came to write the words of the text his fingers and his pen and the parchment on which he wrote took fire, and he cried out, "Death is swallowed up in victory!" It is an exciting thing to see an army routed and flying. They run each other down. They scatter everything valuable in the track. Unwheeled artillery; hoof of horse on breast of wounded and dying man. You have heard of the French falling back from Sedan, of Napoleon's track of 90,000 corpses in the snowbanks of Russia, of the retreat of our armies from Manassas or of the five kings tumbling over the rocks of Beth horan with their armies while the hailstorms of heaven and the swords of Joshua's host struck them with their fury.

The Charge of the Black Giant.

In my text is a worse discomfiture. It seems that a black giant proposed to conquer the earth. He gathered for his host all the aches and pains and malarias and cancers and distempers and epidemics of the ages. He marched them down, drilling them in the northwest wind and amid the slush of tempests. He threw up barricades of grave mound. He pitched tent of charnal house. Some of the troops marched with slow tread commanded by consumptions; some in double quick commanded by pneumonias. Some he took by long besiegement of evil habit and some by one stroke of the battleax of casualty. With bony hand he pounded at the door of hospitals and sickrooms and won all the victories in all the great battlefields of all the five continents. Forward, march! ordered the conqueror of conquerors, and all the generals and commanders in chief and all presidents and kings and sultans and czars dropped under the feet of his war charger. But one Christmas night his antagonist was born.

As most of the plagues and sicknesses and despotisms come out of the east, it was appropriate that the new conqueror should come out of the same quarter. Power is given him to awaken all the fallen of all the centuries and of all lands and marshal them against the black giant. Fields have already been won, but the last day of the world's existence will see the decisive battle. When Christ shall lead forth his two brigades, the brigade of the risen dead and the brigade of the celestial host, the black giant will fall back, and the brigade from the riven sepulchres will take him from beneath, and the brigade of descending immortals will take him from above, and death shall be swallowed up in victory.

The old braggart that threatened the conquest and demolition of the planet has lost his throne, has lost his sceptre, has lost his palace, has lost his prestige, and the one word written over all the gates of mausoleum and catacomb and necropolis, on cenotaph and sarcophagus, on the lonely khan of the arctic explorer and on the catafalque of great cathedral, written in capitals of azalia and calla lily, written in musical cadence, written in doxology of great assemblages, written on the sculptured door of the family vault, is "Victory." Coronal word, embannered word, apocalyptic word, chief word of triumphal arch under which conquerors return.

Rout of the King of Terrors.

Victory! Word shouted at Culloden and Balaclava and Blenheim, at Megiddo and Solferino, at Marathon, where the Athenians drove back the Medes; at Poictiers, where Charles Martel broke the ranks of the Saracens; at Salamis, where Themistocles in the great sea fight confounded the Persians, and at the door of the eastern cavern of chiseled rock, where Christ came out through a recess and throttled the king of terrors and put him back in the niche from which the celestial Conqueror had just emerged. Aha! When the jaws of the eastern mausoleum took down the black giant, "death was swallowed up in victory." I proclaim the abolition of death.

The old antagonist is driven back into mythology with all the lore about Stygian ferry and Charon with oar and boat. Melrose Abbey and Kenilworth Castle are no more in ruins than is the sepulchre. We shall have no more to do with death than we have with the cloakroom at a governor's or a president's levee. We stop at such cloakroom and leave in charge of a servant our overcoat, our overshoes, our outward apparel, that we may not be impeded in the brilliant round of the drawing room. Well, my friends, when we go out of this world we are going to a King's banquet and to a reception of monarchs, and at the door of the tomb we leave the cloak of flesh and the wrappings with which we meet the storms of this world. At the close of an earthly reception, under the brush and broom of the porter, the coat or hat may be handed to us better than when we resigned it, and the cloak of humanity will finally be returned to us improved and brightened and purified and glorified.

You and I do not want our bodies returned as they are now. We want to get rid of all their weaknesses and all their susceptibilities to fatigue and all their slowness of locomotion. We want them put through a chemistry of soil and heat and cold and changing seasons, out of which God will reconstruct them as much better than they are now as the body of the rosiest and healthiest child that bounds over the lawn in Central Park is better than the sickest patient in Bellevue Hospital. But as to our soul, we will cross right over, not waiting for obsequies, independent of obituary, into a state in every way better, with wider room and velocities beyond computation, the dullest of us into companionship with the very best spirits in their very best mood, in the very parlor of the universe, the four walls burnished and paneled and pictured and glorified with all the splendors that the infinite God in all the ages has been able to invent. Victory!

The Urn or the Tomb.

This view, of course, makes it of but little importance whether we are cremated or sepultured. If the latter is dust to dust, the former is ashes to ashes. If any prefer incineration, let them have it without cavil or protest. The world may become so crowded that cremation may be universally adopted by law as well as by general consent. Many of the mightiest and best spirits have gone through this process. Thousands and tens of thousands of God's children have been cremated—P. P. Bliss and wife, the evangelistic singers, cremated by accident at Ashtabula bridge; John Rodgers, cremated by persecution; Latimer and Ridley, cremated at Oxford; Pothinus and Blandina, a slave, and Alexander, a physician, and their comrades cremated at the order of Marcus Aurelius; at least a hundred thousand of Christ's disciples cremated, and there can be no doubt about the resurrection of their bodies. If the world lasts as much longer as it has thus far, there perhaps may be no room for the large acreage set apart for resting places, but there is plenty of room yet, and the race need not pass that bridge of fire until it comes to it. The most of us prefer the old way. But whether out of natural disintegration or cremation we shall get that luminous, buoyant, gladsome, transcendent, magnificent, inexplicable structure called the resurrection body. You will have it: I will have it.

I say to you to-day as Paul said to Agrippa, "Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you that God should raise the dead?" That far up cloud, higher than the hawk flies, higher than the eagle flies, what is it made of? Drops of water from a river, other drops from a lake, still other drops from a stagnant pool, but now embodied in a cloud and kindled by the sun. If God can make such a lustrous cloud out of water drops many of them soiled and impure and fetched from miles away, can he not transport the fragments of a human body from the earth and out of them build a radiant body? Cannot God, who owns all the material out of which bones, muscle and flesh are made, set them up again if they have fallen? If a manufacturer of telescopes drop a telescope on the floor and it breaks can he not mend it again so you can see through it? And if God drops the human eye into the dust, the eye which he originally fashioned, can he not restore it. Aye, if the manufacturer of the telescope, by the use of a new glass and a change of material, can make a better instrument than that which was originally constructed and actually improve it, do you not think the fashioner of the human eye may improve its sight and multiply the natural eye by the thousandfold additional forces of the resurrection eye?

Everyday Resurrections.

"Why should it be thought with you an incredible thing that God should raise the dead?" Things all around us suggest it. Out of what grew all these flowers? Out of the mold and the earth. Resurrection! Resurrection! The radiant butterfly—where did it come from? The loathsome caterpillar. That albatross that smites the tempest with its wings—where did it come from? A senseless shell. Near Bergerac, France, in a Celtic tomb under a block, were found flower seeds that had been buried 2,000 years. The explorer took the flower seed and planted it, and it came up. It bloomed in bluebell and heliotrope. Two thousand years ago buried, yet resurrected! A traveler says he found in a mummy pit in Egypt garden peas that had been buried there 3,000 years ago. He brought them out, and on the 4th of June, 1844, he planted them, and in thirty days they sprang up. Buried 3,000 years, yet resurrected! "Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you that God should raise the dead?"

"Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you that God should raise the dead?" The insects flew and the worms crawled last autumn feebler and feebler and then stopped. They have taken no food. They want none. They lie dormant and insensible, but soon the south wind will blow the resurrection trumpet, and the air and the earth will be full of them. Do you not think that God can do as much for our bodies as he does for the wasps and the spiders and the snails? This morning at half past four o'clock there was a resurrection. Out of the night the day. In a few weeks there will be a resurrection in all our gardens. Why not some day a resurrection amid the graves?

Even and anon there are instances of men and women entranced. A trance is death followed by resurrection after a few days; total suspension of mental power and voluntary action. Rev. William Tennent, a great evangelist of the last generation, of whom Dr. Archibald Alexander, a man far from being sentimental, wrote in most eulogistic terms—Rev. William Tennent seemed to die. His spirit apparently left the body. People came in day after day and said, "He is dead, he is dead." But the soul that fled returned, and Will Tennent lived to write what he had seen while his soul was gone.

I called at my friend's house one summer day. I found the yard all piled up with rubbish of carpenter's and mason's work. The door was off. The plumbers had torn up the floor. The roof was being lifted in cupola. All the pictures were gone, and the paper hangers were doing their work. All the modern improvements were being introduced into that dwelling. There was not a room in the house fit to live in at that time, although a month before when I visited that house everything was so beautiful I could not have suggested improvement. My friend had gone with his family to the Holy Land, expecting to come back at the end of six months, when the building was to be done. And, oh, what was his joy when at the end of six months he returned and found the old house had been enlarged and improved and glorified. This is your body. It looks well now—all the rooms filled with health, and we could hardly make a suggestion. But after awhile your soul will go to the Holy Land, and while you are gone the old house of your tabernacle will be entirely reconstructed from cellar to attic, and every nerve, muscle and bone and tissue and artery must be hauled over, and the old structure will be burnished and adorned and raised and cupolaed and enlarged, and all the improvements of heaven introduced, and you will move into it on resurrection day. "For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

The Final Victory.

And so when the world's last Easter morning shall come the soul will descend, crying, "Where is my body?" And the body will ascend, saying, "Where is my soul?" And the Lord of the resurrection will bring them together, and it will be a perfect soul in a perfect body, introduced by a perfect Christ into a perfect Heaven. Victory! Do you wonder that on Easter day we swathe our churches with garlands? Do you wonder we celebrate it with the most consecrated voice of song that we can invite, with the deftest fingers on organ, and cornet and with doxologies that beat these arches with the billows of sound as the sea smites the basalt at Giant's Causeway? Only the bad disapprove of the resurrection. A cruel heathen warrior heard Mr. Moffatt, the missionary, preach about the resurrection, and he said to the missionary, "Will my father rise in the last day?" "Yes," said the missionary. "Will all the dead in battle rise?" said the cruel chieftain. "Yes," said the missionary. Then said the warrior: "Let me hear no more about the resurrection. There can be no resurrection; there shall be no resurrection. I have slain thousands in battle. Will they rise?" Ah, there will be more to rise on that day than those whose crimes have never been repented of will want to see! But for all others who allowed Christ to be their pardon and their life and their resurrection it will be a day of victory.

The thunders of the last day will be the salvo that greets you into harbor. The lightnings will be only the torches of triumphal procession marching down to escort you home. The burning worlds flashing through immensity will be the rockets celebrating your coronation on thrones where you will reign forever and forever and forever. Where is death? What have we to do with death? As your reunited body and soul swing off from this planet on that last day you will see deep gashes all up and down the hills, deep gashes all up and down the valley, and they will be the emptied graves, they will be the abandoned sepulchres, with rough ground tossed on each side of them, and slabs will lie uneven on the rent hillocks, and there will be fallen monuments and cenotaphs, and then for the first time you will appreciate the full exhilaration of the text, "Death is swallowed up in victory."

Hail the Lord of earth and heaven!
Praise to thee by both be given.
Thee we greet triumphant now;
Hail the resurrection thou!

By the... Skate's Click

By WILFRED CLARKE

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Between the strike and the train robberies Bascom, superintendent of the L. and W. road, was having his hands full. Secretly he believed the latter to be the result of the former. He had made a clean sweep of the malcontents at Solent, and the strikers had been stranded high and dry financially. There had been ugly rumors and threats, too, but Bascom had gone quietly on his way. Sympathy in the small interior city ran with the strikers, and what he thought the superintendent wisely kept to himself.

When he had ordered the posters offering a reward of $500 for information leading to the apprehension of the train robbers, he had felt that it was money wasted. The average inhabitant of Solent was not looking for trouble.

And now on a crisp morning in December two young people stood before one of those same posters, gazing as if fascinated at the "$500" in startling crimson capitals.

"If we had that, we'd get married tomorrow," murmured Harry Bronson.

Pretty Bessie Millar sighed profoundly and looked no longer at the printed characters, but into her lover's eyes. They were honest gray eyes, and she wondered how her father could be so heartless. He had said she should not marry Bronson until the latter had at least $500 to his credit in the Solent Savings bank, and how was a shipping clerk at the freight depot to save up $500 on a salary of $40 a month?

"Time's up, Bess!" he exclaimed as a distant whistle proclaimed the approach of the northbound freight. "I've just a minute to help you into the sleigh. How's the ice up your way?"

"Splendid," she answered as he tucked the robes snugly about her. "I tried it this morning, and it's as smooth as glass."

"Well, be at the willows tonight at 8, and we'll have a skate. The two mile spin will just limber me up."

She nodded, and then Pete, the Swedish man of all work at the Millar farm, snapped the whip, and away they flew.

The Millar home was two miles below Solent, on the river, and midway

THEN BRONSON'S COAT LITERALLY WENT UP IN SMOKE.

a huge bridge spanned the stream where the L. and W. crossed to the town. Below this the road ran several miles toward Digby. At 7 o'clock Bronson strapped on the long bladed racing skates and with the wind at his back shot past the railroad track toward the bridge. Just as he reached this point a snap sounded and he fell. The strap holding the heel of the right skate had rotted during the summer's inactivity.

He sat down on the stone pier of a span and adjusted an extra strap. A ring on the ice caught his attention. Two men approached, and, drawing the slide over his skating lamp, he crouched, listening. Quickly he recognized the voices as those of Harrity and Stevens, two yardmen who had been dismissed by Bascom. They were grumbling because switchmen had been stationed at either end of the bridge and they were obliged to climb one of the piers.

"We'll fix him good this time!" growled Harrity. "He's due at Solent in his special at 8:20."

"I don't see why you have to pick out a climb like this," snarled Stevens. "We could drop down the road and pull out a rail easier than this job."

"Bah! What's a climb to dumping the supe in the river? The plunge will send the train through the ice, with water twenty feet deep. Put out the old men, will he? Well, the last one's gone by his orders."

As soon as the ruffians were safe on the bridge Harry skated noiselessly to the Solent side of the river, where the shadows were deepest. As he reached the shore something heavy shot through the air and struck the ice with a crash. It was the rail. Later came the sound of saws. They were cutting the timber guard rails.

Rapidly the horrified young fellow reviewed the chances. To return to Solent would be too slow a process. No telegram could now reach the special. He must warn the superintendent, for to inform the switchmen at either end of the bridge might precipitate a fight. Harrity and Stevens were desperate. Down the river he sped to meet the train, lifting his feet so the blade would not click as it hit the ice. He had won the racing championship the year before, but never had he attained the present speed. As he shot by the willows jutting out from the Millar farm he saw a slender figure marching resolutely back and forth on the bank. A faint "Hello!" reached his ears, but he could not wave his hand in response. Three miles beyond he heard the faint whistle of the special, sounded for a grade crossing. It must be at Holt's, two miles below.

He swung in shore and clambered up the steep bank, not stopping even to remove his skates. Reaching the track, he hastily jerked off his coat, saturated it with oil from his skating lamp, then with matchbox in hand awaited the appearance of the special around the bend. A sharp whistle and a flash of light, then Bronson's coat literally went up in smoke. The warning was so sudden that the train rolled past him before the engineer could bring it to a stop.

With Bascom came the president of the road, Mr. Harding, and the two officials listened in amazement to Bronson's tale. The president spoke decisively:

"There must be no mistake this time. We must get those two men. We'll run up as far as the bridge and then send on to town."

Harry glanced up quickly.

"Excuse my making the suggestion, but if you'll give me a note to the sheriff I think we can land them all right. You hold the train here, so their suspicions will not be roused, and they'll probably wait in town till the wrecking train starts out."

President Harding gave the young clerk a shrewd glance.

"You're right. Here, Bascom, give the boy your coat. There's an extra one in the car. If not, he needs it more than you do. He has a goodish spin before him yet. And I'll write the note."

* * * * * * *

The next morning Bessie Millar, waiting for the mail at the postoffice, again stood reading the L. and W. poster. Some one walked to her side and she turned her head haughtily.

"Oh, good morning, Mr. Bronson!"

Harry led her to the deserted corner near the money order department and opened his batteries.

"Now, see here, Bessie," he said; "there's no use getting huffy. I admit I owe you an apology for not stopping last night, but"—

"You prefer Jennie Holt for a skating partner. I saw you shoot round the bend toward their place."

"Yes, but I didn't stop. I guess you haven't heard the news. I was on the trail of train robbers and wreckers and 'sich.'" There was a sparkle of mischief in his eyes as Bessie turned round slowly and looked at him. "You know I said only yesterday morning that if we had the $500 we'd get married at once, and as you didn't say nay I hold you to the agreement."

"I don't understand," murmured Bessie, but her eyes were fairly shining. "Where were you going? What were you doing then—when I saw you?"

And when Bronson had explained his mission he added, with a sigh of absolute satisfaction:

"I not only got the $500, but when we're married I'm to have a position in the Denver offices with the president—his private secretary. He liked my—my suggestions last night. The salary is to be $2,500 a year, Bess. Now will you be good?"

Bessie smiled up at him.

"I think we could both be good, very good, on $2,500 a year," she said demurely.

The Girls of Limerick.

If asked, "Where are the prettiest girls in the world?" I will immediately reply, "In Limerick, Ireland." There are a freshness of face, lustrousness of eyes, healthfulness of color and complexion about the Limerick girls en masse that carry off the sweepstakes trophy. The girls of Cork and of the lakes—in fact, of the country all the way down from Dublin—are somewhat of the Limerick order. In form they constitute a happy medium between the rotund English maids across one channel and the sylphlike Parisian demoiselles beyond the other.

But the Limerick face is the perfection of female beauty, a human ceramic without a blemish. The Limerick girl is also the highest example of exquisite wit and ingenuousness, an extraordinary assimilation, to be sure. In other words, while she is not insensible of her sparkle of words, she seems like one who has never looked frequently into a mirror. She has regular and sometimes very pretty teeth, and, if her nose is often inclined to retrousse and there is an "Irish expression of mouth," these but add piquancy to her other beautiful features.—Argonaut.

The Lost Forty.

There is a tract of land in Tazewell county, Ill., lying along the Mackinaw river, which consists of a continuous series of abrupt and deep ravines. Not a foot of the tract could be cultivated. The ridges are full of fox dens, wolves are occasionally found, and turkey buzzards hover over it in large flocks. Even people familiar with the territory have been lost in the dense forest. Except for a few giant oaks the wood has no commercial value.

The tract is known as the "Lost Forty" because no one knows who owns it. For years it has been used for trading purposes, and many unwary persons from a distance have advanced money upon it and taken mortgages in various sums, only to receive a questionable title to a worthless piece of land. On the Tazewell county taxbooks the "Forty" appears with "owner unknown." The land is watered by innumerable springs and the Mackinaw river, which winds its way through.

Bees' Venom For Rheumatism.

Dr. Terc, a medical man of much repute in Vienna, advocates as an effective remedy for rheumatism the saturating of the patient's body with the venom of bees. For the purpose he extracts the venom, treasuring it up in quantity and applying it artificially in the way of punctures. He founds this treatment on his discovery that rheumatic patients do not suffer from a bee's sting to anything like the same degree as other people. He found that the tumefaction or swelling that follows the stinging of a bee does not appear in the rheumatic patient unless he has been stung several times, while in some cases the stinging is hardly felt. When the patient suffers himself to be stung repeatedly, his immunity against the poison of the bee becomes complete, and he feels no pain whatsoever. What is more, he gets cured of his rheumatism.—London Globe.

The Joke on Ben.

Two men, Tom and Ben, worked side by side for thirty years in a grocery store, where there were a great many unreasonable people to satisfy. Both had grown old, and finally one night Tom became violently ill. A doctor was called, who, after his arrival, told Tom that he could not recover.

Tom thought about it for awhile and then said: "Won't it be a great joke on Ben! I won't have to go to work tomorrow, but Ben will have to turn out, as usual, and hear the same old unreasonable complaints."

Getting Around It.

Local—I am writing a short notice about the appointment of our townsman Lakwit to the position of town auditor. I really can't say that he has any fitness for the place, and yet on personal grounds I prefer to associate his name with the appointment in some complimentary way.

Editor In Chief—Why can't you speak of him as a man of rare good judgment? I am sure there is no one of our acquaintance in whom good judgment is so rare.

It All Depends.

A student long ago asked the president of Oberlin college if he could not be permitted to take a shorter course of study.

"Oh, yes," replied the president, "but that depends upon what you want to make of yourself. When God wants to make an oak, he takes a hundred years, but when he wants to make a squash he takes six months."—Instructor.

BILE POISONS---LIVER DISORDERS.

Headaches, Biliousness and Constipation Are Thoroughly Cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

There is no single organ in the human body which exerts such a wide influence over the other organs as does the liver. It has been well named the regulator of the system. Once the liver grows sluggish and fails to filter the bile poisons from the system, there comes pain, disease and death. The head aches, the tongue is coated, the bowels become constipated, the digestive system is thrown out of order, and foul impurities that should be removed from the body, are thrown back into the blood stream to find their way to the weak spots of the human frame.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have a direct action on the liver, and bring prompt relief and lasting benefit. Nearly everybody is familiar with the extraordinary virtues of this famous treatment. Here is a sample of the letters received from cured ones:—

Mr. John Skelton, the well-known bridge builder of 101 Sherwood street, Ottawa, states:

"I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for kidney and liver derangements, brought on by exposure, and find them better than any pill or medicine I have ever used.

"They cleaned my system and made me feel healthy and vigorous and better in every way. I can recommend them as the best liver and kidney medicine that I know of."

Mr. James Baird, postmaster, Consecon, Ont., states:

"It gives me and my wife much pleasure to recommend Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as a family medicine of superior value. We use them in preference to all other pills in our family, and I might here state that they cured me while suffering from biliousness, and also cured my wife of sick headache, from which she suffered severely."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto.

Women's Work

MRS. PRIESTMAN.

A Philadelphia Society Woman Who Has Made a Success In Trade.

There is a shop on Walnut street that is unique in trade in Philadelphia. Its director is a woman of high social standing whose love of art prompted her to go into trade and who since she put out her sign has been called in to decorate some of the handsomest homes in this city.

The woman is Mrs. Priestman, and she is the first woman in the city to take up the art of house decorating and by following her profession on the principle of art first and money making second has gained a reputation and success hitherto undreamed of and has raised the work of interior decorating to a fine art.

Mrs. Priestman, herself a woman of refinement and culture, understands perfectly the requirements of her fashionable patrons. She has planned the furnishing and decorating of the homes of some of the most influential and exclusive families in town. She has among her patrons women who are noted for their excellent taste and whose names stand for all that is refined and cultured, who belong to the very oldest families in the country.

MRS. PRIESTMAN.

These society leaders, charming hostesses, who realize that to a great extent the success of entertaining depends on the beautiful and harmonious appearance of their parlors and drawing rooms, rely on Mrs. Priestman to transform empty rooms into bowers of beauty and comfort. That she is ever to be depended on and that her success is unfailing are proved by her fame as an interior decorator.

Mrs. Priestman first studied the art of house decorating in England, and she was the first woman to enter that field in this country. She took up the work out of a pure love of making things beautiful and restful, and she says that in no country are restful homes more necessary than in energetic America, where the people are always on the rush, their nerves constantly strung up to the highest pitch and their brains ever active.—Philadelphia Times.

A Children's Party.

It is a mistake to spend much money on expensive flowers or favors for a children's party, especially if the little folks be under ten. They will appreciate more keenly something that is novel or that they can eat or destroy.

In celebrating a birthday the cake must be the central ornament. Small cake candles are inexpensive and come in all colors. Very pretty are the tiny candle holders in the form of rosebuds, pink or white, and arranged so that they can be securely fastened to the cake. These cost 3 to 5 cents each. The candles should be selected to match the icing of the cake or the flowers used as decoration. Light them just as the little guests are seated at the table. Surround the cake with a wreath of evergreen or fringed tissue or ruffled crape paper. The evergreen wreath is more decorative with a bow of ribbon to match the candles in color at one side.

Arrange a plate with fork and teaspoon at the right and glass with straw for each child at the top of the plate, a little to the right. Lay a napkin on each plate with a name cookie at the upper side.

The menu at a children's party may include plenty of chopped meat or chicken sandwiches and a few sweet sandwich bars tied in pairs with narrow ribbon, creamed chicken in paper cases or in shells, cakes, cookies and wafers, bonbons and ice cream. Cut the ice cream in round shape when serving, and it will be just as satisfactory as if molded in fancy forms. For drink serve cocoa with whipped cream on top or lemonade tinted faintly with pink color paste.—Philadelphia Times.

Some Mistakes of Women.

One of the mistakes of women is in not knowing how to eat. If a man is not to be fed when she is, she thinks a cup of tea or anything handy is good enough. If she needs to save money, she does it at the butcher's cost. If she is busy, she will not waste time in eating. If she is unhappy, she goes without food. A man eats if the sheriff is at the door, if his work drives, if the undertaker interrupts, and he is right. A woman will choose ice cream instead of beefsteak, and a man will not.

Another of her mistakes is in not knowing how to rest. If she is tired, she may sit down, but she will darn stockings, crochet shawls, embroider dollies.

She doesn't know that hard work tires. If she is exhausted, she will write letters, figure her accounts or read up for some circle or club. She would laugh at you if you hinted that reading or writing could fail to rest her. All over the country women's hospitals flourish because women do not know how to rest.

Another mistake on the list is their constant worrying. Worry and hurry are their enemies, and yet they hug them to their bosoms. Women cross bridges before they come to them and even build bridges.

Women are not jolly enough. They make too serious a business of life and laugh at its little humors too seldom. Men stop in the midst of perplexities and have a hearty laugh, and it keeps them young. Women cannot, and that is one reason why they fade so early.

Welcome Broom Cure.

Young women who are bemoaning the possession of arms not plump enough to be pleasing may accept the following suggestion, if only on trial. It is said that Clara Louise Kellogg, the singer, when a young girl, was much annoyed by the attenuated appearance of her arms when she began to don evening dress at her crowded concerts. Some one recommended a brisk use of the broom, which advice she followed and soon had round, plump arms as the reward of her labor. If a thin, listless girl can by any means be persuaded to try the "broom cure," she will be astonished to find what a beautifier it surely is.

Mending China.

In mending china and bric-a-brac the very best cements will fail unless they are carefully and properly applied. In the first place, make sure that the parts to be joined are perfectly clean and free from grease and grit. The broken edges should be thoroughly washed in a strong solution of lye or soap and care be taken not to touch them with the hands afterward. The cement should be put on very sparingly, and the edges should be held together until it is solid. For this purpose a piece of copper wire is better than string, as it can be tightened by twisting and holds the parts more firmly.

Coffee Sauce.

A coffee sauce offers a good flavor with a mold of any sort of blanemange. The coffee is brewed in hot cream. Pour half a pint of boiling hot cream over two tablespoonfuls of ground coffee. Cover closely and let stand for about a quarter of an hour; then strain into a saucepan, sweeten and stir in the yolk of an egg and a scant teaspoonful of cornstarch. Let it come to a boil over a medium fire, and when cold add the beaten whites of two eggs and set away to chill thoroughly before serving.

Small Gloves.

Don't squeeze your hands into gloves which are uncomfortably small. By doing this you will be sure to make your hands look pudgy and puddingy and will very probably make them red and uncomfortable after the gloves have been taken off. Choose gloves that are long enough in the fingers and which button neatly at the wrist. Take care, however, that they are not too large, for baggy backs, slouchy wrists and wrinkled fingers have a slovenly look which is most unattractive.

Nice Hands.

To keep the hands nice rub over thoroughly with a few drops of pure glycerin, which will remove stains and dirt. Then wash with good toilet soap and tepid water; also have a solution of borax always ready in a bottle, and into the water you are going to wash in pour as much as will soften it. If women would only use this more and make it by dissolving borax in boiling water, they would find it most cleansing and softening.

Linen Closet Shelves.

The shelves or drawers of a linen closet should be neatly covered with white paper that is changed frequently. A few sprigs of lavender or some very mild sachet powder in bags should be laid among the pieces to take away the slight odor of soap that often is noticeable. In using slip under the pile of each article the sheets, cases and towels latest from the laundry. In this way all get the same amount of wear.

A Good Scheme.

To prevent the bedclothes from resting on an injured foot saw a common barrel hoop into two equal parts. Then after crossing one piece over the other and fastening them together in that position cover them with cotton batting or old flannel. Place this in the bed over the foot and the bedclothes over it.

To Ease the Feet.

If when obliged to be on your feet all day you change your shoes several times for a fresh pair, you will be astonished how much it will rest the tired feet. The reason for this is that no two shoes press the foot in the same part.

In washing japanned ware use a sponge dampened in warm water and immediately afterward dry with a soft cloth. Obstinate spots may be removed with sweet oil on a woolen cloth.

Glass covers for platters are better than metal ones. The former retain the heat as well as the latter and have the advantage of being transparent.

If burned milk is put immediately into a jug and then placed in a basin of cold water until it is cool, the burned taste and smell will disappear.

Lard for pastry should be hard, so it can be cut with a knife. It should be cut through the flour, not rubbed.

THE LATEST STYLES.

What Is Being Worn In the Way of Sleeves and Skirts.

The latest sleeve is close fitting to the elbow, where it is confined by a band of embroidery. From this flare two narrow ruffles, under which there is a puff of lace confined in a tight band of embroidery.

All the new skirts flare a great deal at the bottom. This flaring effect is gained by a single gored flounce or several narrow gored ruffles edged with bias folds. Ruffles all tucked appear on many of the spring costumes. These flaring effects are to go with the ever increasing size of the sleeves.

OF DOTTED MOUSSELINE.

Rounded revers and fronts are the order of the day. Nearly all the dressy jackets are made open front and the space filled in with a soft front of lace, chiffon and brocade.

One of the latest skirts is box plaited all the way around. Each box plait is trimmed with five strappings, which are apparently buttoned to the skirt. There is a stitched yoke around the hips.

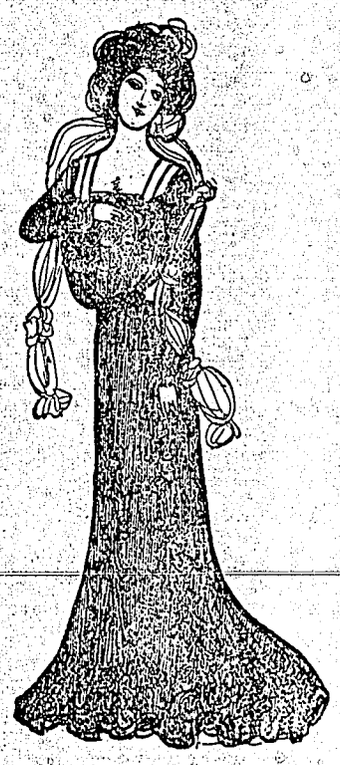
A simple and at the same time stylish gown is shown in the sketch. It is of black veiling dotted in white, and it is made up over a lining of white silk. The waist is bloused both back and front and is trimmed with three wide bands of black chantilly. The sleeves are tight fitting to the elbow, where they develop into puffs. The skirt has a full flounce headed by a band of the lace.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

NET AND POINT D'ESPRIT.

They Make Useful Gowns and Separate Skirts.

A point d'esprit net gown is by far the most useful evening dress for a young girl. This fabric is a decided improvement on the tulles and veilings, for, in spite of the somewhat ethereal appearance of point d'esprit, it is very durable. A very handsome effect can be given by the addition of many frills bound with narrow satin or velvet ribbon.



OF BLACK NET.

At some of the shops separate skirts of point d'esprit and net can be bought ready made. These are especially useful in black, white or cream and may be worn with chiffon or lace waists for dinner or informal occasions.

The all lace frock has by no means departed. There has been a revival of it this winter. Some of these dresses are very magnificent. The underskirt consists of endless flounces of accordion plaited chiffon. The overdrapery of lace is often mingled with bands of mink or sable. Jet and beading of every sort are to be worn on the summer lace gowns.

The smart gown in the illustration is of black veiling over white silk. The waist is decollete, but has long, tight fitting sleeves. There are three tiny velvet straps over the shoulders. Both waist and skirt are profusely ornamented with black chiffon appliques in a decided flower pattern.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

TANKAGE AS PIG FEED.

Value of This Packing House By-Product as Food for Swine—The Indiana Bulletin Summarized.

In view of the rapid extension of swine growing, and the consequent establishment of pork packing houses in all parts of the country, a recent bulletin (No. 90) of the Indiana Experiment Station, regarding the value as a food for swine of the packing house bye-product, known as tankage, may be of interest. According to the above bulletin tankage offers a considerable value as a feeding material for pigs. It contains a higher per cent. of protein, and an amount of phosphoric acid that materially excels that found in any grain or bye-product of mills. The phosphoric acid for pigs is useful in building up bone structure and this is an important feature with our pigs to-day, while the protein has a value universally recognized by feeders.

An extensive breeder of swine in Indiana thus describes the character of this product:

"Especially with young pigs, one finds some feed of great advantage that is rich in all the nutriments required, that is easily digested, and especially palatable. * * A year's experience with feeding tankage shows it the ideal feed for this purpose. Blood, lungs, etc., are cooked together in tanks at the large packing houses. The fat is drawn off and the residue dried and ground for hog feed. It costs about $25 per ton laid down at my home, contains about double the protein found in oil meal, and is a very much better feed for pigs. It seems to be a perfect substitute for milk, a pound of the tankage costing less than a cent and a quarter, and having a feeding value equal to about three gallons of skimmed milk. A mixture of 30 pounds of corn to 10 lbs. each of wheat middlings and tankage, makes a very well balanced ration for pigs up to four months old. A very good ration for older pigs or hogs may be made by reducing the middlings and tankage fully half in proportion to amount of corn. Tankage dissolves almost immediately when put into water, and should be fed in slop. Pigs fed upon tankage show great muscular and bone development, have ravenous appetites, and are especially free from gouty and rheumatic troubles. Tankage is so dry that there is no danger from worms or from decomposition, and has been so thoroughly cooked that one takes no risk from contracting disease in his herd from feeding it."

A quantity of tankage was supplied the station at the request of the director, by Swift & Co., of Chicago, for feeding swine. This tankage was especially prepared for the purpose, being made from "bones and meat taken from the cutting room, tanked immediately and pressed and dried." A representative of the above firm wrote that "if tankage can be used at all for swine feeding it must be specially prepared. The writer's opinion is that no tankage that contains any part of the intestines, etc., should be used for this purpose." A sample of this tankage showed the following composition:

Moisture	8.63
Protein	49.81
Ether extract	15.78
Crude fiber	4.78
Nitrogen free extract	5.06
Ash	15.94
Total	100.00

To determine something of the value of tankage in a swine feeding ration, an experiment with a fairly uniform lot of pigs was begun and continued for 127 days. The animals fed consisted of 16 head of young pigs, divided into lots of four each. Those were all pure bred animals, and averaged about 60 pounds each at the beginning of the test. The foods used were as follows:

Lot 1—10 parts of pure cornmeal and one part of tankage.

Lot 2—5 parts of pure cornmeal and one part tankage.

Lot 3—Pure corn meal only.

Lot 4—10 parts of a mixture, in equal proportion of pure cornmeal and shorts, and one part tankage.

The food was weighed out at feeding time and mixed with water, forming a medium thin slop, about two parts water to one part grain being used. The grain was not cooked, but the chill was removed from the water before mixing to make the slop. The grain and tankage were thrown together in dry form, and the water then added. The average daily gain as made by each lot was as follows:

	Daily gain.	Cost per 100
Lot No. 1	4.63	3.80
Lot. No. 2	4.81	4.00
Lot No. 3	2.68	5.20
Lot No. 4	4.95	3.60

The above results show that the influence of the tankage in supplying protein, to what would have been otherwise a very carbonaceous ration, was extremely beneficial in the growth of pigs as well as in financial results. With Lot No. 4 there is a difference of nearly two cents between cost of feed per pound of grain, and in the price received per pound live weight, while the difference in this respect with Lot No. 3 corn-fed, is very slight indeed.

The firmness of the flesh of Lot No. 3 was not quite as good as that of the tankage fed lots. This was fairly noticeable.

The condition of these experimental fed pigs during the feeding was of much interest. Those of Lot No. 1, 2 and 4, where tankage was fed, had noticeably silkier coats of hair, and the appearance of the skin was fresher and more mellow than that of the corn-fed lot. The corn-fed animals did not eat with a keen relish after the experiment was fairly started, while the other pigs always did, and therein a marked difference was to be seen. The corn-fed pigs developed into very poor feeders, and this was due to the feed.

The condition of the stomachs of the corn-fed pigs were of unusual interest. These contained sour, offensive smelling cornmeal only, which seemed a sodden mass. Certainly the contents of the corn-fed stomachs was inferior in a noticeable way, when compared with the others.

In conclusion, this experiment, strongly emphasizes the weakness of using cornmeal in feeding growing, fattening pigs, and indicates the great value of adding a feed rich in protein, to the corn, thus producing a better balanced ration and securing more desirable results, in both health and growth.

VARIETIES OF BEES.

Favorites Are the Cyprians, Italians and West Indians.

The Cyprians are the greatest honey gatherers on record. Their honey has a watery appearance, which is caused by the cells being filled so full that the cappibg rests on the honey. They are easily offended and cannot be subdued without using a great quantity of smoke. The Cyprians are rejected on account of these faults by those who produce comb honey. Their symmetry and bright colors render them things of beauty if not a joy forever.

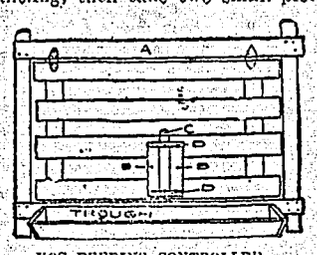
Italian bees were first introduced direct from Italy, early in 1860, by a purchasing agent of the commissioner of agriculture. They are liked better than other races, which, though better honey gatherers, are not as easily subdued and handled. I think their golden yellow color has much to do with their popularity. Italian bees do not winter as well in a cold climate as the common black or brown bees, but they defend their hives better against moth and other robber bees, and are more energetic in gathering honey.

The smallest bees known are natives of the West Indies. They build in the open air, fastening a single comb to the branch of a small tree or shrub. This comb is no larger than a man's hand and is very fragile and delicate. There are 100 worker cells to the square inch of surface. The tiny workers' bodies are longer than house flies and more slender. They are blue-black in color, with part of the abdomen a bright orange. These diminutive bees gather very little surplus honey, therefore their cultivation would not be profitable.—Farm Journal.

FEEDING CONTROLLER.

Excellent Device for Keeping Hogs Out of the Trough.

A good device for keeping hogs out of the trough while pouring the slop in the trough is made in the following manner. Have the trough setting parallel to the fence and close to it. If you have an old door as long as trough it will do very well. Drive a post in at each end of the trough and fasten a scantling to the top of these (a). Fasten a pair of hinges to the side of the door and hinge it to scantling, then take two small pieces



HOG FEEDING CONTROLLER.

about 2x1 inches and one foot long, (b) and nail them on the door about two inches apart as shown in cut. Take another piece (c) about the same as the other two and put a pin in to push it backward and forward with. Put this in between pieces (b) and put two pieces (d) across to hold it on. When you want to put slop in the trough pull up the bolt and swing the door out so that it covers the trough and push the bolt down outside of the trough and put in the slop and swing the door back and bolt it again. It is best to put a board at each end of trough to keep the hogs from getting into the trough at the ends.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Common Cows for Beef Cattle.

It is not only possible to start with common cows as a foundation and build up a good herd of beef cattle, but it is one of the best moves that the average farmer can make, provided, of course, he has the common cows to begin with, says a Kansas correspondent of American Cultivator. There is no earthly reason why he should sell such a herd and proceed to put a lot of money in well-bred cows. I should advocate building up the herd every time from common stock, so that one would gain experience while making improvements. Place the average man without experience in possession of a fine herd, and he will in most cases abuse it through ignorance. If a man cannot breed carefully enough to build up a herd, he cannot handle fine bred animals well enough to keep them up to their standard. If there is going to be any failure, it is better to have it out with the common herd so the loss will be less keen.

Twelve Best Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

These are easily and cheaply procured, last a long time, are easily cared for and propagated. The best 12 does not exhaust the list of really desirable sorts by a good deal. The following are recommended: Carnation, phlox, peony, daisy, aster, hollyhock, iris, lily, chrysanthemum (not quite hardy), narcissus, western evening primrose, (Oenothera Missouriensis) and spiderwort (Tradescantia Virginica.) They need no flower beds unless you have the time and inclination to care for them. Plant in shrubbery, borders and fence corners.

Land and Animals.

The hog is the animal for level, fertile grain land and the sheep for hilly, thin and worn land, as sheep graze closer to the ground than any other farm stock.

FOOD AND SICKNESS.

The Common Ailments of Poultry Traceable to Improper Feeding.

Food and the way it is fed play an important part in the causing of poultry diseases. This is impressed upon me more and more as I have occasion to advise as to the cure of sick birds. In fact, I seldom am willing to say what I think the cause of an outbreak of disease may be until I know just what is fed and how it is given. Here in New England most cases of diarrhea and nearly every outbreak of so called "cholera" may be traced to improper feeding.

Until late years we had little trouble from the food used. Birds had free run, going as they pleased upon the farm or over the village lot. This gave them a chance to get the most of their food where they pleased and when they wished. The corn fed was balanced up by the clover leaves and seeds from the haymow, and bugs and worms added the animal element needed. Now the old way is changed. The birds are fenced in from garden and neighbors and are dependent upon their owner for quality and quantity of food. Now poultrymen are crowding their birds to get rapid growth and the largest possible number of eggs. All this is worth considering if we wish to avoid loss and probably failure in poultry keeping.

Spoiled food has no place in the poultry feed pail. This is as true of soured food, spoiled after mixing, as it is of grain or meat that comes already tainted. All wet foods, as mash, should be prepared in quantities just enough to be fed out at once. If left standing in pail or feed dishes, it soon "works" and is the direct cause of many a large death rate in brooder chicks and also leads to diarrhea in adult birds. Better feed too dry than too wet. Young chicks grow finely, with few losses, when fed all dry food up to eight weeks of age.

It is money lost to feed grain that has been wet and probably through the burning of an elevator sold a little lower than the best feed. "Burned" wheat or oats not only do not furnish as much food as a sweet article, but are always a dangerous feed when fed to live stock. It does not pay from the point of view of the pocketbook to buy damaged grain. The best is the cheapest in the end and brings the best results sought.

The supply of green bone or ground dried meat and blood should be above suspicion. Most of the bagged meat on the market is good, but now and then you will run across a lot put out by an unknown firm that is fit only for fertilizer. These dried meat products when exposed to dampness sometimes spoil and thus become a dangerous article to use. Green bone should be used while fresh, as it stands exposure to insect life badly.—Dr. N. W. Sanborn in Poultry Keeper.

Golden Japanese Bantams.

To Mr. Henry Hales, the veteran poultry fancier of Ridgewood, N. J., belongs the credit of originating this new variety of a popular breed of bantams. Mr. Hales has been working for years to produce the Golden Japanese Bantams and has at last succeeded, the birds at present in his yards being so well marked that no one would suspect that they are merely a new variety produced by a series of skillful crosses in which, by the way, none but genuine Japanese Bantams were employed. Mr. Hales, having exhausted the prize winning possibilities of the Dorkings, and having no other worlds to conquer in that direction, has taken up the Golden Japs merely because, as he expresses it, "They are mighty hard to get right."

GOLDEN JAP BANTAM COCK.

Decrease In Duck Crop.

Everything points to a smaller crop of ducks. From the estimates given it would be fair to place the crop fully 10 per cent short of last year. Last year the crop was fully 20 per cent less than the year 1898, but as the crop of that year was away above an average crop the production this year will not be much below an average crop. Prices realized have not been giving much encouragement to farmers to raise ducks. They seem to have been marketed freely on account of the anticipated scarcity of feed and the short water supply.—A Few Hens.

Rhode Island Reds.

One of the largest Rhode Island Red plants in New England is the De Wolf farm at Bristol, R. I. This plant is under the management of Mr. Samuel Cushman, who for a long time was manager of the poultry work at the Rhode Island experiment station. Probably no name in the country is better known in connection with Rhode Island Reds than that of Mr. Cushman. He advocated the breed when he was at the station and since then has been breeding them in great numbers.

THE INDEPENDENT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE MASSES

BY

THE INDEPENDENT PRINTING COMPANY.

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UNION LABEL

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SATURDAY.....MAY 17, 1902

Another week has gone by and still the province is afflicted with the Dunsmuir government.

Things at Victoria politically are in an awful mess. What the end will be heaven only knows.

It would seem that some of our legislators would rather chew the rag than swallow their measly pride.

A pessimist member is neither use nor ornament in a trade union. He is a fly on the wheel of progress.

A Chicago scientist is searching earnestly for the missing link. He ought to take a look at our city council.

"Yes," says our esteemed crank friend, "summer may be here now, but where the dickens will it be to-morrow."

According to a return of the local house 101 Chinese and 17 Japanese have been granted certificates at the Comox mine. This is a Dunsmuir concern.

Cheerfulness must be cultivated in our unions if they will be successful, but it must be remembered that the seeds of discontent will thrive in almost any soil.

The Nelson News is now a first-class newspaper. F. J. Deane, ex-M. P. P., is making it so, he having assumed the editorship. The politics is grit to the back bone.

Readers, this is YOUR paper. You should support it. One way to do that is to patronize the firms whose advertisements appear in this paper. In ordering, mention The Independent.

The people of Vancouver are gratified that this city is to be represented by a strong semi-professional baseball team again this summer. The management has the best wishes of the community for success.

The initial game of lacrosse will be played this afternoon at the Brockton Point grounds. The season's series of matches promises to be good and a revival in favor of the national game has already set in.

The World took for the text of its leading editorial on Thursday night, "The Real Devil." We can assure the public that the editor of that paper is an authority on this subject. And when he goes the way of all flesh, in appreciation, no doubt "The Real Devil" will give him a hell of a hot time.

It is announced that the opposition in the legislature will desist from further obstruction provided the government undertakes to do nothing further in the matter of foreshore rights or railway deals. The oposition have done perfectly right. These two matters are the most scandalous ever attempted by any legislature.

To the attentioin of our local imperialists let us commend the attitude of Lord Salisbury, who "looks with apprehension at any attempt to anticipate events or foreclose the precious result that is in store" for the colonies. This statement is as clear as mud. He who runs may read or cuss—whichever you like.

Our esteemed crank friend says that seeing that Vancouver will have five members in the next legislature, the Salvation Army among other factions in this city should put up a candidate. You see, he points out, they are sawing wood all the time—and do it cheaper than anybody else.

Mr. Tarte expects to receive $125,000 revenue from the Dawson telegraph line next year. The revenue from July, 1901, to March, 1902, has been $7,000 to $9,000 per month. The line from Ashcroft to Dawson, including branches, is 2,135 miles in length, and cost $786,-224, or $368.23 per mile. As 5 per cent. on $800,000 for interest and sinking fund and 5 per cent. for depreciation, together only mean $80,000 a year, it looks as if, allowing for working expenses and repairs, the Yukon telegraph service should prove an example of sufficiently profitable public ownership by the state.

The Sault Ste. Marie Star says that the most interesting personality to the people of Ontario this election is Mr. Clergue. The work done by a private citizen in six or seven years has become the pivotal point on which the campaign is being run by Premier Ross, and the Star continues that Mr. Clergue's is a kindly face. It resembles Clives', Napoleon's, and changes like Sir John Macdonald's. Before the election is over the gentleman's "mug" may look like the "Iron Duke's" or "the Man of Blood and Iron." Well, after the election he may resemble "the devil," if "Whitney Will Win."

According to the Kootenay Mail work has been continued on the property of the Laborers' Co-operative Mining company at Sicamous all winter. The upper tunnel is in 116 feet and has developed a quartz vein 26 feet in width, carrying values of $8 to $25 in gold and 8 per cent. copper. Picked samples have assayed up to $63.58 in gold and copper values. A start will be made immediately in the low level tunnel, and if the ore body proves as good on the lower level as in the upper the property is likely to prove a valuable mine.

CHILDLIKE FAITH IN DUNSMUIR.

Writing in the Victoria Colonist of Thursday Clive Phillips-Wolley says: "What we want is that B. C. should win. We want a railway and we want to press for Chinese exclusion. The men who are in, offer us a railway, and I see that amongst other things the Chinese question is to be discussed when the different colonial representatives meet in London. If the opposition talks for time our premier will not get to the coronation. That would mean that in any discussion of the Chinese question the province most interested would be unrepresented. If that happened I do not think that the province would be grateful to those whose superb loyalty kept our premier at home. Ask the people whether they would rather have Mr. Dunsmuir or the Chinamen. For goodness sake play the game. You can bowl the Honorable James out in the second innings, but let him go to the old country and plead for us against the Chinese."

BLASPHEMOUS.

A New York dispatch says that the son of Mr. John Rockefeller, the Standard Oil king, has aroused an indignant protest by his novel methods of inculcating religion. He conducts a Bible class in Fifth Avenue Baptist church, and neither smokes, drinks or swears. Recently, addressing the students of Brown University, he said: "Trusts are products of the divine law, and the Standard Oil corporation resembles the American beauty rose, whose perfection is obtained by killing the buds around it." Recently, in a sermon, he said the church of God was like unto a trust, and exhorted his hearers to become stockholders rather than try to do spiritual business individually. A number of prominent clergymen declare that this is blasphemy. Mr. Carnegie, however, sticks up for Mr. Rockefeller, and says: "Maybe he is indiscreet, but he means well."

IMPORTANT TO ELECTRICIANS.

By-law 143, of the city of Vancouver, clause 42a, reads:

"Before any wires laid or embedded in the plaster or material composing any walls, ceilings, or partitions of buildings are covered up or concealed, notice shall be given by the owner or contractor to the inspector to inspect the same. He shall so inspect within two days, and if he condemns them as not being laid or constructed in accordance with the provisions of this by-law, they shall be forthwith removed by the owner or contractor. Any owner or contractor failing to give the aforesaid notice before covering up and concealing the said wires, or failing, in the event of the said wires being condemned, to forthwith remove the same, shall be liable to the penalties of this by-law."

WORLD'S RECORD.

In answer to an enquiry we would say that the fastest time ever made by a regular driving team of trotters was made on the London, Ont., fair grounds course during the exhibition of 1900. The names of the horses were Boby Hall (2:18) and Charley B. (2:07 1-4). Time, 2:13, in a race over a poor half-mile track, without a break. The first half was done in 1:08; last half 1:05; last quarter, 32 seconds. The owner of this great team was Dr. Routledge, Lambeth, Ont. (near London).

Advertise in The Independent.

CURRENT OPINION---ALL SORTS.

Safety Deposit Vault.

It is now the proper thing for a rich man to have a burglar-proof safe in the kitchen in which to put the steak for breakfast.—St. Paul Globe.

Narrow Escapes.

Narrow escapes from defeat seem to be the lot of the Dunsmuir government these spring days. A day may bring forth anything, apparently.—Phoenix Pioneer.

In a Prohibition Province.

The cargo of the steamer Princess on Saturday afternoon consisted in part of one car of whiskey and one carload of beer.—Charlottetown, P. E. I., Guardian.

Hard on the Spy.

Mr. Vining, general manager of the United Railroads of San Francisco, told the directors that "there ain't goin' to be no strike." He relied upon information given him by a few loyal employees, and he is now "fired." How long before the big bugs will realize that a man who is low enough to spy upon his fellow workmen is so low that his word cannot be relied upon?—Railway Employees' Journal.

IN FAVOR OF THE MEN.

A Montreal dispatch says that Chancellor Boyd has announced to the C. P. R. the decision of the arbitration in the case of the company's trackmen, whose claims for increased wages were submitted for settlement in that manner. The claims of the men of the eastern division were taken up first, and judgment has been handed down in their favor. General Manager McNichol will not give the details, as he says they concern only the company, but the general fact that the men get an increase of 20 per cent. in their wages has been announced. The cases of the middle and western sectionmen will be taken up now in the order named.

SHOE NOTES.

(From Boot and Shoe Workers' Official Journal.)

America imported nearly 100,000,000 goat skins last year.

The Chinese are wearing a few rubber shoes. America exported 1,634 pairs last year.

One large departmental store in Brooklyn sells $100,000 worth of union stamped shoes annually.

The British government has just ordered 300,000 pairs of shoes from Switzerland for her army.

A considerable demand for American shoes is reported from the fashionable trade districts of Paris.

A new pulling-machine is now being introduced into the factories. It is said to do the work of five men.

The duty on shoes imported into France is 3 francs (60 cents) per pair regardless of quality or the value of the shoes.

Holland has established a school for shoemaking. The school will be located at Waalwyk, the shoe centre of Holland.

Westward the course of empire takes to manufacturing shoes. The latest is a $300,000 shoe factory at Yankton, S. D.

The United States imports each year 140,000,000 pounds of foreign hides valued at $17,000,000. The tariff on these goods is 15 per cent.

Every twelve months sees 2,500 new boot and shoe retail firms in America. There are at present about 55,000 retail shoe dealers.

The shoe manufacturers of Canada are feeling the effects of American competition and have petitioned the government for an increase of 25 to 35 per cent. tariff.

The labor commissioners of Ohio have appointed sister Mollie Weitler, a shoe worker of Cincinnati, as a special deputy to investigate child labor in that state.

American shoes retail in Mexico for just double their cost in the United States. An American shoe factory is being built in the City of Mexico and will be in operation next season.

GROSS VIOLATION.

We have every reason to believe that the alien labor law of Canada is being systematically and grossly violated by sub-contractors for railway work. Last year this was done in the most flagrant way, but this season the evil promises to be much greater. We are informed that much, if not most, of the C. P. R. extension work is let to American contractors, who bring over the line not only their plant, but the greater part of the men required. Inquiries round the city confirm us in the opinion that plenty of labor could be obtained on this side. Mr. Strevel reports that his office and stables are besieged by men looking for work; other contractors give a similar opinion. The Canadian gives his land and money to corporations for railways; from him all revenues and profits are drawn, but when it comes to getting a job the alien seems to have the preference every time. Our Alien Labor act, passed as an ornamental and nominal counterpoise to the American law, seems of no practical use in protecting labor, and was doubtless so designed.—Winnipeg Voice.

New Black and Colored Dress Goods

Cold type and printers' ink afford 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.

DRYSDALE'S

170 Cordova St., Vancouver.

LETTER CARRIERS.

The Winnipeg Voice says that Mr. Mulock's Post Office act is not as yet very fruitful of harmony amongst the letter carriers, either in Winnipeg or the Dominion generally, and the most effective way to protest against some of its provisions is a subject now occuying the attention of the associated men. Cheap men and as few as possible for the work seems to represent the policy of the department of labor and mails. In Winnipeg great discontent exists among the men. The "holiday" season has now arrived, and it is proposed to divide the work of the absent man amongst about three others already working to their full capacity, and far in excess of what civil service rules call for; but the men refuse, and very properly, to do it. Such a system is a fraud, and in no sense a holiday, gained as it is by no concession or cost on the part of the department. Men are kept the summer through working overtime and making up a pretended holiday. Amidst plaudits and bouquets the Hon. Mr. Mulock was lavishly lionized by "society" on the 17th December last, and in some respects he deserves credit, but there is a workingman phase of the question he has not fairly faced as yet.

The Mint

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

AS TO SOCIALISTS.

Now that socialists are making themselves felt at the ballot box, the associated press is being used to associate the word socialist with every uprising or act of mob violence throughout the world. Formerly they were attributed to "laborers" or trade unionists, but as socialism is more to be feared by the capitalist class than either the violence of ignorant laborers or the strikes of organized labor, they have set about to impress it upon the minds of the American people that socialism is all that is disorderly, violent or rebellious. That it is a thing to be shunned, even abhorred. But from this, as from everything else, that tries to fight socialism, the socialists are deriving the greatest benefit. The more the word is used either favorably or unfavorably, the more people will investigate the subject; and the more that investigate it the more socialists there are.—Wage-Worker.

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KURTZ & CO.'S PIONEER CIGAR FACTORY
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Call for them and see that you get them.

THE CIVIC SOLONS.

A full council board was present last Monday night.

His worship read several extracts from the City Council Procedure by-law. Section 21 stipulates that no alderman shall speak twice upon a question without leave of the council, etc. Clause 61 authorizes the chair to refer communications, petitions, etc., to "the proper committee" without any motion, debate, etc.

Ald. Wood—What you say, Mr. Mayor, is all right. All I ask for is fair play. I don't want one ruling for one alderman and not another, as was accorded Ald. Brown and McQueen.

The Mayor—You'll get the same treatment as other aldermen, Ald. Wood.

Among the communications received were:

From Chief of Police North, reporting that he had inaugurated the annual vacation in the force for this year, and had allowed Officers McKeown, Crawford and Wylie leave of absence on 10 days' holiday. Referred to the police committee.

From Captain Tatlow, chairman of the park commissioners, asking that the city detail police officers for duty in the park during the summer months. Referred to the police committee.

From J. W. Heaps and 141 others, asking for the building of a bicycle track, and advocating Powell street as the route for the same, stating that over 400 men use this street, beyond the Sugar Refinery, daily, in addition to the ordinary traffic—Referred to the Board of Works.

Ald. McGuigan advocated the building of a bicycle path on Powell street, which had been promised to both Ald. McFadden and himself by last year's council. He looked upon Powell street as one of the great streets of the city.

Ald. Bethune said that the council had adopted the idea to build a path on Keefer street, but he was willing to build on both streets if the money would allow it.

Ald. McQuigan—Why not give Powell street the preference.

Ald. Wood said that sometime ago he had introduced a by-law to regulate the hours in which children should be allowed on the streets. Was there anything being done in the matter?

City Solicitor Hamersley—Application has been made to the legislature, but nothing further has been done.

Ald. Blackmore asked what steps had been taken to have the buildings, etc., obstructing Beach avenue removed.

City Solicitor Hamersley stated that the owners of all these buildings had been notified, and suggested that the police and the board of works department could now enforce the removal excepting in one case, where the building on the street line was a very large one, and would consequently require different handling.

A motion was passed requesting the board of library commissioners to agree to the arrangement that the drafts from Mr. Carnegie's secretary should be payable to the city treasurer.

On a question of privilege, Ald. McQueen severely censured the Province newspaper for printing allegedly misleading articles respecting civic matters that were "so palpably false that it behoves the council to thresh the matter out."

Ald. McQueen moved the second reading of the Early Closing by-law. In doing so, he intimated that, having dealt fully with the subject at the second reading of the by-law previously defeated, he would not go into the matter again at any length. On the previous occasion, several aldermen had stated that they would support a by-law calling for the closing of saloons, etc., from 12.30 to 6 a. m. He had now introduced a by-law on these lines.

After some discussion the vote on the second reading was then taken, it being as follows:

Ayes—Ald. McQueen, Wylie, Bethune, Blackmore, Wilson, Foreman and Brown.

Nays—Ald. Cook, McGuigan and Wood.

The council then went into committee of the whole, with Ald. Brown in the chair, to consider the by-law clause by clause.

It was then moved that the by-law, as a whole, be adopted, but Ald. Cook moved in amendment that a clause be added implying that it should not come into force until it had received the assent of the majority of the electors entitled to vote for mayor and aldermen.

During the debate which ensued Mayor Neelands said that the present was not an opportune time to secure a majority vote of the electors; it was well known that voters would not turn out in the summer time. The last occasion on which this matter was laid before the people only a small vote was cast, many giving as their reason for not voting that they were not in Switzerland and were not in favor of the referendum; they elected the city council to transact the civic business for them, and not to refer every little matter back to the electors. He thought the council should take action; if the people were not satisfied with that action the aldermen would hear of it at the next election. It was desirable, his worship remarked, that this by-law should be carried before the end of June, so that the licence commissioners should know how to act in issuing the new licences.

Ald. Cook remarked that he intended that the matter should be voted on at the next municipal election.

The vote was then taken upon the motion that the by-law be adopted, with a clause added to the effect that it shall not go into effect until it shall have received the assent of a majority of the electors entitled to vote for mayor and aldermen.

Upon a count, the voting was as follows:

Aye—Ald. Cook, Blackmore, Wilson, McGuigan, Wood and Foreman.

Nay—Ald. McQueen, Wylie, Bethune and the mayor.

The chairman then declared the by-law adopted as amended and the committee rose and reported.

PROGRESSIVES AT KAMLOOPS.

A meeting of those interested in the formation of a local branch of the Provincial Progressive Party was held in Raven's Hall Thursday night. There were about forty in attendance. Mr. D. Stevens took the chair and explained the object of the meeting, which was, he said, the organization of a local association. Mr. T. Howell was elected as secretary pro tem. The meeting being called to order, C. S. Stevens moved, and A. Thompson seconded, that a local association be formed. Messrs. J. McGee and Beamish spoke to the resolution, which was carried. The election of officers was then proceeded with and the following were elected: President, D. W. Stevens; vice-president, D. C. McLaren; secretary-treasurer, A. Thompson; executive committee, M. Delaney, C. S. Stevens, F. Caseman, F. Burns, T. Phillips, C. Austin. A committee was appointed to draw up by-laws. They will report at next meeting. It was decided that at subsequent meetings the various planks of the party platform would be discussed with a view to a thorough understanding of the principles involved. The meeting then adjourned for two weeks.—Kamloops Sentinel.

RAINIER BEER.

This excellent brand is having a big run in Vancouver. It is put up not only for the hotels and saloons, but for the family trade as well, by the Pacific Bottling Works, Gore avenue. It is the only beer that we know of manufactured hereabouts that carries the stamp of the National union of the United Brewery Workmen. We hope that this fact will be borne in mind by users of that well-known beverage. Rainier beer is light, refreshing and health-giving.

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

SALMAGUNDI.

Ping-pong wrist is the latest fashionable ailment.

Some people are too truthful to really enjoy fishing.

A peppery temper is not a thing to be sneezed at.

The small potato never gets to the top of the heap.

A negative answer may be given in a positive manner.

Most of us believe in eternal punishment—for our enemies.

King Lady (horrified)—"My child, I hope you don't swear!" Small boy—"Naw, not much; but I'm learnin'. Say, youse otter hear my paw!"—Ohio State Journal.

No Horse, an Indian, was buried at Omaha the other day with clothes fitted for both hot and cold climates. His friends said they were in doubt as to which spirit land he went.

"Pore Sam was very good to me," sobbed the weeping widow. "With all the beatin's he gimme, he never hit me where the marks would show so the neighbors could see 'em."—Tit-Bits.

"Why didn't your church call that eloquent young preacher, after all?" asked Mildred. "Oh, it turned out that he knew nothing of ping-pong," answered Amy.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

One Beneficial Result of Marriage.

An Ohio woman who had been dumb for a long time recovered her power of speech the day after her marriage. It will be mighty hard to convince that husband that he has not been the victime of a bunco game.—Denver Post.

Lincoln said of a certain glib-talking lawyer that "when he began to speak his mental operations ceased. He reminds me of a little steamboat that puffed about on the Sangamon river. It had a five-foot boiler and a seven-foot whistle. When it whistled it stopped."

Hit by the Ball.

I heard a thousand blended notes,
While down the busy street I went;
Strange cries came out of many throats,
I could but guess at what they meant.

A goat said "Ba-a-a" as I went by,
A parrot sassed me bitterly;
I heard a swat, and that's all I
Recall, alas! The ball hit me.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

How it Might be Spoken.

"I saw him," said the complaining witness, "steal the hammer from this hardware store and bolt the door, upon which I noticed he had riveted his attention from the start."

"Yes," said the magistrate, encouragingly.

"Well, I tried to hold him, but he gave a wrench and got a weight, and then I quietly called a policeman, who nailed him."

"You employed grate tack," said the magistrate. "Tin months."

GEORGE GUNTON ON TRADE UNIONS.

They Are, He Said, an Indisputable Part of Modern Progress—Fully Recognized by Capital and the Public—Labor Politics Next.

George Gunton, of New York, editor of Gunton's Magazine, who was at Los Angeles attending the meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, was asked a few days ago by the Labor News, of that city: "Whether he regarded trade unions as a part of modern progress?" and the answer he gave will be read with interest.

Mr. Gunton is the author of "Principles of Social Economics," "Wealth and Progress," "Trusts and the Public," and other works on kindred subjects. He is one of the world's foremost champions of capitalism, has trained his heaviest guns in defence of the moneyed class; but unless he has an adjustable logic, and, like St. Paul, believes in being "all things to all men," it may be presumed that he is capable of seeing with both eyes and favors the simultaneous progress of capital and labor by the means which best conserve their individual interests. Mr. Gunton said:

"Trade unions are not only a part of modern progress; they are

An Indispensable Part

of it. It is as essential that labor should organize as it is that capital should do the same thing. I think it necessary in many ways for the education of the working classes; it is the best means of promoting their interests, and unless they themselves organize no others will do it for them. The leaders of industry quickly learned the value of organization; the working men have not been so apt in seeing the power it would place in their hands; but it had to come, and it will grow stronger until labor will become practically a unit.

Social Progress.

"Human progress is essentially social, but mere involuntary intercourse is no longer adequate. Intelligent, organized leadership is the thing required. This great organization movement will influence public opinion—as it has already done so—and upon its economic and social sanity and the policy of the leadership will depend whether progress of the republic shall be an orderly movement toward a higher plane of democratic civilization in which the social life and character of the people shall advance with the growth of wealth and invention; whether the progress of the great industrial forces shall continue, or aggregated wealth shall be arrayed against society and disintegration endanger democracy."

The Labor Press.

Speaking on the labor press, Mr. Gunton said: "The mission of the labor press is more important than it has ever been because the labor movement is being recognized in many ways and is really in a position to exercise an influence. The real work of the labor movement is to deal with the economic conditions of labor.

"The recent conference held in New York city, composed of representatives of the greatest union and the greatest corporation in the country was one of the best signs of the times for labor. It was the first great public step toward the open recognition of organized labor.

Capital Manages.

"Labor must recognize that capital has the right of management so far as the conduct of machinery and the control of the investment are concerned, and demand that organized labor should have full recognition as to the conditions under which labor shall work. We have reached that stage in industrial development, in organization. If the capitalist doesn't recognize the laborer's right to organized action he will find himself opposed by the laborer through politics and by other means."

PROVINCIAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY.

The Progressive Party at Rossland met on Tuesday evening. The platform of the new party was discussed at length and organization perfected.

The Provincial Progressive Party is starting right from the scratch. Slocan will make the move in the near future. All who aim to be on the right side of everything should crawl into the band wagon without delay, says the Paystreak.

The delegates of the Victoria Trades and Labor council held a special meeting Wednesday night, and received and adopted the report of the council's delegate (J. D. McNiven) to the Kamloops labor convention. A committee was appointed to arrange for a public meeting at which steps will be taken to form a local branch of the Provincial Progressive party.

Comrade Bennet writes from Revelstoke that we did injustice to Secretary Burns, of the B. C. socialist party, last week. Our authority was a delegate of the Kamloops convention, who wrote us that only two delegates refused to pledge themselves to support the candidates of the convention, and Burns was not one of these. We have so far failed to see any word of public protest from him, and have received no denial from him that he is not in sympathy with the Progressive party. We shall be glad to hear from him that he is uncompromisingly opposed to it. Ernest Burns, of Vancouver, B. C., says he has nothing to do with the new Progressive party. We are glad to hear it, and next week we will tell why we said B. C. needs a real socialist party. —Seattle Socialist.

PLATFORM OF THE PROVINCIAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY.

Following is the platform adopted at the Kamloops convention of the Provincial Progressive Party:

That this party lays it down as a first principle that they will nominate, endorse or support only such men as will place their signed, undated, resignation in the hands of the convention which nominates or endorses them; that this resignation be sworn to; that this resignation may be handed in to the lieutenant-governor in council whenever a majority of the convention shall consider such action advisable.

1. That we gradually abolish all taxes on the producer and the products of the producer, shifting them on land values.

2. Government ownership of railways and all means of communication.

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TUCKET CIGAR CO. UNION LABEL CIGARS
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OUR SPECIAL, EL JUSTILLO,
EL CONDOR, SARANTIZADOS, SCHILLER,
Corner Alexander Street and Columbia Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.

3. That the government establish and operate smelters and refineries to treat all kinds of minerals.

4. That the franchise be extended to women.

5. The abolition of property qualifications for all public offices.

6. Farm improvements, implements and stock not to be taxed, and wild lands to be assessed at the price asked for them by speculative holders.

7. No land or cash subsidies. Lands to be held for the actual settler.

8. Ten per cent. of all public lands to be immediately set aside for educational purposes and education of all children up to the age of 16 years to be free, secular and compulsory, text books, meals and clothing to be supplied out of the public funds where necessary.

9. Compulsory arbitration of labor disputes.

10. Restriction of Oriental immigration by a law on the lines of the Natal act, and if said law be disallowed, it be repeatedly re-enacted until the end sought is attained.

11. That to protect us from Asiatics already in the province the government insert a clause in all private acts to this effect: "This act shall be null and void if the company fails to enter into an agreement with the government as to conditions of construction and operation," and that the house pass a resolution to prohibit the employment of Asiatics on all franchises granted by the provincial house.

12. Conservation of our forest riches, pulp land leases to contain a provision for re-foresting so as to produce a perennial revenue and make pulp manufacture a growing and permanent industry.

13. That the act compelling the scaling of logs by government scalers be enforced.

14. Absolute reservation from sale or lease of a certain part of each known coal area, so that state owned mines, if necessary, may be easily possible in the future. All coal leases of grants hereafter made to contain a provision enabling the government to fix the price of coal loaded on cars or vessels for shipments to B. C. consumers.

15. Municipalization and public control of the liquor traffic.

16. The right to a referendum where a valuable subsidy or franchise is to be conferred.

17. That all transportation companies be compelled to give free transportation to members of the legislative assembly and supreme court and county judges.

18. Election day to be a public holiday, and provision made that every employer shall be free from service at least four consecutive hours during polling time.

CHILD LABOR QUESTION.

The trade unionists of the south are taking up the child labor question in earnest. They are making bitter attacks through the newspapers and from the rostrum upon the heartless corporations, who upon one hypocritical pretext or another succeed in robbing the cradle.

One unionist of Macon, Ga., writes that he is employed in a factory in which the bosses hire babies who are "still too young to go to school. He placed one of the six-year-old tots on the scale and she weighed 40 1-2 pounds. She holds a regular position as a spinner and works from 6 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m., with 40 minutes for lunch. The child does not know how much wages she receives as her mother, who also works in the mill, draws the pay. "Her father stayed at home and cooked and brought the dinner.

"The average life of the factory child," the writer says, "runs from the cradle to 25 years." Humanitarians are anxiously aiming to provide for poodles and cats, but they don't seem to care much when the bone and flesh of innocent babes are ground into profits.—Ex.

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.

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.

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

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.

COOKS, WAITERS AND WAITRESSES' Union, Local No. 28. President, Wm. Ellender; vice-president, W. W. Nelson; recording secretary, Miss Adella Connant; financial secretary, J. H. Perkins; treasurer, Wm. Ellender. Meeting every Friday at 8.30 p. m. 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.

TEAADA 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. Molville; 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. H. Bossisstow; guard, F. Coughlin.

JOURNEYMEN BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS' International Union of America. Local No. 46, 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. 138. 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.
labor ..galley 7.

VANCOUVER FISHERMENS UNION No. 2. Meets in Labor Hall, Homer St., May 10th at 8 p. m. Sydney Harris, secretary, care of water works shops, Powell St.

DELICIOUS WINE
MADE EXCLUSIVELY FROM B. C. FRUIT.
FRESH CUT FLOWERS. UNION-MADE DOMESTIC CIGARS.
When making a trip around the Park call on
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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,

CAREER OF DR. BUCKE

THE FAMOUS LONDON, ONT., EXPERT WHO LATELY DIED FROM A FALL.

Interesting Sketch of the Deceased's Life—His Young Days—Lost in the Mountains—A Gold Medalist at McGill—The Asylum Reforms He Inaugurated—Walt Whitman's Friend and His Literary Executor.

Richard Maurice Bucke, superintendent of the London, Ont., Asylum, who died from the effects of a fall on the morning of the 20th Feb., was born 18th March, 1837, at Methwold, Norfolk, England, at which place his father was curate. The next year the family, consisting of father, mother, five boys and two girls, emigrated to Canada. They bought and settled upon a farm near London, Ontario, at that time a village of perhaps a dozen houses. The country was almost entirely covered

THE LATE DR. BUCKE.

with forest, through and in which roamed and lived Indians, wolves and bears.

The Rev. H. W. Bucke, who had been educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, was master of seven languages, and brought with him to his Canadian home a library of several thousand volumes in English, French, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Greek and Hebrew. Schools at that time, in that part of the country, were few and indifferent. As the boys grew up their father taught them to read, in some cases in one, in other cases, in several languages; beyond that each was his own schoolmaster. Another boy was born in Canada, and in spite of almost total want of ordinary so-called education, three of the six became doctors and one a lawyer—two of the doctors rose to a certain local celebrity, while the other died young.

By the time Maurice was sixteen he had lost his father and mother, and having become dissatisfied with his home he left it and for five years wandered and worked through the middle and southern cities from Ohio to Louisiana, and in the two latter of the five years he crossed the plains from the Missouri River to the Pacific, and worked in the placer mines of Western Nevada.

Crossing the continent on the Humboldt River, midway between Salt Lake and California, he and his party fought the Shoshones half a day—nearly died of thirst and afterwards were almost starved to death. Later Maurice and one companion were lost in the Sierra Nevadas. This was in the fall of 1857. They had been unavoidably delayed in starting across the mountains. When half way over they were caught in a snowstorm which lasted for many days, almost without pause. For nearly a week they were locked up in Squaw Valley, in the heart of the mountains. They killed the donkey which they had taken with them to carry their baggage. They ate the donkey meat without salt, and waited, perforce, for the air to clear, so that they might see which way to go. They at last forced their way across the Western summit, but were again arrested by the blinding snow. Again they pushed on, and again were stopped by the snow. They lost their road, wandered at haphazard, following the waters down. After five days and four nights without food or fire, stumbling and staggering through the deep snow, ready to faint with fatigue, want of food and of sleep, they came to a small mining camp far back in the mountains. Here Maurice's companion died of exhaustion. Maurice was confined to bed for months attended by the miners, and next spring returned home by way of the Isthmus.

On his return to Canada he studied medicine, and graduated from McGill University, Montreal, Que., in the spring of 1862, the gold medalist of his year. He then spent two years studying in London and Paris, returned to Canada, went almost immediately from there to California on some business connected with the Comstock lode, returned to Canada in 1865, married, settled down, and practiced medicine for ten years. In 1876 he was appointed medical superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton. The next year, the superintendent of the larger asylum at London having died, he was sent there and continued in charge to the time of his death.

At London Asylum Dr. Bucke, within the last twenty years (1) inaugurated in America absolute non-restraint; (2) discontinued absolutely the use of beer, wine or alcohol in any form, and (3) brought to bear systematically, for the first time, gynaecological surgery in the treatment of insane women.

In the London Asylum restraint and alcohol have been abolished for sixteen years; and within the last five years more than two hundred women have been operated on, with the result that dozens of insane women, from the old point of view hopelessly incurable, have been restored to a life of sanity and usefulness.

Dr. Bucke was known to most students of "Leaves of Grass" as a warm and almost lifelong friend of Walt Whitman. He had the largest and best Whitman collection in the world. In 1883 he published a "Life of Whitman," which is still the standard book on the subject.

Dr. Bucke's contributions to periodical literature have been numerous. They have dealt principally with "Mental and Moral Philosophy," "Walt Whitman and 'Leaves of Grass,'" "The Bacon-Shakespeare Question," "The Treatment of the Insane, and Especially the Necessity of Removing Physical Disease (where it exists) as a Step Towards the Relief of Mental Alienation."

It is pretty well known to Dr. Bucke's friends that within the last ten years he had written a work on mental evolution called "Cosmic Consciousness," which will probably shortly be published.

Finally, Dr. Bucke claimed that he had within the last two years discovered absolute proof of the Baconian authorship of the so-called Shakespeare plays. This proof he expected very soon to publish.

The life of this man illustrates forcibly the relative values of education and inherent tendency. Down to the age of twenty-one he learned (from the point of view of the schools) nothing. In three and a half years from that time he was graduated with high honor from the best medical school in Canada. His private library at the time of his decease contained more than five thousand volumes in several languages; and he was fairly conversant with several pretty large subjects. It is an interesting question whether he would have done more and better work or less and not so good if he had had a regular school and college training.

In other words, "do the schools give to the growing boy more than they take out of him? Or do they take out of him more than they give him?" is the way he was wont to put it when in life.

CABINET CHANGES.

Portraits of Three of the Gentlemen Chiefly Interested.

Hon. David Mills, who vacated the portfolio of Minister of Justice to become a member of the Supreme Court of Canada.

Senator Templeman, Victoria, B.C., who has been admitted a member of the Dominion Cabinet without portfolio.

Hon. H. G. Carroll, M.P., who succeeds Hon. C. Fitzpatrick as Solicitor-General of Canada.

Longest Street Railroad.

To the Argentine Republic belongs the distinction of having the longest street railroad in the world. It runs from Buenos Ayres to San Martin, a distance of eighty-two kilometers, and horses furnish the motive power.

Mangels for Dairy Cows.

The cow beet or mangel is considered one of the best and cheapest foods for dairy cows when fed as part of the ration during winter, says a dairyman. They are superior to the turnip.

First Rhine Steamer.

The first steamer on the Rhine, a Dutch one, was in 1822, fifteen years after Fulton had started a steamship service on the Hudson.

M'MURPHY'S FLATS.

THE COUNTESS DIVITO STARTS AN ORIGINAL FAD OF HER OWN.

By Adopting an Orphan Child Her Keen Rivals For Social Honors Do Likewise, Thereby Causing Exciting Times In the Neighborhood.

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

"I HOPE you don't haf some more troubles in your house," said the German grocer as the janitor of McMurphy's flats wandered into the store the other day.

"Well, things are always moving along with us," was the reply. "When three women set out to crush each other, you can expect something to happen every day or two."

"But vhy don't dose womens let oop? It vhas no good to be mad all der time."

"You don't grasp the situation, Mr. Wasserman," said the janitor as he shook his head in a sorrowful way. "Here is Mrs. O'Sullivan, whose husband drives a coal cart; here is the Countess Divito, whose husband sells 'da banan;' here is Mrs. Torrington, whose husband owns and runs a barber shop. They occupy rooms in the same flat. Each one wants the neighborhood to look upon her as social queen of the block. It is a direct appeal to pride, vanity and all that, and each of them would rather perish than take second place. It's woman's nature, and you can't change it."

"Und vhas dere some rows dis week?" asked the grocer as he sighed over the wickedness of the world at large.

"No, not a row exactly—that is, they didn't fall upon each other with mop handles or brickbats. It was the countess who made the first move in this instance. She'd been as humble as a cat for a week or so and the other women thought they had her nose to the grindstone, when she opened the fight. She adopted a kid from an orphan asylum. Yes, sir; she brings home a youngster about two years old, and he was followed by a cartload of rattle boxes, toy balloons, A B C blocks and all that."

"But vhat makes her do so?" asked the grocer.

"It's the latest fad out, you know, and she wanted to get ahead of O'Sul-

"HE ROUNDED UP THE ORPHANS."

livan and Torrington. She did too. There were over fifty people to see that kid the first night he arrived, and they kept coming for three or four days after. He wasn't much to look at as a kid, being cross eyed and having a stub nose, but he answered the purpose. Mrs. O'Sullivan, who has five kids of her own, sat right down and cried in her anger, and the barber's wife went sloshing up and down the halls and kicking off the plastering."

"Und don't dey do somet'ing about it?"

"You bet they do. It took the two women about thirty hours to rally from the blow, and then they put on their hats and started for orphan asylums. Gee whiz!"

"How vhas gee whiz?" asked the solemn faced grocer.

"Gee whiz means that each brought back a young orphan, and that night the house was full of baby colic. Nobody got any sleep until after 2 o'clock in the morning, and there were people hanging about in front of the flats all night long. I kept as cool as I could, but there were times when I thought my heart trouble would take me off."

"But it vhas all right, ain't it?"

"No, of course not. It was an even thing, you see, and you don't suppose they would stop there, do you? Each one of those women went out the next day and adopted another kid. That made seven for the O'Sullivans, and Tim went out and got drunk and came home and busted a bureau. Poor Mrs. O'Sullivan had to drop out of the fight after that. If it had been dogs, she'd have gone the limit, but when you get seven squalling, fighting kids in a house you've got about enough. The countess and the barber's wife each brought in a third one next day, and they might have gone up to half a dozen but for McMurphy. He came around to see me about the coal, and as he got within a block of the house he run up against a crowd.

"'Is it a fire somewhere?' he asked of a man.

"'It's better than that,' said the fellow.

"'Has anybody been killed?'

"'It's better than that.'

"'Is it that the sewer has caved in and taken a house with it?'

"'It's still better than that. It is that they've turned McMurphy's flats into an orphan asylum and got seven young kids a-playing tag with the measles and whooping cough.'

"'By me sowl, if that's so I'll start a graveyard!' said McMurphy, and he comes a-tearing up to the house to see me.

"As he comes into the house all them new kids was whooping it up like a brass band trying to play a dozen tunes at once, and O'Sullivan's regular youngsters were joining in the chorus.

"'Is it a menagerie we've got here?' shouted McMurphy at me.

"'It is not,' I said. 'It's a Punch and Judy.'

"'And why don't you stop it?'

"'It's too much for my heart disease.'

"'But it's not too much for mine, and I'll bust this orphan asylum or break somebody's neck!'"

"Und does he do somet'ings?" asked the grocer in anxious tones.

"I should smile! He went through that flat like a Whitehead torpedo, and while the band played 'Annie Laurie' he rounded up the orphans and laid down the law to the women—that is, he gave them an hour to get the kids out and the pieces picked up, and the kids went."

"Vhas dey put into der river?"

"I don't know. All i can tell you is that they were taken away, and each one was kicking and squalling as he went. I guess they were returned to the asylums. We've had it pretty quiet for a couple of days, but it won't last long."

"Vhill dere be more troubles?"

"Bound to be, Mr. Wasserman—bound to be. You can't crush three ambitious, determined women at once, you know. Yes, one of them will make a new break within a week or two, and the others will follow after, and we shall have another riot. It's only human nature, you see. How much are oranges today?"

"Oranges vhas fife cent apiece," replied the grocer as he handed over a couple, "und you take 'em and go home und say to dose womens dot if somepody vhas in troubles all der vhile mit ambitions he don't go to heaven vhen she dies und vhas left out in der cold."

M. QUAD.

The Humor of the Fierce Old Man.

The young man hesitated. He didn't like the look in the eyes of the fierce old man. He had just asked him for his daughter and was nervously awaiting his answer.

"My dear sir," he said in trembling tones, "I see this is something of a surprise for you. Don't let me hurry you. Think it over, please, and I will be out again in a few days for your answer."

The fierce old man scowled down at him.

"I don't think," he slowly said, "that you will be out again for several weeks."

And thereupon he proceeded with both fists and a vigorous winter shoe to fit the unhappy youth for a hospital ward.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Avoided the Menu.

"Did you catch that young woman you were pursuing as I saw you disappearing over the brow of the hill?" asked the king of the cannibal island.

"I regret to report," answered his chef, "that I did not, and for that reason your majesty will have no lady fingers for dessert."—Baltimore American.

Distrustful.

"If you should ever meet a man who seemed to be your ideal, you would consent to marry him, wouldn't you?" asked the confidential girl.

"No, indeed," answered Miss Cayenne. "I should avoid him as much as possible, so as to keep the illusion from being dispelled."—Washington Star.

The Fight Is On.

Mr. Gaswell—Well, that general European war we have been expecting is on at last.

Mr. Dukane—You surprise me.

Mr. Gaswell—It's a fact. The nations are fighting for the position of best friend to Uncle Sam.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Proof Enough.

He—What proof have I that you really love me?

She—Proof! Did I not dance with you at the Astorbilt ball?

"Yes, but I don't consider that any proof of affection."

"You would if you knew how badly you dance."

Enlarging His List of Creditors.

"Who's his tailor?"

"I don't know."

"But you used to know."

"I know where he got one suit of clothes, but he's the kind of a fellow who has to change his tailor with every new suit."—Chicago Post.

The Grand Total.

Kingsley—You've been to these literary clubs and metaphysical things for two or three years now, and what does your culture amount to?

Mrs. Kingsley—Don't I know everybody?—Brooklyn Life.

As Usual.

"The doctor amputated one of my brother's legs, but he made up for it."

"How?"

"By pulling the other one."

Gentlemen.

"You don't know how to make love!" sneered the gentleman of the old school.

"No," laughed the gentleman of the new school; "I leave all that to the women. I have need only to make money."—Life.

Lessons Derived.

His Wife—That was a powerful sermon on the laborers in the vineyard.

The Farmer—Yes, indeed. Whenever I hear that text it makes me think how hard it is to get good help and keep 'em satisfied.

HANS VERSUS TRUSTS

THE COBBLER GOES ON STRIKE AGAINST THE LEATHER TRUSTS.

Announces His Intention of Fighting the Combine and Gets Lots of Encouragement From Lovers of Industrial Liberty and Beer.

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

FOR three days I sit in my shop und don't haf somet'ings to do. Dot little tailor und der plumber und druggist und coal mans came around to gif me adwice, but I don't speak to dem. I try to get some plan of my own to oxcite der pooblic, und by und by he vhas all right. I make und hang oop a sign dot reads:

"Strike! Strike! Strike! Dis shop vhas on a strike against a trust. Help dot cobbler against oppression."

In ten minutes a mans comes in und swings his hat und yells out:

"Hurrah for der cobbler, und down mit der tyrants! You bet your life I shall help you to come out all K. O. Who vhas der strike?"

"I vhas der strike," I says.

"How vhas it?"

"It vhas against dot leather trust. I like to make 'em come down dwendy cents a pound on leather, und if der peoples vhill stand by me she vhas all right."

"Cobbler, I vhill stand by you until my heart has no more blood!" he says. "I come from a family dot fights tyrants for more ash a t'ousand years, und I vhill help you to conquer or die.

SHE VHAS A BIG WOMANS MIT CROSS EYES.

You vhas a brave man to fight a trust, but don't you be afraid. Der people vhill rally to you by der millions."

I tell him I vhas mooch obliged, but he shakes hands some more und says:

"Und now we shall go und quaff dot amber fluid which keeps der heart strong und helps us on to wictory."

"Who vhas he?"

"He vhas named lager beer, und you drink him out of a schooner. To show you dot I vhas your friend I let you pay for two big glasses. Hurrah for Bunker Hill!"

I don't go mit him, und vhen he knows I don't pay for his beer he yells und whoops und says:

"Cobbler, I hope dot leather trust vhill grind your soul mit der dust und send you by der poorhouse! You vhas a liar und a deceiver und a willian, und I can smash your head off mit one blow!"

I vhas awfully glad vhen dot mans goes out, but in fife minutes a second one comes in. He smiles sweetly on me und pats me on der back as he says:

"Bully for you, cobbler! I vhas mit you in dis fight. I shall gird on my sword of liberty und fight to der last gasp. Oop mit a brave cobbler! Down mit oppression! Tomorrow I shall bring all my old shoes for dwendy years past."

I shake hands mit him und call him a good mans, und he slaps me on der back und says:

"By golly, but I love a fighter! Let us now go by der nearest saloon und seal der sacred compact."

"You vhill find some water in dot pail."

"Vhat! Water! Water for me! Cobbler, if you like a little shoke dot vhas all right, but don't insult a mans who vhas ready to die for you. Come out und buy der beer like a mans, und we shall make der heels of dot leather trust fly oop."

I don't go out mit him, und he puts his fist on my nose und calls me names und says he vhill see me starve und be some skeletons.

Der next one vhas a womans. She vhas a big womans mit cross eyes und walks like a mans, und vhen she vhas in my shop she says:

"Cobbler, how you mean by oppression?"

"I mean dot leather trust," I says.

"How vhas it?"

"I like leather to be cheaper. Two dollars a pound for calfskin takes my heart's blood."

"Oh, it does! Vhell I shall take your hair for 2 cents a pound! Let me tell you dot my husband vhas in dot trust, und you better sing werry low. If anybody calls him oppression, I shall raise a row. How vhas dis strike?"

"It vhas me," I says.

"Oh, I see! Vhell, if you don't break oop der strike by tomorrow I shall come in und make two strikes. You can haf some little shokes if you like, but don't call my husband oppression. He vhas sooch a kind hearted mans dot he don't hurt a fly."

I belief dot maybe I vhas mistook about going on a strike und dot I shall take dot sign down, but a young mans comes in und says:

"Bully for you, cobbler! I shall go right oafer und kill dot trust und help you out. I speak to more ash a t'ousand men, und all vhas your friends."

"But no beer vhas in it," I says.

"Vhat? No beer? You like me to fight a trust on buttermilk! Don't make some fun of me dot vhay."

I says no again, und vhen he understands he almost kicks my shop outdoors und says he vhill lick me some day. He shust gets out vhen der fat policemans comes in und says:

"Hans, how vhas it about some strikes?"

"It vhas all right," I says. "I like leather to be cheaper, und so I goes on a strike."

"But vhy don't you tell me?"

"I dunno."

"Den I shall make you know! You seem to belief dot leather trust vhas der biggest thing on wheels. Who vhas I?"

"A policemans."

"Yes, a policemans, but don't I run all dis ward around here? Vhas somebody else a bigger boss ash me? If you speak to me about it, I knock dot leather trust all to smash in two minutes, but you leave me behind. Cobbler, you vhas too previous, und I haf to take you down a little!"

Und vhen he vhas gone avhay und I can't stand oop no more my wife takes down dot sign und says we shall sell off our two bedsteads und go back to Shermany.

M. QUAD.

Never Idle.

"You're always intimating that woman has too much idle curiosity," she complained.

"Idle curiosity!" he repeated. "Idle! Nonsense! It's the most active thing about her!"

Hopeless.

"His philosophy sustained him until he fell in love."

"But he will get over that."

"No, he won't. He didn't fall in love until he was sixty-five."

Homelike.

Weary—Ah, ma'am, dis reminds me of me old happy home!

Mrs. Grimm—How's that?

Weary—Me wife uster allus meet me at de door wit' a rollin' pin, jest like youse."—New York Journal.

A Great Temptation.

"I had been talking for two hours with the governor of a certain state as we rode on a train together," said the old politician, "when conversation slackened off and I fell asleep. I had been sleeping about a quarter of an hour when he nudged me and said:

"'Joe, for heaven's sake, wake up!'

"'What's the matter?' I asked as I sat up.

"'You are wearing a fine gold watch, and your wallet is sticking out of your breast pocket.'

"'Well, what of it?'

"'What of it? Why, man, it's all I can do to remember that I'm a governor instead of a pickpocket! If you fall asleep again, I can't answer for myself.'"

Utter Irreverence.

"Remember," said the man of ideals, "that George Washington succeeded brilliantly, and he never told a lie."

"Well," said Senator Sorghum reflectively, "maybe he never told a lie, and then again maybe that is one of these stories that a man circulates now and then in order to make a good impression among his constituents."—Washington Star.

No Cause For Anxiety.

She—My trousseau is already beginning to show wear.

He (startled)—But we've only been married a month.

She—Now, don't you worry about it at all, dearest. I can make it as good as new for $500 or $600.—Harper's Bazar.

Her "Mental" Criticism.

He—You see, I have a sort of power of clairvoyance, so to speak—that is, I can always tell what people are thinking of me.

She (in great confusion)—Oh—er—indeed! But I—I—don't always seriously mean what I happen to think!

Dreams.

"Oh," exclaimed the poet, "if my dreams would only come true!"

"Which assertion makes it evident," remarked the business man, "that you never eat any lobster salad just before going to bed."—Indianapolis Sun.

A Good Boy.

Mamma—Teacher tells me you were very naughty in school yesterday. Why did you not tell me yourself?

Tommy—Why—er—you always told me not to tell tales out of school.—Philadelphia Press.

Hooked.

Mrs. Newlywed—The night you proposed you acted like a fish out of water.

Mr. Newlywed—I was and very cleverly landed too!—Puck.

Beyond Control.

"Can't you put him to sleep, John?"

"No; it would take 'Young Corbett' to put this kid to sleep."—New York Journal.

Knew Her.

"Bigson says he has had his house refurnished during his wife's absence."

"As a surprise to her?"

"No; as a shock."

Nothing New.

"I hear the new women, after appropriating the rest of our apparel, are now going to wear high hats."

"Heavens, man! Don't you ever go to the theater?"

THE INDEPENDENT

VANCOUVER, B. C.

MUSIC IN THE PANTRY.

There is music in the pantry:
The boys have just come in.
And mother's pies are suffering.
Was ever such a din?

There is music in the pantry:
The old tin boiler squeaks;
The doughnuts go way down below;
The cupboard groans and creaks.

There is music in the pantry,
For Ned and Tom and Sam
Are jostling one another
While stealing mother's jam.

There is music in the pantry,
And mother's heard the noise
Good gracious, what a racket!
Ah, listen to those boys!

There is music in the pantry;
'Tis sounding to the skies;
Mother's used the rawhide,
But she hasn't saved the pies!

Answered.

"If a ship," began the comedian with the rose tinted beard, "is 100 feet long and 40 feet wide and its masts are 100 feet high and the bo'sun is bowlegged, what does the capstan weigh?"

"It weighs the anchor!" hoarsely shouted the audience as it grabbed the benches to prevent itself rising en masse and doing violence to the thespians.

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co.

Gentlemen,—After suffering for 7 years with inflammatory rheumatism so bad that I was elen months confined to my room, and for two years could not dress myself without help. Your agent gave me a bottle of St. Timothee, Que., May 16, 1899. and asked me to try it, which I did, and was so well pleased with the results that I procured more. Five bottles completely cured me and I have had no return of the pain for eighteen months.

The above facts are well known to everybody in this village and neighborhood.

Yours gratefully, A. DAIRT.
St. Timothee, Que., May 16, 1899.

We are very apt to measure ourselves by our aspirations instead of our performance. But in truth the conduct of our lives is the only proof of the sincerity of our hearts.—George Eliot.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.
Address F J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The voice of Time cries to man, Advance!—Charles Dickens.

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for you running the risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consumption, while you can get Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

The least said the soonest mended.—Pickwick Papers.

Chronic derangements of the stomach, liver, and blood are speedily removed by the active principle of the ingredients entering into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. These pills act specifically on the deranged organs, stimulating to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease and renewing life and vitality to the afflicted. In this lies the great secret of the popularity of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills.

There is no situation in life so bad that it cannot be retrieved.—Charles Dickens.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Cures Dandruff.

Every failure teaches a man something if he will learn.—Dickens.

ALL-WOOL MICA ROOFING

Reputation for durability established Eleven years' trial. Our severe frost has no effect on it. Beware of American paper felting which cracks in our climate.

W. G. FONSECA.
16 Higgins ave., Winnipeg. SOLE AGENT
HERBAGEUM.
Real Estate Agent. Issuer of Marriage Licenses

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If you use seeds, get good ones. We keep the best in the market. Catalogue on application.

KEITH & CO.,
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EAST, WEST, AND SOUTH.

Daily Solid Vestibuled Train, with Sleeping Cars, to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

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Full particulars on application to any agent Canadian Northern Ry, or

GEO. H. SHAW,
Traffic Manager, Winnipeg.

Your Faith

will be as strong as ours if you try

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

and ours is so strong we guarantee a cure or refund money, and we send you free trial bottle if you write for it. SHILOH'S costs 25 cents, and will cure Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and all Lung Troubles. Will cure a Cough or Cold in a day, and thus prevent serious results. It has been doing these things for 50 years.

S. C. WELLS & Co., Toronto, Can.

Karl's Clover Root Tea cures Indigestion

In life it is difficult to say who do you the most mischief, enemies with the worst intentions or friends with the best.—Bulwer Lytton.

THE SPRING FEELING

VARIABLE SPRING WEATHER DISASTROUS TO WEAK PEOPLE.

Even Usually Robust People Feel Run Down and Out of Sorts at This Time—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the Very Best Spring Tonic.

The spring months are a trying time to most people. At no other time of the year do health and strength seem so hard to gain and to hold. You do not feel that you are really sick, but you feel about as bad as you could if you were seriously ill. That feeling ought to be got rid of—and it can be. What you need is a tonic to enrich the blood and free it from the impurities which have lodged in your system during the winter, and which are responsible for your present condition. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only reliable, never-failing tonic medicine. These pills make new, rich blood, strengthen the nerves, and bring health and vitality to every organ in the body. They are an ideal spring medicine and the best thing in the world for all diseases having their origin in impoverished or impure blood. The case of Miss Belle Cohoon, White Rock Mills, N. S., is strong corroboration of these statements. She says: "Three years ago this spring I was very much run down. The least exertion exhausted me. I seemed to lose ambition and a feeling of languor and sluggishness took its place. My appetite failed me and my sleep at nights was disturbed and restless. In fact I was in a pitiable condition. After trying two or three medicines without benefit, I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they speedily worked a change for the better and by the time I had used a half dozen boxes I felt stronger than I had done for years. I have since used the pills in the spring and I find them an excellent tonic."

Because of their thorough and prompt action on the blood and nerves these pills speedily cure anaemia, rheumatism, sciatica, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, scrofula and eruptions of the skin, erysipelas, kidney and liver troubles, and the functional ailments which make the lives of so many women a source of constant misery. Other so-called tonic pills are mere imitations of this sterling remedy. Get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

No sadder proof can be given by a man of his own littleness than disbelief in great men.—Carlyle.

MINARD'S LINIMENT for Sale Everywhere.

Too swift arrives as tardy as too slow.—Shakespeare.

The Flow of Milk will be increased.

Why go to all the trouble of keeping cows and get only about half the milk they should produce.

Dick's Blood Purifier

strengthens the digestion and invigorates the whole system so that the nutriment is all drawn from the food. It takes just the same trouble to care for a cow when she gives three quarts as when she gives a pail. Dick's Blood Purifier will pay back its cost with good interest in a few weeks.

50 cents a package.

Leeming, Miles & Co., Agents, MONTREAL.
Write for Book on Horses and Cattle free.

MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The United States market for wheat dropped to the lowest figure for the present crop last week. The quotations show a decline of 2c per bushel from a week ago. The cause of the decline is attributed to the favorable weather for the winter crop in the States, together with an absence of buying for export. At the same time it may be noted that within the last fortnight there have been reported large quantities sold for export, and many reports from the winter situation contradictory of the probability that the winter wheat crop as a whole is in a flourishing condition. The facts appear to be that unless each day as it comes shows enormous sales for export and at the same time gives large crop damage reports, there are parties owning wheat who get nervous and let it go at a loss, and others ready to sell short, and on the other hand as soon as anything occurs to prompt the idea that wheat may advance these same parties get on the buying side and of coursr an advance takes place. The truth of the situation seems to be that stocks, visible and invisible, are not extra large, that exporting countries outside of North America have in the aggregate only very moderate supplies in evidence to sell to Europe, where the surplus is needed. That the requirements of importing countries are fully larger than usual between now and September 1, and that present prices, though fair, are not high, and besides this, the present prospect for the ensuing season's crops, though not discouraging, is not particularly bright, and that unless there is very favorable crop weather during the growing season the ultimate aggregate yield may be such as to cause present prices to be looked back upon as extremely moderate.

Manitoba wheat has been extremely dull. Owing to the decline in United States markets, and the fact that exporters and buyers generally are well loaded up with wheat, which they cannot get turned over before the opening of lake navigation, buyers have held back this week from buying more persistently than they have done at any time during this season. Prices at the end of last week were: No. 1 hard, spot, 72½c; No. 1 northern, 70½c at Fort William.

COUNTRY WHEAT — The bad roads have stopped farmers' deliveries to a great extent, and we note a light moyement this week. Prices range from 55 to 60c per bushel for best wheat to farmers.

Liverpool Prices—No. 1 northern spring wheat sold at Liverpool on Saturday at 6s 1d.

FLOUR-Ogilvies Hungarian Patent $1.95 per sack of 98 lbs.; Glenora Patent, $1.80; Alberta, $1.60; Manitoba, $1.40; Imperial XXXX, $1.20

MILLFEED—Bran, in bulk, per ton $14.50; shorts, $16.50. Delivered in bags, the prices are $1.50 higher.

GROUND FEED—Oat chop is quoted at $27 per ton delivered to the trade; barley chop, $22 per ton; mixed barley and oats, $25 per ton; oil cake, $27 per ton.

Oats—Farmers' deliveries are very light, as the roads are bad, but there is plenty of oats in country elevators to meet the demand, and business is quiet. There are a few orders coming in for oats from Quebec at last weeks price. Seed oats are being freely enquired for but so far there has been very little actual buying done. Sellers are asking 45 to 50c per bus. for seed oats; 35 to 36c bushel for feed grades in car lots on track in Winnipeg. Prices being paid to farmers at country points for No. 2 white oats range around 28 to 31c, Brandon rate of freight.

BARLEY—There is but very little doing in barley here. The market is firmer and we quote now 37c to 38c per bushel of 48 pounds for feed grades, and 40c per bushel for malting, on track in Winnipeg.

HAY—The market for hay is dead. Offerings are large and owing to poor roads, etc., there is but little demand. The general idea of the value is $4.50 per ton for fresh baled on track. Loose hay is worth about the same as baled.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef, city dressed, 7 to 8c per pound; country, ½c under these prices; veal, 8 to 9c; mutton, 8c; lambs, 8c; hogs, 7½c.

POULTRY—Fresh killed chickens 11 to 12½c per pound, delivered here; ducks and geese 10 to 11c; and turkeys, 12½ to 14c.

BUTTER—Creamery—There is very little creamery to be had as milk is scarce and local factories are only making a very small quantity of butter, not enough for their regular customers. Winnipeg buyers are paying 24c per lb. net for their supplies at present.

BUTTER—Dairy — There is almost a famine in the dairy butter market and prices have moved up 2c per pound this week in consequence. The reason for the shortage is to be found largely in the fact that country roads are in very bad shape and farmers cannot market even the little that they are making. Wholesale dealers are paying 22c per pound, commission basis, for fine butter in tubs, bricks or prints: 16 to 18c for ordinary qualities, while seconds are only worth 10 to 12c per pound, and some of the receipts do not bring that much.

CHEESE—Jobbers are getting 11½ to 12½c per pound for cheese. Stocks now in hand are from Ontario.

EGGS—The market has been weaker this week and 11 to 12c per dozen for fresh case eggs, commission basis, has been the price throughout the week. This would mean about 9c to the farmers at country points.

POTATOES— Farmers' loads, delivered in Winnipeg, are worth 20 to 80c per bushel.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Beef cattle are scarce all over the country. Buyers are paying as high as 4¾c per pound for fat cattle for their regular trade, and the range of prices is 4 to 4¾c, according to quality, off cars here. Stockers are worth $14 to $16 per head for yearlings, and $18 to $20 for two year alds.

SHEEP—Sheep are not plentiful, and the regular quotation is in the neighborhood of 5c per pound delivered here.

When the bad men combine, the good must associate, else they will fall one by one an unpitiable sacrifice in a contemptible struggle.—Burke.

A TORONTO MAN

THE MR. JARDINE REFERRED TO LIVES IN THE QUEEN CITY.

Well-known Throughout Canada As One of Canada's Commissioners to the Paris Exposition—His Statement is a Very Valuable One and Has Been Read With Much Interest.

Toronto, April 5.—(Special).—Mr. J. G. Jardine, whose statement as to the wonderful curative and tonic properties of Dodd's Kidney Pills has been published in many of the papers, is a resident of this city, city. His home is at 305 Crawford street.

Mr. Jardine was chosen as one of the Canadian Commissioners to the Paris Exposition two years ago, and performed the onerous duties of that office with honor to himself and credit to his country.

It is to his experience in the French capital at this time that Mr. Jardine makes particular reference in published statement in which he says:

"During my stay in Paris I felt quite run down owing to the com- to the complete change and to the worries and work of our business there. I suffered not a little with backache, with a general feeling of depression and I found Dodd's Kidney Pills invaluable.

"I had learned the value of this medicine before going to Europe as I had it very successfully for backache, which I found it relieved almost instantly. So when I went to Paris I was careful to take with me some of this my favorite remedy.

"Every time I was threatened with a return of the trouble I used a few they did not disappoint me. They are the best medicine I know of to tone up the system generally, and they do certainly relieve backache instantly."

What Mr. Jardine has said is amply borne out by many others in this city whose experiences have been and are being published from day to day. Dodd's Kidney Pills are certainly without an equal as a medicine for those who are "tired out," "run down" or "used up."

Dodd's Kidney Pills have been endorsed most heartily by all classes.

Private credit is wealth, public honor is security; the feather that adorns the royal bird supports its flight; strip him of his plumage, and you fix him to the earth.—Junius.

You can't buy "just as good" as Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.

PAGE

Page Woven Wire Fence

Owing to the variations of the Canadian climate, considerable allowance must be made in all fences for contraction and expansion, which makes an ordinary wire fence unserviceable, as when it expands it becomes so loose as to prove of little value. Note the continuous coil; this makes it elastic and self-regulating. The Page Wire Fence is made of "Page" wire, which is twice as strong as ordinary wire. Prices are particularly low this season. 50,000 miles of Page fences now in use. We also make Gates, Ornamental Fences and Poultry Netting. The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 2

ROSS & ROSS, General Agents, Box 633, Winnipeg, Man.

No man is so insignificant as to be sure his example can do no hurt.—Lord Clarendon.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Put a seal upon your lips and forget what you have done. After you have been kind, after love has stolen forth into the world, and done its beautiful work, go back into the shade again and say nothing about it. Love hides even from itself.—Professor Drummond.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

It is a noble and great thing to cover the blemishes and excuse the failings of a friend; to draw a curtain before the stains, and to display his perfection; to bury his weaknesses in silence, but to proclaim his virtues on the house-top.—South.

As Parmelee's Vegetable Pills contain mandrake and dandelion, they cure liver and kidney complaints with unerring certainty. They also contain roots and herbs which have specific virtues truly wonderful in their action on the stomach and bowels. Mr. E. A. Cairncross, Shakespeare, writes:—"I consider Parmelee's Pills an excellent remedy for biliousness and derangement of the liver, having used them myself for some time."

Dreams go by contraries and the man who indulges in day dreams is always contrary.

We are shaped and fashioned by what we love.—Goethe.

What man is there over whose mind a bright spring morning does not exercise a magic influence.

Fatherless Children In Japan.

Japan has only one orphanage, yet in no other land are fatherless children better cared for. Every family cares for the sick, destitute or orphans nearest to it. There is a superstition that a childless house is accursed, and people who are not blessed with children of their own never rest till they have adopted some waif.

WHY WOOLENS WEAR THIN.

A SCENE IN A GROCER'S STORE.

Sir, I have just come round myself to tell you that you have absolutely spoiled a pair of blankets on me.

I have!

Yes, sir, you have!

Surely you are mistaken, madam! I am not mistaken. I send round my little girl a few days ago for a good strong soap to mash out some heavy things. In all innocence I used what you sent me, and the result is that my blankets are just the skeleton of what they were. They are ruined, sir, and it's your fault!

Yes, but I sent what I usually send in such cases.

What you usually send! No wonder Mrs. Moore, my neighbor, complains of her clothes wearing out; I that what c sold you injured your soap.

But, madam, I always give my customers what they ask for. Had you named a particular brand of soap you would have had it.

Named a particular brand! How was I to know anything of brands? But I know better now, and I know what ruined my blankets—and my hands are in a nice plight too!

I can assure you, madam, that it is not my desire to sell anything that will be injurious to either the hands or clothing of my customers, and I shall be glad to know how you prove find you usually send her the same blankets and your hands.

Well, I was telling Mrs. Neill my trouble, and she lent me a little cutting, and here it is; you can read it:

"Dr. Stevenson Macadam, Lecturer on Chemistry, Surgeon's Hall, Edinburgh, describes the destructive property of soda upon wool very graphically.

"After mentioning how strong alkali such as potash and soda, disastrously affect cotton, linen and wool, he says:

"On one occasion I employed this property of soda in a useful way. There was a large quantity of new blankets sent to one of our hospitals, which when given out, were said by the patients to be not so warm as the old blankets were, and that led to an investigatian as to whether the blankets were genuine or not. They looked well, and weighed properly, and I got a blanket sent to me for examination and analysis. We found soon that there was cotton mixed with the wool, and the question was as to separating the two, because they were thoroughly woven throughout, and it was only by detaching the fine fibres from each other that you identified the cotton fibre. I fell on the device of using soda. I took a bit of blanket and put it in a vessel with soda, and boiled it there, and very quickly the wool got eaten away by the soda, and there was left behind the cotton as a kind of skeleton—a sort of ghost—of the original blanket out of which it was taken. I mention this merely to indicate to you the pernicious effects of using caustic materials, which, when employed strong by themselves, affect woollen articles in this way, and which, even when not very strong, will more slowly, but with equal certainty, tend to destroy the woollen fibre."

Now, I want to tell you that we neighbors have had a talk over the matter, and we are not going to have our clothes and hands ruined in this way. Several of our neighbors who have proved to us that Washing Sodas, Potash, Chloride of Lime, and "soap substitutes" are most injurious to clothes and hands. "Free alkali" in soaps is practically the caustic soda that burns the clothes. Why, you dare not keep caustic soda in a tin canister; it must be in an earthen jar, or it will even corrode the tin! Now, it's for you to provide us with pure soap without free alkali, or we must find it elsewhere.

Madam, you enlighten me! So many soaps are advertised at pure, that I really took little heed to any difference between them.

I have one, however, that has medical certificates of its freedom from free alkali. It is guaranteed pure; and the makers offer $5,000 reward to any one who can prove that it is not pure, and further, I am authorized to return the purchase money to any one finding cause for complaint.

Let me see it! Why, Sunlight Soap! It's a beautiful clean, fresh-looking soap, and this Octagon shape is very handy. Give me five bars.

Note by the grocer.—This whole neighborhood is using Sunlight Soap now. I have no more complaints. I have no room in my store now for resinous concoctions of alkali poisons: but it is not the grocer's fault if the public are satisfied with common soaps. If the public ask for Sunlight Soap—octagon bar—we give it them.

It is only by thinking about great and good things that we come to love them, and it is only by loving them that we come to long for them, and it is only by longing for them that we are impelled to seek after them.—H. Van Dyke.

ANOTHER HAPPY MOTHER.

Tells How Her Baby of Eight Months Profited by Wise Treatment.

Teething time is the critical age in a child's life. Any slight disorder in the stomach or bowels at that time greatly increases the peevishness of the little one, and may have serious and even fatal results. It is impossible to take too great care of your baby's health during this period, and no better remedy than Baby's Own Tablets is known for the minor ailments of childhood. Among the mothers who have proved the worth of this medicine is Mrs. R. McMaster, Cookstown, Ont. Her little baby girl was suffering from the combined trials of indigestion, constipation and teething, and the mother's strength was severely taxed by the continuous care the child needed. A box of Baby's Own Tablets, however, made such an improvement that Mrs. McMaster is now enthusiastic in their praise. "It gives me great pleasure to testify to the value of Baby's Own Tablets," she writes: "My baby of eight months was much troubled with constipation and indigestion, and was very restless at night. I procured a box of Baby's Own Tablets, and the results were so satisfactory that I have not used any other medicine since. My baby girl is now regular and healthy, and getting her teeth seems much easier and she rests a great deal better. These Tablets are a great help to little ones when teething."

Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed to contain no opiate or other harmful drug. They produce natural sleep, because they regulate the stomach and bowels and comfort the nerves. They promptly cure such troubles as colic, sour stomach, constipation, diarrhoea, worms, indigestion and simple fever. They break up colds, prevent croup and allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth. Dissolved in water, they can be given with absolute safety to the youngest infant. Sold by druggists, or sent postpaid at 25 cents a box, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Free sample sent on application. Mention this paper.

Nothing except a battle lost can be half so melancholy as a battle won. Wellington.

There never was, and never will be, a universal panacea, in one remedy, for all ills to which flesh is heir—the very nature of many curatives being such that were the germs of other and differently seated diseases rooted in the system of the patient—what would relieve one ill in turn would aggravate the other. We have, however, in Quinine Wine, when obtainable in a sound, unadulterated state, a remedy for many and grievous ills. By its gradual and judicious use the frailest systems are led into convalescence and strength by the influence which Quinine exerts on nature's own restoratives. It relieves the drooping spirits of those with whom a chronic state of morbid despondency and lack of interest in life is a disease, and, by tranquilizing the nerves, disposes to sound and refreshing sleep—imparts vigor to the action of the blood, which, being stimulated, courses throughout the veins, strengthening the healthy animal functions of the system, thereby making activity a necessary result, strengthening the frame, and giving life to the digestive organs, which naturally demand increased substance—result, improved appetite. Northrop & Lyman, of Toronto have given to the public their superior Quinine Wine at the usual rate, and, gauged by the opinion of scientists, this wine approaches nearest perfection of any in the market. All druggists sell it.

There never was a good war or a bad peace.—Benjamin Franklin.

Messrs. Northrop & Lyman Co. are the proprietors of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which is now being sold in immense quantities throughout the Dominion. It is welcomed by the suffering invalid everywhere with emotions of delight, because it banishes pain and gives instant relief. This valuable specific for almost "every ill that flesh is heir to," is valued by the sufferer as more precious than gold. It is the elixir of life to many a wasted frame. To the farmer it is indispensable, and it should be in every house.

History is philosophy teaching by example.—Bolingbroke.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Relieves Neuralgia.

Content thyself to be obscurely good.—Addison.

When washing greasy dishes or pots and pans, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder), will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

It is only by wisely training the physical, moral, and intellectual together that the complete man can be found.—Samuel Smiles.

CORSETS

We have just opened a big shipment of CORSETS to retail at

50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25.

This is a special opportunity which will pay you to investigate at once. It is not a job lot of broken sizes, but a shipment of various kinds and in all sizes. Come and see them.

G. W. KENNEDY,
(Successor to Scott & Kennedy)
303 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

OXFORD... ...SHOES

Ladies and Gentlemen will find our stock complete.

We want your business.

Give us a call.

THE PATERSON SHOE CO., LD
301 Hastings St.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

CANADIAN.

Ottawa is receiving offers from several telephone companies desirous of installing a system in opposition to the Bell.

The socialists of Hamilton are circulating a petition asking for the release of Lockhart M. Gordon, who was sent down for 21 days for obstructing the streets.

The street railway employees of Winnipeg have a new schedule, which is as follows: One year men, 15 cents; two year men, 16 cents; three year men, 18 cents; four year men, 19 cents; five year men, 20 cents.

In connection with the bakers' strike at Winnipeg, one of the most helpful and encouraging influences is the support given to the idea of a co-operative bakery. Plans are completed for a $2,500 plant and each union supplied with a subscription list. The amount subscribed is over $1,000.

The attendance at the meeting of retail clerks at Victoria on Monday night was larger than at any of the previous meetings, a sprinkling of lady clerks being present. It was decided to affiliate with the International Retail Clerk's association, but the charter list will be left open for 60 days to allow those wishing to join the association the opportunity of doing so at the low fee. A committee was appointed to draft by-laws. It was also decided to send delegates to the Trades and Labor council. The next meeting of the association will be held on Monday night.

The Phoenix Trades and Labor council gave its annual ball and supper on Monday night last. The affair was a huge success.

AMERICAN.

The lathers at St. Louis have a scale of $4 for eight hours.

The Galveston building trades have established a free labor bureau.

The laundrymen of Portland have acceded to the demand of the strikers.

The Carpenters' union of Santa Rosa secured the eight-hour day without difficulty.

The lathers of Everett, Wash., have obtained a raise of 25 cents an hour for overtime.

Five hundred painters have struck at Cleveland for an increase of 7 1-2 cents an hour.

The tenth anniversary of the opening of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers of the United States, Canada and Mexico was celebrated at Colorado Springs, Col., this week. Lieutenant-Governor Coates and H. E. Garman, president of Colorado State Federation of Labor, were among the guests. The affairs of the home are especially prosperous.

The hod carriers of Chicago have obtained a scale of 28 cents an hour with the eight-hour day.

The shop employees of the Illinois Central through Iowa are demanding a shorter work day.

The painters of Des Moines get 35 cents an hour since the successful termination of their strike.

The Trades Assembly of Des Moines has been successful in organizing the telephone girls of that city.

The Stationary Engineers' Union of Chicago is said to have gained 500 members within five weeks.

Two hundred Chicago cigar-makers have struck against a reduction ranging from $3 to $5 per thousand.

The steam fitters of Duluth have notified the employers that after July 1st their wages will be $3.75 per day.

The San Antonio Dispatch says that there is a move on foot in Texas to establish the eight-hour day for printers.

The Barbers' union of Seattle has decided that no member shall work in a shop not entitled to the union shop card.

A labor exchange says the Santa Fe is discharging all the Japanese section hands and putting Mexicans to work in their place.

The strike of tug foremen at Duluth has spread until it seems likely to include all the men in that vocation on the Great Lakes.

The union plumbers of Kansas City are receiving $4 for eight hours' work, which is an advance of 25 cents a day over the old scale.

The Trades and Labor Council of Topeka, Kan., has endorsed the proposition to start a union laundry. Nearly $5,000 is already pledged.

The strike of the mill men at Portland is the result of a demand for an increase to $2 per day of ten hours and a raise of 25 cents for all who were formerly receiving $2.

Portland is considering provision for a proposed new charter, and organized labor has asked for a clause which fixes eight hours as a day's work and $2 as a minimum day's wages.

Representatives of all the labor organizations in Oregon are in Portland organizing a State Federation of Labor, which shall include in its membership every labor union in the state.

It seems that 270 mechanics are out in the Cananea, Ariz., strike and that construction on the new smelter is at a standstill. The strikers have posted pickets at Benson and at Tucson and meet every train from the west that may carry men to supply their places. The machinists have been offered $5 a day, gold, for ten hours' work.

FOREIGN.

Broomhouse colliery, near Baillieston, Scotland, has stopped and 300 men have been thrown idle.

At the last meeting of the Glasgow Trades Council, the delegate of the Lanarkshire Miners' union stated that in Lanarkshire there were 30,000 miners and that every year there were never fewer than 1,000 men on strike.

A report has been issued by the General Federation of Trade Unions of England in which the result arrived at by the management committee as to the protection of trade union funds is given. The following is suggested as "A Bill to Define Liability of a Trade Union": "No action shall lie against a trade union for the recovery of damage sustained by any person whatsoever by reason of the action of a member or members of a union or persons acting on his or their behalf, unless it be proved that such member or members or persons acted with the directly-expressed sanction and authority of the trade union rules."

A meeting of representatives of Welsh employers and workmen engaged in the tinplate industry has agreed to a week's holiday coronation week. The wage settlement for the year stands over, but there is little doubt that it will be amicably effected before the termination of the present agreement in June.

The Rural district council of Middleton, Ireland, which is about to expend £30,000 on the erection of a large number of laborers' cottages, has decided in deference to the wishes expressed by a deputation from the Cork Trades Council to entrust the execution of the work to competent contractors whose prices were reasonable.

The agitation amongst the working classes against the brewing monopoly in Dublin is taking a practical turn. At a large meeting of working men held in one of the working men's clubs of the city on Sunday a resolution was passed declaring that the small breweries are worthy of support because of the employment they afford, and calling on the licensed trade to stock the products of those breweries and give the working men the means of practically supporting wholesale trade rivalry and stemming the further spread of monopoly in the brewing trade.

The ninth annual congress of representatives of Irish Trade and Labor unions will open in the municipal buildings, Cork, on Monday next. The principal questions set down for discussion include technical education, poor law reform, workmen's compensation, war office contracts, the fair wages resolution, the amendment of the public libraries act, ordnance workshops in Ireland, the railways regulation act, old age pensions, and Sir Charles Dilke's shops bill. There will be a mass meeting and labor demonstration held in connection with the congress.

The monthly report issued by the general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners states that the members are experiencing more difficulty than usual at this season of the year in obtaining employment, which is evidence that the trade is passing through a depression, which cannot be attributed to the severe winter, but to other causes which no one can accurately determine. The hope is expressed that the advent of spring will improve matters and that there will soon be work enough for all. New branches have been opened at Ystalyfera, Glamorgan, and Chelsea, Mass., U. S. A. The number of branches is now 823 and the total membership 67,877.

PATRONIZE HOME STORES.

There is a strike on in the printing deaprtment of the T. Eaton Company's departmental store, Toronto, and not only have the members of "Old 91" gone out on strike, but the pressmen, pressfeeders and bookfolders have as well, and there are others of the employees that may follow suit. We presume it is fairly well understood that the average wage in this departmental store to-day is very small—a mere pittance. Think of asking a man with a family to provide for and house rent to pay, etc., to work for $10 a week, and nine hours a day at that, with high rents and the price of necessaries of life advanced from 40 to 50 per cent. higher than they have ever been! It is a burning shame—we were going to say a monstrous crime! There is no doubt but that this departmental store and its factories attempts to set the standard of wages, and thus the skinning process is resorted to. Put a man in the Central prison for six months if he steals some scrap iron from the Grand Trunk railway, but lionize and idolize him if he has the ability to skin his fellow men out of a thousand dollars in hard-earned wages. Let us appeal to our constituents. Instead of buying through the mail order system of the Eaton company patronize the merchants in your own vicinity and keep the cash in your own neighborhood. They can give you as good bargains, and much better for that matter, than you can obtain in this store. And many so-called "bargains" are not bargains at all. The most gullible animal in the world is man, and there is no gullibility equal to that involved in the bargain-hunting humbug. Then quit the exhibition of your gullability and patronize your "home stores."

PREVENTION OF STRIKES.

How to prevent strikes and lock-outs, which have so prejudicial an effect upon trade and its peaceful development, is a question the discussion of which ought to lead to good results. Mr. B. H. Morgan, who recently read to the Birmingham Association of Mechanical Engineers a paper on this subject, is of opinion that there are not wanting signs that both employers and employees are awakening to a better understanding and a more sympathetic interest in each other. If this view be justified it is all in favor of industrial peace. Mr. Morgan thinks that compulsory arbitration may be legalized, but only after voluntary agencies have proved it practicable. He is greatly impressed by the proposals of the National Iudustrial association, promoted by Mr. John Lockie, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The aims of this body include (1) To keep before the minds of the employers and employed that the practical recognition of their common interest will strengthen and promote British trade and commerce; (2) to create permanent machinery which will be available in case of any threatened dispute between employers and their workmen, with a view to preventing a strike or lock-out. Mr. Lockie's scheme does not confine its operations to the prevention of strikes, but embraces other means for the improvement of trade through the mutuality of capital and labor.

TEAMSTERS ORGANIZE.

On Wednesday a mass meeting of the teamsters was held in Union hall, and never before has that hall been so taxed for room as it was on that occasion. Every available place was crowded. The meeting had been called to give all teamsters a chance to join the new International Teamsters' union. This they did in large numbers. Addresses were made by President Lamrick, of Trades council; R. McPherson, and Mr. O'Dell, of the American Boot and Shoe Workers' International union, of Hamilton, Ont., who gave a very interesting address upon The Use of the Union Label. Organizer Watson then called upon all who wished to become charter members to come and sign the roll. This they did in crowds, after which officers were elected, thus bringing to a close the meeting at which was formed the largest organization yet started in this city. Mr. Watson naturally feels proud of the new organization, as it is one he has been trying to get under way for months. There are some things connected with a teamster's life in this city and in others which nothing but organization can remedy. In the express business of this city the city council has laid down certain charges which are supposed to be adhered to for different work, but there are men and boys in the business who, in order to get a job, will do the work for half the price. This the union will remedy. Another great grievance is so many boys being allowed to run rigs which the teamsters consider are an injury to them, and a menace to the public. Most of the runaways are the fault of the inexperience of these lads. The union will also take this matter up and fight it to a finish.

When you want to hire a first-class horse and buggy, go to the Palace livery stables. Telephone 125.

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 Salt of Life

is business. We want more of it. We'll get it if an out and out bargain will fetch it.

How is this

A two-quart Hot Water Bottle
or
Fountain Syringe
75c.

The McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., Ltd. Liability
UP-TO-DATE DRUGGISTS.

That will do what a wood or coal stove can do.

That's the kind you want, isn't it.

Come in and we will show you how much you can save on your fuel bill and at the same time tell you how cheap they are.

VANCOUVER HARDWARE CO.
LIMITED.
339 Hastings Street.

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 wish your
PAINTING, PAPERHANGING, KALSOMINING, GRAINING, ETC.,
Done satisfactory try
GAULEY & DAVIS,
The Practical Painters,
410 Cambie Street. Opp. Court House

Gold at a Discount

Is no more a Bargain than a $65 Cleveland Bicycle at $45.

We have just a limited number of both Ladies' and Gent's Models—1901 make—regular $65.00 wheels, which go while they last at $45.00. This is the greatest wheel bargain in years.

Wm. RALPH, 126 Hastings St.
SOLE AGENT

M-u-r-a-l-o

This high grade WALL FINISH is in greater demand this year than ever. BECAUSE it mixes easier, works easier, looks better and lasts longer than any other finish manufactured.

Ask for the best and the best is MURTLO.
Made in twenty-four shades and white.

Sole Agents,
McLennan, McFeely & Co
122 Cordova Street., Vancouver, B.C.
Phone 44. Phone 1063.

Going Away?

The season of travel is here. Preparations are already making for the annual outing. Why not go away in style? A nice new TRUNK or VALISE or CLUB BAG or SUIT CASE makes a good impression wherever it goes—gives the owner an entree that is unmistakably cordial. Our trunk store at 127 Hastings street, opposite Ralph's, is filled with an assortment of Traveling Requisites that cannot be equalled in this city.

JOHNSTON, KERFOOT & CO.
104 and 106 Cordova Street.
Trunk Store 127 Hastings St., Opp. Wm. Ralph's.

KELLY, DOUGLAS & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cordova and Water Streets, - Vancouver, B. C.
☞ Headquarters for **Domestic** and **Imported Cigars** and **Smoking Sundries.**

J. M. HENTON,
Photo Engraver and Stereotyper,
152 Cordova St., Vancouver, B. C.

Eyes Tested You'll See

It may be you delay too long about those glasses. Eyes should be examined often, every two or three years at the farthest. Then you can have glasses always that fit and give you comfort. Let us give you a date. Our experience and attention will benefit defective vision and often prevent total blindness. Examination free.

DAVIDSON BROS.,
The Jewelers and Opticians,
146 Cordova St.

SAVOY THEATRE
McDONELL & SIMPSON.....Proprietors
ALF. P. JAMES.....Stage Manager

Week Commencing
Monday, Next
Artistic and Refined Vaudeville.
EVERY ACT A FEATURE.

The Balmoral
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.

Table Cutlery

Just now we have some special offerings in Table Cutlery of all kinds.

Dinner and Dessert Knives and Forks.

Tea, Dinner and Dessert Spoons, and a full line of CARVERS.

This is a real Cutlery snap.

R. G. BUCHANAN & CO.
CROCKERY AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS,
Telephone 9-4-5. 409 Hastings Street.

We wash flannels perfectly—send them home sweet-smelling, clean and as soft as a baby's face.

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

: GEO. HAY :
Vancouver's Pioneer Clothes Renovator, makes a suit new.
Dyeing and Repairing.
216 CAMBIE ST., VANCOUVER.

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

Meeting.

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