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Subscribed Capital - - - 1,500,000
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Head Office 321 Cambie Street, Vancouver, B. C.

VOL. 5. VANCOUVER, B. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1902. NO 13

Chinese in the Milk Business

Civic Employees Organize—Foley and Hawthornthwaite and Debs to Address Meetings—Clerks and Their Cards—Nomination of Officers.

President W. J. Lamrick occupied the chair at Thursday night's regular session of the Trades and Labor council. Secretaries Cross and Lilley were also in their places. There was a fair attendance, and the proceedings were lively throughout, though the meeting was not called to order till after time.

CREDENTIALS.

Machinists' union—Jas. H. McVety, vice J. Arnell, resigned.

Firemen's Protective union—Harry Duncan, vice G. Macdonald, resigned.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From W. L. Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labor, Ottawa, enclosing copies of bill for the settlement of labor disputes, as introduced to parliament by Hon. Mr. Mulock.

E. J. Burns, secretary Socialist party, of British Columbia, wrote asking that a committee be appointed to act with them in carrying out further arrangements for the lecture to be given by Eugene V. Debs, on Monday night.

From secretary Miners' union, Rossland, re the death of James Martin, ex-M.P.P.

From R. Hungerford, president Toronto Carriage and Wagon Workers' union, asking for assistance, as that union is now on strike. Referred to Blacksmiths' union.

P. Larsen, North Vancouver, wrote that his new premises were now open for picnics and the dancing hall ready for use. The delegates were requested to note the announcement—the letter filed.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Reported that the civic employees had formed a union.

The president reported on the legal status of the council, regarding the affiliation with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Report was accepted, and the matter deferred.

A motion was passed, asking that all union men disengaged on Friday kindly attend the funeral of the late James Martin, ex-M.L.A., of Rossland, which took place yesterday afternoon.

A committee was appointed to co-operate with the socialist labor party in arranging for the reception of Mr. Debs. The committee appointed comprises Messrs. Sinclair, Robinson and McVlety.

The Grievance committee was instructed to act with the Bakers in settling some disputes they had now in hand.

The council was informed that Chris Foley and Mr. Hawthornthwaite would address the Progressive party on Tuesday night in the O'Brien hall.

CHINESE MILK VENDORS.

A delegate asked if the Waiters' union was aware of the fact that certain restaurants were purchasing milk from Chinese. This gave rise to a very interesting discussion. It was pointed out that there was great danger of spreading disease by Chinese milk vendors. Names of certain restaurants were mentioned, which procured their milk from Chinese. A report will be made to the council at its next meeting on the alleged grievance.

A delegate drew attention to the fact that certain clerks, when asked for their union cards could not produce them.

The president said that there were clerks in this city who "deliberately lied" to customers to get their trade. If they were in good standing in the union they would be in possession of the current working card.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS.

were then made as follows for the ensuing term, which will be left open till the next meeting, when a ballot will be taken:

President—Messrs. W. J. Lamrick, F. J. Russell, George Isaacs.

Vice-president—Messrs. E. E. Burns, F. Russell.

Recording secretary—T. H. Cross.

Financial Secretary—J. L. Lilley, F. Russell.

Treasurer—Messrs. J. M. Sinclair and G. Isaacs.

Statistician—Messrs. J. Crow, D. Robinson, E. A. J. Wilson, S. J. Gothard.

Sergeant-at-arms—Messrs. George Dobbin, S. Walker.

Trustees—Robert Macpherson, J. H. Watson, E. E. Burns, W. Rollins, J. Hardie, J. Dubberly.

Executive committee—Messrs. Robert Macpherson, J. H. Watson, G. A. Pound, S. Walker.

Proceedings terminated.

ON THE RAIL.

The C. P. R. blacksmiths at Winnipeg through their union have been carrying on negotiations with their employers for the past few weeks. A schedule was presented, and last week a satisfactory agreement was arrived at. They secure a minimum wage of 28 cents per hour, a recognition of the union, and the C. P. R. have granted other concessions to the men.

THE U. B. OF R. E.

President Geo. Estes of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees has been addressing meetings lately at Winnipeg in the interests of the new order. The Voice of that city, reporting his remarks, says that the speaker with considerable detail traced the history of the organization, which, like many a great movement, had a beginning apparently accidental. In the name of the late Collis P. Huntingdon, president of the Southern Pacific railway, an insurance scheme was introduced on that system about two years ago, calling for a contribution of $3.70 per month, stopped out of employees' wages, and ostensibly designed as a relief fund, but on examination by the men was found to be a scheme for relieving men of their wages and building up a huge fund at the sole disposal of the corporation. The scandal roused the indignation of the men and set them thinking on new lines. On January 27, 1901, 312 employees of the Southern Pacific met at Rosburg, Ore., a divisional point, and by midnight the nucleus of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees was formed and launched on its mission. In a week the membership numbered 1,000 men, including employees from every branch of the service, and quickly extended to other parts of the system; and yet at this stage there was no conscious effort to extend it beyond the Southern Pacific system. But it soon spread from one state to another, and is now assuming national and reaching out to international dimensions. In San Francisco one single division numbers 1,000 men, and in Sacramento 2,000 men are included in the Brotherhood. "And now we are in Canada," said President Estes. A word as to our constitution. It had been compiled by experienced railroad men, and upon which their best thought had been bestowed. He came, not as a hostile invader of the preserves of a rival order, but, first to establish the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees in a new territory, and for the first time beyond an international line. Labor, like capital, looks with unbroken vision across political frontiers, and common conditions make a common cause and bind men into a common brotherhood.

HONEYCOMBED WITH DISCONTENT.

The labor situation on the Canadian Northern Railway is a serious one for all concerned. Created out of public favor and funds, the Manitoba government for all this retained for the people, as a return or equivalent a visionary control of rates "only." In the management it has no more power or voice than the man in the moon, beyond a recognition of personal or political favors. Supt. Hanna tells the public through the press that beyond possibly a few mechanics in Winnipeg all is peace and harmony in the service. Such talk is contemptible, and does not even affect what it is designed to do, namely, deceive the public. It proves one of two things, either Mr. Hanna is not possessed of eyes and ears, or that possessing these organs, he makes no use of them in this regard. Sincerely as we regret the fact, we make the statement for the benefit of Mr. Hanna and all whom it may concern—that the service of the Canadian Northern is honeycombed with discontent. Every branch and every man is awaiting justice or consideration in some form. We beg pardon, and ask to make one exception; there is always one (sometimes more) sublimely content, with the lot of the wage-slave in any condition, and sometimes he is strong and brave enough to "go it alone"; so in this case we have a one man mechanical department. Smallish outfit for a transcontinental railway.—Winnipeg Voice.

THE CLERKS.

The retail clerks held their regular bi-monthly meeting on Tuesday evening. Vice-president J. A. Murray occupied the chair; secretary W. J. Lamrick was also at his desk. The union will take a hand at picketing, having appointed a committee for this purpose. Any stores not observing the civic early closing by-law must take the consequences if the committee catches them selling their wares after hours.

Officers were elected as follows for the ensuing term: President, J. A. Murray; vice-president, Geo. P. Cathrea; second vice-president, D. S. Baynes; secretary, W. J. Lamrick (re-elected); financial-secretary, E. E. C. Johnson (re-elected); treasurer, W. J. White; guide, U. J. Aubin; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, W. J. Lamrick, J. A. Murray, U. J. Aubin.

A letter was received from Victoria saying that they had fully organised and affiliated with the international association.

The J. N. Ward Co., of Peoria, Ill., who were on the unfair list, having settled their differences with the union, were placed on the fair list again. This firm will in future manufacture all kinds of ready-made clothing, using the United Garment Workers' label.

EXPRESSIONS OF GRATITUDE.

The folowing letter is an acknowledgment of the assistance from Vancouver towards aiding the miners of South Wellington, B.C., who have been on strike for the past ten months, and who are in consequence in a crippled financial condition:

Miners' and Mine-Laborers' Protective Association.

T. H. Cross, Esq., Secretary Trades and Labor Council, Vancouver, B. C.:

Dear Sir and Brother,—Yours of a recent date arrived. We are very thankful for the liberal donation of $70 that you sent us. We cannot express our gratitude and thanks enough for your kindness and generosity. There are still about 20 men out of employment here yet; most all of them have families and have their all invested in a little home here, and it looks as if we will have to go away. The company has a black list, and it contains the names of all the men who are out of work. Wishing you success, yours fraternally,

JAS. BATEMAN, Treasurer.
ISAAC HARRIS, Secretary.
South Wellington, B.C., June 2, 1902.

Trades and Labor Council	$10 00
The Electrical Workers' Union	5 00
The Carmen's Union	5 00
Blacksmith's Union	5 00
International Ass. of Machinists	5 00
Plumbers' Union	2 50
U. B. Carpenters	3 00
Tailors' Union	5 00
U. B. of Freight-handlers	5 00
Iron Moulders' Union, No. 281	3 00
United Federal Union, No. 23	2 50
Journeymen Bakers and Conf.	2 00
Fred. Parnabey	50
O. Johnson	50
J. Lennon	50
Painters' Local Union, No. 138	3 00
Boiler Makers' Union	5 00
Barbers' Union, No. 120	2 50
Cigar Makers' Int. Union, No. 357 Vancouver	5 00
	$70 00

SHEARS AND SCISSORS.

The tailors held their regular meeting Monday night. President Williams presided and Secretary Burritt was also in his place. The matter of sending a delegate to the next convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress was laid over until the next meeting.

Charles Whalen was chosen as president and W. W. Toombs as treasurer.

Misses Clark and Graham was selected as auditors.

CANNERS AND FISHERMEN.

On Tuesday the Grand Lodge of Fishermen met in special session at New Westminster to consider reports regarding the prices of fish. There were present Messrs. Taylor, Mackie, Holcross, Dusenbury, Dames, Anderson and Durham. The following lengthy letter was read

FROM THE CANNERS:

To the President and Members of Grand Lodge B. C. Fishermen's Union:

Gentlemen,—Pursuant to the agreement made at the conference held on Saturday last, I have been instructed to submit the following proposition for your consideration as a basis for prices to be paid for sockeye salmon during the coming season, in the hope that an amicable and mutually satisfactory settlement may be arrived at. There are only two available methods for fixing prices for the entire season, namely,

A Minimum Price

for the whole season and a sliding scale based upon the total number of cases packed from fish caught in British Columbia waters with gill nets by Fraser River fishermen. In respect to the minimum price, I am instructed to point out that no person can at the commencement of the season estimate what the run will be; consequently, it is impracticable to arrange a price which shall be satisfactory to the canners and the fishermen. If the price was fixed low and a small run of fish occurred, the fishermen would earn very small wages, whilst if the price was fixed to high and a large run occurred, the canners would be heavy losers, seeing that they have to compete with the trap fish packed on the Sound, which, in any event, are put up more cheaply than is possible on the Fraser River.

The Price of Canned Salmon

depends entirely upon the number of cases packed. Thus, in 1900, the price of the 1-pound talls in the United Kingdom, in consequence of the small pack, rose for a time to 26s, whilst the price this year for same goods is now only 18s, being a difference of 8s, or nearly $2 per case. Had, therefore, the canners in 1901 paid the prices ruling in 1900, the loss to them would not have been less than $2,400,00, seeing that the selling price for the 1901 pack barely covers the actual cost of production. On the Sound the use of traps insures that the cost shall be in direct proportion to the size of the run, and thus automatically

A Sliding Scale

is established. In this connection please note the cost of building and operating a small trap amounts to, say $5,000. If one fish only was caught, it would cost $5,000; if 5,000 fish only were caught, they would cost $1 each; if 25,000 were caught, they would cost 20c each; 50,000 would cost 10c each, and 100,000 5c each. In order for British Columbia packers to compete with the packers on the Sound on anything like even terms, it is absolutely necessary to adopt a scale of prices which shall be proportionate to

The Run of the Fish.

The sliding scale, as suggested by one of your delegates appears to be the only one which will attain this end. Your delegates personally expressed themselves in favor of a sliding scale, which, after consideration, meets with the approval of the canners because it divides the risk fairly between the caners and the fishermen, and if the relative prices to be paid for fish are properly adjusted, will insure to the fishermen a fair wage in any event, and save the canners from

Loss in Selling

the pack. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the Fishermen's Union will approve this mode of payment. The intention is that even in the event of a small run the fishermen shall obtain a fair remuneration for their labor and time, and that if larger runs occur they will be still better paid, though the price per fish be less. Your delegates suggested that the number of boats to be fished in 1902 shall be reduced. The canners have no objection to this, and the following offer is made upon the basis of a substantial reduction in last year's boats. The following

Prices Are Suggested:

Up to 200,000 cases, 20c per fish.

Over 200,000 up to 300,000 cases, 16c per fish.

Over 300,000 up to 400,000 cases, 13c per fish.

Over 400,000 up to 500,000 cases, 11c per fish.

Over 500,000 up to 600,000 cases, 10c per fish.

The canners would point out that under the Fisheries act, sworn returns respecting the number of cases packed have to be made from each cannery, and the books of the respective owners are open to inspection by government officers; consequently no difficulty can arise in deciding the number of cases packed as soon as the season closes. If the union prefers, the canners are willing to pay on

The "Retort Count."

Should any fishermen wish for advances during the season, these can be readily be made on the basis of, say 10c per fish, and the balance coming to him be paid at the end of the season, when the final count has been made. The above suggested sliding scale has been made after careful consideration by the committee, who trust that the Fishermen's Union will see their way to accept it. Awaiting your early reply, I remain, yours faithfully,

W. S. BURDIS,
Secretary Fraser River Canners' Association.

Vancouver, B. C., June 16, 1902.

FISHERMEN'S REPLY.

After considering the foregoing letter, the secretary was instructed to reply to the same, and say that the prices for salmon submitted by the association were, in the lodge's opinion, too low to deserve earnest consideration; that it would be practically useless to recommend to the local lodges their acceptance, as no advantages have been offered to the union above non-resident fishermen. Furthermore, as the association has signified its determination not to advance the prices any further, the grand lodge of the fishermen is of the opinion that it is but a needless waste of time and energy to continue the negotiations entered into. That the association be notified that the union will, during the coming season, be guided by temporary circumstances.

The meeting then adjourned until the last Saturday of the month at 11 a.m., at New Westminster.

FROM ROSSLAND.

Rossland, June 17.—Unionism at Rossland is at a very low ebb. The companies are blacklisting men by the wholesale. It is getting so bad that they are afraid to open their mouths if they are spoken to. When one speaks he will look round to see if anyone is liable to hear before answering. A large number, though at heart union, are afraid to attend the meetings. A man applying for a job is required to first fill out a blank giving his age, nationality and previous position of service, whether a member of a union or not, and when, what strike, if in any, engaged, and where. The boycott is applied here openly. But our lawmakers are too blind to this pernicious condition of things to pay any attention to the violation of the laws by their friends. This is another strong evidence for the necessity of independent political action.

CHRIS. FOLEY AND HAWTHORNTHWAITE WILL SPEAK IN THE O'BRIEN HALL TUESDAY NIGHT. ALL WELCOME.

IN MEMORIAM.

We are sorry to have to report the death of Mr. J. H. Tiddy, a member of the Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Union. Mr. Tiddy was highly respected by his fellow-workmen at the C. P. R. shops, and also by the fellow-members of his union, as was testified on Tuesday last by the large attendance at his funeral, some 150 of the Foresters, of which the deceased was an honored member. The machinists and others of the C. P. R. shops and the Boilermakers' Union also attended. We extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved mother, who has lost her only child and support, and hope the remaining years of her life may bring her more happiness than the past eight years has done, she having had more than her full share of sorrow and bereavement. The floral tributes were very numerous, the neighbors and friends bringing in sweet-smelling flowers in kind remembrance of "Billy," as he was more familiarly known by that name. Noticeable among them was one from the workmen of the C. P. R. shops and several from Bro. Foresters. A wreath was also sent by the Boilermakers' Union. He leaves a sorrowing mother to mourn his losss.

HEAR EUGENE V. DEBS ON MONDAY NIGHT, CITY HALL.

THE BUILDING TRADES.

The carpenters and joiners of this city have raised initiation fee to $5.

Stone-cutters have affiliated with the Building Trades Council. The teamsters have decided to follow suit.

There is trouble existing on the Roger block, Hastings street, the plumbing and steam-fitting being done by boys instead of men.

The initiation fee of the two carpenters' unions will be raised on the 1st of July, so that all carpenters not yet enrolled will do well to get in at the low rates now prevailing.

The Building Laborers meet the second and fourth Thursday in each month. The initiation fee is now $2. The union is progressing rapidly, the membership being already a large one.

The Building Exchange, an organisation of the contractors, has appointed a committee to meet a similar committee from the Building Trades council with a view to holding a conference between the two bodies.

The ranks of the Building Trades council were further strengthened by the addition of two delegates from the International Stone-cutters' union, who presented credentials and took out cards at the last meeting.

A union man in the building trade in this city has now no need to lose time by tramping around the town looking for a job. All he has to do is to report to the business agent at union hall, and he'll get all the work he can attend to. If idle men will heed this, they can save both time and shoe leather.

Very satisfactory progress continues in the working out of the "card system." Only one or two failures to act at the right moment have occurred, and these were due to the fact that all the union men working on those jobs were recent additions to trades unionism, and were, consequently, not fully alive to the requirements of the "system."

It's a caution how some working men will flock into the union just as soon as the "shoe pinches." They are falling over one another these busy days to join the building trades unions in this city. Let the good work go on.

The Contractors' Association will meet the Building Trades Council in committee regarding the card system now being so successfully enforced. No doubt a better understanding will result to both parties.

A job on Burrard street, close to Burnaby, was unionised on Wednesday. Mr. Cawthorne is the contractor and three carpenters were taken into the union. As men get finished with jobs and laid off and begin to look for work elsewhere, they find that union jobs are the rule now, rather than the exception, as heretofore. These men then call round to Union Hall and get fixed up with the union. They always get the glad hand. Come along boys; better late than never.

The following extract may probably be of interest to union men of the building trades. It is the decision of Judge Parker, of the Court of Appeals, in Albany, N.Y., recently handed down, in which it is specifically stated that:

"1. Workmen have the right to organise to better their conditions.

"2. They have the right to strike to secure better conditions.

"3. They have the right to notify their employers of their purpose to strike.

"4. They have the right to refuse to work with non-union men, or members of a rival organisation, and the employer must take their dictation or go without their services.

"5. A peaceful and orderly strike is not in violation of the law."

If we had more judges of this character on the bench, the laboring people would get due recognition, the interests of all would be equally protected, the laws of the land would be respected and obeyed, arbitration would be the password to our troubles, and the result would be a better understanding between the employers and employed.

Over in Van Anda trouble is reported to exist between the miners and the Pacific Steel company. The men stopped work because payment was in default for wages. They are now paid up for April and May. The Company is reported as trying to work with Chinese altogether. A pay-day law is badly needed in this province.

DELUSION OF DELAY

"And They All With One Consent Began to Make Excuses."

APOLOGIES WHICH ARE MADE.

In This Discourse Rev. Dr. Talmage Points Out the Folly and Danger of Postponing the Acceptance of the Gospel Invitation - How Men Reason Themselves Into Skepticism.

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, April 13.—In the following discourse, prepared by Dr. Talmage before his illness, the folly and danger of postponing the acceptance of the gospel invitation are exposed on the text, Luke xiv, 18, "And they all with one consent began to make excuse."

After the inhabitants to a levee are gone out the regrets come in. One man apologizes for non-attendance on one ground, another on another ground. The most of the regrets are founded on prior engagements. So in my text a great banquet was spread, the invitations were circulated, and now the regrets come in. The one gives an agricultural reason, the other a stock dealer's reason, the other a domestic reason. All poor reasons. The fact was, they did not want to go. "And they all with one consent began to make excuse."

So now God spreads a great banquet. It is the gospel feast, and the table reaches across the hemispheres, and the invitations go out, and multitudes come and sit down and drink out of the chalices of God's love, while other multitudes decline coming, the one giving this apology, and the other giving that apology, "and they all with one consent begin to make excuse." I propose, so far as God may help me, to examine the apologies which men make for not entering the Christian life.

Apology the first: I am not sure there is anything valuable in the Christian religion. It is pleaded that there are so many impositions in this day; so many things that seem to be real are sham. A gilded outside may have a hollow inside. There is so much quackery in physics, in ethics, in politics, that men come to the habit of incredulity, and after awhile they allow that incredulity to collide with our holy religion. But, my friends, I think religion has made a pretty good record in the world. How many wounds it has salved! How many pillars of fire it has lifted in the midnight wilderness! How many simoom struck deserts it hath turned into the gardens of the Lord! How it hath stilled the chopped sea! What rosy light it hath sent streaming through the rift of the storm-cloud! What pools of cool water it hath gathered for thirsty Hagar and Ishmael! What manna whiter than coriander seed it hath dropped all around the camp of hardly bested pilgrims! What promises it hath sent out like holy watchers to keep the lamps burning around death-beds, through the darkness that lowers into the sepulcher! What flashes of resurrection morn!

Besides that, this religion has made so many heroes. It brought Summerfield, the Methodist, across the Atlantic ocean with his silver trumpet to blow the acceptable year of the Lord until it seemed as if all our American cities would take the kingdom of heaven by violence. It sent Jehudi Ashman into Africa alone, in a continent of naked barbarians, to lift the standard of civilization and Christianity. It made John Milton among poets, Raphael among painters, Christopher Wren among architects, Thorwaldsen among sculptors, Handel among musicians. Nothing in religion? Why, then, all those Christians were deceived when in their dying moment they thought they saw the castles of the blessed, and your child, that with unutterable agony you put away into the grave, you will never see him again nor hear his sweet voice nor feel the throb of his young heart. There is nothing in religion? Sickness will come upon you. Roll and turn on your pillow; no relief. The medicine may be bitter, the night may be dark, the pain may be sharp; no relief. Christ never comes to the sick-room. Let the pain stab; let the fever burn; curse it and die. There is nothing in religion? After awhile death will come. You will hear the pawing of the pale horse on the threshold. The spirit will be breaking away from the body, and it will take flight—whither, whither? There is no God, no ministering angels, to conduct, no Christ, no heaven, no home. Nothing in religion? Oh, you are not willing to adopt such a dismal theory!

And yet the world is full of skeptics. And let me say there is no class of people for whom I have a warmer sympathy than for skeptics. We do not know how to treat them. We deride them, we caricature them. We, instead of taking them by the soft hand of Christian love, clutch them with the iron pinchers of ecclesiasticism. Oh, if you knew how those men had fallen away from Christianity and become skeptics you would not be so rough on them! Some were brought up in homes where religion was overdone. The most wretched day in the week was Sunday. Religion was driven into them with a triphammer. They had a surfeit of prayer meetings. They were stuffed and choked with catechisms. They were told by their parents that they were the worst children that ever lived because they liked to ride down hill better than to read "Pilgrim's Progress." They never heard their parents talk of religion but with the corners of the mouth drawn down and the eyes rolled up. Others went into skepticism through maltreatment on the part of some who professed religion. There is a man who says, "My partner in business was conspicuous in prayer meeting, and he was officious in all religious circles, but he cheated me out of $3,000, and I don't want any of that religion." Then there are others who get into skepticism by a natural persistence in asking questions, why or how? How can God be one being in three persons? They cannot understand it. Neither can I. How can God be a complete sovereign and yet man a free agent? They cannot understand it. Neither can I. They cannot understand why a holy God lets sin come into the world. Neither can I. They say: "Here is a great mystery; here is a disciple of fashion, frivolous and godless all her days; she lives on to be an octogenarian. Here is a Christian mother, training her children for God and heaven, self sacrificing, Christlike, indispensable seemingly to that household; she gets a cancer and dies." The skeptic says, "I can't explain that." Neither can I.

I can see how men reason themselves into skepticism. With burning feet I have trodden that blistering way. I know what it is to have a hundred nights poured into one hour. There are men in the arid desert of doubt who would give their thousands of dollars if they could get back to the old religion of their fathers. Such men are not to be caricatured, but helped, and not through their heads, but through their hearts. When these men really do come into the kingdom of God, they will be worth far more to the cause of Christ than those who never examined the evidences of Christianity. If, therefore, I address men and women who have drifted away into skepticism, I throw out no scoff; I rather implead you by the memory of those good old times when you knelt at your mother's knee and said your evening prayer and those other days of sickness when she watched all night and gave you the medicines at just the right time and turned the pillow when it was hot and with hand long ago turned to dust soothed your pains and with that voice you will never hear again unless you join her in the better country told you never mind, you would be better by and by, and by that dying couch where she talked so lowly, catching her breath between the words—by all those memories I ask you to come and take the same religion. It was good enough for her; it is good enough for you. Aye, I make a better plea: By the wounds and the death throe of the Son of God, who approaches you in infinite love with torn brow and lacerated hands and whipped back, crying, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest!"

Other persons apologize for not entering the Christian life because of the incorrigibility of their temperament. Now, we admit it is harder for some people to become Christians than for others, but the grace of God never came to a mountain that it could not climb or to an abyss that it could not fathom or to a bondage that it could not break. The wildest horse that ever trod Arabian sands has been broken to bit and trace. The maddest torrent tumbling from mountain shelving has been harnessed to the mill wheel and the factory band, setting a thousand shuttles all a-buzz and a-clatter. And the wildest, the haughtiest, the most ungovernable man ever created by the grace of God may be subdued and sent out on ministry of kindness, as God sends an August thunderstorm to water the wild flowers down in the grass. Peter, with nature tempestuous as the sea that he once tried to walk, at one look from Christ went out and wept bitterly. Rich harvests of grace may grow on the summit of the jagged steep, and flocks of Christian graces may find pasturage in fields of bramble and rock. Converting grace has lifted the drunkard from the ditch and snatched the knife from the hand of the assassin and the false keys from the burglar and in the pestiferous lanes of the city met the daughter of sin under the din lamplight and scattered her sorrow and her guilt with the words, "Thy sins are forgiven; go, and sin no more." For scarlet sin a scarlet atonement.

Other persons apologize for not entering the Christian life because of the inconsistencies of those who profess religion. There are thousands of poor farmers. They do not know the nature of soils or the proper rotation of crops. Their corn is shorter in the stalk and smaller in the ear. They have ten less bushels to the acre than their neighbors. But who declines being a farmer because there are so many poor farmers? There are thousands of incompetent merchants. They buy at the wrong time. They get cheated in the sale of their goods. Every bale of goods is to them a bale of disaster. They fail after awhile and go out of business. But who declines to be a merchant because there are so many incompetent merchants? There are thousands of poor lawyers. They cannot draw a declaration that will stand the test. They cannot recover just damages. They cannot help a defendant escape from the injustice of his persecutors. They are the worst impediments against any case in which they are retained. But who declines to be a lawyer because there are so many incompetent lawyers? Yet there are tens of thousands of people who decline being religious because there are so many unworthy Christians. Now, I say it is illogical. Poor lawyers are nothing against jurisprudence; poor physicians are nothing against medicine; poor farmers are nothing against agriculture, and mean, contemptible professors of religion are nothing against our glorious Christianity.

Sickness will come, and we will be pushed out toward the Red Sea which divides this world from the next, and not the inconsistency of Christians but the rod of faith will wave back the waters as a commander wheels his host. The judgment will come, with its thunder shod solemnities. Oh, then we will not stop and say, "There was a mean Christian; there was a cowardly Christian; there was an impure Christian." In that day as now, "If thou be wise, thou shalt be wise for thyself, but if thou scornest thou alone shall bear it." Why, my brother, the inconsistency of Christians, so far from being an argument to keep you away from God, ought to be an argument to drive you to him. The best place for a skillful doctor is in a neighborhood where there are all poor doctors, the best place for an enterprising merchant to open his store is in a place where the bargain makers do not understand their business, and the best place for you who want to become the illustrious and complete Christian, the best place for you is to come right down among us who are so incompetent and so inconsistent sometimes. Show us how. Give us an example.

Other persons apologize for not becoming Christians because they lack time, as though religion muddled the brain of the accountant or tripped the pen of the author or thickened the tongue of the orator or weakened the arm of the mechanic or scattered the briefs of the lawyer or interrupted the sales of the merchant. They bolt their doors against it and fight it back with trowels and with yardsticks and cry, "Away with your religion from our store, our office, our factory!" They do not understand that religion in this workday world will help you to do anything you ought to do. It can lay a keel; it can sail a ship; it can buy a cargo; it can work a pulley; it can pave a street; it can fit a wristband; it can write a constitution; it can marshal a host. It is as appropriate to the astronomer as his telescope, to the chemist as his laboratory, to the mason as his plumb line, to the carpenter as his plane, to the child as his marbles, to grandfather as his staff.

Other persons apologize for not entering the Christian life because it is time enough yet. That is very like those persons who send regrets and say, "I will come in perhaps at 11 or 12 o'clock; I will not be there at the opening of the banquet, but I will be there at the close." Not yet! Not yet! Now, I do not give any doleful view of this life. There is nothing in my nature, nothing in the grace of God, that tends toward a doleful view of human life. I have not much sympathy with Addison's description of the "Vision of Mirza," where he represents human life as being a bridge of a hundred arches and both ends of the bridge covered with clouds and, the race coming on, the most of them falling down through the first span and all of them falling down through the last span. It is a very dismal picture. I have not much sympathy with the Spanish proverb which says, "The sky is good and the earth is good; that which is bad is between the earth and the sky." But, while we as Christian men are bound to take a cheerful view of life, we must also confess that life is a great uncertainty and that man who says "I can't become a Christian because there is time enough yet" is running a risk infinite.

Be not among those who give their whole life to the world and then give their corpse to God. It does not seem fair that while our pulses are in full play of health we serve ourselves and serve the world and then make God at last the present of a coffin. It does not seem right that we run our ship from coast to coast carrying cargoes for ourselves and then, when the ship is crushed in the rocks, give to God the shivered timbers. It is a great thing for a man on his dying pillow to repent—better that than never at all; but how much better, how much more generous, it would have been if he had repented fifty years before! My friends, you will never get over these procrastinations.

Here is a delusion. People think, "I can go on in sin and worldliness, but after awhile I will repent and then it will be as though I had come at the very start." What a mistake! No one ever gets fully over procrastination. If you give your soul to God some other time than this, you will enter heaven with only half the capacity for enjoyment and knowledge that you might have had. There will be heights of blessedness you might have attained that then you will never reach; thrones of glory on which you might have been seated, but which you will never climb. We will never get over proscrastination, neither in time nor in eternity.

We have started on a march from which there is no retreat. The shadows of eternity gather on our pathway. So short is time, so insignificant is earth, compared with the vast eternity! This moment voices roll down the sky and all the worlds of light are ready to rejoice at your disenthrallment. Rush not into the presence of the King ragged with sin when you may have this robe of righteousness. Dash not your foot to pieces against the throne of a crucified Christ. Throw not your crown of life off the battlements. All the scribes of God are at this hour ready with volumes of living light to record the news of your soul emancipated.

When to Use "Shall" and "Will."

"At what time shall you be at liberty?" is the correct form when you desire information, not "consent or a promise." "At what time will you be at liberty?" is equivalent to "At what time are you willing to be at liberty?" It implies that being at liberty is dependent on the will of the person spoken to. "At what time shall you be at liberty?" is equivalent to "At what time are you going to be at liberty?"—being at liberty is regarded as simply a matter of the future, not dependent on the will of anybody. "Will you?" expects the answer "I will;" it denotes willingness, consent, or determination. "Shall you?" expects the answer "I shall;" it denotes futurity and nothing more.—Elizabeth A. Withey, in The Ladies' Home Journal.

Whither Drifting.

"I's hyuhd white folks put in heaps o' time," said Uncle Eben, "ahguffyin' 'bout whethuh we's descended f'um mon'eys. Dat ain' de question. It's whut direction is we gwine now."

MISS LANGDON'S CHARM

By MARY WOOD

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They had been silent—he because words seemed inadequate, she to humor his mood. She watched the flickering fire, and he watched her.

Suddenly he bent over and took hold of the heavily laden chain that hung around her neck.

"Your scalp lock grows longer daily. It will reach to your feet before I come back."

She laughed lightly as she said, "That is unkind of you, to so malign my charms as to call them scalps."

He went on bitterly: "You need not contradict me, for I have watched you gather them. I know the history of each one. That silver oar is a relic of boating days on the Charles and of John Kendrick, who went abroad to mend his broken heart. That gold golf club is from Fielding. Poor Stanley is a woman hater now. All have paid their tribute, all but me. Strange I should"—

Her face was flushed with something besides fire light as she interrupted indignantly, "If you were not going away, I should be downright angry with you for saying such things to me." She crushed the charms in her nervous fingers. "Do you think me so small that I would keep these as trophies of my conquests? You do not know them or me. Many are souvenirs of happy foreign experiences, many the fruits of diligent hunting in curio shops. It is a hobby with me, as you ought to know. This new one," and she held up an oddly chased silver heart, "I picked up at Remsden's the other day."

HE MARCHED AWAY WITH HIS REGIMENT.

His face had softened as he detected a quiver in her voice.

"Forgive me, because—because, as you say, I am going away. I want even more than that. I have never given you a charm. There were always so many others. Yet now I ask one from you. Let me take the silver heart in trust. To you it is a small thing. To me"—

He paused. She had turned again to her study of the fire.

The shadow deepened on his face, but he continued, with a forced laugh: "Oh, I will bring it back again, never fear. And who knows but that its experiences in camp and on the battlefield may enhance its value in your eyes. If anything should happen to me, it shall be sent back to you in safety."

The girl turned impulsively. "You shall have the heart, Rob, but don't talk about not coming back again. We—your friends can't spare you." She smiled up in his face as she fastened it on his watch chain. "For the sake of old times." But she knew that it meant more than that to him.

* * * * * * *

He marched away with his regiment, and she waved a flag and cheered with the rest. Afterward the weeks stretched out into months, punctuated by letters written on shipboard and finally from the Philippines.

She forgot her interest in her charms and herself. It was a new experience. Between mail days she went to Red Cross meetings and read war bulletins. She told herself that it was her latest fad.

One day a newspaper telegram taught her the truth. It was the account of a paltry skirmish, and it said, "Many killed and missing."

It was his regiment. A dreadful fear seized her heart.

Later news gave the list of the missing. She swayed as she read it. But the horrible certainty of his name in print could tell her nothing. She had guessed it before. Rob was dead! And now she knew that somehow all the sunlight had gone out and left life gray and hopeless.

Her chain charm was dangling from her belt, and a swift stab of reproach roused her from apathy. She had been so unfeeling that last night. But, then, she did not know that she loved him. The chain brought it all back too vividly—the fire light and his face. She shut up the glittering thing in the depths of her treasure box. If she could only have buried memory with it!

And now as the days went by she watched with a horrible intentness for the heart to come back to her. He had said, "If anything should happen to me, it shall be sent back to you in safety."

She knew that somehow or other it would come back to her, and it did. She opened the box with trembling fingers. There was no word, but wrapped in coarse paper was the silver heart, tarnished with a dull brown stain.

She awoke one morning to find that she had been ill for many weeks. When memory came back to her, she wept that there should have been an awakening. Through the long days of convalescence grew bitter realization that she had still work to do and she must live—in loneliness, but bravely. She was not resigned; she simply endured.

The gray fall and early winter went by and one evening found her sitting in the fire light. She had pleaded her delicate health as an excuse for refusing all invitations. Yes, she would face the coming of this new year alone.

She was absorbed in memories and heard nothing till a voice from the past called her to the present. She looked up with a slight shiver. A tall figure stood in the shadow. Slowly she rose. Her lips parted, but no sound came. Suddenly she stood upright. The figure came forward into the circle of the fire light.

"Don't you know me?"

This was no ghostly Robert Meredith, but veritable flesh and blood, and at his side hung an empty sleeve. She sank back in her chair with a faint cry.

He knelt beside her, his forced calm broken at sight of her emotion. She was sobbing convulsively. He did not know how the suffering of months was being washed away, and he grew frightened.

"Alice, Alice," he cried, "I never meant to come back, crippled as I was! I meant you to think me dead when I sent you the heart. I thought you did not care. But I could not bear to go away forever without seeing you once more, so I stole back"—

He stopped short at sight of her face. Tears still shone in her eyes, but as she looked at his face, so white and worn, at the empty sleeve, her own shone with the light of something more than compassion.

He knew the truth before she spoke, and the uninjured arm drew her to him as he said, with a sob, "My darling, how I have made you suffer!"

He could hardly hear her tender voice as she whispered, "We have both suffered, dear."

She took a tarnished heart from a ribbon round her neck and said in a tone half mirthful, half serious: "You have not asked to have your charm back, but I shall give it to you. Take better care of it, for this time my own heart goes with it."

She Won the Race.

The humors of donkey riding in Egypt have been told by most travelers in the east. The experience of the English governess of the khedive's daughter is told in her book, "Five Years In Egypt:"

My donkey was rather an unsociable animal and was not satisfied with winning, but carried me on far beyond even the hearing of my companions. Then at last he thought fit to slacken his pace. As he was thus walking leisurely along I began to examine the contents of my pocket and took out my notebook to make some entries.

While I was thus occupied the donkey boy, who had run noiselessly after me on the sand, suddenly rushed up and with blows urged my donkey on again at full speed. I had only time to grasp the reins and away I went, my treasures all scattered behind me and I shouting to the boy to desist.

These boys run as fast as the donkeys, and in answer to all my scolding he replied, "Yes, missus, you very good donkey; he called 'Flying Dutchman!'" And then, to keep the honor of the name, another blow to urge him forward. In a few minutes I was on the bank of the river, long before my companions, and then the boy had the effrontery to ask for backsheesh for having got me there first!

Theatrical Superstition.

Among country theatrical companies superstitions are more varied and extended than among metropolitan ones and are of course more blindly and religiously adhered to. If on entering a town where the next "stand" is to be made a graveyard is visible on the right side of the railway track, the country manager's heart swells with bright anticipations. But if, on the contrary, the tombstones loom up on the left of the road he becomes depressed, as he takes the fact as a warning that his "business" will be small during his engagement in that place. Such a manager will be apt to give some man or boy a free pass to the theater on a first night, as he would fear a run of ill luck in case a woman should chance to enter the house before a member of the opposite sex had found his way within.

Major Andre.

The unfortunate Major Andre, who fascinated so many Philadelphia girls during the Revolution, was something of a poet and something of an artist, as witness the little exhibition of his work in the Philadelphia library. An autograph poem, rather graceful in its form and rather fresh in its sentiment, is there, and beside it are a number of silhouettes, that the young man cut. The poem is dedicated to a young woman, and, if the lines are true, she was a very beautiful person, though she has been dust for many years now. The silhouettes are of British army officers and seem to be as vigorous and full of character as that slight form of art admits. It was Major Andre, by the way, who painted the scenery and drop curtain of the old Southwark theater in South street, below Fifth.—Philadelphia Record.

Nourishment by Bathing.

"It is well known that the skin is a great absorbent, and nutrition even can be conveyed through its agency," said a trained nurse. "A physician once ordered a beef tea bath for a child that I was nursing who was apparently dying of some exhaustive bowel trouble and with admirable effect. And I myself have found that rubbing delicate persons with warm olive oil is an excellent tonic. If I had the charge of a puny, sickly baby, I should feel inclined to give it oil baths instead of water baths and try the effect. The oil is quite as cleansing, and it stands to reason that such tiny beings, particularly if they are badly nourished, should not have the natural oil of the body continually washed away."

The Year 1881.

The year 1881 was a chronological oddity of the oddest kind, besides being a mathematical curiosity seldom equaled. From right to left and left to right it reads the same. Eighteen divided by 2 gives 9 as a quotient; 81 divided by 9 gives 9; if divided by 9, the quotient contains a 9; if multiplied by 9, the product contains two 9s; 1 and 8 are 9; 8 and 1 are 9. If the 18 be placed under the 81 and added, the sum is 99. If the figures be added thus—1, 8, 8, 1—it will give 18 as the result. Reading to the middle from right to left or from left to right it is 18, and 18 is two-ninths of 81. By adding, dividing and multiplying ten 9s are produced, being one 9 for each year to the beginning of the last decade of the nineteenth century.

No wonder the fortune tellers, the astrologers and the mathematicians weave so many strange fancies around that curious combination of figures. It may have been what induced Mother Shipton to end her prophetic jingle with, "And at last the world to an end shall come in eighteen hundred and eighty-one."

A Wonder In Penmanship.

Among the curiosities preserved by the Minnesota Historical society is a lithographed copy of an engrossment of the emancipation proclamation. The engrosser, one W. H. Pratt of Davenport, Ia., was so very skillful in his manipulations of the pen that he succeeded, by careful and exact shading of the letters, in producing a very excellent portrait of Abraham Lincoln, the author of the famous document, in the center of the copy. In other words, the lettering itself is made to form a portrait of Mr. Lincoln. There were probably a large number of them originally struck off, but copies of it are now very rare. As a specimen of penwork it is certainly very unique.

CHOSEN FROM A MULTITUDE.

The Preference Shown By Thinking People for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine—Record Sales in October.

Considering the large number of remedies for coughs and colds that are now offered to the public, and in view of the fact that nearly every druggist has a preparation of his own which he makes an effort to substitute for the medicine asked for, it seems truly remarkable that the demand for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine should increase by such leaps and bounds.

During October the sale of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine exceeded by several hundred bottles the record of any previous month in its history. When it is remembered that this preparation received very little newspaper advertising the evidence seems to be conclusive that it makes its way by sheer force of merit.

Thinking people recognize the harmfulness and danger of using strong drugs which are said to cure a cold in a few hours. They prefer to cling to Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, which they know beyond a doubt to be a thorough and effective treatment for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, throat irritation, asthma, and even consumption itself.

The combination of Linseed and Turpentine, with half a dozen other ingredients of equal value for treating colds, in such proportions as they are found in Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has proven to be a perfect protection against such developments as pneumonia, consumption and serious lung troubles. You can with certainty rely on this preparation to afford prompt relief and permanent cure.

Do you suppose that the sale of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine would be more than three times that of any similar preparation if it was not the most effective remedy that money can buy? It has stood the test and proven itself worthy of the confidence that is placed in it. People recommend it, one to another, and so the good news spreads. Be sure you get the genuine, with Dr. Chase's portrait and signature on the wrapper; 25 cents a bottle. Family size, three times as much, 60 cents. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Woman's World

AMERICAN PLUCK WON.

How Emma Eames Got the Better of a French Manager.

Returning to Paris, Emma Eames at last closed an engagement with the Comique. She was to sing "Traviata," but after she had prepared for her debut she was told that she could not be allowed to make her first appearance in such an important role. Then she studied Bizet's "Les Pecheurs des Perles." But she was told, "We cannot trust this in the hands of a debutante." She was at sea until she learned that a

EMMA EAMES.

French composer was using his influence with the directors to prevent her debut and in favor of another singer.

In the midst of this distressing situation she received an offer from the Opera. What should she do? Here was an offer that would at once start her on her career. Yet she was bound by contract to Paravey of the Comique. She asked him for a release, but the singer for whom intrigue had secured a debut had utterly failed, and the young American was told that now she was to have her chance. The opening of the exposition was approaching, and the manager thought that by having the only American singer would be a feather in his cap. She insisted that she wished to be released. He was obdurate. Finally at a meeting of the directors she walked into the cabinet and said, "Now I want to know if you will let me off."

"We are paying you for not singing," was the reply.

"I am not going to leave this room until you have sent for my contract and torn it up before my eyes."

"This is not the time. Come back tomorrow."

"I am not coming back, for I am not going until you have done what I've asked you to do."

As a result of her stand, American pluck versus French perversity, her contract was sent for and torn up in the directors' meeting. The next morning Paravey read the announcement that she was engaged for the Opera, and he was furious.—Gustav Kobbe in Woman's Home Companion.

How the Baby Should Sleep.

Sound, restful sleep, both by night and by day, is more easily induced if from the first the child be taught to lie on its stomach and face. The only necessary precaution against suffocation is the provision of a smooth, flat, somewhat hard hair mattress without a pillow. The advantages of this position are many. Some one has said that half the diseases of infancy result from keeping the stomach too cold and the other half from overheating the spine. By adopting the position suggested as the uniform one during the hours of sleep the stomach and abdomen are kept so warm as to prevent colic and stamach ache and materially to aid the digestive process, while the spine and back of the head are no longer overheated by the increased temperature of the sleeping child. It may be a coincidence merely, but it is at least a significant one, that all the children the writer has known to rest habitually face downward have been unusually sound sleepers and have enjoyed more than average good health.

It is surprising to see how early a child will discriminate and show preference for the face position and how readily it accommodates itself to this attitude. A child from eight to ten weeks old will readily have learned to turn its head from side to side to obtain the relief of a change of position.

A young baby on its back is as helpless as a turtle in the same position. Its one possible motion is the throwing out of its legs and arms, and each such movement uncovers the child and exposes it to drafts. Placed on its face, a babe two or three months old will not only rest itself by frequent changes of the position of all portions of the body; but, since it is powerless to reverse itself, it can not get uncovered nor lapse into any unwholesome cramped position. It is quite otherwise when the infant is lying flat on its back. This position not only invites indigestion, but it also causes bad dreams and night frights and promotes the dangerous habit of mouth breathing.

A Defense of the "Old Maid."

A toast is offered to the spinster! We meet a great many pleasant people in this world, but nowhere do we find a more satisfactory person than that elderly unmarried woman generally and somewhat disrespectfully known as the "old maid" and supposed to be afflicted with "nerves" and a cantankerous disposition. As a matter of fact she is frequently the sweetest, most self forgetful of her sex. She usually walks, with tact and a loving heart, in other women's paths, lives in other women's homes and rejoices in other women's joys, making them her own. The children adore her, for she becomes to them a sort of fairy godmother, one who possesses all the tenderness of a mother without the extremes of maternal discipline. She loves to give children a "good time" and does it with extraordinary success. In household details what a treasure! How many dinners owe their success to her, who reaps no glory except the glory of doing! And in the ultimate trials of life what a prop and solace she becomes! But it is to the young boy lovers of the family that she exhibits the finest flower of her capacity for friendship. What a gift of understanding she seems to have! There is no difficulty she cannot dissipate, no fear she cannot lessen, no tender little half scared hope that she does not encourage to bloom for the other woman. It is always for somebody else that she is working, and perhaps it is this which gives to her eyes the look that even the worst among us unconsciously associate with all that is best and fairest in life. Let them make fun of her if they will, but could we do without her?—Harper's Weekly.

Help For Stuttering Children.

Few mothers realize the importance of the care of the throat and nostrils of the growing child. Enlargement of the tonsils and nasal obstructions are common, and growths frequently exist when their presence is entirely unsuspected. A German physician says that these troubles, notably the latter, becoming chronic, are often the sole cause of stuttering. "This ailment," says the physician, "by stopping the nasal channels and forcing children to breathe through the mouth, actually hinders the refreshing activity of breathing and at the same time the ability to speak and think. Often the removal of these excrescences improves the attention, the memory and the speech of children to the degree that indicates their presence to have been the chief cause of the defect."

Dainty Household Linen.

Good materials are the first requisites in obtaining satisfactory results in the making of household linens. A French working cotton should be used for the fancy work, and the white linen grounds should be of the best quality, as it always pays in the end in this work to get the best.

The first essential to the correctness of all embroidery is the direction of the stitches. This is the foundation of technic in embroidery, and in some kinds of work it is a very complicated question, but as applied to French white work it is a very definite and unmistakable principle even to amateurs.

Serviceable Trimmings.

Experience teaches that for actual service and good wear in trimming the white aprons, gowns and indeed all garments to be laundered the torchon and valenciennes insertions and edgings are beyond question the cheapest in the long run. Embroideries tear quickly and are hard to mend. A fair quality of torchon launders well and is more easily replaced when worn out. Try this trimming if you have not already discovered it, and it will save in many ways.

Turkish Baths.

Turkish baths are cleansing and pleasant, but should not be indulged in too frequently. If you have vitality to spare, then you can take the Turkish baths with no ill effect. The ordinary nervous woman should be careful with them, since they are very enervating. A Turkish bath every three or four weeks is quite sufficient. And then there should be at least two hours of perfect rest afterward.

Mrs. Sangster to Stagestruck Girls.

No vocation is so full of drudgery and so beset with disappointment as is the stage. Many fail utterly, few succeed brilliantly, and mediocrity is ill paid and little esteemed. Except for the occasional girl, the stage is a profession to avoid. As for any general culture a girl may have had, if thorough, it will serve her as well elsewhere as in a theatrical career.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Two Views of a Wife.

A country curate in England who was newly married called on a great lady of the village and as he presented his wife introduced her with the flippant and horribly ill bred quotation, "A poor thing, madam, but mine own." The lady, looking at the curate severely, replied, "Your wife ought to have introduced you as 'a poorer thing, but mine owner.'"—Short Stories Magazine.

The Home Working Dress.

The ideal dress for the working housekeeper is a gingham skirt and shirt waist, the former short enough to clear the ground, the latter attached to the belt of the skirt and fastening in front. To line the sleeves with the same expedites mending, as when holes appear in the elbow the patch is already in place.

An embroiderer advises that an old silver thimble worn smooth by long usage is the best to use in work with flosses, which require great care to keep from roughening.

To prevent damp and rust catching the wires of a piano tack a small bag of unslaked lime just underneath the cover, and it will absorb all moisture.

Sufferers from tender feet should wear only wool or cashmere socks and should never wear the same pair of boots two days in succession.

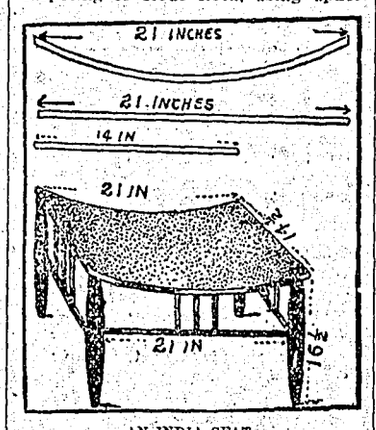
Dust carved furniture with a new paint brush, which will discover the dust in the deepest of the carving.

AN INDIA SEAT.

Convenient For an Odd Corner and Easy to Make.

An India seat is convenient for an odd corner and not difficult to manufacture. One should select hard, fine, close grained wood, hard maple being very satisfactory for this purpose. The four corner posts are turned from three inch stuff averaging two inches when done, and they should be sixteen and a half inches high. Seven inches from the top, where the leg is largest, insert smooth, round pieces of wood twenty-one inches long and glue them firmly in place. Next, unite the four legs by rounds fourteen inches long fastened firmly in place. Into these rounds, at the ends, insert three short rounds, each seven inches long. Place one in the center and the others at a distance of two inches on either side. Glue the tops into a similar round of wood. Examine a chair where the rounds are set in, and you will understand how this framework is put together. By studying the illustration you will notice that the top rail for the front and back is hollowed so that the middle is two inches lower than the ends. The three other short rails are fastened in place exactly like that just described. Headless nails, or brads, as they are sometimes called, should be used, as well as the glue, to hold the parts together. Stain the framework and varnish it, or varnish it without staining if you prefer.

For the seat tack on a piece of strong carpeting or stout cloth, using upholsterer's tacks, which should be put well underneath, that they may not catch the clothes.



AN INDIA SEAT.

A satisfactory lacquer or varnish may be made by stirring a teaspoonful of the prepared powder that comes for dyeing purposes into a tablespoonful of white shellac. When well mixed, add one-fourth pint of the varnish, stir well and allow it to stand a little while before using, that the color may be clear and even. Bismarck and violet produce a beautiful brown, green and bismarck a nice olive. Use magenta and orange for scarlet. For darker stains the orange or dark shellac should be used. Varnishes thus prepared are transparent, showing the grain of the wood, which adds greatly to the general effect.

Household "Drudgery."

Much of what we call pleasure in life is really very hard physical labor—for instance, golf—and much that we call drudgery may be made as interesting as play if we but educate and train our minds, as Ruskin would have us, to find beauty and joy in the duties that lie nearest and to inspire the brain with admiration for the best possible work the hand can find to do. I can hear a coming ripple of disapproval of this doctrine from the old housekeepers who read this story which resembles the grunts of disgust I have heard so often. We will hope they will not stumble upon it, for while I am an old housekeeper I am not a disgruntled one, however, and I do see and believe that the natural and normal and even happy condition for women is the state of housewifery—that is, if she accepts and wields her scepter gracefully and intelligently.—Linda Hull Larned in Woman's Home Companion.

Russian Women.

Russian women, writes George Kennan, are among the finest in the world. In the upper classes they are the most markedly individual, the most brilliant, the most accomplished. They are all highly educated, many of them speaking a number of languages fluently and being at the same time accomplished musicians. But in upper or lower classes the women of Russia are the most self sacrificing in the world. The girls have the most exalted ambitions and will make marvelous sacrifices in order to accomplish them. These ambitions are ideals. Their desire does not seem to be for personal advancement nor to make a career for themselves, but to work for the good of the people about them.

Marking the Towels.

A housekeepr has hit upon the idea of embroidering on towels with a dark blue or red thread the outlines of various utensils, such as tumblers, a cup and saucer, a frying pan or saucepan, for the purpose of conveying by object lesson the separate use for which each towel is designed. "One of the things," says this housekeeper, "that I could not impress upon the various girls who served in my kitchen was which towel was to be used for certain dishes. They wiped my cut glass with a heavy crash towel and the frying pan with a towel designed for glass. Since I have put emblems on each of the towels I have had no further trouble."

Egg Beaters.

Wire egg beaters, according to a cooking school teacher, are the right sort to use for angel food, meringues or other compound in which the cells are to be coarse, as these will beat the air in to inflate them. For cake that requires a fine grain the wheel beaters are to be preferred.

THE LONG SKIRT.

How to Hold It Up Properly and With Graceful Ease.

Few women have the least idea how to hold up their skirts, and, as fashion demands long skirts on some occasions it is most disastrous not only for the skirts, but for the appearance of the wearers. A woman who can manage her skirts gracefully and easily has a decided advantage over her less gainly sister, and the onlooker knows that the ugly backs of the large majority of women are due to the way in which they hold their skirts.

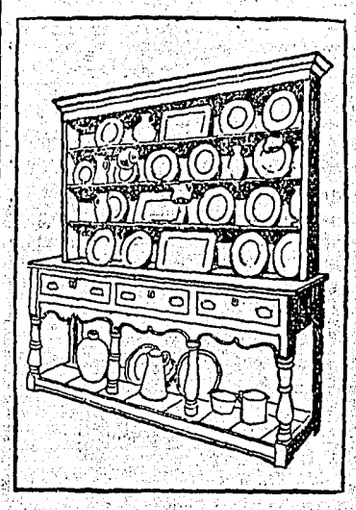
Skirts for dressy wear are worn resting on the ground, both in front, at the sides and with a long train behind, and they promise to be in vogue for some time to come. A few remarks as to how to manage them may not be unwelcome to those who wear them.

Of course a long dress should not be worn in wet weather. Then common sense demands a skirt not longer than a couple of inches from the ground all around, but in dry weather the long skirt is still worn by many women out of doors, and it is in nine instances out of ten held up by grasping the back of the skirt about midway down and drawing it as much as possible toward the side, thereby outlining the figure. How a woman can hold her skirt in this manner after she has seen how other women look when so doing is a mystery. It is ugly and vulgar, and it spoils her walk as well as her entire appearance.

To hold the skirt gracefully it should be grasped in the center of the back as far down as the hand can comfortably reach, and with the hand still exactly in the center the skirt should be raised just sufficiently to raise it from the ground. By this means the sides of the skirt will remain full and not dragged in with it, as we so often see. It will also be found much easier to walk in. A little shake should be given to the skirt after it has been gathered up. This lets the folds or flounces at the bottom fall into their natural positions and so frees the train from any dust that may have adhered to the edges previous to its being gathered up. The train should never be allowed to rest on the ground except indoors.—Edith Scott in American Queen.

An Old Welsh Dresser.

The oak dressers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries have a fine simplicity of their own. Those of Wales and Yorkshire are specially in request among the old furniture lovers of today, and charmingly decora-



SIMPLE AND SERVICEABLE.

tive these old pieces are as a mounting for choice silver and china, while at the same time admirably serving the purpose of a sideboard. The illustration here given shows an old Welsh dresser which would give an ornamental touch to any dining room. It is simple of construction, could be easily made at home, and its size readily regulated to fit its surroundings. While a dresser of this kind could be ornamented to suit the builder's taste, its very simplicity as it stands is one of its strongest points.

Black Silk.

To clean black silk peel a medium sized white potato and cut it into thin slices. Over it pour a gill of boiling water, cover up and allow it to stand over night. The next day strain and add to it enough pure alcohol to bring it to the consistency of a thin water starch. Sponge with this quickly the right side of the goods, wetting it all over, but carefully rubbing the spots. Then turn it over and iron on the wrong side lengthwise of the goods with a cool iron.

Women Elected by Women.

In France the women teachers elect women members on all boards of education. In Sweden women vote for all elective officers except representatives; also indirectly for members of the upper house. In Ireland the women vote for the harbor boards and poor law guardians and in Belfast for municipal officers. In Russia women householders vote for all elective officers and on all local matters.

Tincture of Benzoin.

Tincture of benzoin has an established reputation used with water as a slightly astringent wash, with some whitening qualities also. A few drops of the simple tincture, which is made by cutting the gum with alcohol, poured into a bowl of water make a refreshing bath for the face and tend to contract the pores of the skin.

Old Wall Paper.

With time and patience old paper may be removed from walls that require repapering in the following manner: Take a large sponge and well saturate the walls with water, allowing it to soak in. After doing this the old paper can be scraped off with a knife without much difficulty.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

Hops used as a tea are highly recommended for all blood impurities.

A good remedy for sprains and twists is to cut a red onion into slices and bind them on the afflicted parts.

Hemorrhages of the lungs or stomach are promptly checked by small doses of salt. The patient should be kept as quiet as possible.

For cuts use alum water to stop the flow of blood, afterward drawing the severed parts together with narrow strips of court plaster.

For neuralgia apply an ordinary bread poultice as hot as can be borne to the afflicted part. This remedy is very highly recommended.

For a burn by vitriol or anything else apply the white of egg mixed with powdered chalk to the parts burned with a feather. It will afford instant relief.

The following remedy is recommended as a preventive of tonsilitis: Oil of peppermint, ten drops; pure carbolic acid, one dram; alcohol, three drams. Add ten drops to a glass of hot water and use the solution as a gargle several times a day.

The adage that one "must stuff a cold and starve a fever" is pernicious. A cold is a fever, and one of the surest means of cutting it short is to take a laxative, abstain almost entirely from food for twenty-four hours and drink two or three quarts of cool water.

Mothers' Clubs.

One of the things that the mothers' clubs have accomplished is the betterment of the diet of the children of the family. It was found on investigation that the usual breakfast given to them was a slice of baker's bread which was spread with a cheap jelly that could be purchased at some of the little shops. This, with a cup of strong coffee or tea, as the family taste preferred, was given alike to the babies and the children all along the line. Following much suggestion and kindly admonition, many tenement mothers now provide a nutritious and wholesome, even if still inexpensive, meal for their children. One wonders after knowing of some breakfasts spread for children in families quite out of the tenement district if suggestion and admonition are not quite as much needed there. Fried sausage, pork tenderloins, fried potatoes, with hot breads or griddlecakes smothered in a sweet sirup, are a common American breakfast during the winter for children from five to fifteen years. It is little wonder that colds, bilious attacks, sore throats and the like are common ailments in such families from November to May. The real marvel is that the children get through the winter at all.

Benefit of Exercise.

Next to bodily cleanliness exercise may be reckoned as the greatest aid to beauty. In fact, exercise is almost necessary to cleanliness, for it is a great incentive to perspiration, which is nature's way of throwing the impurities of the body to the surface of the skin, from whence they are then removed by the use of water. Open air exercise should be taken every day, but according to strength. One should return home after walking, riding or cycling with a sense of being pleasantly fatigued, but without any feeling of exhaustion. Exercise should be taken regularly, and, if possible, dumbbells should be used night and morning. The corset should not be worn while exercising with dumbbells. Skipping is an excellent exercise for the figure, and it is one of which our grandmothers were fond. It is usual with children to throw the rope forward when skipping, but it is far better to throw it backward, for it expands the chest much better.

Stair Walking.

Walking up and down stairs can be made an excellent exercise for developing the muscles of the leg from the hip down and giving a good poise to the body if performed in the correct and easiest way. As usually done, with the body thrown forward at the hips, the heel of the foot constantly striking, the poise of the body is lost and a great strain is put on the back, tending to increase the nervousness. If the body is carried well poised, upright from the hips, the ball of the foot striking the stair first, the knees being flexible, both in ascending and descending, all the good effects are obtained, and if much stair climbing is done there will be a great difference in the feeling of vitality. Ascending stairs rapidly by spring from the ball of one foot to the other forms an excellent means of strengthening the ankles and curing a tendency to flat feet.

A Laundry Hint.

For strong materials which have become mildewed or otherwise stained a piece of lye the size of a walnut dissolved in a bucket of cold water makes a solution in which the article may be soaked over night. It should then be washed with a good white soap and boiled, lastly being run through weak blue water. This gives a peculiarly fresh and dainty whiteness. The objection that the lye will rot the material is not sustained save in very delicate materials. A pique or duck will last several such soakings with no ill effects whatever.

Cooking Ham.

If you are broiling or frying ham it is better always to cut the slices from a ham that already has been cooked. It will then be tender and delicious.

If you prefer to broil the raw ham, cut the rashers very thin and while broiling dip them once or twice in cold water. If frying raw ham, cut it very thin and fry them very quickly, first soaking them ten minutes in very hot water. The perfection of broiled ham is that which is from a ham that is boiled half done and has been allowed to cool a day or two before cutting.

For Little Folks

A SHADOW PICTURE.

One In Which the Eyes Roll and the Mouth Opens and Shuts.

If you place yourself between a light and the wall or between a window and the wall, your shadow will appear upon the wall, but it will give only your silhouette. Now, let us tell you how to insert eyes, nose and mouth in the shadow's head and to make the eyes roll in their sockets and the mouth, furnished with enormous teeth, open and shut, as if it intended to devour the astounded spectators of the clever trick.

To accomplish this it is necessary to place yourself at an angle of the room

MAKING THE SHADOW.

near a wall that has a half length mirror hanging on it. The person that holds the light has to make sure, by varying its distance or its height, that the reflection of the candle in the glass falls on the place on the wall that serves as a screen for the shadow of your head. According to the form of the mirror, this reflection will show as a luminous oval or a parallelogram beside the outlines of your shadow.

But if you have covered the mirror with a sheet of thick paper in which, as may be seen in the accompanying illustration, you have cut the likeness of two eyes, a nose and a mouth, as grotesque as you may like, the luminous rays that traverse these slits will be the only ones reflected, and they will appear upon the wall as belonging to the shadow of your head.

To make the apparition more effective superimpose upon the glass two sheets of paper equally designed and furnished with features, one of them being fixed and the other movable. Sway the latter to and fro with your hand and you will produce in the shadow a pair of goggling eyes and a snapping mouth, enough to startle the most impassive spectator.

Inside a Quail's Shell.

The egg bound quail felt he couldn't stand it another minute; he must have more room. So he drew back his head as far as he could—and precious little it was—and struck and pressed with all the strength of determined and final effort, when, lo, the walls of the house began to give way!

He felt that something strange and unusual had happened. Just what it was he did not know, but he was sure it was something of great importance. He now felt stronger than he had ever felt before, and so he pushed his little nasal horn harder and harder against the wall. Now he saw how it was done, so he kept turning more and more in his bed, pressing the ugly nasal horn against the wall from time to time, raising a row of little three sided pyramids entirely around the shell.

Then as he stopped to rest a moment he felt the sweet air coming in through the rents he had made, and he filled his lungs with it—a thing he had never done before—and it intoxicated him and made him feel bigger and stronger than he ever felt before. So he straightened himself out just to show how big and fine he was, when, lo, the whole top of the house fell off, and he rolled out into the bottom of the hollow hemisphere, the most astonished creature you ever saw!—Harper's Magazine.

Tongue Twisters.

Just ask your playmate to repeat rapidly the information that "she sells sea shells" or to say that the "Sea ceaseth, and it sufficeth us," or "What a shame such a shapely sash should shabby stitches show," or "Give Grimes Jim's gilt gig whip." If your playmate succeeds in getting them out straight, then ask him or her to repeat six times in one breath, "What a pity poor Peter pecked pretty Polly's pigs!" or "Six misses mixed hisses." If success attends this effort, then the following sentence will probably prove a stickler: "Sam should soon sell Shem six shilling single shingles."

A Good Game.

Awakened ghosts is a fine game for boys and girls. Write the names of Napoleon, Washington, Grant, Daniel Boone, Paul Pry, Paul Jones, Captain Kidd, Roger Williams, Molly Pitcher and other famous characters on slips of paper. Each child draws one from a hat. Then all pretend to go to sleep and at the tap of a bell awaken and act the part given them. If any one forgets himself, he must pay a fine. At last the bell taps, and the judges decide which has been the best ghost.

A New Kind of Spelling.

Around the garden Johnnie strolled
As happy as you please;
He saw the pretty flowers and heard
The humming of the B B B B B B.

He watched the busy insects and
Grew bolder by degrees.
"I'll just catch one," said he at last;
"That big one I will C C C C C C."

He made a grab, and then his screams
Were borne upon the breeze;
He had been stung, which served him
right;
That horrid little T T T T T T.

Indoors he rushed, and there he stood,
With tears and shaking knees;
His mother tied his finger up,
Which quickly cured him E E E E E E.

THE INDEPENDENT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE MASSES

BY

THE INDEPENDENT PRINTING COMPANY.

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

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ADVANCE.

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

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UNION LABEL

The Independent can always be had at Galloway's book store, arcade.

SATURDAY ....JUNE 21, 1902

Think of it! Isn't it a beastly shame? Here we've a lot of old grannies in office at Victoria who refuse to give our respectable women the franchise.

In justice to our worthy alderman, we might say that he is not at Paterson, N. J. Besides Anarchist McQueen is said to be an Englishman.

Since the legislature has amended the municipal act, allowing but one vote to each elector in the municipality, it should now be in order for Vancouver to do away with the ward system.

Where's the Leader of Ladysmith these days? Haven't seen it for a whole month. We miss it. It's the only whole-souled Dunsmuir paper left since the Colonist has ratted.

By the time this paper reaches its readers the legislature will have closed with prayers for a year, having accomplished all the devilry it could this session. A thanksgiving service will now be in order.

Hon. Eberts says that the government doesn't want the State of Washington to set up a hatchery on the Fraser because it is quite capable of managing its own affairs. He should have used the word "mismanage."

"I want to go home to mamma, and when I do get there you bet yer life I'll have something to say to her," is what the Premier, to explain matters, will have to tell his old college chum, Edward, when he meets him in Hold Hengland.

We regret to record the passing away of James M. Martin, ex-M. L. A., at Rossland this week. He was a most estimable man and a good legislator, in which capacity he did not a little towards carrying the eight-hour law. His funeral took place yesterday.

One for our own Ald. Wully Brown. Whilst Vancouver has been gradually reducing its water rates, the city of Victoria proposes to increase those of the capital by 40 per cent. Too bad, this, with so much dirty linen to wash.

The Union Advocate, of Jamestown, N. Y., is quite different to the other radical American papers. It publishes four illustrated columns of the coronation of King Edward VII. The usual style of our cousins, especially labor papers, is to give the king and his coronation the very devil.

The family dispute among the Dunsmuirs is having some comical consequences. Thus, on Wednesday morning, the good old Colonist turned its coat thoroughly after the example of the famous Victoria members and came out with a leader dead against Premier Dunsmuir and his policy. Mamma scored this time rather heavily against her dearly beloved and absent son, who is off to see the king.

The Government has withdrawn its bill to give away about $2,000,000 worth of land to the Columbia and Western Railway Company, otherwise the C. P. R. Price Ellison and Clifford declined to hold up the government this time, so Oliver had his way, and the government withdrew its bill, avoided defeat and retained office by the same old game, as usual. Even "Joe" Martin couldn't save this subsidy, though he fought like a Trojan for it.

Mr. Martin has "cross-checked" the bullying lawyer with a vengeance. He has fathered successfully an amendment to the evidence act, preventing a lawyer asking questions merely to shake the credibility of a witness under cross-examination. It will no longer be possible for a lawyer to ask a witness on spec., "Have you ever been in jail? If so, when was the last time?" and other complimentary questions of a like nature. Good for "Joe."

Now, since the boys of 18 have got the franchise, let them rally round and turn the rascals out. The boys can't do worse than the present lot. Should they fail, we've got the kindergarten as a last resort among the whites. The matter of precedence amongst the others should be settled by Mister Justice Martin, of white tie fame. Personally, we would put the Indians first after the whites, followed by the Chinese, then the Japs, and lastly by the canners. This is no josh.

Mr. Kidd—the farmers' member—gave the lawyers who boss our legislature quite a scare the other day. He brought in a bill to refer a dispute to arbitration if either party desired to keep it out of the courts. Every lawyer in the house howled, from "Joe" to Eberts and McBride. Such an outrage on the constitution was unparalleled. Mr. Kidd withdrew the bill, and seemed glad to feel assured that he had escaped with his life. The lawyers are evidently no kids.

The government has again turned round to save its skin. This time it has humbly accepted Mr. Oliver's amendment, providing that the Coast-Kootenay railway should run to the coast so far as part of the big subsidies can ensure this. The amendment stops the government's little game of bonusing part of the route in order to provide a branch line from Spencer's Bridge, on the C. P. R., to Princeton, consequently leaving the south side of the Lower Fraser valley country off the route entirely.

The long drawn-out controversy as to trade autonomy and industrial organisation between the National Union of United Brewery Workers, the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, has been settled through a decision of President S. Gompers of the A. F. of L., in favor of trade automony, but in cases where there are not sufficient engineers and firemen to form unions of their respective crafts, they may become members of the United Brewery Workers.

CURRENT OPINION---ALL SORTS.

Need the Wind.

The B. C. Legislature has not yet given away the air in this province. They probably need it all in their business.—The Ledge.

Work for Thousands.

Canada should smelt its own ores, make all its pulp into paper, and coin all its own money. This would mean work for many thousands, and millions of money for the country.—The Ledge.

Safe Betting.

King Edward has invited 300 Americans to see him put his crown on. It is safe betting that hereafter King Edward's 300 will have social precedence over New York's 400 in the land of the brave and the home of the free.—Toronto Star.

Let 'Er Come.

And now the steel trust is coming to Kitchener. Well, let 'er come. B. C. has the resources to make it the greatest steel country on this earth or any other earth.—Paystreak.

A Pressing Need.

Recent accidents in mines have shown more pressingly the need of a home for totally disabled and indigent miners. Is there no way to get the government to act in this matter.—Phoenix Pioneer.

We Don't Think So.

Whatever may be discussed at the Imperial conference, of one thing we may all feel assured, and that is the voice of British Columbia's premier will rent fissures in the heavens demanding the exclusion of his lifelong enemy, the "heathen Chinee."—Nelson Economist.

A MASS MEETING.

There should be a big turnout of workingmen and others who are in accord with the new Provincial Progressive Party, on Tuesday night. This will be the initial mass meeting in this city of the party. Mr. Foley is a powerful speaker, and a man who is well posted on the public affairs of this country. Though in saying this, we do not mean in any sense that he is a politician in the ordinary acceptance of the term, but rather a man who has seen the hard and practical side of life, and consequently is far more in touch with the present conditions surrounding the wage-earners to-day than most public men we know of. He will talk straight from the shoulder. Mr. Foley is the president of the new party, and has been received wherever he spoke in the Interior of late right loyally. This will be Mr. Foley's first appearance in public in Vancouver, and we bespeak for him a hearty reception on Tuesday night in Union Hall. Be sure and be there.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

Eugene V. Debs, who is to lecture next Monday evening in the city hall, is the best known of all the American labor leaders, and was originally a locomotive fireman. He first became prominent in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. Early in the nineties he conceived the idea of welding all the railroad employees in to one organisation. This thought gave birth to the American Railroad Union, which after a number of minor successes, went to pieces as a result of the great Pullman strike. On its ruin Debs helped to organise the socialist democratic party of the United States. This organisation consolidated recently with that faction of the socialist labor party, working in harmony with existing trade unions. Debs was their first candidate for president of the United States, polling about one hundred thousand votes. In politics he has been first a democrat, then a populist and now a socialist. He is extremely popular, and through his sterling personal qualities enjoys the esteem of many public men who have no sympathy with his radical ideas. He is a finished and powerful orator, and those who enjoy an intellectual treat should not miss hearing this great man.

THE BUYERS ARE ALWAYS WINNERS.

If you are a woman you should read this. If you are a man you should read this. It is to you, woman, and to you, man, that the printers look for support in their fight with the T. Eaton Company. And why should they look to you? Because you can defend their right, and protect labor against bargain counter wages. The Eaton Co. pledged their word to abide by the conditions governing the other printing offices in the city. They have not carried out their promises, and it is to you, woman, and to you, man, that we look to make them do so. Make this a personal matter, and ask yourself if it is right that you should allow this company to trample upon labor to cheapen the so-called bargains they are offering you. A lesson taught now will be one heeded in the future, when they may be tempted to carry their wage-grinding policy into the other departments. We look to you with confidence that you will give us your support. The strike is not settled. The foregoing is an appeal from the printers of Toronto.

THE INDEPENDENT WELL RECEIVED.

The officers of the Freight-handlers' union are highly pleased at the satisfaction The Independent is giving to the members of their association. Agent W. C. Rollins is a good friend of this paper and a careful hustler. You may be sure he sees to it that the boys are supplied promptly with their copies. We agree with the freight-handlers that if the unions took the same interest as they do, that our labor paper would soon be double its present size. We appreciate the expressions of goodwill of our friends the freight-handlers. May their shadows never grow less.

CANADIAN SOCIALIST.

In its "salutatory," the Canadian Socialist, formerly Citizen and Country, of Toronto, says: "The business will be conducted in Vancouver by R. P. Pettypiece and Weston Wrigley, under the direction of the Social Progress Company, and for a time, at least, the editorial work will be conducted by George Wrigley, who will continue to reside in Toronto. The editor's address, until further notice, will be 293 King Street, West, as heretofore, and business addresses should, after June 15th, be mailed to Social Progress Co., (Limited), 313 Westminster Ave., Vancouver, B. C."

We extend a hearty welcome to our contemporary, and wish it the success it deserves.

HEAR EUGENE V. DEBS ON MONDAY NIGHT, CITY HALL.

THE IDEAL LABOR LEADER.

Professor Felix Adler, in an address at the Berkeley Lyceum, New York, on "The Effects of Politics on the Labor Question," said:

"The labor movement is freer from sectarianism, race creed and harmful prejudices than any other movement before the public. He discussed the labor leader at considerable length. Americans, he said, had not solved the problem of evolving a high type of labor leaders. The evil methods of bossism had its effect upon them as it did on political leaders.

"We have debased the idea of leadership," said Professor Adler, "with the use of that term 'public servant.' The coming labor leader must be one born to rule. He must be a man of high purposes and possessing great executive ability. Such a man is not satisfied to be a 'public servant.' He is a leader born, and it is his inherent nature to rule, not to obey."

A discussion followed, many of those present taking exception to the speaker's idea of a labor leader's duties.

New York Novelties in LADIES' HAND BAGS

—just came in this week.

Mr. Trorey personally selected them in New York and learned also that they were the REAL SWELLL THINGS there.

The shapes are very new and pretty. Some have leather handles for carrying them in the hand, others have chains with which to hang the bag on one's arm.

They are in various colors of various leathers—an added charm is their usefulness.

As per our usual custom the prices are marked exceedingly close, $2.00 to $5.00.

GEO. E. TROREY,

The Jeweler and Diamond Merchant

COR. GRANVILLE AND HASTINGS STREETS.

Silk Department

Our Silk Stock is very large and well assorted. Following we give a few names and prices:

TAFFETA SILK, in a large range of new colors; prices 75c, 90c and $1.00.

LOUISINE SILK—This fashionable silk, in a large range of plain colors. Price 1.25 yard.

PEAU DE CREPE—A nice assortment of colors. Price $1.50 yard.

BLACK TAFFETA SILK; prices from 65c to $2 yard.

BLACK SATIN MERVE; prices $1.10, $1.25 and $1.50 yard.

BLACK POIE DE SOIE, prices from 85c to $2 yard.

BLACK SATIN, PLAIN; prices 50c to $1.50 yard.

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170 Cordova St., Vancouver.

We reach wherever the mails reach.

YOUR SHIRTS YOUR COLLARS YOUR CUFFS

—last much longer when laundered by us, bectuse we use nothing but thick boiling starch—strictly non-chemical—just the same as the old-fashioned starch of years ago.

Under this process the goods come out pliable.

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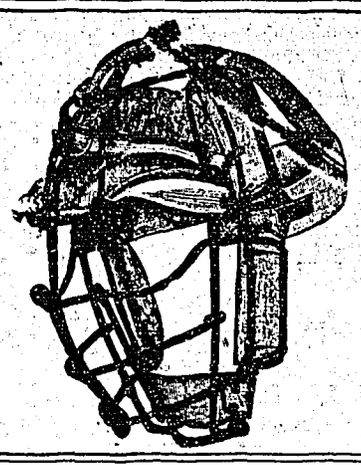

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BALLS, BATS, CATCHERS' MITTS, FIELDERS' MITTS, INFIELDERS' GLOVES, MASKS, SHOE PLATES, UMPIRE INDICATORS, and SCORE BOOKS.

A most complete stock of everything necessary. Call and get our prices.

CHAS. E. TISDALL

527 Hastings St.

Men's and Boys' Underwear

Our line of Underwear is one of the most complete in the city. It consists of light weight Balbriggan at $1 per suit; a heavier weight at $1.50; light weight natural wool at $2 and $2.50 per suit, as well as Cartwright and Warner's, Dr. Jaeger's and Linen Mesh in the finer grades.

We are also agents for "Knit-to-Fit" combination suits in silk, wool and balbriggan.

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They are the best in the land and made by Union Labor in
KURTZ & CO.'S PIONEER CIGAR FACTORY
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Call for them and see that you get them.

THE CIVIC SOLONS.

There were present at Monday night's meeting of the City Council, Mayor Neelands presiding, and Alderman McQueen, Wylie, Cook, Bethune, Blackmore, Brown, Foreman, McGuigan and Wilson.

After a long discussion on the status of the library board, which came up on a letter from it, it was decided to hold a special meeting on the same on Wednesday night, at which the library board was asked to be present.

A letter was received from F. Buscombe, of the provisional gymnasium committee, offering to meet the council to discuss matters relating to the gymnasium. Laid over till next Monday.

Alderman Cook said he would move at the next meeting that the motion passed by the council at a special meeting on May 3rd, voting a gymnasium site on the Cambie street grounds and a grant for the same purpose of $2,500, be revoked, and the whole matter reconsidered. He would move this on account of the several misunderstandings that had arisen respecting the matter.

The Curfew by-law and a by-law to amend by-law No. 256, by fixing a fee for the sale of liquor by breweries, passed their first reading.

A communication was received from the Fishermen's union, asking that a public wharf or landing stage, at which they could land from the fishing boats, be provided for them, and asking that they be allowed to meet a committee of the council and state their case. Referred to the board of works.

Alderman Foreman asked that the city solicitor be requested to give his opinion in writing upon the chair's ruling that the by-law to alter the saloon closing by-law would require a two-thirds vote to enable it to be adopted. Prior to this request, the alderman had asked his worship whether he still adhered to his ruling of the previous Monday, and received a reply in the affirmative.

Alderman McQuceen moved that the accounts which had not been passed owing to the finance committe not having met, be passed by the council, and this was done. Alderman Brown, however, objected to the passing of accounts en bloc, and suggested that as the difficulty had been in obtaining a quorum, Alderman Wood being absent, Alderman Wylie be appointed to act on Alderman Wood's committees. Alderman Foreman seconded the motion.

Alderman Wylie said that with all due respect to the mover and seconder of the motion he had as much as he could do to look after his own work; he did not see the fun of working for Alderman Wood when that gentleman received the salary. If the salary were given to him, however, he would not mind acting.

The matter was dropped like a hot peanut.

E. Michell, fireman, was granted three months' leave, providing he supplied a substitute.

The chief of police was instructed to make further inquiries regarding the lost blankets of W. D. Jones, of the lighthouse, which were left at the hospital.

The consideration of the protest of the Trades and Labor Council re the appointment of one Johnston on the police force was deferred.

The library board and city council met on Wednesday evening, when the following resolution was agreed to, namely:

"That in future all moneys to be forwarded by Mr. Carnegie on account of his donation for a library building, be made on the written request, signed by the chairman and treasurer of the library board, payable to the city treasurer, such written request to be signed by the chairman and secretary on the architect's certificates, and approval of a joint library committee, to be composed as follows: Four members of the city council and three of the library board, to be nominated by the board and appointed by the council."

Following were present, Mayor Neelands in the chair; Ald. McQueen, Wylie, Cook, Blackmore, Brown, Foreman, McGuigan and Wilson, and the following members of the library board: Alderman McGuigan, chairman; J. J. Dougan, treasurer; Alexander Gilchrist, chairman of the committee of management; Messrs. S. M. Eveleigh, R. Sparling, W. A. Gallagher, and Secretary Machin.

CHRIS. FOLEY AND HAWTHORNTHWAITE WILL SPEAK IN THE O'BRIEN HALL TUESDAY NIGHT. ALL WELCOME.

"ONE MILLION IN 1905."

"One million members in 1905," is the slogan of the United Brotherhood of Railway employees. The organization was formed at Rosebury, Oregon, on January 27, 1901. It aims to cover all white employees engaged upon steam railroads, also white ex-railway employees who have had three or more years' experience.

It was brought into existence largely in response to a general desire of the railway employees of the country to unite themselves together in one compact union for their general welfare, says F. A. Jackson, special representative of the order in Chicago. With this idea in mind, those who conceived the organization and built it up see to-day a brotherhood of railroad men that has grown to 57,000 members in about fourteen months.

In working out their plans these men have succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. At the recent convention in San Francisco it was reported that 57 divisions were organized in California, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Arizona, New Mexico, Louisiana, Texas, Idaho, Kansas, Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Representatives are now in all great railway centres of the country except the far east.

THE WORK OF ANARCHISTS.

ASSASSINATIONS IN THE PAST TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

1881—March 13, Alexander II. of Russia, killed by explosion of a bomb, at St. Petersburg.
" July 2, General Garfield, President of the United States, shot by Charles Jules Guiteau, Washington; died September 19.
1894—June 24, Marie Francois Sadi Carnot, President of the French Republic, stabbed by Caserio Giovanni Santo.
1896—May 1, Nasr-ed-Deen, Shah of Persia, shot by Mollah Reza, a Sayyid.
1898—September 10, Empress of Austria, stabbed by the anarchist Lucchesi, at Geneva.
1900—July 29, King Humbert I. of Italy, shot at Monza by Bresci.
1901—September 6, William McKinley, president of the United States, shot by Czolgosz, Buffalo exhibition; died September 14.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATIONS.

1882—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, by Overdank.
" October 23, Milan IV. of Servia, by Markovitch.
1887—March 13 and May, Alexander III. of Russia, by explosions.
1888—December 26, Abdurrahman, ameer of Afghanistan.
1889—July 15, Pedro II. of Brazil, by Volti.
" October 20, William, Prince of Wurtembuerg, by Muller.
1896—July 14, President Faure, shot at by Francois while driving to the Elysee; on June 13, 1897, a bomb exploded in close proximity to his carriage.
1897—August 25, Borda Idiarte, president of Uruguay, by Avelino Arredondo, Monte Video.
1898—Februry 26, George I. of Greece and Princess Marie, fired at by Karditzis, while driving near Athens.
" September 15, Crown Prince of Italy, on his way to Vienna, to attend the funeral of the Empress of Austria, by two Italian anarchists.
" September 16, the Emperor and Crown Prince of Corea, by poisoning.
1900—April 4, Prince of Wales (present King Edward), shot at by Sipidio at the Nord station, Brussels.
" August 2, Muzaffer-ed-Deen, shah of Persia, shot at by Salson, whilst driving in Paris.

FROM SEATTLE.

The electrical workers have put $1,000 into the labor temple fund.

Butchers' Union No. 186 is very active. A new wage scale will go into effect shortly.

The Fourth of July celebration promises to be a big affair this year. The unions will take part in the mammoth parade.

The bakers will ask for an increase in wages.

Members of the Brewers' unions refuse to handle scab-made kegs.

The clerks have started a movement to close drygoods stores at 7 p.m., on Saturdays.

The tailors have subscribed $500 to the labor temple.

No Sympathy There.

"I am going to marry your daughter, sir," said the positive young man to the father. "Well, you don't need to come to me for sympathy," replied the father. "I have troubles of my own." —Ex.

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

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.

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Overall Clothing
Comprising: Denim Pants, Overalls, Smocks, and working shirts of every description.
The "Miner"
A fine line of Overalls, Jumpers, and Smocks in 8 and 9 oz. goods; specially constructed for miners.
The "Engineer"
A line of Rib Overalls and Smocks for engineers and mechanics.
Every garment bears the Union Label.
Material and workmanship guaranteed.
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OUR SPECIAL, EL JUSTILLO,
EL CONDOR, SARANTIZADOS, SCHILLER,
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Vancouver, B. C.

1867 1902

DOMINION DAY CELEBRATION
...AT...
Vancouver, July 1 & 2
Championship Lacrosse, Baseball, Bicycle, and Horse Races. The Navy Men will also participate.
H. M.'s Warships will be present.
MAYOR NEELANDS, Chairman. S. J. GOTHARD, Secretary

Union Directory.

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

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

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

VANCOU'R TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 226 meets the last Sunday in each month at Union Hall. President, C. S. Campbell; vice-president, W. J. McKay; secretary, S. J. Gothard, P. O. Box 65; treasurer, Geo. Wilby; sergeant-at-arms, A. F. Arnold; executive committee, F. W. Fowler, G. E. Pierrott, W. Brand, Robt. Todd; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, W. Brand, S. J. Gothard, F. Fowler; delegates to Allied Trades Council, F. A. Fowler, W. J. McKay and C. J. Marshall.

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

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

TEXADA MINERS' UNION, No. 113, W. F. M., meets every Saturday at 7.30 p. m. in Forester's Hall, Van Anda. President, D. Jones; vice-president, P. Burt; secretary, A. Raper; treasurer, H. V. Price; conductor, E. Embleton; warden, M. Halliday.

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. Littlier, 573 Hastings street, east; treasurer, E. Timmins; conductor, S. R. Bossisstow; guard, F. Coughlin.

JOURNEYMEN BAKERS AND FECTIONERS' 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.

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

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

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FRESH CUT FLOWERS. UNION-MADE DOMESTIC CIGARS.
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BREWING KING'S ALE

VIVID DESCRIPTION OF HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO LORD BURTON.

Incidents of an Unusual Ceremony Which Will Be Read With Interest in This Country as a Picture of English Contemporary Life—No Homage Paid to His Majesty in Church.

The King left London on the 28th Feb. for Burton to pay a visit to Lord Burton. His Majesty traveled by special train from Euston, the Royal train stopping at the little station of Barton and Walton, four miles from Burton-on-Trent. The King was received by Lord Burton and his son-in-law, Mr. Baillie of Dochfour, and prominent officials of the Midland Railway. After chatting for a few minutes with his host His Majesty and the other guests drove to Rangemore. Barton village is on a line of route to Rangemore, and the ancient place was lavishly decorated, triumphal arches spanning the road at frequent intervals, and bunting and banners finding a lodgment in all sorts of places. That the effect of all this might not be lost on the Royal procession through the darkness fairy lights and torches were introduced here and there and the whole produced a brilliant spectacle. There was another big crowd at Rangemore, and the King received a most enthusiastic reception from the villagers and the visitors, who had thronged into the place from all parts. Among the guests invited to meet His Majesty during his visit to Lord and Lady Burton at Rangemore were the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Portuguese Minister, Lady Sarah Wilson, Lord and Lady Farquhar, and Earl Howe.

His Majesty was astir early on

LORD BURTON.

Saturday morning, March 1, but even earlier than he were crowds of sightseers who thronged into Burton from the neighboring towns of Birmingham, Derby, Lichfield, etc. They had not long to wait, for the King, accompanied by the other guests, started at 11 o'clock, in six carriages, for Burton, to inspect Messrs. Bass and Co's. breweries. The Royal party entered the borough at Shobnall boundary, by way of Forest-road, and near the triumphal arch they were greeted by 2,000 school children of the town, accommodated upon a special platform. His Majesty was evidently very much pleased by their singing of the National Anthem. Further along the Shobnall-road a halt was made at the maltings of Bass and Co., the most extensive in the world. The visit was necessarily brief, and was confined to the inspection of one of the malt houses and a casual view of the huge railway sidings. Proceeding, the party passed St. Paul's Church, which was erected by Lord Burton's father, and at the town hall were most royally received by the Mayor and members of the Corporation, various public officials, and leading townspeople, who were accommodated on a specially-erected platform. All along the route the streets were lined by thousands of spectators, who were most demonstrative in their reception of His Majesty. Attired in a dark blue overcoat and bowler hat, with a camellia in his buttonhole, His Majesty repeatedly bowed his acknowledgments, frequently raising his hat and smiling on everybody.

The most important part of the program was carried out at the new brewery, which was reached about noon. Stepping briskly from his carriage the King was conducted by Lord Burton through a narrow door into the realms of vats, tubs, casks, and barrels. The party proceeded up two flights of ladder steps—very different to the broad staircases of Rangemore—to a long room in which stand the great mashing tubs. It was explained to His Majesty that above each tub was a huge store of prepared malt, and that all that was required to release this malt into the warm water below was the pulling of a steel lever. With a smile the King advanced to the first tub and drew the lever towards him — a splashing within the tub proclaimed the fact that the malt had gone down, and that the brewing of the King's ale had commenced.

Almost simultaneously brewing was started in four other tubs. Altogether 400 barrels of King's ale will be brewed, stronger than any other ale brewed by Bass. A move was now made by the Royal party to the floor above, and His Majesty peered into the great round cavity from which he had just released the malt. From the malt chamber the party passed into a larger and airier room, where unground malt was piled in thousands of sacks. The processes of malt cleaning and the adding of the hops to the malt wort in the big boilers were then explained in the series of dimly-lighted rooms devoted to each operation.

His Majesty followed each explanation with amused interest, and after a visit had been paid to the cask room, where £20,000 worth of pale ale is fined at a time, the King was conducted to a lofty hall, on each side of which stood five immense chocolate-colored vats of porter. In the centre of the room was a table covered with green baize, and on the green baize were a score of tasting glasses filled with the various ales and beers brewed by Bass & Co. The more tempting of these His Majesty sipped, and he then signed his name in a visitors' book that was among the glasses. In a little alcove between two of the vats was a dainty little retiring room fitted up specially for the occasion. The Royal party now emerged once more into the open air and left the King's ale to undergo all the experience the King has just witnessed.

A move was next made to the middle brewery, and His Majesty was afforded an opportunity of viewing the largest hop stores and cellars in the world. Passing the engineers' offices and fire brigade station, the party crossed Guild street and entered the middle yard, where an interesting quarter of an hour was spent in an inspection of the steam cooperage, which is the most complete of its kind extant. After a visit to the branding shed, the King and his suite re-entered the carriages and emerged into High street.

His Majesty returned to Rangemore about two o'clock.

The King and the Rangemore party spent a very quiet day on Sunday. In the morning His Majesty attended divine service at Rangemore Church, and to suit the King's convenience this was arranged for half-past 11 instead of the usual hour. Thousands of people walked many miles in the hope of obtaining a glimpse of the Sovereign, and gathered outside the hall gates and in the vicinity of the picturesque little church, where there was a general baring of heads, but, owing to the day, the multitude refrained from cheering. The Duchess of Devonshire, accompanied by Lady Burton, was the first to arrive at the church. When the King reached the sacred edifice he was escorted by Lord Burton to his seat in the pew next the pulpit. There were no decorations whatever, His Majesty sitting on the plain oaken seat. The service, which was exactly the same as on ordinary occasions, was conducted by the vicar, the Rev. A. Lowe, assisted by the Rev. T. C. Keble, vicar of Dunstall.

On Monday King Edward left Rangemore and drove to Burton-on-Trent, where he took train for London.

MRS. A. G. BLAIR.

Sketch of the Wife of the Minister of Railways—A Very Genial and Kindly Hostess at Ottawa.

Mrs. Blair, wife of the Hon. the Minister of Railways and Canals, has won for herself a host of friends since she came with her husband from her home in New Brunswick when, in July, 1896, he was invited by the Prime Minister to be a member of his Government. Mrs. Blair was the daughter of the late Mr. George Thompson, Deputy Superintendent of Education of Fredericton, N.B., and she was married to the

MRS. A. G. BLAIR.

Hon. Andrew George Blair in Oct., 1866. The brightness of her home life has been deeply shadowed lately by the death of her second daughter, whose drowning in the Ottawa River, together with Mr. Harper, who had gone to her rescue, was one of the saddest incidents in the history of Ottawa. Mrs. Blair is a very kindly and genial hostess, and, like the wives of most of the Cabinet Ministers, has entertained during other sessions very generously. She is an excellent home-maker, and, following the example of "the excellent woman," she personally "looks well to the ways of her household," while in all philanthropic movements she is ever ready to give practical help and sympathy.

Interesting Ruins.

The accompanying picture is of the ruins of the building at Queenston, Ontario, in which William Lyon Mackenzie, first Mayor not only of Toronto, but of any town in the province, issued on the 18th of May, 1824, the first copies of The "Colonial Advocate." This journal, in which

"COLONIAL ADVOCATE'S" FIRST HOME.

Mr. Mackenzie made such bitter attacks against the Provincial Government, had a weekly circulation of only six or seven hundred copies. On the 8th of June, 1826, after the office had been removed to York, the press, composing stones and type belonging to the establishment were destroyed by a mob. The last number of The "Advocate" was issued 4th November, 1834.

Pig Power.

In some of the farming districts of China pigs are harnessed to small wagons and made to draw them.

KING'S TURF CAREER

HIS MAJESTY'S REENTREE TO THE TURF AFTER HIS ACCESSION.

Account of His Jockeys and Their Performances—His Early Attempts to Win Races Were Casual and Unsuccessful—His First Blue Ribbon in 1871—His Majesty's Ambush II.

His Majesty's reentree to the turf after his accession takes place at Kempton Park, where for the first time since the reign of William IV. the colors of an English monarch will be borne in a race. Great triumphs for His Majesty as an owner only followed after small beginnings. So casual and unambitious indeed were his early essays that he may almost be said to have drifted involuntarily into ownership on a large scale. His Majesty's first race of any description was a modest effort at securing the regimental trophy of the Tenth (Prince of Wales' Own Royal) Hussars, a challenge cup run for at their steeplechase meeting near Hayes, in the Windsor district, on March 31, 1871.

In the aforementioned Challenge Cup in which His Majesty first displayed his colors they were worn by Captain Bulkeley on a hunter called Champion. Seductive name this, ringing true and confident, but alas! the nag's performance did not assort with it. He fell, which was an *ignominious thing for a champion to do.* Strive as he might after being remounted, too, and the records credit him with making gallant efforts to repair his fault, he had ultimately to put up with second place, Lord Valentia's Wellington being the winner and Captain Wood his pilot. Six years elapsed before the royal colors were again on view.

It was at Newmarket on the occasion of a sporting match between a Syrian horse of invincible prowess in his native land which His Majesty had purchased at Cairo on his way home from India, and a humble specimen of the English thoroughbred called Avowal, and owned by Lord Strathnairn. So that she might witness this equine struggle between the East and West the present Queen paid her first visit to Newmarket.

It proved a sadly unexciting affair. Alep being hopelessly outclassed.

Leonidas II. and Captain Wentworth Hope-Johnstone were the principal actors in His Majesty's first racing success, which was achieved in the Aldershot Cup one dripping afternoon at the military headquarters in April, 1880. Both the King and Queen were present, also other royalties and a crowd of fashionables.

Of course, everybody is familiar with the careers of the two brothers; what a grand horse Persimmon was, and what a funny one Diamond Jubilee, and his savage fits, and his intolerance of certain jockeys, but not many know anything about Leonidas II. He had a checkered history, from all accounts. Like Jeames' birth, his early life seems to have been "wrop in mystery," but it is known that some little while before passing into royal ownership he was being alternately schooled to carry fifteen stone to hounds and driven in a cart.

It was the misfortune of a comrade in arms that gave Captain "Wenty" Johnstone the mount on Leonidas II. The late Major Dalbiac had been asked to ride him, but a broken collarbone upset the arrangement. Poor "Treasure," as his intimates called Dalbiac, if he lost this opportunity to distinguish himself in the service of his Prince he found a nobler in the service of his Sovereign and his country, for he is one of many brave soldier sportsmen whose bones lie under the veldt. A diamond and emerald horseshoe pin, the gift of the Prince, is Captain Hope-Johnstone's treasured souvenir of this interesting occasion. "What a wet afternoon it was," he writes. "I had got drenched to the skin riding in the race before, and as a preventive to the reins slipping I rubbed my hands with a mixture of sand and mud." Concerning a similarly interesting event under Jockey Club rules, Sir George Chetwynd, in his gossipy reminiscences, says:

"A very pleasant meeting took place at Sandown between Epsom and Ascot 1886, and the Prince of Wales scored his first victory in flat racing. It was only a maiden plate, and His Royal Highness' representative Counterpane, had odds of 7 to 4 laid on her, the opposition being very weak. When Archer was seen to be winning very easily in the royal colors a mighty shout was raised from stands and rings. The Prince was extremely pleased, and John Porter's honest face beamed."

There was a tag appended to this mention of the Kingsclere trainer which must have rankled at the time, though in after years it could not fail to give him infinite amusement. "Why," Sir George asks, "does not Porter buy His Royal Highness some better brood mares? At present they appear a sorry lot and selected for no ascertainable reason." It was after, although by no means in consequence of, this exhortation that Porter for a few hundred pounds purchased Perdita II., and in this mare we have the founder of His Majesty's racing fortunes. Porter "grasped the skirts of happy chance" indeed when he made this deal. Except for it there would have been no Florizel II., no Persimmon, no Diamond Jubilee, consequently no Derbys for the Prince, as he then was. Perdita II. died in 1899, full of years and honors. Of the trinity of celebrated sons, all brothers, who survive to perpetuate her fame as one of the greatest of equine matrons, the palm, both for excellence and money earned, belongs to Persimmon. A brass plate outside his box at Sandringham informs visitors that he won seven races of the total value of £34,706.

Diamond Jubilee earned £29,185 10s. Florizel II. was the first of the trio and the least distinguished of them on the turf. His gains were insignificant, but at the stud he gained instantaneous fame by siring in his first season last year's Derby and St. Leger winners—Mr. Whitney's Volodyovski and Mr. Leopold Rothschild's Doricles, respectively.

About £25,000 a year is now being earned by the brothers, Persimmon's share of this is nearly half. It has been discussed whether, if submitted to auction, he would realize more than the late Duke of Westminster's Flying Fox, for whom M. E. Blanc paid 37,500 guineas out of his income from the Monte Carlo gambling tables. "More than Flying Fox!" exclaims one enthusiast, fresh from seeing Persimmon at Sandringham. "Why, he is worth £100,000!" Actually, not all the wealth of the Indies would buy him away from his proud owner. Altogether His Majesty has been racing in what may be called earnest now for a dozen years. Many enthusiasts less fortunate have doubled and trebled that expenditure of time in unavailing efforts to capture one Derby, but in it His Majesty won the great Epsom race twice, also two St. Legers, the One and Two Thousand Guineas, Ascot's much-coveted Gold Cup, the Eclipse Stakes of £10,000 twice, the Manchester Cup, Grand National Steeplechase, and a host of minor prizes, the whole exceeding in value £100,000. The most successful year was 1900, when His Majesty won £29,333.

It is customary to speak of Persimmon's Derby as the "Prince's year." Really, however, 1900 better merits that distinction. It is true there may not have been over Diamond Jubilee the same delirious enthusiasm, the same utter abandonment to the emotions of the moment on the part of the crowd, but it deserves none the less to go down to posterity as the real "Prince's year." It was so both off and on the turf. It marked the epoch of his greatest splendor in racing, because Diamond Jubilee not only went one better than his distinguished brother in securing the "triple crown," that is the Two Thousand Guineas, Derby and St. Leger, but Ambush II. bore off the Grand National, which is to steeplechasing what the Derby is to flat racing, and no other owner has even won the two "blue ribbons" in one year.

Nor has the Queen been without share in this pleasure. Indeed, Diamond Jubilee, upon whom this name was bestowed by the then Princess of Wales in commemoration of his being foaled in jubilee year, is said to have been petted and pampered in his young days to a quite extraordinary extent by the ladies of Sandringham. Certainly the Princess always manifested the liveliest interest in his races. Once she was especially desirous he should win—the Princess of Wales' Stakes at Newmarket—and she journeyed down expressly for the day in order to see him run, and, as it was hoped, win. To the disappointment of the royal party, Mr. Hall Walker's Merry Gal trounced him severely.

"I am happy," His Majesty once wrote in a confessional album, "when . . . . I can, like plain Mr. Jones, go to a race meeting without it being chronicled in the papers next day that His Highness the Prince of Wales has taken to gambling very seriously, and yesterday lost more money than ever he can afford to pay."

There is no doubt as to His Majesty's enjoyment of the national sport. He is an ardent lover of it, relishing it perhaps when he attends it in least state. A July meeting hard by the shady plantation at Newmarket, with sensible hot-weather clothes and headgear to match, no doubt appeals much more strongly to his sense of enjoyment than all the glories of the State-ceremonied Ascot.

Young Brides These.

Ethnological experts agree that with most Australian tribes every woman is betrothed in infancy, or even in anticipation of her birth. According to some mysterious law of their own, this is arranged by the old men of the family, the women having no voice in the matter. The age of the proposed husband is not taken into consideration, so that it frequently happens that by the time the girl is of a marriageable age her intended is an old man. If in the meantime some younger man has set his heart upon her this means a fight, in which the unfortunate bride to be, as she is dragged away is certain to come in for a share of the blows which the rival suitors deal out to each other.

In some of the coast districts, where not all the girls are promised in infancy, the betrothal of a young woman to a man who follows the occupation of a fisherman compels her to lose the first joint of the little finger of her left hand. This slow and painful operation is performed by a stout string bound tightly about the joint—an engagement ring with which one would willingly dispense. A marriage license, equally unique, is common in some sections, where the chief gives to the prospective bridegroom a peculiarly knotted string possessing which he is free to seek the wife of his choice.

Commonwealth of Australia.

The debts of the various states of the Commonwealth of Australia were on Jan. 1, 1901, as follows:

New South Wales	£65,300,000
Victoria	49,300,000
Queensland	34,300,000
South Australia	26,100,000
West Australia	11,700,000
Tasmania	8,100,000
Total	£195,100,000

Or about. $975,000,000. The population of Australia is about 3,756,894.

Once Honored.

Once before being placed in his tomb every Parisian may be the recipient of homage as profound as would be given to a potentate, says The London Chronicle. It is when going to his own funeral. Men uncover their heads, and women devoutly cross themselves, while the hearse is passing. This is true even of the drivers of tram cars, buses and drays and of the maids in white caps.

THE KING AS GOLFER

WHY THE GAME HAS ESPECIALLY APPEALED TO HIS MAJESTY.

How Privacy for the Game Was Secured at Frogmore—Forty Fine Trees Had to Be Removed in the Process—Picture of the King Making a Drive on the Links by Mr. Wal Paget.

Few sports afford more valuable exercise than golf, which necessitates steady walking on the part of the players, while the mind at the same time is relieved from ordinary business cares by the attention the game calls for. For these reasons golf has specially appealed to the King, who has become an enthusiastic and very good player. In order that His Majesty may enjoy the game in all due privacy some splendid links have been laid out at Frogmore, some forty fine trees having been removed in the course of making the ground. Our sketch, which is taken by courtesy of The Sphere from a clever picture by Mr. Wal Paget, shows the King on the Frogmore links in loose, easy costume, keenly intent on the game, and in the act of making a drive.

A very interesting painting of the King has been received for safe keeping at the Imperial Institute in London, and is now hanging in the South African conference room. The painting, which is 8ft. 6in. by 5ft. 6in., has a curious history. At the end of 1862, when His Majesty, who was then, of course, Prince of Wales, returned from his Eastern tour, he presented Capt. Bower, R.N., of the Royal yacht Osborne, with a sword as a remembrance of the trip, and also presented to give two sittings for his portraits in oils and to allow Capt. Bower to retain the picture. Mr. J. W. Walton was the artist commissioned, and the last sitting was given in 1863, only five days before the Prince's mar-

THE KING AS A GOLFER.

riage. The painting shows the young Prince standing and leaning lightly on a stick, which he holds in his left hand. The features were declared at the time to be lifelike, and the Prince, himself, in a letter, said he "felt very much complimented." He is dressed in a velvet jacket and light trousers, and carries a hat in his right hand. The background shows Windsor Castle, which is seen through the foliage, and in the right-hand corner stands Gyp, the Prince's favorite spaniel. When the painting was finished it was hung in Marlborough House for a time, and then exhibited at the Royal Academy.

A Wiltshire working man, Mr. Richard Salter, of Malmesbury, has been in correspondence with the King on the subject of the exemption of sick members of friendly societies from poor rates. The writer pointed out that he had been ill for nine months and had a wife and six children dependent upon him. He received 10s a week from his club, and the previous week had had to pay 6s 8d. poor rate and 3s. 2d to his club, leaving only 2d to provide for eight mouths throughout the week. The writer added that the man who made no provision against sickness, when he was taken ill went on the Union, and everything was found for him. He therefore asked His Majesty that members of sick benefit societies when on sick pay should be exempt from paying poor rates. He received a reply from the Secretary of State to say that his letter had been laid before the King, who commanded it to be referred to the Local Government Board. Lloyd's Weekly says the latter informed Mr. Salter that his suggestions had been duly noted. At the same time it was pointed out under the Relief Act of 1814 justices at Petty Sessions could excuse payment of poor rates on proof of inability.

Not an Expert.

Reporters sometimes make mistakes, although not as often as rash speakers would have the public believe. On one occasion Dr. Magee, the late Archbishop of York, was made to declare in the British House of Lords that "drunkenness is jolly" His Grace subsequently explained that his experience was too limited to enable him to express an opinion as to whether or not it was great fun to be "under the influence," and that all he had really committed himself to was that "drunkenness is folly."

Chinese Medicines.

Some Chinese medicine consisting of monkey's toes boiled down and hardened by being buried under ground for a number of years figured in a police court case at Shanghai recently.

Chinese Woman.

Every Chinese woman is practically a slave until her son marries. Then, as mother-in-law, she begins to rule, her son's wife being her subject.

FOREIGN GROWN SEEDS.

A Warning to Canadian Growers Sent Out by the Dominion Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

The following article is from the pen of Mr. H. G. Clark, B.S.A., Chief of the Seed Division Department of Agriculture.

If the farmers of Canada were acquainted with the sources of supply of their root crop seeds, and the avenues through which they pass before reaching them, they would be a great deal more particular when making their purchases.

Practically all the seed for our root crops is grown in foreign countries. However important it may be that the seed for such crops be grown in the country where it is wanted for sowing, the cheap labor in those European countries, which have become the seed gardens of the world, has made the seed growing industry unprofitable to Canadian farmers or seed specialists.

Our supply of foreign grown seeds is bought and imported principally by our larger seed firms. They may make their purchases either by paying a commensurate price to reliable European seed growers, men who grow seed from selected pedigreed stock, or, they may buy seed at a much lower price—seed that is grown by men whose chief aim has been to produce a large quantity, independently of the quality of the crop it will produce. In the former case the seed is grown from *selected plants—from roots* which have an ideal size and form, and are known to be true to name.

For instance, an ideal turnip is one having a small neck, and top growth. Such a root when planted will produce a comparatively small growth of stalks, and consequently a small amount of seed, but the seed from such a root is apt to produce a crop like the mother root which was planted. On the other hand a small turnip having several root prongs, and an excessive growth of top coming from two or three separate neck growths, will transmit its like through the seed to the next crop. Seed can be grown from such roots much more cheaply than from selected roots, because, in the first place the mother roots are culls, and are not as valuable for feeding, and consequently, they will produce a much larger quantity of seed.

During the last ten or fifteen years the seed trade has, to a great extent, been passing from the hands of seedsmen who devote all their time to a study of seeds and the seed trade, into the hands of local dealers. Unfortunately, fair competition in the seed trade, is practically impossible, since the appearance of most commercial seeds is but a slight indication of their real value. The competition has been, and is too largely confined to prices alone. Farmers continue to patronize the local dealer who is able to quote a low price for his goods. The local dealer demands a low priced seed of the wholesale firms, and in turn there has been a growing strife among wholesale seed firms in the buying of cheap goods, with which to supply local dealers.

It is well to mention, however, that through the progressive spirit of some reliable seed houses a limited trade of the best stocks of root crops seeds has been fostered, and there is little difficulty experienced among intelligent farmers, in getting the best quality of seeds provided they go the right way about it, and willing to pay a commensurate price. But much of the root crop seeds sold in Canada are retailed to the farmer at a price quite as low as our Canadian seed houses have to pay reputed European seed growers for the best seed from selected pedigreed stock.

Appeals have been made, both by seedsmen and farmers, to place such restrictions on the seed trade as will serve to withdraw the responsibility connected therewith, from the hands of incompetent local dealers. With root crop seeds, this aim may be reached by allowing only reliable seed houses or seed importers the right to place such goods on the market; by allowing them to place goods in sealed packages, each package to be properly labelled, and to bear the name and consequently the reputation of the seed house; in the hands of local dealers to be sold on commission only. Official interference in the seed trade may have objectionable features. Perhaps the most striking example of where legislation has been applied to improve the conditions under which commercial seeds are sold, is in the State of Maine, where all seeds sold must be accompanied with a statement, showing the percentage of pure and vital seeds. They have extended to their seed trade a modification of the act which is used in Canada to regulate the quantity of commercial fertilizers, and the results have clearly demonstrated that, whatever evils may accompany an enforced guarantee system in connection with the seed trade, it is an effective way to improve the quality of commercial seeds, especially of clover and grasses, of which a great deal is sold in some districts in Canada, that contains large quantities of noxious weed seeds and is a decided injury not only to the farmer who buys it, but to the locality where it is grown.

Easily Made Cheese.

Brick cheese can be more easily made on the ordinary farm than any other kind, as it is simple and the outfit is less expensive. If a home market can be obtained it is more profitable than any other kind. The process is about the same as making other cheese except that the milk must be sweet and free from any infection and too much acid must not be developed before pressing. The temperature of the curing room should be as near 65 degrees as possible.

THE INDEPENDENT

VANCOUVER, B. C.

REPENTED HIS BARGAIN.

Tramp Who Grew Tired of Shoveling Snow In Vermont.

"Speaking about snow," said the tramp who was hunting for a job with a shovel on his shoulder, "puts me in mind of three years ago, when I hired out to a farmer up in Vermont—that is, I was to have my board and lodgings for shoveling snow during the winter, and I thought I had struck a soft snap. I had nothing to do but eat and loaf around for the first two weeks, but one morning the farmer roused me up and said there was a trifle of work for me. I stepped out to find the snow four feet deep on the level and still falling, but I tackled the job with proper ambition. I believe I lifted fifty tons of snow that day, but when night came I wasn't much ahead of the storm. It was the same the next day and the next, and after five days of it, with no signs of letting up and every rail fence buried out of sight, I stopped work long enough to ask the farmer:

"'Is this thing going to keep right on for a week longer?'

"'A week longer?' he repeated, with a broad grin on his face. 'Why, man, this is only the 3d of December, and we never figure on stopping work before the 10th of April. Just buckle right to it and keep up your appetite.'

"I thought the matter over that night," said the tramp, "and in the morning I dug a tunnel to the nearest village and escaped and asked to be sent to jail. They didn't turn me out till the 1st of July, and the first man I met was my old farmer.

"'How's snow up your way?' says I.

"'Nothing to brag of,' says he. 'The late rains and warm suns have taken it off till I don't believe we've got two feet left.'" M. QUAD.

THEY NEVER FAIL—Mr. S. M. Boughner, Langton, writes: "For about two years I was troubled with Inward Piles, but by using Parmelee's Pills, I was completely cured, and although four years have elapsed since then the have not returned." Parmelee's Pills are antibilious and a specific for the cure of Liver and Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, Piles, etc., and will regulate the secretions and remove all bilious matter.

It is some time ago now since it was decided to erect a monument surmounted by an eagle on the field of Waterloo in memory of the Old Guard and its gallant stand on that fateful day. A committee was formed some years back to consider the question, and M. Gerome executed the work, but the eagle is at the present time in the cellars of the Grand Palais and cannot be erected for want of money. It is stated that a fete is to be organized, the proceeds to go to the fund in question.

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co.

Gentlemen,—After suffering for 7 years with inflammatory rheumatism so bad that I was 11 months confined to my room, and for two years could not dress myself without help. Your agent gave me a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT in May, '97, 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.

The relation between color and sound is merely hue and cry.

Politeness is the zero mark of love's thermometer.

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 minds of men resemble the soils of old mother earth; some are deep and rich and some are shallow and poor.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Cures Dandruff.

Fishermen, like doctors, never attempt to cure a sucker until after he is dead.

Your : Comfort

Is assured if you

TRAVEL

VIA

Canadian Northern Ry

Lowest Rates to all Points in the

EAST, WEST, AND SOUTH.

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

OCEAN STEAMSHIP TICKETS

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

GEO. H. SHAW,
Traffic Manager, Winnipeg.

W. N. U. No. 373.

RAW WINDS AND WET WEATHER

cause the Colds that cause Pneumonia and Consumption.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

cures the cold, heals the lungs and makes you well. SHILOH cures Consumption and all Lung and Throat Troubles; and Coughs and Colds in a day. Positively guaranteed. 25 cents.

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

Karl's Clover Root Tea Cures Headache

A Common Bred Cow

When toned up by Dick's Blood Purifier will give as much and as rich milk as a highly bred aristocratic Jersey cow gives upon ordinary feed, and a Jersey cow when given.

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER

will wonderfully increase her yield of milk. It saves feed too, because a smaller amount of well digested food satisfies the demands of the system and every particle of nourishment sticks.

50 cents a package.

Leeming, Miles & Co., Agents, MONTREAL.

Write for Book on Cattle and Horses free.

Blessed is the woman whose husband can always find in the burcau drawer the thing he is looking for.

SPRING DEPRESSION

PEOPLE FEEL WEAK, EASILY TIRED AND OUT OF SORTS.

You Must Assist Nature in Overcoming This Feeling Before the Hot Weather Months Arrive.

It is important that you should be healthy in the spring. The hot summer is coming on and you need strength, vigor and vitality to resist it. The feeling of weakness, depression and feebleness which you suffer from in spring is debilitating and dangerous. You have been indoors a good deal through the winter months, haven't taken the usual amount of exercise perhaps, your blood is sluggish and impure and you need a thorough renovation of the entire system. In other words you need a thorough course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If you try them you will be surprised to note how vigorous you begin to feel, how the dull lassitude disappears, your step becomes elastic, the eye brightens and a feeling of new strength takes the place of all previous feelings. Thousands have proved the truth of these words and found renewed health through the use of these pills in spring time. One of the many is Miss Cassie Way, of Picton, Ont., who says:—"A few years ago I was cured of a very severe and prolonged attack of dyspepsia through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, after all other medicines I had tried failed. Since that time I have used the pills in the spring as a tonic and blood builder and find them the best medicine I know of for this purpose. People who feel run down at this time of the year will make no mistake in using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

These Pills are not a purgative medicine and do not weaken as all purgatives do. They are tonic in their nature and strengthen from first dose to last. They are the best medicine in the world for rheumatism, sciatica, nervous troubles, neuralgia, indigestion, anaemia, heart troubles, scrofula and humours in the blood, etc. The genuine are sold only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Wise is the man who knows when to make a long story short.

Dr. Temple, the archbishop of Canterbury, declares that it is not a bad thing for boys to fight occasionally, provided there is no feeling of malice

Cholera morbus, cramps and kindred complaints annually make their appearance at the same time as the hot weather, green fruit, cucumbers, melons, etc., and many persons are debarred from eating these tempting fruits, but they need not abstain is they have Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and take a few drops in water. It cures the cramp and cholera in a remarkable manner, and is sure to check every disturbance of the bowels.

Because of the poor quality of Russian petroleum supplied it, the Grecian government has ordered in New York 720,000 gallons.

MARKET REVIEW.

WHEAT.

Manitoba wheat has been dull all week until Saturday, when the opening of navigation at Fort William and the strength in the American markets, developed more interest and some demand for spot wheat sprung up. Prices have gradually come up from 69¾ for 1 northern and 66¾ for 2 northern, at the end of last week, to 71½c and 68½c at the end of this week for wheat in store, Fort William, immediate delivery. For May delivery the price is the same as for spot and in fact the spot wheat is in better demand than the future delivery. No. 1 hard is worth 74½c spot. Values are practically the same in store at any of the lake ports, but at the moment, in store, Fort William, is most wanted.

Country Wheat—Market nominal, owing to bad roads.

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—While there is no surplus of oats to be seen in this market it may also be said with equal truthfulness that there is no shortage. As one dealer puts it, "Whenever oats are wanted a car pops up." Most of the feed requirements are being met with Manitoba oats although two cars of Alberta oats were taken this week for the purpose. Most of the Alberta oats are going to Montreal for export. We learn of one transaction in Fort William oats this week. The price was 36½ for No. 2 white. As soon as navigation is declared open the Fort William basis will be adopted. Sellers are asking 45 to 50c per bushel for seed oats here. From 35 to 36c per bushel is being paid for feed grades in car lots on track here. Prices to farmers at country points for No. 2 white oats range from 28 to 30c. Street oats are worth 32 to 34c per bushel.

BARLEY—Receipts are light and the market is advancing for feed grades. Dealers are now quoting 43 to 45c for choice feed grades.

HAY—The floods in the country districts have destroyed large quantities of hay, and the price has advanced accordingly. Baled hay is worth $6 to $6.50 per ton.

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.

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—Conditions are not favorable to the production of dairy butter and there is very little coming in. Prices have not changed any this week. 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 worth 10 to 12c per pound.

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

CHEESE—Jobbers are getting 13 to 13½c per pound for cheese. Stacks now in hand are from Ontario.

EGGS—Receipts fell off considerably the fore part of the week and prices went up in consequence. Besides a good local and eastern demand the British Columbia trade has been taking Wanitoba eggs freely, and it takes a lot to supply this demand. For a while this week commission houses were getting 15c per dozen, commission basis, for fresh candled eggs, but as the floods which caused the shortage have now subsided, and eggs are coming in more freely again we quote last week's prices namely, 12c per dozen, commission basis, or 10c per dozen at country points.

POTATOES—Farmers' loads, delivered in Winnipeg, are worth 20 to 30c per bushel.

HIDES—No. 1 inspected hides, 6¼c per lb. delivered in Winnipeg; No. 2, 5¼c; No. 3, 4¼c; kips and calves, same price; deakins, 25 to 40c; horsehides, 50c to $1.

WOOL—Market nominal.

TALLOW—The local price for tallow is 4½ to 5c per pound.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Beef cattle are scarce and buyers are paying as high as 4¾c per pound for fat cattle in their regular trade. 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 olds.

HOGS—The market is steady at 6c per pound for choice packing hogs delivered at Winnipeg.

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

Monkey Brand Soap is a cleaner and polisher combined, but won't wash clothes.

In all contentions let peace be your object, rather than triumph; value triumph only as a means of peace.—Sydney Smith.

A RAILWAY MAN

EXTRAORDINARY UNPLEASANT SYMPTOMS OF KIDNEY TROUBLE IN THIS CASE.

Tortured by all Kinds of Pains and Aches He Tries Everything, but Fails to Find Relief Till a Friend Advises Him to Use Dodd's Kidney Pills—They Have made a Well Man of Him and He is Grateful.

Ottawa, Ont., April 21—(Special.) Frank Charrand, a railway man, whose home is at 130 Little Chaudiere Street, has acknowledged that Dodd's Kidney Pills have done more for him than anything else in the world has ever done. He says: "I suffered with backache and was always drowsy and had a very heavy feeling in my limbs.

"I had frequent severe headaches and more times very sharp pains in the top of my head, which gave me much annoyance in my work.

"My fingers would cramp and I would have an uneasiness in my legs and occasional pains in the loins.

"I was dizzy in spells and short of breath. If I ate a hearty meal I would have a pain in my left side. My appetite would sometimes be very good and sometimes I couldn't eat anything.

"I had a constant soreness and tenderness over the spine and tired feeling in the region of my kidneys.

"I suffered quite a little with a dragging heavy feeling across the loins.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills were recommended to me by a friend of mine who had been cured, and I began to use them.

"Almost from the start I began to feel the wonderful improvement, which continued as the treatment proceeded, till the unpleasant symptoms had one by one entirely disappeared.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills have worked a wonderful cure in my case and I cannot speak too highly of this great and good remedy."

What Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for Mr. Charrand they have done for thousands of others, and they'll do the same for you if you give them a chance.

There are many railway men in Canada to-day who find Dodd's Kidney Pills indispensable. They are the railway man's surest and best friend.

The constant vibration on trains and engines is very hard on the kidneys and Dodd's Kidney Pills make these organs well and able to resist disease.

DEATH OF A NOTED MIDGET.

A noted personage has passed away at Cardiff in "General Mite," a midget only 30 inches high, well known to the public of Great Britain and the United States. The cause of his death was acute dyspepsia. The demise of this celebrity took place at the show-rooms in St. John's Square where, with other artists, he had been entertaining the public for some time past. The deceased was born in Washington thirty-one years ago. He was married, and his wife still resides in Washington, but the one child of the marriage is dead.

TEETHING TIME.

Is the Critical Age in the Life of all Little Ones.

During the teething period great care should be taken of baby's health The little one suffers greatly; the gums are hard and inflamed and any disorder of the stomach or bowels increases the peevishness of the child and often fatal results follow. Mother's greatest aid at this period is Baby's Own Tablets—the surest of all remedies in curing the minor ailments of children. Among the many mothers who testify to the value of these Tablets is Mrs. R. B. Bickford, Glen Sutton, Que., who says: "My little baby suffered much from teething and indigestion. I procured a box of Baby's Own Tablets and it worked wonders in baby's condition—in fact I believe it saved my little one's life. I sincerely believe that where now many a home is saddened through death of a little one, joy would be supreme if these Tablets had been used. I consider them baby's best doctor and would not be without them.

Baby's Own Tablets when given in accordance with the directions prevent restlessness and nervousness—cure simple fever, diarrhoea, constipation, colic and all stomach trouble. Guaranteed to contain no opiate or other harmful drug. By dissolving a Tablet in water it can be given with absolute safety to the very youngest baby. Sold by druggists, or direct by mail, post paid, at 25 cents a box, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Some men find that Friday is just as unlucky as any other day.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Relieves Neuralgia.

ON A DEER HUNT.

Down in Newfoundland, where they smell smelts and fry fish the whole year round, a hunting expedision has been organized and a deer shooting party leaves Irvine station for the woods in the following style: "A perfect cottage, octagon in shape, ib fourteen sections, which will go on a flat car and can be put together in ten minutes with iron plates and bolts. One of the Octagon Castle's employees built this unique cottage and goes in to set it up. It is 18 feet by 24 feet 8 inches high, it is fitted up with table, seats mattresses, bedding, a small family range and utensils, and all other comforts. They take three week's provisions and a professional guide.

Have you noticed that one pound of Blue Ribbon Ceylon tea is equal to a pound and a quarter of any other kind?

Page Metal Ornamental Fence. We now make fence that is ornamental, very showy and surprisingly cheap. It is just what is wanted for door yards, division fences in town lots, grave yards, orchards, etc. It is painted and retails at only 20 cts. PER RUNNING FOOT. Just think of it. Let us send you full particulars. We also make farm fence, poultry netting, nails and staples.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 8

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

A BIT OF CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence, ending in true Irish fashion, actually passed between two men in England some years ago:

"Mr. Thompson presents his compliments to Mr. Simpson, and begs to request that he will keep his doggs from trespassing on his grounds."

"Mr. Simpson presents his compliments to Mr. Thompson and begs to suggest that in future he should not spell 'dogs' with two gees."

"Mr. Thompson's respects to Mr. Simpson and will feel obliged if he will add the letter 'e' to the last word in the note just received, so as to represent Mr. Simpson and lady."

"Mr. Simpson returns Mr. Thompson's note unopened, the impertinence it contains being only equalled by its vulgarity."

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 Quinino Wine, when obtainable in a sound, unadulterated state, a remedy for many and grievous ills. By its gradual and judicious use the fruitest 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.

A thorn in the hand is worse than two in the bush.

Introducing a happy man to a pessimist is like shaking a red rag at a bull.

SLEEPLESSNESS is due to nervous excitement. The delicately constituted, the financier, the business man and those whose occupation necessitates great mental strain or worry, all suffer more or less from it. Sleep is the great restorer of a worried brain, and to get sleep cleanse the stomach from all impurities with a few doses of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, gelatine coated, containing no mercury, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

Some parents use their children to hang old clothes on.

A bird in the hand is permissable—if you have no knife and fork.

Tons and Tons.

I thought of the good old question that visitors used to ask the school when I was a boy.

"Which weighs more, a pound of feathers or a pound of lead?" said I.

"They weigh the same. A pound is a pound," said the children.

"Correct," said I. "Now, which weighs more, a ton of feathers or a ton of coal?"

"A ton of feathers," chorused they, showing that the innocent are not necessarily undiscerning.—Town Topics.

Indolence.

"Cholly Chubbs is raising a mustache," said one young woman.

"I hadn't observed it," said the other.

"Probably not. He's raising it on his valet; not nearly so much trouble, and he can watch it grow."—Washington Star.

AN OPEN KITCHEN.

In order to facilitate dietetic treatment for patients with scanty means an "open kitchen" has been founded by charitable persons at Berlin, and has already a year of useful existence behind it. Portions of food are obtained from the "open kitchen" by tickets, which are sold at a very low price; but some of the out-patient hospitals (policlinics) at Berlin buy a number of these tickets and distribute them gratuitously to needy patients. Charitable individuals have likewise bought the tickets and distributed them to those in want. During the first year of its existence the kitchen provided 36,000 portions of food, some being consumed on the premises and others being sent out hot to patients.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

"THE" ROUTE TO

Australasia And the Orient

CANADA'S SCENIC ROUTE

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

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

Through Tourist Sleepers -- the best.

Tourist Rates quoted to all points

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

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

C. E. McPHERSON
Gen. Pas. Agt., Winnipeg.

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.

176 Higgins ave., Winnipeg. SOLE AGENT HERBAGEUM.

Real Estate Agent. Issuer of Marriage Licenses

Some men sow a few seeds of kindness and expect to reap their reward with a mowing machine.

Some people avoid straightened circumstances by being crooked.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Things we don't want are given to us to console us for the lack of the things we want.

Strange that the vulnerable point of a pugilist should be in the jaw.

Money Saved and pain relieved by a household remedy, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—a small quantity of which usually suffices to cure a cough, heal a sore, cut, bruise or sprain, relieve lumbago, rheumatism, neuralgia, excoriated nipples, or inflamed breast.

If a man would secure his wife's undivided attention all he has to do is to talk in his sleep.

Where there's a will there's a way—to break it.

MINARD'S LINIMENT for Sale Everywhere.

Naming the Baby.

"Have you named the baby?" asked the admiring neighbor.

"Not yet," said the proud young mother. "We're going to christen him Sunday."

"Dear me! What an odd name! I'd almost as soon call him after Robinson Crusoe's man Friday and be done with it."

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.

BEE INDUSTRY.

Every head of clover consists of about sixty flower tubes, each of which contains an infinitesimal quantity of sugar. Bees will often visit a hundred different heads of clover before retiring to the hive, and in order to obtain the sugar necessary for a load must, therefore, thrust their tongues into about 6,000 different flowers. A bee will make twenty trips a day when the clover patch is convenient to the hive, and thus will draw the sugar from 120,200 different flowers in the course of a single day's work.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

One ounce of Sunlight Soap is worth more than Two ounces of impure soap.

REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask 1st the Octagon Bar. If your grocer cannot supply, write to LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED, Toronto, sending his name and address, and a trial sample of Sunlight Soap will be sent you free of cost.

Special lin Ladies' Sailors

More than ordinary interest attaches to this item. Never was the word "Special" clothed with greater significance than we clothe it to-day in connection with these LADIES' SAILORS.

Every Hat should bring us a dollar, of which they are worth every cent. But our special price is **50c Each.**

Fresh, crisp, new goods, remember—every hat with the stamp of "latest fashion" in every thread, in every straw.

These are great bargains.

G. W. KENNEDY'S,

(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

CANADA.

At Rossland the miners will forego Labor Day this year and take part in the coronation festivities to be held in that city on the 26th.

At no time in the last three years has the outlook for mining been so full of promise as now in Southeast Kootenay, says the Fort Steele Prospector.

The unionists at Toronto are preparing a reception to be tendered to Alf. Jury, who will arrive from England in a few days. Mr. Jury is one of the pioneers of the labor movement in Canada.

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.

The last spike has been driven on the new Lardo branch of the C. P. R.

It is expected that trains will be running on the Canada Southern, East Kootenay extension of the Montana and Great Northern Railway, by July 15th.

The Ironmoulders' International union of North America will hold their annual meeting in Toronto in July. The sesions will last at least two weeks, and the deliberations will be taken part in by at least 550 American delegates.

The T. Eaaon Company of Toronto depend mainly on the workingmen for their support in that all-absorbing business of theirs, yet they are the worst enemies that organised labor has in this city, and have so proven themselves upon more than one occasion.—Toronto Toiler.

The Victoria branch of the Amalgamated Street Railway Employees held a meeting on Tuesday evening, when the following officers were elected: President, W. Gibson; vice-president, G. C. Anderson; secretary, D. Dewar; treasurer, H. B. Middleton; conductor, O. Snaith; warden, W. Cheeseman; sentinel, F. Merrifield. The retiring officers were tendered a hearty vote of thanks.

AMERICAN.

Retail clerks at Fort Worth, Tex., have been injunctioned.

The retail clerks of St. Joseph, Mo., have secured the 6 o'clock closing.

Toledo's union of coffee, spice and baking powder workers is the first of its kind.

The Western Federation of Miners at Denver has refused the proposition to reaffiliate with the American Federation of Labor, made by Vice-President Thomas J. Kidd, of the latter organisation.

By a referendum vote of 233 unions the Chicago Federation of Labor is going into politics.

The state convention of the retail clerks of Massachusetts will be held in Boston, June 29th.

Duluth Ministeral Association has declared in favor of a Saturday half-holiday for all workers.

Eugene V. Debs has announced his decision to take up his residence in Denver, leaving Terre Haute.

The International Union of Carbuilders and Repairers has increased in membership 12,000 in less than four months.

The Birmingham, Ala., Musicians' Union has withdrawn from the State Federation of Labor because negroes are allowed membership in the latter organisation.

Miss Sophie Baker, member of the Shoe Operative's Union and organiser of the Working Women's Association, expects to form an organisation of the women barbers in Chicago.

New York state has 1881 labor organisations with a total membership of 261,523 men and 14,618 women. Of this total of 276,141 trade unionists, 174,022 are in the city of New York.

The leading contractors of Hartford, Conn., have put on overalls and begun work by reason of the strike of the carpenters for an increase from $2.50 to $3 and an eight-hour day.

A clothing firm in Philadelphia has only union clerks, and handles all union made goods. It gives 15 per cent. off in any prices to any customer who can produce a card to show that he is a member of a union and in good standing.

The telegraph operators of the Western Union are said to have been secretly organising for the past two months for the purpose of revolt against the present system of employment. According to some operators, Col. R. C. Clowry, who succeeded G. T. T. Eckert as president, has instituted a regime of retrenchment, to which not only the operators but operators in other capacities have taken exceptions on account of certain hardships to which they are said to have been subjected.

FOREIGN.

A memorial to Robert Owen, the socialist, at Newtown, his native place, will be unveiled on the 12th of next month, by Mr. J. G. Holyoake, the last of Robert Owen's contemporaries.

The strike in the chain trade of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire for an advance of ten per cent. in wages is terminating. Between 2,000 and 3,000 operatives have resumed work at the advanced rate.

The Scotch coal trade conciliation board have agreed to continue the board another turn, the period to be terminable with three months' notice. The previous maximum and minimum wage is to remain the same.

Before the proceedings of the Irish Trades Congress at Cork concluded, it was decided that next year's Congress should be held at Newry. Mr. Gageby, Belfast, and Mr. Shelly, Dublin, were appointed to act as delegates to the Scottish Trades Congress.

Mr. Ben Tillett, at a recent public meeting held in Swansea, gave some reminiscences of his tour through the United States where, he said, the one great secret of success was the high standard of wages. Forces ignored in that country, such as scientific sanitation, lighting, heating, ventilating, facilities for carrying commodities, were perfect, and encouragement was given to the creative and inventive powers of the ordinary workmen.

It is stated that the Scottish miners are prepared to co-operate in the movement to abolish working on Saturdays. Wales has no power to enforce holidays under the existing agreement, Durham declines to co-operate in the movement, and Northumberland is undecided.

CHRIS. FOLEY AND HAWTHORNTHWAITE WILL SPEAK IN THE O'BRIEN HALL TUESDAY NIGHT. ALL WELCOME.

SOUTH AFRICAN LABOR.

Working men in this country who think of going to South Africa for employment will be interested in the views of a correspondent who writes to one of the Natal newspapers. It is, he states, only a few weeks since the working men of Capetown were walking about in hundreds, if not in thousands, unable to get employment of any kind, and he protests against the action of the master builders of that town in praying the Colonial Secretary to have the tax removed from persons to come to South Africa. "The masters," he says, "could not find employment for fifty extra men; but the main point is the combined effort of the employers to flood the labor market that it will enable them to offer what terms they choose." "The employers of this colony went crying to the premier of this colony on the same matter, when they knew quite well that at the time they could not find employment for an extra 20 men in the whole town." "It is," he adds, "not fair to the men they bring out; it is a most cruel return given by the artisans of this country during the war. * * * It is a preconcerted attempt to flood the labor market, so that the laborer may be brought down on his knees to beg to be allowed to earn his own bread."

HEAR EUGENE V. DEBS ON MONDAY NIGHT, CITY HALL.

DIDN'T MEET THE GRAFTERS.

Mr. Abraham, M. P., the leading labor man of Wales, better known as "Mahon," a working miner, says: "Canadians are a nation of workers. Those of them who have acquired positions of wealth and leisure have done so through hard work. They have for their capital very good health and they seemed to me to be very happy and highly contented, having congenial homes and an exceedingly beautiful sky."

CHRIS. FOLEY AND HAWTHORNTHWAITE WILL SPEAK IN THE O'BRIEN HALL TUESDAY NIGHT. ALL WELCOME.

Mr. Chris. Foley is contemplating a prospecting tour of the Spillamacheen country, and later will ascend the Skeena river. He starts about the end of the month.

A FRIEND OF LABOR.

Mrs. Montgomery Stone, of Seneca, Ill., wife of the late iron king, Sebastian L. Stone, has presented to the striking coal miners of Pennsylvania $10,000 to help them win their strike. A cheque for that amount was sent to President Mitchell to be used in feeding the families of the men who are out of work.

Mrs. Stone is one of the most beautiful ladies in the West, and has always been noted for her graciousness. She is a woman of considerable literary ability, and has recently completed a novel entitled "In the Field of Labor." It deals with the lives of the working men and women.

Mrs. Stone said, regarding her gift: "I am not doing this for notoriety, and I do not care in the least what motive the coarse and vulgar-minded may attribute to the gift. The money is mine, and this is the way I am going to spend it. If that is not enough and they need any more, let them send to me, and I will again help them. In the meantime I will wait patiently to see if Marcus Hanna, Andrew Carnegie and several other professed philanthropists send the miners a contribution equally as large."

SOCIALIST PARTY.

Vancouver local B. C. Socialist party has removed into more commodious quarters on the first floor of the Sullivan Block. Next Sunday evening at 8 p.m., G. Weston Wrigley (late secretary Ontario Socialist League), is expected to lecture there. All invited.

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.

The Mint

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

When you want to hire a first-class horse and buggy, go to the Palace livery stables. Telephone 126.

HEAR EUGENE V. DEBS ON MONDAY NIGHT, CITY HALL.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Nurse girl. Apply in morning before 11. Mrs. Gartshore, 1066 Harwood St.

Mass ..Meeting..

Of Those Interested in the New

PROVINCIAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Will Be Held in the

O'BRIEN'S HALL

Tuesday June 24, 1902

CHRIS. FOLEY

PRESIDENT OF THE P. P. P.

WILL ADDRESS THE MEETING.

All Welcome

PHONE 1220A.

JOE DIXON,

Carpenter and Joiner

516-518 Seymour St.

Between Pender and Dunsmuir Sts.

All kinds of work in this line promptly attended to.

Real Enjoyment!

To really enjoy your reading, you must be provided with glasses properly fitted to your eyes and face. The least strain involves pain and dullness in the temples and brain. The right glasses relieve the distress and permit the unrestrained enjoyment of every comfort due to perfect vision. Have your eyes examined by our Doctor of Optics before going elsewhere.

DAVIDSON BROS.,

The Jewelers and Opticians,

146 Cordova St.

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.

: GEO. HAY :

Vancouver's Pioneer Clothes Renovator, makes a suit new.

Dyeing and Repairing.

216 CAMBIE ST., VANCOUVER.

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.

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.

A Boy's Store.

Ours is as much a Boys' store as it is a Man's.

Some of the fathers of the boys of to-day were customers of ours when they were boys themselves.

And they have stuck to us ever since and are bringing their OWN BOYS here for their CLOTHING.

But the boys of to-day are in great luck in comparison with their fathers when they were boys. Now a days a boy can dress like a young prince for a very little money.

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

Newspapers, Books, Catalogues, Illustrated Estimates Given. Advertising Cuts

Photo Engraver and Stereotyper.

152 Cordova Street. Vancouver B. C.

Carvers
Table Knives and Forks
Pocket Knives
Razors
Shears and Scissors

339 Hastings Street West, Vancouver.

The superior quality of "Our Cutlery" has given it the distinction it sustains as being unsurpassed. The extensiveness of the assortment in which it is shown at the "Popular Store," makes it the place in which to do your cutlery buying. Absolutely everything in the cutlery line is here.

Right in the Centre of the City.

Vancouver Hardware Co.,

EUGENE V. DEBS

AMERICA'S GREATEST LABOR CHAMPION

Will Lecture in the

. . .CITY HALL. . .

Under the Auspices of the Socialist Party of B. C.

Monday, June 23

Commencing Promptly at 8 P. M.

Mr. Debs' Subject Will Be

"WHY I AM A SOCIALIST"

Reserved Seats, 25 Cents. General Admission, 10 Cents.

LADIES ESPECIALLY INVITED.