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Progressive Party

Organized Tuesday Night in This City—President Foley of Rossland Speaks to an Appreciative Audience—A Committee Appointed.

There was a large attendance on Thursday night at O'Brien's Hall when a branch of the Provincial Progressive Party was formed, with a substantial membership.

MR. W. J. LAMRICK

president of the local Trades and Labor Council, occupied the chair. In opening, he said that the Provincial Progressive Party was now an established organisation in British Columbia. This meeting had been called to form a branch of the same. "It's time the working men of this city took political action, if they ever expected to accomplish anything," he said. He then read the platform, which was received with applause. "We've met here to adopt this platform," he concluded.

MR. J. H. WATSON

said that it had fallen to his lot to propose the first resolution. For a long time past workingmen had been using their ballots on election day to put in office men who promised to legislate for them, but who failed to carry out their ante-election pledges, instead of placing men at the head of the polls who were directly in sympathy with the reform movement. Recently a convention was held at Kamloops, when delegates from all parts of the province, representing all the different reform bodies, decided upon taking political action. He never met a more enthusiastic or intelligent body of men. They were dead in earnest and honestly worked for better legislation. The platform was not as radical as some men would like it to be, yet it was far in advance of the platform of the old parties. When the working men of New Zealand first formed a political party they only returned seven men, but at the second election they returned 27 candidates. The Progressives have organised branches all through the Kootenays and we must follow suit. While we want men in the party, yet we want only those who will stand by it, especially on election day. (Applause.) As he had been appointed by the convention to form this branch, he moved the following resolution:

"Whereas—The time has arrived when the workers of this province and all interested in the better government of the same, must make a determined effort to get elected to the legislature of British Columbia men who belong to their own ranks and in full sympathy with the labor movement; and

"Whereas—With this end in view a convention of representative working men was held recently at Kamloops, at which the Provincial Progressive Party was formed, which should have branches in every city in British Columbia with a view to returning men to the local house at Victoria to work along the lines laid down in the platform just read; therefore, be it

"Resolved—That we in meeting assembled, form a branch of the party to be known as the Vancouver branch of the Provincial Progressive Party, and forthwith proceed to elect officers and committees for the working of the same, and drawing up by-laws; and be it further

Resolved—That we hereby invite the business and professional men and all working men of the city, irrespective of creed or color, to become members and active workers of this party."

MR. T. H. CROSS

seconded the resolution. He said that he was fortunate in being a delegate to the Kamloops convention. He was very much impressed with the "oneness" of purpose of the delegates who attended. He came away feeling that they had done something towards uniting the workers of the province to take political action. He called attention to the marked contrast in the proceedings at the convention to those of the fiasco at Victoria. "You remember those fellows at Victoria were your humble servants just before the last election, but now they are not so practical," said the speaker.

THE PRESIDENT.

Chris. Foley was greeted with applause. After making a few preliminary remarks, he said that unless the laborers of this country united to enact laws that would give even justice to the millionaire and the pauper alike, the future would be deplorable to contemplate. It was only by referring to the past that the future could be judged. He differed a little with the preamble of the platform, inasmuch as he considered it somewhat premature. Workingmen and others were not prepared for it. Later on, however, it would be proper, when the party was thoroughly formed. One great question confronting the industrial masses was that of

The Land Monopoly

curse. (Applause.) These large land holdings must be broken up. How could this be accomplished? The late Mr. George had submitted a plan as to how this could be carried out. In this respect he was a great benefactor to the people. All agreed that land monopoly was a curse. Then why not break it up? Land monopoly had been a curse in every age and in every country. The downfall of our great ancient powers could be traced to this pernicious system of land monopoly. When the land of Sparta fell into the hands of some 700 of its inhabitants, it resulted in a division of two classes of society—the aristocratic and the landless serf. The result was the downfall of that great republic. At a later date we find Rome engaged in its Hannibal wars, the result being that the people were driven from the plains, and a monopoly was created similar to the one

Now in Ireland.

Rome, once the mistress of empires, was now a country of banana pedlars and organ grinders. The speaker referred to the vast tracts of land that were held in England by the rich for hunting grounds, while millions of people there were landless and homeless. The man who will travel 150 or 200 miles to take part in a fox-hunt was not one whit more enlightened than the old Roman aristocrat who attended the amphitheatre to see human blood shed for his amusement, or the Spaniard, who goes to see the bull fight. (Applause.) The vast estates held by the Duke of Westminster were still being made more valuable. Every brick and stone laid, every nail driven, and every child born upon that vast estate added wealth to the family's colossal fortune. For the last 500 years

The Old Family

have not earned themselves a penny yet they live in affluence and plenty through the monopoly of land. Any man who upheld this system has not yet freed himself from the ignorance of barbarism. This province imports annually some $2,500,000 in food products. This can only be reduced by breaking up the land monopoly here. (Applause.) Mr. Foley had been travelling through the interior. The East Kootenay, which district was 200 miles long by 25 wide, he had found a climate similar to that of California. Its vast valleys and rolling prairies were very fertile; its lakes and forests were enchanting, the former being well-stocked with fish and the latter with game and fuel—enough and to spare for millions of people. Yet you have all this beautiful country held by speculators.

This is a Crime

against our country. "It is your plain duty," said the speaker, "to compel these land hogs to let go." In the Okanagan Valley, running 100 miles from the Sicamous Narrows to the boundary line, a few years ago people by the hundreds rushed in, thinking that the land hogs would let go, but they didn't. Circulars were sent out broadcast, displaying the splendid inducements held out to settlers. A number of nice little villages sprang up all over this district, but the settlers were poor and had nothing to support these towns. The land was not available to the people, so deserted villages could be seen dotted all over this most fertile region. In Vernon, one-half the land is

Held for Speculation.

Mr. Price Ellison has made an attempt to put a large tract under cultivation, and a little further on is Lord Aberdeen's ranch. These are the only places in course of development worth speaking of. On his lordship's estate every man employed is a Chinaman, excepting the foreman. They receive $3 a month. He did not altogether blame the noble lord for this state of affairs, because it was his agents who did the business. (Applause.) There was another valley in this district, 40 miles long by 10 miles wide, which ran to the line. This would be a good cattle country. We find here bunch grass in abundance, but it is all held by the colossal land grabber. There is little to indicated that this place was

Ever Inhabited.

It is disgraceful for one man to be allowed to hold it. Referring to the Kelowna district the speaker said that the land was divided off into little farms and vividly portrayed the marked difference. Here the situation underwent an entire transformation. There were a number of happy families doing well on their farms. "If there were more districts like this one," Mr. Foley added, "we would soon be exporting $2,500,000 of farm products, instead of importing them." (Applause.) Sanford Fleming has said that Canada and the United States were the only countries that did not control its telegraph lines. If other countries can operate them with a profit, he thought that we could do likewise. In the matter of public

Ownership of Railways

Mr. Foley drew attention to the fact that the government had bonused the C. P. R. with $25,000,000 in cash and a land grant of 25,000,000 acres, which latter he ventured to predict would be sold for sums that would build the great transcontinental line twice over. Was not this an object lesson to show that the road should belong to the nation, instead of the nation belonging to it? (Applause.) The attempt at Victoria to give away the vast tracts of land to build the Canada Northern was referred to. Why could not this road be built by the government? Premier Dunsmuir, whose government tried hard to give this land away, owns as much land as is contained in a European empire, which is

Exempt from Taxation.

Besides there are valuable coal lands. Railway companies control the wages of this country. When workmen are scarce, they simply transport aliens to take their places. The same applies to all transportation companies. So long as railroads and steamboats are privately owned, working men can absolutely accomplish nothing, even though they are organised to the hilt. Speaking of trusts, it was shown how the Standard Oil trust did business. In Pennsylvania, a certain individual owned a well worth $50,000 annually. Rockefeller's agents offered to buy it for $25,000, which was refused. The Standard Oil then reduced the selling price of oil in this district 2 cents a gallon less than the owner of the small well could produce it for. And

The Price of Oil

elsewhere was raised 2 cents. At the end of the year the Standard Oil people bought the $50,000 well for $12,000. This same sort of things hold good in the mining of coal in this province and elsewhere. Then why should not the state move to control these trusts? It is up to the workingman to change this state of things. Mr. Schwab has stated that his syndicate owns 60,000 acres of coal lands worth $60,000 an acre, or something like three billion and a half dollars. Yet the people sleep on; but when they do awake, what will be the result? "I believe in the principle of public ownership," said the speaker; "and I believe in tackling the railways first, and then the coal and land monopolies." (Applause.) Speaking of enfranchising women, Mr. Foley said the principle was a matter of justice. As it was it was taxation

Without Representation.

In George the Third's time there was a revolution over this form of tyranny. Opponents to the women's franchise asserted that women did not possess administrative ability. He disputed this contention, and referred to the great Catharine of Russia, Elizabeth of England and to Her late Majesty. (Applause.) Women were as intellectual as men. Napoleon Bonaparte said that Madam de Stael was the greatest intellect of her time. A great writer had to adopt the nom de plume of George Elliott to sell her works. Women will never fight with their husbands over politics, except whisky politics. The polling place should be as fitting a place to go to as the church, and the ballot box as sacred as the communion table. If politics are too dirty for women to go into, then the sooner they are

Purged of Their Filth

the better. (Applause.) If no other argument can be produced in favor of compulsory arbitration then that alone in the interests of the business community should be sufficient to warrant all business men to support its principle. Carroll D. Wright, the United States statistician, says that the loss to the country in the last 20 years over strikes was half a billion dollars in wages, besides other heavy losses to commerce. "We in the upper country have learned from bitter experience the result of strikes, not alone to workmen themselves, but to trades people. Compulsory arbitration is no experiment. It has proved successful in other countries, and is what is wanted in this country." If business men would study economics as much as they do how to

Cut the Throats

of their competitors, their assistance would soon put an end to these industrial wars. Something must be done to stop these disastrous civil wars. The Peterloo massacre in 1819 was but the kindling of the flame which resulted in the passing of the reform bill of 1832. The burgeois classes, when they received the franchise, cowardly deserted the artisan class and left them to fight their own battles, and it looks as if this is being repeated to-day. Don't barter away your franchise. The full dinner-pail has a tendency of bribing the hungry workmen. It is absolutely useless to resort to violence to obtain your rights, when the ballot-box is the place to redress your wrongs. (Applause.) You must take political action, as well as being thoroughly organised to enforce your wage scale.

The Average Wages

paid a few years ago to the miners of Pennsylvania was $7 a day. Now it was 75 cents, notwithstanding a strong union. The same tactics on the part of the capitalists to bring this about apply to Wyoming, Colorado, and British Columbia, which places are all well organised. The line of battle is moving westward. Here on the coast the Mongolians are coming in and the whites are receding to the Rockies, where they are met by retreating whites from the east, whose places are becoming fast absorbed by aliens from the older countries. The means of transportation is in private hands, when they should be under public control. At the present time one of the most

Terrible Wage Wars

in the history of the world is now going on. Yet in the face of all these facts, no man should resort to violence to gain his rights. "You deserve to suffer if you so repeatedly vote against your own interests. You have got to be a power in the arena of politics or a slave in the industrial world. We've got laws called 'labor laws' which in reality are sop. They are not enforced nor ever will be until you enforce them yourselves. Take, for instance, the truck act of this province, which is being violated at the coal mines at Fernie. If the men don't patronise the company's stores they will not be employed by them. The War Eagle mineing company immediately after the passage of the truck act began the construction of a $40,000 boarding house. In California

The Truck System

of payment of wages became a curse. An act was passed fixing pay day on the 26th of each month, when the wages would be paid in legal currency. To get over this the company always kept back 15 days' pay. When a workman was discharged, a time check, which was not negotiable, was handed him, but the company would cash it at the store for 15 per cent. less than what it was worth. One can now begin to see on the horizon of a human state of affairs the approach of the day when the coachman and housemaid are not compelled to wear a livery to distinguish them from their masters. I hope to see the day when a poor man will be on an equality in the legislature. In the senate of Canada you will notice, too, the absence of workingmen; but you hear, nevertheless, of how patriotic the Laurier Government is in the interests of labor. All who study the platform of the Provincial Progressive Party will see that it is not one alone of class legislation, but one of moderation, to grant to the worker a fairer share of what he produces. (Prolonged applause.)

The resolution to form the party was carried without a dissenting voice.

COMMITTEE ELECTED.

Following were elected to draft a set of by-laws and receive the names of those desiring to join the party: H. Cowan, Wm. George, Geo. Payne, T. H. Cross, J. G. Davidson, Geo. Lockie, J. H. Watson.

Eugene V. Debs

Lectured to a Large Gathering on Monday Night—His Subject was "Why I Am a Socialist"—Socialism No Dream.

Eugene V. Debs, one of the best-known reformers of to-day, spoke for two hours to a large audience in the city hall on Monday evening last.

The meeting was opened by the election of Mr. Kingsley, of Nanaimo, as chairman. He first introduced Mr. Weston Wrigley, of Toronto, who spoke of the strike of printers in the Timothy Eaton stores of that city. He advised his hearers to refrain from patronising this institution.

Mr. Debs was then introduced, and spoke in part as follows: "Man is the marvel of creation. He has conquered nature; he has conquered his fellowman; but he has not yet conquered himself. We live in a competitive age, in which each seeks to get the better of his fellow, and if one succeeds another fails. Centralisation is the order of the day, and is gradually

Paving the Way

from the competitive system to a more orderly one. The present system has about run its course, and to-day the working men and women are marshaling their forces against it. Some of you are under the impression that socialism is going to expropriate your private property and take from you what you have, while nothing can be further from the ideals of the socialist movement. You will be stripped of your property—not by the socialist movement, but by the capitalist system which you uphold. (Applause.) The newspapers are opposed in most instaces to socialism. They are the organs of the classes. The views expressed in them were not necessarily those of their writers. The latter were simply the servants of the capitalists and had to write according to the policy of the paper. The middle classes who now sit in silent content would soon be gobbled up, and then they would be in the ranks of the laboring class, and would appreciate

The Benefits of Socialism.

Society, like the individuals who compose it, is under the inexorable law of evolution. It is simply a question of time until this system will be abolished and a new co-operative commonwealth established. The old trades union working on economic lines is out of date. The strike is simply a question of endurance and is a fight between an empty stomach and a steel bank vault. To be consistent, union men, you must put your union label on your ballot on election day. Men strike against this system but they prefer to vote to perpetuate it. There are two wings of the capitalist in politics, and no matter which wins, the workers lose. (Applause.) Thousands of sermons on the brotherhood of man have been preached but we were no better off than we were a thousand years ago. Man in the primitive state was his own master, but labor-saving machinery has forced thousands of men on to the street. Socialism is a scientific analysis of society. It is

Not a Dream,

but a science as exact as mathematics. The capitalist to-day who produces cheapest is the one who sells cheapest, and he produces cheapest who pays the cheapest labor. There never was a time when the worker was paid less than to-day when we take into consideration the enormous amount of this production. (Applause.) The whole system of capitalism is based on the belief that private profit is of more importance than human life. In the days of chattel slavery a negro was placed on the auction block and sold to the highest bidder, but to-day the worker is placed in the market and sold to the lowest bidder. Workingmen are forced to fight each other for bread, and it is the same with the middleman; if you examine the commercial highway, you will find that it is

Strewn with Wrecks.

of the noblest and the truest of the human race. There is no more political liberty on this than on the other side of the line. Political liberty is rooted in economic freedom. The workers must realise this fact that if it is wise to to unite on the industrial field where they are the weakest, they must also unite on the political field, where they are invincible. (Applause.) Socialism is still unpopular, but in five years from now it will be difficult to find the original socialist in Vancouver. Any one can be in the majority, but it takes a man to be in the minority. Socialism does not propose to mend this system, but to end it. There is but one issue—it is the simple question of the ownership of the means of production. At the best, in winning a strike, you have only increased the cost of production. Suicides and prostitution are all tremendously on the increase. We talk of political liberty. There is no such a thing. We are no freer on this side of the water than on the other. War to-day is holy.

A Reach for Markets,

and the men who declare war do not go to war. If there had been no gold in the Transvaal there would have been no war, and if there were no new markets to be had in the Philippines, the United States government would not be anxious to civilize them. Nations go to war to-day because the getting of wealth is counted of more value than human life. The competitive system appeals to all that is selfish and combative in human nature. I honor the agitator. Intelligent discontent is the torch-bearer of progress. But the agitator is soon a marked man. Socialism stands against individualism and for mutualism, which is not each for himself, but all for all. The trust to-day is the half-way house to socialism, and cannot be put back, and is paving the way to the new social order. Where justice is done, there is not necessity for charity. Men who believe in the principles of socialism must cut loose from the old capitalist parties. The triumph of this movement is only a matter of time, and we know that emancipation will be achieved, and then shall we enjoy the co-operative commonwealth."

The speaker took his seat amid loud applause.

C. STUART CAMPBELL,

President of Typographical Union, No. 226,

was born in the county of Ontario, Ont., in 1869. He went west when a boy and served his apprenticeship to the printing trade at Brandon and Winnipeg, joining the Winnipeg Typographical Union in 1887. In 1889 he arrived in this city, and worked for a brief period before removing to New Westminster, where he became president of the union in the early nineties. He also resided for a few years at Victoria, finally joining the Province staff, when that paper was launched in this city, where he has since been engaged as a machine operator. He has filled many offices in the union and has always been active in committee work. "Stuart" has also been prominent in sporting circles, having played lacrosse for a number of years on the Westminster and Victoria teams and is well and favorably known to the public.

At the convention of the International Association of Boot and Shoe Workers, held in Detroit this week, President Tobin, discussing the union's policy of arbitration, said: "Our experience so far seems to demonstrate that we can enjoy better wages and more freedom under our present system of arbitration than was possible under the old strike method." He stated that in the past three years only $1,918.80 had been paid out in strike benefits.

Unchaperoned

By HELEN RIEMENSNYDER

"Not at all. My Father used to say that he always knew a man through and through after five minutes' conversation with him! He had a way of testing a man's character by relating a certain story and seeing how he would take it."

Forney lowered his voice and spoke to Miss Hale: "Isn't it a bit discourteous of us not to bring Miss Rankin into our talk?" The table was several yards long and he was sure his lowered voice would not be noticed.

Florence shrugged her shoulders—a trick she had.

"As you like," she said, indifferently. "But you know when the little creature does venture to say something, it is not usually very startlingly interesting."

"I know that. But it seems unkind to ignore her."

"She probably does not expect us to bother about her. However ——" She leaned forward on the table and spoke to Miss Rankin in that tone of marked civility which inevitably suggests condescension. "Don't you agree with me, Miss Rankin, that the doctor is just a trifle too good and clever for comfort?"

The girl lifted her dark, earnest eyes to theirs, as she closed the book containing her arithmetical calculations.

"I beg your pardon—I did not hear what you were talking about."

"Dr. Forney's character. I think he would be nicer if he were more worldly-minded, don't you? At least one would not be afraid of shocking him, then, with one's frivolity."

"Is he so very unworldly?" Miss Rankin asked, with a faint smile, and evidently with no interest in the discussion.

"Perfectly transcendental! Haven't you noticed it?"

"No." She looked at Forney as she spoke, and their eyes met. "If I had ever considered the question, I believe I should have decided that he was rather worldly."

"And not at all in any immediate danger of becoming a human fowl, as Dr. Holmes, you know, calls angels with wings," said Forney. "But, Miss Rankin, I suspect you are not a keen observer, any way; what can possibly make you think that if you ever had turned your eyes in my direction, you would have decided to pronounce me a child of the world?"

"'Birds of a feather,' you know," she said, smiling. "Miss Hale will not deny that she belongs to the world's people?"

"There!" laughed Florence. "You had better cut me dead, doctor, your friendliness to me earns you the reputation of being frivolous."

"'Evil communications,'" inserted Miss Matthews, with her customary defiant tone in asserting undisputed and obvious, though irrelevant, facts, "'corrupt good manners,' as My Father used to say."

"Then, Miss Rankin," said Forney, "your only ground for deciding against me so severely, is my friendly tolerance of Miss Hale's flippancy, is it?"

"I like that," pouted Florence.

"I did not mean to be severe," Miss Rankin answered. "Do people in general object so much to being called 'worldly?'"

She rose as she spoke.

"Oh, are you going?" Florence politely inquired.

"Yes. Good-night."

Forney stood, and they bade her good night without protest, as she turned away and left them.

CHAPTER III.

"If I could paint it!" thought Mira Rankin, with a long, blissful sigh, as she stood leaning against a rocky promontory that looked out over the moonlit bay. "Such lights and shadows, such sky and water! Oh! why can't I express in some way what it makes me feel?"

It was an hour after she had left the other boarders seated about the parlor table, and she come forth into the dusk, clad in macintosh and overshoes, for a stroll on the beach, and a climb to "Steep Rocks," as her present high point of view was named. The storm was over and the evening was clear and cool.

"Sometimes it seems to me," she mused, as she bent her bared head against the rocks and let the wind play with the loose hair about her face, "that a life devoted to art is the only life worth living—any way the only one that is in itself worth while. Who but artists find any real, deep expression of their lives? creating forms of beauty, delving down to the nether springs of being,—not forever skimming the surface as practical men and women of the world are obliged to do. Oh, if I but had the power to live out, in some form, my feverish life, how gladly I could give up the things for which so many people are envying me now!"

She lifted her slender, small hand and pushed her blowing hair away from her eyes.

"What was it I overheard that doctor at the house asking Miss Hale? Whether she had never known the loneliness that an unexpressed life must know. I wanted to put out my hand and touch his when he asked it. I have known!"

But the thought brought no bitterness to her face. There was, perhaps, a shade of pensiveness there; but those great, dark eyes were too deep and far-seeing to reflect a shallow discontent.

Her thoughts took another turn now. She fell to thinking of Miss Hale.

"I never realized how exquisitely lovely she was until this evening—when I turned my eyes from that poor wreck who stood in the storm outside the window" — and Mira Rankin shuddered involuntarily at the picture she recalled—"her hair streaming in the wind, her clothes so miserably poor, her eyes so wild and strange, her bare, lean arm pointing towards Dr. Forney at Miss Hale's side in the parlor—like an avenging evil genius! What a queer apparition she was! And when I turned from her and presently went away from the window and sat at the table and looked at the warmly-sheltered, handsomely-dressed form of that so differently favored woman, I realized, as I had not before, what a beautiful being Miss Hale was. But that wretched woman was beautiful, too, once; I could see that. And she is still young. I wonder what it can mean. Dr. Forney was startled and disturbed when he saw her. I wonder," she mused, "if he refused to walk out with Miss Hale after the storm, because he was afraid of meeting this creature."

She laughed at her suspicions and at the flights her fancy was taking.

"I am weaving a tale of the dime novel order from a trifling circumstance. Probably the woman was intoxicated. But ——"

A puzzled expression came into her face. "Why, then, did he come and draw the blind? And why was he so anixous to keep Miss Hale from going out, and why did the woman point towards him and glare at him in such a strange way?"

As she pondered it, the affair began to assume the form of a rather thrilling mystery in her mind.

"I found myself more roused by this thing," she told herself, "than I have been by anything since my great responsibility came upon me. Ever since then, I have been almost wickedly absorbed in my own affairs. I really must throw it off and begin to take a normal interest in my fellow men once more! For instance, the people there at the cottage—I have been with them five days, and I know scarcely more than their names. It is selfish of me not to be more interested in them. As for that doctor, he has said one or two things that make me feel I should like him if I knew him. And yet—alas! I do feel horribly indifferent to all of them while I have so much care on my heart. Sometimes I almost wish it had never happened, and that I ——"

A footstep and the sound of a voice not distant, startled her out of her reverie. Who could be coming to this lonely spot so late in the evening? for it was fast on nine o'clock. Had Dr. Forney been persuaded after all to bring Miss Hale out? and at such a distance from the cottage as this? And if they discovered her, would they think her very wild to come entirely alone so far, at so late an hour? She had better not let them see her, perhaps—though of course she did not really care what they thought of her, and ——

The voices had drawn quite near and were perfectly audible. She wrapped her arm around a tree beside which she stood, and bent forward to look along the sandy path several yards below her feet.

Yes, there they were—she could distinguish the outlines of two figures in the dim light—a man and a woman. Dr. Forney's voice she recognized at once.

"Why did you follow me here?" he was asking in a gravely remonstrating tone. "You must have known it could not do you any good."

The vibrating tone of the woman's reply struck a chill to the heart of the young girl who heard it.

"I shall follow you to the ends of the earth, until you have mended the wrong you have done me."

"You know that I have done you no wrong. Your very love and suffering ought to tell you that."

"You think, I suppose, then, that I ought to be grateful to you. You think you have done me a kindness."

"I know that I have."

"And I curse you for it!"

The ringing voice broke strangely upon the stillness and solitude of the night. Mira realized now that the woman was the same whom she had seen a short time before, outside the parlor window. The long, dark hair had been bound up, and was not wildly streaming in the wind, as it had been, and her torn gown was pinned together over her neck and shoulders, which in Mira's first view of her, had been recklessly exposed. She was haggard and emaciated—and yet she was fair, very fair. Mira wondered, with a thrill of excitement, if the man at her side were conscious of how fair she still was. There was something regal in her straight form, as standing in the narrow path, she threw back her head and delivered upon him the hatred of her heart.

"I curse you for it, and I shall curse you while I breathe and think—until you have restored to me what you have taken from me!"

Poor Mira found herself in painful perplexity as to how she could possibly avoid hearing this talk intended for no stranger's ears. She could not stir without betraying her presence, and she shrank in horror from facing Dr. Forney, under the circumstances. She objected, too, to being discovered here alone at night, for she knew she had defied propriety in coming. But while she hesitated, not knowing what she ought to do, the talk went on.

"You know," Forney calmly answered, "your curses can avail nothing; and if you will do what I ask you to ——"

"I do not trust you—I believe nothing you tell me. If I did as you asked me, you would probably have me locked up in the insane asylum."

"You are very foolish. What object could I have in doing that?"

"Yes, what object could you have! What object have you had in all the other misery you have brought upon me? Walter Forney, I shall make you suffer for the wrong you have done me, if I have to sell my soul to do it!"

"One thing I am determined upon," he quietly answered. "You must stop dogging my footsteps. I have had all I am going to stand of that. It must stop."

"Or you will appeal to the law again?" she said bitterly; "you will perhaps put me to prison?"

"I have quite made up my mind that I will not be followed and annoyed by you any longer. I hope you will not force me to take any measures in the matter."

For a moment she did not answer. When she spoke again it was in an altered manner. Her voice was low and sorrowful and there was a penetrating sweetness in it.

"Have you no heart at all—no pity for me? Can you look on my misery without any remorse for what you have done?"

"I have pity for you," came the answer in a tone more gentle and kind than Mira had ever heard from that usually cold, reserved voice. "Too much pity to give you what you ask. Can you not believe that I firmly mean what I say? In all your experience with me, have you ever found me affirming anything I did not mean? And I must tell you now—however much it may pain us both—that I shall never yield to you until you have bound yourself to yield to me in the way I have written you. Now do you believe that I mean this? You know that I do," he answered for her. "Then why do you persist in your useless pleadings with me?"

She covered her face with her hands and a hopeless sob broke from her.

"Oh!" she cried, "I know only too well that I can never move you! You are a rock! You have no heart, no pity! And I am helpless—I have no redress, no defense against the cruel wrong you are doing me."

"But you have," he said quietly. "Only do what I ask and everything may be well with you again. Now," he suddenly said, "let us go on—I shall see you housed for the night—and to-morrow ——"

They had walked on while he spoke, and now Mira could hear no more.

She remained fixed to the spot where she stood, with astonishment at what she had heard and chagrin at her enforced position as eavesdropper. The solitude that closed upon her when they were out of sight and hearing, the vastness and darkness in which she found herself alone, looking out upon sea and sky and huge rocks, made her shudder with a nameless fear. She was an inexperienced girl, and the scene she had witnessed gathered to itself very romantic colors in her imagination. Some phases of the romance were, to be sure, a little inexplicable; there was nothing of the possible villain about Dr. Forney, however much that shattered young woman might answer to one's conventional idea of the wronged and ruined heroine. His manner towards her, too, had been calm and firm, and had tended to counteract the dark suspicions naturally aroused by the words they both had spoken.

(CONTINUED.)

Pingpong.

Pingpong was played in Japan over a hundred years ago. It is really nothing more than tennis adapted to a table.

Marvelous Memories.

Of the famous English statesman Fox it is said that if the Bible should get lost he would be able to duplicate it from memory. Racine knew by heart the entire Euripides, Bayle the whole of Montaigne, Hughues Boneau the Corpus Juris word for word and Metastasio all of Horace and Corteret.

When a man gets up in the world a good reputation often comes in handy as a parachute.

If things fail to come your way, go around and head them off.

People who never worry are entitled to a lot of credit they never get.

It is better to marry a crying woman than a hair-pulling one.

It is only by trying to understand others that we can get our own hearts understood.—R. L. Stevenson.

No man admires a doctor's generosity in prescribing large doses.

LEGS SO SWELLED HE COULDN'T WALK.

Kidney and Urinary Troubles were Followed by Dropsy ---- A Perfect Cure by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

This case of Mr. James Treneman, the well-known butcher, of 536 Adelaide street, London, Ont., is another proof that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are effective in the most severe and complicated diseases of the kidneys.

The double action which this famous prescription has on both the kidneys and liver is in a large measure responsible for its wonderful curative powers. When there are backache, frequent, difficult or painful urination, dropsical swellings, biliousness, constipation or stomach derangements, you may depend upon it that the kidneys are clogged and the liver sluggish.

It is at such times that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills prove themselves prompt to give relief and certain to effect a cure. The evidence to prove this fact is simply overwhelming.

Mr. James Treneman states:—"Two years ago I was laid up with Kidney disease and urinary troubles. Besides the pain and inconvenience caused by these troubles I became dropsical, and my legs would swell up so that I could scarcely go around at all. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills I procured a box and continued the use of this valuable medicine until now I can say for a certainty that I am entirely cured. I never took any medicine that did me so much good, and am firmly convinced that if it had not been for this medicine I would not be working to-day."

As a family medicine of tested and known worth, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have never been approached. They act directly on the kidneys and liver, regulate the bowels and ensure the perfect action of the digestive and filtering systems. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Blue Ribbon Goods.

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

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

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

Blue Ribbon Manufacturing Co.

A man who lives entirely for himself becomes at last obnoxious to himself. There is no weariness like the weariness of a man who is wearied of himself, and that is the awful Nemises which follows the selfish life.—Rev. J. H. Jowett.

GRAVEL CURED

REMARKABLE CASE OF THIS PAINFUL DISEASE.

Reuben Draper, of Bristol, Que., Who Was a Victim, Finds Relief and a Permanent Cure—He Tells of His Sufferings, and How He Left His Trouble Behind.

Bristol, Que., May 17.—(Special)—No disease can cause more severe and dreadful pain than gravel. Reuben Draper, of this place, was taken ill with this awful trouble about five years ago. He was cured and so many have asked him how it was done that he has decided to give the whole story for publication:

"About five years ago I was taken ill with the Gravel. I suffered great pain, so I sent for a doctor. He gave me some medicine and came to see me twice afterwards, but my disease was not gone, and in a short time I had another very bad attack.

"This time I sent for another doctor, with about the same results, only I was getting weaker all the time.

"Then a man advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, for he said they had cured his mother. I thought I would try them, and bought a box.

"Just one week after I began the treatment I passed a stone as large as a small bean, and four days later another about the size of a grain of barley—this gave me great relief and I commenced to feel better and to gain strength right away.

"That was five years ago, and I have not had any trouble in that way since. I have the stones in a small bottle, and anyone can see them who wishes. Dodd's Kidney Pills certainly saved my life."

The story of Mr. Draper will be good news to many sufferers who may not have known that Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Gravel and Stone in the Bladder.

What has cured this gentleman and hundreds of other very bad cases should cure any one, and those who may be afflicted as Mr. Draper was should try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Refrigerated Flowers.

The florist has grown independent of seasons. You have only to name a date on which you want a certain blossom, and he will have it ready for you. The art of retarding flowers was always curious, and now it has widened out into very large dimensions.

Haydn.

The father of Haydn, the composer of "The Creation," was a wheelwright and often scolded his son for neglecting business.

Mirrors.

Glass mirrors were known in A. D. 23, but the art of making them was lost and not rediscovered until 1300 in Venice.

The Passion Flower.

The passion flower derives its name from an idea that all the instruments of Christ's passion are represented—viz, the five wounds, the column or pillar of scourging, besides the three nails, the crown of thorns, etc.

FOOLED THE COLONEL.

The Way Paddy Brannigan Outmaneuvered His Superior.

The colonel, or "Old Daddy," as he was usually called, had a habit of strolling round the camps at most unseasonable hours. Sentries had to be continually on the alert, for nothing would have given "Old Daddy" greater satisfaction than to have pounced on some luckless one who might think the midnight hours suitable for a quiet snooze.

Paddy Brannigan made that mistake once. There in the quiet moonlight he sat, all unconscious of the colonel's presence, his rifle laid against the tent, himself buried in slumber. Gently the rifle was lifted from its place. But some good angel awoke Paddy in time to see the colonel making his way to the guard tent. Paddy missed his rifle at once and followed the colonel with the caution of a prairie cat.

Outside the guard tent stood the wooden rack which held the rifles of the guard, and into it "Old Daddy" placed Paddy's rifle, himself entering the tent to call the sergeant in charge. This was Paddy's opportunity. He grabbed his rifle and was back at his post in an instant. The colonel brought the sergeant outside and ordered him to count the rifles.

"All correct, sir," said the sergeant.

"Nothing of the sort. There is an extra rifle there. That I am certain of, for I put it there myself."

"I beg your pardon, sir, but the number is quite correct," again replied the somewhat amazed sergeant.

"Come with me—come with me this instant, and I'll soon let you see what I mean."

The sergeant followed his chief, wondering what was going to happen.

"Halt! Who goes there?" rang out clear and sharp in the night air from the now wideawake Paddy.

This was more than "Old Daddy" had ever dreamed of. For a moment he was paralyzed. Then he marched straight up to Paddy, gazed into his sweetly innocent face and, with a "Well, I'm blowed," turned on his heel and vanished.

THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

Begin life where you are.

Go to work earnestly and confidently.

Carefully look over what is to be done.

Keep a cool head and cultivate poise.

Do not be overcome by seeming mistakes.

Do as well as you can what lies nearest at hand.

Only weak people are cast down by apparent failures and blunders.

Sometimes our apparent mistakes help us along more than our seeming success.

Errors are sometimes very expensive; but, then, again, they often save in the long run more than they cost.

Those who win in life's battles are the brave, courageous ones who look upon all experience as being educational.

Meet your difficulties and problems calmly and with a belief that if you do your part they will be solved and overcome in the best way.

Maryland Canning.

Maryland's industry employing the greatest number of persons is the canning of fruits and vegetables.

He who says there is no such thing as an honest man, you may be sure is himself a knave.—Bishop Berkeley.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Genius at first is little more than a great capacity for receiving discipline.—George Eliot.

OUT OF SORTS.—Symptoms, Headache, loss of appetite, furred tongue, and general indisposition. These symptoms, if neglected, develop into acute disease. It is a trite saying that an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and a little attention at this point may save months of sickness and large doctor's bills. For this complaint take from two to three of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills on going to bed, and one or two for three nights in succession, and a cure will be effected.

Leave out the adjectives and let the nouns do the fighting.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Where the cause is just the small will conquer the great.—Sophocles.

The human heart refuses to believe in a universe without a purport.—Immanuel Kant.

The sincere applause of a single human being is of great consequence.—Johnson.

Conscience has no more to do with gallantry than with politics.—Sheridan.

A cheerful face is nearly as good for an invalid as healthy weather.—Franklin.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

"THE" ROUTE TO

Australasia And the Orient

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

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

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East, West, South,
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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.

Havre and Coffee.

Havre, France, is the world's largest coffee market. The amount of that commodity in its warehouses seldom falls below 2,000,000 bags.

Watercress.

Watercress is a "good all round" brace up for the system.

The Hardest Metal.

Titanium is the hardest metal. It looks like copper, but will scratch rock crystal.

EDWARD II. CORONATION.

A Great Occasion Which Was Marred by Many Blunders—Weak Fondness of King for a Favorite.

Edward II. and his Queen Isabella were crowned together at Westminster Abbey on Feb. 24, 1308. The great occasion was marred by many blunders, chief among them being the weak fondness shown by the young Queen to his foreign favorite Piers Gaveston. He was put forward as the principal personage—the principal object of attention and worship, to the great insult of the barons and chief men of the realm. Gaveston only must carry the crown, before the King and Queen, though this was an office to which the great Earls of Lancaster or Hereford might have laid more fitting claim. The nobles were filled with indignation, which Gaveston, instead of endeavoring to disarm by more modest conduct, appeared to take a particular pleasure in aggrevating to the extreme. He appeared in the greatest splendor of attire, and his equipage and retinue outshone them all. It seemed as if every opportunity was sought rather than merely employed, to exalt the favorite, no matter at whatever cost, whatever risk, or whatever alienation of men's minds. The selection of Woodcock, Bishop of Winchester, to crown the King and Queen was an evidence of the unworthy character of the monarch, that prelate having conspired against his Sovereign, Edward I. Owing to the clumsiness of Gaveston's arrangements it was three o'clock before the consecration of the King and Queen was over, and the short wintry days protracted the banquet till dark. The lateness excited the wrath of the hungry nobles, and still more what followed, for the food was badly cooked and ill served, with a total want of ceremony. The Queen experienced many slights, but whether intentional on the part of Gaveston or otherwise is not known. Isabella, however, sent a letter to the King of France, her father, complaining of Gaveston. At this coronation, so great was the pressure of the crowd that Sir John Bakewell, knight, was trodden to death. In course of the ceremony the King offered, first, a pound of gold, made like a king holding a ring in his hand, and afterwards a mark, or eight ounces of gold, formed into a pilgrim putting forth his hand to receive the ring—a conceit suggested by the legend of Edward the Confessor.

An Historical Reminiscence.

Green, after noting the unpopularity of the Government on account of the breaking up by the military force of a reform meeting at Manchester in 1819, says, "The death of George III., Jan. 29, 1820, and the accession of his son, the Prince Regent, as George IV., only added to the general disturbance of men's minds," says Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper. One result was a plot by some desperate men to assassinate the whole Ministry. The head of this conspiracy was a discharged soldier named Arthur Thistlewood, who had been imprisoned for twelve months for annoying Lord Sidmouth. Along with a band of a dozen or more desperadoes it had been arranged that some of them should watch the door of Lord Harrowby's house, where, whilst one of the gang delivered a pretended despatch-box, the rest were to rush in and kill all the King's Ministers while they were at dinner, Lord Sidmouth and Castlereagh being specially marked out for vengeance. From Grosvenor square they were to rush off to the barracks in Hyde Park, and thence to attack the Bank of England and the Tower of London, as they expected that they would have the people with them. Meantime, however, the Government had obtained scent of the intended massacre through a spy, and whilst the assassins were assembled in a stable loft in Cato street they were surprised by a body of Bow Street officers, who made their way up the ladder into the loft. Thistlewood, seeing they were betrayed, stabbed Smithers, one of the police, to the heart, blew out the light, and made his escape. Nine of the conspirators were secured, with a quantity of arms and ammunition. Thistlewood was soon captured, and he and four others were executed. There was no real danger to public order in the conspiracy, which was largely fomented by Government spies.

The Anglesey Jewels.

A casket of jewels and many personal belongings of the late Sophia Marchioness of Anglesey drew a distinguished company to Christie's in London recently, among the visitors being the Earl of Romney and Lord Berkeley Paget. As was expected the greatest price of the day was given for a pearl and brilliant star pendant or brooch, a large black pearl forming the centre, in a brilliant circle and star of eight points, between which are eight drop-shaped pearls with a larger pearl drop. This reached £1,100 (J. M. Jones), and is another proof of the much enhanced value of pearls. The same purchaser also gave £310 for a pair of large pearl drop earrings with diamond mounts. A miniature portrait of Lord Uxbridge, the father of the first Marquis of Anglesey, in periwig, dark grey coat, and white frill, fetched £126 (Trevor). This is the work of Englcheart. The first marquis, it may be recalled, led the heavy brigade at Waterloo, where he lost a leg.

Fertile Egypt.

The fertility of Egyptian soil is illustrated by the fact that every one of 10,500 square miles can support 928 persons, whereas even in densely populated Belgium there are only 580 to the square mile.

Peck.

Peck at first meant a basket or receptacle for grain or other substances. The expression at first had no reference to size.

CANADA.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Happy Reply to the Toast at the Annual Canadian Press Association Banquet

At the annual banquet at Ottawa of the Canadian Press Association, in replying to the toast of "Canada," Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, after some happy allusions to the newspaper men of the Press Gallery and the gentlemen who owned and published the newspapers, went on to say: "It is trite to speak of Canada, its grandeur, its natural resources and its vast possibilities. May I, however, be permitted, even if I express it to you in a very quaint way, to refer to the admiration which is entertained for Canada by those who have not the good fortune of being Canadians. It was my privilege to accompany the Prince of Wales during his tour through Canada last fall. I was anxious to know if possible from the Prince of Wales or from his staff what impression they had gathered of the different colonies which they had visited — Australia, New Zealand, and at last Canada. I am sorry to say that from His Royal Highness I could not have very much information. Neither was I surprised at his reticence. Being the future Sovereign of the whole empire, perhaps he thought, and not unnaturally, it might have been invidious if he had given his own views and expressed preference for one part of the empire or the other. The same reticence I found also in the secretaries and equerries of His Royal Highness. The Prince had, however, among his suite a gentleman whom I found more talkative, and for whom I am sure it would have been impossible to conceal his thoughts. The gentleman was Chevalier de Martino, the painter for the royal party. The Chevalier de Martino was an Italian—a Neapolitan—and had all the effusiveness of his race. He talked not so much with his tongue as with his hands—his speech consisted largely of gestures. I said to him, 'Well sir, what do you think of the different countries you have visited?' and this was his answer: 'Australia—ah, no, no; I do not care for Australia. New Zealand—a fine country. But, ah; Canada, Canada, Canada!' He did not say more—(cheers)—but his gestures were very expressive, and I felt very proud of my country. I believe that if all the royal party, from the Duke downwards, had expressed their mind as did my friend the Neapolitan painter, they would have said that Canada excelled everything else they had seen. At all events I was ready to believe that, and it was a great pleasure for me to be assured that Canada excelled everything that had been visited by the royal party. And we Canadians believe not only that Canada excels everything that had been visited by the royal party. And we Canadians believe not only that Canada excels everything that had been visited by the royal party, but we believe this country excels every other land in the world. (Cheers.) It has a glorious climate, as we know. It has a quality of climate, heat in summer, cold in winter, but bracing at all times. It has a duality of population, a population varying in many ways, but united in this, that it has sprung from the best blood of Europe. If I had anything to say to my friends of the Press Association it would be simply to say that they should follow up the work which has already been done by them to some extent. There is only one thing we want in Canada, and that is unity and harmony amongst us. It has been stated somewhere that he who causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew is a benefactor of mankind. I, for my part, believe that he who eradicates one prejudice and promotes harmony where discord would have been is a greater benefactor of mankind. (Cheers.) What we want is, above all, to be Canadians. British subjects we are, and proud of it, but Canadians we are also, and more proud of it yet. The members of the association have done a great deal to promote that harmony. In my own time, since I entered politics some 25 or 27 years ago, I have seen daily and yearly growing the work of unification of our country. We have still some little jarrings; sometimes we hear of this and that in one province or this and that in the other province; but beyond all that there is a steady sentiment permeating our country that we are more united as a people." (Cheers.) In conclusion, Sir Wilfrid said that this feeling would grow the more the people of the several provinces became acquainted with each other.

Crown Points.

King George of Greece, the Duke of Sparta and Prince Nicholas will attend the coronation of King Edward VII.

Queen Alexandra has forwarded a donation of £10 to Mr. T. H. Roberts' fund for the relief of the survivors of the Light Brigade who charged with "the six hundred" at Balaklava.

The Dowager Empress of Russia owns the finest collection of Russian sables in the world. Among them is a mantle which keeps her cozy in winter sledge drives and in traveling. It has a lining worth $50,000.

Emperor William is fond of modern music and modern sculpture, but he has no sympathy with modern painting and poetry. Recently he spoke rather sharply of modern art, and is believed his enmity has a political source.

Ontario Forest Reserves.

The different forest reserves—Algonquin Park, the eastern reserve, Lake Temagami, and the Sibley reserve—are all stated to be doing well. Mr. Southworth, in his Forestry Report, recommends that the unpatented part of the Township of Sibley be added to the present reserve and created a permanent reserve under the Forest Reserves Act. Algonquin Park includes 1,109,883 acres of forest land; the eastern reserve contains 80,000 acres; Sibley Township 45,000 acres; Lake Temagami 1,408,000 acres.

INCIDENTS OF BRAVERY

Some of the Deeds Praised by Lord Kitchener—Hand-to-Hand Fighting With Boers in South Africa.

Incidents of gallantry reported by Lord Kitchener in his monthly review for October, 1901, go to show that the prevalent idea of staleness among the troops in South Africa is not altogether well founded. The following incidents are taken from a list which occupied about two columns in The Times:

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.—Capt. F. C. Quicke, promoted Brevet-Major August 2, 1901, killed in action October 20, 1901, at Amsterdam, Orange River Colony, on August 2, 1901, pursued a convoy for eighteen miles, and when he reached the wagons had only seven men with him. With these he rode to the head of the convoy and stopped it, capturing 55 wagons and 16 Cape carts, though a considerable force of the enemy were in the vicinity.

Steinackers' Horse.—Lieut. J. A. Baillie, on July 4, 1901, having heard that two despatch riders had crossed the Portuguese border into Swaziland, followed them with one man by moonlight, overtook them, and after a hand-to-hand fight killed them both and took their despatches.

Johannesburg Police—Eighty-eight, First-class Sergt. W. Parke, in command of 33 police at Roodepoort when that place was attacked on July 5, 1901, after repulsing attack led the volunteers who cleared the village, and was severely wounded in doing so, and 30 Tpr. E. Hampton, sentry at entrance to Village of Florida when, on same date, 25 Boers galloped at him, held his position, and by his steady fire checked enemy until support arrived, when he had only three rounds left, his defence saved the post.

Menne's Scouts.—Lieut. A. B. Lubbock, at Joubert's Nek, on July 15, 1901, assisted Sergt. Cima to save a native scout whose horse had been killed, the Boers at the same time being within 150 yards and firing heavily.

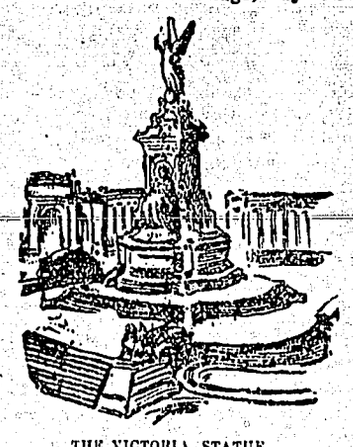
R.A.M.C. — 13,631, Corp. W. W. Weeden, promoted Sergeant by Commander-in-Chief, at Bersefontein, Orange River Colony, on July 24, 1901, rode some distance under fire to assist a wounded man lying in the open, and stayed with him twenty minutes, being fired at all the time.

Lord Kitchener, in reviewing Lord Methuen's operations in the south-west Transvaal, also reports this clever capture by Lieut.-Col. Williams:

"Lieut.-Col. E. Williams obtained information that a convoy under Commandant Vermaas was to the north of him, near Katdoornplaats. He accordingly sent his wagons, under escort, towards Leeuwfontein to give the appearance of a continuance of the march in that direction, and then with his Australians (New South Wales Mounted Rifles and Bushmen) made a rapid night march upon Katdoornplaats, which he reached at 6.45 a.m. on the following morning. Their wheel tracks showed Col. Williams the direction taken by the Boers, and, after a gallop of twelve miles, he was able to ride down and capture the whole convoy, with 18 prisoners, 65 ox-wagons, 14 other vehicles, and 1,500 cattle. Amongst the prisoners were the late Landdrost of Bloemfontein and Du Toit, a telegraphist, with complete tapping apparatus. During this very successful enterprise the Australians covered 60 miles in 27 hours, and brought away with them every one of the captured vehicles."

The National Memorial.

The National Memorial to Queen Victoria is to take the form of a colossal monument in front of Buckingham Palace, sixty feet in height, and rich in detail. The Queen will be shown seated and looking toward the Mall, while far above on the summit of the monument will be a winged figure of Victory. Other emblematical groups will be shown on various parts of the pedestal, the most notable being that of motherhood, on which Mr. Brock, the sculptor, has bestowed loving care. The architectural surroundings, by Mr.



THE VICTORIA STATUE.

Aston Webb, will be such as to set this magnificent group off to the best advantage. A huge plaza will be made in St. James' Park in front of the palace, and the Mall will be brought into the scheme as the approach to the statue and the plaza. It is intended when the project is completed to use the Mall as the scene of triumphal processions and great State ceremonies, and it will be adorned with groups of statuary representing the various parts of the empire. The plans when carried out will make the approach from Whitehall to Buckingham Palace almost as fine a thing as the vista in Paris from the Arc de Triomphe to the Place de la Concorde.

Conclusive.

Maud—You think Mr. Blushrose is not as bashful in the presence of girls as he seems to be, do you? How did you get that impression?

Mabel—I had it from his own lips.

Fifty years ago Cornwall supplied 80 per cent. of the world's tin. This has fallen to seven per cent.

A CANADIAN SCIENTIST.

Sketch of Ernest Thompson-Seton's Early Struggle for Success.

The early struggles for success of Ernest Thompson-Seton are thus described by a magazine writer:

"He was born in England forty-one years ago. He came to Canada while a mere boy, and there his education was begun. Going back to England before he had yet reached le al e. h finished such education as he was to get from books in one of the great public schools, and then, returning to Canada, found his way to the Province of Manitoba. For several years he worked his way as a day laborer . . . Until 1883 Mr. Seton knocked about the province working where and how he could to earn enough money to keep himself going and usually carried all his possessions on his back. Then, in 1883, he went to New York. For two days he tramped the town with not a cent in his pocket, trying to get anything to do to keep from starving. At length, and almost by chance, he found himself in a lithographer's, asking him for a situation, bolstering the claim of a seedy stranger with the drawings which he still had, made in his Western days. On the strength of these he was given a situation at $15 a week; he himself says he would have accepted $5, but asked $40.

"For two years he worked in the city, hating it heartily, and then again broke for the open country. When he returned in 1887, it was at the solicitation of The Century Company, whose attention had been called to his drawings of birds. From that time life has been easier for Mr. Seton, though scarcely less picturesque. He was beginning to be known for his scientific work. He had published two volumes on the birds and mammals of Manitoba. He had been rewarded by a recognized standing among Canadian scientists, and had represented Manitoba at the Chicago World's Fair of 1893, the position, indeed, having been created for him. But it was not until 1898 he found the general public.

"In that year appeared "Wild Animals I Have Known." Almost instantly it began to be recognized that here was a man with a message, a man who knew something of great importance and knew it better than anyone else, a man who not only had good stories to tell, but could tell them well. Each year since has brought another book from Mr. Seton. In 1899 he rewrote in an enlarged form the story which is known to-day as 'The Trail of the Sandhill Stag,' but which had been first published in an issue of Forest and Stream in 1886, under the title of 'The Carberry Deer Hunt.' 'The Autobiography of Wasb, the Grizzly,' was the book of 1900; the fourth is 'Lives of the Hunted.'"

The Welshmen for Canada.

The following extract from an article by Mr. W. L. Griffith, Canadian Government agent for Wales, in The Western Daily News, Cardiff, gives a picturesque sketch of the misfortunes of the Patagonian Welshmen who are likely to come to Canada shortly: When the idea of a Welsh colony in Patagonia was first mooted Wales was seething with political discontent. But, strong as this feeling undoubtedly was, it required much effort on the part of Professor Michael Jones of Bala and the Rev. Lewis Jones of Festiniog to prevail upon the small band of people which eventually made the venture. The motives of the self-deceived leaders in the movement will always remain open to debate. The attraction to the rank and file was the vision of free land, immunity from taxes, and the self-government so dear to the heart of the Welshman. Fired with these ideas, the imaginative Cymry saw visions of a Cymric Utopia. They had not only cherished these ideals, but they were prepared to do all in their power to compass their realization. They were brave, earnest, laborious, ready and willing to sacrifice self. It is pathetic to think of the shock these brave men and women encountered when they finally landed on the desert shores of New Bay, and discovered that the country they had fondly pictured as one of illimitable resource was nothing but a barren desert, and that their leaders, whom they implicitly trusted, had been guilty of carelessness, which was, perhaps, worst than inexcusable. In fairness it must here be stated that Professor Michael Jones squandered a private fortune on what had become his pet project. As they were without means the Welsh people were face to face with starvation. There was nothing to do but, to use an Americanism, "scratch for a living." The history of these people during the first years of the settlement entitles them to the greatest credit.

Past Votes on Prohibition.

Votes polled in the Ontario general elections, November, 1900, 426,083.

Votes polled for prohibition in Ontario plebiscite of 1894, 192,489.

Votes polled against prohibition in same plebiscite, 110,720.

Votes polled for prohibition in Ontario in Dominion plebiscite of 1898 (576,784 on list), 154,499.

Votes polled against prohibition in Ontario in same plebiscite, 115,275.

Decline of prohibition vote in 1898 from 1894, 37,990.

Increase in anti-prohibition vote in 1898 from 1894, 4,555.

Necessary to carry prohibition if same vote is polled as was cast in 1900, 213,042.

Votes of women cast in 1894, who cannot vote in October, 14,000.

Her Chilly Answer.

"Are you thinking of me?" asked the bore, as he noted her thoughtful mood.

"No," she answered, coldly. "The doctor advises me to avoid painful thoughts."

Mount Rewenzori.

Mount Rewenzori, in equatorial Africa, is about 20,000 feet high, has twenty miles of glaciers and is nearly always cloud covered.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN.

A light is shining in the west;
It glitters like an evening star.
No sound yet strikes the listening ear,
But still the light gleams from afar.
The crowd has waited for an hour,
And now they murmur at their fate,
They can't see how this road is run,
And why the trains are always late.

"Not always late," a fair one said,
"For I have travelled far and near,
And only had but once to wait,
And that is while I'm waiting here.
Have you not heard a storm has raged
And filled the cuts with banks of snow?
And when the engine stuck in these,
You may be sure it could not go."

The one that spoke was but a child,
But she was wise beyond her years,
And while she waited near the door
I saw her eyes were filled with tears.
I said, "Why do you look so sad,
And stand here in the falling rain?"
She said, "I'm waiting for my pa,
For he is coming on this train."

A sound was heard from hill to hill,
It was a mighty monotone,
A distant voice, both loud and hoarse,
And with a savage warning blown
It nearer comes; the steel rails sing;
The fires now loom upon the night,
And as the thunder dies away,
My heart beats faster at the sight.

I turned to find my little maid;
I saw her run with nimble feet;
I followed her with anxious eyes
To see if pa and she would meet.
Amid the din I heard a shout,
"Hello, my pet, and are you here?"
Two strong arms clasped her to his breast—
Her father was the engineer.
—W. F. Stewart, T., H. and B., in Hamilton Herald.

HIDDEN STRENGTH.

A Woman's Advice to a Thoroughly Discouraged Sufferer.

Up and down a room paced a woman whose voice was husky with passion. Tears and foolish words had changed her face from a fairly good-looking one to an evil one, writes Madge Merton in Toronto Star. She bade her friend listen to her, and, sad-eyed, the friend obeyed. It wasn't a case of domestic infelicity, it wasn't bereavement or financial ruin. Somebody had said something. (Same old somebody, same old something.) "Wasn't it dreadful?" she cried. Her friend agreed it was. "What would you do?" "Forget it," was the brave answer. She stared through her tears—silly tears which had soaked her handkerchief and spoiled her face.

"Why, I can't," she made answer.

"It wasn't true?" the listener queried.

"No."

"The evil belongs to the ones who said the untrue things. Let them worry over it. Are you going to do penance for their sins?"

That was new. The little bundle of nerves hadn't thought of using common sense and pride as a disinfectant when she exposed herself to the germs of unhappiness which infest the most kindly conversation of gossips.

The tears dried. The look of sodden despair went out of the eyes, which, brightened, by resolve, were attractive again.

The woman who has plans for life is foolish to allow trivial things to interfere with the doing of a good day's work. There is something disagreeable in feeling you are at the mercy of every bit of ill-nature you may chance to encounter; any old sorrow you may happen to rake over in your heart; any piece of present difficulty —(which will be all over in a day or a week)—any future foreboding. There is a strength which is better than strength of body. It comes from within, and the body is its servant.

Perfume and the Voice.

An eminent throat specialist in Berlin has discovered that the perfume of certain strong smelling flowers is particularly dangerous to the voice. He specially mentions the violet, the rose, the lily of the valley, the narcissus and the white lilac. He asserts that a singer can never sing so clearly in a room where the scent of flowers prevails.

The well known vocalist Marie Sasse informed her doctor that once between acts she lost her voice from smelling violets. Christine Nilsson discovered that the perfume of roses impaired her voice and carefully removed all strong smelling flowers from her house. Similar testimony is given by the famous bass singer Delmas.

Mme. Rene Richard, the great Paris teacher of singing, noticed that girls who came to her classes wearing flowers always sang better when the flowers were removed to another room. Faure, another great authority, says violets are most dangerous, their perfume being as hurtful as tobacco or alcohol.

The Successful Eye.

There are two classes of human eyes, says Professor J. M. Simon, the eminent oculist. First, the cold and indifferent eye, which falls upon you with the same interest that it would fall upon some large building or anything else. Then there is the warm, flattering eye that indicates human interest. The gray is the strong one. I have observed in the majority of cases of people who have risen to eminence that the eye has been gray, although I am inclined to believe that the gray eye is weaker than any other. A gray eye can charm, and in every instance I give a man with that color of eye more consideration than if his eyes are of another color.

A Queer Address.

The death in Halifax of Captain Cheyne recalls the fact that the captain made semi-occasional visits through Ontario. He was fond of telling this story as an illustration of the perfection of British postal methods:

When living near Aldershot, in England, he received a postal card from a political friend addressed in this curious fashion:

"Postman, be it sun or rain,
Take this at once to Captain Cheyne.
In England you will find the spot,
Not very far from Aldershot."

The card reached its destination all right, and the captain long kept it as an interesting souvenir.

INFLUENCE OF NOVELS.

Why Novels Are Written and Read and Their Tendencies.

At St. Margaret's College, Toronto, a week or two ago, Prof. Neilson of Harvard University, formerly of Upper Canada College, delivered a lecture, scholarly, thoughtful and yet exceedingly entertaining, upon "The Influence of the Novel." Mr. Neilson dealt with the novel from three points of view: Why people almost without exception read them, why authors write them, and what is their effect, intellectually and morally. The first inquiry would elicit very indefinite replies, killing time and the vague expression of deriving pleasure being the most commonly advanced reasons. Authors gave different reasons for writing novels. The novelists of the eighteenth century usually explained in their prefaces that their object was to depict model characters, in order that their readers might pattern their conduct after them. Scott was content to write for the entertainment of his readers. Dickens wrote to show the evil of particular vices or to correct social evils. More modern novelists spoke of pictures of modern life, and talked more of method than of purpose. No writer of novels suggested for a moment that he wrote for money, although to the man who did not write novels that would be placed in the very first rank among the reasons. Mr. Neilson attributed much writing of novels to the spirit which makes a man who has heard a good story unhappy until he can tell it to someone else. Mr. Neilson devoted some attention to the modern historical novel, warning his hearers against giving the novelist undue credit for accurate portrayal of historical characters and events, when that work had already been done in the mind of the reader by his conception of the event or character. He condemned the sensational novel, suggesting as a test of sensationalism the tendency of a novel or play to create a desire in the mind for stronger stimulations to emotion, rather than to enable us to distinguish fine shades of difference in character, and to "put yourself in his place." Novels of a good class increased our knowledge of human character, broadened our sympathies and increased the intensity of our lives. As to the didactic value of the novel, Mr. Neilson's view, although he must be acquitted of using the expression, was that the novelist could sugar-coat a moral pill that people would not take from a preacher.

WEALTH OF THE KLONDIKE.

Interesting Lecture Before the Canadian Institute by F. C. Wade, K.C.

Many interesting facts regarding the Klondike were given in a lecture at the Canadian Institute, Toronto, on a recent Saturday night by F. C. Wade, K.C., who has been Crown prosecutor at Dawson City since 1897, when the big rush began. Several fine limelight views were shown. The great paystreak gold belt, he pointed out, extends 3,650 miles, running from the southern boundary of British Columbia to the Arctic Ocean, parallel to the Rocky Mountains. There are about 800 square miles in the Yukon District proper, and the creeks being worked for gold have a combined length of about 50 miles. In 1898, after the great rush, Dawson had 30,000 men thrown in, and 3,700 dead horses lay in the White Pass. Now the town has a substantial appearance, with well built houses, churches and warehouses, made of corrugated iron, and is merely a depot for the 20,000 or 30,000 miners, and has a population of but about 8,000. Many interesting facts were told of the climate and customs of the miners. An amusing instance of one of the old miners' jokes was told of in the case of Eldorado Creek, when the old miners, thinking it no good, posted a notice that the creek was reserved for Swedes. Swedes took the notice seriously, and all along the creek staked claims that averaged a value of $1,500 to $2,000 a foot.

Mixed Metaphors.

The following clever pot-pourri of metaphors, drawn from the terminology of various scenes, is from General Hale's welcoming address to the American Association for the Advancement of Science when the meeting was held at Denver: "And as Colorado as a whole extends the hand of welcome to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, we hope that your affinities will be such as to produce a true and stable compound; that the multiphase currents of your various activities will work in synchronism and produce a steady and irresistible torque that will keep the world turning; that your blood may remain uncontaminated by the bacilli of fever which cause delirum, or tuberculosis which leads to decay; that the resultant of your efforts will be in the direction of true progress, and that the centripetal force which holds you together in a conservative orbit will be in such equilibrium with the centrifugal force by which you throw off new ideas as to keep you from flying off on a tangent. We might wish you to remain always in perihelion or 'next' to the sun of prosperity, except that this would mean a state of rest and consequent stagnation. Instead of this may your velocity be accelerated and the differential coefficient of your curve be an ever-increasing variable until your path becomes asymptotic to the straight line of perfection, and may the final integral of your orbit be the summation of all that is worth knowing."

Rose Varieties.

There are 798 distinct species of roses in existence. A horticultural exhibition with a sample of every one of these queens of the floral domain in its midst of grandeur has not thus far entranced the world.

THE INDEPENDENT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE MASSES

BY

THE INDEPENDENT PRINTING COMPANY.

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

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SATURDAY.. .. ..JUNE 28, 1902

ABOUT YOUR PAPER.

There is a universal complaint among the publishers of the labor journals regarding the want of co-operation among the working people and their failure to give that hearty support to the labor papers published in their interest which they deserve, and who are to a great extent responsible for the success of organised labor in this country. Numerous other matters get the attention of the working people before their home paper is thought of. Money is spent in saloons, at balls, theatres and other places in preference to using a mite of that outlay to the support of a labor paper. The pages of the labor paper are always open for the use of the working-people. It cannot and will not be closed to anyone having a grievance to explain. But, notwithstanding all this, the time and money spent on a labor paper by its publishers seems to be overlooked by the workingmen, and instead of receiving the united support of the toilers, it is allowed to shift along the best way it can. This is not because the paper is unappreciated, but from carelessness and neglect that these conditions exist. As soon as trouble comes that affects the workingmen, and their paper takes up their fight in their behalf, they have plenty of time to visit the office with articles and advice about what should be said and done in their interest; but as soon as the fight is won and they have benefited, they forget their friend the publisher, and have no use for the paper. Each and every workingman should stand by and encourage the publisher of his home paper. Send in your subscriptions; the paper cannot live on wind.

Even Chris. Foley is now being attacked as a tool of capitalists.

New Zealand is figuring on doing away with freight rates altogether and throwing her railroads open to the free use of everyone.

So after all, our own Jimmy won't be knighted, although he is at the head of the most benighted administration in Canada. Perhaps that's the reason why.

Whenever you hear a man who says that he is a socialist with emphasis, and that the other fellow is a right-down capitalistic fakir, make up your mind that it is a case of Satan rebuking sin.

The Japanese are changing their alphabet to conform with the English and calculate to change their language to English as rapidly as possible. This will remove another bar to the annexation of British Columbia by Japan.—Paystreak.

The broommakers as an organisation have only existed in Canada for a comparatively short period, but they are to be congratulated on the progress they have made. It is now possible to have brooms bearing the union label, and every union man should see that only such brooms come into his home. We trust that it will not be necessary to urge on union men everywhere the necessity of aiding the broommakers by booming their label. Remember that union-made brooms are the best.

Sir Donald M. Wallace's authorised history of the Prince of Wales' recent imperial tour as the Duke of York, says that Prince George and the Princess shook hands with 35,000 persons. There were, however, only 30 knighted. What a host of disappointments!

We known men, grown gray in the cause of labor and sacrified their all for principles, who are now told by glib-tongued, mushroom agitators to go 'way back and sit down because they are out of date and tools of capitalists. Oh, gratitude, where art thou

One of our readers tells a good joke he heard the other day on a steamer in the Gulf: "Say, Bob, I hear Jimmy's gone to London to see the king. Won't he look gay in knee breeches and a cocked hat? I wonder what he'll say when His Majesty says to him: 'Arise, Sir James!' " "Well, Tom, I'll bet you the drinks for a full house that he won't say: 'It's a lie, and your a liar!' " The curtain dropped.

That old stager, the Westminster Columbian, in trying to outvie the 'Tizer in sensational journalism, was in the throes of an industrial war on Wednesday, and roused the royal burg from its snoozing. The newsboys, probably four in number, went out on strike. Latest—No bloodshed yet, but one boy is reported to have a rock in his pocket. Brer Taylor holds the fort with all the vim of an old soldier.

"As an evidence of the unfitness of the Cuban for self-government, it is cited that an American syndicate is building a railway on the island without any subsidy, and actually paying for the right of way," says the Globe. The Cubans are only 'prentices, and should send at once to British Columbia for a real finance minister. Our Prentice would educate 'em mighty quick in the art of borrowing and bonusing.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

INTERNATIONAL CITIZENSHIP.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT.

Sir,—At the last meeting of the Phoenix socialist league, an extensive discussion was held upon the merits of international citizenship, at the close of which debate the following resolution was passed, which I was instructed to send as widely as possible for publication, as containing the first practical suggestion to the end of securing universal peace among the nations of the earth. We believe that none of the various peace congresses, notwithstanding all their solemn eclat, have yet rendered any suggestion of a practicable nature—none, at all events, equal to this, which, if carried out, would be a long step in the desired direction. The resolution referred to has been made rather long, which was deemed necessary, in order to make its purpose and meaning intelligible to all readers:

"Whereas—One of the greatest needs of humanity at the present time is to do away with international enmity, while maintaining the local independence of separate nations; and

"Whereas—This result can best be achieved—not by combining different nations under the same executive head, but, rather, by establishing an international citizenship between independent countries; be it

"Resolved by the Socialist league of Phoenix, B. C.—That an arrangement should be made between Canada and the United States of America that citizens of either of these countries should be allowed to vote in either of these states upon fulfilling the residential conditions, without being under the necessity of taking out papers of naturalisation."

Yours for international goodwill,

W. H. BAMBURY,

R. S. Phoenix Socialist League, No. 60.

Phoenix, B. C., June 25, 1902.

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

THE BUILDING TRADES.

Steady progress continues in perfecting the organization of the different trades affiliated with the council.

The U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners have now passed the previous high-water mark, having initiated from 12 to 20 new members at every meeting since the introduction of the card system.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners are doing equally well, and very soon it will be a difficult proposition to run a non-union job.

"In union there is strength." In a union of unions there is much strength, as the evolution of the card system by the Vancouver Building Trades Council very clearly demonstrates.

The Rogers block, on Hastings street, is still non-union. It was expected that when the scab masons and bricklayers got away, that this job could be unionized, but other complications arose—the steamfitting and plumbing work being in the hands of an unfair shop. On this account, the Hinton Electrical company was compelled to throw up its contract on the building, owing to the fact that the journeymen electrical workers declined to work on it. A scab electrical worker, who has been picking up the business during the past two years, has started in to run the three-wire system which the specification calls for, but it is a matter of considerable doubt whether he can handle the job, the three-wire system requiring the services of an expert electrician.

The new establishment now in course of construction for Mr. Murray, on Fifth avenue east, was unionized by the business agent on Tuesday, four carpenters joining the union. Mr. Murray, who runs a strictly union bakery, is erecting quite an extensive concern, and it was largely owing to Mr. Murray's expressed wish that this job was won over.

Mr. Wilson, contractor, has started a new house on Harwood street, near Jervis. Mike Cunningham is the foreman, which is equivalent to saying that this job is strictly union.

Messrs. Lyons and McCall are erecting two houses on Pendrill street, near Thurlow. All sub-contracts are in union shops. This job was omitted from the first list.

The new block next to the postoffice has been let to union firms. Waldron & Kellman have the brick and mason work, and Horrobin has the carpenter work.

Mr. Hepburn is about to commence on a new contract. The house, apart from the stonework, is said to be costing $7,000. All sub-contracts will be in the hands of union shops. This job is on the corner of Harwood and Jervis streets.

Agent Hilton is doing quite a labor bureau business, and union men engaged in the building trade will do well to keep in touch with him.

TO RECEIVE EXTRA PAY.

The mechanics who sued the government for a higher rate of pay for overtime in Alaska have won out in the federal court, at Seattle, Wash. The test case of Chesley C. Moses was finally disposed of by Judge Hanford in the federal court on Tuesday. A demurrer to the amended answer of the government was sustained. In accordance with an intimation made by Judge Hanford last week, that in an emergency case the government might not be liable for overtime, the district attorney filed an amended answer, pleading that in this case an emergency existed. Also that the men had accepted regular pay without protest at the time. H. E. Shook, attorney for the plaintiff, demurred, and upon argument he was upheld. The action by Moses was a test case. The other cases will follow. The claimants are about 400 mechanics, who were employed to erect barracks in Alaska.

THE BAKERS.

Last year's agreement between the journeymen and master-bakers terminating on the last day of June, the members of the union, including those from New Westminster, will be in session at Union hall on Friday and Saturday evenings, from 8 to 10 o'clock, for the signing of the new agreement. It is not expected that there will be any trouble over this. The men's demands being so reasonable, the master bakers will likely all sign, and the men thereby be enabled to return to work under union conditions, without delay.

There has been some trouble in one of the shops for more than a week past, and it was hoped that the difficulty would be settled satisfactorily, but the secretary of the union has now been discharged from the shop, which would appear to be an ill-considered action, as it only complicates matters and strengthens the case of the union.

Special Sale of Ladies' Silk and Lisle Thread Hose

Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, lace ankle, in pink, nile, mauve and yellow; regular price 50c, 60c and 65c; Sale Price, 25c.

Ladies' Silk-Plated Hose, lace ankle, colors cream, grey, nile, cardinal, gold, pink and heliotrope; regular price $1; Sale Price, 60c.

Ladies, Plain Silk Hose—We offer a beautiful line of Silk Hose at a great reduction; they come in all colors; regular price $1.35; Sale Price, 85c.

Ladies' Silk Hose, lace ankle, in heliotrope, pink, nile, cream, gold, sky, cardinal and white; regular prices $1.50 and $2.75; Sale Price $1.00 and $1.75.

Ladies' Silk Drop Stitch Hose in the following shades: Gold, sky, pink, cardinal and heliotrope; Regular Price $3.00; Sale Price, $2.00.

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Seymour Streeet,

TRIALS OF A WAITRESS.

"Oh, bring me anything you like," remarked the business man to the waitress at my dinner table yesterday; "I'll eat anything you bring."

"Have some roasted beef, sir?"

"No, I don't like roasted beef."

"Better have some roasted pork; it's nice to-day."

"You know I don't like roasted pork, Annie."

"Well, try some lamb; it's very nice, sir."

"No, no; let me take the bill. (Hurriedly looks over it).

"Well, bring me anything; I'll eat it."

"All right, sir; I'll bring some ham and eggs."

"Ham and eggs—H-a-m and e-g-g-s? No—I'll tell you what I'll have—a good sirloin."

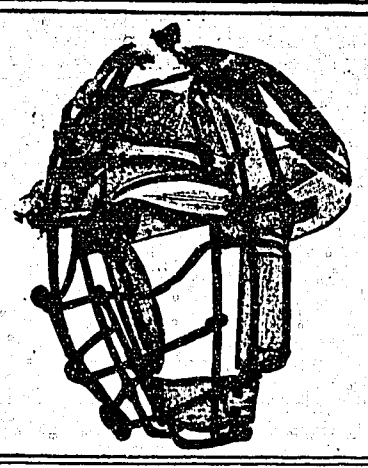
Oh, the trials of a waitress!—Boston Journal.

A BICYCLE RACE.

Arrangements have been made to hold a bicycle race on the evening of Monday, July 7th. The speedy stevedores will make the circuit of Stanley Park for the handsome trophy of Mr. Chas. Dashaway, the popular proprietor of the Western hotel. Considerable public interest is being manifested already in the coming event.

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.



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BOYS' BRACES—From 10c to 25c per pair; Boys' Shoulder Braces, 50c per pair.

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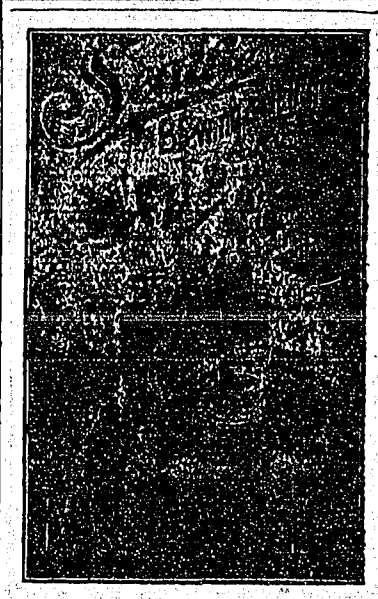

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Mr. Trorey personally selected them in New York and learned also that they were the REAL SWELLL THINGS there.

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.

H. A. URQUHART,
Hardware, Stoves, Ranges, Etc.
35 Hastings Street East.

...For Good Reliable...
Union Made
Boots and Shoes
GO TO
R. MILLS, The Shoe Man.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY
By Smoking
"Kurtz's Own," "Kurtz's Pioneers," "Spanish Blossom"
They are the best in the land and made by Uuion Labor in
KURTZ & CO.'S PIONEER CIGAR FACTORY
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Call for them and see that you get them.

ON THE RAIL.

C. P. R. FREIGHT DEPARTMENT.

The Winnipeg Voice says that negotiations are now proceeding between a committee of the U. B. of R. E. and the officials respecting the re-instatement of the discharged men and other matters. The adjustment has gravitated to the department of Superintendent Leonard, who is now out of the city, and is expected to take up the matter on his return.

GREAT NORTHERN STRIKE.

The boilermakers of Havre, Montana, in the employ of the Great Northern railway, quit work on June 9th, at 7.30 a.m. The men ask for 40 cents per hour. Personal records to be abolished, and shall be called out to work overtime nothing less than five hours. It is also learned that the boilermakers on the whole system of the Great Northern railway are on strike, which extends from St. Paul, Minnesota, to Everett, Wash. In the lively little town of Havre, Montana, the boilermakers lined up and organized a lodge, and Havre can boast of fifteen true blue union boilermakers, who also give a wide berth to anyone who may drop in holding a card not punched up to date.

NOT CANADIAN.

Let us look at the institutions represented by Mr. Mackenzie, of Mann & Mackenzie. Are they the concern of individuals, are they "purely Canadian"? Who sustained the Canadian Northern, pending the closure of the Manitoba deal? American bankers and financiers. Let us look a little further into the specific trouble in Toronto. Who, out of 800 employees have succeeded in finding eleven suspects among the employees of the street railway company?—the thugs and bloodhounds of an "American detective agency," the Pinkerton brood of mantrappers. Prompted by gain, reputation and every incentive that can move that kind of cattle; the genus spotter or human vermin, who feed and breed on human misery; they plot to find and develop human frailty; some of whom in this case seem likely to be caught in their own meshes. There is a wide difference between a detective who tracks a dangerous criminal to his lair, and the slimy, pinheaded dodger who goes around laying 5-cent traps, suggesting and supplying the tools of dishonesty to men smarting under a sense of injustice—who feel that they are being denied what is fair and due to them. If tar and feathers have any true vocation, the spotter of this stripe has a claim on this kind of decoration, above everything in human form. Mr. Mackenzie had to import these gentry from the United States; everything in Canada was too stupid or too wholesome for the purpose.—Winnipeg Voice.

TRACKMEN GET INCREASE.

The board of arbitration sitting at Toronto, adjusting the wages of the C. P. R. trackmen, have concluded their labors. The board was composed of John T. Wilson, of St. Louis, Mo., president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trackmen, representing the men; Chief Engineer Gutellus, of the maintenance of way department, Montreal, representing the company, and Chancellor Boyd as the third party. The award is satisfactory to the men and to the company alike. It amounts to an average advance of 15 per cent. all round, and affects British Columbia as follows:

Pacific Division—Yard foremen at Vancouver, $2.60 per day; yard foremen at Vancouver, section 1, North Bend, Kamloops, Revelstoke, Field, Rogers' Pass, Laggan, $2.40 per day; other line foremen, $2.25 per day; section men at Vancouver yard, $1.50 per day; at all other maoin line points, section men, $1.40 per day.

Kootenay Branches—Yard foremen at Nelson and at Smelter Junction, $2.40 per day; foremen at all other points, $2.35 per day; section men at all points, $1.60 per day; extra gang foremen of the Pacific division shall receive from $2.50 to $3.50 per day; all other extra gang foremen shall receive from $2 to $3 per day; assistant extra gang foremen and assistant yard foremen shall receive not less than the minimum paid to the section foremen on their respective divisions.

A copy of the award as given above was sent to the head office of the C. P. R. at Montreal on Saturday night to be formally ratified and signed by the company.

FREIGHT-HANDLERS' NEW NEW SCHEDULE.

Last Saturday the local C. P. R. freight-handlers stopped work to await the consideration of a new schedule pending adjustment between the officials of the company and the union. By Monday, everything had been settled in a satisfactory manner, and the men resumed work at the usual hour of 7 o'clock. The men are well satisfied with the concessions obtained, and the best of good feeling exists between them and the officials of the company. The very courteous and earnest considerations of the superintendent of this division, Mr. H. E. Beasley, went a long way towards adjusting what might have been serious trouble. Mr. Beasley is much respected by the employees, and is indeed a man among men. Great credit, too, is due the officers of the union for their obtaining so satisfactory a settlement. Following is a copy of the signed agreement entered into between the United Brotherhood of Railway Freight Handlers and the C. P. R. Company of Vancouver:

Article I.

Section 1.—That the rate of pay for freight-handlers shall be 22 cents per hour day work and time and one-half for overtime.

Sec. 2.—That the rate of pay for checking shall be 27 cents per hour day work, and 33 cents per hour overtime.

Sec. 3.—That the rate of pay for wharfingers and all monthly men shall be increased ten per cent.

Article II.

Section 1.—That ten hours shall constitute a day's work for freight-handlers and gang-checkers, namely from 7 o'clock to 12 o'clock, and 13 o'clock to 18 o'clock.

Sec. 2.—That overtime shall constitute all Sundays, nights, New Year's Day, Good Friday, 24th May, Christmas day, and any other day proclaimed by the Governeror-General in Council.

Article III.

Section 1.—That union men be given preference.

Sec. 2.—That any one representing the union in any official capacity shall not be discriminated against by the company.

Article IV.

Promotions shall be governed by seniority of service and ability to perform the duties required.

Article V.

If any member of the union considers himself unjustly dealt with, the agent of the union shall be allowed to take the matter up with the foreman and superintendent.

Article VI.

That men wanted on the dock at any time shall be called.

Article VII.

This schedule shall be signed by both parties for 12 months, and if any change be required, thirty days' notice shall be given on either side at the end of twelve months from date of signature, to all of which we agree.

Article VII.

This schedule shall come into force three weeks from date.

Dated this 31st day of May, 1902.

STREET RAILWAY MEN MEET.

One of the most successful meetings ever held by the street railway men's union was held on Wednesday evening. President McDonald called the gathering to order, and there was a large number present. There was a big amount of business transacted, the principle items being the finishing touches to the arrangements prepared for holding the annual picnic of the union and the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

President.....R. Brunt
Vice-president.....C. Bennett
Secretary.....A. G. Perry
Treasurer.....R. J. Grant
Conductor.....Ed. Manning
Warden.....A. J. Wilson
Sentinel.....J. Howes

Delegates to Trades and Labor Council—R. Brunt, A. J. Wilson, F. C. O'Brien, C. Bennett, and G. Lenfesty.

The excursion this year will be held on the glorious Fourth of July, at Sumas. The programme of sports and attractions is a very large one, and comprises baseball, lacrosse, an international tug-of-war, foot races, jumping and the like. The street railway men have the reputation of making things hum when they take hold, and judging from their past successes, this year's turnout should be a record breaker, and it certainly will be if the following able committee can at all make it so: H. A. McDonald (president), George Dickie (secretary), C. Bennett (treasurer), Robt. Brunt, Robt. Piper, Harry Niebergall, and J. Barton. The Fraternal Order of Eagles, going to Whatcom the same day, will accompany the street railway men as far as the boundary line. The fare to Sumas and return will be $1.25; children, 50 cents. Trains will leave the C. P. R. station at 8.30 a.m., leaving Sumas at 8.30 p.m. Tickets may be had from any of the committee.

When business matters terminated, refreshments were served all round, but before adjourning a vote of thanks to Doering & Marstrand, for a nice keg of that firm's excellent brand of Cascade beer, was passed.

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

The Mist.
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.

P. O. BOX 29C. 'PHONE 179.
W. J. McMILLAN & Co.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR
TUCKET CIGAR CO. UNION LABEL CIGARS
Brands:
MONOGRAM, MARGUERITA, BOUQUET,
OUR SPECIAL, EL JUSTILLO,
EL CONDOR, SARANTIZADOS, SCHILLER,
Corner Alexander Street and Columbia Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.

Ask for
Cascade Beer
The beer that has life and vigor; healthful, refreshing, pure as the sparkling waters of a mountain brook.
For sale at all first-class Hotels, Saloons and Liquor Stores.
Brewed by
Vancouver Breweries, Ltd.
Vancouver, B. C.

1867 1902
DOMINION DAY
CELEBRATION
AT
Vancouver, July 1 & 2
Championship Lacrosse, Baseball, Bicycle, and Horse Races. The Navy Men will also participate.
H. M.'s Warships will be present.
Fireworks at Brockton Point on the evening of July 1st.
Oration in Drill Hall by Rev. Elliot S. Rowe, one of the most talented speakers in the Province.
MAYOR NEELANDS, Chairman. S. J. GOTHARD, Secretary

Gentleman Wanted.

The best repartee I ever encountered, says a contemporary, was in the gallery of a theatre.

An extremely stout, good-tempered, ruddy-faced woman tried to wedge herself into a space that would have accommodated a person of ordinary size, to the unconcealed annoyance of a smartly-dressed youth next to her. She began to peel an orange, and the youth, with a gesture of complaint, removed his hat fussily to a safer position.

"I suppose," said the good-tempered woman, "that you'd rather have had a gentleman sitting by the side of you, sir, wouldn't you?"

The youth replied snappishly in the affirmative.

"Ah!" said the woman thoughtfully; "so would I."

We had a call from Harry Buckle, of Nanaimo, on Wednesday. He is authority for the statement that Mr. J. E. Norcross, formerly of the Herald staff, and himself will establish a new labor paper in the Black Diamond city, to be called the Clarion. The labor press is growing in this province. We wish the new venture every success.

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

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

Ask Your Dealer for
UNION TRADE MARK BRAND
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.
—THE—
HOOVER MANUFACTURING CO.,
(LIMITED.)
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Hunt, Cambie street.
Morgan, The Tailor, Granville street.
Dan Stewart, Cordova street.
Clubb & Stewart, Cordova street.
W. Murphy, Cordova street.
McRae & McDonald, Hastings street, east.
E. Larsen, Hastings Street.
J. Carrell, Cordova street.
Simon & Co., Cordova street.
Johnson & Higgins, Cordova street.
S. McPherson, Cordova street.

UNION BARBER SHOPS.

The following is a complete list of union barber shops in Vancouver. Is your barber on the list?

Elite barber shop, Hastings street.
Bon Ton barber shop, Hastings street.
Commercial Barber Shop, Cambie street.
C. Ellis, Cambie street.
Savoy Barber shop, Cordova street.
Smalley's barber shop, Cordova street.
Oyster Bay barber shop, Carrall street.
Union barber shop, Carrall street.
A. O. McCutcheon, Mount Pleasant.
Boulder barber shop, Cordova street.
O. K. barber shop, Hastings street, east.
Army and Navy, Granville street.
Commercial hotel, Cambie street.

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

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 66; treasurer, Geo. Wilby; sergeant-at-arms, A. F. Arnold; executive committee, F. W. Fowler, G. E. Pierrott, W. Brand, Robt. Todd; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, W. Brand, S. J. Gothard, F. Fowler; delegates to Allied Trades Council, F. A. Fowler, W. J. McKay and C. J. Marshall.

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

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

TEXADA MINERS' UNION, No. 113, W. F. M., meets every Saturday at 7.30 p. m. in 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. Littler, 573 Hastings street, east; treasurer, E. Timmins; conductor, S. H. Bossisstow; guard, F. Coughlin.

JOURNEYMEN BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS' International 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.

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

SAVOY THEATRE
McDONELL & SIMPSON.....Proprietors.
ALF. P. JAMES.....Stage Manager
Week Commencing
Monday, Next
Artistic and Refined Vaudeville.
EVERY ACT A FEATURE.

Meeting.

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

Subscribe for the INDEPENDENT
$1.25 per Year
Box 844.

IS CRYSTAL GAZING

LATEST FAD OF ANDREW LANG, PROLIFIC AUTHOR AND CRITIC.

He Is a Prime Mover in This Form of Passing the Time in London—A Man Who Does a Stupendous Amount of Work Who Has a Good Bit of Time for Play.

How Andrew Lang, the most prolific of writers, finds time for crystal gazing is beyond comprehension. Crystal gazing, by the way, is London's latest fad, in which Mr. Lang is the prime mover. In an article in a recent monthly review he recommended that everyone should possess a crystal ball and sit down with it in the hope of seeing uncanny pictures. His advice has been taken to the extent that about all London is now crystal gazing.

It is best, he says, to go into a room and sit down with your back to the light. Place the ball at the proper focus on a piece of dark cloth. Try to exclude reflections. Think of everything you please. Stare, say five minutes at the ball. That is all. Mr. Lang says he has

MR. ANDREW LANG.

known people to see in the crystal things actually happening miles away.

The versatility of Mr. Lang's genius is marvelous. He does more things than anybody else. While it is difficult to understand how he finds time to do it, Mr. Lang certainly does a stupendous amount of work and still has a good bit of time for play. He writes leading articles for one daily newspaper, reviews novels for another and contributes to the magazines. He is the new historian of Scotland. He writes fairy tales, which delight English speaking children the world over. He edits Dickens and Walter Scott, translates Homer and Theocritus and knows Edmund Gosse. He can preface anything—Coleridge's poems, Australian folklore or Hittite inscriptions. He is a poet and parodist, a philologist and anthropologist and a lecturer on natural religion. He discovered Rider Haggard and is the biographer of Lord Iddlesleigh and Lockhart. He is indeed a veritable literary syndicate. Besides, he knows all about cricket, is a crack golf player and now appears as the high priest of the crystal gazing cult.

Now that the holiday rush is over, there is a calm in the book world, while we wait the coming flood of light literature for summer perusal. History, biography, religion and science appear to be the themes of most of the new books now appearing. Among the historical works is a reprint of Morgan's "League of the Iroquois," with copious additions by Herbert M. Lloyd. The book was published in Rochester in 1851, was originally issued in a small edition, which has long been out of print and extremely rare. The alterations and new matter supplied by Mr. Lloyd consist of corrections made by Mr. Morgan in his own copy of the book, personal reminiscences of Morgan by Mr. Charles T. Porter, who was a collaborator on the original edition, and a short biographical sketch of Morgan, with an account of his work and full notes by the editor. The latter include a large amount of Jesuit material, translated especially for the present edition. Some of this matter had been previously translated, but the greater portion appears for the first time in English, the whole being an original translation. There has also been added considerable matter excluded by Mr. Morgan from the original edition for lack of space, but which subsequently appeared in various volumes long since out of print. "The League of the Iroquois" has long been considered the best of all books relating to the institutions and customs of that people. The present edition will go rapidly out of print. The book is to be published in two editions, one on handsome paper, limited to 300 copies, at $15 net, and a Japan edition, limited to thirty copies, at $30 net. The handsome paper copies are illustrated by sixteen full page plates in color and fifty text cuts. There will also be a portrait of Morgan in photogravure and two large maps in color.

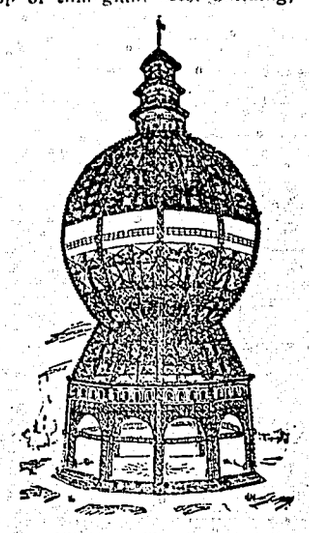
And now we are to have "letters." Those of Napoleon to Josephine, many of them passionate love letters, are being collected by Henry F. Hall, who will translate them into English for a single volume which will be published in England shortly. The letters are linked into consecutive form by a social and historical chronicle of the years in which Napoleon and Josephine were such great figures. This chronicle is compiled from contemporary sources. The book has photogravure portraits of Napoleon and Josephine.

"First Makers of England," a volume by Lady Magnus, wife of Sir Philip Magnus, which is being published by John Murray of London, is the story of Julius Caesar, King Arthur and Alfred the Great. The volume has a frontispiece of Julius Caesar.

FRIEDE ARIEL GLOBE.

A Gigantic Observation Erection That Will Make St. Louis Unique in the Line of World's Fairs.

The Friede aerial globe, which will be to the world's fair at St. Louis what the Ferris wheel was to Chicago and the Eiffel tower to Paris, will be the largest structure in the world and will remain a permanent attraction in St. Louis after the close of the exposition in 1903. It is to be a great observation globe of steel, which will tower 700 feet above the ground, with observatory towers 100 feet higher. Hanging or suspended gardens, high up in the air, cafes, music halls, palm gardens and various other devices for social amusement will be provided for. A great coliseum for conventions will be part of the structure. From the top of this giant steel building, to



FRIEDE OBSERVATION GLOBE.

be reached by sixteen rapid elevators, the city, the great sweep of the Mississippi and the surrounding romantic rural scenery can be seen for thirty miles around. The company organized to exploit Architect Friede's idea consists of some of the wealthiest men in St. Louis, and the globe will cost when finished in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. An idea of the immense proportions may be gathered from the fact that it will dwarf St. Peter's at Rome, the great pyramid of Cheops and other giant structures which have been wonders of the world for their size. The great convention hall will be 314 feet above ground, a few feet higher than the dome of the capitol at Washington. The music hall and cafe will be 390 feet up in the air, and the palm garden 440 feet. A theatre will be run at a height of 110 feet, while 700 feet above the base will be a memorial room.

THE TROUBLESOME CORN.

How to Treat This Painful Growth on the Foot.

A corn is an overgrowth of the horny layer of some portion of the skin of the foot induced by friction or under pressure in one spot by the shoe. It is situated generally on a prominent portion of one or more toes, more commonly the little toe, but may be on the side of the foot or even on the ankle bone.

The first thing to do for a corn is to get new shoes that are so snug as not to rub the foot anywhere and so loose as not to make pressure in one spot more than another.

The top of the corn may be pared with a sharp knife, extreme care being taken, especially in the case of the aged, not to cut the sound skin, or it may be filed down to the level of the surrounding skin, or the entire corn may sometimes be loosened with a dull knife blade or by the finger nail and extracted from its bed.

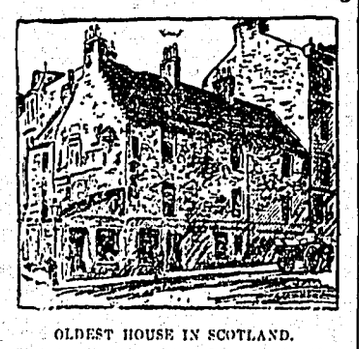
When this cannot be done, removal may be facilitated by moistening the corn every other day with glacial acetic acid, the softened part being subsequently scraped away with a dull knife or a small file. A salve containing salicylic acid applied every night will also frequently loosen the corn so that it can be pulled out. This is the basis of many of the corn plasters.

A soft corn, which is merely a corn that is always moist on account of its location on the inner surface of one of the toes, should be treated by keeping a piece of absorbent cotton between the toes so as to prevent masceration and by bathing it frequently with strong alum water.

PROVAND'S LORDSHIP.

Has Reputation as the Oldest Dwelling in Scotland.

The Provand Lordship or House, in Glasgow, which has the reputation of being the oldest dwelling



OLDEST HOUSE IN SCOTLAND.

house in Scotland, is famous in that it was in this house that Mary Queen of Scots stayed when she visited Darnley while sick there in 1567.

Protect the Piano.

A piano should not stand near an open window, neither should it be pushed close against the wall. Should the keys need cleaning, rub them with a soft muslin cloth slightly dampened with alcohol. The best duster for a piano is soft silk. An old silk handkerchief is good for this purpose.

India's Tea Plant.

In India the tea plant is naturally a tree, but by means of pruning it is kept so small that it seems to be only a bush.

UNCLE SAM'S MONEY.

THE SAFEGUARDS THAT HEDGE ABOUT ITS MANUFACTURE.

Care With Which Even the Shavings of the Peculiar Paper Used Are Handled—Counting and Recounting the Treasured Sheets.

Uncle Sam's paper money has its birth in the bureau of engraving and printing in Washington. Here a corps of engravers cut its lines into plates of steel. Five hundred men and women are in one room. It is the largest printing office in the world. Here are struck from these plates the notes which we give the butcher and the baker. Each steel plate when not in actual use is stored away in a great burglar proof vault to which only the highest officials know the combination. At the side of each printing press is a little indicator like a bicycle cyclometer, which keeps tally of every piece of paper money printed. Thus is Uncle Sam kept informed as to the exact number of paper notes of all denominations which leave his presses daily.

If there is any secret which Uncle Sam jealously guards, it is the process of manufacturing the fiber paper upon which his money notes are printed. He pays a Massachusetts firm a big price for it, and this firm does its work under the surveillance of a government agent. The paper is manufactured of the finest rags, cleaned, boiled and mashed into pulp. As it is rolled into thin sheets silk threads are introduced into it by a secret process. These are the distinguishing marks making imitation of the paper well nigh impossible.

The sheets of paper, already counted twice and placed in uniform packages at the paper mill, are stored in a treasury vault and issued to the bureau of engraving and printing as wanted. Before leaving the treasury they are counted three times more, and the receiving official at the bureau must receipt for them. Then the bundles are unwrapped, and the sheets are counted twenty-eight times by a corps of women. This is to insure that each printer gets the recorded number—no more, no less. Before any employee of the division in which this paper is kept can leave for home each night he must exhibit to a watchman at the door a pass certifying that every fragment of every sheet passing through his fingers has been accounted for.

If one sheet of this precious paper be lost, the entire force of men and women having access to the room where the misplacement has occurred are kept in, like so many school children, to find it. Each sheet is issued from the vault for the printing of a definite amount of money upon it. If the lost sheet were intended to ultimately represent $4,000 worth of notes, the group of employees to whom the responsibility of its misplacement has been traced must make good that amount if they cannot locate it within a reasonable time.

Twenty-four times more are the sheets containing the printed money counted after leaving the presses. Then they are sealed in packages of 1,000, placed on racks in a drying room of 130 degrees temperature, unpacked, thoroughly examined, smoothed in powerful hydraulic presses and packed in wooden cases. These cases are hauled to the treasury in an ironclad wagon. Six guards, heavily armed, accompany this wagon whenever it makes a trip.

No attempt to steal Uncle Sam's money while undergoing any of these stages of manufacture has yet been detected. As a matter of fact, the money would be practically useless, for its printing is not completed until after it makes this guarded journey to the treasury. There the finishing touch is added in the printing of the colored seal upon the face of each note. With the six sealing presses the same precautions are taken as with the two hundred and fifty big money presses in the other building. Each sheet coming from the former has a row of notes printed upon it. The sheets are put through small machines, operated by girls, who cut out the individual notes. Even the small strips, falling like shavings from their machines, must be carefully collected, sent to the bureau of engraving and printing and there boiled into pulp. An employee found with even one of these ribbons of waste paper is liable to imprisonment for fifteen years and a fine of $5,000.

Between these different processes the paper money has been counted and recounted six additional times. Finally the single notes are placed in stacks of 100, with all of the blue numbers printed on their faces in sequence. They are then wrapped in paper, labeled, sealed with red wax and stored in the great treasury vaults. Thus each piece of paper money now in circulation has been officially counted sixty-three times.

In our mints the system of accounting for the blank metal out of which the finished coins are stamped, of keeping tally on the coining machines' work, of counting the finished product, of packing it, of sealing it in cloth bags, of transporting it under guard, of counting it many times again and finally of storing it away is practically the same.

There is not a day in the year when any one of the seven great treasury vaults does not contain in coin, bullion, notes, certificates or bonds sufficient to make you or me one of the richest of the world's multimillionaires. The most capacious of these strong boxes are in the basement of the treasury. A large guard of men—mostly old soldiers, commanded by a captain and lieutenant—watches them day and night. These guardians are heavily armed, and they patrol their beats every quarter hour throughout the night.—Saturday Evening Post.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S FOE.

Lady Henry Somerset Sides With Labor Against Yachtsman.

Sir Thomas Lipton, although personally popular and supposed to have prospects of promotion to the British peerage owing to the King's friendship for him, is having trouble of his own just now. Society seems to be taking a great deal of interest in the welfare of his employes, and some of the society papers are collecting evidence of the charges that women in the Lipton factories are subjected to many indignities besides being underpaid.

Arrayed against Sir Thomas are Lady Dilke, Lady Henry Somerset

LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

and the beautiful Countess of Warwick in the contest that is coming over the wages that he pays his army of cheap labor. Lady Somerset is president of the Working Women's league.

In Lady Henry Somerset the famous yachtsman will find a formidable foe. She is an inveterate reformer and is almost as well known in this country as in England. She was the bosom friend of Frances Willard and is one of the great apostles of temperance.

A Quarrelsome People.

A study of medieval rural life is apt to give the impression that the principal part of the life of the people was spent in quarreling or in the commission or prosecution of offences, says a recent magazine writer. Our ancestors certainly were a very licentious and a very disorderly people. The records teem with instances of men and women drawing knives against one another, of breaking into houses, of prosecuting one another for slander. Then we have such entries as these: "It is ordained by common consent that all the women of the village must refrain their tongues from all slandering." "Thomas, son of Robert Smith, is fined 12 pence, because his wife, Agnes, beat Emma, the wife of Robert, the tailor, six pence, because his wife Emma swore at Agnes, the wife of Thomas." "It is enjoined upon all the tenants of the village that none of them attack any other in word or deed, with clubs, or arrows, or knives, under penalty of paying 40 shillings." Such entries, frequently occurring, in addition to the innumerable instances of individual attack, slander, petty theft and other immorality, seem to show a community of far from perfect virtue.

Mehemed Said Pasha.

Mehemed Said Pasha, who becomes Turkish vizier for the third time, is a member of a Mussulman family long established in Kurdistan. He was born at Suleymanie on November 29, 1832, of the Christian era. Early in 1879 he became Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in 1882 he was appointed Grand Vizier. This posi-

MEHEMED SAID PASHA.

tion he held for three years, when he was succeeded by Kiamil Pasha. He became Grand Vizier again in 1893, but in consequence of the crisis of 1895 was dismissed, and ordered to resume the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. Towards the end of the year differences arose between him and the Sultan, and he fled for his life to the British Embassy. Here he was protected for some days, but on receiving from the Sultan pledges for his personal safety he returned to his residence.

An Essay on Habit.

A story is told of an English schoolmaster who offered a prize to the boy who should write the best composition in five minutes on "How to Overcome Habit."

At the expiration of five minutes the compositions were read. The prize went to a lad of nine years. Following is his essay:

"Well, sir, habit is hard to overcome. If you take off the first letter, it does not change 'abit.' If you take off another, you still have a 'bit' left. If you take off still another, the whole of 'it' remains. If you take off another, it is not wholly used up. All of which goes to show that if you want to get rid of a habit you must throw it off altogether."

BAD WILLIE BRYAN.

Some Notable Pranks of the Democratic Leader's Mischievous Boy—Hanging by His Toes.

William Jennings Bryan, jr., son of the Democratic candidate for President of the U.S., is not at all like the little boys we used to read about in the Sunday school books. While he is not vicious he is by no means excessively good, and he has a faculty

WILLIAM J. BRYAN, JR.

for getting into boyish scrapes which is quite phenomenal. He accompanied his parents on their recent trip to Chicago, and some of his pranks caused no little comment.

His most notable exploit was to lean so far out of the window of the Army building that he slipped and hung to the sill only by his toes. General Wheeler happened to see the toes just in time to rescue Willie from a fall of 75 feet, which would undoubtedly have ended the youngster's career.

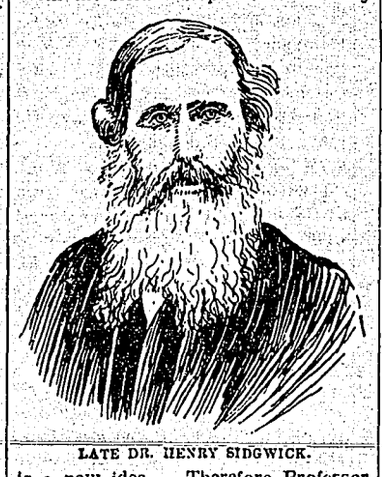
Willie is a favorite with the boys of Lincoln. As indicated by press reports from Chicago he is a good swimmer. Recently he dived from the highest perch in the Natatorium, a distance of 50 feet, striking in 15 feet of water. In short, William, jr., is a typical, healthy, mischevious boy who can have more fun in a day with schemes of his own invention than a French of German lad of 12 can have in a week with the toyshops of Paris or Berlin at his disposal.

His first experience in Chicago was with the elevator at the Auditorium. William became chummy with the conductor on his second trip upstairs. He confided that next to being the son of his father he would prefer being an elevator boy at the Auditorium. More questions were asked by him about the machinery than could be answered by the engineer of a battleship in a week. The elevator man was so bewildered that he surrendered the lever without question when William reached for it. Under the boy's guidance the car shot to the roof and rebounded two stories before it was again under control.

LATE DR. HENRY SIDGWICK.

Sketch of the Eminent British Philosopher and Moralist.

Dr. Henry Sidgwick, the eminent British philosopher and political economist, who has just passed away was only 62 years old, but accomplished much during the 20 years in which his name has been familiar to the public. Until 1870 Dr. Sidgwick was a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge University, and lecturer until 1875. In 1883 he was appointed Knightsbridge professor of moral philosophy. That a teacher of moral philosophy should concern himself with the science of political economy



LATE DR. HENRY SIDGWICK.

is a new idea. Therefore Professor Sidgwick's economic works bear recent dates—his "Principles of Political Economy," 1883; his "Elements of Politics," 1891, and his "Practical Ethics," 1898. His other works, in which his theory of hedonism is developed, are "The Methods of Ethics" and "Outlines of the History of Ethics." He has contributed freely to current literature.

The Legation Quarter.

As one enters Pekin by the arched eastern gate he comes at once upon Legation street, where are all the foreign compounds strung along "an unpaved slum of a thoroughfare" for nearly a mile. Miss Scidmore says of this quarter in her book on China: "The street is all gutter save where there are fragmentary attempts at a raised mudbank footwalk beside the house walls for use when the cartway between is too deep a mud slough. 'We are here on sufferance,' under protest, you know,' say the meek and lowly diplomats. 'We must not offend Chinese prejudices.' Moreover, all the legations would not subscribe to an attempted improvement fund nor all unite in demanding that the Chinese should clean, light, pave and drain Legation street. That jealousy of the great powers so ironically termed the 'concert of Europe' is as much to blame for this sanitary corner of Pekin as for affairs in Crete and Armenia."

BRAVERY.

They called him brave because he dared to go
Where danger skulked in every tangled brake;
They called him fearless, since he faced a foe
Who won destruction for his country's sake

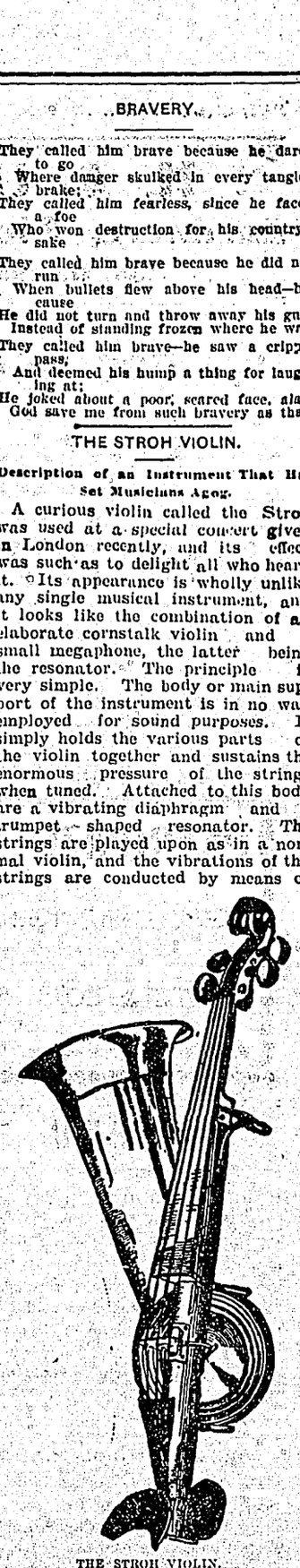
They called him brave because he did not run
When bullets flew above his head—because
He did not turn and throw away his gun,
Instead of standing frozen where he was.

They called him brave—he saw a cripple pass;
And deemed his hump a thing for laughing at;
He joked about a poor, scared face, alas!
God save me from such bravery as that.

THE STROH VIOLIN.

Description of an Instrument That Has Set Musicians Agog.

A curious violin called the Stroh was used at a special concert given in London recently, and its effect was such as to delight all who heard it. Its appearance is wholly unlike any single musical instrument, and it looks like the combination of an elaborate cornstalk violin and a small megaphone, the latter being the resonator. The principle is very simple. The body or main support of the instrument is in no way employed for sound purposes. It simply holds the various parts of the violin together and sustains the enormous pressure of the strings when tuned. Attached to this body are a vibrating diaphragm and a trumpet shaped resonator. The strings are played upon as in a normal violin, and the vibrations of the strings are conducted by means of



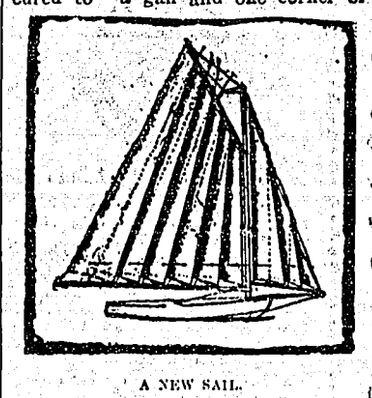
THE STROH VIOLIN.

an ordinary violin bridge, which rests upon a rocking lever to the diaphragm and resonator. The lever supporting the bridge oscillates laterally upon the body of the instrument, the end being attached to a diaphragm of aluminium by a small connecting link. The diaphragm is held in position between two india rubber cushions by means of a specially designed holder fixed upon the body of the violin by two brackets. Attached to this holder is the trumpet, or resonator.

The disk, or diaphragm, which represents the belly of an ordinary violin, is perfectly free to vibrate, the result being that when the strings are set in motion by the bow the bridge and rocking lever vibrate accordingly, and thus every vibration is transmitted to the diaphragm. The diaphragm sets in motion the air contained in the resonator, the resonator augmenting the same to the surrounding atmosphere. It is claimed almost any quality of tone can be obtained from one instrument by a simple change of diaphragm. Although the diaphragm is made of the metal aluminium, there is no metallic sound audible even to the ears trained by long practice to the tones of the wooden violin. The rich, mellow tones supposed to come only after at least a century's playing of a violin require no forcing, and its admirers say the slightest contact of the bow will bring them forth.

Sail to Make Boat Fast.

A novel sail has just been invented, composed of independent sections, each of which is separated from but overlaps the adjoining one, the result being that each section spills the wind away from the one next to it. Furthermore, the upper ends of each section are secured to a gaff and one corner of



A NEW SAIL.

the lower end of each to a boom. Finally, a pair of independent sheets or ropes are connected to the after corner of the lower end of each section, and there are guiding leads for these ropes. A mainsail constructed in this fashion was tested recently, and it is said that it proved more serviceable in various respects than an old-fashioned mainsail. The main advantage claimed for this new sail, however, is said to lie in the fact that it enables a yachtsman to utilize to the utmost even a slight breeze.

THE INDEPENDENT

VANCOUVER, B. C.

ONE HORSEPOWER.

How This Unit of Mechanical Force Came to Be Adopted.

When men first begin to become familiar with the methods of measuring mechanical power, they often speculate on where the breed of horses is to be found that can keep at work raising 33,000 pounds one foot per minute, or the equivalent, which is more familiar to some mechanics, of raising 330 pounds 100 feet per minute. Since 33,000 pounds raised one foot per minute is called one horsepower it is natural that people should think the engineers who established that unit of measurement based it on what horses could really do. But the horse that can do this work does not exist.

The horsepower unit was established by James Watt about a century ago, and the figures were fixed in a curious way. Watt found that the average horse of his district could raise 22,000 pounds one foot per minute. At that time Watt was employed in the manufacture of engines, and customers were so hard to find that all kinds of artificial inducements were necessary to induce power users to buy steam engines. As a method of encouraging them Watt offered to sell engines reckoning 33,000 foot pounds to a horsepower. And thus he was the means of giving a false unit to one of the most important measurements in the world.

The Shape of a Glass Eye.

An artificial eye is not made in the form of a globe, as many people imagine, but is much the shape of a half walnut shell, though not so deep and very thin and light. Even this, however, causes irritation if kept in the socket constantly.

With love the heart becomes a fair and fertile garden, glowing with sunshine and warm hues, and exhaling sweet odors; but without love it is a bleak desert, covered with ashes.—Charles Warren.

C. C. Richards & Co.

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

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

CAPT. F.R. DESJARDIN.
Schr. "Storke," St Andre, Kamouraska.

The man who foolishly does me wrong, I will return him the protection of my ungrudging love; the more the evil that comes from him, the more the good shall go from me.—Buddha.

$100 REWARD $100.

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

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

Times of general calamity and confusion have ever been productive of the greatest minds. The purest ore is produced from the hottest furnace, and the brightest thunder-bolt is elicited from the darkest storm.—Colton.

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

I have looked to the happiness of my countrymen as the object to which my efforts ought to be directed.—Lord John Russell.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A man's reach should exceed his grasp, or what's a heaven for?—Robert Browning.

Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is a speedy cure for dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, summer complaint, sea sickness and complaints incidental to children teething. It gives immediate relief to those suffering from the effects of indiscretion in eating unripe fruit, cucumbers, etc. It acts with wonderful rapidity, and never fails to conquer the disease. No one need fear cholera if they have a bottle of this medicine convenient.

Every duty which is bidden to wait returns with seven fresh duties at its back.—Charles Kingsley.

RAW WINDS AND WET WEATHER

cause the Colds that cause Pneumonia and Consumption. . . . . .

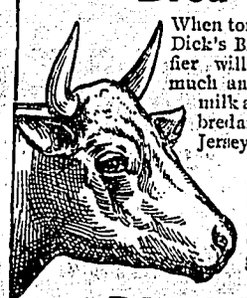
Shiloh's Consumption Cure

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.

Teach self-denial, and make its practice pleasureable, and you create for the world a destiny more sublime than ever issued from the brain of the wildest dreamer.—Sir Walter Scott.

THE BLOOM OF HEALTH.

How to Keep Little Ones Bright, Active and Healthy.

Every mother knows that little children need careful attention—but they do not need strong drugs. When baby is peevish, cross or unwell, it is an unfortunate fact that too many mothers dose them with so-called "soothing" medicines which stupefy and put the little one into an unnatural sleep, but do not remove the cause of the trouble. What is wanted to make the little ones, bright, cheerful and well is Baby's Own Tablets, which will promptly cure colic, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation, diarrhœa, simple fevers and teething troubles. They give children sound refreshing sleep, because they remove the cause of the trouble. These tablets are guaranteed to contain no opiate or other harmful drug. Mrs. James Found, Valentia, Ont., says: "Before I got Baby's Own Tablets my Baby was very pale and delicate and so peevish that I had to walk the floor with him day and night. The first tablet I gave him helped him, and that night he slept soundly. Since then the tablets have made him perfectly well, and he is now a fine, healthy looking baby, and is getting quite fat. I would not be without the tablets if they cost a dollar a box."

Baby's Own Tablets are good for children of all ages and are taken as readily as candy. Crushed to a powder they can be given with absolute safety to the youngest, weakest baby. Sold by all druggists or sent postpaid at 25 cents a box, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Love feels no burden, thinks nothing of trouble, attempts what is above its strength, pleads no excuse of impossibility; for it thinks all things lawful for itself and all things possible.—Thomas a Kempis.

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

Flowers are always fit presents, because they are a proud assertion that a ray of beauty outvalues all the utilities in the world.—Emerson.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION occasioned by the want of action in the biliary ducts, loss of vitality in the stomach to secrete the gastric juices, without which digestion cannot go on; also being the principal cause of Headache. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills taken before going to bed, for a while, never fail to give relief and effect a cure. Mr. W. F. Ashdown, Ashdown, Ont., writes: "Parmelee's Pills are taking the lead against ten other makes I have in stock."

He is happiest, be he king or peasant, who finds his happiness at home.—Goethe.

He is only advancing in life whose heart is getting softer, his blood warmer, his brain quicker, and his spirit entering into living peace.—John Ruskin.

MARKET REVIEW.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LIVE STOCK.

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

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

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

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

POOR DIGESTION

RENDERS THE LIFE OF THE DYSPEPTIC MISERABLE.

Food Becomes Distasteful and a Feeling of Weariness, Pain and Depression Ensues.

From LeSorelois, Sorel, Que.

Of the diseases afflicting mankind dyspepsia is one of the worst to endure. Its victims find life almost a burden. Food becomes distasteful; they suffer from severe pains in the stomach; sometimes excessive heart palpitation, and a general feeling of weakness and depression. Though this disease is one of the most distressing, it is one which, if the proper remedy is applied, can be readily cured. Thousands throughout this country bear testimony to the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a never-failing cure. Among them is Mrs. Adolphe A. Latrousse, a well known and highly esteemed lady residing at Sorel, Que. She says:—"For two years I was a constant sufferer from bad digestion and its accompanying symptoms. Food became distasteful and I grew very weak. I suffered much from pains in stomach and head. I could not obtain restful sleep and became unfit for all housework. I tried several medicines without finding the least relief and I grew continually worse until in the end I would vomit everything I ate. I had almost given up hope of ever being well again when one day I read of a case similar to mine cured through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I determined to give these pills a trial and am happy today that I did so, as by the time I had taken eight or nine boxes my strength had returned, the pains which had so long racked me disappeared, my stomach would digest food properly and I had fully regained my old time health, and have not since had any return of the trouble."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a purely tonic medicine, and unlike all purgatives do not weaken the system, but give life and energy with every dose. They are a certain cure for anaemia, dizziness, heart troubles, rheumatism, sciatica, indigestion, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance and the functional ailments that make the lives of so many women an almost constant source of misery. Sold by 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.

We are fellow laborers with a common end—reverent to the lowest for its possibilities, emulous to the highest for its sublime perfections.—Alexander Wilder, M.D.

SYRUP OF FIGS

ACTS GENTLY ON KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS,

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY;
DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS;
OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY.
TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS,
BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE.

It is certain that either wise bearing or ignorant carriage is caught, as men take diseases one of another; therefore, let them take heed of the company.—Shakespeare.

Of all the advantages which come to any young man, I believe it to be demonstrably true that poverty is the greatest.—J. G. Holland.

True glory takes root and even spreads. All false pretence, like flowers, fall to the ground; nor can any counterfeit last long.—Cicero.

One ounce of Sunlight Soap is worth more than two ounces of common soap.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar 202

An Education

IN ITSELF. THAT IS WHAT CAN BE JUSTLY CLAIMED FOR

THE GLOBE

TORONTO

CANADA'S LEADING NEWSPAPER

Its news-gathering facilities—the industrial, social, commercial or political events of the world—are not excelled by any paper in America. If you are living west of North Bay you can have the early morning edition (including the big Saturday illustrated) for only $2.00 per annum. Take advantage of this GREAT HALF-PRICE OFFER TO-DAY.

Address: THE GLOBE, Toronto

PAGE WIRE FENCE

This is the Page Standard II Bar Fence, made of "Page" wire which is twice as strong as common wire. The continuous coil, note wavy appearance, allows for expansion and contraction which is important owing to Canadian climate. Our upright wires are in one piece and have strength of about 800 pounds. If made of pieces spliced at each horizontal, they would have a strength of only about 300 pounds. We also make gates, ornamental fences, poultry netting, nails and staples. The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 6

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

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

There is really no time saved by planting large trees.

Of all the different kinds of fruit grown on the farm none is so reliable or so easily grown as the grape.

Dwarf pears should be planted on a spot that has a moist soil, either naturally so or made so by subsoiling.

The best shape for the garden is an oblong square. In this shape it can be plowed and cultivated to the best advantage.

One advantage of buying trees in the fall and heeling them in is that they are on hand ready to be planted out early in the spring.

One object to be gained in any pruning is so to reduce the wood as to equalize growth, so that the leaves and branches will not interfere with each other.

With the quince, after the leaves fall in autumn and before they start in the spring, it is a good plan to cut back every shoot, usually cutting back one-half of the new wood and thinning out the old.

THE FASHIONS.

Strings of pearls are festooned on bodices and form shoulder straps.

Rhinestones and jet are combined in some of the ornaments seen on the latest models in millinery.

White mousseline de sole is much favored this winter for evening gowns, lace trimmed and spangled.

An exquisite house gown of white crepe de chine is trimmed with garlands of violets embroidered on white mousseline de sole.

Just Like the Rooks.

"I'm from England," said the man on the car platform, addressing nobody in particular and apropos of nothing, "and I want to tell you people that we all are only a lot of rooks. Say, did you ever watch a colony of rooks build their nests in the spring?"

Everybody looked reflectively away.

"Well, I'll tell you. First a rook picks up a stick and puts it in his nest, then goes away after another one. When he's gone, another rook flies to his nest and steals the stick. When he gets back, he puts down the second stick for still another rook to steal and starts after the first stick. He doesn't find it, and when he gets back to his nest he finds the second stick gone, and he starts after that, scolding and swearing in rook fashion.

"By this time the other thieves have been robbed, too, and it only takes about three sticks to go around the community and get the whole blamed colony powwowing. Say, ain't that human nature?"

Everybody looked reflectively away.

Five Angels on a Needle Point.

It is related of the late Dr. Robertson that on one occasion he was in the company of some theological students. They, fresh from the study of church history, were laughing together over the old scholastic question, How many angels are supported on the point of a needle? They were surprised when Dr. Robertson turned to them and said, "Well, how many do you think?" As no one answered he went on, with decision, "Well, I'll tell you—five." And he justified his answer with the following story:

One very stormy night he was coming home late and noticed a light in the window of a room where he knew a poor woman lived whose husband was at sea. He wondered what kept her up so late and went to see. He found her hard at work sewing by her lamp, while her five rosy children were sound asleep beside her. "There," said Dr. Robertson, "was a needle supporting five angels."

His Sweet Mother.

A stoutly made little fellow of eight, to his mother, who happened to be extremely thin:

"Oh, mother, I do believe you must be the very sweetest woman in the world!"

"Thanks, very much, Lawrence. But why so affectionate? What do you want?"

"I don't want anything. I only knew you must be the very sweetest woman in the world."

"Really you are too flattering. Why this sudden outburst of affection?"

"Well, you know, I've been thinking over the old, old saying, 'The nearer the bone the sweeter the meat.'"

Light and Stars.

A ray of light which would travel around the earth in about one-eighth of a second takes more than four hours to come from Neptune. For Alpha Centauri, the nearest fixed star, light makes the journey in five and one-half years.

HALCYON HOT SPRINGS, B. C.

Without question the best and most effective springs in Canada for the cure of rheumatism, kidney or liver troubles. The medicinal qualities of the water are unequalled. Splendid hotel accommodation; fine fishing and hunting. An ideal spot for the invalid.

PUL-MO WILL CURE difficulty of breathing, tightness of the chest, wasting away of flesh, throat troubles, consumption, coughs, catarrh, colds, pneumonia and pleurisy.

A SAMPLE FREE BY MAIL to every sufferer.

PUL-MO is for sale by all druggists at $1.00 per large bottle, and 15 cents for small bottle, or direct from

THE PUL-MO CO., TORONTO, ONT.

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.

168 Higgins ave., Winnipeg. SOLE AGENT HERBAGEUM.

Real Estate Agent. Issuer of Marriage Licenses

Secrecy is the element of all goodness; even virtue, even beauty is mysterious.—Carlyle.

Excellent Reasons exist why Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil should be used by persons troubled with affections of the throat or lungs, sores upon the skin, rheumatic pain, corns, bunions, or external injuries. The reasons are that it is speedy, pure and unobjectionable, whether taken internally or applied outwardly.

Let a man overcome anger by love, let him overcome evil by good, let him overcome the greedy by liberality, the liar by truth.—Buddha.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal. 14

He, who in dubious circumstances aids in deeds when deeds are necessary, is the true friend.—Plautus.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

ARTIFICIAL ICE.

Principle Upon Which This Commodity Is Manufactured.

The principle upon which the manufacture of ice is based is that a gas when compressed gathers heat enormously, and if robbed of this heat and allowed to escape at a future time it seeks to regain its heat by withdrawing heat from its surroundings. Ammonia gas is generally preferred to others because it can be liquefied with comparatively little pressure. On removing the water from common ammonia by distillation anhydrous ammonia is obtained. This is compressed by a combined steam pump and a compressor, and the resulting liquefaction induces heat, which is economized by circulating water about the vessel or pipe containing the liquefied ammonia. Thus the ammonia is cooled and the heat largely transferred to the water, which is then pumped back to the boiler that supplies the steam pump. The liquid ammonia is then carried in a pipe to expansion coils that afford plenty of room for its evaporation, when it begins to return to the gaseous form and to draw heat from its surroundings, which gradually reduces the temperature. Proper vessels of water are placed in contact with the expansion coils, and in due time ice is formed.

Lynch Law.

Lynch law in its usual meaning is said to be traceable to a Galway worthy. In 1493 one James FitzStephen Lynch, a mayor of that city, sentenced his own son to death for murder and, fearing a rescue, had the culprit brought home and hanged before his own door. The tradition may be found alluded to in Thackeray's "Irish Sketch Book." There are critics, however, who say that the law was in its origin essentially American, and they date it back to Charles Lynch, a Virginian planter of the seventeenth century.

Last Words of Martin Luther.

Martin Luther's last words were, "Father in heaven, though this body is breaking away from me and I am departing this life, yet I know that I shall forever be with thee, for no one can pluck me out of thy hand."

Special Millinery Offering for the Holidays

ONE DOZEN ONLY $10 HATS for $5.00
TEN ONLY $5 to $6 HATS for $2.50
ONE TABLE OF SHIRT-WAIST HATS AND READY-TO-WEAR HATS as high as $4 each. Your choice for $1.50

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

FOREIGN.

The painters of Leeds are on strike for shorter hours.

A large proportion of the employees of Messrs. Wyman & Sons, limited, parliamentary printers, have gone out on strike at Reading, because of the introduction of women labor to the Wharfdale printing presses.

The committee of Dublin and District Tramway Men's union have published in pamphlet form a statement of the men's grievances and a comparison of their position, both as to hours of work and rates of pay, with that of similar employees in Glasgow, London, Liverpool and other places.

It is complained that many collieries in South Wales are now somewhat overcrowded with workmen in consequence of the influx of men from some mines recently closed, and the return of hundreds of other workmen who have been engaged as soldiers in South Africa. Owing to this great overplus of labor there are hundreds of colliers at the present time under notice to leave.

The dispute in the engineering trade in Dublin still continues, but hopes are entertained of an early settlement. The members of the Incorporated Brick and Stone Layers' Society of Dublin have passed a resolution pledging themselves to support the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in their fight for an increase of wages, and instructing their treasurer to forward a cheque to the strike committee.

A great demonstration has been held at Aberdare, Wales, against the corn tax and the education bill. The meeting was mainly composed of miners. Mr. Kier Hardie, M. P., in supporting a resolution against the bill and the tax, regretted the apathy of working men on the education question. He said if they were as interested in the education of their children as they were in football or horse-racing they would soon have a perfect system.

The fifth international congress of Textile Trade Workers, which recently opened at Zurich, Switzerland, was attended by 60 delegates from Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland. A resolution was passed in favor of the abolition of piecework. The German, Austrian, French, Italian, and Swiss delegates voted for the resolution, while the delegates of Great Britain, Belgium and the Netherlands voted for the maintenance of piecework.

The British Amalgamated Society of Steel Smelters, through their branch at Frodingham, have taken a new departure in trade unionism, in building high-class cottages for their members at Scunthorpe, in the Midlands, Eng. Land was purchased on Sir Berkeley Sheffield's estate, and 25 houses have been built. These dwellings are of a superior class, having seven large rooms, with bathroom and convenient outbuildings. The society have not built with the idea of making money, and the houses are let on such easy terms to the members that in fifteen years they will become their own property. The contract for biulding was about £6,000, and the land cost another £1,000.

AMERICAN.

Tampa, Fla., carpenters, have won the 8-hour day.

The Carnegie library and the James Milliken university, at Decatur, Ill., are both being built by non-union labor.

The second annual convention of the Teamsters' National Union of America will open in Joliet, Ill., on Monday, August 4.

In 1897, San Francisco had 35 unions and 12,000 members; now there are 130 unions, with 35,000 members, one of whom is the mayor.

A fishermen's union, intended to embrace all the fishermen on either side of Green Bay, in Wisconsin territory, has been organised and a charter applied for.

The labor league, of Galveston, Texas, an organisation of union men, will make a political fight for a state 8-hour work-day law and the abolition of child labor.

Union workers of Dundee, Ill., identified with the Lutheran church, have been notified to quit their organisations or leave the church.

Chinamen have purchased so many restaurants of late in Minneapolis that a boycott, endorsed by every labor union in the state has been declared against them.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, said the other day that the per capita received by the parent body showed a paid-up membership of 1,100,000.

Philadelphia carpenters unions have been suspended from the building trades council of that city for eliminating the "sympathetic strike" clause from their agreement with the contractors.

The amalgamated painters and decorators' union of New York city demands that beginning August 1 the wage scale shall be for plain painting $4 per day; decorating, including gilding, not less than $4.50 per day; eight hours to constitute a day's work on all days, except Saturdays, when four hours shall be a day's work, from 8 a.m. to noon. Between 5,000 and 6,000 men will be affected.

Out of 91,047 wage hands in the manufacturing plants of California there are 2,114 children under 16 years of age.

Resolutions have been adopted by the Central Federated Union of New York city, asking that the board of aldermen pass an ordinance requiring that all city employees who are engaged in callings represented by organised labor become members of the unions of their respective craft or trade.

Operating employees of the Los Angeles Traction Company have had their wages raised. By the terms of the new card extra conductors and motormen will hereafter receive 22 cents an hour. Regular men will obtain 22 1-2 cents to five years' service, and 25 1-2 cents an hour between five and ten years. The number of men affected by the increase is 130, of whom 20 are extras, and 8 or 10 of whom have been in the company's employ five years.

San Francisco newsboys have organised themselves into a union, and for a starter they demand an increase in the sale price of newspapers and that the giving away of papers with meals or drinks by restaurants and saloons be stopped. There are 350 of the boys in the union.

CANADA.

The elevator to be built by the G. T. R. at Windmill Point, Ont., will cost $750,000.

Over 300 acres are now under cultivation in connection with St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary.

There is a building boom on at Ferguson, B. C. Contractors have more than they can attend to.

The Barbers' Association of Toronto have elected M. J. Donohue president and James Wilkins secretary.

The first steel rails ever manufactured in a Canadian mill were successfully run at Sault Ste. Marie last month.

Scarcity of farm labor is a source of much complaint on the part of the farmers in Ontario. In some places $20 to $22 per month with board and washing, is offered.

The Canadian Labor Gazette says:—"By order-in-council the federal government have selected 50,000 acres of coal lands in the Crow's Nest Pass fields, in virtue of the concession obtained from the C. P. R. company when assistance was granted for the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass line."

The Grand Trunk Railway company has acceded to the request of its train conductors for an increase in wages. The conductors, both freight and passenger, asked for concessions equivalent to increase of from 5 to 12 per cent. in pay, and General Manager McGuigan, after several conferences with the conductors, recommended to the management that their requests be complied with.

The Moulders' union of Ottawa have filed a demand for a minimum wage of $2.40 a day for stone plate moulders and $2.43 a day for machine moulders. The demand of the stone plate men has been granted, but the other employers object to establishing a union minimum wage. They offer a raise of 10 per cent. on the present scale all round, but the union is holding out for the uniform scale, and a strike may ensue.

In Bulletin 79 of the Ontario bureau of industries, published by the department of agriculture, on page 7, under the heading of Remarks of Correspondents, complaint is made of the scarcity of farm labor, and the high rate of wages which prevails, and one of the correspondents from Caledon, Peel county, advocates the importation of Chinese to perform home work. An exchange says that Chinese domestics have already invaded Ottawa and other points. In the towns and cities of Ontario, Chinese laundries are increasing at an alarming rate, and they now stand ready to invade the domestic circle and compete with the farm laborer.

About 225 members of the Plumbers', Gas and Steamfitters' union are out on strike for an increase of wages at Toronto. The men are asking for an increase of the minimum rate from 27 1-2 to 37 1-2 cents an hour for eight hours a day. This demand was made by the men three months ago, but refused by their bosses. A year ago the employers and union agreed on a scale of from 27 1-2 to 32 1-2 cents an hour. The former are willing to live up to this but absolutely refuse to grant any increase.

HAGGARTY—NEWMAN.

A very pretty wedding took place on the 18th, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crane, 264 Keefer street. The contracting parties were none other than Mr. Adam Haggarty and Mrs. M. Newman. Mr. Sperring supported the bridegroom, Miss E. McDonald, of Seattle, acting as bridesmaid, and little Miss Lillooet Newman was maid of honor. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. James Bush. The popularity of the newly-wedded couple among their numerous friends was amply testified in a substantial way by many costly wedding gifts. About 30 guests were present at the marriage feast. Miss Cowderoy played the wedding march, and Rev. John Robson performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Haggarty will reside at 412 Barnard street. The Independent joins with their many friends and acquaintances in wishing them long life and prosperity.

An up-country pastor posted on his church door the following notice:
"Brother Smith Departed for Heaven —4.30 a. m."
On the next day he found written below:
"Heaven—9.40 p.m.: Smith not in yet. Great anxiety!"
—Exchange.

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.

REGARDING BAD PLUMBING

The Building Trades Council has sent the following resolutions to the city council, which has been referred by that body to the civic board of health:

"Whereas—The council of the city of Vancouver, recognising the necessity of protecting the citizens of Vancouver from the evil effects of bad sanitation, have caused to be passed and placed upon the by-laws of this city, laws governing the condition of labor to be employed in the construction and fittings of all sanitary arrangements in all the buildings of this city; and

"Whereas—That said by-laws call for all plumbing to be done by certificated journeymen plumbers; and

"Whereas—The council have caused journeymen plumbers to be examined, and have collected fees for examination and certificate; and

"Whereas—Said by-law has been grossly neglected in the past; and

"Whereas—Said by-law has been declared void in the courts of Vancouver on the first attempt to defeat it, thereby placing the council in the position of obtaining money under false pretences; and

"Whereas — Certain unscrupulous master plumbers have been grossly evading the provisions of this by-law and have persistently employed incompetent boys to do plumbing work, to the detriment of property owners and the health of householders, thereby endangering the health of the public at large; and

"Whereas—The plumbing inspector and health officers have been grossly negligent in their duties, allowing all kinds of petty evasions and neglecting to inspect work done; and

"Whereas—Such negligence, having caused and does cause much hardship to the journeymen plumbers of this city, driving away many who would in all probability be good citizens of this town; and

"Whereas—Many of these men have wives and families and are property owners, therefore ratepayers, having put their earnings into land and homes, thereby forcing them to remain here; and

"Whereas—Through said negligence irresponsible boys are employed to do their work, who do not contribute to the city's welfare, and who will have no chance to do so, even after learning their trade in a slipshod fashion, as other boys will take their places; the said boys will have to go to pastures new, and in the meantime the city is being flooded with insanitary buildings, thereby favoring any epidemics which are liable to enter any seaport and transient town; and

"Whereas — Journeymen plumbers, having rules consistent with the by-laws of this city, are debarred from employment, we, the Building Trades Council of Vancouver, representing 800 men in the building trades of this city, of whom two-thirds at least are property owners and ratepayers, are inconvenienced and are forced to inconvenience contractors and business men, and at any time may be forced to enforce said by-law, irrespective of courts or council, by having to refuse to work on such buildings in which the plumbing is being done by boys alone, thereby causing trouble and not contributing to the peace and welfare of this city; therefore, be it

"Resolved—That the city council of Vancouver be asked to take immediate steps to place the by-laws in such shape as to allow of no possibility of breach or appeal, and to take steps to enforce them, and that the plumbing inspector at once make a vigorous inspection of all work being done at present, and that if the present city solicitor is not competent to frame such by-laws as will stand in the courts of justice, he be discharged; and further

"Resolved—That we recommend the examination of journeymen plumbers be further enforced, and to be carried out on the same lines as the British admiralty examination of mechanics applying for work in the dockyards. As we cannot understand the reason of men who, having served an apprenticeship in Great Britain, and worked for years in the largest cities of Canada, cannot pass the examination unless it be that many first-class mechanics cannot work with men watching over them. And, further, we cannot understand why a man, after being notified by the city council to appear to be examined did not appear, and has been allowed to continue working."

The Vancouver Breweries, limited, Mount Pleasant, celebrated the 10th anniversary of the opening of that institution last Monday. There were many who called on Messrs. Marstrand and Doering on that occasion and sampled Cascade beer.

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

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.

"Imperial Edward"

This is the new NECKTIE for gentlemen. We were the first in Vancouver to receive a shipment.

It is for double collars and Ties as a Four-in-Hand, or with a bow and flowing ends. It is very sensible and stylish.

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

Artistic Newspaper, Books and 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.,

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 94-5. 409 Hastings Street.

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.

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.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Your eyesight may be permanently injured by the use of glasses not suited to you. It would pay you better to come and let our doctor of optics examine your eyes and get a pair of glasses that will correct your vision and relieve all strain and headache. Examination free and all work guaranteed.

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

GEO. HAY

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

Dyeing and Repairing.
216 CAMBIE ST., VANCOUVER.