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JOINT LABOR DAY CELEBRATION AT NANAIMO B. C., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST

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LABOR DAY AT NANAIMO.

Matters are now in good shape for the joint celebration of Victoria, Vancouver and Nanaimo of Labor Day at Nanaimo. The various unions, about 30 in number, are actively and enthusiastically putting on the finishing touches preparatory for a fine showing on Monday.

If the weather is favorable all previous records will be far outdone. There will be more people in line on that day than have taken part in any parade in any British Columbia demonstration.

The various committees have practically finished their duties, excepting the work which they must do on Monday, managing the celebration itself.

It is likely that the speeches will be of unusually high merit, when it is known that among the speakers are the well-known orators, Rev. Mr. Rowe (Victoria), Ralph Smith (Nanaimo), and Chris. Foley (Vancouver).

The Floats and Procession committee of Nanaimo is especially enthusiastic in its prediction of a magnificent turnout. All the merchants and manufacturers have entered into the spirit of the day with enthusiasm, and if only one half the floats promised materialize the procession will be immense. About $400 will be awarded in prizes. Chairman Crow (Vancouver) will act as one of the judges.

The Sports committee at Nanaimo have reported a list of prizes, which will require about $1,100 for prizes, which has been adopted, and the committee was granted power to add a log rolling contest to the list, if the tide was favorable.

The minstrel troup of Extension will furnish a quartette to take part in an outdoor concert to be held in the afternoon. This concert will be held with a view to supplying entertainment for those who have no interest in sports. All the local singers will be invited to take part, and it is hoped to make it a most attractive feature.

The big celebration will be held on The Green at Nanaimo, inasmuch as the Caledonia grounds will be used by a benefit society, which will pull off a programme of sports, as a financial venture.

Two bands will go from this city.

The excursion boats will leave the C. P. R. wharf at 8 a. m. They are the Yosemite and Joan.

The reason that the fare has been placed at $1.50 for adults is that the Yosemite had to be chartered from Victoria, which fact means an extra charge to bring her to Vancouver. Besides the expenses of two bands and advertising had to be met. Taking these things into consideration, the price of tickets is very reasonable.

The Orangemen at Nanaimo have kindly offered the committee the free use of the bunting used by them on the Twelfth July. The decoration committee will make good use of it.

LABOR DAY AT OTHER POINTS.

Slocan City, B. C., has provided an excellent programme of sports. Mayor York is chairman of the committee, while the secretary is D. B. O'Neil, who is also secretary of the Miners' union.

Victoria promises to be practically deserted on Monday, as a large number will go to Nanaimo.

Rossland will celebrate.

In Kamloops the Jubilee Lacrosse club have taken the celebration in hand, the local unions having discontinued the arrangements which they first commenced in regard to it, and turned it over to the lacrosse club.

Phoenix will hold a Labor Day celebration again this year, but it will be in a different manner from that which was held last year. It will take the form of an immense picnic, to be held at the New York townsite park, just outside the city limits, in which all the labor organizations will take part. A meeting of the Phoenix Trades and Labor Council was held, and the whole matter was discussed, and it was decided to hold the picnic.

LABOR DAY AT SLOCAN CITY.

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

The biggest labor demonstration yet seen in the Kootenay will be held here on Monday, in which the labor organizations of Rossland, Nelson, Sandon, New Denver, Silverton and Slocan will participate. Rossland people are the movers in the scheme, promising an attendance of 500. There will be a big parade, headed by two bands, after which will be held aquatic and general sports, horse racing and bicycle racing. A purse of $100 has been put up for a baseball contest between Rossland and Northport or Nelson, and this will be followed by a junior rock drilling contest. In the evening it is expected to pull off a sparring contest between Jack Slavin, brother of Frank Slavin, and a heavy weight from the other side. Several hundred dollars have been raised for prizes, and the C. P. R. is quoting rates of less than single fare from all points mentioned with special service.

ALF. JURY.

Speaking at a banquet tendered Alf. Jury at Toronto last week, Prof. Goldwin Smith said that he had always marked Mr. Jury as a man of sterling worth. He was one of the best examples he knew of a man who at all times was prepared to manfully uphold and defend liberty of thought and utterance, that priceless gem of all liberties. Looking back upon the past years of his own life, he said that, though just at the present time the world seemed to be passing through one of those periods of turmoil when old principles for which our fathers had fought were in part obscured, still, it was a matter for sincere congratulation and thankfulness to know that some headway had been made in the almost recognition of the principle of liberty of thought and utterance. A few weeks ago he had stood before a monument in Rome which was a striking proof of the advance the world had made in the cause of true liberty. He referred to the monument of Giodano Bruno, the martyr, who, when led out to the stake at which he was burned for his principles, said that the age would yet come which would recognize him. Inscribed on his monument in Rome to-day are the words: "Erected to the memory of Giodano Bruno, by the age which he foresaw." Prof. Goldwin Smith concluded his eloquent remarks by paying a graceful compliment to Mr. Jury as a living example of a consistent and fearless exponent of these principles of right and justice, which he believed were the true foundation for the rights and liberties of the people.

LABOR REPRESENTATION.

John Burns, M. P., speaking to the Durham miners, said that more labor representation was wanted in parliament. At present labor members were few in number, but very good in quality. (Laughter.) In order to properly express the social aspirations and the industrial needs of the people the number of labor members should be largely increased. They wanted men from the mine, politicians from the pit, statesmen from the factories, and ambassadors from the poor, to speak, work, and vote for the amelioration of labor—applause—tried, sensible, tolerant, experienced men; revolutionists by reform instead of reformers by revolution—master builders restoring in sympathetic workmanship the fabric of society. (Applause.) They should be men willing to co-operate with each and all for the elevation of the race, and, above all, to teach the ignorant upper classes by knowledge and experience how to govern the country. In these days they were figuratively speaking grovelling before everything that was American. Money was worshipped and a sordid state of life was exalted. They bowed down to rich men, not because they had ability, capacity or character, but simply because they had the quality of adding house to house and field to field. They saw the aggregation of wealth into few hands; saw the big fish eating the little fish, and the little fish eating mud. The trust had arrived; it was trying to capture parliament, and if it did so would corrupt public life. He urged them to send their labor representatives to parliament to combat, and, if possible, to thwart this tendency. (Applause.) Labor represenation was wanted in parliament to prevent such things as the Taff Vale decision, the trouble about the Welsh stop-day, legislation by injunction, the revival of protection, the militarisation of the people, the jingoising of the industrial race, the exaltation of brute force which they had witnesssed during the past few years.

The commission appointed by the government to inquire into the Fernie mine disaster, consisting of John Bryden, ex-M. P. P., Tully Boyce and P. S. Lampman, will open session at Fernie on September 8th. They will also sit at Cumberland, Ladysmith and Nanaimo.

THANKS!

Following appreciative communication from the Street Railway Men's Union has been received by The Independent:

To the Editor of The Independent:

Sir,—I was instructed to forward to you the following resolution which was passed at our last session, held Wednesday, Aug. 27th. It was moved by J. C. Barton, seconded by F. C. O'Brien:

"That our best thanks be tendered to The Independent for the full and able report of our recent reception held in honor of our international president, Bro. W. D. Mahon, Detroit, Mich."

A. E. PERRY,
Secretary Pioneer Division 101,
Vancouver, A. A. S. R. E.
Vancouver, Aug. 28, 1902.

"INDEPENDENT" ITEMS.

Victoria, Nanaimo and Vancouver exchange Labor Day greetings.

Cheer up. The weather will be OK on Labor Day.

It is better to advertise your goods for sale than to wait for the sheriff to do it.

The conservative convention convenes at Revelostoke on the 12th and 13th September.

The will of Rabelais: In the name of God, amen. I have nothing; I owe much; the rest I give to the poor.

What is selfishness? Just so I have a good job, I don't care for the other fellow. I am looking out for myself.

Chas. Wilson, K. C., the leader of the Conservatives, is too advanced in his views for his party. He'd make a good progressive.

What is prosperity? Having a job that pays you more than your necessary expenses. How many working people have such jobs?

"Trades unionism first and partisanship afterwards," is what wage-workers will have to put into practice if they ever win any political victories.

We are in receipt of a very interesting Boston paper, entitled "Live Matter." We are not in need of it, however, but it should fill a "long felt want" of our local evening "rags."

This is how the Toronto Weekly Sun sizes it up: "Put briefly, what the Manufacturers' Association demands is a protective tariff against Great Britain and a prohibitive tariff against the rest of the world."

A large number of laboring people are so wedded to the ethics of old party politics, and have been so elated at promises, that they are likely to continue in the same rut all through life. They live on unfulfilled promises and abuse.

Our first fight should be for the shortening of the day's labor. Wages can be adjusted much easier than hours. What we want is work for everybody. When men are in demand there is no difficulty of arranging the wage scale.

Knocking Victoria! The story goes that an employee of the Vancouver Tourist Association told a spotter from Victoria, who said that he was an English globe-trotter—who wanted to know something about the Capital City—that it wasn't much of a place, and as for climate, when it wasn't raining it was generally blowing a gale. The disguised Victorian departed jumping mad and reported this to his own Tourist Association. Now there is trouble in the Granville street camp. Blushing Victoria never knocks Vancouver—"What, never?" "Well, hardly ever."

One fact working men must bear in mind, and that is they must get into politics. They have formed solid combinations in the mine, have united in the work shop, but disunited in the battle field of politics. They have a sneaking regard for capitalists and politicians, with a prejudice against their own order and class. They must throw aside those deep-rooted prejudices, and in their own personal interests obtain labor representation in our legislative and governing bodies. To do this it is not necessary that their unions go into politics, but they themselves affiliate with and support a bona fide organized workingman's party, such for instance as the Provincial Progressive party.

The conservatives of Vancouver have declared for party lines. They cannot hope to win unless they are prepared to adopt up-to-date legislation. The probable leader—Chas. Wilson, K. C.—asserts that this will be his policy. We shall see what we shall see.

How can you expect a man to be a good citizen—loyal to the government, by unjust laws, etc., makes it impossible for him to secure even less than a bare existence, while his employer, under the protection of class legislation is enabled to pile up millions of unearned wealth?

As a demonstration of the fact that there is a universal brotherhood of trades unionism it may be noted that the Welsh coal miners have put up $50,000 for the Pennsylvania strikers. If the people who are forever blowing off about foreign agitators will analyze the circumstances which lead to such action they will understand why the labor movement must be international to be effective.—Paystreak.

Elsewhere we publish a letter from the Phoenix Trades and Labor council, which, to say the least, is not couched in very gentlemanly language. We print it, however, because the council desires to correct an alleged misrepresentation as to who voted for and against socialism at the miners' convention. The Independent wants to be fair and honest with every one, and is at all times willing to rectify mistakes, but it will not stand to be dictated to as to how it shall deal with its correspondents, the names of whom are known by the editor before their writings appear in the paper.

SMITH AND PUTTEE.

The News-Bulletin of Winnipeg, referring to the recent visits of A. W. Puttee, M. P., and Ralph Smith, M. P., to the old country, says that the two labor men have devoted a good deal of their time while in Great Britain to inquiry into the operations of the labor movenemt, political and trades union, and conferred with a large number of the leading men. Mr. Puttee was greatly interested in the work of the labor group on the London county council. It consists of seven members, prominent among whom are John Burns, M. P., W. Crooks, mayor of Poplar, and C. W. Bowerman, secretary of the London Society of Compositors. The London county council has done wonders for London, transforming some parts of it entirely. It is a modern organization right through, and in its own business of governing, has adopted methods that are expeditious and at the same time democratic. In this body the labor group stands well forward with able men and progressive instincts, a credit not only to their constituents, but to the city of London and to the verility of British institutions. In the British house of commons there is also a considerable though not at present very effective labor group. The members do not, however, work together in the same telling way as do those on the county council. But in the country, especially in the population centres, there is a strong and vigorous movement for independant labor representation, and the next election will see a change in this respect. There is no completed and sorted programme that is to bind the movement together. The cause of it all was the house of lords' decision in the Taff Vale case, which had placed a disability on trades organizations that was entirely unlooked for. The result has been a general determination to break away from old ties and unite in an endeavor to elect real and direct representatives from the industrial centres. The big associations have come forward with their machinery to collect funds and direct operations, as for instance the Amalgamated Society of Engineers is preparing to finance seven candidates. "As to getting pointers," said Mr. Puttee, "it was all very interesting and instructive, but our Canadian work must be done along the lines of the best Canadian methods that can be devised. There is lots to be done, and I am very glad to be back to help in the doing."

The New Zealand jockeys have formed a union and registered under the arbitration act.

THE REFORMERS' PARADISE

During the past week we had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. W. H. Tisdall, of Wellington, New Zealand, a brother of our own esteemed citizen, Charles Tisdall, ex-M. P. P. Mr. Tisdall is on his way home after an extended visit to the United States, Scotland, Ireland and his old home in England. Being from New Zealand—the Mecca of social reformers—he was naturally plied with questions as to the operations of the many radical laws put in operation in that country.

Mr. Tisdall is a modest and conservative business man, and disclaimed any idea of being a politician in any sense, yet he is enthusiastic in his praises of the good accomplished by laws which to Canadains seem extremely radical. Touching upon the land laws, he said in his own town of Wellington improvements were free from taxation. This was a local option with the different districts. It had been found to be of tremenodus benefit, and the people there would scoff at the idea of repealing it. The government will loan to settlers money to three-fifths the value of their property at 5 per cent., which has had the effect of materially reducing interest.

Questioned as to the benefit of the Arbitration act, he said it had worked entirely satisfactory so far. But as it had only been in operation during good times it would be well to withhold judgment until a period of hard times had passed. He thought the act would stand the test.

Throughout New Zealand a compulsory halfholiday is in effect, and has now grown to be so much a part of the system that employer or employee would not think of changing it. The regular day's work for all classes of workers is eight hours, thus, with the half-holiday off, making a week of 45 hours.

The finances of the colony, Mr. Tisdall said, were in good condition. The railways and other public works were assets far in advance of their debt, in fact the government had been offered more than the public debt for their railways.

Old-age pensions are provided for all over 65 years of age, who have resided there for 25 years. The amount varies from $90 a year down.

Mr. Tisdall then went on to cite many other instances of the benefits to be obtained from government ownership of railways, lands, etc. The desire was to build up a pastoral population, and make all the people as free as possible from the rapacity of the money-lender. There were no very rich nor many very poor in New Zealand. They were endeavoring to build up a great democratic middle-class, who would own their own homes and be the backbone of the colony. When he left there last April there were very few idle men among those who were willing to work.

Mr. Tisdall is much enamored with Canada, and says that in future he will come this way when he has occasion to visit the old land.

He left for San Francisco on Wednesday, and after spending a few days there will sail for his home.

MINERS TO BUY A MINE.

The members of the Rossland Miners' union, together with President Chas. H. Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, and Jas. A. Baker, of Slocan, last week discussed part of the proposed new work of the Federation, the most important feature of which is the acquirement and working of some undeveloped property in the interest of the workers. This question, which was brought up at the last convention, is now before the locals for discussion and action.

CHEERING NEWS FOR CARPENTERS.

Brother Frank Duffy, general secretary-treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, imparts some interesting and encouraging information in his quarterly circular issued this month. He says, among other things: "Brothers—This spring we had many trade movements under way for better conditions, principally shortening of the hours of toil and an advance in wages. In a majority of instances strikes occurred, but were only of short duration. Our unions reported immediately that their demands were granted. In some places we have yet very stubborn fights, but they are being attended to promptly from this office, and we hope within a very short time they will all be settled satisfactorily. The growth of our organization is something marvelous. We have now 1,170 local unions, with 165,000 members in good standing. This is something to be proud of and should be an incentive to us to still continue the good work of organizing until we have every capable carpenter enrolled on our books of membership."

STREET RAILWAY MEN.

The regular meeting of the Street Railway Mens' Union was held on Wednesday night. President Brunt presided, and Secretary Perry was also at his desk.

Several applications for membership were received, and two candidates were initiated as members.

Delegate Wilson reported the proceedings of the Trades and Labor Council.

Much regret was expressed at the retirement from the council of Bro. Joseph H. Watson, who so ably represented the Boilermakers' union, and acted as chairman of the organisation committee.

A special committee was appointed to draw up a resolution opposing the Mulock compulsory arbitration bill, at present before the Federal parliament, the members feel that the proposed act is too drastic.

A hearty vote of thanks was moved by Bro. James Barton and seconded by Bro. F. C. O'Brien, to the Independent, for the very excellent report of the recent reception tendered to our international president, Brother W. D. Mahon, of Detroit, Mich.

Proceedings then terminated.

ELLENDER-COSTA.

On Wednesday, Aug. 20th, at the residence of Mr. Louis Costa, 424 Cordova street east, Mr. Wm. Ellender and Miss Clara Costa, youngest daughter of Louis Costa, were united in marriage by Rev. John Reid, jr. The bride was given away by her father. She was dressed in a beautiful gown of taffeta silk, and her sister, who supported her, was arrayed in a very becoming gown of white organdie. Mr. John Sabourin acted as best man. Little five-year-old Irene Thorsen made a charming flower girl and was easily the belle of the evening. The "Wedding March" was played by Mrs. McCartney. About fifty guests, friends of the couple, were present and a most enjoyable time was spent, after which the happy couple left amidst showers of rice by the steamer Mainlander for Seattle and other Sound cities. The young couple were the recipients of many valuable and useful presents. Mr. Ellender is a past president of the Waiters' and Waitresses' union, and is at present in the Secord house. Along with their many friends The Independent extends its congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Ellender.

OIL VS. COAL AS FUEL.

Recently Mr. C. M. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, and formerly president of the Southern Pacific company, wrote the London Financial News that the Southern Pacific made considerable progress in the utilization of oil as fuel, having equipped in the neighborhood of 150 locomotives with the oil burners. Four barrels of oil are considered the equivalent of a ton of coal for steam-producing purposes. Coal costs the Southern Pacific about $6 per ton in California and about $2 in Texas, and Mr. Hayes made contracts for oil on the basis of 20 cents per barrel, so one may easily estimate the economies to be obtained by the substitution of oil for coal in locomotive service. The principal expense in connection therewith is the building of tanks for storage purposes. These were constructed at fuel station points, with a capacity of some 44,000 barrels. The appliance for burning oil can be placed on an engine at a total cost of $100 per mile.

PATRONISE THE LOCAL MERCHANTS.

It is a bad policy for people to send away their orders for groceries, dress goods, etc., to the large departmental stores like T. Eaton & Co., of Toronto, who are recognised everywhere as resentless enemies of organised labor. When you have any money to spend, spend it over the counter of a merchant who does business in your own city, and who in nearly every case can give you better value than outside firms can dream of doing. Help to build up your own city, and patronise home industry. Keep your wages in circulation right here, and let concerns like the T. Eaton Co. severely alone.

Advertise in The Independent.

UNCHAPERONED

By Helen Riemensnyder.

"I merely mean, of course, that she will probably live in New York or Boston, and we shall no doubt be thrown with her in society, for of course she will be introduced, and it would have been pleasant for us to have first known her here, and in fact, we might have introduced her at Bar Harbor or Newport, and My Father used to say ——"

She would have gone on breathlessly, but Florence calmly interrupted her:

"There is not the shadow of a doubt, is there, that it is our Miss Rankin?"

"None. See," he said, picking up the paper and reading, 'The young heiress is spending the summer quietly at Pelham Beach Cottage near Barring Coast.' And further on, 'The large estate is being managed for Miss Rankin by Messrs. Titzel & McVay.' I have known all along that Miss Rankin was having dealings with Titzel & McVay."

"But you never suspected what dealings, did you?" demanded Miss Matthews.

"I imagined she was one of their typewriters."

"Well, really," Miss Matthews said, humbly, "I do not wonder, and I cannot blame you. She is evidently not used to money and she does not know how to spend it"

"But she has not been in possession long, has she?" asked Florence.

She has been drawing interest for the past six months, the paper states, to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars. But she came into full possession only last week."

"What does she do with it, I wonder! You would think she had not a penny, she has always dressed so ordinarily—except, of course, on that one night when we took her to the hop with us. I am glad we did that for her, any way. Not that I would not have done it," she hastily added, "for any nice, refined girl—but—well—just fancy! if I had offered to lend her a gown, Doctor! I can't be thankful enough to you for warning me not to. I believe in my heart you have suspected all along that she was heiress to sixteen millions. Own up! Have you?"

"I cannot see," he replied, "that your offer would have been less offensive if she had been as poor as we supposed her to be."

"Offensive? But I meant it in kindness."

"Are you sure? I think myself," he said, with a forced laugh, "that you did not want to be seen with her unless she was suitably gowned."

"You are very frank with me, Doctor!"

"But wasn't that your real reason for proposing to offer a gown? Come now!"

"I should not wonder!" she acknowledged. "But I made myself believe I was more than generous in thinking of such a thing."

"You have one great virtue, Miss Hale—you are very honest, usually!"

"Only one great virtue? I am used to having men tell me I have all the virtues. You are so stingy!"

"I wonder," broke in Miss Matthews, "has she any family? Do you know, Dr. Forney?"

"No, I do not know."

"You have been more civil to her than—I mean," she corrected herself, "you have talked with her a little more than we have—and did she never tell you anything of her affairs?"

"She told me she had been born in Australia. Nothing more."

"I suppose she will travel abroad first thing," Florence speculated, "and bring home a Duke by a string!"

"I do not believe her ambitions will take that form," Forney grimly returned.

"Oh, just wait! I know she is a little unsophisticated goose, but she is not stupid, and she will soon learn better."

"God forbid!"

"You speak with feeling," she said, and he saw that her face became a trifle pale as she spoke. "It is a shame to have all our great fortunes taken over to England, isn't it?"

"I wonder," again remarked Miss Matthews, "why she shuts herself off here all summer? And alone, too! It is very queer?!"

"Do you think she knew this article was to appear in to-day's Transcript?" Florence asked.

"I doubt it," Forney said. "She would have objected to this vulgar notoriety."

"If we do not draw her attention to it, she will not know it now, for she told me she hardly ever read the newspapers; she said she 'could not bear newspaper literature.'"

"Well," said Forney with a long, tired breath, as he returned the paper to Miss Matthews, and rose, "I must leave you, now, until luncheon time."

Florence glanced up at him keenly as he passed close by her hammock to go to the door. An expression of weariness, a lack-lustre look, had slowly come to his eyes while they had talked. It was such a look as she had never seen in his face before.

When he had gone, she lay back in her hammock and clasped her hands over her eyes. Her face was white and set.

"He will not be able to resist such a bait as that," she thought with a keen thrill of disappointment at her heart. "Sixteen millions! He would be a perfect fool if he did not go in and win! And he can win her if he wants to; she is such a simple thing and he such a very magnetic man—I think he could make almost any woman fall in love with him. He looks wretchedly unhappy; he hates to give me up; he will have a struggle with himself before he will be able to make up his mind to do it."

"Florence!" exclaimed her aunt in a tragic whisper.

"What do you want?" said Florence without moving.

"Here she comes!"

Florence pressed the hammock away from her face, and glanced down the path in front of the steps: then putting her feet out on the floor of the piazza, she sat up.

Miss Rankin was coming slowly up the path, looking warm and dusty, and fanning herself with her hat.

"I believe she's crazy," murmured Florence, "to find any pleasure in tramping about in the dirt for a whole morning!"

"Sh-sh—she will hear you," anxiously warned Miss Matthews. "Oh, Miss Rankin," she added affably, as the girl stepped up to the porch, "how warm and tired you do look, child! Have you had a walk?"

Mira galnced at her in surprise.

"Yes, Miss Matthews, I have been tramping about all morning—I have been to the village and back."

"All the way to the village on foot! Gracious! Why it is fully three miles to the village; you must be very warm and tired. You had better sit down and rest a minute before you go up stairs."

"Thank you," said Mira, taking the chair which the old lady pushed towards her. "I am a little tired."

She pinned her hat to her knee and picked up a newspaper from the floor to use as a fan. It was the newspaper, and Florence and her aunt exchanged a meaning glance.

"I should think you would be afraid of meeting tramps in the woods, Miss Rankin," said Florence, looking at her with a friendliness such as she had never bestowed on her before.

"The only tramp I ever meet is Dr. Forney."

"Oh!" queried Florence, slightly elevating her eyebrows. "Do you and he often meet in your rambles?"

"Well, not often — but occasionally."

"Did you run across one another this morning?"

"Yes; at Mrs. Ryan's cottage. Then we walked to the village together."

"Whatever do you find in that stupid little village, Miss Rankin? You go in often, don't you?"

"About every day."

"Even on rainy days, I have noticed," said Miss Matthews. "You are accustomed to a great deal of exercise, I suppose?"

"Yes. And I have so many things to attend to in there, that I have to go often. I have made a good many friends among the people."

"Friends?" inquired Florence, politely, but sceptically.

"Friends," responded Mira.

There was a puzzled look in her eyes as they moved from one to the other of her questioners. What was the meaning, she vaguely wondered, of this change in their manner towards her, this tone of kindly interest with which they spoke to her?

"You must mean that—er—figuratively," said Florence. "You cannot really make friends of those villagers."

"Oh, yes. Why not?"

"Why, they are all fishermen's wives, and washerwomen, and that kind of thing!"

"Nevertheless," Mira quietly answered, "some of them are my friends."

"Well, of course, I see how you mean," Florence said; "they are your proteges."

Mira smiled, and was silent.

"Shall you stay here all summer, Miss Rankin?" asked Miss Matthews. "It will be so lonely for you after we go next week."

The girl looked up again in surprise and compressed her lips for an instant before she answered.

"I would not be lonely, for I have my friends in the village, you know. And who can be lonely," she said, smiling dreamily, "with sea, and forests, and hills at hand for company?"

Miss Matthews regarded her respectfully, but ventured no comment upon this view of social diversion.

"But I am not going to stay much longer," she went on. "I think I shall go away very soon after you go."

"Why will you not let us take you with us?" Florence suddenly said. "Let us take you with us to Newport! Why, it would be charming! You are such an unworldly child—I should just love to show you what a really gay time is! Come, tell me you will go with us."

"Yes," repeated Miss Matthews, "do say we may take you, Miss Rankin. It would give us so much pleasure."

"Thank you," Mira replied, coloring in some embarrassment at their unexpected attentions. "You are certainly most kind. But I have a sort of horror of Newport. It doesn't attract me in the least."

"Oh, but you would soon learn to feel differently if you would let us introduce you and——"

"But I could not afford to keep up with the kind of life that people lead there!"

"'Afford!' But I thought—then it is not you, after all," Florence exclaimed.

"What?" asked Mira, quickly. "What isn't I?"

"You have a lucky namesake! Just look at that newspaper in your hand."

"Oh!" Mira breathed, growing crimson. "This is the Transcript! Yes, I saw one in the village. I am sorry this thing was published—it is disgusting."

"Well," cried Florence, "is it you, or isn't it? And is it all true?"

"It is I—and it is true in the main."

"If you aren't a queer girl!" Florence laughed in mingled astonishment and amusement. "You look as if you wished it were not true! And what on this earth do you mean by telling me that you cannot afford to live at Newport? Why, you would be one of the richest persons in the place."

"No. You cannot suppose I would keep so much money! I am dispensing it as fast as I can."

"Oh!" exclaimed Miss Matthews, horrified. "Haven't you any relatives of sense to see after you and keep you from ruining yourself? How ever in the world are you 'dispensing' it, my dear?"

"I am giving one million to my nearest and dearest friend—she is a young girl—a school teacher; and she has been slaving for five years to support herself and her little brother, but I am going to set her free now. Then ——"

"But why give her a whole million, child?" protested Miss Matthews, earnestly. "You could make her presents occasionally, you know, or settle an income upon her of a few thousands, or——"

"I would not want to have her feeling beholden to me constantly," Mira objected. "I want her to be as independent as I am. Any way, she will use the money very wisely, and do good with it. I want her to take more, but she does not want to be burdened with so much."

"Don't any of your family object to such unwise and wholesale generosity'?'

"Generoisty?" Mira repeated, with a laugh. "Why it is not generosity. I could not possibly use it all myself, you know. It is not generosity to give away what one cannot use and does not want. As for my family," she said, with a sad smile, "no, they—they do not object."

"Well," said Florence, "that is one million 'dispensed.' How are you going to get rid of some more?"

"I have rid myself of another million by dividing it among fifteen families of my acquaintance who are people of cultured tastes, but who have always been ground down by poverty and compelled to lead very irksome lives. Another million I have shared out in gifts to some of my relatives. Then I have disposed of another million in some public donations—hospitals and public libraries and free kindergartens in small towns. I am still the burdened possessor of twelve millions."

"You could use every penny of it if you were taught how," said Florence eagerly.

"But my tastes are so simple—a fashionable life I never could or would submit to!"

"If you give all your money away," said Miss Matthews. "what will you have to divide among your children if you should ever have any?"

"Oh, I shall keep a great deal. I have no doubt I shall see plenty of occasions for spending the income of about four or five millions. The rest of it, though, must be scattered. I cannot have it lying idle in a world so full of want and misery."

"You are really going to keep only a few millions," said Miss Matthews chokingly, "out of all that fortune?"

"I am sure I shall not want more than a few millions."

"Well," she sighed, sinking back in her chair exhausted, "all I have to say, my dear, is that I think you are crazy. It is to be hoped you will soon marry some man who will put a stop to such an outrage."

"Have you told Dr. Forney," said Florence abruptly, "that you are going to keep only a few millions?"

Mira looked up and met her glance of suppressed eagerness.

"Dr. Forney? No. Has he—has he seen this Transcript?"

"Yes," said Florence. "Didn't he know, before, of your good fortune?"

"No."

Mira rose and loosened her hat from her knee. "I must go up and get ready for luncheon now."

"Good-bye for the present," said Miss Matthews affectionately, as the girl passed her chair and went towards the door.

Florence lay back again in her hammock.

"I shall tell Forney, first chance I get, how she is throwing away that money," she determined; her face was flushed and her eyes were very bright. "She will be no richer than I am, at the rate she is 'dispensing' her fortune. I just believe he will feel relieved when he hears of it, for it will leave him free to pursue me with a clear conscience."

Meanwhile Forney, restlessly walking about his study, was feeling confused and troubled.

"Until within a few days ago, I scarcely noticed the child—ignored her entirely and devoted myself to Florence Hale. Now—just when I was about to make overtures to her for a friendship such as I have never known with any woman—just now comes this miserable news. What would she think of my sudden friendliness when a while ago I ignored her so completely?

"I know the world so well—I know how her suitors will multiply, how society will crawl to her feet, and all the rest of it—and I am not willing to seem to her to be one of the sycophants! Therefore," he said to himself, with set, determined lips, "I shall keep at a distance! The friendship which seemed to promise so much of a happiness new to me—well, it is over. I shall keep away from her."

Yet he had his doubts as to the manliness of such an untrue course. He did not, as yet, define to himself the full extent of his feeling in the matter—it was too new and strange to him. He only knew that above all things, he dreaded to have her misunderstand him.

"Yes, I shall have to keep away from her," he gloomily repeated, "and I do not want to! I want to be near her! I want to learn more and more of her, to come into deeper relations with her. What a hold the little girl has gained upon me!"

He threw himself on a couch by an open window where the ocean breeze cooled his hot head.

"She is as innocent and as ignorant of evil as an angel!" he murmured. "And how her ignorance and her innocence will be duped in such a mercenary world as this!"

He clasped his hands behind his head, and looked out of the window over the waters towards the distant horizon.

"That she may be shielded from evil," he presently told himself, "that she may be kept 'unspotted from the world'—I think I am not conscious of having any greater wish in all my life."

A servant knocked on his door, and announced luncheon. He rose and went into his bedroom. And when a few moments later, he walked down stairs to meet her at the table, his stoical resolve was firmly fixed.

CHAPTER XIV.

"Well," thought Forney as he lay stretched on the grass in the woods that afternoon, "one can not ever be wholly wretched in this queer, old world while he keeps his love of Nature. To be happy, it would seem, is man's normal state, for Nature will not allow a fellow to sulk when lying in her arms. A healthful content is sure to follow a little quiet rest on her peaceful bosom."

His hands were clasped under his head, and his hat was hung upon his bent knee. A small volume of poems lay open at his side.

"Talk about the blues! I came out here after luncheon with every purpose to drown myself in the bay! But now," he said, as his dark eyes gazed up into the great branches overhead, "I feel strangely at peace with myself. The trees have been uttering a grand symphony to me this afternoon—like Miss Rankin's 'Pilgrims' Chorus' at the sea-side the other night. Yes, I am very sure Nature meant her children to be happy."

So soothingly peaceful was the music of his symphony, and so balmy the quiet air, that presently his eyes closed drowsily, and his idle musings grew a little confused.

He did not lose consciousness entirely; he fell asleep only to the degree of having a double consciousness—or rather a semi-consciousness of two distinct conditions—a subjective condition and an objective.

Upon the faint and far-away strains of his musicale, there was born the sound of two voices. They came to him as distinctly as if they were speaking close by his side. He recognized first, in his shadowy dream, the tones of Florence Hale. And after awhile, he thought—but he was not sure—that Miss Rankin's voice responded to hers. But why should these two girls be wandering together in the woods? What new order of things was this?

"I know Dr. Forney is an indefatigable walker," Florence was saying. "And you seem to rival him! It is fun to take a stroll now and then—I am quite enjoying myself this afternoon."

"You have missed a great deal in not going about more," Mira answered. "But you are too polite about it—you must not wear gloves and a veil and high-heeled shoes, and carry a parasol—it is out of the question! It takes all the spirit out of a tramp to treat it so formally and civilly. But now," she added, "what was it you were going to tell me? You have made me quite curious."

"It was the queerest thing! An affair of Dr. Forney's. I overheard him one night, talking to the strangest creature! I am sure she was—well, it was really delightfully awful! She was wretchedly clad, and looked as if she were ill, and ——"

"Yes, I know," Mira answered rather shortly. "I have seen her."

"You have!" exclaimed Florence eagerly. "Tell me about it! Where? Did you see her with him?"

"Ye—es—but it was quite by accident and only for a few minutes."

"But tell me what you heard him say. Isn't it interesting?"

"I cannot repeat it, of course, as it was not intended for my ears, you know. It did not amount to anything anyway, for I could not understand a bit of it."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Truth Unadorned.

Tommy—Pop, what is the naked truth?

Tommy's Pop—Well, it isn't a bear story, that's one thing certain.

NOAH'S ARK.

Said to Have Been Found by Indians Lodged at the Arctic Circle—Vessel Is Petrified.

W. A. Reid, secretary of the Skagway Y.M.C.A., recently returned from the interior of Alaska, where he talked with Indians, whose earnest statements, he believes, fully confirm the previous reports that the Indians of the Lower Yukon have discovered an immense petrified ship on the Porcupine River, near the Arctic Circle and north of Rampart Alaska. The Indians first told their story to H. F. Liscke, editor of the Koyukuk News. Secretary Reid talked with the Indians, who convinced him that they saw the great boat which is lying partly on its side, and when asked regarding its size, they traced its dimensions on the ground, indicating a length of twelve hundred feet. The Indians stated that everything connected with the boat was petrified. Among the things inside of it was a large safe or chest. Thinking there might be something inside of this, they rolled it out of the ship and down the mountain side, using levers and skids for this purpose. They thought it might break open, but in this they were disappointed. While the chest was hollow it remained intact. The Indians finally became convinced that the whole contrivance was something connected with the Holy Spirit, so they left it, but promised to pilot others there at any time. Indians familiar with the Bible are convinced that the ship is none other than Noah's ark.

VALUABLE HINTS.

What to Do If a Child Is Accidentally Poisoned.

Some children seem to have the knack of endangering their small lives with alarming frequency, and it is well to be prepared for all sorts and conditions of emergencies.

There is the child, for instance, who has the mania for tasting. Nothing is safe from its small lips, from the dregs left at the bottom of father's coffee cup, to the fascinating bottles on mother's washstand. This tasting mania is very apt to end with the child being poisoned sooner of later. All lotions and liniments should be kept under lock and key.

Some cough mixtures contain a large percentage of opium, and as they are sweet to the taste, a tiny child is very apt to seize the bottles if left within its reach and drink the entire contents.

Fortunately some poisons have the effect of making the child sick and so lessening the danger. But do not wait for nature to relieve herself in this way, but give the little one an emetic made with two heaped teaspoonfuls of mustard, mixed in half a teacupful of warm water. Should this not act in fifteen minutes, repeat the dose. After the child has been sick give copious drafts of warm water.

The symptoms of opium poisoning are vomiting, drowsiness, ending finally in stupor. At all costs the little one must be kept awake, or, poor mite, he will never wake again. Resort to smart slaps, if necessary, to effect this, and carry him into the air. In all cases of poisoning remember:

First—Send instantly for the doctor.

Second—Make the child violently sick.

Third—Keep him awake.

And, finally, I would suggest that a child with a "tasting mania" should be cured of its propensity by leaving an attractive looking but bitter tasting liquid within its reach.

Breeding From Young Fillies.

The question whether it is wise to breed fillies at two years old, has been more than once asked by correspondents in the last few months, and, in replying, caution has been advised in resorting to this unless in cases where the filly is vigorous and well developed. We notice that the same question is being discussed in Britain, and from the Farmers' Gazette of recent date we quote: "With reference to the advisability or otherwise of breeding from young fillies, a well-known breeder of heavy horses, writes to inform us that he himself has, for years, bred very successfully from animals of this age, and has never known any injurious results to have followed from the practise. Much depends, in cases of this kind upon the filly herself. If the animal belongs to a vigorous family of horses, possesses a good constitution, and has been well 'done,' in her first and second seasons, no great harm may be caused by putting her to the stallion at the age mentioned, but in the generality of cases we find that not only is the foal produced less robust and less vigorous in its constitution than the produce of a fully-matured mare, but that the development of the filly herself is so much arrested that she very seldom grows into as fine a mare as another of the same age, and kept under the same conditions, but not bred from until her third or fourth year. If indulged in at all, our experience is that breeding from two-year-old fillies should only be attempted where the animals are, as above indicated, of sound, vigorous constitution, and where they have been kept in the best condition right through from the time of foaling. Much may also be done to counteract the injurious effects of early breeding if precautions are taken to work the animals lightly and feed them liberally during the time they are carrying their first foals."

Growing Strawberries.

Strawberry seeds are so very fine that more than usual care is required to succeed with them. If you have a frame, you might sow the seed in a flowerpot and place it therein, keeping it shaded from the sun and fairly moist all the time. Lacking a frame, sink the pot to its rim in some shady place outdoors, placing a piece of glass over it until the seeds germinate. You should sow the seeds at once as soon as ripe, washing them free of pulp first.

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Her Wish.

"If I had to earn my own living," she remarked thoughtfully, "I think I should try to get a position in the municipal department of contracts."

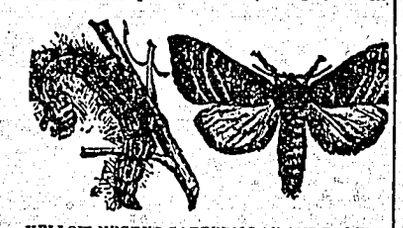
"Why?"

"Because, that's where they receive proposals, isn't it?"—Chicago Post.

A MIDSUMMER PEST.

The Yellow-Necked Caterpillar One of the Most Destructive.

Usually during July, August and September fruit as well as many shade and forest trees are badly infested with caterpillars of various kinds. One of the most destructive of these is shown in our illustration, says The Orange Judd Farmer. It is about 2 inches long when full grown with a black head, just back of which is a dull yellow band. It is, therefore, called the yellow-necked caterpillar. The worms are usually found clustered together on a limb, where they feed upon the foliage, gradually devouring everything within their reach, leaving only bare branches. When it is disturbed, this insect assumes a very peculiar attitude by throwing up the head and forepart of the body, turning it backward and at the same time raising the hinder portion also, as shown in



YELLOW-NECKED CATERPILLAR AND PARENT

our picture. When full grown they usually leave the trees at night, practically all at the same time. They burrow in the ground 2 or 3 inches, where they transform and remain until the moths emerge the following June and July.

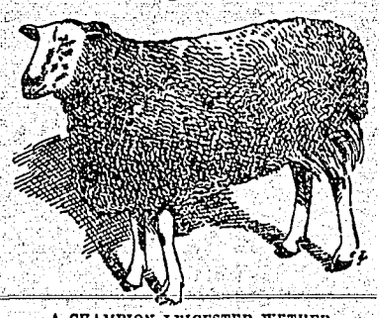
The adult insect or moth has a wing expanse of about 2 inches and is of a light brown in general color, as shown in our picture. The female deposits from 70 to 100 white eggs upon the surface of the leaf, where they hatch usually during July, the young worms feeding for five or six weeks upon the foliage and young shoots. The presence of this pest is usually noticed by the entire defoliation of the limb, commencing at its terminal. Inasmuch as the caterpillars feed in colonies, they can be destroyed by hand-picking. Infested trees thoroughly sprayed with paris green, arsenate of lead or disparene, either in water or bordeaux mixture, will prevent injury by this pest. Frequently, colonies can be destroyed by burning with a torch or ball of cotton waste saturated with kerosene, care being taken not to injure the trees.

The Schmidt Treatment for Milk Fever.

Yet another case illustrative of the efficacy of the new cure for milk fever has just come under our notice. Last year a cow belonging to a farmer living near Lucan "went down" with the disease, and was in an almost hopelessly advanced stage when the word of her condition was conveyed to Mr. Nash's manager, Mr. Smith. Having every confidence in the cure, even in the most extreme cases, Mr. Smith administered the usual injection of iodide of potassium, and next day the cow was on her feet, and, in the words of her owner, "as well as ever." Though her owner was advised to fatten off the cow and send her to the butcher when she had done milking, he failed to do so. He sent her to the bull in the usual course, and she again gave birth to a calf ten days or a fortnight ago. And, as usually happens with cows which once suffer from an attack, she again went down with the disease. Again word was sent to Mr. Smith of her condition, and again that gentleman administered the injection, but this time he employed not the customary iodide of potassium, but chinosol. The result was again very satisfactory; in less than two hours after the injection was given the cow was up and inclined to feed as lustily as if she never had a day's illness!—Farmers' Gazette.

A Champion Leicester Wether.

The champion wether at the International live stock exposition at Chicago last winter (1901) was a pure-bred Leicester, bred and owned by John Orr of Ontario. During the autumn of 1900, he was champion lamb at the provincial fat stock show at Guelph. The succeeding winter he was given a ration of tur-



A CHAMPION LEICESTER WETHER.

nips twice a day, one pound of oats and bran once a day and all the clover hay he would eat. He was allowed plenty of exercise. About the middle of May he was turned into a rye field and later rape and grass. He was fed daily one pound of a mixture of peas and oats until November 1. After that he was housed and fed turnips, clover hay with about two pounds daily of oats and peas and a small quantity of oil-cake. He was first in his classes on foot at Chicago in December and was first in the carcass test.

Value of Muck or Peat.

Recent experiments at the New Hampshire experiment station show that, according to the analyses of muck and barnyard manure, three tons of manure contain 23¼ pounds nitrogen, 15 pounds of phosphoric acid, 23¼ pounds potash. The same quantity of muck contains 27 pounds of nitrogen.

On the basis of these figures, it is estimated so far as fertilizing constituents are concerned, that three tons of manure are equivalent to ten and a half tons of muck. The fertilizing value of muck, therefore, is considered too low for transportation. The character of mucks varies greatly, and it is only the richest of them that would likely prove of economic value.

OUR FOREST RESOURCES.

The Protection of Ontario Timber—Forest Reserves—A Danger to Farming Interests—Over-Clearance of Country—Forestry Statistics.

The annual report of Mr. Thomas Southworth, Director of Forestry for Ontario, for 1900-01, has just been issued. It comprises a good deal of valuable information as to forestry conditions both in the unsettled regions of New Ontario and in the Southern portion of the Province. The marked improvement in the situation as regards the non-cultivable land which is only capable of being utilized by the production of timber is noted, owing to the adoption of protective measures for preventing fires and the establishment of forest reserves. In addition to the Algonquin National Park, comprising 1,109,383 acres, which is not properly speaking a forest reserve though to a certain extent serving the same purpose, there are the Eastern Reserves of about 80,000 acres in the counties of Frontenac and Addington, the Sibley Reserve on the north shore of Lake Superior, and, most important of all, the Temagami Reserve in the District of Nipissing containing 1,408,000 acres. It differs from the other reserves as it contains a large area of virgin timber while the others have been lumbered and burned over and are being slowly reforested by a natural growth. Subjoined to this portion of the report is a paper by J. A. DeCew of the School of Practical Science on the "Production of Tannin in Ontario," showing how the hemlock bark, now often wasted in lumbering operations, might be profitably utilized.

Decrease in Wooded Area.

As regards Southern Ontario the report indicates a steady decrease in the wooded area which in many counties has fallen considerably below the minimum proportion which is necessary to ensure favorable climatic conditions. Some very striking figures showing the extent to which deforestation has been carried in the older settled districts are given. An instructive comparison is made between the extent of the woodland in proportion to cleared area in 1901 and 1896 respectively based upon the returns made from the township clerks to the Bureau of Industries for those years. These returns are compiled from the municipal assessment rolls. The figures demonstrate that during the five years covered by the investigation the work of deforestation has gone on very rapidly. Nearly every county shows a decrease in the forest covered acreage, frequently accompanied by an increase in the area of land classified as "waste." Two counties alone, Prince Edward and Grenville, show a slight increase in the wooded area, and in some groups of townships in Eastern Ontario the same tendency is noticeable.

Low Percentage of Forest.

Only 6 counties have over 25 of their total area in woodland, those having the largest proportion being Russell with 58.54 per cent. and Haliburton with 54.72 per cent. Ten counties have less than 25 and more than 20 per cent. of woodland, 16 counties have less than 20 and more than 10 per cent., and 11 counties have less than 10 per cent. Over-clearance has prevailed to a much greater extent in the Western and Midland counties than in the Eastern part of the Province. In many counties the distribution of cleared and uncleared land is very uneven and taking the township rather than the county, as a unit it is found that in many localities a very low percentage of wooded land has been reached. Excluding all those townships where the figures indicate a marked want of accuracy in the preparation on the returns, there are 44 townships in which the proportion of woodland to total area is less than 5 per cent. Attention is called to the inaccuracy in classification that is common in making up the assessment rolls and the need of discriminating more closely between wooded and waste land if any effective means of checking deforestation is to be adopted by the Legislature.

American Forestry Legislation.

The report contains an instructive summary of the laws adopted by many of the United States, where the problem is of much older standing than in Ontario to encourage the preservation of the woodland and the reforesting of cleared areas. In a number of the States where conditions somewhat similar to those of this Province prevail exemptions from taxes either total or partial are granted or a bonus given for the planting of trees under carefully specified conditions. Considering the increasing urgency of the question the Legislature might well devote some attention to considering whether some action in the same direction might not advantageously be adopted in order to avert the evils resulting from the destruction of the woodlands.

Appended to the report is a suggestive paper by William N. Hutt of Southend, Ontario, on the "Management of the Farmers' Woodlot" which offers many useful hints as to the best methods of securing the reproduction of trees and keeping this important adjunct to the farm in good condition. Copies of the report, which should be in the hands of every farmer, may be had by all interested on application to Mr. Thomas Southworth, Director of Forestry, Toronto.

Fine British Shorthorn Bull.

LORD BRUCE 79236.

First prize and winner of Chaloner Plate, Royal Dublin Society's Show, 1902. Bred by and the property of Mr. G. F. King, Elm Farm, Chewton, Kernsham, Bristol.

LUTHER BURBANK.

The Wizard of Horticulture—Wonderful Results of Hybridization—"The Man, His Methods and Achievements."

"If little labor, little are our gains,
Man's fortunes are according to his pains."

For same years past the name of Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, California, has been familiar to fruit growers the continent over, but it was only recently that we have been able to trace anything about the person behind the name, when Prof. Wickson, of California, in a monthly journal called "The Sunset," gave us a beautiful sketch of "The Man, His Methods, and His Achievements."

Our young readers, says The Canadian Horticulturalist, who wish to become horticultural experts, can study no biography that will be more suggestive of useful enterprise than that of our subject, for his work has been one of real and honest effort to do and be, rather than to get and seem to be.

There is no line of scientific and at the same time practical horticultural effort that brings great good to fruit growers than that of hybridization, and the production of new and valuable fruits, and yet how few of our horticulturists have the patience needed to pursue this work. The celebrated M. P. Wilder, of Boston, is said to have always carried with him a pair of nippers and a camel's hair pencil, and a piece of netting; and his great pleasure was to nip out the stamens of the flowers of one fruit, and with his camel's hair brush touch the pistil with the pollen dust from another. Then he would tie the fertilized bloom in the netting to prevent insects bringing other pollen, and wait patiently for the time when he could plant the resulting seeds, and so originate some new and valuable hybrid. This work takes years, it does not always pay in hard cash, but it brings more lasting reward to him who thus works in the interests of his fellows.

Luther Burbank was a Massachusetts boy, born in 1849, with no special chances of success. He was slight of build, retiring in disposition, but even as a child he showed a love for plants by making a doll of a cactus plant, and grieving deeply over its loss. At school he lacked confidence enough to speak before his comrades, but he was gifted in

LUTHER BURBANK.

composition, and succeeded in making a bargain with his teacher to accept essays in place of declamations.

It was while reading an agricultural paper that he noticed the need of an improved variety of potato, and set himself the task of producing it. His efforts were successful and he gave the world the Burbank. Concluding that California offered him a good opening to carry on the plant and seed business, which he had taken up, he removed there in 1875, with little stock in trade except ten Burbank potatoes, which he had reserved when he sold out the stock to a Massachusetts seedsman, and these helped to give him business standing in the new country.

After some ten or twelve years Mr. Burbank found that his time was too much divided, and that he must concentrate his whole time upon his chosen life work, the production of new varieties, and in 1893 he published the first of that notable series of announcements, which he called "New Creations in Fruits and Flowers," and which has interested so many people in his wonderful productions.

The Burbank home is very humble, less pretentious even than his greenhouse or barn adjoining. Here, on four acres of ground, most of his work is done, an example truly of intensive culture. The beds of plants about the house are collections for working purposes; in one of them, for example, there are forty varieties of golden rod, set there for the express purpose of studying their habits of growth and of bloom.

Santa Rosa is a town of about nine thousand inhabitants, and here Mr. Burbank has lived during a decade of years with his aged mother. The home is small, and there are no attempts at display of any kind, no special show plants, no laboratory, no medals or diplomas, no special library, and yet this man is widely read, he is abreast of the times, indeed in his own work he is in advance of any books.

Modest worth certainly is one of his characteristics, and so rare is this trait, that we look upon such a man with surprise and find it hard to understand how he can place the doing before the reward, and forget the dollar in the effort to bring about some great and good result of his labor. But such a man is Mr. Luther Burbank, and the work he is doing is of such scientific and expensive character that most persons would at once seek the aid of the state or of some millionaire; but he, in carrying it forward, has asked no favor, he loves his work, and the reward comes in the doing.

Cut the Grass Early

Many people let grass stand too long before cutting. It is a mistake. After timothy is in bloom, every day it stands longer injures its feeding quality as hay.—Journal of Agriculture.

CALF FEEDING.

Conclusions Reached by Careful and Practical Breeders—What the School of Experience Has Taught Them.

"For a number of years I have had most of my cows drop their calves in the late fall, or early winter," says Duncan C. Anderson of Rugby, Ontario: "And I have come to the conclusion that there is a decided gain in so doing. The milking season is lengthened; cows coming in fresh before Christmas, by liberal feeding in winter, milk nearly as well in the early summer when the pastures are at their best, as cows that come in fresh in March. We milk ten months, giving the cows two months rest. They are rested in the early fall, when the pastures are at their poorest. At that time the grass is generally dry parched and burned up. As we raise on the skim milk one calf to each cow, it is very important that the cows should have two months rest out of the twelve. When the cows are milked to within a couple of weeks of calving, they get no chance to recuperate. The calf generally comes with a weakened vitality, and does not make as rapid or satisfactory a growth in the first six months, as when the cow has had a fair period for rest and recuperation. After a long term of experience I have come to the conclusion, considering the increased price of winter butter, the long milking season, resting when the grass is poor, that in winter dairying cows give at lease 25 per cent. more milk in the season than if they came in fresh in the spring months. Again an early winter of fall calf is quite as heavy at two and one half years as a spring calf is at three years old. There is a gain of six months in the age of the calf, the reason for this being that it is weaned off the milk in June, goes on to grass, is fed a little grain or meal all summer, and in the fall it is a good strong lusty yearling, and winters much better than a spring calf, which is just weaned in the fall and goes into winter.

When a calf is dropped it is not good practice to allow the cow to fondle and lick her offspring. Then the separation does take place there is always a disturbance in the cow stable; the mother gets excited, and some nervous cows remain so for the best part of a week. Better results are obtained by removing the new born calf without allowing the mother to lick it. Rub it dry with a wisk of straw, put it into a roomy, dry, warm pen, free from frosts and drafts, and give it no milk for the first twelve hours. When a calf is hungry it is not nearly so much trouble to teach it to drink. The first two weeks it should have a quart of whole milk three times a day, care being taken that the noon milk is warmed to new milk heat. For the next three weeks half a quart of skim milk twice a day. By this time the stomach will be strong enough to assimilate and digest other food. The noon meal should then be pulped roots chopped oats and well saved clover hay. If a separator is not used and the milk is set in shallow pans or deep setting cans, it should always be warmed up to new milk heat before being fed. If it is fed cold or too hot, it is apt to produce bloating and scours. When through careless feeding, scouring is allowed to become chronic, there is no remedy. When a calf is not doing well, break an egg into its milk; this acts as a tonic and adds strength to its ration.

To supplement the loss of butter fat in milk, take for 12 calves over two months old, four cups of flax seed, put it into a common stove pot and fill up with water. Do this after dinner and allow it to simmer all afternoon and evening. Next morning boil smartly for about one half hour, stir in some wheat floor, until the mixture is about the consistency of thin porridge. A calf three months old will take a cup full of this flax seed tea porridge in its skim milk. The flour is used to counteract the loosening effects of the flax seed. Care must be used at first not to overfeed but to work up gradually to what I have mentioned, with skim milk, flax seed tea, roots chopped oats and clover hay, and with comfortable warm pens kept clean and well bedded. Calves can in this way be raised much more profitably in winter than in summer. When a separator is used it is best to skim the froth off the skim milk and not feed it to the young calves, especially those under three months. It has a tendency to disturb the normal action of the stomach, and set up scours. Whenever a calf is scouring reduce the quantity of skim milk Be careful to have the pail from which the calves are fed as clean as possible. With skim milk at the right temperature, fed out of pails as clean as your milking pails, in not too large quantities, and fed regularly, there will be but little trouble from calves scouring.

In warm weather calves should be kept in during the day time, and turned out in the evening. Thus, they will avoid the hot sun and the flies. Whole or chopped oats should be fed. A mixture of whole and chopped oats, about a cupful twice a day for an ordinary size calf on good pasture, will be sufficient. For fall feeding until the roots are harvested, there is nothing equal to green corn run through the cutting box and mixed with some chopped oats.

The main point in calf feeding is never to allow them to stop growing, and in case of beef animals, keep them in good flesh. In feeding calves as in every system of feeding the extremes of over and under feeding are to be avoided. Continuous, regular, liberal feeding always brings the most profit, and the best practical results."—F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner.

A Couple of Pointers.

It's time to be at the summer-fallow.

By the way, weeds are growing luxuriantly this year.

THINNING FRUIT.

Experiments Prove It to Be Decidedly Advantageous, Increasing the Size of the Fruit and Giving More Color.

If present appearances are at all indicative of the season's crop, there will be a phenomenal yield of almost every kind of fruit. Peach, apple, pear, cherry and plum trees, all seem to be competing to see which can make the best showing, and if one half the fruit were to hang until mature, our orchard trees would be exhausted for years to come. We therefore warn our readers to be on their guard against such an evil by thinning the fruit most carefully.—Canadian Horticulturist.

Effect on Peaches.—Experiments made at Maplehurst, during the last few years, have clearly proved that thinning of peaches very much increases the size of the fruit, gives it more color, largely increases the quality of No. 1 fruit, and in some cases increases the total number of baskets harvested. In some cases it was found to increase the net income in cash for the trees thinned, over those not thinned.

Effect on Plums.—Experiments made at the Wisconsin Experiment Station seem to prove that equally good results may be had from thinning plums, as we have had with peaches. About four-fifths of the fruit was removed from a portion of a tree of Gale Seedling plums, leaving the fruit about two inches apart on the branches shown in the cut, while the other branches are left untouched. The increase in size is quite evident in our illustration, which is taken from a photograph.

Effect on Apples.—While the results in the case of apples may not be so clear as with peaches and plums,

PLUMS THINNED AND UNTHINNED COMPARED

still the effect on the tree is no unimportant factor; for when our orchard trees overbear, as they did in 1896, it takes three or four years for them to fully recover their vitality. Indeed, if one may judge from evidences, it is only this year of 1902, six years after that enormous exhausting crop, that our apple trees have recovered their wonted vigor!

The Massachusetts Station has reported on results of thinning apples as follows:

A tree each of Gravenstein and Tetofsky apples was thinned on July 1st, and a similar tree of each varity left unthinned as a check. In case of the Gravenstein, the yield on the thinned and unthinned trees, respectively, was first quality fruit, 9 bushels and 2½ bushels; windfalls, 9½ bushels and 10½ bushels. In the case of Tetofsky the thinned trees gave 1 bushel of windfalls, and the unthinned tree 3 bushels; of second quality fruit, the yield was one-half bushel from each tree; and of first quality fruit the thinned tree yielded 2 bushels and the unthinned tree none at all. Allowing 60 cents per bushel for firsts and 25 cents per bushel for seconds, the market value of the thinned Gravenstein apples was over twice as much as that of the unthinned and of the thinned Tetofsky apples eleven times as much as that of the unthinned. It cost 48 cents to thin the Gravenstein and 25 cents to thin the Tetofsky. The net gain due to thinning was 85 cents for the Tetofsky and $1.85 for the Gravenstein. It is thought that the results would have been more pronounced if the thinning had been done two weeks earlier. The large percentage of windfalls in case of the Tetofsky was believed to be largely due to the fact that the apples have very short stems and are borne in clusters of from three to eight fruits each, so that as they grow they become very much crowded. With trees having this characteristic, therefore, thinning is especially valuable.

To Keep Hogs Healthy.

A recipe for hogs to keep them in good condition, has been recommended by the bureau of animal husbandry, which consists of one pound each of charcoal, sulphur, black antimony, and two pounds each of common salt, baking powder, sulphate of soda and hyposulphite of soda. These ingredients are thoroughly mixed and fed at the rate of a teaspoonful to a hog a day. If fed to pigs allow proportionately. Hogs that are closely confined need something of this nature to keep them in condition. All the factors of this compound are comparatively inexpensive.

Money in Ducks.

That there is money in duck raising has been well demonstrated by the few who are in the business, and remain in it from year to year. There are many who have made a failure of it, as they would no doubt of anything else that they attempted. It is an occupation as well suited for women as for men. A woman, with perhaps the assistance of a young boy, could do all the work required on a small duck ranch, but a woman alone could easily care for 50 to 100 ducks without any assistance if she be comparatively strong.

What Care Does.

An increase of four bushels of wheat an acre was secured at the Tennessee Experiment Station by the use of sieves, so that only the largest, plumpest grains were used for seed.

CHICKEN COOP DOOR.

Convenient Sort That Will Never Stick in Damp Weather.

While making a visit to George I. Moore's farm in Plymouth county, Mass., he called my attention to a chicken coop door that he invented and has used for some time, says a writer in The American Agriculturist. The arrangement is simple, as the drawing will show, but is nevertheless effective. Doors that slide up and down between cleats are apt to bind when swelled by a rain.

When doors are fitted with hinges, unless of leather, they will rust and break when exposed to the weather. Mr. Moore has obviated all this trouble by the use of a common ¼-

A DOOR THAT NEVER STICKS.

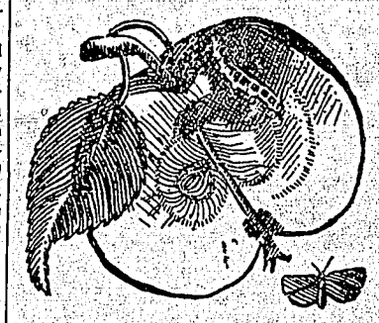
inch carriage bolt, and the door is opened and closed with ease no matter what the weather may be. The entrance hole to the coop should be circular and about 10 inches across, while the door must be about 1 inch larger, with one side pear shape, in which to bore the hole for the bolt on which the door is hung.

The door rests on a cleat, the upper side of which just fits the side of the door. Mr. Moore has used these doors double on some of his coops, one inside, the other out, thus giving greater protection to the inmates especially in the fall and winter months. In freezing weather the outside door might stick to the cleat, but this trouble can be avoided by driving two shingle nails or screws on each side of the cleat for the door to rest on. To insure the easy working of the door it would be well to put a washer between it and the side of the coop, which will prevent binding during a rain-storm.

THE CODLING MOTH.

One of the Worst Enemies of the Apple Grower—Its Work.

The Codling Moth is one of the worst enemies of the apple grower, and every year the percentage of wormy apples in untreated orchards is increasing. We have known instances where fully one-half of the crop was wormy and the affected apples were otherwise the finest of the fruit. Since only about thirty days elapses between the deposition of the egg and the appearance of the adult moth, it is evident that we have in Canada at least two broods in a single season, and farther south



WORK OF THE CODLING MOTH.

there are three and sometimes four, says the Canadian Horticulturist.

Now a man with a small orchard will try and keep down this worm by poultry and stock, but for the large orchard, faithful spraying with Paris green (4 ounces to 50 gallons of water) is about the best treatment. It is an expensive job, and for this reason many neglect it and their orchards become breeding places of worms to ruin their neighbor's fruit. When neglect of spraying is general, the work of keeping one's own orchard clear is almost hopeless, but if the work be at all general, one may spray with the more confidence of success. The first spraying should be within a few days after the first blossoms fall, and should be repeated several times at intervals of about a fortnight, if one is determined to succeed.

To Treat Scaly Leg.

Scaly leg is due to the presence of a parasite which burrows under the scales on the legs of the birds and there sets up an irritation which leads to the coming away of the scales. When the poultry houses and yards are kept perfectly clean the opportunities for the development of these parasites are considerably reduced. The best course to pursue is to first immerse the legs of the affected bird in tepid water for a period of five or six minutes and then either soak the legs in paraffin or thoroughly rub in some sulphur or carbolic ointment.—Farmers' Gazette.

Lime for Gapes.

My chicks have gapes every year. I never had much success with horse-hair but air-slacked lime seems to cure every time. I use it as follows: Take a large can with open top (a pail will answer) and when the chickens first begin to sneeze put them in the can and place a thin burlap bag over it. Then put some fresh air-slacked lime on the bag and shake the can until the chickens inhale the lime dust thoroughly. If necessary, repeat in about two days.—A. W. Smith, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Farmers in Town.

Can any one subscribe to a really good reason why farmers rent their farms and move to town when the debts are paid and a chance comes for rest and enjoyment for the family? Why not stay there, make improvements, beautify the farm, make it a centre of attraction and employ good men and women instead of moving to town and there loafing around, doing nothing?

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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UNION LABEL

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

SATURDAY .....AUGUST 30, 1902

LABOR DAY.

The first Monday in September of each year is known as Labor Day, and has been legalized as such by the Federal government. Since 1891 the organized workers of this country have been in the habit of holding parades and demonstrations on that day in the fair name of labor. Previous to this date, the mayors of the different towns, at the request of organized labor, used to declare the holiday on almost any day during the latter part of August or September. The celebration of labor's national holiday is an act at once patriotic and inspiring. It marks a station in the progress of men. But one other day in the year deserves equal consideration and respect, and that is Dominion Day. Labor Day typifies individual freedom and the rights of man to an honorable place within all governments. On this day the toiler clothed with the mantle of honorable citizenship and armed with the ballot of free men, throws down the gauntlet to oppression, and taking renewed courage from the justice of the cause, moves forward along the path of progress. So in every city, town and hamlet in this broad land, where you find a member of organized labor, there you will find him gathering his family and friends around him and seeking such enjoyment as his environment may afford. The joint celebration this year at Nanaimo will eclipse all others.

THE TRADES CONGRESS.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada convenes this year at Berlin, Ont., on Sept. 15th. President Ralph Smith is alive to the fact that it will have before it some of the most important questions that it has yet dealt with. It is the opinion of many of its strongest supporters that the congress has reached a period in its existence which may prove to be the turning point in the whole labor movement of Canada. The congress must grapple with the same issues confronting the centralized labor bodies of Great Britain and the United States, namely, the issues coming up as between "old-time" trades unionists and the "new," which is to some extent nothing more nor less than what is known as modern socialism. It is urged in some places, as at Nanaimo, for instance, that the congress has not been progressive enough in its work, and the like. That it is too slow and fossilized, from which apathetic state it must be freed and set to operating on lines of socialism as advocated by Debs. In the charge of "mossism," there is a degree of truth, but at the same time those responsible for this state of affairs are not the delegates to the congress, but the organizations which sent them there. At present there are hardly 10 per cent of the workers of Canada, including socialists, in labor organizations, and of course the stronger unionism becomes, the more progressive can be its work, and no body is affected more in its operations than is the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada itself, which body, after all, is but a reflex of organized labor in the Dominion. Consequently there is a danger that those holding advanced or extreme ideas, in their zeal in the cause of the "new" trades union movement, will run the whole thing on the rocks. One other point which should not be lost sight of is the fact that the trade unions of this country are threatened with a more serious blow to their future usefulness than a tendency to be a little slow to take up with the extreme tenets of socialism. This menace is the effort now being made through the courts to make trade unions responsible for damages brought about through the ordering of a strike. Should this move be successful, and it looks as if it would be, a far more serious blow will have been struck at trade unions, as such, than has ever yet been dealt them. Another great question that will come up at the congress is the Mulock compulsory arbitration bill, more of which we will have to say later on. New delegates, therefore, will do well not to give up too much of their time routing the "old timers," who have in the past done such noble work and made the congress what it is to-day, contending against all sorts of obstacles. Our experience teaches us that it would be better to keep the congress going on lines of practical trade unionism, according to every-day requirements, rather than reaching out for what under present conditions would seem impracticable. All will admit there is plenty of work for the congress to do, which needs serious attention at the present moment, without bringing up contentious questions, which will be bound to result in strife and dissension in the ranks of organized labor in Canada.

THE LORD'S DAY.

The Lord's Day alliance opened its sessions yesterday in this city. Rev. J. G. Shearer, general secretary of the alliance, was given a fine reception. The alliance will ask the legislative assembly to prohibit all unnecessary Sunday labor and business, applying impartially to corporations and all classes of individuals, and prohibiting all Sunday excursions and public sports. The alliance has already received assurance of co-operation from the Masonic and Orange authorities and the organized labor forces, all of which are strong bodies in the Pacific province. Mr. Shearer held conventions at Nelson on the 18th and 19th inst. for West Kootenay. He will also hold meetings at Winnipeg for Manitoba on 18th September. He states that while there are many serious inroads on the Sabbath in British Columbia, there is, on the other hand, a marked improvement since his former visit a year and a half ago. Mr. Shearer had an unpleasant experience in South Alberta in the form of an illness that necessitated his going into the hospital at Fort McLeod for a few days.

When Jim Hill told the Board of Trade at Grand Forks that his company did not want any bonuses he gave the lie to the Bodwell outfit in Victoria, who have been representing all along that they were the accredited representatives of the Great Northern, specially appointed to collect bonuses and land grants from the B. C. government. If Jim Hill does not want any bonuses Bodwell could not have been his agent, which makes him just a common political grafter, working a personal game on the outside and using Jim Hill's name to give him a prestige. The fact that this man is sparring for the premiership indicates the depths of depravity to which politics and politicians have sunk in British Columbia. —Parstreak.

MINING ACCIDENT.

Charles Hoskins and Josiah Lobb, miners, were drowned in Josie mine, Rossland, last Saturday. They were down 900 feet when the water burst through the shaft and rapidly filled. M. Lobb was a Cornishman and leaves a wife and family in the old country. Mr. Hoskins leaves a wife and three children. Both were union miners and well and favorably known.

GOING OUT OF LAMPS.

We have decided to go out of Lamps—not to buy another lamp under any circumstances.

The few we have—some half dozen or so—should go out in a jiffy at these prices:

$25 Lamp for $9.75
$20 Lamp for 7.50
$10.50 Lamp for 5.50
$5 Lamp for 1.25

Aren't those ridiculously low prices—away below cost, of course—but it is just like we do things—if we decide an article must go, it must go if we almost have to give it away.

By the way, these lamps are beautiful goods—all heavy metal—either brass or silver, with lift-out founts, latest style burners, etc.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A REPLY FROM PHOENIX.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT.

Sir,—The Phoenix Trades and Labor Council wishes a misstatement, by a Silverton, B. C., correspondent, to the effect that "every delegate to the last convention of the Western Federation of Miners, with the single exception of James A. Baker, of Slocan City, voted against the adoption of the platform of the Socialist Party." This statement was made in your issue of July 26th, and it is time it was contradicted. The alleged fact is untrue, the vote standing as follows: For socialism—C. H. Towns, Phoenix; Mike Kane, Greenwood; Jas. A. Baker, Slocan City. Against socialism—Wm. L. McDonald, Rossland; Wm. Davidson, Whitewater; Jas. Wilks, Nelson. However, the correspondent in question was sufficiently cautious to prevent his name from being published underneath his misleading communication. His remarks on the mission of Eugene V. Debs are also entirely uncalled for, inasmuch as he complains of his "intelligence" being insulted by being "called such hard names," by Mr. Debs. As we in Phoenix lay no claim to preternatural intelligence, none of us winced very much when Mr. Debs told us that if we voted for anything but socialism we would be political scabs. On the contrary, after taking the matter into consideration, we have come to the conclusioin that he is entirely right, in that remark, at least. As to your correspondents' further remark that District Association, No. 6, of the W. F. of M., "would conduct its own politics anyway!" we dare say that is quite true; and that a majority of the members of the same will vote for socialism at the next election there cannot be the least doubt. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, we have noticed that you have given publicity to a number of anonymous letters, the writers of which expressing, in some cases, reactionary views. Might we suggest that in future you make it a condition to correspondents that they forward their names for publication? Except, perhaps, in cases where the writer can show that he is likely to lose his job by airing grievances, etc. We are, sir, yours very truly,

JOHN RIORDAN, President.
W. H. BAMBURY, Secretary.

Phoenix, B. C., Aug. 16, 1902.

(Note—It will be noticed that the above letter is dated Aug. 16th, and appears in the Canadian Socialist. We received it on Saturday, too late for publication.—Ed.)

DEPARTMENTAL STORES.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Sir,—I have noticed that you have been advocating for some time for people to patronize local merchants in preference to sending away to Eaton's departmental store at Toronto. What is the difference between that institution and the Hudson's Bay concern of this city. So far as we workingmen are concerned, departmental stores are the same everywhere—against the interests of labor. C. WILLIAMS.

POLITICAL ACTION.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Sir—In matters political is it not a lamentable fact that for the most part the working people of this province are represented in parliament by a band of unpatriotic traitors to their interests? We have but to look at the big industries surrounding us and note the large percentage of Mongolians employed and the small number of our own people, while we find white people out of employment or working in competition with this capitalist imported cheap labor at inadequate pay for the decent support of a family, in many cases unlimited hours of labor, including holidays and Sundays, without extra remuneration collectable by any favorable law to the worker. Do our representatives feel themselves at all responsible for the many evils that follow underpaid and overworoked employees of government chartered corporations or private firms? Have they ever said in an effective way that Canadian white labor must be protected and get the preference in every established industry in Canada? On the contrary, have they not assisted capitalists to displace white labor and employ Orientals? What confidence can the working people have in a representative who will put himself on record as joyfully receiving a money gift from the blood-stained hand of an ideal capitalist, even if it is to build a public library, pleasing as such a gift may be to mammon worshippers. We are more than pleased to know that a similar gift was scornfully rejected by people in another part of Canada, nor is he the only pebble on the sea-girt shore. There are others in the same political boat, who will still continue to keep in public office—men who are well-known tools to capitalists of militia fame. Legislation in the hands of such men has become a purchasable article if you have the price. Capitalists have the price and get what they want, but the working people must be satisfied with the crumbs. Workingmen and women, you have yet the power and the privilege to sweep out of existence forever a government so unpatriotic and detrimental to our welfare and firmly establish in its place a wise and patriotic government that will give the people a thousand-fold better opportunity to fully develop the rich resources of this country and distribute it, not to the favored capitalists and their Mongolian pets, but to all our own people first, and the surplus where a loyal people direct.

WORKMAN.

Vancouver, August 26, 1902.

Clearance Sale of Shirt Waists

The balance of our $1.25, $1.50, $2, $3, $4.50 and $5 Waists to Clear Saturday at HALF Price.

SPLENDID SUMMER SHIRT WAISTS made up in grass linen, colored zephyrs, white and colored lawns, batistes, etc., all in the season's newest styles. Your choice of this splendid lot at HALF PRICE.

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We reach wherever the mails reach.

Meeting.

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

CURRENT OPINION---ALL SORTS.

Editors Barred.

A recent order of the Bank of Montreal has fixed the minimum salary on which employees of the bank may marry at $1,500 a year. If that rate was fixed on newspaper men there wouldn't be a married editor in this province.—Armstrong Advertiser.

Judge Jeffrey's Ghost.

What has come over the judges of Canada. A British Columbia editor was sent off to jail for a year, and subsequently released. A Nova Scotia judge got angry because a crowd of mere merchants got in his path, and one of them who presumed to talk to him on the street was put under arrest. On the same day a Toronto judge, talking about the recent disturbances in connection with the street car strike, expressed the view that a few rounds of ball cartridges would "work wonders." What has come over the judges of Canada? Do they seek to restore the class privileges of the middle ages? What is the issue they are seeking to force?—Toronto Star.

A Curb—Not a Corner Stone.

The prevention of private members of a legislature from initiating proposals to spend public money is surely not the "corner stone of responsible government." The fact that the crown cannot spend money without the consent of parliament is the "corner stone of responsible government." The former provision merely vests in the cabinet or committee of the legislature the exclusive initiation of money grants. If it removed that power from the representatives of the people and vested it in the irresponsible prerogative of the crown, far from being its corner stone, it would effect a limitation of responsible government. But everybody knows it does not do that, and was never intended to.—Colonist.

He Came Back.

Ralph Smith lost no time in reaching the scene of action. "When the cat's away——" But how is it when the cat comes back?

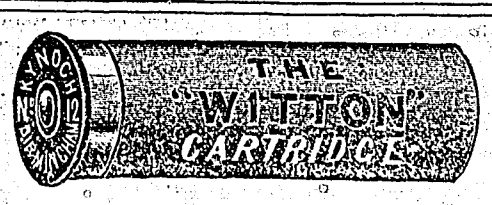
A Poor Substitute.

The empty coal scuttle is likely to be a more prominent campaign emblem in Pennsylvania this fall than the full dinner pail.—Spokesman Review.

Ask the C. P. R.

Why not handle the Manitoba wheat crop through Vancouver?—Ledge.

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



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TO-DAY

You will find us in our bright new premises on the leading thoroughfare in the City, 309 to 315 Hastings Street West, about opposite the Court House, where you will see one of the most up-to-date stocks in Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Furnishings ever shown in the city. As a few of the finishing touches have yet to be put on the interior furnishings, the formal opening will take place in a week or so.

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MADE IN CANADA.

The Toronto Star believes that the great majority of Canadians are about ready to make their Canadian sentiment of practical benifit to their country. The impetus it would give to every industry in the Dominion if we would all become members of a Made In Canada Club and pledge ourselves to give the preference to Canadian-made goods would be immense. No one can estimate it.

There are some men in Canada who have nothing Canadian about them except the money in their pockets and the food they have eaten. They wear imported clothes, smoke imported cigars, drink imported liquors, get an imported education for their children, talk with an imported accent, import their views on public questions, go abroad for their health when they fall ill, and altogether proceed on the theory that while in Canada they are visitors far from home and country.

There are a great many Canadians who give Canada this kind of half-citizenship. They have a contempt for the Jew, who, they say, will live in any country and be a citizen of none. They hold in contempt the Chinese, charging them as also against the Italians, that they make money in Canada and slip off home to spend it, or to found families on it.

Yet we have lots of half-citizens who, although they make this country their home, and abide here with the money they make, effect to despise the institutions and manufactures of the country. They import what they sell, they buy what is imported. To all intents and purposes they treat the country as if it were to this day what it was in the era of the Hudson Bay post. The tall chimneys smoke, and the vast army of skilled artisans labor, but not for these. If these men buy Canadian tweed suits, it is from some deceiver, who tells them the cloth is Scotch tweed. If they buy expensive furniture made in Canada, it must be palmed off on them as imported from somewhere else—anywhere else. They persist in refusing to see that old things have passed away, and that they are no longer asked to put up with the makeshifts of pioneer days. They have not yet learned that Canadians are a people and create for themselves nearly all that they need. They have inherited the habits of the first comers, who fought the forest and used the St. Lawrence and the great lakes as a line of communication with the base of supplies.

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OVERALLS

Stands for all that is Strongest and Best.

—THE—

HOOVER MANUFACTURING CO.,
(LIMITED.)
MAW'S BLOCK, WINNIPEG, MAN.

ORGANIZING A LABOR UNION.

The person who aspires to become an organizer, and who sets forth to meet, combat and overcome these conditions should be a positive and not of a negative personality; a student of economic subjects and one who has given his greatest energy and best thought to the solution of the industrial problem. Organizers should also be clean, mentally, morally and physically; well dressed and prepossessing in conversation. An organizer having his attention called to a locality needing his services will find it to his advantage to correspond with several of the most intelligent and progresseve among the workmen there before visiting the place. Secure from them names of the workers who are either lukewarm or opposed to organization and the reasons advanced by themselves for this position. Get the names of employers and influential persons in the community and their attitude toward labor unions and their favorite argument in support of their hostility, if any is manifested by them. Learn all that is possible of them, their likes, dislikes and personal idiosyncracies; their disposition and any peculiar personal characteristics. Get a list of the local papers, the names of their editors and the policy of the papers. Likewise secure all information obtainable as to the churches, social, fraternal and reform organizations in the town and city. When this has been done study the situation carefully, and if possible mail to those whom you desire to reach a pamphlet, newspaper or magazine containing a marked article dealing with the labor question from the standpoint of the organization, in order to attract their attention to the subject. After this, visit the city, register at a good hotel and, scrupulously avoiding all political and religious debates, proceed to call upon the persons whose influence you wish to engage. Armed with what you have previously learned about them, and remembering "men are but children of a larger growth," it should not be a difficult matter to secure an interested listener. Use the local press as much as possible, and in short, endeavor to enlighten, educate, and create in the community, an intelligent public sentiment favorable to your project. Meetings with the workers should be held from time to time, and later call a public meeting, at which, a good forceful speaker should present in full the arguments in favor of unionism. These steps having been taken, the organization contemplated can be speedily formed.—A. A. Agard.

Work on the Intercolonial Railway improvements at St. John, N. B., has been resumed, and a large number of men are employed at wages of $1.19 per day of ten hours.

UNION LABEL CLOTHING.

Union men order your Union Label Suits from Donaldson & Mathews, 74 Cordova Street.

SALMAGUNDI.

THE SLANDERER.

Now of all the ills and curses,
From the cradle to the hearses;
The one we call gossippers is certainly the worst,
And in every community,
And at every opportunity
The vials of their slander they ne'er hesitate to burst

And their tongues are always clacking,
Though their stories have no backing
And they lie about their neighbors when the neighbors turn their backs
From the house of early dawning,
They are lying, croaking, fawning,
And infist the aid of satin, who will cover up their traces.

Of mother, wives and sisters,
They will talk their tongues to blisters,
And to smirch a reputation gives to them a ghoulous glee,
If they set a soul to aching,
Or a heart succeed in breaking,
They are filled with happy feeling to a great degree.

They will tear the lids from coffins,
For their evil hearts ne'er *soften*.
And they'll follow suffering woman to her last sleep in her grave.
If the gossip e'er sees glory,
'Twill be like the man in story,
Who sneaks past the golden portals by an awful close shave.

—Bryan's Commoner.

Trust Principle.

It is easier to rob a million men of one dollar each, than to rob one man of a million.

Rather Suspicious.

Husband--I've just bought your mother an automobile. Wife—Oh, John, how could you be so cruel.

A Wonderful Cure for Burns.

A workman is liable to burn his fingers in any one of a hundred different ways. Even a slight injury of this kind is always paintul, and sometimes slow to cure. Miners, engine men, tinsmiths, ironworkers, and many other people, therefore, will welcome information about a very excellent remedy for this class of hurts, reported recently from Paris. It is stated that Dr. Thierry, of the Hospice de la Charite, accidentally discovered that burns may be cured almost instantaneously by the application of a solution of picric acid. The rapidity of its action depends upon the promptness with which the mixture is applied; but when used immediately it is said to stop the pain in a marvellous manner, and greatly hasten the healing. Dr. Thierry claims to have proven this by experiments upon himself and many hospital patients, and he urges mine owners and such manufacturers as employ men, women or children in work that exposes them to danger of burns, to keep a supply of the solution in tanks or barrels, ready for instant use. This, of course, would be a merciful provision, and, what is more, would reduce the money loss which an employer might sustain by reason of injury to workmen. In the well-regulated household, too, a bottle of picric acid should be added to the useful stock of domestic remedies always kept on hand. Dr. Thierry does not say how much water to use in the solution; but a pound of acid in a barrel of water is the porportion used in some French foundries.

"A struggling, modest lawyer near Stroudsburg, this state," says the Philadelphia Times, "received a call from a well to-do farmer who was in need of professional advice concerning his rights, which he thought were ignored by a section gang on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. The lawyer looked up the statutes, told the farmer exactly what he should do, and, when asked as to the fee, replied, 'Well, let's call it just $3.' The farmer passed over a $5 bill, which seemed to embarrass the lawyer. Who searched through his pockets and the drawers of his desk. Then he pocketed the $5, reached for a digest, sat down and remarked, 'I guess, Neighbor ——, I'd best give you two dollars' worth more advice.'"

Teacher—What is a blotter, Tommy? Tommy—It's something to hunt while the ink gets dry.

"What is the matter with Bills?" "Worrying over business affairs." "I didn't know he had any business." "That's it. He hasn't."—Indianapolis News.

Lives of rich men remind us
That if we would be sublime,
When assessors try to find us
We must dodge them every time.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

COAL MINING.

The total output of the coal mines of British Columbia for the year amounted to 1,590,179 tons, of which 914,182 tons of coal and 51,757 tons of coke were exported. The Crow's Nest Pass Company's colliery output was 206,803, leaving 1,383,376 as the output of the Vancouver Island collieries, or 180,175 tons more than in 1899.

We Are Showing

This week a special line of five hundred suits at $15.

In all the stylish fabrics, shapes and shades.

In ever detail these garments are equal to the production of high-class custom tailors.

At a Third to a Half Less in Price

We have a great many exclusive patterns.

You will be doing yourself an injustice if you do not inspect our exhibit for present and fall wear.

This lot of Irish and Scotch Tweed Suits at $15, better made, better fitting, than anything you can get in the city for $30.

Your money back if not worth $30.

Fit-Reform Wardrobe

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Self Measurement Blanks and Samples on Application.
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LABOR DAY

September 1, '02

GRAND EXCURSION

Under the Uspices of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council.

PER STEAMERS YOSEMITE AND JOAN.

Adults, $1.50. Children, 75c.

JOHN CROW, Chairman. T. H. CROSS, Secretary.

LAND CLEARING AND AGRICULTURE.

The cost of clearing land in British Columbia varies from $50 to $150 an acre, averaging $70 to $80 an acre, and can be profitably carried on only with great difficulty. Timbered land is held at from $1 50 to $50 an acre, or an average of $20 an acre. The area of land reclaimed by the dyking works along the Fraser river by the goverment of British Columbia amounts to 143,913 acres, the cost of the works being about $750,000.

The business of the market gardening is wholly in the hands of Chinese. There are 180 Chinese gardeners in Victoria, 134 in Vancouver and 70 in New Westminster. A wage of from $12 to $25 a month with board and lodging is paid to skilled hands, while unskilled labor earns from $4 to $12. A rent of from $5 to $12.50 an acre, with an average of $8 is paid for land. Three million dollars worth of agricultural products, including a large quantity of garden truck, is annually imported into British Columbia. —Labor Gazette.

WOMEN'S WAGES.

Helen Bosanquet, a writer in the Economic Journal, gives a very graphic description of some instances in the wages of women in the great metropolis of London, England. There is probably no part of the labor market which is in such confusion, from an economic point of view, as that occupied by the women workers of London. On the one hand we have a constantly increasing demand for women in skilled industries, good training easily obtainable, and fair wages offered; on the other hand a chaotic mass of unskilled women and girls earning considerably less than a subsistence. The demand for domestic servants grows more intense, the wages higher and higher; and the number who are willing to go into service decline. Good dress-makers and milliners seek in vain for apprentices to learn their trade; in the laundries there is always a derth of ironers, however high the wages offered. It is easy for any girl of respectable habits to get the training which will enable her to earn from 15s. to £1 10s. a week; and thousands are earning from 5s. to 7s. per week, with no prospect of anything better. It is not altogether a question of working for a time without wages; such is the demand for girls that in many trades an initiate wage of 4s. to 6s. is paid during learning, often as much as will be earned in an unskilled trade, for the skilled trades are both less anxious and are carried or under pleasanter and healthier conditions; and yet, though no doubt the numbers who are self-supporting does increase, we continue to find the same inseparable reluctance in women and girls to become skilled workers.

LABOR DAY.

Order your new ready-to-wear Suits, Hats, Ties, etc., from Donaldson & Mathews, 74 Cordova Street.

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.

BUILDERS' LABORERS FEDERAL Union, No. 32, Vancouver—Meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in room No. 1, Union hall. President, Fred. Collins; secretary, G. Payne, 533 Gore avenue; delegates to Building Trades Council, G. Payne and John Sully.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, No. 120—President, Fred Hawe; vice-president, J. A. Dibden; corresponding-financial secretary, J. A. Stewart, 51 Cordova St.; recorder, E. H. Goodmurphy; treasurer, G. Bowers; guide, A. H. Legatt; guardian, G. Bowers; delegates to T. & L. Council, J. A. Dibden and Fred Hawe. 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.

VANCOUVER TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 226, meets the fourth Monday in each month at Union Hall. President, C. S. Campbell; vice-president, H. W. King; 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. W. Fowler.

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, Robt. Brunt; vice-president, Chas. Bennett; secretary, A. G. Perry, 33 7th Avenue; treasurer, F. C. O'Brien; conductor, Ed. Manning; warden, A. J. Wilson; sentinel, J. Howes; delegates to Trades and Labor Council: C. Bennett, Robt. Brunt, Geo. Lenfesty, A. J. Wilson and J. Howes.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and Joiners—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday in Union hall, room No. 2. President, A. E. Coffin; vice-president, Joseph Dixon; recording secretary, Geo. Dobbin; financial secretary, J. M. Sinclair; treasurer, J. Ferguson; conductor, G. Fingley; warden, G. H. Blair; delegates to the Trades and Labor council, R. Macpherson, J. M. Sinclair, Geo. Dobbin, Jos. Dixon, Geo. Adams; delegates to the Building Trades Council, M. McMullen, Levi C. DeWolfe.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF BLACKSMITHS, Vancouver Union, No. 151.—Meets the first and third Monday in each month at 8 p. m., in Union hall, Homer street. President, Robert Gray; financial secretary, George Nesbitt, 1207 Homer street; recording secretary, D. Robinson, box 37, Vancouver, B. C.; delegates to the Trades and Labor council, William Latham, D. Robinson, R. Edwards.

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 BROTHERHOOD OF Electrical Workers, Vancouver Local, No. 213—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in each month 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 Dubberley.

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.

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.

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.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF Machinists.—Beaver Lodge, No. 728—Meets second and fourth Monday 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.

VANCOUVER FISHERMEN'S Union, No. 2—Meets in Union hall, Homer street, every Saturday, at 8 p. m. Steve Dames, president; Chas. Durham, secretary pro tem.

JOURNEYMEN BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' International Union of America, Local No. 46, Vancouver, B.C. President, T. Baxter; vice-president, J. Ingles; recording secretary, F. W. Barttle; financial secretary, M. MacLean, 2160 Westminster Avenue, Mount Pleasant; corresponding secretary, J. Webster, 2344 Westminster Avenue, Mount Pleasant; treasurer, J. Wilkinson.

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Usher's Black Label Liqueur Whisky

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Seymour Streeet.

Advertise in The Independent.

EDWARD VII.'S HOME

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE ROYAL RESIDENCE IN LONDON.

Ancient Home of the Georges Again the Scene of the Gorgeous Functions of the Court of St. James—Additions and Improvements—The Throne-room and the Drawing Room.

Buckingham palace from the time of the coronation will be the home of England's King. Marlborough House, so long his residence, will probably go to the Prince of Wales.

During Queen Victoria's reign, especially after the death of the Prince Consort, the silence and somberness of Buckingham were rarely broken by visits of her late Majesty, but with the coming of Edward VII. and his Queen the stately palace has been reawakened and transformed.

For some months a large force of workmen has been at work preparing for the reception of the new monarch. One huge wing has been entirely remodeled, its old fashioned rooms giving place to more modern and useful apartments. Decorative artists have been busily at work in beautifying the King's private apartments. Among other improvements in the new wing are several elevators, and the building throughout is now lighted with electricity.

Buckingham palace stands on the site of the mansion built in 1705 on crown land for John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire. George III. purchased the property from the natural son of the duke, Sir Charles Sheffield in 1762, and settled it upon Queen Charlotte. In those days it was known as the Queen's House. In 1825 George VI. commissioned his favorite architect, Nash, to practically rebuild the Queen's House and make of it an abode more in keeping

THRONE-ROOM, BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

with his somewhat florid taste. When Queen Victoria came to the throne, Blore, the architect, vastly improved the structure.

Buckingham palace, as it exists today, is but little known to the King's subjects outside that small circle, which includes the court, the diplomats, the favored guests of state ball, concert or garden party, and the debutantes who crowd there for presentation. To them the beautiful gardens that stretch to Hyde Park corner, between Grosvenor palace and Constitution hill, are familiar, as well as the carving and gilding, the mirrors and the marbles.

The throne room, where presentations take place, saw but little change, during the long rule of Victoria the Good. The crimson of the walls, the heavy gilding of the ceiling, the great crystal chandeliers, are almost as they were in the forties, though electric light has superseded candles, and during her later years the Queen occupied a chair of state instead of the more imposing throne before which it was placed.

The throne room, which is only some sixty feet long, has a fine frieze by Stothard illustrating the wars of the roses. A room more worthy of admiration than the throne room is the really beautiful drawing room, whose pillars of imitation onyx with their richly gilt capitals have a fine effect against the hangings and upholstery of blue brocade. Here are life size portraits of the Queen and the Prince Consort painted soon after their marriage, and here above the doorway is a fine painting of three royal princesses in powder by Gainsborough.

The room familiar to the guests at state balls and concerts is large, handsome and heavy looking. A large organ occupies one end, in front of which a temporary orchestra finds a place on the occasion of a state concert. By daylight it is a somewhat gloomy apartment, but when the great gilt standards with their swarms of electric lights flash on uniforms, orders and dazzling jewels the scene is brilliant enough.

The picture gallery with its fine collection, principally of Dutch art, is well worthy of attention. Rembrandt, Vandyke, Hobbema, Rubens, Ruysdael, Teniers, Cuyp, Ostade, Terburgh, Gerard Douw, Paul Potter, all are represented in the collection.

Buckingham palace will in the future be the London abode of England's King, and the halls and salons so long silent will again be the scene of the brilliant functions of a royal court.

The Surface of Gold.

The surface of any given quantity of gold, according to the best authorities, may be extended by the hammer 310,814 times. The thickness of the metal thus extended appears to be no more than the five hundred and sixty-six thousand and twentieth part of an inch. Eight ounces of this wonderful metal would gild a silver wire of sufficient length to extend entirely around the globe.

UNUSUALLY HONORED.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria Well Treated by Russia During His Recent Visit to the Czar.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who recently paid a visit to the Czar at St. Petersburg and who was the recipient of unusual honor, is the youngest son of Prince Augustus of

PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.

Saxe-Coburg and took his seat on the throne of Bulgaria in 1887. His mother is the Princess Clementine, a daughter of King Louis Philippe. Ferdinand is 41 years old and is popular in Bulgaria.

CHARGED WITH HIGH TREASON.

Sketch of the Career of Col. Lynch, M.P. for Galway, Ireland.

Colonel Lynch, who is on trial in England, for high treason, for raising an Irish brigade and fighting for the Boers, is a native of Australia, and, in that country, he made his reputation as an author and a journalist. Prior to his departure for South Africa, he conceived the idea of organizing a regiment on the military principles of Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders and, to that end, he visited the United States and applied to Mr. Roosevelt for full information concerning the tactics, drill and other features of the Rough Riders' organization.

Equipped with this knowledge, the Australian set out for the seat of war in the capacity of a newspaper correspondent. It is said that he was not long on the ground when he joined the Boer force and became a belligerent. Upon special permission from President Kruger, Mr.

COL. LYNCH.

Lynch organized the Second Irish Brigade, which he led in battle under the command of General Botha. His brigade fought valiantly, covering the retreat through Natal, and fighting at Klip river, Johannesburg and Pretoria.

On the fall of the Boer capital, the brigade was disbanded and its commander left South Africa and went to Paris.

While he was leading his command in South Africa, Colonel Lynch was nominated for Parliament and was elected in November by an overwhelming majority, in the City of Galway District, in which he was running. At this time Mr. Lynch was in Paris. He issued an address to his constituents, in which he promised that when he took his seat he would do all in his power to promote the industrial prosperity of Ireland, and would endeavor to secure for the port of Galway a steamship line, which would ply between Ireland and the United States.

This address was pacific in tone, and was evidently written in all sincerity, and without the slightest indication that Mr. Lynch considered himself ineligible for a seat in the British legislature.

Since that time, he has been carefully watched by the Scotland Yard Police. It was his first intention to smuggle himself into the House of Commons, and take the oath before the authorities could lay hands on him. This, however, he was not able to accomplish.

Funny Business Ways in Russia.

As typical of Russian eccentricities in business a writer in Scribner's Magazine cites the case of a foreign minister who was in the habit of having books bound two or three at a time. Just before his departure he wished to have fifty books bound in the same way. He sent for the binder and asked him at what price he would bind fifty volumes. The reply was, "If you are going to have as many as fifty bound, I shall have to charge you more a volume than for two or three."

The Perversity of Woman.

"Why did she marry the widower?"

"Just to show that she could."

"And why didn't she marry the young man?"

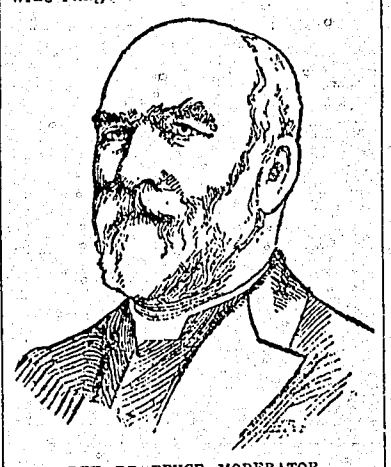
"Just to show that she wouldn't."

THE PRESBYTERIANS

REV. DR. BRYCE, OF MANITOBA COLLEGE, WINNIPEG, MODERATOR.

Brief Sketch of His Career—A Distinguished Student—Death of Prof. Halliday Douglas, of Knox College, Toronto, —A Heavy Loss to the Presbyterian Church in Canada—Young Man of Commanding Ability.

Rev. Dr. Bryce of Manitoba College, Winnipeg, has been in the eye of the Presbyterian Church in Canada for a considerable number of years before he was at the recent meeting of the General Assembly elected its Moderator. Dr. Bryce was a distinguished student at the University of Toronto, and was equally distinguished in his theological course. In 1871 he was appointed by the General Assembly to proceed to the great Northwest, to become pastor of, almost to found, a congregation in Winnipeg, and, still more onerous, to found a college there. It is impossible to tell the full measure of his services during 31 years. Dr. Bryce is a man of wide reading, almost limitless energy, and wide range of interests. He has ren-



REV. DR. BRYCE, MODERATOR.

dered valuable services to his Province; he has not only himself taught but his hand has been on the entire educational system of the Province, and he has had a good deal to do with the organization of the University of Manitoba, in addition to conducting the college. He has borne a large part in the home mission work of the Province. Principal Caven, who nominated him in the General Assembly, noted Dr. Bryce's high literary reputation; that reputation he had sought in subordination to the great aim of his life, the upbuilding of the intellectual, moral and religious life of his Province. In Rev. Dr. Bryce as Moderator the Assembly would find him to possess the requisite personal qualifications; he had quick intelligence, an excellent knowledge of all the work of the church, good judgment, and was entirely courteous in his whole bearing.

PROF. HALLIDAY DOUGLAS.

By His Death the Presbyterian Church Sustains a Heavy Loss.

One of the saddest of deaths chronicled in Canada for a long time, was that of Prof. Halliday Douglas, of Knox College, Toronto, in Edinburgh, on Sunday, June 15. He had gone to the old country to settle up his affairs there, prior to bringing his family to this country. The news came while the General Assembly was in session in Toronto, and in the assembly, Mr. Mortimer Clark said, speaking for Knox Church:

"Prof. Douglas was to be with us a permanency; he repeatedly spoke to me of the great pleasure he had in his intercourse with the other professors, and the profound esteem and regard in which he held them all. He told me that his experience during the last session in Knox College was the most delightful experience he had in his life. There was no danger of him having been a bird of passage with us. The last thing he told me before he left on his visit to England, was, 'I am going back to close up all my affairs at home,

LATE PROF. HALLIDAY DOUGLAS.

and when I come out this fall, I hope I will be able to cast myself with all heart into the work of the Canadian church, for I feel this church has immense power for good in this country, and it will be my ambition to serve it.' These were his feelings. He had commenced to build a house here, and the cablegram to Mr. W. A. Langton asked us to suspend operations here. We have suffered a very great loss in the departure of our friend, and I will venture to move that the Moderator be instructed to cable to Mrs. Douglas an expression of our sympathy with her and her child in the great loss which they have sustained."

The motion was agreed to.

The Moderator added:—"I am sure the Assembly hears with very great sorrow the announcement that has just been made, which has come upon us suddenly, just as the day we have been considering the affairs of this very college, and when we were congratulating ourselves that our college, after many difficulties and losses, was being maintained satisfactorily, God sends us this message."

Prof. Douglas was a graduate in arts of the University of Edinburgh and took his theological course in the Free Church College in that city. He was for three years pastor of the Presbyterian church at Huntley, Aberdeenshire, and for eight years thereafter until he came to Toronto, he was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Cambridge, England. During his ministry in Cambridge he was identified with the work of the Westminster Presbyterian College in that city. He was a son of Dr. Hilliday Douglas, Edinburgh, and a brother of Mr. Charles Mackinnon Douglas, M. P. for North Lanarkshire, who was for seven years lecturer in moral philosophy in Edinburgh University. He came to Canada as professor of pologetics, homiletics and pastoral theology in Knox College in the fall of 1901. He leaves a widow and one child.

THE QUEEN CONSORT.

Something About the Crowning of Queen Alexandra—History of Her Crown and Its Description.

At 10 o'clock in the morning of Coronation day, Queen Consort Alexandra enters the state coach at Buckingham Palace and sits beside King Edward and is driven through the streets of London to Westminster abbey. She does not wear her coronation mantle in the coach, but just ordinary robes of state, in which she stands beside the King on such occasions as the opening of Parliament. After she enters Westminster abbey the mantle of state is removed by her ladies, and the gorgeous coronation robe of purple velvet turned up with ermine and having a court train four yards long is put upon her. The court train falls from the shoulders. We may be very sure that this ceremony of undressing before all the folks in Westminster abbey will be undergone with consummate grace, like every other role in which the beautiful Queen of Edward VII. appears.

After the coronation of the King, a most exhausting ceremony, is over, Queen Alexandra goes through her part, which is not much and does not take her long. No oath is required of her since she has no part in the government of England. She has, however, a crown and throne chair of her own. Their Majesties do

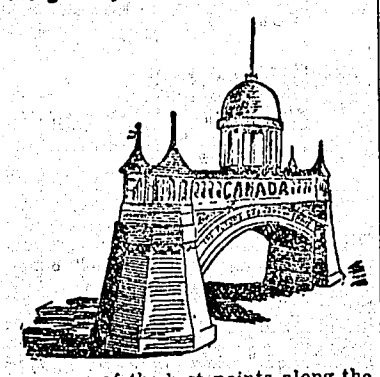
QUEEN IN CORONATION ROBES.

not take their places in the throne chairs till the crowning. The throne chair in which Queen Alexandra will sit after leaving the one upon the platform was made for the coronation of William and Mary in 1689. Mary was crowned sovereign jointly with William, and this chair was for her. It was not used again till 1831, when Queen Adelaide, wife of William IV., sat in it when she was crowned.

The Queen's crown is historic, too, though alterations have been made in it for her use. For one thing, it will contain the great Kohinoor diamond, which has never before shone at a British coronation. Until the Queen is anointed she will wear only her diadem, a simple decorated gold band or fillet, and she will be crowned not by the Archbishop of Canterbury, like her husband, but by the Archbishop of York. Her special crown was made originally for Mary of Modena, wife of the hapless King James II. It was named, however, the crown of St. Editha, for Queen Edith, wife of Edward the Confessor.

Canada's Arch at the Coronation.

Canada's arch at the coronation, which affirms that this Dominion is the granary of the Empire, will occupy one of the best points along the route of the Royal procession to Westminster Abbey.



RULER OF THE CAPE

GREAT BRITAIN'S REPRESENTATIVE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Importance of Lord Milner of Cape Town in the Recent South African War—Head and Front of Civil Government —Personality of the Man Raised to the Peerage in 1901.

No one has figured more prominently in South African affairs since the outbreak of the Boer war than Lord Alfred Milner, who has been governor of Cape Colony and high commissioner of South Africa since 1897. While Sir Alfred's duties have not led to the fighting line, as the head and front of the civil Government he has led a strenuous life.

The responsibilities resting upon him by virtue of his position at the chief base of supplies and operations in South Africa have been very heavy and at times exceedingly trying. Yet he has discharged them all in a manner that has won for him the praise of his countrymen.

Lord Milner, who is now in his forty-ninth year, can lay no claim to blue blood, for while on his mother's side he is the grandson of a British general his father was a Dr. Charles Milner, a professor of the University of Tubingen. Young Milner was not only born in Germany, but likewise received his early training as a German boy at a German school before

LORD MILNER OF CAPE TOWN.

going to King's college, and then to Oxford, where he acquired much fame as a scholar.

After taking his degree young Milner studied law and was called to the bar in 1881. Not finding this to his liking he entered journalism and became a member of W. T. Stead's Pall Mall Gazette. He remained with The Gazette until 1885, when he entered politics.

His first essay in politics was disappointing. He stood for Parliament as a Liberal and was defeated. For the next three years he was private secretary of Mr. Goschen, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was thus behind the scenes while the great operation of converting the English debt was going on and acquired a knowledge of finance that has since been of great value.

Lord Milner, on the recommendation of Mr. Goschen, entered the Egyptian service in 1889 and as undersecretary of state for finance played an important part in the development of that country. The book which he wrote on his return entitled "England In Egypt" ran through several editions and is recognized as the standard authority on the subject.

After a brief tenure of chairman of the commissioners of inland revenue Lord Milner was sent in the year of the Queen's jubilee to South Africa. There his duties were larger and more important than any he had yet undertaken.

To begin with, he was and is governor of the Cape of Good Hope, constitutional sovereign of a responsible colony, bound by the fleeting policies of colonial Ministers. Then, as high commissioner, he is supreme ruler of a great native population in Basutoland and the Bechuana protectorate, governing the semi-independent native chiefs by means of local commissioners. He also has supreme authority over the territory of the Chartered companies, but with no direct share in its administration. When the Boer war broke out and the two Boer republics were annexed, he was appointed their governor, still retaining that office.

When Lord Milner visited England last year, he was made much of in ministerial circles and was raised to the peerage by King Edward, taking the title of Lord Milner of Cape Town. He is described as having a sharp, thin face, and as looking much older than he really is. Lord Milner is a bachelor. His salary at Cape Town is $40,000 a year besides a liberal allowance for expenses.

Lord Milner is not wealthy, and it has been said that he is without any fortune. Notwithstanding his large salary, like all English officials he regards it his duty to spend his salary and allowances in maintaining the dignity of his position.

Lord Milner is by choice a hard worker. He eschews the pursuit of pleasure except such as comes in the course of work as a dreary nuisance. He is therefore classed as a good man—"good" as our fathers used the word.

The success of Lord Milner's career is due to hard work and singleness of purpose. Wherever he has been placed he has labored to the end that what he accomplished should be done right as he viewed it.

The Bucket Brigade.

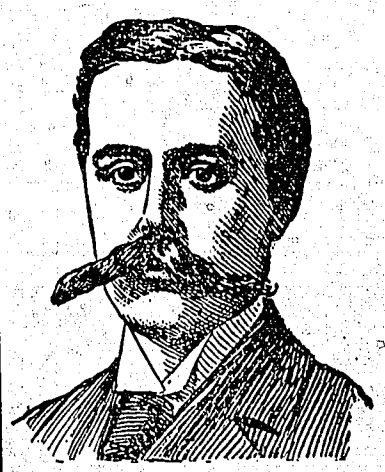
The little town of Massos, in Sweden, has a female contingent, 150 strong, in its fire brigade. The water supply of the village consists simply of four great tubs, and it is the duty of the women "firemen" to keep these full in cases of fire. They stand in two continuous lines from the tubs to the lake, some distance away, one line passing the full buckets and the other sending them back.

HEADS BRITISH EMBASSY.

Mr. Herbert, the Successor to Lord Pauncefote, Raised to the Peerage by King Edward.

The Hon. Michael Henry Herbert, who has been appointed to succeed Lord Pauncefote as British ambassador to the United States, was at the time of his appointment a member of the British embassy at Paris. While nominally secretary to the French embassy, Mr. Herbert was really minister plenipotentiary.

Mr. Herbert's marriage with Leila, daughter of Richard T. Wilson, the New York banker, connected him



HON. MICHAEL H. HERBERT.

with the families of the Ogden Goelets, the Vanderbilts and tht Astors.

Mr. Herbert was charge d'affaires at Washington during 1888-89 and secretary of the British legation in 1892-93. He was also British agent on the Venezuelan commission. He is a brother of Lord Pembroke. His salary at Washington will be $45,000. Lord Pauncefote received but $32,500, but the post at Washington is to be put upon a par with the highest paid in the British diplomatic service.

Since his appointment to Washington, King Edward has raised him to the peerage.

What a Man Likes in His Wife.

A writer gives the following idea of the qualities a man likes in a wife, presumably his own wife.

However, do not make an attempt to follow the rules too closely. There seems to be an undercurrent of satire in the words.

"A man likes his wife to be cheerful. He does not always concern himself very particularly about the means to make and keep her so, but he disapproves utterly of a sad or pensive face.

"He may have cut her to the quick with some bitter word before he leaves home in the morning, but he is extremely annoyed if he perceives on returning any signs of the wound he has inflicted.

"A man hits hards, but he never expects to see a bruise. He has forgiven himself for administering the blow. Why should not the recipient be equally quick about forgetting it?

"A man likes his wife to be intelligent, quite sufficiently so to be able to conduct the concerns of life and to appreciate his own intellectual parts and enjoy stray ebullitions of his wit and humor.

"She must applaud these with discrimination and in that delicate manner which infers no surprise at his possessing brilliancy.

"But he is exasperated should she be too intelligent. His depths are to be inviolate, but he likes to sound her shallows, and so well does she know this that she often assumes a shallowness when she has it not."

Dewet a Fine Whist Player.

According to some reports from the front, Dewet, during the recent negotations, expressed a desire to visit England. It is, however, highly improbable that the redoubtable Boer leader will be seen in this country for some time to come, says Lloyd's Weekly, certainly not at the Coronation, as some persons appear to consider possible. During his sojourn with our officers he has taken the

DEWET IN A WHIST GAME.

opportunity to renew his acquaintance with whist, at which game, it appears, he is a fine player. The officer in charge of the Peace delegates, has also initiated them into the mysteries of bridge. Dewet proving himself an apt pupil and expressing a high opinion of the scientific possibilities of the game. It must have been a rare sight to see the tricky guerrilla chief engaged in a friendly contest at cards with the men with whom he has so bitterly disputed every inch of ground. It raises one's opinion of our opponents to find them so readily adaptable to circumstances, and is a good augury for the future.

Glasgow Old Fogyish.

"Glasgow is quite free from corruption, but there is considerable bosh about the ideal municipal government of the city," said a Glasgow man now touring this country to an interviewer the other day. "The public improvements are far behind those of many cities in the United States. The electric lights are queer, old fashioned things, and the city permitttd the construction of overhead wires for the street railways. Commissions were sent to various cities to look into electric light systems and electric railway systems. I can't imagine where they went, for they brought back a lot of very old fashioned ideas."

THE INDEPENDENT

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Mrs. Gabb—Mr. DeVout has lost two children within a month. One of them was treated by a Christian Scientist and died.

Dr. Dosem (excitedly)—Horrible! Outrageous! The parents of the poor child should be arrested.

Mrs. Gabb—The other child was treated by a regular physician, but it died, too.

Dr. Dosem (solemnly)—The Lord gave, and the Lord taketh away.

Pale, sickly children should use Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Worms are one of the principal causes of suffering in children and should be expelled from the system.

An Irish newspaper, commenting on the census returns for that county, says that one in 29 of the Wexford population is a pauper.

Minard's Liniment Cures LaGrippe.

Liverpool follows Glasgow. The magistrates are to consider the advisability or otherwise of abolishing the barmaid.

Many a young man travels first class owing to the fact that his father pays the freight.

Holloway's Corn Cure is a specific for the removal of corns and warts. We have never heard of it failing to remove even the worst kind.

The virtue of the soul does not consist in flying high, but in walking orderly—Montaigne.

Our dissatisfaction of any other solution is the blazing evidence of immortality.—Emerson.

The highest knowledge can be nothing more than the shortest and nearest way to truth. —Colton.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery. 80

No longer talk about the kind of a man that a good man ought to be, but be such.—Marcus Aurelius.

Eve, with all the fruits of Eden blest, rather than leave that one unknown, lost all the rest.—Moore.

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co.

Dear Sirs,—While in the country last summer I was badly bitten by mosquitoes—so badly that I thought I would be disfigured for a couple of weeks. I was advised to try your Liniment to allay the irritation, and I did so. The effect was more than I expected—a few applications completely curing the irritation, preventing the bites from becoming sore. MINARD'S LINIMENT is also a good article to keep off the mosquitoes.

Yours truly,
W. A. OKE.
Harbor Grace, Nfld, Jan. 8, 1898.

Experience is a jewel, but it hath need to be so, for it is often purchased at an infinite rate.—Shakespeare.

Modern education too often covers the fingers with rings, and at the same time cuts the sinews at the wrist.—Sterling.

STREET CAR ACCIDENT—Mr. Thos. Sabin says: "My eleven year old boy had his foot badly injured by being run over by a car on the street railway. We at once commenced bathing the foot with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, when the discoloration and swelling was removed, and in nine days he could use his foot. We always keep a bottle in the house ready for any emergency."

The most original authors are not so because they advance what is new, but because they put what they have to say as if it had never been said before.—Goethe.

Under the veil of those curious apothegms are hid those germs of morals which the masters of philosophy have afterwards developed into so many volumes.—Plutarch.

Modern Bad Form.

Nowadays, men when talking to women lounge and sprawl, and cross their legs, and keep one hand in a pocket while they shake hands with the other, and shove their partners about in the "Washington Post," and wallow the Kitchener Lancers. All this is a little beautiful, as it is easy to conceive. Grace and dignity have perished side by side. And yet, oddly enough, the people who are most thoroughly bereft of manners seem bent on displaying their deficiencies in the most conspicuous places.—G. W. E. Russell, in Tatler.

Bound to Succeed.

"I think my thirteen-year-old boy will be a smart business man when he grows up," remarked McSwilligen.

"Go on with the story," replied Squildig.

"I had a ton of coal delivered the other day, and to encourage Tommy to earn something, I offered him a shilling to shovel it into the cellar. He took the contract with great alacrity, but I found out afterwards that he did not handle the coal himself."

"How did he manage it?"

"He hired a man to put in in for sixpence, and cleared sixpence without doing any work himself."

A Point of Carpentry.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, was building a house. He had occasion to hire a carpenter, who was a plain unvarnished son of New England.

"You know all about carpenter work?" asked Senator Platt.

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"You can make windows, doors and blinds?"

"Oh, yes, sir."

"How would you make a Venetian blind?"

The man thought steadily for several minutes. "I think," he remarked finally, "that I would punch him in the eye."

BEAUTIFUL CAPE BRETON.

"To-day It Is the Most Important Spot in Canada."

Nature has been kind to the Province of Cape Breton. It has untold resources. These resources were being slowly but gradually developing until they fell into the right hands, and the circumstances of the times justified a more rapid leap into the tide of the world's trade. Within the last few years the results of this development have burst upon the industrial world with a vigor seldom seen, and an admiring Canada and New England have turned their fondest and most loving gaze in that direction. To-day the Island of Cape Breton is the most important spot in Canada.

Years ago I knew that island well, writes C. H. James of Ottawa. It was then in its primeval state—one of the brightest gems in nature's crown. The Naiads and the Graces seemed to hold full sway. Lately I revisited it, and found it a hive of industry, with just enough of that natural beauty left to make it savory with enchantment and romance. Industry and art make the picturesque beauties of the Bras d'Or Lakes, the Margaree Valley, Strathlorne, Lake Ainslie and other parts of the island stand out more beautifully. And Cape Breton is rapidly becoming the tourist's as well as the capitalist's favorite resort. I well remember my first visit to that island. It was in the early seventies. My business at that time necessitated a visit to the Margaree Valley, and oh! what delightful visions and pleasant remembrances of that visit still linger in my memory! It was a day in the latter part of June that I arrived there. The wide meadow-lands were luxuriantly clothed with their rich natural productions; the hillside farms were neatly tilled; the orchards were in bloom; the high mountains which stand in the background and serve as a sort of bulwark were covered with the most beautiful groves of maple—everything about seemed to strike my ideal fancies. It was the prettiest rural sight that I have ever seen. The Margaree River is the most famous salmon fishing stream in Nova Scotia. The season opens about the 1st of June, and continues until the last of August. In those days of which I speak I repeatedly saw the salmon—averaging 20 lbs. each—taken by one rod in a single morning, and it was a common occurrence, and not noteworthy, for an ordinary angler to take six or seven salmon daily. At that time the officers of the standing army at Halifax, as well as many of the wealthy citizens of that city, and even gentlemen from England, spent a great part of the summer months at Margaree. Since then the hand of industry and enterprise has been shaping and moulding the appearance and future of Inverness. A railroad runs through the county; several coal mines of great importance have been developed; steamers call at all the ports on the coast; an immense trade is carried on with the outisde world. Margaree still continues to be the angler's paradise. Lake Ainslie and Strathlorne and Mahon still wear their beautiful natural appearances, and the sturdy, athletic Celt of that region gives one as genial and as hospitable a welcome as he did in the long ago.

Ancient Weather Statistics.

The Upper Canada Medical Journal for April contains some statistics of the temperature of Toronto during the last 24 years, very interesting to those who love to speculate on the weather. There are very few old residents of Canada who do not believe that the climate is gradually becoming milder. They will generally tell you that there are no such winters now as twenty years ago. The season which has just closed rather startled these believers in the improvement of the age, for an intensity of cold and length of duration it was as distinguished as any that the oldest inhabitant can recollect. The writer in The Medical Journal gives the following statement of the mean temperature during the last twenty years for the six months of winter, beginning with November and ending with April :

1831-2	26.60
1832-3	30.38
1833-4	31.48
1834-5	28.32
1835-6	26.26
1836-7	26.80
1837-8	29.88
1838-9	
1839-40	31.28
1840-1	29.15
1841-2	33.20
1842-3	27.43
1843-4	31.70
1844-5	32.45
1845-6	30.45
1846-7	30.07
1847-8	32.42
1848-9	29.28
1849-50	32.08
1850-1	31.60
1851-2	27.10

In one respect the last winter bears off the palm from all competitors, whose facts have been recorded. Ninety and one-half inches of snow fell during the season, while the average fall during the previous eight years was only half that quantity—forty-five and a half. The smallest quantity of snow was in 43-44, only fifteen and two-fifths inches. The lowest temperature marked by the thermometer during twenty years past is 20 degrees below. This occurred twice—in 1831-2 and 1835-6. and last winter it did not go below 14.8. In 1846-7 the lowest temperature marked was 1.1 below.—From the Globe of June 24, 1852.

For comparison with the climate statistics given above the mean temperature of Toronto during the same six months of 1901-2 was 31.16; and during fifty-six years has been 29.5. The coldest record last year was 0.3 above zero. The average snowfall for 56 years has been between 68 and 69 inches.

The systematic use of capital letters in writing and printing was not common until about the year 1430

MARKET REVIEW.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Wheat—The wheat markets have had an easier tendency during the past week. At the beginning of the week prices in the American speculative markets had quite a break and by Wednesday they touched 3c under the high point of about two weeks ago. Since Wednesday there has been a little better feeling, and some recovery in price, but the week closes at around a decline of 1½c per bushel from a week ago. The market has continued to be wholly influenced by the weather in the winter wheat belt. The beginning of the week was very favorable everywhere, which induced short selling and letting go of long wheat; then on Thursday the weather became showery in some parts, and shorts, especially in the July option, hastened to cover and rallied the market sharply. The delay in harvesting and threshing caused by rains, has a special influence on the July option, as it lessens the quantity of new wheat that might have been available to deliver on July contracts, and causes shorts to be anxious buyers whenever the situation seems adverse to them. The general export trade in actual wheat continues in a normal condition, no unusual activity is seen at any point but a moderate routine business is transacted from day to day. The export demand from Europe is light because the crops in the southern half of Europe are being harvested, and all the European wheat crop is making a good show and will be 80,000,000 larger than last year. This week it is reported that Russia and Roumania are freely offering their new wheat to importing countries at lower prices than American wheat is offering. This tends to keep the export trade quiet at the moment, but eventually America will be called upon for a fair share to help fill European requirements, and this, along with increasing domestic requirements in the States will hold prices well up, after the first rush of the crop to market.

The local market has continued quiet in tone, and trade is on a very limited scale, confined almost entirely to the wheat shipping or recently shipped from country points to terminal elevators. With the decline in outside markets by Wednesday declined 1c from the prices at the close of last week, but since then they have recovered ½c, and at the close of business Friday they stood at 76½c. No. 1 hard; 74½c, No. 1 northern; and 72½c No. 2 northern, spot or July delivery, in store, Fort William or Port Arthur.

FLOUR—While local demand is only moderately heavy there is a good export demand for flour, and as prices for wheat are high an advance in flour prices is momentarily expected. In the east the price has already gone up 20c per sack. We quote: Ogilvie's Hungarian, $2.05 per sack of 98 lbs.; Glenora Patent, $1.90; Alberta, $1.75; Manitoba, $1.60; XXXX, $1.25.

MILLFEED — Bran is firm and worth $15 per ton in bulk. Shorts firm at $17 per ton in bulk, delivered, subject to usual trade discounts.

GROUND FEED—We quote: Oat chop, per ton, $28; barley chop, $24; mixed barley and oats, $26; chop screenings, $15.50; oil cake, $30.

OATS—The market for oats is unsettled. Business is quiet and mostly confined to local account. We quote: No. 2 white, 40½c per bushel, for carlots on track here; feed grades, 37 to 38c. At country points farmers are getting 31c to 34c for No. 2 white oats. Street oats are not offering.

BARLEY—All offerings are now being taken for feed at 40c per bushel. The movement is very light.

SPELTZ—Dealers are doing a little business in speltz for feeding purposes at 50c per bushel of 50lbs.

HAY—Demand is fair and the market steady at $7 to $8 per ton for carlots on track here for fresh baled.

ROLLED OATS—Milling companies report their prices unchanged as follows: 80lb. sacks, $2.20; 40lb. sacks are worth $2.25; 20s, $2.30; and 8s, $2.60 with cover. Twolb. packages, $3.60 without case. Granulated and standard oatmeal is unchanged at $2.75 per 88lb. sack.

POULTRY—The market is quiet. Live chickens bring 70 to 75c per pair, and turkeys are worth 11c per pound, live weight.

BUTTER—Creamery—Receipts are fairly large and prices hold steady at 16½c to 17c per pound for choice creamery, f.o.b., factory

BUTTER—Dairy—Receipts are moderately large, and there is a good demand for choice grades. A number of country shippers are sending in butter which is badly packed, and this reduces the average price considerably. Many of these packages are very dirty and not at all presentable. Some are using lard pails, which makes the butter unfit for table use. Prices range from 10 to 13c per pound, commission basis.

CHEESE—The market is steady and purchases have been made at 8½c per pound. The range of prices is from 8½c to 9c per pound delivered here.

EGGS—A stiff demand for eggs has put the market in a stronger position and prices have been 1½c higher than a week ago, at 12½c per dozen for choice case eggs, delivered here.

DRESSED MEATS—Receipts are improving, and the market is easy. We quote: Beef, city dressed, 7½ to 8½c per lb.; veal, 8 to 9c; mutton, 9c; spring lambs, each, $3.50 to $4 hogs, per pound, 7¾ to 8½c.

HIDES—No. 1 city hides, 6½c; No. 2, 5½c; No. 3, 4½c. Kips and calf the same price as hides; deakins, 25 to 40c; skunks, 10 to 15c; horsehides 50c to $1.

WOOL—Prices range from 6 to 6½c per pound.

A HEROIC LIFE

WITH AN EYE SINGLE TO THE GOOD OF HER FELLOW-MEN SHE TOILED.

The Story of Eliza H. Varney, of Bloomfield, Ont.,—Spent Many Years in a Service of Saintly Sacrifice to the Poor and Needy—Ministered to Their Physical as Well as Spiritual Wants.

Bloomfield, Ont., July 21. (Special). Our community boasts of having within it one of the most devoted Christian women that ever toiled in the world's vineyard.

Owned and blessed by God, this self-sacrificing heroine and her husband, since deceased, spent many years of faithful pastoral work in different parts of the continent.

Elizabeth H. Varney, relict of the late Levi Varney, is now 73 years of age and is living in quiet retirement here. She is a member of the Society of the Old Orthodox Friends and this simple peace-loving Society never had a more humble or more worthy member.

It is of her work among the Doukhobors in our own Canadian Northwest that she loves most to speak, and many and vivid are her recollections of this peculiar people.

One of the greatest difficulties this devoted woman had to contend with was disease among her poor people, but she had armed herself with a remedy that was as unfailing as her own charity—Dodd's Kidney Pills were the weapons she used to drive out sickness.

Some years before she had tried and proven the value of this great medicine in her own case when threatened with Dropsy and suffering with Rheumatism. They had completely restored her, and when she found that the prevailing trouble among the Doukhobor people was Kidney Disease and Dropsy, she knew that Dodd's Kidney Pills would be her most valuable aid in her good work.

She tells of one poor young woman among this people who was suffering so severely with the Dropsy that she was terribly bloated all over and confined to her bed. The Lady missionary left a few of Dodd's Kidney Pills and immediately sent for three more boxes.

She was rewarded for her efforts by the complete recovery of the young woman.

Dodd's Kidney Pills have received this worthy woman's most emphatic endorsation.

A small boy describes a headache as a stomachache in the brain.

The new woman seems to have given up trying not to be an old girl.

FAGGED OUT — None but those who have become fagged out, know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength is gone and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there is nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.

The cost of police at the houses of parliament, in England, last year amounted to over £7,000.

Penny X-ray instruments, by the aid of which the curious may see their own finger bones, are being sold in London streets.

Minard's Liniment is best Hair Restorer.

When a woman tells her husband something about some other woman it is never to the other woman's credit.

A woman should never propose because one rejection would crush her pride, while half a dozen rejections simply egg a man on.

Severe colds are easily cured by the of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favorite with ladies and children.

Some men voluntarily join the ranks of the benedicts, and some have to be drafted.

Most cases of so-called temporary insanity should be dubbed temporary cussedness.

Minard's Liniment is the best.

About the worst examples a small boy ever meets with are in his arithmetic.

What man in his right mind would conspire his own hurt? Men are beside themselves when they transgress against their convictions.—William Penn.

The one serviceable, safe, certain, remunerative, attainable quality in every study and pursuit is the quality of attention.—Dickens.

There are no better cosmetics than a severe temperance and purity, modesty and humility, a gracious temper and calmness of spirit.—Ray.

Every person is responsible for all the good within the scope of his abilities, and for no more, and none can tell whose sphere is the largest.—Gail Hamilton.

Every Woman Should Know.

That Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, has recently made a number of analyses of soaps, and reports that "Sunlight Soap contains that high "percentage of oils or fats necessary "to a good laundry soap."

What every woman does not know is that in common soaps she frequently pays for adulterations at the price of oils and fats. Try Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar—next wash day, and you will see that Prof. Ellis is right. He should know. 206

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.

Every Sack of Ogilvie's Hungarian and Glenora Patent is weighed in the scales of justice: It's never lower in quality than the preceding sack you bought because it's always uniform, and you are sure of satisfactory baking results whenever you use it. Order a sack today and convince yourself that it's the flour you require to make your baking a success.

BY ROYAL WARRANT
Millers to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales

NO INVESTMENT WILL PAY YOU AS WELL
AS A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO
THE GLOBE
TORONTO

Its advertising pages are simply invaluable to the people living in the West. They can have all the privileges of those who live next door to the big stores and business houses of Toronto. Take advantage of

THE GLOBE'S HALF-PRICE OFFER

and have it go to your address. It will only cost anyone living west of North Bay two dollars to have the regular morning edition and the big Saturday illustrated number go to your address for a year. Send for it to-day.
Address: THE GLOBE, TORONTO

Americans are proverbially wide-awake - that is why they are buying Manitoba lands and Blue Ribbon Tea.

ARE YOU BUILDING?

Eddy's impervious sheathing is the best building paper made. It is very much stronger and thicker than any other (tarred or building) paper. It is impervious to wind, keeps out cold, keeps in heat, carries no smell or odor, absorbs no moisture, imparts no taste or flavor to anything to which it comes in contact. It is largely used not only for sheathing houses, but for lining cold storage buildings, refrigerators, dairies, creameries, and all places where the object is to keep an even and uniform temperature, and at the same time avoiding dampness. Write our agents—

TEES & PERSSE, WINNIPEG, AGENTS.
THE E. B. EDDY CO., Ltd., HULL

There is a personage who has more sense than Napoleon, more wit than Voltaire, Monseigneur Everybody.—Talleyrand.

Necessity is cruel, but it is the only test of inward strength. Every fool may live according to his own likings.—Goethe.

Mr. Thomas Ballard, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "I have been afflicted for nearly a year with that most-to-be-dreaded disease Dyspepsia, and at times worn out with pain and want of sleep, and after trying almost everything recommended, I tried one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. I am now nearly well, and believe they will cure me. I would not be without them for any money."

Active persons of nervous temperament can hardly get too much sleep.

Some men who claim to be looking for an opportunity for work don't care how remote the opportunity is.

It's not so much what a man says as the tone of voice in which he says it that counts.

Wilson's Fly Pads will kill all the flies in a room in a few hours.

Avoid Imitations.

Nobody contents himself with rough diamonds, or wears them so. When polished and set, then they give a lustre.—Locke.

You would never know how important some men are if they didn't inform you.

When it comes to making payments some men never get beyond compliments.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

The bore never leaves a hole in the memory of his victim.

A woman is a good listener when she is expecting a proposal.

Beware of the amateur who plays poker with a winning smile.

Some people get overheated rushing around looking for a cool spot.

The slave has but one master, the ambitious man has as many as there are persons whose aid may contribute to the advancement of his fortunes.—Bruyere.

See The Point?
You pay your money, and we give you the nicest, sweetest cigar made—
LUCINA.
Buy one. You will stay with them.
MANUFACTURED BY
GEO. F. BRYAN & CO.....WINNIPEG

IMPERIAL MAPLE SYRUP
The quality standard from Ocean to Ocean. Your money back if not satisfactory.
ROSE & LAFLAMME, Agts., MONTREAL.

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.

FOR ANYTHING WANTED NEW OR SECOND-HAND
ENGINES AND BOILERS,
MACHINE SHOP OUTFITS,
BOILER SHOP EQUIPMENTS,
PLANING MILL MACHINERY,
SAW, SHINGLE AND LATH MILLS
STEAM LAUNDRY MACHINERY,
MINING MACHINERY,
WRITE
The A. R. WILLIAMS MACHINERY CO., LIMITED,
Toronto, Ont., Canada.

W. N. U. No. 386.

There are more ways of deserving punishment than there are of escaping it.

The world is but a magnificent building, all the stones are gradually cemented together. No one subsists by himself alone.—Feltham.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

From now on the telling of the arrival of new goods at this store could be made a continuous story with many interesting chapters.

To-day's chapter is a shipment of COLORED DRESS GOODS. These came in this week. The charm of newness is in them—fabrics and shades the most favored. CHEVIOTS, VENETIANS, ZEBELINES and CLOTHS for coming Fall wear, that we will be more than pleased to show.

They are in widths from forty-eight to sixty inches, and run from 75c to $2.25 per yard.

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

CANADIAN.

The Gurney firm of Toronto is still on the unfair list.

More valuable oil wells are being discovered in New Brunswick.

The Carnegie library by-law has been voted down at Lindsay, Ont.

The value of building permits issued at Winnipeg this year was $2,500,000.

The Montreal cigar-makers' strike is still on, and the Stonewall Jackson and other brands should be left alone.

The Milk Drivers' Protective association of Toronto have elected A. Nicholls and A. J. Barber, president and secretary, respectively.

Contracts have been let for a $20,000 addition to St. Joseph's hospital at London, which will almost double the capacity of the building.

The Kingston Locomotive company is entering a suit for $30,000 against the machinists' union, who has retained Solicitor Aylesworth to conduct its defence.

The Canadian Railway Conductors' association at Montreal has passed a resolution refusing to work for any organisation which used coal mined by non-union men.

The aldermen at Winnipeg have selected a site for the Carnegie library at the corner of William and Dagmar streets, near the centre of the town, at a cost of $12,200.

The bread drivers of Toronto have reorganised, and are now reported to be in a splendid position. They are putting forth efforts to have all the bread wagons manned by none but union men.

The court at Owen Sound has fined Captain McKenzie, of the steamer Canada for violation of the Lord's Day act. The captain's contention that he ran his boat as a ferry and not as an excursion boat failed.

The lathers' union of Toronto is in a flourishing condition. Thomas Redfern is president and Frank Lundy is secretary. David Adams has been chosen delegate to the international convention, which convenes at Pittsburg, Pa., in October.

Most of the molders who have come out on strike from the Gurney foundry are leaving Toronto to take jobs in Western Ontario. The union declares that it has no intention of making any advances for the present to the firm, either for a conference or anything else.

At London, Ont., the labor movement is forging ahead. At the last meeting of the carpenters' union, over sixty new members were enrolled. The broom factory operating there now uses the union label. The customs tailors' union is agitating for free back shops.

Alf. Jury, one of the founders of the Canadian labor congress, and at present immigration agent for Canada in the old country, was banquetted at the Rossin house, Toronto, last week. It was a very representative gathering.

The iron moulders of Montreal will celebrate Labor Day this year by holding an independent parade and a programme of games. They will be reviewed by officers of the city militia regiments when passing by the Windsor hotel, and a prize will be awarded the company which makes the best appearance.

The attempt to combine the longshoremen, seamen, tugmen, and other workers on and along the lakes, is meeting with great success. The tugmen are now going into the new amalgamation, which will probably also affiliate with the transport workers of Europe.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The miners in the Bo'ness district have experienced very slack trade of late, and as a result the finances of the union has suffered. A gala day is being arranged with the view of renewing interest.

The Fife and Kinross Miners' association is a wealthy body. The executive board recommend that £20,000 of the funds should be invested so as to secure a larger return than the bank rate of interest.

Eleven haulliers, employed at the Ffladau colliery, Pontycwmmer, have been ordered to pay £1 each as damages for stopping work before the proper time. The manager said the men had admitted they had done wrong and offered to pay the costs.

The Alloa masons' strike has ended, the men having secured most of the conditions for which they held out—namely, the continuance of a recently-conferred rise of 1-2d per hour and 1-2d an hour increase where the men have to work without covered sheds.

The Northumberland miners' representatives have met the employers at Newcastle and agreed to a reduction of 2d per day. The colliery enginemen's representatives were asked to agree to a similar reduction but said they would lay the matter before the members of their association.

At Morpeth 450 miners employed by the Ashington Coal Co., were ordered to pay 5s damages each and costs for absenting themselves from work. For the prosecution it was stated that a man had been injured in the pit and died at home. An hour afterwards the men laid the pit idle that day and the next.

Some 45 hands were lately dismissed at the Parnell quarries, near Arklow, many of whom had been employed at the works since they were started by the late Charles Stewart Parnell, over twenty years ago. A strong feeling of dissatisfaction has been created by the fact that none but Irishmen have been selected for dismissal.

President Ralph Smith of the Dominion Trades Congress was among our callers this week. He was on his way home to Nanaimo.

THE SAVOY.

The popular comedian, "Jim" Post, will be at the Savoy theatre, which reopens on Monday evening. The programme will include other good talent.

Advertise in The Independent, official organ of the trades unions.

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.

TORONTO "TOILER" AND THE CHINESE.

The Toronto toiler is now up in arms against the yellow peril. Here are some of its excerpts:

"The Chinese must go.

"Toronto is under the disgrace of having more Chinese laundries than any other city in America of its size.

"Take up the white girl's burden' and free them from the unfair competition of the yellow fellows.

"If the city council can't 'regulate' the Chinese out of the city, its members will be relegated out of the city hall.

"White or black labor should be good enough to satisfy any union man when he wants laundry work done. The place for the Chinaman is in China.

"The Chinese do the work of white labor, but are socially, industrially and nationally no better than inanimate machines—while morally they can be classed with nothing but themselves.

"If the black-coated and white-tied gentry must stay with the Chinamen let them buy tickets and go with them to China. Canada can well afford to dispense with John Chinaman and all of his sponsors.

"Several merchants and the president of a well known financial institution will have their names in the list of the patrons of the washee-washee Sing Sam, Hang Dog, Yolk Lend, etc., if they don't mend their ways.

"If you take your soiled clothes to a Chinese laundry look on every side before going in or out or you may be spotted. If you are not when going in you certainly will be when you take your parcel home, no matter how much you look—it will be the other fellow who 'looked.'

"There are decent white laundries in town doing the best work and patronised by decent people. There are four times as many Chinese laundries patronised by goody-goody spinster Sunday school teachers—and others—many others—who do not expect to marry the almond-eyed Celestial.

"'Ten Nights in a Bar-Room' ain't in it with ten Chinks in a laundry on a Sunday afternoon or night for demoralisation in its worst forms.

"If the Chinese take up any trade—outside the laundry business—every man in that trade will protest till black in the face against the unfair competition of the Oriental. Then why not in the laundry business?

"Tax-evading clergymen would give evidence of at least some pretence to decency if they kept quiet when the city council is considering the question of revenue to be derived by means of licences. Those who appeared before the council to plead the cause of the Chinese laundrymen showed consummate gall interfering in the affairs of a city to which—with two or three honorable exceptions—they do not contribute a cent, but from which they draw liberal salaries for preaching stuff very different from the words contained in 'the Sermon on the Mount.'"

WOMEN'S WAGES.

Miss Jessie M. S. Gray, factory inspector for Islington, England, in her annual report refers to the visits to the abodes of homeworkers, and says: "With few exceptions, the women who have spoken to me on the subject, complain of the prices paid for their work. As an example of cheap work I found an artificial florist making violets for 1-4d. a gross, each flower having to pass through her hands four times. This woman said that she made an average of 9d. a day. An ordinary price for making men's long silk ties is 4d. or 5d. a dozen; making paper bags, 4d. or 5d. per 1,000; making tucked blouses, 2 1-2d. each; ladies' long jackets, 8d. each. The women take or carry back the work to the shop or warehouse and provide their own machines and cotton."

WORKERS OR WIVES.

"We have always maintained—sometimes we fear, even with acerbity—the right of women to work, if they please, at any pursuit which they like and which is wholesome in itself—that is their clear right as free human beings—but we cannot blind ourselves to the fact that their work adds little to the resources of the nation. A large proportion of them, outside the teaching profession, make some man idle by taking his work out of his hands. They are much more useful as good wives and mothers."—London Spectator.

SCARED BY "SCAB" LABOR.

The horse which was so badly injured in yesterday's double runaway is still alive, but the damage to one of its hind legs is such as is taxing the skill of local vets. to meet. Mr. Fulton, who owned one of the runaway teams, is inclined to think that the passing of the chain gang was what first started his team.—New Westminster Columbian.

A general strike of the stevedores, lightermen and wharfmen was declared at Havana, and 2,000 men will go out to-day.

UNION CIGAR FACTORIES.

Following is a list of the Union cigar factories in British Columbia who use the blue label:

W. Tietjen, No. 1—Division No. 38, Vancouver.

Kurtz & Co. No. 2—Division No. 38, Vancouver.

Inland Cigar Manufacturing Company, No. 3—Division No. 38, Kamloops.

B. Willberg & Co., No. 4—Division No. 38, New Westminster.

T. Woxstock, No. 6—Division No. 38, Vancouver.

Kelowna Shippers' Union Company, No. 8—Division No. 38, Kelowna.

Wright Bros, No. 9—Division No. 38, Rossland.

Kootenay Cigar Manufacturing Company, No. 10—Division No. 38, Nelson.

Moirs & Johnson, No. 2—Division No. 37, Victoria.

M. Bantley, No. 5—Division No. 37, Victoria.

Island Cigar Factory, S. Norman, No. 6—Division No. 37, Victoria.

Province Cigar Co., No. 7—Division No. 37, Victoria.

A. Schmoter & Sons, No. 8—Division No. 37, Victoria.

J. Gable, No. 9—Division No. 37, Nanaimo.

J. Lery, No. 11—Division No. 37, Victoria.

M. J. Booth, No. 14—Division No. 37, Nanaimo.

C. G. Behnsen—Division No. 37, Victoria.

T. F. Gold, Capitol Cigar Factory, No. 12, Victoria, B. C.

Harris & Stuart, No. 5—Division No. 38, Revelstoke.

J. Martin, No. 7—Division No. 38, Sandon.

Fhelin & McDonough, No. 12—Division 38, Nelson.

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.

Advertise in The Independent, official organ of the trades unions.

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

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

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.

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.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION

September 12th and 13th, 1902,
AT REVELSTOKE.

The Convention of the Liberal-Conservative Union of British Columbia will be held at Revelstoke on the 12th and 13th days of September, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m.

All Liberal-Conservatives will be welcome. The right to vote is confined to delegates chosen by Liberal-Conservative Associations or District Meetings convened for this purpose. One delegate for every twenty members of such Association or District Meeting. Proxies can only be used by members of the Union.

J. R. SEYMOUR,
Chairman of the Executive L.C.U. of B.C.
C. J. SOUTH,
Secretary, Vancouver.

Messrs. R. L. Borden, K. C., M. P., F. D. Monk, K. C., M. P., E. F. Clarke, M. P., H. A. Powell, K. C., A. C. Bell, M. P., and other prominent speakers from the East will be present.

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

HOTEL NORTH VANCOUVER.
A delightful summer resort; strictly first-class and up-to-date in every respect. Terms, $2 per day, $10 per week; special rates for families. Saddle ponies, horses and rigs always on hand for visiting the Capilano, well known for its excellent fishing and shooting. Boats for hire any time. Band every Sunday afternoon.
P. LARSON, Prop.

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

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

Hardwood Mantels
Of the Latest Designs Just Arrived.
We are sorry to have kept you waiting for this lot, but we know it will pay you as they are a beautiful collection.
Sole agents for the Dawson Beauty Grates.
An expert Tile Setter to place Tiles, etc.
Show room second floor.
McLennan, McFeely & Co.
122 Cordova Street., Vancouver, B.C.
Phone 44. Phone 1063.

Boys' Suits
Bring your boy in if you can posibly spare the time. If you cannot do this then send him here alone—tell him what you want and we'll help him to carry out your orders. You could express a wish for almost any kind of a boy's suit and we could fill the bill. The stock is extremely diversified just now—it is so new. NORFOLK JACKET SUITS, FAUNTLEROY SUITS, TWO-PIECE SUITS, THREE-PIECE SUITS, and all other kinds of suits that are made for boys.
Our little prices will be a surprise to you.
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.**

We Want That Order of Yours
FOR SEVERAL REASONS.
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES,
CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES,
LOGGERS' SUPPLIES,
BLACKSMITHS' SUPPLIES,
SAW MILL SUPPLIES, ETC.
Because we have the stock to supply you the best.
Because our attention will assure best service.
Because we can save you time and money.
Because one order is a step towards a permanent customer.
Vancouver Hardware Co.,
339 Hastings Street.

Cascade
"The Beer Without a Peer."
Up to the present there cannot possibly be any better beer—few, if any, so good.
We employ the highest skill in the science of brewing.
Nature itself cannot improve on the water (Capilano) nor the grains we use in its manufacture.
Our processes all through are thoroughly scientific.
Our plant—the most modern, the most scrupulously clean it is possible to conceive.
This is backed by a determination not only to make the best there is in beers, but to keep on making it all the time—no "falling down" anywhere.
Vancouver Breweries, Ltd.
Vancouver, B. C.

We Want To Do Your Laundry Work
—for your sake as well as ours.
You're bound to be pleased, for we are doing as good work as is done anywhere in this broad Dominion.
Tourists say, indeed, that we have few equals in Canada.
PIONEER Steam Laundry
PHONE 346. 910 - 914 RICHARDS ST
DOWNTOWN OFFICE, No. 4 ARCADE.
WHITE HELP ONLY.
Parcels called for and delivered.

Take No Chances
You cannot afford to neglect your eyesight when you know that by coming to us you can get a pair of Glasses to suit your eyesight perfectly. Let Mr. Allan, our doctor of optics, examine your eyes and give you the glass you need. Examination free.
DAVIDSON BROS.,
The Jewelers and Opticians,
146 Cordova St.

Advertise in The Independent.