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President Ralph Smith Exonerated

By Trades Congress of Canada of the Phoenix Charges—A Tribute to His Great Worth—He Declines Re-election as President—Committee Reports—Officers Elected—Brockville Next Year.

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

Berlin, Ont., Sept. 16.—The congress convened yesterday, but the work done was principally one of organization. To say the least my mind was troubled and my heart was sore when I grasped the hand of President Ralph Smith, whose pre-eminent services and usefulness the working elements of Canada are to lose, I presume—that is, unless Mr. Smith is endowed with more fortitude and self-abregation, as well as with more determination, than most men are blessed with. He has been assassinated in the house of his friends—by workingmen themselves, and the odium falls upon ALL organized labor in Canada.

The serpent was busy at Nanaimo while Mr. Smith was absent. This

Would Not Occur "Down East,"

foolish as we may be sometimes, where his ability, his steadfastness, and his keen tact in utilizing opportunities for the advancement of the interests and the cause of labor are known and properly appreciated. Besides this, he has accomplished the hard task of winning the respect and esteem of his colleagues on both sides of the house of commons by his urbanity, his gentlemanly deportment, and withal, his firm moderation without sacrifice of principle. I sorrowfully predict that labor will not again have his compeer in parliament as an honest, capable and single-minded representative for a long time to come—not in our day at any rate. But his sun has not set yet. The air is full of all sorts of speculation. He

Will Be Heard From

or I do not know the man and the sterling material he is made of. Apparently we have not yet reached that standard of education that would enable us to appreciate such men as Mr. Smith at their proper value. We are still willingly the easy prey of the self-seeker, the foxy and glib-tongued schemer, and the covert tool of our enemies, and all of these are still to be found in our ranks, unfortunately. It is too bad, but nevertheless we must keep right on just the same, doing right according to our light—though dim it be at times, and with faith in the justice of our cause tself. How vividly this unjustifiable treatment of Ralph Smith by the Miners' union of Nanaimo brings to mind the words of

The World's Greatest Reformer.

He who first said, "the laborer is worthy of his hire," "the Carpenter's son" of Galilee—in praying for those who crucified Him, when He said "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." That union's conduct was cowardly also, for, instead of attacking Mr. Smith directly, it severed its connection with the congress, and in that way struck him. This Nanaimo Miner's union charged that the congress did nothing for labor. That assertion was malicious and not true. But even if true, the accusation came with very bad grace from that source—from a body that contributed nothing financially to enable the congress to even attempt to do something in the direction indicated. The facts justify me in saying this. For instance, the congress wanted money to help in

Securing a Certain Law

respecting union labels. Appeals were sent out to secure some, and copies were sent to labor organizations in British Columbia among the rest. Money came from 14 bodies in the Pacific province—from 5 in Victoria, 4 in Vancouver and one each from Rossland, Camp McKinney, Nelson, Sandon, Van Anda and Whitewater. Have they or any of them publicly proclaimed that the congress did nothing for labor? Not they. The strength and power of the congress is circumscribed by the aggregate effectiveness, solidarity and generosity of its component parts. It is true, however, that the Nanaimo union gave the congress an able and strong man—a man to be proud of—but it is equally true that, like school children who build snow dummies in the winter time and then kick them to pieces, this same union now spoils the act and robs labor of the advantage by rendering him practically useless at a time when his unquestionable abilities would be more useful and his opportunities for good were becoming more frequent.

The Executive Committee

reported at great legth. The growth and progress of trades unionism has continued steadily during the past year, and although the advancement along trade union lines is not as rapid as the steady advances made in industrial development, consequent upon the introduction of improved labor-saving machinery, and the tendency on the part of large employing corporations to combine, nevertheless it is believed that the Canadian trade union movement is being built upon a wise and solid basis, which must add to the stability and conserve the strength and influence of the congress in the future.

The congress during the year addressed some 1,200 labor unions upon the matter of affiliation, with good results.

The executive holds that each and every trade and labor council in Canada, of which organizations there are some 25,

Should Be Chartered

by the congress. The time has arrived when the powers, rights and privileges of the congress, as the national organization for legislative purposes of the Canadian wage-earner, must be defined. The constitution is of such an experimental construction that a change must be made. In this connection attention is directed to a matter that occurred in Charlottetown, P. E. I., a few months ago, to wit: As a result of a visit of the American Federation of Labor organizer, Mr. John A. Flett, who is also vice-president of this congress, seven local unions, comprising carpenters, metal workers, printers, painters, tobacco workers, laborers and trackmen were formed. A trade and labor council chartered by the American Federation of Labor, consisting of five delegates from each one of the seven unions, followed. Federal Labor Union, No. 10, chartered by this congress, took the initiative in organizing this trade council and elected its five delegates. When their

Credentials Were Presented

they were objected to and refused affiliation, on the ground that they did not belong to an International Union or the American Federation of Labor and cosequently could not form part of the general labor movement. The matter was promptly reported to the secretary of the congress and a lengthy correspondence on the matter ensued between him and the A. F. of L.

F. Morrison, secretary A. F. of L., says that there is no reason why the Trade and Labor Council of Charlottetown should not affiliate with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and be represented at its conventions. In fact, we urge all our local unions and city central bodies to be represented in all the state federations for the purpose of legislating for the benefit of the wage workers of their respective state or province. Theoretically the Trades and Labor Council of Canada bears the same relation to the American Federation of Labor as does the state federations in the United States. The difference arises from the fact that we have 25 state federations chartered direct, carrying with the charter the right of representation with one vote. The Trades and Labor Congress, on the other hand, is recognized by the American Federation of Labor, recognition carrying with it representation by a fraternal delegate with one vote.

This matter has raised virtually the issue of "home rule" in the unions of Canada.

The Report from J. H. Watson

as special organizer for B. C. was a very lengthy notable document. It breathes the spirit of Canadian national organization. He said that a bitter complaint had been made to the Vancouver Trades Councill by the Freight Handler's union of Vancouver, which body holds its charter from the Dominion Trades congress.

The complaint was that the vice-president of the Dominion Trades Congress, Mr. Flett, was organizing local unions in Canada and placing them under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor, including the freight handlers. This they considered to be working aganist the best interests of the Dominion Trades Congress, and the upbuilding of the Canadian Trades unions; and especially did it work against the freight handlers of the C. P. R. in Vancouver who had taken out their charter from the Dominion Trades Congress, with a view to getting all freight handlers on that railway

To Do Likewise,

and after getting this done to form a grand lodge out of these several bodies, to have jurisdiction over all freight handling unions in Canada, but since the freight handlers of Vancouver organized, the Longshoremen's union have commenced to issue charters to freight handlers, and Mr. Flett has been placing the freight handlers newly organized under the jurisdiction of the Longshoremen's International Union. The freight handlers contend that Mr. Flett cannot hold his position as paid organizer to the A. F. of L., and at the same time work as vice-president of the Congress (as he should do) for its best interests. They contend Mr. Flett should resign his vice-presidency, as he cannot serve the interests of both the American Federation of Labor and the Dominion Trades Congress at the same time. The freight handlers wish it to be distinctly understood that they don't find fault with Mr. Flett on account of his being organizer to the A. F. of L. Their complaint is that he is directly injuring and weakening our Canadian trade movement by placing locals without an international head under the jurisdiction of the A. F. of L. They had spent a lot of time and money in communicating with freight handlers in Canada, but now their time and labor are all lost.

On Wednesday President Ralph Smith was charged by the Trades Council of Phoenix, B. C., as being a liberal in the house of commons, that he was a brother-in-law of Premier Dunsmuir and that he was instrumental in having him stop the union dues out of the men's wages for his (Smith's) benefit. Mr. Smith, in a most vigorous speech, replied to the charges. His record in the house spoke for itself. (Tremendous applause). He was not a relative of Mr. Dunsmuir, and had nothing to do with the stopping of the dues from the men's wages. No one, said Mr. Smith, had spoken more plainly to Mr. Dunsmuir, both upon the public platform and privately, than he. He would go further and show the utter recklessness of the falsehoood by stating that Mr. Dunsmuir never had the moral courage and sufficient brains to allow his miners to have a union at all, if he could prevent it. (Cheers.)

A Berlin despatch says that the Trades and Labor Congress committee reported Thursday on the Phoenix, B. C., council's charges against Ralph Smith, M. P., stating that the same were unjustifiable and untrue.

Compulsory arbitration was condemned by a vote of 78 to 12.

Ralph Smith was renominated for president, but declined the honor.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—John A. Flett, organizer, American Federation of Labor.

Vice-President—J. B. Mack, Montreal.

Secretary-Treasurer—P. M. Draper, Typographical union, Ottawa (re-elected by acclamation.)

Privy Executive, British Columbia—Vice-president, J. D. McNiven. Committee—T. H. Twigg, Victoria; J. H. Watson, George Bartley, Vancouver.

Manitoba vice-president—A. W. Puttee, M. P.

Ontario vice-president—S. Moore, Toronto.

Brockville was selected as the next place of meeting.

A committee was appointed to draw up an address to retiring President Smith in recognition of his great services to the cause of labor.

The necessity of industrial organisation knows no law other than that of human progress.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Presdent Lamrick presided at Thursday night's meeting of the Trades and Labor Council. Secretary Cross was also in his place. There was a good attendance of delegates. A large amount of routine business was transacted, but just at the close Delegate Gothard rose in his place, and in a very neat but brief speech, moved a resolution of confidence in President Ralph Smith, of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, now in session at Berlin, Ont, which was carried unanimously.

CREDENTIALS.

Civic Employees' Union—F. Harris, W. Stewart, P. Atkinson, W. George.

Credentials accepted, and delegates took their seats.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From J. C. Millan, resigning his position as a mmber of the Label Committee. Accepted.

From the Retail Clerks' International Protective association, stating that the shoe stores of James Rae, Patterson Shoe Company and Mr. Wright were placed on the unfair list. Delegates instructed to report the same to their unions.

From Musicians' union, stating that the members of the bands wish to extend a vote of thanks for the cordial treatment they received by the Trades and Labor Council on the excursion to Nanaimo on Labor Day. Filed.

From C. H. Gibbons, managing editor of the World, acknowledging receipt of vote of thanks of council to that newspaper for favors shown in its columns. Filed.

From Thomas F. McGuigan, acknowledging receipt of letter re city ambulance being driven by a boy. Filed.

From George Nonman, secretary B. C. Steamshipmen's society, giving official notice that his union had been notified that its name had been approved of by the lieutenant-governor-in-council on September 3, 1902. Filed.

From the iron moulders, metal polishers and stove mounters, of Toronto, Ont., that the Gurney's goods, bearing the name of Oxford were unfair to organized labor. Referred to Moulders' union.

From John J. Healy, regarding the possibilities of the Stave Lake Power Company, and submitting a statement thereon. Referred to parliamentary committee.

Prof. David Blair, science and art master, nonmal school, addressed the council on technical schools. He said that evening classes for instruction in technical drawing and arithmetic will be held at his rooms, 419 Hastings street. The classes would convene at 7.30 o'clock on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. The fees would be $1.75 a month, one evening a week, or $3 a month, two evenings a week. The classes would be especially for artisans and others connected with the different trades. The work would consist of the geometry connected with plans, elevations, sections, and the development of curved surfaces. After some little discussion by the delegates, Mr. Blair withdrew.

C. Kuhne was appointed on the label committee, vice J. C. Millan, resigned.

LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE.

The delegates who attended the late convention of the Lord's Day Alliance, reported at length. The number of branches in the Dominion were about 300, of which British Columbia claims fifteen. The amount needed by the Alliance for the current year was $4,000. Ontario voluntarily contributed $2,200, leaving the remainder to be cut up among the other provinces. British Columbia's share would be $250, which Rev. Mr. Shearer thought was very moderate. Of this amount, the upper country had already given $200.

Rev. Mr. MacBeth stated to the Alliance that he had had some correspondence with a very high official of the C. P. R. in the east with regard to the excursions run to Steveston on Sunday. He had been informed by him that he had written to Vancouver, recommending that such excursions must be stopped.

The report was received and filed and the delegates thanked for their labors.

It was stated that the caretaker was doing painting on the post-office building.

A delegate—"That was owing to the acute economy of the government."

Another thought that sort of thing might work out all right "down east," but it wouldn't go here.

The question was propounded by a delegate: Why is the city council getting money this year under false pretences? People must pay $1 each for riding a bicycle—and no path to ride on.

The president said that the city council needed the money.

The team-drivers said that they were now presenting their schedule, which, in some cases, had been signed, while in others it was under consideration.

It was duly moved, seconded and carried without a dissenting voice, that the secretary of the council send a telegram immediately to Secretary Draper of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, now in session at Berlin, Ont., to the effect that this council expresses itself as having full confidence in President Ralph Smith, M. P., as a champion of labor.

Adjourned.

VOTE TO-DAY

For the by-laws. See to it that the city owns the breathing spaces in the east end, Mount Pleasant and the English Bay water front. Provide a gymnasium for the younger citizens. You owe it to your family to do so.

STRIKE SETTLED.

On Tuesday the linemen in the service of the telephone company were locked out, in other words, fired, by Superintendent Kent for refusing duty, as he said. The men decided not to buy certain tools, which custom has made the world over the property of companies. The men said nothing, but started in a quiet way to maintain their rights and privileges. Vice-President C. A. Eaton, of the International Executive committee, who is located at Seattle, was sent for. That gentleman arrived in the city on Wednesday evening and talked the whole matter over with those engaged in the trouble. The result was that by 10 a. m. on Thursday everything was settled and the men returned to work yesterday morning, some eleven in number. Much credit is due to the level-headedness and business tact of Managing Director Wm. Farrell, who took the bull by the horns, as it were, and settled with his men in less than an hour. Following are the terms of settlement:

1. Recognition of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

2. Re-instatement of all locked out members to former positions.

3. Re-instated members not to be discriminated against.

4. Company to furnish all tools except customary tools for linemen and inside men.

5. Communications to be sent to companies when they have been notified not to employ locked out telephone men.

The Evening World says: The early and amicable adjustment of the little difference that arose a day or so ago between the telephone company and their outside wire workers bears testimony to the readiness of both workers and employers to listen to reason, and to their desire to deal fairly by one another. If the coal operators and coal miners of the anthracite districts of Pennsylvania had shown the same breadth in their negotiations four months ago the greatest strike of the present century would have ended long since, and millions in money, added to untold suffering, would have been avoided.

Mr. Chas. Wilson, K. C., has again been chosen leader of the Conservative party of B. C. He is an old-timer and respected by all who know him. Mr. Wilson is solid on the anti-Chinese question.

RALPH SMITH ENDORSED.

United Federal Union, No. 23, at its regular meeting on Tuesday night, passed a resolution condemning the action of the Nanaimo miners in throwing aside the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and giving an international institution the preference because of its socialistic tendencies, and endorsed Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., as the union man's friend. The union wishes it distinctly understood that it is not socialist, but stands for union labor and good Canadians.

Chauncey M. Depew has appeared in a new role. He has taken to giving advice, free of charge, to labor unions. An exchange says that Chauncey should confine himself to after dinner speeches.

THE BUILDING TRADES.

Organisation has been on the boom in the building trades during the past few weeks, the Builders' laborers' union gaining the largest increase in membership, the carpenters stand next and have still a number of propositions to deal with at the next meeting.

A strike of three hours' duration occurred on Tuesday at the new Henderson warehouse, on Pender street. Objection was taken to two granite cutters, who had violated certain rules of their union, and were consequently not in good standing, and were not in possession of the "card." The contractor was notified to replace them by two others then available, the alternative being that the union laborers, masons and hand-drillers would cease work at nine o'clock. The contractor, Mr. Hurst, who is admitted to be one of the fair contractors of the city, stated that he had only two weeks in which to finish the foundation and could not see his way to make any alteration in the make-up of the gang. Consequently, at nine o'clock, every man, with the exception of the granite cutters, ceased operations, and it is a fact worthy of notice that several laborers and hand-drillers, who are not yet members of the union, came off also.

The trouble was settled shortly after, but as many of the men had left the job, work was not resumed until one o'clock.

Mr. Charles Woodward, of Westminster avenue, and Mr. Davidson, jeweller, of Cordova street, have been interviewed by the business agent of the Building Trades Council, in reference to inserting the "union labor only" clause in the contract of the new departmental store, about to be commenced on Hastings and Abbott streets. Both gentlemen are very favorable to the proposition, but stated that others who are interested in the undertaking, raised the point that it might cost more. This argument was met by the statement that non-union mechanics receive exactly the same wages as the union men, and if this were not so there would very soon be no non-union men, as they would be falling over each other in their eagerness to join the union and share in the increase.

There is every prospect of success in this connection, both gentlemen objecting to see their job built without a front, as is the case with a certain non-union block on Granville street.

The meetings of the council are well attended, great interest being taken in the business under discussion, and proceedings are conducted in a thoroughly parliamentary manner, under the presidency of Bro. John Sully.

VOTE TO-DAY

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SOCIALIST CONVENTION.

The Socialist Party of British Columbia have called a convention to meet in Sullivan hall, Vancouver, at 10 a. m. on Friday, October 3rd, for the purpose of revising the constitution and platform and transacting such other business as may come before it. Independent socialist organizations wishing to do so are invited to affiliate.

BRITISH COLUMBIA STEAMSHIPMEN'S SOCIETY.

George Noonan, secretary of the association in this city, has been notified by the provincial secretary at Victoria that the lieutenant-governor has been pleased by an order-in-council, dated 3rd September, instant, to express his approval that the association formerly known as the "Mainland Steamshipmen's Protective association" shall be known hereafter as the "British Columbia Steamshipmen's society."

P. S. Cody, of the C. P. R., Nelson, paid us a visit Thursday. "Pat" is an old Vancouverite, and was one of the founders of the Trades and Labor council in this city. He says the town has grown almost beyond recognition. Bro. Cody has a six months' leave of absence and will, with his son and daughter, make a prolonged visit to New York, where has has not been for about 25 years.

An hour off the day's labor is an hour added to the day's life.

LONG BARTON'S RACE

In a gloomy room, made more dismal by a spluttering candle set in a bottle, the sides of which were covered with a copious overflow of tallow, a young man sat, attempting to decipher the words on a small piece of paper. Near him, with her head bent forward in an anxious, half expectant attitude, was his mother, on whose not unattractive face were the lines of toil and suffering.

"Well, George," she finally said, "why don't you read it?"

"I can hardly make it out, mother," her son replied, "but it's new, and he says he got the receipt from one of the great piano makers in New York. It's the stuff that makes the cases shine so. Think of it! If I could get such a polish on my skis, why, I'd win that $200 and pay off the mortgage and get you a thick cloak and all the things you need."

"Yes, George," said the woman, a slight flush tingeing her pale face; "but you've tried so many kinds of 'dope,' and they all failed. I'm afraid it's your way of riding, dear."

"My way of riding!" exclaimed the young man, and he looked up and ran his hands through his curly hair. "Why, there isn't a man in Plumas county who can toss more snow in a day, lift more, stand more, than can I."

His mother said nothing. She sighed as she looked up at the snow covered windows, then glanced at her companion with an expression that combined pride and pity. The young man had not overstated his prowess. He was a giant, a colossus in strength, seven feet tall, but so thin, so long of limb, so strangely drawn out that for miles around he was known as "Long Barton" and "Tanglefoot." He was a miner, like his father, who had been killed in an avalanche two seasons before.

The winter had set in early, and a succession of snowstorms had buried the little hamlet of a dozen houses so deep in the snow that around the Barton home it was nearly 30 feet on the level, and the hamlet, so far as appearances went, had been wiped out of existence and lay with all its domestic life under the snow. The entire male population had dug the Bartons out, as in previous winters, the operation consisting in beginning a shoot 50 feet from the front of the house, or where it was supposed to be, and sinking a burrow or shoot at an angle of 45 degrees in the direction of the second story. It took some time to accomplish this after the last storm, but finally the miners reached the attic window, giving a rousing cheer as Mrs. Barton and her son appeared to welcome them. From this time the attic window had been the front door. George had cut steps up the burrow, and the Bartons, as the postmaster remarked, were "in society again." The chimney had been spliced with pieces kept for the purpose, so that the top reached the surface of the snow, and as George had piled a plentiful supply of wood in the house in September and there was an abundance of candles, oil and provisions things were as comfortable in the Barton home as in any house in the place 20 or more feet under the snow.

But there is a skeleton in every household, it is said, and in the Barton home it was pride and debt. The elder Barton had left a mortgage on the house, which was soon to expire, and the mortgagee wished the money. He lived in the city, 500 miles distant, and did not care for a risk where the security was liable to be crushed beneath 30 feet of snow, as both Plumas and Sierra counties were famous for heavy snowfalls. George Barton had not been able to save enough money for the mortgage. Avalanches had covered the mines and kept him from work. Then one night in returning home he could not find the shoot and had wandered off and when discovered was badly frozen. It was the custom in the village for the miners when going to work to plant a staff with a rag streamer at the entrance of the shoots, so that they could find their homes if a storm came up. But the wind had blown Barton's flag down.

Then there was another trouble. For a number of years George Barton had been a contestant in the ski races which are the principal amusement of the people of these counties of California in winter, but in every one he had been defeated—more, humiliated, as twice, unable to control his long legs, he had at first wabbled, then slipped and gone down the slide upon his back amid the roars of laughter and gibes of the crowd of spectators.

"The funniest thing about it," remarked the storekeeper, "is that George thinks he can ride and always lays it to his skis or the 'dope.' But, bless your heart, a man might jest as well try to ride on stilts as them legs of his'n. They ain't built for skiin. They'd make a good skid for a bridge. My, how he did tangle up, legs and arms all in knots! Why don't some of you chaps tell him nature didn't intend him to ride skis?"

"Why don't you tell him?" retorted a listener, laughing.

"Waal, it ain't my business, and I get heaps of fun out of him, but it's the truth, he ain't got any sense."

"He's entered for next week," said one of the group.

"What for — the sweepstakes?" asked the storekeeper.

"You bet!" was the reply. "He's got some 'dope' that's like greased lightning, and you can't get the secret out of him with a team of wild horses. Gus Lindberg offered him $10 for a cupful, but he wouldn't look at him, and he's given it out that he expects to win."

"He'll win if the prize is for tying his legs into knots," laughed the storekeeper. "He can't equal the time he went to Miss Bates' party and slipped at the head of their shoot. It was 75 feet if it was a foot, and he went sliding down like a log of redwood—a mile a minute. The front door was shut, and he struck it feet first and landed right in the party, his legs all in knots."

The ski races had been announced for a week, and Long Barton had entered. The grand prize was $250, and he believed he could win it. But on the morning of the event his mother made some excuse for remaining home and was the only woman in the hamlet not present at the races. She could not bear to witness his defeat. The course was on the slopes of the sierras, a splendid hill 2,000 feet long, slippery as glass, and of so sharp an angle that a man could not ascend it, and once on it with skis, it was a race like the wind for nearly half a mile, then out on to a gradual slope into the valley, where the little village lay buried.

Every town or village in Plumas and Sierra counties of any pretensions had a ski club, and many of the members were experts who had performed wonderful feats, and for this race the pick of every club was on hand at the top of the glassy slide, while an admiring crowd of men, women and girls looked on. The curious Norwegian snowshoes, which were eight feet long, four inches wide and half an inch thick, were being given their final polish, every contestant having his especial "dope," which was his secret. Apart from the others stood Long Barton strapping on his skis, which had a polish such as had never been seen before. They gleamed in the sun with dazzling brilliance. If "dope" counted, there were those who believed that "Tanglefoot" would win.

The first signal was given, and the men lined up, their long skis extended forward, their bodies in various positions. Each racer bore a long staff, or starter. Some held it on one side, some between their legs, while others extended it ahead, and as the word was given each man gave a mighty shove and projected himself down the terrific slide. They shot over the edge like a wave of water over a fall and seemed to rush into space, then sank so rapidly from view that they were gone before the excited onlookers realized it. The speed increased rapidly, and in 10 seconds was like that of a fast trotter, at 15 it was equal to the fastest train of cars, and at 20 the best men were holding their breath, as it was impossible to breathe at such speed, and the slightest swerve would send them off the track. From the side the scene was a frightful one, as it was hard to believe that human beings could preserve their position and not be dashed to pieces under such extreme velocity. But the line swept on, a few of the racers surging ahead. Half way down, and four are in advance, two-thirds, and one tall figure is leading.

It is Long Barton. He is rushing with the speed of light. The new "dope" is carrying him on to victory. He knew it; his teeth were set; his heart was in his mouth—the goal was just ahead. Then something happened. He swerved a tenth of an inch; a piece of ice caught the channel of his polished ski, perhaps, and the next second the line of racers rushed like the wind by a figure rolling over and over, its legs, arms and long skis seemingly tangled in a hopeless knot. "Tanglefoot" had lost again, and the loud laughter and gibes of the spectators rang in his ears as, half stunned, he slid to the bottom and picked himself up. To their credit, the winners did not laugh. It was the crowd on the hill, and Barton took off his skis and, avoiding them, walked over the snow and was lost to sight in the shoot that led to his home.

That night, as was the custom, there was a ball, and at the earnest wish of his mother Long Barton went. But he took no part in the entertainment and sat by the stove and watched the merrymakers, knowing well that he was the butt of them all. Late at night, while he still looked on, a crowd gathered at the door around a man who had just arrived—Reel Stacey, the stage driver.

"Hope you folks has extra splices on your chimneys and flags out," he said. "It's banked 50 feet at Evans, and the 30 foot marks on the pines are covered, and it's snowing like it will never stop. But that's not what I come for," he continued, unrolling a bundle, blanket after blanket, and producing a baby that looked up at the men with a wondering gaze.

"A baby!" they shouted in chorus, and half a dozen arms reached for the child.

"Hold on, boys," said the driver; "business first. This is Jim Grayson's baby. His wife died last night, and he's flat on his back. The cow was killed in the snow, and there ain't any milk in this town but this," and the old driver held up a quart bottle. "Now, the doctor says that the only thing to save the baby is to get it out where there's milk. If we don't, it will starve."

"Why, Reel," said the storekeeper in an awed whisper, "it's death to try the mountains in such a storm!"

"So I told the doctor," replied the stage driver, "and I haven't the nerve to try it. I know what it is—a man's life against the kid's. But I said I'd state the case. He's a newcomer at Sierra. He got here and can't get away."

"It's 50 miles to milk if it's a foot," remarked a red whiskered miner in the group. "Won't bread and water do?"

"It might for some," retorted the driver, "but this baby's not built that way. She wants milk, and she won't touch anything else. They've been trying it for days. Is there any man here that can suggest anything?" And the speaker raised his voice.

Every miner present knew that it was impossible to get out of the mountains, even if it was not snowing, until the snow had settled. Every one recalled the names and faces of men who had met death trying to cross the sierras in storms, and for a few moments no one answered. Then, as the driver pulled the blanket over the little figure, which he held closer to his breast, a voice said:

"Well, if the baby wants milk, she's going to have it; don't you forget it, boys." And Long Barton edged through the crowd and took the child in his arms. He rolled it up in the coverings the stage driver had taken off. Then he pulled on his snow cap and, followed by the men to the door, went out into the storm.

"Well," exclaimed Reel Stacey, "I'd have picked 'Tanglefoot' the last one for such a proposition. But, boys, we've mistook him. He's got sand, for he's going to his funeral."

What George Barton said to his mother no one knew. Time was the essence of this transaction, and in a very short while he came up the shoot clad in his furs, the baby wrapped in a fur bag which was slung under his arm. He carried his staff in his hand, a revolver in his pocket for wolves, and on his booted feet were the skis which the incomparable "dope" had polished so that he could hardly stand. A moment later he was lost to view.

The same dogged persistency which had led Long Barton to believe that he could win the race made him think that he could carry the baby to safety. If he had been asked an hour before if a man could do this, he would have said no. He strode up the little valley, keeping in the center, with the walls of the sierras, snowclad, trembling with avalanches on either side and in an hour struck the straggling forest. He knew the trees well and for five miles kept the trail. Then he came to the first slope. By the aid of his staff he made a rapid slide, reaching the bottom of the canyon safely in a few seconds. And this was to be his experience—climbing and sliding. The next hill was so soft that he was breathing hard when he reached half way. Then he felt a tremble, a nameless thrill, and the entire side of the mountain seemed to give way, and he was carried irresistibly down on the wings of an avalanche. He made desperate struggles and by a miracle kept near the top and after much labor dug himself out.

It had stopped snowing as he started down the canyon, now sliding, now leaping, the famous "dope" carrying him well and fast. From a deep valley he must climb the next range, but when he was half way up the snow began to fall again, and he became bewildered. He could not see the stars and would have to trust to luck. So he swung himself over the divide and rushed down the slopes. Another range to climb, and still it snowed, and later the wind rose and tossed the snow aloft in great spectral wraiths that looked to his distorted vision like shrouds. But that warm bundle so close to his heart gave him courage, and he pushed on.

Five hours he had been traveling steadily. He could not remember how many ranges he had passed. He had forgotten how many ranges he was to cross to reach the town. He made some descents that equaled the famous race course, narrowly escaping trees and rocks, holding one arm about the bundle, patting it as he heard fitful cries. Again he was caught in an avalanche, reaching the bottom waist deep in snow, the baby almost buried. It was now daylight, and after digging his feet out he unrolled the bundle and, protecting it, gave the baby a ration of the milk, which had kept warm against his body. It looked wonderingly at him the while, and George, who knew very little about babies, made up his mind that it must be a very good natured one.

He did not realize how weary he was until he started up again. Then he found that his foot had been twisted and he was lame. The cold was increasing, the snow was finer and filled his eyes, and he felt that this was the beginning of the end. But on he pressed until the afternoon, when the baby cried, and he stopped to give it the remainder of the milk, looking at the little face with red and desperate eyes. On he went again, now running, now limping, plunging down the slopes until he began to experience a strange oppression, as though a band of iron was about his head. Then he seemed to be at home, and he tried to ask his mother to take the baby. He suddenly stopped, trembling, realizing that his mind was not clear, and dashed snow upon his forehead. Then he rushed on again like a madman.

How far he went no one knows to this day, but it had been many miles in the wrong direction, when, with a wild laugh, which frightened those who heard it, Long Barton unslung a bundle and plunged into a half buried wickiup, from the top of which sparks were rising. The men reached for their firearms at sight of the gigantic and wild eyed figure, but the squaw, laying her papoose among the blankets, with unerring instinct caught the bundle from the hands of the falling man, and Jim Grayson's baby was saved. As for "Tanglefoot" Barton, one of the half breeds, who came in to the village from another wickiup and who understood English, said he was clean off his head and thought he had won a race.—Charles F. Holder in New York Evening Post.

In and Into.

Much confusion characterizes the use of these two prepositions. Stormonth gives the simplest and best rule concerning them which we have come across. He says: "Into comes after a verb denoting motion, and in follows a verb denoting rest." This gives the idea comprehensively, but it must not be taken literally. Thus it is entirely proper to say "He fell in the street." The person referred to may have been walking or standing still when he fell. He was, however, already in the street, and therefore when he fell he did not move into it. If, however, he was in a building or other structure facing the street and he fell, landing in the street, it would then be proper to say "He fell into the street."

In is frequently an adverb, and in such cases it should be used after a verb denoting motion. For example, it is correct to say "He came in" of one who had been asked to enter a house. But if a preposition were to be used in this connection the phrase would be "He came into the house."

Those who will commit to memory the rule quoted will soon be sure of their ground when they have occasion to use in or into.

Divulging a Secret.

"I wonder whom Miss Flippe is wearing mourning for."

"That's not mourning; merely a fancy of the artist's. He intended to paint us black, too, but he didn't have enough of the ink to do it."—Chicago American.

Roses.

An acre of land will give 1,500 pounds of rose petals, from which five ounces of the attar may be distilled and this quantity has a market value of from $45 to $85. The rosewater, a byproduct, amounts to 300 gallons to the acre, worth from 75 cents to $1 a gallon.

Silk Hats in England.

Silk hats continue to be very fashionable in England. Of course the greatest wear is in London, but throughout Great Britain there is expended each year over $1,000,000 on this style of headgear.

THE KING SNAKE.

He Is the Deadly Enemy of Every Poisonous Reptile.

Of all kind provisions of nature perhaps the manner in which snakes are brought into the world is the most remarkable. As a rule all harmless snakes are hatched from eggs, arriving in batches of from thirty to eighty. The poisonous snakes, on the other hand, are born in litters of from seven to eleven in number. There are exceptions to the rule, of course, but they are few and unimportant, for, though the deadly king cobra lays her eggs to be hatched by the sun, they are few in number, unlike the colonies deposited by the harmless snakes.

Chief among the enemies of the snakes are the reptiles themselves. Cannibalism is general among the creatures, the smaller snake serving as food to the larger one. But chief of all snakes that hunt their own kind for the pleasure of slaughter is the long, slender king snake, a constrictor by habit and a flash in his movements. Among all reptiles the king snake alone may truly be said to be the friend of man. He is found throughout the whole south, where the rattler and moccasin abound, sunning himself and preying for slaughter. Picked up by human hand, the reptile seems pleased with the touch. He makes no effort to escape, but twines about his captor's arm and makes himself comfortable.

To the rattlesnake and to every other dangerous snake, large or small, the king snake is a terror. The poison of a rattler has no more effect on him than so much moonshine. Instinctively the rattler knows his match and at sight of a king snake tries to escape, if possible. In fight the king snake relies wholly upon his incredible speed. If the movements of an ordinary snake seem quick to the human eye, the movements of a king snake would seem instantaneous. In a twinkle the long, lank fellow has wound himself about the throat of an antagonist and, his sinewy coils closing about the other's throat, chokes the wind out of him

Too Early.

One raw February morning an instructor in the University of Michigan was calling the roll of an 8 o'clock class in English.

"Mr. Robbins," said he.

There was no answer.

"Mr. Robbins," in a slightly louder voice.

Still no reply.

"Ah," said the instructor, with a quiet smile, "come to think of it, it is rather early for robins."

This is Current Literature's anecdote of the late Moses Coit Tyler, who later became professor of history at Cornell, and it shows him in the pleasing light of a man who could be boyishly gay at a gray and cheerless hour—no small feat, if one stops to consider an instructor's provocations to morning dullness.

About Printers' Marks.

The interrogation mark or "point" (?) was originally a "q" and an "o," the latter placed under the former. They were simply the first and last letters of the Latin word "questio." So, too, with the sign of exclamation or interjection (!). In its original purity it was a combination of "I" and "o," the latter underneath, as in the question mark. The two stood for "Io," the Latin exclamation of joy. The paragraph mark is a Greek "p," the initial of the word paragraph. The early printers employed a dagger to show that a word or sentence was objectionable and should be cut out.

A Very Old Rule.

The oldest mathematic book in the world is believed to be the "Papyrus Rhind" in the British museum, professed to have been written by Ahmes, a scribe of King Ra-a-us, about the period between 2000 and 1700 B. C. This "Papyrus Rhind" was translated by Eisenlohr of Leipsic, and it was found to contain a rule for making a square equal in area to a given circle. It was not put forth as an original discovery, but as the transcript of a treatise 500 years older still, which sends us back to, approximately, 2500 B. C., when Egyptian mathematicians solved, or thought they had solved, the problem of squaring the circle.

Proved Her Claim.

"I wanted to show," she said, "that woman is maligned, that brevity is quite as much her attribute as it is man's, and so when he proposed I had to say 'Yes.'"

"You might have said 'No,'" it was suggested.

"Not at all," she protested. "When you say 'No,' you have to explain why you say it and tell how sorry you are, and it would have spoiled everything."

Suggesting a Remedy.

With sarcastic fingers the deaf and dumb lady curtain lectured her husband for betting on the races.

"Either talk slower," he spelled out on his hand, "or else put hopples on your fingers. They interfere when you strike this gait."

Detail Requiring Attention.

If every man is the architect of his own destiny, he should pay particular attention to the fire escapes.—Philadelphia Record.

Somehow whenever we hear a man called an Adonis we long to hunt him up and smash his pretty nose.

Step Toward It.

"Darling, may I consider myself your accepted lover?"

"Well—er—er— hardly that! But for the present you may consider yourself my prevailing fad."

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An old book in which were recorded the acts of John Walker, a chemist of Durham, furnishes evidence that he was the first inventor of the lucifer match. In 1827 he sold the first box, the price being eighteen pence.

If the young man in the case is in love and the girl isn't he makes a fool of himself; but if the girl is in love and he isn't he makes a fool of her.

When the officeholder loses his grip he does less handshaking.

LINK WITH THE PAST

LIONEL PHILLIPS' HANDSOME HOUSE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

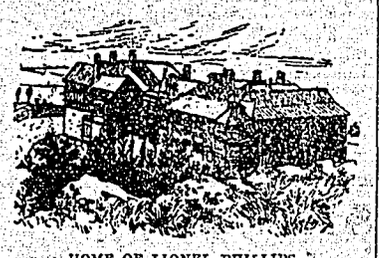
Home of the Chief Signatory of the Famous Reform Letter of Invitation to the Jameson Raiders—The Story as Told by Mr. Fitzpatrick in "The Transvaal From Within."

A link with the stormy past, out of which we have, so to speak, only just emerged, is a large house, said to be the finest in the Transvaal, which overlooks a vast expanse of country near Johannesburg. It is the home of Mr. Lionel Phillips, millionaire and chief signatory of the famous Reform letter of invitation to the Jameson raiders. The story of the treatment of Mr. Phillips and his fellow prisoners, after the Raid, told in full by Mr. Fitzpatrick in his remarkable book "The Transvaal from Within," is a black and bitter one.

Mr. Phillips was one of the members of the Reform Committee, arrested and taken through to Pretoria on March 9, 1896. After many adjournments, remands without bail, the trial commenced on April 24, and pleas of "Guilty" were recorded. Jude Gregorowski was specially chosen to try the prisoners because he had openly expressed his animosity against them. On Messrs. Phillips, Colonel Rhodes, Farrar and Hammond sentences of death was pronounced, the others being condemned to two years' imprisonment and a fine of £2,000 each. The punishments had all been arranged by Gregorowski, and surprised even the Boer policemen, one of whom exclaimed concerning the judge, "My God! he is like a dog; he has bitten and chewed and guzzled."

The prisoners were deliberately induced to plead guilty, and mislead as to the consequences of that plea. The death sentence, though ultimately revoked, Mr. Fitzpatrick tells us, was not regarded "as a mere formality," but viewed by the Government party as "a deliberate and final judgment."

The life in Pretoria gaol of Mr. Phillips and his friends is shocking to contemplate. Their food was given them in tin dishes placed on the ground, and consisted at breakfast of maize meal porridge, flavored with coarse salt. "No sugar, milk, tea, or coffee was allowed." Dinner



HOME OF LIONEL PHILLIPS.

was a small allowance of course meat boiled, and half-a-pound of hard bread. Supper was similar to breakfast. Even this food was sometimes docked or withheld at the caprice of the brutal gaoler, Du Plessis, a relative of Mr. Kruger.

The latter wily personage meanwhile was attempted to induce the prisoners to sign a petition asking for mercy, and admitting that they were justly dealt with. This they would not do, and one of them—Mr Frederick Grey—driven mad by harsh treatment, committed suicide. Public opinion was so aroused, at this that Mr. Kruger thought it advisable to temporize a little.

Another form of petition was put before the prisoners, who consisted of "twenty-three Englishmen, sixteen South Africans, nine Scotchmen, six Americans, two Welshmen, one Irishman, one Australian, one Hollander, one Bavarian, one German, one Canadian, one Swiss, and one Turk." All except the four sentenced to death and two who refused to appeal were released on payment of fines of £1,000 each.

To the prisoners condemned to death, it was intimated that if an offer of sufficient money was made even they might be pardoned. An offer was made of £10,000 each. This was not enough.

The willing Boer tool, Judge Gregorowski, was again made use of, and he assessed the "present" to the executive at £25,000, each, and this sum Mr. Phillips and his four colleagues paid.

This money was not in the Boer eyes a fine, but a "present," and Mr. Fitzpatrick explains why, as follows:—"The Boers are in their way a very religious people. But they are also essentially practical; and it is difficult to find an instance in which the religious principle has operated to their commercial disadvantage. This, at any rate, was not one. The train of reasoning which led them to justify the imposition of a fine was somewhat in this wise:—To impose a fine would be to take blood-money, and would be immoral and iniquitous; to accept the offer of a present on condition that the sentence should be be quite another thing."

Mr. Phillips is to be congratulated, however, entirely remitted, would on being able to go back to his beautiful Johannesburg home under the British flag, and with no fear of any revival of the unpleasant past of which that home must occasionally remind him. Our sketch is from a photograph.

Story of Late Dr. Talmage.

The late Dr. Talmage used to tell this as one of his favorite stories: "I was riding in a Brooklyn horse car one day when a very large woman got on. As she went to sit down, the space not being any too much, she overlapped some, and I heard a man on one side mutter under his breath, 'I didn't suppose they carried elephants in these cars.' Immediately the woman jumped up, and, gesticulating wildly in the direction of the rear platform, shouted: 'Conductor! Conductor! There's an elephant and a hog in this car, and the elephant wants to get out.'"

BARON SHIBUSAWA.

Japan's Richest Citizen and Country's Leading Business Man in Canada Searching for Information

Baron Eiichi Shibusawa, who is visiting this country to gather information for the enhancement of Japan's industrial and commercial interests, is one of the wealthiest men of the Japanese Empire and has done more toward the industrial development of Japan than any other individual.

Baron Shibusawa occupies a position in the industrial and commercial affairs of Japan synonymous with that of Marquis Ito in the political affairs of the Empire. He is president of the biggest bank and heavily interested in five railroads in Japan and Korea, three other banks, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha company, which operates a big fleet of steamers in the orient and across the Pacific, and in all kinds of manufacturing enterprises, their aggregate capital exceeding 200,000,000 yen. He has established schools, reformatories, orphanages, hospitals and other institutions for public benefit.

In 1900 he was created a peer of

BARON EIICHI SHIBUSAWA.

the realm in recognition of his services in promoting the industrial development of the country. It was the first time such an Imperial favor was extended to a private business man.

Besides his business enterprises, Baron Shibusawa is president and director of many associations and clubs for the advancement of social conditions and education generally. The baron is accompanied by his wife and a numerous company of friends and attendants. After touring this country the party will visit France, Great Britain and Germany.

Canada's banking system is now engaging the attention of the Japanese commissioners who came to America a year ago charged with the business of investigating the credit and currency arrangements on this side of the Pacific.

They take the most practical way of making themselves acquainted with the methods under enquiry. They select a typical institution, secure the privilege of serving on its staff, and learn by experience the routine of duties and working of the system. Thus they have acquired intimate knowledge of the National and State banks of the United States and thus they propose to get an understanding of bank business in this country. For six weeks the two gentlemen will practice the duties of employes and officials of three of the banks of Montreal.

Mr. Ikuta, the senior commissioner, is chief clerk of the Bank of Japan. That institution issues the only paper money now circulating in the country. Japan has no shortage of banking houses, there being 2,105 head offices and 1,720 branch offices. The total paid-up capital of the banks is 288,024,897 yen, or upwards of $144,000,000. But the deposits of the country are very large, and for the safety of these, as well as for the greater elasticity of the currency, reforms may be made.

In 1897 Japan broke away from the silver standard, to which all the Asiatic countries adhered, and established the gold basis. At the close of 1899 the Government ceased issuing Treasury notes. Mr. Ikuta appears to be very favorably impressed with the Canadian system of banking. For the purposes of the Bank of Japan he considers it much better than the United States system.

A Russian Juggle of Words.

You do not change a man's state by calling him another name. The liberation of the serfs was merely a juggling of words. The Russian peasant is not and never has been free. England paid its colonists millions and set their negro slaves free. Russia liberated the serfs by ordering them to pay to the state an amount equal to the capitalization of the dues their landlords extorted, plus the cost of collection. The contention of the peasants was that they were unable to pay the sums the landlords demanded, as being beyond the yield of land occupied. The annual levies are more than the dues used to be. The tenants got into arrears. The forty-nine yearly payments which were to bring about the "redemption of the land" will not balance the outlay, and to all intents and purposes the payments are Imperial taxes and permanent.

Cameras to Replace Clerks.

The camera promises to become as indispensable in business affairs as the typewriter. It is now being used in the reproduction of documents, statistical tables and other papers whose duplication by hands would be laborious and expensive. In a very brief period the camera reproduces these things with absolute correctness and with much labor saved. This is one of the directions in which photography has great value.

A New Reflector.

A new thing in the way of reflectors for electric lamps is one made of mica.

SIR MADHOW SINGH.

MAHARAJAH OF JAIPUR, RULER OF STATE OF RAJPUTANA.

An Orthodox Hindoo's Visit to London to Attend the King's Coronation—All His Food Brought From India, Lest He Should Offend Against Caste by Touching Anything Forbidden.

One of the most important personages amongst the coronation guests of the King, was the Maharajah of Jaipur, ruler of the chief principality in the vast native State of Rajputana. He is one of the most enlightened amongst Indian Princes, his millions of subjects, speaking of him as "father of his people," and looking up to him with the utmost love and reverence. The Maharajah, who by tradition claims to be the direct descendant of the Sun God, was born in 1853, and succeeded to the throne of his ancestors in 1880. He is a stout, but very alert, man with a fine presence, and is a most devout Hindoo, every atom of food and drop of drink, even water, being brought with him from India, lest he should offend against caste by touching anything forbidden. His great city of Jaipur, the chief commercial city of Rajputana, takes its name from Maharajah Siwai Jai Singh II., by whom it was founded in 1708. It stands in the bed of a dried-up lake, and is remarkable for the regularity and width of its streets. Its gardens, known as Ram Newas, cover seventy acres, and are considered the finest in India.

The London Chronicle gives the following story of the method by which a true Hindoo Prince finds it possible to leave his country for the coronation without losing caste, by carrying the image of one of his gods with him. The Chronicle says:

Although we have seen many thousands of Hindoos in this country, we have not yet been favored with a visit from an orthodox member of that community. The true Hindoo is most tenacious in his adherence to

MAHARAJAH OF JAIPUR.

his own customs. The very idea of reform is a sin, and he can never dream of coming to our shores, for that involves the crossing of the "Kalapani," (black water, or the sea), which would mean to him the loss of his caste. Yet we are about to see in our midst, a really orthodox Hindoo Prince, living and moving about in strictly orthodox Hindoo style. His Highness Sir Madhow Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., is better known in India and here as the Maharajah of Jaipur, one of the largest native States in Rajputana, Central India. His Highness, being torn between the desire to accept the invitation to the coronation and his religious scruples, called his Court Pundits to him and requested them to discover some injunction or other from the sacred scriptures which should allow him to cross the sea, and yet keep his caste and scruples intact. Although the Maharajah's problem was an extremely difficult one, and taxed their wits to the utmost, it was solved at last, and the solution was a most ingenious one. They decided that nothing short of taking Gopalji, the Maharajah's favorite image of Krishna, with him, and eating nothing but food already offered to Gopalji, could save his caste and scruples from being broken by the voyage.

But another difficulty presented itself. The problem now was: How could he take Gopalji on board a vessel polluted by the killing or eating of the cow, the most sacred animal of the Hindoos? This insurmountable difficulty was overcome with the help of Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, his agents, who secured for him a brand new boat, just built, the upper deck of which had to undergo some additions and alterations to suit the requirements of Gopalji and the Maharajah.

An image of a Hindoo god has never before been carried out of India, much less across seas. The carrying of Gopalji across the ocean involves responsibilities and arrangements of the most peculiar and elaborate character. All stores required for the kitchen of Gopalji, were brought on board—from rice and flour and ghee (clarified butter), down to the smallest trifle, enough to last the whole period of the tour. Even when the Maharajah arrives in England, all fresh Indian vegetables will be shipped from Bombay preserved in the best manner possible, for Gopalji cannot touch anything not grown in India. Even Indian earth was brought on board, lest it should be wanted at any time.

Moray Lodge, Campden Hill, has been taken for the Maharajah and his personal attendants, and another large building near by for the remainder of his retinue. After the coronation the Maharajah may undertake a continental tour, but this has not yet been settled. The cost of the whole tour has been estimated at £170,000, but the actual figure may approach a quarter of a million sterling.

The sea is never so salt at great depths as at the surface.

APOLO KAGWA.

Grand Vizier of Uganda Is Probably the Most Curious Visitor to London to Attend King's Coronation.

Among the colonial representatives in London to attend the coronation one of the most curious was Apolo Kagwa, the Katikiro or Grand Vizier of Uganda and Chief Regent of the kingdom over which Great Britain is protector. He is described as a tall, well-made man, of Bantu features, wearing the picturesque costume of the greater chiefs of Uganda. He is 38 years of age, and traces his descent for fifteen generations. He is unusually intelligent even for the Baganda, and is undoubtedly the strongest man in the country. He has written three books in his own language, one on the history of Uganda, one on folklore, and one on the history of his tribe. He was the first to build a tow-storied house in Uganda, and also erected the first brick dwelling. His house is fitted with electric bells, and he is the only native who rides a bicycle.

In the course of conversation with Reuter's representative the Katikiro spoke as follows through the interpreter: "Who ever thought of coming to this country and being greeted so nicely! I was very pleased to be met by Sir Clement Hill. What can I think of the King? To see his head in the distance will be a great thing, for he rules a brave people. It is a great honor to come to see the King. You have such fine roads. Surely this one here must be the road the King comes along."

He said he had been very ill during the sea voyage, and added: "The steamer is a wonderful thing, because it is a house on the water and you can play on it."

Asked about affairs in Uganda, he said: "The country is now very quiet indeed, but there is the awful sleeping sickness. It has killed 40,000 people in Busoga. In the district of Kyagwe 400 dead were counted in two months and 2,000 in six months. I want to see how you build houses in England, so that I can do the same."

The Katikiro's career has been a remarkable one. When quite young he was a page in the Court of King Mtesa, and after that ruler's death rose to the rank of steward under the notorious Mwanga. He always held himself aloof from the barbarities of the earlier days, and in consequence was on more than one occasion beaten and cut by spears by Mwanga. Afterwards Mwanga gave him a chieftainship. Owing to his influence Mwanga signed the treaty with Captain Sir Frederick Lugard in 1890. The Katikiro was head of the forces in the war of 1892, and during the King's flight ruled the country. He has always been noted for his great loyalty, and has invariably stood up for the British, even at his own risk.

A PICTURESQUE SCENE.

Britain's New Colonials, the Boers, in a New Attitude.

One of the most picturesque scenes of the conclusion of the great war, is depicted in the above sketch. British soldiers and Boers sat around blazing bonfires at Pretoria, and

BRITISH AND BOER SING TOGETHER.

sang "The Old Folks at Home," "Bonnie Doon," "Auld Lang Syne," and other songs in the heartiest possible manner, and as earnest of their friendship for the future.

Kitchener Knew.

A British army officer writing to relatives just before the declaration of peace in South Africa, said:

"We who have been close to Lord Kitchener in this tedious struggle—that is, near to him in a physical sense, for no one gets close enough to him to get in touch with his thought—have observed three stages or moods in his South African career.

"When he came here, in answer to questions as to when the war would be ended, he would say, with confidence:

"'When we have whipped the Boers.'

"A year later the same question visibly annoyed him, and he would answer shortly:

"'When the Boers learn that they've been whipped.'

"But lately our commander, whose face expresses intolerable weariness, has changed the form of his reply to this continuous question, and says:

"'When we have found a feasible way to reconcile the Boers to being whipped.'"

A Liberal Education.

Cornell's president, J. G. Schurman, speaking on education, recently said:

"The indispensable materials of a liberal education are, first of all, the humanities, and, secondly, the sciences of nature, including mathematics as the key, to which must be added, philosophy, the fundamental doctrine of both nature and man.

"As to the humanities, I am unwilling to dogmatize, for no one can study all the languages, literature, history and political science now offered at our universities. I put first, however, the English language and literature, and the history of our own country. And next to these I would put one ancient language and one modern. I believe that Latin and German would be a better combination than Latin and Greek. And I am myself so much impressed with the lesson of old Athenian culture that I think a liberal education quite possible without either."

THE POISON PLANTS

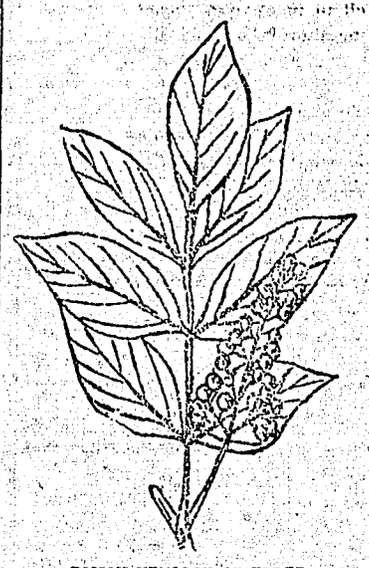
SOME OF THOSE WHICH ARE COMMON IN THIS COUNTRY.

Poison Hemlock or Elder—Woodbine—Nightshade—Poison Ivy—The Signs by Which These Dangerous Summer Plants May Be Known—Drawings Which May Help You to Distinguish Each of Them.

During last summer more cases of ivy poisoning were reported than in several years previously. For this reason no precautions should be neglected, to rid the neighborhood of the plants early this summer.

Fortunately poison ivy is easily recognized when once its characteristics are known. Its three leaves, like the black flag, is a certain signal of danger.

The two distinct forms in which



POISON HEMLOCK OR ELDER

the plant occurs frequently confound the uninitiated. One form is an erect plant, spreading by root stalks along the ground and over rocks and logs; the other climbs trees and fences, sometimes reaching a height of twenty feet or more, attaching itself by many strong root-like fibres, which project from the stem and maintain a firm hold on the supporting body.

In both instances, however, this Loki among the floral gods is distinguished by the leaflets, which grow three together, at the end of long leaf stalks. These leaflets are oval in shape, enlarged toward the base, mostly pointed with edges entire, notched or lobed.

The flowers are greenish yellow and occur in clusters, springing from the juncture of the leak stalk with the stem. The fruit is a white or brownish globular berry that often remains on the leafless plant during the winter months.

The plants occur along the lake shore, north and south, and are likely to be found anywhere. The climbing form is often transplanted from the woods to the garden, and

NIGHTSHADE.

proves a veritable serpent in the Eden.

Poison ivy is easily distinguished from other climbers in the woods. The wax-work or bitter-sweet has alternate single leaves, scarlet fruit in orange colored pods and terminal instead of axillary flowers. The woodbine, or American ivy, has five leaflets at the end of the leaf stem and blackish berries in October.

The poison effects are produced by the spores of a fungus that grows on the plants. These getting into the air may affect a person who has not come in actual contact with the plant.

People with thin skins or in a state of perspiration are more susceptible than others.

The most successful remedy is the fluid extract of grindelia diluted four drams to the pint of water. Clothes saturated with the solution, should be kept bound on the parts affected.

Of the six species of the genus rhus found in Central Ontario, only two are poisonous. The one is ivy and the other is the poison sumach or

WOODBINE.

dogwood. This cheerful plant differs from the ivy in having the general appearance of a small tree, having a trunk three to five inches in diameter. The leaflets are from seven to thirteen in number, smooth, entire and oval. The small green flowers form a panicle.

The plant is not common and is found chiefly in swamps.

The common nightshade is a garden weed, as well as an inhabitant of the woods and roadsides. It belongs to the same genus as the potato. The flower of the two plants strongly resemble each other. The nightshade is readily distinguished by its white flowers, which have a yellow cone in the centre, the petals being unusually reflected.

The stem is about a foot in height, the leaves oval, with wavy edges, dull in color, somewhat downy and generally filled with holes, where they have been eaten by insects.

The berries, which are at first green, soon become black and are poisonous. The foliage is also poisonous to some people.

Specimens of the poison hemlock, sacred to the memory of Socrates, are sparingly found.

The plant is tall and smooth with a glossy stem dotted or streaked with brownish purple. The leaflets are cut-edged and the white flowers form umbels or flat masses at the

POISON IVY.

ends of the stems, somewhat resembling parsley. It is chiefly distinguished by the fruit, each division of which has five ridges with wavy margins. The plant has a strong odor.

It is a good rule not to eat berries found in the woods or to handle the plants on which they grow. Special attention should be given to the character of the plants found growing around a picnic or camping ground, as the ivy is more than likely to be present in one of its two forms.

KING OF BAROTSELAND.

Interesting Visitor to British Isles Who Speaks No English.

King Lewanika, Paramount Chief of Barotseland, a South African kingdom about the size of Germany, who was one of the earliest arrivals in London amongst the coronation guests, is a well-built, very tall, and very black man about 50 years of age. He has been King of Barotse-

KING OF BAROTSELAND.

land since 1877, and formerly gave a lot of trouble by his cruelty and oppression of surrounding tribes. Of late years, however, he has very much altered, and is now quite an enthusiast on questions of government on British lines. He speaks no English, and had with him a special interpreter, as well as the Gambella, or Prime Minister of Barotseland, a son-in-law, and four attendants. King Lewanika is not a Christian, but is very kindly inclined towards Christians, his son-in-law and many of his relatives having been baptized into the Church of England. One reason given for the King's not embracing Christianity is that he is a polygamist and does not like to limit himself to one wife. He is the husband of twelve dusky Queens, none of whom have accompanied him on the present occasion. King Lewanika stopped in Somersetshire with Colonel Colin Harding, late British Administrator in Barotseland, who accompanied the South African potentate to England.

New Use for Dried Peas.

A most interesting place is the interior of a powder factory, where fine and special brands of smokeless powder and powder used for sporting purposes are made. The smokeless powder, which, like all other gunpowder, is composed of the three ingredients charcoal, saltpeter and sulphur, requires a certain kind of charcoal, which the manufacturers discovered at the cost of a great deal of experimenting with fine cedar, boxwood, maple and ash charcoal.

The special charcoal used in the manufacture of smokeless and other brands of fine powder is made, surprising though it may seem, of dried peas, which are "burned" to charcoal in kilns like any other vegetable material used for the same purpose. These dried peas make a very fine and light charcoal that is in great demand in the manufacture of fine gunpowder.

The First Advertisement.

As early as 1612 the French began to advertise in a paper called The Petites Affiches, and ten years later the first bona fide attempt at printing a newspaper was made in London. Among the very earliest mercantile advertisements to appear in England was one advertising the sale of tea. It appeared in The Mercurius Politicus.

Preserving Old Roman Pharos.

The old Roman pharos at Dover Castle is being roofed in by order of the military authorities, in order to prevent further decay. This interesting relic dates back to a period before the Christian era. It was used by early Romans as a lighthouse.

THE INDEPENDENT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE MASSES

BY

THE INDEPENDENT PRINTENG COMPANY.

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

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ADVANCE.

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

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UNION LABEL

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

SATURDAY.....SEPT. 20, 1902

VOTE FOR THE BY-LAWS.

The by-laws to authorize the purchase of the property commonly known as the "English Bay Beach;" a site for a gymnasium and the erection of a building thereon and of three blocks of land in the East End and Mount Pleasant for public recreation purposes will be voted on to-day. All these by-laws should receive support by the masses. It would be a loss to the city if the beach property should pass into private ownership and its use be denied to the public. It is scarcely necessary to descant on the utility and advantage for our young men that a gymnasium will be, and the sum required to provide it is comparatively small. The blocks of land for park or recreation purposes cannot but be regarded as safe and profitable investments. It will not be very many years before their value will be enhanced two-fold and the opportunity to acquire them at the price now asked will have been lost. Indeed, as regards all the properties which it is proposed to buy, the city will have in them assets steadily increasing in value, and which could in the future be sold for more than they will have cost, especially at the low rate of interest which the city can procure money.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION PREMATURE.

This week at Berlin the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada discussed the Mulock arbitration bill, and from what the brief despatches say party politics was introduced into the discussion. We are sorry for that. The bill should be discussed on its merits. So far as The Independent is concerned, it believes in the principle of compulsory arbitration, but it also holds that until labor has a government of its own in power it would be suicidal to it to have passed an act of this description. We would ask the wage-earners of this country if they have confidence enough in any of our governments to even expect common justice in an arbitration count? What judge in British Columbia could labor select?

An exchange points out that a large proportion of the adverse criticism and denunciation that has so far been published comes from the head officers of international organizations and officers of the American Federation of Labor. The Federation has taken its stand as opposed to compulsory arbitration, confining itself to the United States. This bill is Canadian, and it is the duty of Canadian labor men to examine the proposal as such. New Zealand inaugurated this system at the time when labor controlled its parliament. It has been successful. Australia is probably the most democratic of all British colonies. After New Zealand had had the law in operation for six years, New South Wales sent a commission into that country to examine into it, and the result was that last year it was put on the statute books there. It will readily be seen, therefore, that the political status of Canada is not fit for compulsory arbitration.

Some of the pronouncements that have so far been made on the measure may be noted as follows: The Railway Brotherhoods, comprising the trainmen, are opposed to the bill. The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has prepared petitions, with the signatures of the entire western membership attached.

The Winnipeg Labor Party finds that the bill as at present drafted is fatally defective, in that it does not recognise employees' associations, and in consequence imperils the practice of of collective bargaining.

The Toronto Trades Council legislative committee recommends the council to improve on the bill, and to call meetings for its discussion.

The Souvenir Labor Day programme of Toronto contained a long article declaring that Canadian labor organizations were in danger.

The Winnipeg Trades Council refused to condemn the principle of the bill, and instructed its delegates to the trades congress to agree to assist the railway men to amend the bill where necessary.

At a meeting of the railway men and street railway men in Ottawa it was decided that the bill could be amended and made valuable.

There is a passage in the Bible that says the meek shall inherit the earth. It is a good thing they will inherit it, for they get very little of it while on it.

Last week a correspondent asked, "Shall we shoot old workers." The old man on The Independent staff objects to being shot. But he would not object if somebody took him out and put a shot into him.

Yip On, secretary Chinese Board of Trade, wants the city council to stop gambling in Chinatown. Some say that the personel of Yip On and his association is a myth. Of course we won't insinuate that the boosters of the police investigation know this.

Ald. Wood was quite within his right in insisting that he, as a member of the light committee, should be informed when it meets. In the discussion which ensued on Monday night it was shown that the meeting was held at Ald. Brown's office. Even the Mayor said that the meeting was irregular.

The Canadian Socialist has changed hands. R. P. Pettipiece, heretofore business manager, has purchased the interests of the Social Progress Company, Limited (in western Canada), in that paper. In future its name will be the Western Socialist. In his announcement this week Editor Pettipiece says "the policy of the Western Socialist will continue to be uncompromisingly for clear-cut class-conscious socialism." Mr. Wrigley, formerly editor, will go east and start the Ontario Socialist. We wish "Parm" every success.

The Province the other day went a long distance out of its way when it pointed out that the Provincial Progressive Party is now cohering with the Martin gang. The statement is a lie and none knows it better than does that paper itself. It looks as if our esteemed contemporary will say any old thing at any old time so long as it will cause discontent among workingmen. Everybody who is on to the Province these days look upon it as a huge josh with its gold-brick yarns whenever it is shy of something to fill its front page.

How frequently we hear some one exclaim: "It's a habit I have, and it's very hard to break it off." Wouldn't it be a very nice thing for labor to contract a habit of giving its loyal support to its leaders instead of cowardly deserting and villifying them upon the least pretence or rumor. Instead of trying to crush them, lend them a helping hand. The treatment of President Ralph Smith is a sorry spectacle from one end of Canada to the other.

Do unto others as you would have others do unto you, should be labor's motto. At the same time it should aid to change the motto of the capitalist—"We do others so they can't do us."

...SILVER DEPOSIT WARE...

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"CANADIAN SOCIALIST" AND GOVERNMENT JOBS.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

SIR,—In your issue of September 13th, a correspondent assails the Canadian Socialist for its article last week on the miners' union situation at Nanaimo. As no argument is produced it is evident that the word "socialism" acts on the correspondent as a red rag acts on a bull. The writer says: "A person connected with the Canadian Socialist would have been a son of a government official if intriguing and gall could have gained the position." I am the person referred to, and in justice to myself would ask that the accompanying letter sent by me to Hon. Wm. Mulock, on Sept. 9th, be printed. The letter explains itself, nails the above inuendo, and gives my ideas on labor men accepting government jobs. Let me say that it was not "intriguing and gall" that prevented George Wrigley from being appointed secretary of the bureau of labor. Under our present system men are appointed to office because of work done—or to be done—for the party in power. It is evident that George Wrigley did not fill the bill.

G. WESTON WRIGLEY,
Editor Canadian Socialist.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 15, 1902.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 9, 1902.

Hon. Wm. Mulock, Department of Labor, Ottawa:

DEAR SIR,—When the bureau of labor was being established you received a letter from my father, George Wrigley, Toronto, regarding the use of his name in the daily newspapers as a possible appointee to the position of secretary of the labor bureau. The writer stated that he was not an applicant for the position, but if appointed would fill the position to the best of his ability. While you were in Australia last year I wrote Deputy Minister McKenzie King for a copy of the letter, but he stated that he would be unable to send me a copy until your return. I now desire to again request that a copy be supplied me, and trust that it will be done at once. My reason for desiring a copy is that Ralph Smith, M. P., and other liberal-labor partizans have stated that if I "have not a government job it is because I could not get one," and threats were made to producing a letter to prove it—these gentlemen having evidently had access to the papers of your department. The statement is absolutely false, both as regards father and myself. In 1896 father's paper, the Farmer's Sun, aided considerably in your election on account of your work in behalf of the farmers of Ontario. No one knows better than yourself that neither father or myself have ever endeavored to use any influence we might have had at any time to secure government positions. I have no objection to labor men accepting government jobs, providing they do not barter any supposed influence they may have over the labor vote to secure such a position, and providing also that they do not continue to hold their jobs because of the work they do in their unions, trades councils, or labor congresses, in trying to swing the labor vote in support of the candidates of the government. The actions of too many labor men who hold government jobs lead people to believe that they secured and hold their positions for value received. The system of distributing "patronage" is wrong, ability being out-classed by political "pull." Awaiting an early reply, I remain yours for socialism and democratic government,

G. WESTON WRIGLEY.

THE SINGLE TAX.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT.

SIR,—In an article in The Independent of the 6th inst., by Mr. Davidson, it appears to me that the writer went somewhat out of his way to speak of the rarity of single tax agitation nowadays, and also to declare Henry George's defence of interest an error which he could never be persuaded to acknowledge. In the first place, the single tax is by no means as obscure an issue as the writer pretends to believe. It is true that you do not find the single taxer shouting himself hoarse on every street corner and posting red stickers all over the freight trains. Their papers do not publish whole columns of murders and Police-Gazette news, winding up each paragraph with "the single tax would cure all this." The "class conscious" socialists are hard at that sort of thing, and are attracting attention as does a noisy waterfall, while the single tax movement might be compared to a deep swift river, moving with a purpose. Witness the Kamloops convention in this connection. The socialists came like a shower of tin cups. They distributed copies of the Seattle Socialist through the convention before the proceedings started. In it was this advice: "Don't be content with half-way measures." "Take the bull by the horns." "Get everything you want or nothing." And so they went at it—clamorous and wordy they tried to carry out what they were told to do. But the Canadian bull was very stiff in the neck, and when he felt the grip on his horns—Well! they had to let go and got—nothing. And they are still noisily in pursuit of the same quantity. Their latest achievement being in turning down Ralph Smith, who is a man of sense and reason, and as good a friend of the workingman as he has ever had in this province or any other. What did the single taxers do? A few quiet and reasonable men appealed to the justice of their cause, and with tact and patience and industry used every honorable means to make it a prominent plank in the platform, with the result that no one can deny but that it is the main issue in the Provincial Progressive Party to-day. And, indeed, this is what constitutes the great strength and hope of the new party—for its adoption is a safe and reasonable process, and involves no dangerous or revolutionary experiments, but, on the contrary, has justified the most sanguine predictions made concerning it, to the extent that it has been tried in New Zealand and elsewhere. I have never heard it disputed that Henry George was an honest man, and I am sure that he firmly believed in the justice of interest as do thousands of his followers and many more who oppose the single tax theory. How then could he ever declare his defense of interest in Progress and Poverty an error? Again, Mr. Davidson does George an injustice when he states that he (George) did not make the slightest allusion to the Hebrew law-givers' anti-usury enactments in his celebrated lectures on Moses. Read the following extract, and you will find that George did refer to it in a general way in speaking of the weak being safe-guarded from the strong and unscrupulous: "It is not the protection of property but the protection of humanity that is the aim of the Mosaic code. Its sanctions are not directed to securing the strong in heaping up wealth so much as to preventing the weak from being crowded to the wall. At every point it interposes its barriers to the selfish greed that, if left unchecked, will surely differentiate men into landlord and serf. Capitalist and workman, millionaire and tramp, ruler and ruled. The Sabbath day and Sabbath year secure, even to the lowliest, rest and leisure. With the blast of the jubilee trumpets, the slave goes free, the debt that cannot be paid is cancelled, and a redistribution of the land secures again to the poorest his fair share in the bounty of the Creator. The reapers must leave something for the gleaner; even the ox cannot be muzzled as he treadeth out the corn. Everywhere in everything the dominant idea is that of our homely phrase, 'Live and let live.'" Nowhere in the Mosaic law does it say that usury is wrong of itself. Only at times it was used as an instrument of oppression, and then it was condemned. The Jews were allowed to collect usury from foreigners, and also from their brethren, excepting when they were poor, and in the latter case when the debt could not be paid back by the seventh year it was released altogether. So that the Israelites were under a code of laws that bound them to carry out the golden rule, even to the extent of giving money, food and clothing to the poor outright. On the other hand, the laws relating to the land were absolute and unconditional. "The land shall not be sold for ever; for the land is mine, for ye are strangers and sojourners with me," was the command of the Almighty. Doubtless it was because he recognized the fact that, if this law was obeyed to the letter, the question of usury would largely adjust itself, that Henry George spoke mainly of the land laws inaugurated by Moses in his celebrated lecture. Mr. George's defense of interest in Progress and Poverty is a logical one, and to the man who respects the rights of his fellowman, it does not need any illustration to convince him of the justice of interest. If a man by industry and economy acquires $100, it should be his against the world; if he invests it in a horse and cart, who would say that it was not right to ask hire for it at the current wages for a horse and cart? And if he chose to keep the money in the bank, awaiting some future use or investment of it, and in the meantime some one who sees the opportunity to profit by the loan of it wishes to do so, is it wrong to sak him all he is willing to pay? Certainly not. It takes two to make a bargain, and if the borrower is not willing to pay the current rate of interest, no injustice has been done him; he is free to go and earn it for himself, that is, if the opportunities of nature or land is open to him; if not, he may possibly starve.

SINGLE TAXER.

Kamloops, B. C., Sept. 15, 1902.

VOTE TO-DAY

For the by-laws. See to it that the city owns the breathing spaces in the east end, Mount Pleasant and the English Bay water front. Provide a gymnasium for the younger citizens. You owe it to your family to do so.

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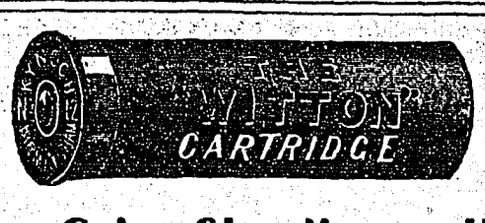

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PAD AND PENCIL.

There are a whole lot of people who would rather run their heads against a stone wall than go around it.

A magazine writer goes to great length to show that the woman has distanced man, and has become the most influential in the world's affairs. This is a discovery first made by Adam and recognised more and more clearly by every successive generation. Woman always was and always will be the dominating influence in the affairs of the world, civilized and savage.

A faddist is a man who cannot attract attention by doing things more excellently than others in the old way.

If the same rules of responsibility for speech that maintains among men maintained among women, the women would exchange fewer polite insults.

Any newspaper that is approved by both the women and men of its town is certain to be a means for moral good. If it is only approved by the men, it is sometimes a doubtful force.

The mistake most lawyers make is in presenting all of an authority. One-half of an opinion is sufficient to support their case, while the other half will knock it sky-high. Theologians have the same trouble.

A chimney may be belching black smoke at one end and be a cheerful fireside at the other, but that is not any more evidence that the outside end would be more acceptable in the house than it is evidence that a man ought to indulge his mean temper because he is good-hearted.

Fuss and Feathers.

I sat behind two women in a street car the other day when a funeral procession, made up of members of some secret society, in full regalia, passed up the street. The sight of the plumed hats displeased one of the women in front of me. "Did you ever see anything sillier than that?" she sniffed. "Look at those men—dressed up in all those gewgaws just to let people know they've got a secret. Where would you find women willing to parade around the streets togged out like stage soldiers? Who ever heard of women doing it? Imagine the Women's Club riding around in cocked hats, or the Women's Christian Temperance union with gold-laced aprons? Women have more sense. They wouldn't deliberately make themselves ridiculous that way. Look at those sashes, and look at those awful hats, and those mangey plumes! My husband's got them all. He paid $75 for the outfit. He paid $15 for a stingy ostrich plume for his hat, and then"—here the true inwardness of her contempt for secret society regalias came out—"after paying all that for a plume he doesn't wear it once in six months, and he almost dropped dead because I paid $5 for a feather I've worn every day for a year. A man's just a natural born—well, I won't say it." But you could see that she thought it just the same.

The Scribbler.

Everybody one meets seems burning with anxiety to hear the latest news of the hour. This I can understand, and I must confess that I share the general craving after fresh intelligence. But that is no reason why any man who happens to scribble for a newspaper should be buttonholed by the man in the street and asked repeatedly for new information. A journalist is not necessarily a walking encyclopedia—even allowing for a budget of misprints. He knows just as much about how the great coal strike will be settled, how and by whom the North Pole will be discovered, as the general public; for it is certain in these days of rush and push of the daily newspapers that as soon as any great event happens and they are in receipt of that news, there will be precious little delay in transmitting it through the customary medium to the people outside. The average man in the street has, indeed, a most exaggerated idea of what a journalist is, and regards him as an authority on every subject on the face of the globe. He is expected to be able to say, off-hand, what opinion the editor of the Sandon Paystreak holds in regard to court officials, etc., how many friends Joe Martin has in British Columbia, how many battles Julius Caesar was engaged in, or how many pair of sleeve buttons have been made and sold out of the brass and copper procured from the old steamer Beaver. He may even be challenged to name the author of the letters of Junius, if Harry Sibble will ever be knighted, or to solve the mystery of the Man in the Iron Mask. Nay, these are but child's play when compared with some of the problems a man who writes for a newspaper is asked to solve, and if he can't manage them—why, there is a sarcastic smile and a series of remarks of by no means a flattering character. But then, everybody expects a man on a newspaper to be au fait in matters of passing interest. Why ever don't folks possess their souls in patience until the next edition of The Independent comes out. A writer's views is his stock-in-trade. It is purchased from him by the journal to which he is attached, and he has really no more right to give it away than has the grocer's clerk to distribute gratis his employer's sugar and bacon and tea. Buy The Independent, and get the news. But don't ask a scribbler to tell it to you. Life is too short, at best.

A Strike.

When reading of the strike of the coal miners in Pennsylvania, does the real force and significance of the affair in all its horror appeal to you? Did you ever pause to think what a strike really means? Starving wives, hungry children, broken-up homes, and the like—an endless catalogue of anguish, sin, shame and suffering. Dismiss it at once and for ever from your mind, if ever such thought took refuge there; that it is a vain and empty show. A strike is one of the sternest realities that men and women have to face; a hand-to-hand combat with wealth and power—a bitter, uncompromising fight with poverty and hunger—a struggle in which far too often the morally strongest have to go to the wall because in other respects they are the weakest. Mind, I do not say that the "men" are always in the right. Such an assertion would be wild and untenable. No one is infallible and no class of men can, with any degree of sincerity, lay claim to such a desirable and all-inclusive virtue; but the consciousness of human weakness and proneness to error, ought, one would imagine, to rouse the sympathy and good nature of humanity everywhere. But, if it be true, as somebody has prettily said, that "It is human to err and divine to forgive," there must then, indeed, be a good deal of the human, and precious little of the divine, in the world. Judge mercifully—if you needs must judge—be slow to condemn, and both for your own sake and for the sake of poor, weak humanity, do make some little allowances if men do not always act discreetly and with wisdom. Workingmen can and do endure a great deal. Taken as a whole, they are not a dissatisfied, complaining set of men, or surely colossal fortunes would never have been amassed from the sweat of their brows and the labor of their hands; contentedly and cheerfully they take their places in the workshops in the early morning, toil through the livelong day with short intervals for well-earned meals, and throw down their tools only when the shadows of evening begin to creep over the world. For them it is one long round of labor—one unending cycle of hard, physical toil. It is easy enough for a pleasure-loving, pleasure-seeking crowd, who know nothing of this from stern practical experience, to talk loudly and flippantly about such things as the happiness of having no responsibility, the dignity of labor, and the enviable lot of the working classes; but twelve hours, ten hours, nay, even a short six hours, passed in real, solid, hard work, would considerably modify the opinions of those who are so satisfied and delighted with the comforts and bliss of the dignified, irresponsible and enviable toilers of the earth. "Experientia docet," says the old Latin proverb, and it speaketh the truth, truly.

REX.

THIS BRAND
UNION TRADE MARK BRAND
ON
OVERALL CLOTHING
Is a guarantee of good workmanship. Our Overalls will outwear any others, and will keep their shape to the last.
Ask your dealer for them.
—THE—
HOOVER MANUFACTURING CO.,
(LIMITED.)
The Pioneer Union Overall Factory of the West.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

A SAFE PROPOSITION
is to use Rainer beer. It won't be the last order we get from you. When you get a good opportunity to become acquainted with Rainier beer you will never care to be without it again. It will be as staple in your house as flour or sugar. It will be good for you and good for your family. It is a mild, light, pale beer of exquisite flavor. There is new vigor and strength in every drop, and not a bit of harm in a barrel. Pure, sparkling spring water, the best malt and finest hops, the most modern, careful, cleanly brewing methods—that is the whole Rainier story. It is the best and healthiest drink for you, your family and your friends, that money can buy. It keeps in perfect condition a long time, and climate or weather changes do not affect it. You can get it from your jobber or direct from us.—Pacific Bottling Works, Vancouver, B. C. Telephone 783.

FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE HANDLERS.

Mr. D. Stamper, of Moosejaw, Assiniboia, well known throughout the west in connection with the Bridgemen's and Trackmen's union, and as district organizer for the A. F. of L., is now organizing in the interests of the Brotherhood of Railway Freight and Baggage Handlers of America, headquarters, Lancaster, Pa., of which organization he was elected vice-president at their recent convention. The organization Mr. Stamper represents is the youngest of the railway brotherhoods, and fills a long-felt want. It is an international organization to unite freight and baggage handlers on all railroads in the United States, Canada and Mexico. All men, including clerks and foremen, connected with the freight department and baggage handling are eligible.

Increase in wages has been gained on the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Erie, Lackawanna, Delaware & Hudson, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Nickel Plate, Grand Trunk, and Baltimore & Ohio this year for the members of the organization, without loss of work.

The brotherhood is opposed to strikes and believes in thorough organization on business lines and obtaining better conditions and increase in wages at the least possible cost to its members. —Com.

VOTE TO-DAY

For the by-laws. See to it that the city owns the breathing spaces in the east end, Mount Pleasant and the English Bay water front. Provide a gymnasium for the younger citizens. You owe it to your family to do so.

FROM VAN ANDA.

The new bell was hung in the church here last week, and its silvery tones called for the first time the faithful to prayers on Sunday last.

The Marble Bay mine still continues to keep up its output. The new level has a most beautiful and rich ore body at the shaft bottom.

The Cornell is down 360 feet, and sinking will continue to the 460-foot level.

The sampling of the Chicago chemists and assayers has proved the deposits of fine gold on Texada Island to be of a remarkable area and highly remunerative as teaching chlorinating or cyanide propositions showing from half an ounce to five ounces of fine gold to the ton. These men took dirt from our roadways and extracted highly remunerative values therefrom, and left with undoubted confidence in the island's productive ability under practical management.

The introduction of six days a week has proved a boon to the workmen. They are not so migratory now.

Texada Miners' union, No. 113, W. F. of M., has elected officers for the ensuing six months, as follows: President, John D. Fraser; vice-president, J. W. Austin; secretary, Alfred Roper; treasurer, A. G. Dreighton; conductor, Wm. A. McKay; warden, Henry Patterson.

P. O. BOX 298. 'PHONE 179.
W. J. McMILLAN & Co.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR
TUCKET CIGAR CO. UNION LABEL CIGARS
Brands:
MONOGRAM, MARGUERITA, BOUQUET,
OUR SPECIAL, EL JUSTILLO,
EL CONDOR, SARANTIZADOS, SCHILLER,
Corner Alexander Street and Columbia Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.

1862 1902
Provincial Exhibition
Under the Auspices of
The Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of B. C.
Will be Held at
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.
—ON—
Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2 and 3 Inclusive.
—OPEN TO THE WORLD—
$20,000—IN PRIZES AND ATTRACTIONS—$20,000
ATTRACTIONS
Corner Stone Carnegie Library will be laid with appropriate ceremonies by the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M. of British Columbia.
LACROSSE MATCH
SHAMROCKS OF MONTREAL, (Champions of the World)
WESTMINSTER LACROSSE TEAM, (Champions of British Columbia)
BAND, TOURNAMENT, MAGNIFICENT ILLUMINATIONS, GRAND CONCERTS, SCOTTISH SPORTS.
Monster Excursions from all Points at greatly reduced rates.
Executive—T. J. Trapp (President), Ald. Sinclair, Ald. Ryall, Ald. Hart, G. D. Brymner, W. J. Mathers, R. F. Anderson, W. R. Gilley, L. A. Lewis, R. Jardine, Geo. Adams.
GOD SAVE THE KING.
For Prize Lists, Entry Forms and full particulars write to
T. J. TRAPP, President. W. H. KEARY, Manager and Secretary.

CURRENT OPINION---ALL SORTS.

Not a Farce.

When the conservatives attain power under the leadership of Charles Wilson, K. C., their first care will be to remove the yoke of the telephone monopoly from our necks. And yet we have heard the remark made that the convention was a farce.—Victoria Times.

Sympathy Expressed.

The Colonist says the present provincial government will have its sympathy as long as it remains in power. The people of British Columbia will have ours. They need it.—Victoria Times.

In "Free" America.

WANTED—By girl, place in private family; no washing; no ironing; will work $1 per week; must have work at once, or will starve. Address W, box 22, Times office.

—Los Angeles Times (rat), Sept. 6.

The annual report of the library of the legislative assembly of British Columbia for 1900-1901 has just been issued by Librarian Scholefield. It shows that a large amount of work has been accomplished, and gives details as to the workings of the library. The report does credit to its author.

The only entirely reliable "friend of labor" is labor itself.

Even the beasts of the field know the value of sticking together.

Organised labor has no need to distinguish clearly between its friends and its mere favorites.

As we see in the rainbow the harbinger of fine weather, so labor may see the glories of its future through its tears.

The recent appointment of Oliver Wendell Holmes, a son of the celebrity of that name, to the supreme court of the United States, is a characteristic action of President Roosevelt that is warmly commended. There is not room for two opinions about the question of recent perversions of the law attacking labor organizations, by the supreme court. Judge Holmes should be a corrective to this. In a recent decision he said: "It must be true that when combined they (workingmen) have the same liberty that combined capital has to support their interests by argument, persuasion, and the bestowal or refusal of those advantages which they otherwise lawfully control, so long as they do no violence, or threaten no violence."

VOTE TO-DAY

For the by-laws. See to it that the city owns the breathing spaces in the east end, Mount Pleasant and the English Bay water front. Provide a gymnasium for the younger citizens. You owe it to your family to do so.

AN IRISHMAN'S PRIDE.

Mr. T. Parsons, bookbinder for the "News-Advertiser," brought in from his ranch on the North Arm ten potatoes weighing 10 3-4 pounds. He obtained the seed from the government farm at Agassiz. So Ashcroft and Chilliwack are not the only places in British Columbia where potatoes are grown.

THE NEW VANCOUVER
Coal Mining & Land Co
LIMITED.
Supply
From Their Nanaimo, Southfield and Protection Island Collieries,
Steam, Gas and House Coal
Of the Following Grades:
Double Screened Lump,
Run of the Mine,
Washed Nut and Screenings.
SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent.
EVANS, COLEMAN & EVANS, Agents.
Vancouver City, B. C.

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.

SHIRT WAIST AND LAUNDRY WORKERS UNION, No. 105—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday in each month in Union Hall. President, G. W. Rowlands; corresponding secretary, H. Alltree, 1027 Richards Street; financial secretary, Miss M. Whitman; treasurer, Miss Jeolouse; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, G. W. Rowlands, J. Hargie, W. McDermott and I. J. Colthart.

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, H. Sellers, Western Hotel; delegates to Building Trades Council, H. Sellers, 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. Bower; 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, John D. Fraser; vice-president, J. W. Austin; secretary, Alfred Raper; treasurer, A. G. Deighton; conductor, Wm. A. McKay; warden, Henry Patterson.

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, C. L. Kuhn; vice-president, C. Parsons; secretary, J. C. Penser, c/o Mainland Cigar Factory; treasurer, S. W. Johnson; sergeant-at-arms, J. Schuylmeyer; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, J. Crow, C. L. Kuhn and John Millan.

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 2nd & 4th 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.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF Machinists.—Beaver Lodge, No. 182.—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, 673 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. Bartle; financial secretary, M. MacLean, 2166 Westminster Avenue, Mount Pleasant; corresponding secretary, J. Webster, 2244 Westminster Aveue, Mount Pleasant; treasurer, J. Wilkinson.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA, No 178—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in room 1, Union Hall. President, C Whalen; vice-president, F. Logg; recording secretary, F. Williams, 1814 7th Ave. W.; financial secretary, T. Wood; treasurer, W. W. Toombs; sergeant-at-arms, T. Matthews.

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

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.

If abortion appears in the dairy herd, one of the first things to do is to change the sire.

The nutritive value of 13 cents' worth of 3 per cent milk is equal to 25 cents' worth of round beefsteak.

Hay which will sell for $7 per ton from the barn next winter is better sold from the field when made at $5.

When a fat hog sells for $30 and a fat steer for $100, as today, it is no wonder there is a boom in farm lands.

June butter is going into cold storage at about 22 cents per pound this year, nearly 4 cents higher than it has been for many years.

Farmers seem to lend a willing hand to the bears on the boards of trade by bragging too much about the prospective yield of their crops.

Nature very reluctantly combines size and good quality in any of her products. The largest things of a given type are by no means the best.

Steady work for the bull at the head of the herd will not only make him of far greater value as a sire, but will make him orderly and well behaved.

Cold storage has made it possible for the producer to get 13 cents for May and June eggs. Before the days of cold storage 8 cents was a good price.

No moral training which the house cat receives will ever prevent her from robbing the young birds from the nest in the tree by the door if it is possible for her to get at it.

An elaborate experiment made with the strawberry at the Iowa agricultural experiment station proved that pistillate varieties were more productive than the staminate.

The suspicion is prevalent that a good deal of old horse meat is passing in gold labeled cans as "choice corned beef." There is quite likely to be some kicking over this matter.

When you milk a cow and fatten her for the block at the same time, you will succeed in making the toughest of beef. We do not know why this is so, but it's a fact just the same.

While the Jersey cow is almost certain to be one of the gentlest and most ladylike of her kind, every way lovable, her mate is quite likely to be the ugliest little devil in four states.

So many American farmers are buying land and locating in western Canada that it is going to be nip and tuck which shall be celebrated as a holiday—the king's birthday or the Fourth of July.

We think that we can see the time near when a load of musty oat straw will not bring $5 when it is wanted for stable bedding or to cover a strawberry bed. The old granger won't work this racket next winter.

Some farmers are becoming so well fixed that they think they can afford to do their farm work with a five hundred dollar team of horses, and it almost makes play of the work when done with such a team.

Some people will not let a Virginia creeper decorate their porch on the ground that its luxuriant growth clinging to the woodwork is liable to rot it. This is a mistake. We have never found that it had any tendency to do this.

The curse of the mustard follows close in the wake of the flax crop through all the northwestern territory where flax is grown. It is an easy matter to get a farm infested with this pest and a very hard thing to get rid of it.

A woman gets a big contract on her hands when she finds that she has married a man who is bound to have hot biscuit at least once every day, and the worst of it is that she is quite likely to have a cranky old dyspeptic to cook for before he is a grandfather.

There never has been a time when the simple factor of weight counted for so much in a horse as at present. The sixteen hundred pound horse has a distinct advantage over the twelve hundred pound horse for all farm work and town teaming.

We are asked how late in the season it is safe to put grafts in trees. If the grafts have been kept dormant, a good per cent of them will grow if inserted even when the tree is well leaved out, but it is better to do this work during March and April rather than later.

The enormous wheat crop of 1901 has been absorbed without any marked depreciation of price. The short crops of other cereals have made this possible, wheat having been substituted for corn as a fattening ration for cattle and hogs.

The Canadian Pacific railway will shortly place the enormous amount of 23,000,000 acres of land on the market for settlers. While these lands lie far north and some of them are utterly worthless, there is much fertile soil, and all the cereals save corn will grow and do well.

We have come to the time when it is unlikely that anything new remains to be discovered about the mystery of milk and the making of butter. A more interesting thing than the evolution of butter making and the dairy has never been witnessed in this country.

It is only a few men who have the eye to draw a perfectly straight furrow when plowing or start the corn planter on a straight row. Where one does do this it always attracts attention and is quite apt to be an indicator of the general style on which his farm is run.

A flock of 300 Angora goats bought by a western farmer three years ago not only paid their way in wool, or hair rather, but sold for more money than he paid for them and cleaned up an eighty acre tract of rough brush in the very finest shape. These animals will do this every time.

There is one advantage on the farm, and it is no small one either, and that is the impossibility of there ever being an organized strike among farm laborers. No business could be taken such advantage of by laborers as that of the farm, and it is fortunate that it is from the nature of things exempt.

These are the days when the man who set out a strawberry bed last year is reaping a rich reward. One man in about twenty will have all the delicious berries he wants; the other nineteen might, but won't, because they won't take the trouble. This is a great waste of opportunity and privilege.

There is one thing which a good many readers of these notes might do to their profit—just sit down and figure closely whether the cows which they are keeping are really paying their way. Weigh each cow's milk, and if it proves that she is giving less than 2,500 pounds a year you can figure out an almost certain loss.

Some one says that the good milker needs to be a Christian. Maybe that's so, but we recall the case of one good man who for the time being really regretted he was one as he went through the experience of trying to milk a kicking heifer in flytime, his church relations preventing him from doing the subject justice.

The oleo manufacturers have now before them the difficult task of educating the public taste in the line of using and liking the uncolored article. It is just as good, just as nutritious, uncolored as colored, and it may be that in time the popular prejudice against a white butter substitute will be overcome and a large market made for the product.

One of them drew his month's wages and then went to town and blew his money in a doggery. When he started for home, he was full as a tick and, falling out of the buggy, broke his neck. Another one had some trouble in the shape of another fellow getting his girl away from him, and he strung himself up in the barn. Both of these men lacked sense.

We would like to see the agricultural fairs and associations offer a good, substantial premium of, say, $50 for the largest value of crops raised on a small tract of land, from one to five acres. The time is fast coming when the soil must be worked better and made more productive, and small tracts cultivated in competition for such a prize would be splendid object lessons along this line.

The robins which have been hatched in the tree on your lawn and which have lived off the grubs in the garden and the fruit in the orchard assemble in vast flocks during the winter in the cedar swamps of the south to feed on the seeds of the cedars, of which they are very fond. At this time they are caught in nets by the thousands during the night when roosting and sold for about 70 cents a dozen, the poachers making from $2 to $3 for a night's work.

People get awful queer notions sometimes. Here is a lady who was told that the proper way to start an asparagus bed was to have a big trench dug and filled with old trash—broken crockery, tinware and old rubbers—covering this with earth. The bed was so made and proved a dead failure, as might have been expected. If she had substituted an old horse or the cats and dogs which the community could well have spared, the result would have been very different.

A western granger raised a colt sired by a thoroughbred road horse. The youngster shared the rough and tumble life of the draft colts in the cornstalk fields and winter pasture. At three years of age he was broken in, in a rural way, to drive, and a local horse buyer, seeing him, got him for $100. Being better trained and fitted up, the buyer sold him to a city buyer for $250, and the colt was then shipped to New York, where he sold at auction for $1,700. Good blood tells.

LIVE STOCK MENACE

CRITICISM OF THE RECENT ACTION OF COLLECTOR HUESTIS.

Official Interpretation of the Clause in the U.S. Tariff "When Imported for Breeding Purposes" in Dispute—If Decision Is Sustained It Will Cause a Complete Cessation of Live Stock Trade Between Canada and the U.S.

The attention of live stock exporters, breeders and the press, is called to the case of H. F. Page, of Mission City, B.C., who was compelled to pay $1,000 duty on ten Percheron horses exported to the United States through the port of Sumas, Washington, in October, 1901. These horses were all accompanied by the proper registration papers of the American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association, as required by the laws of the U.S. The contention of Collector Huestis was that, inasmuch as the animals were imported to be offered for sale they were subject to the duty. Mr. Page appealed the case, and the testimony was heard by Judge DeVries of the Board of Appraisers, whose headquarters are in New York. This Board have the case under consideration, and will render their decision some time in August.

The action of Collector Huestis has been rather severely criticized by "The Ranch" a well-known agricultural paper of Seattle, Wash., to which journal he contributed the following defence of his action: "H. F. Page, the importer you mention is an alien stock breeder residing in British Columbia. On October 18th, 1901, he imported at Sumas four stallions and six mares, making entry for same as pure bred stock, and claiming that they were entitled to free entry under the provision of article No. 475 of the existing tariff, which provides that any animals pure bred of a recognized breed, duly registered and certified as required by the regulations of the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, shall be admitted free when imported specially for breeding purposes. Pedigree certificates were presented with the entry, but as the animals were evi-

GOODWIN.

Prize-winning American saddle stallion in his 2-year-old form. Typical of the American-gaited saddler.

dently imported for sale, the importer was required to deposit the amount of duty that would accrue in case the animals were found not to be entitled to free entry, and was given an opportunity to produce satisfactory evidence that they were intended specially for breeding purposes, which said evidence was lacking on entry. Neither the deputy collector at Sumas nor this office questioned the genuineness of the registration papers as intimated in your editorial and Mr. Page well knows that was not the reason that he was required to deposit the duty. (Note:—Mr. Page says, "He never was so informed.") It was purely a question of evidence on the points of the purpose for which the animals were reported. As you are aware, Percherons are valuable for draft horses, and when imported for that purpose are subject to duty, and a proper enforcement of the tariff, as well as regard for protection of American stock raisers alike demand a full investigation of the facts."

It therefore appears that the whole matter depends on the official interpretation of the clause, "when imported for breeding purposes." According to Judge DeVries the question has never before been raised, although it is a well-known fact that large numbers of pure bred cattle have been sent to the United States by Canadian breeders for sale at public auction and always, as far as I have known, free of duty. If the contention of Collector Huestis is sustained, the decision will generally be regarded as a decided injustice, and contrary to the spirit of the law. It will cause a complete cessation of the trade in pure bred stock between this country and the United States; in fact it has already had that result, as far as the trade between B.C. and Washington Territory is concerned. This is a matter of vital importance, not only to the Canadian breeders who have stock for sale, but to the Americans who have need of such stock for the improvement of their studs, herds and flocks. Immediate action should be taken by our Live Stock Associations, and a strong protest entered against such unfair ruling. As "The Ranch" very pertinently says, "It is well known that many firms make a business of importing from Canada and from the Old World pure bred stock of all kinds; and that such stock is permitted to pass in free, provided it is accompanied by the proper certificates of registration. The Government does not follow such stock after it leaves the custom office, and the importer is free to dispose of this stock to any one he likes, and at whatever price he can get. If Collector Huestis is upheld in this contention that pure bred stock must be imported for breeding purposes only, and cannot be sold or worked, it will paralyze the whole business of importing horses and injure the trade in other lines. We think that the various Breeders' Associations should act on this case, in order to bring properly before the board of appraisers the wide spread injury an adverse decision in the Page case would have on the whole breeding industry."

SUITABLE BREEDS.

Directions for the Guidance of Farmers in Selecting Them.

Since there is a constant and increasing demand for table poultry in the English market, and the raising of poultry for export in Canada has developed into a prominent industry, and one which has—the most of us think—come to stay, it will be well for us to watch closely and see that the exacting tastes of the pernickety chicken-consumers in England are not hampered with too many vexatious variations.

They want birds that come up to their standard of perfection—something that suits their eye—a heavy, compact body, with white flesh and white legs and skin. It is to our advantage to raise poultry that possess certain good qualities. It is to our advantage to get a breed that will stand forcing, and one that will thrive well under even unfavorable climatic conditions, such as we frequently get. We want a chicken that will make a rapid growth on comparatively inexpensive food, and reach an early maturity.

Egg-laying machines, such as we have in the Leghorns, Andalusians, and Minorcas, will not suit this purpose. Those breeds may be all right in their place, but their place is not in a feeding crate. I have fed some of that type and believe that I have pumped into them many dollars' worth of feed from which I got no profit.

We hear a great deal about the *Buff Orpington* breed now. I have only a few of them yet, but I am very much pleased with those which I have and have ordered a number from England. We cannot speak too highly of the Barred Rock. They are a breed with which all are acquainted, a breed that excels in the production of winter eggs. If we take a flock of one hundred well-bred Barred Rocks we are fairly certain of getting eighty or ninety good birds for feeding. Perhaps the one objection to that breed is their tendency towards yellow legs and skin. But this can be overcome to a certain extent by systematically weeding out our breeding stock which show this tendency—breeding only from white-skinned and white-legged birds—and also by feeding a ration that will make white flesh.

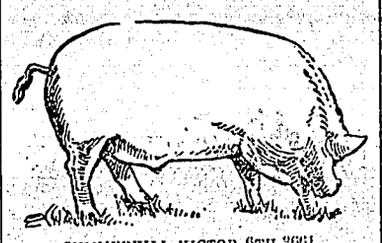
The Wyandottes are also a very good breed. I have no doubt that the fanciers of this particular breed could tell you of many points where they excel the Barred Rocks. From the experience that I have had with them I am not prepared to say that they fit my needs quite as well. Nevertheless, they are a very excellent fowl, and for crossing with an Indian Game cock are perhaps as good as the best.

The same principles that should be observed in selecting breeding cattle of the beef breeds should be observed in selecting a cockerel and hens to raise table fowls. It is a block of meat of the best quality that is wanted. It will be found quite as difficult to make a good carcass of chicken out of an egg-laying machine (or special egg-laying breed) as to make an ideal carcass of beef with a Jersey steer.

I believe it is wise and essential to the highest degree of success to raise your chicks from hens that are pure-bred, or nearly so, and from a pure-bred cock. If your breeding hens have a strain of Leghorn in them your chickens will not likely be so uniform. There is more apt to be a larger percentage of culls. There will be some that show the back breeding. But I believe that we get stronger chicks by crossing a pure-bred male of one breed with hens of another breed.

An ideal bird for the export trade might be described as having a short neck, with a wide head, bright eyes, and a short, heavy bill. The legs should be short, squarely set, and well apart. The back should be wide and strong. The breast should only be of moderate depth—having plenty of room for a large quantity of meat. The skin, flesh and legs should have a healthy, white appearance.—W. J. Clark in London Farmers' Advocate.

Prize-Winning Yorkshire.



SUMMERHILL VICTOR 6TH 3661.

Yorkshire boar, winner of championship at Pan-American and Chicago International Exhibitions, 1901 and sold for $700. Bred and exhibited by D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont.

The Good Old Sow.

The sow that is an efficient mother and has proved herself as such for at least two years by raising large litters, giving an abundance of milk and saving the pigs, is a valuable one. A sow of this character is worth much more than a young untried one to the farmer.

Don't be in a hurry to kill or sell your old sows that are good profitable mothers. You will find it difficult to replace them.

The farmer who is successful and who has an eye on the profit in the business whenever he is satisfied of the good qualities of a brood sow holds on to her for six or seven years or as long as she remains a profitable sow. — American Swineherd.

Toads in the Garden.

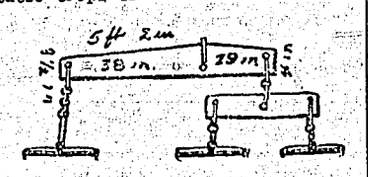
Toads are valuable friends to gardeners. In Europe they are advertised for sale and gardeners buy them in large numbers. Boys capture them in nets, which is easily done in evening twilight. When placed in a garden they seldom leave, but soon find a burrow under a board or stone, or at the root of a tree or shrub, and make themselves at home. Their value is in the fact that they destroy many damaging insects.

FOR SUMMER FEEDING.

Something About Some Valuable Forage Crops for This Purpose—The Conditions to Be Borne in Mind.

The losses that occur annually to our farmers from the drying up of their pastures in July, August, and September, should induce every stock man to grow a few acres of green feed. In most cases only personal experience with fodder plants will enable a farmer to ascertain which are best adapted to his own needs, and district. In the past the chief objection to soiling has been that time is too valuable to be employed for this purpose. But it is becoming very evident that on high priced land, and with valuable herds or flocks, we cannot afford to neglect our stock during the summer droughts. Some suggestion as to the selection and growth of suitable crops for summer feeding are worthy of consideration.

In laying out the work it is necessary to know how many head of animals it is desired to feed. The following estimate has been made of the land required to produce sufficient green feed for a cow for one day. Of Lucerne or other clover ¾ of a square rod per day; of barley, oats, and pease, rye, wheat or millet, ½ a square rod per day; of corn or sorghum ¼ of a square rod per day. The above is a fair estimate for a day's feeding on land in a good state of cultivation, and with no allowance for pasture. No cow can possibly consume ½ a square rod of rye, barley, oats and pease or millet in a day's feeding, where there is a good strong growth. But allowing that the above estimate is approximately correct, we find that one acre of these crops is sufficient to feed a



GOOD THREE-HORSE WHIFFLETREE.

cow for 320 days. The amount required by other kinds of stock can be calculated on this basis. It is always best to make a liberal allowance. There need be no waste since any surplus can be cut and cured for winter forage, or plowed under as green manure.

Next it will be necessary to consider the most suitable kind of crops to grow, and the periods at which each will be available. For general feeding, rye, clover, rape, pease and oats, vetchs, millet, sorghum and corn, will be found most satisfactory and the list named will cover practically the whole season, if sown at suitable intervals. Rye sown in the fall will provide the earliest feed in the spring, but as grass is usually abundant at that time, this crop is not so likely to be needed unless a complete system of soiling is practiced. Clover, where it will grow well, comes next on the list, and will furnish an abundance of good feed during the latter half of June. Lucerne or alfalfa, where the soil and climate are favorable to its growth, should be given first place on the list of soiling crops. It can be cut almost as early in the spring as rye, and furnishes at least three crops per season of highly nitrogenous food. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, but is apt to cause bloating if carelessly pastured. In the Southern parts of Ontario, it generally stands the winter well, and lasts for years without re-seeding. It should be sown in the spring, on clean, very well prepared ground, either alone or with a light nurse crop of barley, wheat or oats, and at least 20 pounds of good fresh seed to the acre. It is a little slow in gaining a foothold, and should not be pastured the first year, but after that it is very tenacious of life, and withstands droughts remarkably well. Rape may be sown about the first of May on rich well prepared soil for early feeding, and additional sowings may be made at intervals as desired. It is advisable to sow rape in drills two feet apart, and cultivate as for turnips. From one to two pounds of seed of the Dwarf Essex variety should be sown to the acre, if drilled in, or double the amount if sown broadcast. Rape produces large quantities of green feed and is one of the best foods for keeping animals, including pigs, sheep and calves, in good condition. It is not satisfactory for milch cows, owing to its tendency to injure the flavor of the milk.

Oats and pease make one of the very best soiling crops for general growth, particularly for feeding dairy cows. They should be sown as early in the spring as the ground will permit, and at intervals thereafter, at the rate of about three bushels per acre, (equal parts, or two bushels oats to one of pease).

Vetches or tares are now grown in Canada to a considerable extent, especially by dairymen. They are likely to prove of value, not only in Ontario and Quebec, but in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia and the West as well. The common spring vetch has been most generally grown, but recent experiments go to show, that the Hairy Vetch will yield a considerably larger amount of green fodder per acre in Ontario. It is very desirable for soiling purposes, especially on dry districts. It appears to be relished by all classes of farm stock. The greatest drawback to the more extensive cultivation of the vetch in Canada, is the high price asked for the seed. At present prices it will probably be found best to sow vetches along with pease and oats, at the rate of one bushel of vetches, one bushel of pease, and two bushels of oats per acre. This mixture will produce an excellent crop for July and August feeding and will also afford good pasture after the first cutting, if cut early.

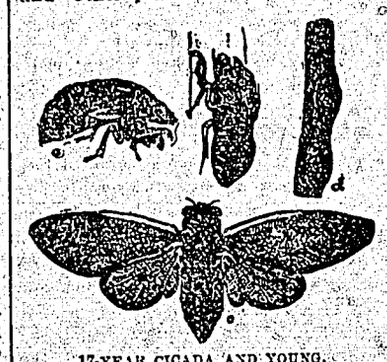
Millet is another plant that is particularly good as a catch crop. It can be sometimes sown after a forage crop of pease and oats has been taken off the ground and if there is sufficient moisture to start it, it will yield a fair crop. If sown early in June, at the rate of about thirty pounds per acre, it will furnish a large crop of good fodder by the middle of August. The Japanese Barnyard in moist soil, and Japanese Panicle are the best varieties.

Corn (when it grows well) is the great standby for fall feeding. Another very valuable fall fodder plant for the southern part of Canada is sorghum. The Early Amber is the most suitable for our latitude. It should not be sown until the weather has become settled and warm, on land that has been prepared in the same way as for corn. If sown in drills like corn, three pecks of seed will be ample for an acre, but if broadcasted, more will be required. It is slow in starting, but, after it has attained a height of a few inches, growth is very rapid, and the crop very heavy. It is greedily eaten by stock, but like corn it is carbonaceous in its nature, and some additional feed such as clover oil-cake, etc., should be added to balance the ration.

Soja or soy beans have been rather extensively grown for fodder in the Southern States for some years and are gaining popularity in the North as well. They produce a great amount of rich forage, growing to the height of from two and one half to four feet, branching freely and producing numerous woolly pods containing two to three round yellow beans. Sow about the same as for corn on a fine, deep, firm and moist seed bed, in rows about 30 inches apart, and on the level, from two to four pecks of seed to the acre. They are likely to do well in Southern Ontario, and in similar latitudes, although they have not as yet been largely tried. On account of their richness in protein, and their nitrogen gathering ability they are worthy of attention and trial. The yellow soy bean has been the most satisfactory of all varieties tested in Canada.—F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner.

The 18-Year Cicada Appears on Time.

The 17-year cicada, or locust, as it is more generally, but wrongly called, is now in full possession of the territory in which it is due. In all probability succeeding broods will be less destructive, as the areas over which it occurs are less favorable for egg-laying than formerly. Another important factor in its destruction is the English sparrow. This is particularly true in public parks and other places near cities and



17-YEAR CICADA AND YOUNG.

towns. The sparrow is very fond of these insects and devours them greedily as soon as they come from the ground.

An adult cicada is shown in our illustration at c. The female deposits her eggs in twigs and ends of trees and shrubs, is shown at d. The eggs hatch and the young fall to the ground, bury themselves and remain below the surface for 17 years. They then appear as shown at a. Crawling the skin as seen at b, clinging to the object where it is fastened. The next appearance of this particular brood will occur in a less restricted area in 1919.—American Agriculturalist.

Summer Greens.

Spinach will not do well in the summer, so that one needs to turn to something else for greens. The two kinds of plants that have given the best satisfaction at the New Jersey station are the Swiss chard and the New Zealand spinach. The chard is a kind of beet, but with the nourishment stored in the leaf stalks instead of the root. It is grown the same as beets and thrives the summer through, yielding a large amount of substance for the table. The leaf stalks are large and quite flat, resembling somewhat those of celery, and when properly cooked is a fine dish. Those who are familiar with the preparation of creamed asparagus will know how to make a fine dish out of the Swiss chard. It can be sown in succession until as late as July. Besides, the early plants can be topped, and a new growth of leaves will soon come. The second salad plant to be highly recommended is the New Zealand spinach, which is more like the regular spinach than is the chard. This plant seems to prefer the hot weather and makes a large amount of thick leaves and tender tips to the many branches, which may be gathered at frequent intervals throughout the season.

Angleworms Are All Right.

Angleworms are in your garden because they find plenty of food there and the soil conditions suited to them. Boys who go fishing know where to go and get worms with the least work. They pick out cool, moist places, where the soil is dark colored and full of rotting vegetable matter. The rotting humus is what the angleworm feeds on, swallowing chunks or masses of the soil, digesting the organic matter and expelling the undigested soil. These worms will do no harm to your garden. They are among the useful friends of the farmer, for they work over the soil and open it to air and water.

Bran and Shorts.

When we speak of sorts for stock or poultry feeding, we mean that which is entitled to the name. We do not mean bran that may be reground to make it finer, and especially would we avoid it if we thought that the cause of regrinding was that the bran had been wet, soured and caked up.

THE INDEPENDENT

VANCOUVER, B. C.

In nearly every street in Japanese cities is a public oven where, for a small fee, housewives may have their dinners and suppers cooked for them.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for $80.00, cured him with $1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT, and sold him in four months for $85.00. Profit on Liniment, $54.00.

MOISE DEROSCE,
Hotel Keeper.
St. Phillip's Que., Nov. 1st, 1901.

A man is usually doing the very best he can or else the very worst he can.

The German Empress decorates with a gold cross every servant who has remained in the same family for forty years.

MINARD'S LINIMENT for Sale Everywhere.

It is claimed that a sure cure for hiccoughs is to inhale as much air as the lungs will hold and retain it as long as possible. If one inhalation is not sufficient repeat the process.

LOOK LIKE FLATIRONS.

Curious Stone Implements of Our Aborigines Puzzle Scientists.

Among thousands of curious objects of utility, weapons, etc., of the races that peopled North America in prehistoric times that one sees in the cases and cabinets in the Smithsonian institution are some five or more curiously wrought stone objects from mounds in Tennessee bearing such a close resemblance to modern flatirons that many people have thought that such might have been their use among their prehistoric makers, although it would be hard to imagine what the primitive aborigines of this continent had to iron.

The shape and appearance of these objects in every way correspond with a modern flatiron, handle and all, and thus far scientific men have been unable to discover what they were used for. It is, however, just a little singular that wrought stones, similar to the ones from the Tennessee mounds, have been found in Peru among the tombs of the Incas and at the necropolis of Ancon. The old Spanish writers, men who accompanied Pizzaro in the conquest of that country, state that the ancient Peruvians, who were great builders, used these wrought stones, or so called flatirons, as trowels in plastering walls with mortar.

The objects found in one of the Tennessee mounds are the only ones that were ever found in the United States, and the only way to account for their presence in that locality is to suppose that in pre-Columbian times a great deal of Peruvian material reached countries far to the north of the isthmus by means of intertribal trade.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Some of the caterpillars found in the vicinity of the Darling river, Australia, are over six inches in length.

The leaders of a flock of migrating wild geese become tired sooner than others and are frequently relieved by their fellows.

The gray buzzard is said to be the heaviest bird that flies, the young males, when food is plentiful, weighing nearly forty pounds. The bird is nearly extinct.

The terrapin lives largely upon crabs. He never eats his food, but bolts it. His favorite tidbit is the crab's claw, which he swallows whole with the greatest relish.

The glowworm lays eggs which, it is said, are themselves luminous. However, the young hatched from them are not possessed of these peculiar properties until after the first transformation.

A whistling moth is an Australian rarity. There is a glassy space on the wings crossed with ribs. When the moth wants to whistle, it strikes these ribs with its antennæ, which have a knob at the end. The sound is a love call from the male to the female.

Repaid In Kind.

At a certain ball in the country the other evening a gentleman undertook to introduce a companion to a young but somewhat stout lady, who seemed to be pining for a dance.

"No, thanks, old fellow. I don't care to waltz with a cart."

A "cart" is understood in the district referred to as a partner who does not do her share of the dancing, but has to be drawn around.

A few evenings later the same young lady, who had overheard the conversation, beheld the young man seeking an introduction and asking if he might have the honor, etc.

"No, thank you," she replied. "I may be a cart, but I am not a donkey cart!"

A Glass Cement.

A simple yet strong cement may be made to use in mending glass and earthenware by diluting the white of an egg in its bulk of water. Beat up thoroughly, then bring to the consistency of thin paste with powdered quicklime. It must be used immediately or it will lose its virtue.

Cricket Bowling.

A fast cricket bowler ordinarily delivers a ball at a pace of a little over eighty feet a second, or about sixty miles an hour.

Ceres games, instituted in 1314 to celebrate the return of the Ceres men from Bannockburn, were celebrated recently in Fifeshire, Scotland.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

By sowing nitrate of soda in small quantities in showery weather under trees a most beautiful verdure will be obtained.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

For Weak and Sickly Children During the Hot Weather.

Thousands of children die during the hot weather months, because summer complaint and stomach troubles come suddenly and mothers do not have the means at hand to promptly check and cure them. In homes where Baby's Own Tablets are used these precious little lives can be saved, and no home where there are infants and young children should be without them.

Baby's Own Tablets will promptly cure all stomach and bowel troubles, and are a great relief to teething children. The tablets are sold under a positive guarantee that they contain neither opiate nor harmful drug. Crushed to a powder they can be given with absolute safety to a new born babe. Mrs. R. Ferguson, 105 Mansfield street, Montreal, says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and have found them the best medicine I have ever given my children. My baby has always been small and delicate and suffered so much last summer with his teeth that I did not think he would live. Then he was attacked with dysentery, a feverish skin and cough. As the doctor's medicine did not help him, I sent for Baby's Own Tablets and they did him a wonderful amount of good, and he is now getting along splendidly. I gladly give my experience for the benefit of other mothers." If your druggist does not keep these Tablets they will be sent by mail post paid at 25 cents a box by writing direct to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

An old bachelor, when he feels blue and discouraged, always regrets that he has no wife to whine to.

THE GRADUATING DRESS.

Stand still, ye whirling planets;
Ye have no need to whirl;
We have no eyes for thee; they're on
The graduating girl!
Beribboned and belaced, she
Is just about to show
Your brightest constellations
A thing or two, I trow!
Now clips she with her scissors
And wields the silken thread,
While visions of her triumph
Are racing through her head,
And on her finger nimble
She fits the festive thimble,
A rosy, blushing symbol
Of youth to conquer sped.

Back, all ye weighty questions
And problems of the day!
We have no time for you now,
No matter what you weigh!
Let business complications
And great affairs of state
Stand back; we're near commencement,
And other things can wait!
Let armies vie with armies,
Let nations fall or rise,
But for these lesser matters
We have no ears nor eyes;
We're deep in admiration
Of all this preparation
For early graduation
And incident surprise.

Stand still, ye whirling planets,
Your dizzy dance suppress!
Ye deem yourselves important,
But stand ye, none the less;
You're hardly worth a mention;
We rivet our attention
On each demure dimension
Of the graduating dress.

—Baltimore News.

Tobacco Plant.

The Nicotiana affinis, or sweet scented tobacco plant, should be in every garden. It attains a height of two feet under good conditions, bears an abundance of large, fragrant, pure white blossoms and is sufficiently hardy. The plants, if cut back at the time of the autumn potting, will bloom all winter.

The Indian Vina.

The Indian vina is a bar of hollow bamboo, to which are fastened two empty gourds. It is strung with eight wires, five of which are provided with movable frets.

A Cooking Hint.

Salt pork is an excellent substitute for butter in sauteing almost any sort of food where butter might be used. Don't forget, too, that a few drops of olive oil for delicate frying is far better than butter at any price.

Pots and Pans.

You can tell more about the quality of the housekeeping from the condition of the kettles and pans in the kitchen than from the way the empire furniture is arranged in the parlor.

A recipe is not a cake.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Relieves Neuralgia.

The Jews in Germany are considerably perplexed that their numbers are receding in the Fatherland.

A 10 cent packet of
Wilson's
Fly Pads
has actually
Killed a Bushel
of Flies

MARKETS.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—During the past week the speculative wheat markets in the States have developed considerable weakness and displayed a good deal of nervousness. Prices have resorded a gradual decline every day without any sign of reaction until yesterday when closing prices were ¼c better than the day before. The decline on the week is 1¾c to 2c per bushel.

There is little to be said about the crops at present. Winter wheat harvest is over in the States and Europe as far north as the north of France. It begins in the south of England this week and the spring wheat harvest in the southern part of South Dakota and Southern Minnesota is beginning this week. In Argentina the weather has been favorable for the new crop which has got a good start. In Australia some rains had fallen in the wheat districts, but not sufficient to make the situation for the new crop favorable, and at present Australia is not counted as an exporter for next year. India has been a good shipper to Europe recently, but the prospect for the coming season's crop is not flattering.

There is very little doing in Manitoba wheat and the business for the season 1901-2 is getting pretty well wound up. Prices are firm and held above export value, but this is owing to the moderate quantity of wheat available to work on. The stock at Fort William is wearing down and shipment from the country points is on a gradually decreasing scale. At the close of last week values were: 1 hard, 76½c; 1 northern, 74½c, 2 northern, 72½c, in store Fort William or Port Arthur, spot or delivery first half of August.

FLOUR—Demand is light and the market is unchanged as follows: 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, $23; barley chop, $24; mixed barley and oats, $26; chop screenings, $15.50; oil cake, $30.

OATS—There is very little doing in the oat market. Offerings are ample for all requirements here, and as the export demand is quiet, there is not much doing. Prices for No. 2 white are firmer and 1c higher. Feed grades are unchanged. We quote: No. 2 white, 41 to 42c per bushel, for car lots on track here; feed grades, 37 to 38c. At country points farmers are getting 31 to 34c for No. 2 white oats.

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.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, 40 to 45c per pair, alive; fowl, 70 to 75c; ducks and geese, 9c per pound; turkeys, 11c, live weight.

BUTTER—Creamery—Factories are turning out considerable quantities of butter, for which there is a good market. Choice grades are worth 16½ to 17c per pound at factory points.

BUTTER—Dairy—Receipts are moderately large, and the market is steady. Considerable quantities are paying 13c per pound for choicest dairy in tubs or boxes, and from that figure the market ranges down to 10c per pound for low grades, all 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—Receipts are moderate, and the market holds at 13c per dozen for choice case eggs delivered in Winnipeg.

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 8¼c.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—The export movement of range cattle is increasing, and a fair movement has been noted this week. The cattle are in fine condition now, and as the markets are right, a rapid movement may be looked for. The Manitoba cattle are not so fat as those from the west, especially the steers. Choice export steers from the western ranges are worth 4¼c per pound off cars in Winnipeg; butchers' cattle, 3¾ to 4c.

SHEEP—Receipts are moderate and prices range from 4 to 4½c per pound, off cars, Winnipeg. Lambs are worth 3½ to 4c.

HOGS—Live hogs are coming in freely, and the market is easy at 6¼c off cars here.

MILCH COWS—Cows are scarce. Good milkers readily bring $45 in this market, the range being from $35 to $45 each.

Long Service.

In the commune of Idaarderadeel, in Holland, a woman has just died who was for seventy-four years in the service of the same family, first as nursegirl, then as domestic and finally as housekeeper.

Microscopic Matter.

Particles of matter too small to be discerned with the naked eye float through the atmosphere and bear, like a microscopic fleet, uncountable millions of organisms whose combined attack suffices to render a large fraction of the human race miserable.

GRAVEL CURED.

REMARKABLE CASE OF THIS PAINFUL DISEASE.

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

Bristol, Que., August 11.—(Special) No disease can cause more severe and dreadful pain than Gravel. Reuben Draper, of this place, was taken ill with this awful trouble about five years ago. He was cured and so many have asked him how it was done that he has decided to give the whole story for publication:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The consumption of tea in the United Kingdom exceeds that of all other European countries and the United States put together. During the 17 years from 1884 to 1900 it has risen from 175 million lbs. to 250 millions, an increase of 43 per cent.

Geraniums bloom most satisfactorily when grown in comparatively small pots and soil which is termed rich, but is not rank with excessive manure.

Very many persons die annually from cholera and kindred summer diseases, who might have been saved if proper remedies had been used. If attacked do not delay in getting a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentry Cordial, the medicine that never fails to effect a cure. Those who have used it say it acts promptly, and thoroughly, subdues the pain and disease.

The sun's light is equal to 5,563 wax candles at one foot from the eye. It would take 800,000 full moons to equal cloudless sunshine.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath softens the water at the same time that it disinfects. 16

In some parts of South Africa much damage is done by baboons, which go in large marauding parties to rob gardens.

THE BRIGHTEST FLOWERS must fade, but young lives endangered by severe coughs and colds may be preserved by Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, in short all affections of the throat and lungs, are relieved by this sterling preparation, which also remedies rheumatic pains, sores, bruises, piles, kidney difficulty, and is most economic.

A New York paper has been investigating the Four Hundred, and prints a number of receipted bills of the last century showing that a Stuyvesant sold handkerchiefs; a Depeyster, beans; a Rhinelandee, hats; a Brevoort, pewter spoons; a Beekman, molasses; and a Roosevelt, lampblack.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.

TRUE AS GOSPEL

because the statement is unimpeachable: If a sack or barrel of flour bears the mark "Ogilvie's" you may rely on its absolute purity, excellence and nutrient qualities when it is your desire to have good bread—and who doesn't want that?—be sure to order Ogilvie's flour.

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

Not merely the best value, or the best at a price, but positively the best at any price!
Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

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.

The annual birth rate in European Russia is 46.3 per thousand and the death rate only 33.6 which results in an annual surplus of births of over 1,600,000.

"Hello!" Old Chap!
Looking for a good Cigar?
"Yes." Well, try a—
"LUCINA."
It will fill the "bill."
GEO. F. BRYAN & CO.....WINNIPEG

When using common tea you may mistake bitterness for strength. GOLD STANDARD TEA is unequalled for strength and flavor.—

It is remarkable that the United States, which began its little war some time before the British, is still hammering away in the Philippines. The old country is not so slow as some "dreffle smart" people suppose. —Scottish American.

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

A treatment highly recommended by a scientific magazine for poisoning from ivy is to wet a slice of bread with water, dust it with common washing soda and apply it to eruption, keeping the bread wet from the outside. Half an hour of this treatment is said to be a sure cure.

Don't Worry! Cheer Up!

USE
SUNLIGHT
SOAP

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

A pessimist is a man who believes that every chestnut has a worm in it.

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

The goats of Naples go upstairs into tenement houses to be milked, sometimes to the sixth or seventh stories.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Cures Dandruff.

When the officeholder loses his grip he does less handshaking.

Crystalized nitrogen is one of the greatest chemical curiosities. By cooling nitrogen gas down to 367 degrees below the freezing point, and then allowing it to expand solid snowlike crystals are formed.

As Parmelee's Vegetable Pills contain Mandrake and Dandelion, they cure Liver and Kidney complaints with unerring certainty. They also contain Roots and Herbs which have specific virtues truly wonderful in their action on the stomach and bowels. Mr. E. A. Cairncross, Shakespeare, writes: "I consider Parmelee's Pills an excellent remedy for Biliousness and Derangement of the Liver, having used them myself for some time."

The Salvation Army claims that no divorce has been granted to any one married under its auspices in the 35 years of its existence.

W. N. U. No. 389.

It is interesting to recall that the news of the fall of Sebastopol reached England on a Monday (10th Sept. 1855). It was conveyed by express to the Queen at Balmoral, and she caused a huge bonfire to be kindled on the summit of Craigowan.

New Blouses

On Wednesday we opened the very newest and smartest designs and styles in Flannel Waists that we have yet seen.

They come in stripes in very handsome colorings.
They are perfect fitting and in the "Gibson" style.

Prices Run $4.00 to $5.00.

One style—the "Marlborough"—is confined to us for Vancouver. You should see it.

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

OXFORD... ...SHOES

Ladies and Gentlemen will find our stock complete.

We want your business.

Give us a call.

THE PATERSON SHOE CO., LD
301 Hastings St.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

CANADA.

Oil has been struck at Hillsboro, N. B.

Mica mining is active in the Ottawa district, and the demand is quite equal to the production.

A large number of shanty men have left Ottawa for the bush. The demand for men exceeds the supply and wages are the highest in years.

The barbers of Belleville have formed a union for the purpose of getting better prices for their work. Hair cutting has advanced five cents, whisker trimming five cents, razor honing ten cents.

Toronto Junction will shortly be supplied with electrical power by the Humber Power company, the wires for which are now being strung. The council has agreed to accept electric light from the company, commencing October 1.

The following officers were elected last Saturday by the Sandon Miner's Union: President, John Manning; vice-president, Thomas Fox; financial secretary, A. Shilland; treasurer, James V. Martin; recording secretary, M. S. Caine; conductor, J. H. McNeill; warden, David Keir; finance committee, C. E. Lyons, M. S. Caine, and Con Stewart.

The carpenters employed on the Hillsborough Bridge, near Charlottetown, P. E., the construction of which is being rapidly pushed forward, have had an increase in their wages, the minimum wage per day now being $1.75 and the maximum $2.50. Unskilled laborers on the above work have also had an increase, the minimum being $1.50 and the maximum $1.75.

The newly-elected officers of the Slocan Miners' Union are: President, W. H. Davidson; vice-president, W. H. Ferguson; financial secretary, D. B. O'Neal; recording ceretary, Geo. F. Clement; conductor, Ralph Gillette; warden, C. Snyder; trustees, W. Ferguson, Fred Carlisle, Geo. Nichol; executive, G. Nichol, J. V. Purvlance, R. Webster, D. B. O'Neal; finance committee, G. Nichol, T. H. Tobin, J. H. Skinner.

UNITED STATES.

The marine engineers of Portland have gone on strike 150 strong.

The bottlers of San Francisco now have nine union shops in that city.

Cooks and waiters in Pittsburg, Kan., went on strike for better conditions.

The stogie trust has been formally launched with a capital of $6,800,000.

The eight-hour day is observed in Higginsville, Mo., on all city contracts.

The American Labor Union has established an official organ, to be published at Butte, Mont., for the present. It is stated that the new journal already has 5,000 subscribers.

Shelbyville, Ind., council enacted an eight-hour law. Laborers get $1.65 per day.

Trade unionists of Lawrence, Mass., are going to put a labor ticket in the field.

Blacksmiths in Amsterdam, N. Y., work nine hours, which they obtained through organization.

Sixteen new unions have been added to the roster of the stationary firemen during the past 60 days.

The coal strikers are showing excellent spirit and declaring that they can easily stay out until Christmas.

Five hundred Indian hop pickers are on strike at North Yakima. They demand $1.25 a day instead of $1.

The lathers of Los Angeles are on strike for the recognition of their union and to prevent the giving of work to incompetent boys.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Glasgow Trades Council are arranging for a demonstration with the view of stimulating interest in the problem of the better housing of the working classes.

Edinburgh masons have asked for a rise in wages of ½d. per hour with a year's agreement. Some of the leading firms have already granted the increase. The building trade in Edinburgh shows signs of revival.

The Cork Land and Labor association have passed resolutions asking the government to introduce a short bill to enable state funds to be devoted in a liberal manner towards reafforesting the country and declaring that no scheme of compulsory purchase would be satisfactory unless it included five-acre allotments for the laborers.

At Dowlais recently, several thousand miners observed holiday and were addressed by J. Keir Hardie, M.P., and others. The meeting passed a resolution declaring its determination to secure the eight hour day by legal enactment or otherwise and hoping that the employers would see the wisdom of conceding the principle in the next general agreement.

The annual conference of the Western District Miners' Association of Wales, representing from 15,000 to 20,000 men, has been held at Swansea. Mr. T. J. Cymmer, the president, appealed to the miners to place the strongest confidence in the leaders. A resolution declaring adherence to a fixed minimum wage, conciliation board with an independent chairman, eight hour day, old age etc., was unanimously passed.

The custom of holding an annual gala day for Lanarkshire miners was resumed recently after an interval of twenty years. The gala was held at various centres in celebration of the adoption of the eight hour day in the country. Resolutions were passed in favor of amendment of the workmen's compensation act, labor representation in parliament, the better regulation of unskilled labor in mines, better inspection of mines, and the nationalization of land, railways, mines, and minerals.

Dr. Adolph Wagner, writing on the public debt of Prussia in the North American Review, brings out into relief the remarkable fact, too often ignored by the public that owing to her ownership of state railways Prussia need not apply one penny of her taxes to her state debt, though this debt amounted in 1900 to £410,000,000, not reckoning the sinking fund. Whereas in England the national debt entails a charge of about 12s. 6d. a head of the population, in Prussia, as in the whole of Germany, the money is paid entirely from the surplus of state railways and other government property, a surplus so large that it suffices besides to cover nearly half the expenditure for the army and navy.

From returns recently published it appears that a very large proportion of the women in the East-end of London earn their own livelihood. In the borough of Stepney, while 96,659 males are engaged in various occupations, no less than 40,446 women and girls work for their living. On the other hand, strange to say, there are more males than females in the borough, a fact which is unique, for in most cases the females outnumber the males. As a matter of fact, the excess of males is as much as 2,823. Under ten years of age there are 216 more females, but over ten years the males outnumber the females, by 3,037.

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.

UNANSWERABLE QUESTIONS OF THE SINGLE TAX.

Does not the present system of taxation encourage speculators to hold land idle?

Is it wise to tax factories and their products, when the consumer pays the tax with interest added?

Is it right or just to tax the man who improves his land more than the man who does not improve it?

If we fine a man only once for robbing a hen roost why should we fine a man every year for building a house?

If the value of land is produced by the community why should that value go into the private pockets? Is it just?

Why not collect our water tax in the general levy and thus make land speculators pay for water which increases the price of their land?

Why tax our necessaries (ourselves) when our commercial income—ground rents—(now absorbed by landlords) is more than ample for public revenue?

Is it right or just to tax ourselves to defray the cost of public improvements which put money into the pockets of land and franchise speculators only?

ON THE ROAD TO DAMNATION.

Some years ago we had the pleasure of attending a Baptist revival over in Allen country, says an exchange. During the progress of the service an old backslider who had been moving uneasily under the exhortation of the lusty-lunged speaker, groaned out as though in soul agony and finally addressed the congregation, saying: "Brothers and sisters, pray for me! I feel like I was going straight to Hell!" "Glory! Glory!" came from all the church members. "Help me, brothers and sisters," continued the penitent one, "I know I am on the road to damnation!" The congregation felt that song was necessary and a sturdy backwoodsman spiritedly roared out the opening lines of the soul-stirring old hymn:

"If you get there before I do,
Just tell them I'm coming too."

SEATTLE NOTES.

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

"Hold-ups" are as plentiful in this city as the flowers in May. If the newspapers of Seattle would chronicle all the robberies that take place each day and night there would be no room in the journals for their long-winded editorials.

Frank Sherwood, a well-known newspaper man of Whatcom, is in luck. Mr. Sherwood went to Port Townsend on business. While climbing a hill he found a four-leaf clover. A few minutes later he was summoned to the customs house where he was assigned to night duty at Nelson sub-port by Collector Ide. Sherwood believes in luck charms now.

The chief of police was recently robbed in Spokane, and as it always does, Seattle follows suit by having one of her policemen "held up."

The longshoremen of this city are out on strike.

The block butchers claim that they are winning their strike, slow but sure.

The Seattle electric light company will put their wires underground.

Rumor saith that the linemen of Seattle will shortly demand $3.50 for eight hours.

The Daily Times issues a noon edition, with big headlines, big cuts, etc.

The way that saloon keepers and ward heelers run the city is a disgrace. Saloons and "joints" where the police have raided, time and time again, where men have been robbed, where everything but murder has been committed, are permitted to run wide-open and even are allowed a brass band to attract the poor fellows with money. It is a case of "The Spider and the Fly." But do the owners of these joints cut up the profits? Something is wrong in the management of the city government of Seattle.

Alf. James, well known to music hall lovers in Vancouver, has "caught on" splendid in Seattle at the Comique. We admire his work. As a character artist, his work in this city has never been equalled.

Advertise in The Independent.

VOTE TO-DAY

For the by-laws. See to it that the city owns the breathing spaces in the east end, Mount Pleasant and the English Bay water front. Provide a gymnasium for the younger citizens. You owe it to your family to do so.

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.

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

Meeting.

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

Technical School

Evening classes for instruction in Technical Drawing and Arithmetic required by artizans and others, including Engineers, Fitters, Patternmakers, Boilermakers, Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, Joiners, Tinsmiths, Plumbers, etc., are held at

419 Hastings Street

(In the room behind the Northern Pacific office.)

Tuesday and Thursday Evenings Between 7:30 and 9:30.

Further particulars may be obtained either on personal application or by letter addressed to

DAVID BLAIR,
Science and Art Master,
Normal School.

The MERCHANTS EXCHANGE

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

Seymour Streeet.

Notice to Union Men

J. D. Murray, Baker, has broken his agreement with the Bakers' Union and his shop is now non-union.

Union men will govern themselves accordingly.

F. BARTLE,
Secretary.

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.

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

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.

MACKINTOSHES

The middle of September is past, the skies at this writing are leaden and the steady down-pour of rain makes us think of the long winter ahead of us. If you have to buy a RAINCOAT do not wait until all the best ones have been picked out. Come in now and make a selection and we'll help you to the best of our ability.

UMBRELLAS—These two should interest you—our Umbrella department is just loaded with all kinds and styles just waiting for you to come in and reduce the stock a bit.

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 Peer"—makes delightful drinking.

Raise your glass and drink with us this delectable, amber-colored beverage——this king of drinks—this health-giving, sparkling liquid of crystal purity that clears the cobwebs from the brain—sends warm, rich blood bounding through one's veins—puts one in a kindly mood.

It chases away the cares of business.

It furnishes humor that shakes one's sides.

It warms the very cockles of one's heart, and brings to life the better side of one's nature, made dormant by the exations of this too strenuous age.

Fill up your glass again and drink with us this Canadian-made Beer — this Vancouver - made beer—brewed right here in Vancouver in a modern plant owned and operated by Vancouverites employing local capital and local help, paying out many thousands of dollars annually in wages and for local materials—money which finds its way back into the pockets of our own fellow-townsmen.

But it is not upon the strength of loyalty to home institutions that we ask your patronage—rather upon the intrinsic worth of Cascade itself.

In a few short months Cascade, by sheer worth, has forced itself right up at the head of the procession until to-day it stands "The Beer without a Peer."

A Woman

—who has a long experience in washing flannels knows just how to launder them so as to make them clean and keep them soft and unshrunken.

We have women to do this work—they do it all by hand and do nothing else—they have become experts.

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.