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# THE REVELSTOKE HERALD
AND
# RAILWAY MEN'S JOURNAL.

Vol. XIV: NO. 14 | REVELSTOKE B. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1903 | $2 00 a Year in Advance



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## Those Who Want
# STABLE GOVERNMENT
**CAST YOUR BALLOTS THUS:**

| | |
|---|---|
| **BENNETT** John William Bennett, of Revelstoke, Merchant. | |
| **KELLIE** James M. Kellie, of Revelstoke, Miner. | |
| **TAYLOR** Thomas Taylor, of Revelstoke, Merchant. | X |

**Vote for Taylor and Provincial Prosperity.**

**Socialism means unrest. We want Stability.**

**Do not be fooled by Independence. It's a Sham.**


# THE SWING OF VICTORY

### Hon. R. F. Green and Sir Chas. Hibbert Tupper Made Splendid Speeches Last Night at the Opera House.—Taylor a Sure Winner.—Kellie's Anomalous Position Exposed.--A Large and Euthusiastic Audience.

The Conservatives are to be congratulated upon the large audiences attending every meeting held by them in this city. Last night's meeting was no exception and the enthusiastic applause greeting Hon. R. T. Green and Sir Hibbert Tupper attested the popularity of the McBride Government in Revelstoke. Messrs. Kellie and Bennett were invited to seats on the platform and the former responded. Mr. Bennett, however, arrived shortly before the conclusion of the meeting and was courteously permitted to deliver a short address after Sir Hibbert Tupper had concluded.

President Frank Young, of the Conservative Association, occupied the chair and without any preliminary remarks requested the Minister of Mines

HON. R. F. GREEN

to first address the meeting. Mr. Green was most cordially received on rising and at once launched out into a most business like and incisive speech. He expressed his pleasure at meeting a Revelstoke audience having, as early as 1885 and before the C. P. R. came through, been a resident of the city. He was also pleased to see so many ladies in the audience as it showed a keen interest in politics which would be most useful looking towards the time when they would have votes. (Applause.)

In this campaign for the first time party lines were drawn and a contest was on between the two great parties. There were others in the field but they had such small strength that their presence in the next house, even if they were elected, would not be a factor. The Province wanted stable government. He was certain the Conservatives would have a good majority. (cheers,) but even if the Liberals were returned, he hoped it would be with such a following as would enable them to grapple properly with affairs of state. (Hear. Hear.) It was no use fighting shadows. In the future one or other of the great parties would be responsible for legislation and would have to submit its action to the electors at the polls. There had been an effort made to saddle the present Government with all the sins of the past, but each administration had been composite and both parties were to blame for such blunders. But now there were new lines drawn and a new set of men. The majority had been in opposition for the past two or three years and had no reason to blush for the votes given by them in the House, (cheers,) and with the new condition of affairs they hoped to give better government than had been possible before.

Some reasons for the introduction of party lines were very evident. The turmoil generally and the spectacle of a man going from one side of the House to the other without feeling disgraced would be eliminated and to the introduction of the new state of affairs there was no dissenting voice but that of Mr. Kellie. (Cheers.) Coming to the advent of Mr. McBride as premier, there had been a great deal of misrepresentation about the course pursued in forming the government. He was in a position to say, however, that it had always been understood that the next election would be fought between the two great parties. Mr. Oliver and other Liberals had sat in the Opposition caucus under the most distinct understanding that they could withdraw at any time their party threw down the gauge. Only two weeks before the Prior Government was defeated the matter had been discussed and party lines finally decided upon. In charging Mr. McBride with disloyalty the late member for Delta certainly did not speak the truth. (Cheers.)

As to the hurrying on of the elections it was only the carrying out of the pledge given by the Premier to bring about an appeal to the people at the earliest possible moment. The absence of appeals from the Courts of Revision had enabled them to be accelerated four weeks and he was sure the people were glad of it. (Applause.) Another reason was that the finances of the Province required immediate attention. A session had been called and this very important matter would be taken up in a business like way. There had been no partiality shown regarding the change of the date for polling. As soon as it was decided upon both Joseph Martin, the Liberal leader, and J. H. Hawthornthwaite, the Socialist leader, had been informed by telegram just as early as the Conservatives. (Cheers.)

He would not weary the audience with the Government's platform. They stood squarely and fairly upon that adopted by the Conservative party at the convention in Revelstoke. (Cheers.) It had been published in every paper in the Kootenay for the past three months and all the electors were thoroughly acquainted with it. The Government realized also the grave necessity for a re-adjustment of Provincial finances which would restore that confidence of outside parties which had been largely lost by the past few years of political turmoil. Another cause of the depression was the low prices in the lead market. Some mine owners had endeavoured to make this the text of a campaign against the eight hour law but they had failed. (Hear. Hear.) Then they turned attention to the 2 per cent tax, which, although somewhat unequal in its levy was not such a high one as to warrant the articles which the mine owners had caused to be inserted in financial papers all over the world. This matter would, however, be taken up as well as the finances and the Government hoped to be able to pass such legislature as would cause better times all over the Province. (Cheers.)

In company with Hon. Chas. Wilson he had visited Ottawa where one of the most important matters discussed had been the financial relations between the Province and Dominion.

HON. R. F. GREEN.

He hoped that good would result, as, although the bargain appeared a good one when British Columbia joined Confederation it had proved in practice most unfair. Another thing taken up was the Fishery question. The Province had certainly the right to derive some revenue from this source. It would not be wise, however, to impose an additional license to that levied by the Dominion. The suggestion had been made to have a part of the license fees returned to the Province and he hoped the matter would be settled on that basis in the near future. (Hear, hear.) The matter of disallowing anti-Alien legislation had also been the subject of representations and the delegation had insisted on the right of the Province to have the question of whether such legislation was within its powers settled by the Courts. The excuse was also made that Imperial interests might be interfered with but Sir Wilfrid Laurier had admitted that Canadian trade was the chief consideration. But this was not the opinion of B. C. Trade was all very well but not when it caused the flooding of the Province by Chinese and Japs. (Cheers.)

Regarding the lead industry, the Liberals were taking credit to themselves for the giving of a bounty but that was not what was asked for. Every Board of Trade, delegation after delegation and every member from the Province had asked for a protective duty and it should have been imposed. The bounty would stimulate the industry for a time but a duty would cause smelting, refining, corroding and general manufacturing in British Columbia and thus all lead used in Canada be of home production. If justice had been done both a bounty and duty would have been given. (Applause.)

The Government was quite alive to the extravagance previously carried on regarding the civil service and other departments of the province. While in Opposition they had fought it. When it was considered that in the past two years salaries had risen $50,000 per annum it would be seen this was one item that had to be taken care of. The Government, if elected, (Cheers) would inaugurate a system of reduction and economy in this respect. But they did not intend to practice such retrenchment in roads, trails and bridges. They proposed to deal with these very important matters properly, but to spend the money only when necessary. Money spent in that way would be money well spent and every dollar would eventually be returned in taxes. (Applause) As to the necessary reduction of expenditures the first thing to be done was the reorganization of the civil service by which a large sum could be saved. A different system of administration of justice was also required and the disbursing of school funds needed looking into. Before leaving the subject he wished to deny the assertion made in some quarters that the necessary readjustment of finance proved that the Province was bankrupt. It had a debt of $12,000,000 and visible assets of only $3,000,000, but behind that deficit was the Province of British Columbia and he challenged any man, whether Liberal or Conservative, to openly state that this was bankruptcy. (Lond cheers).

Referring to the other candidates, he would not mention Mr. Bennett as he was not present. As to Mr. Kellie, personally he had nothing to say against him. Before the introduction of party lines he had received his (the speaker's) vote, but now he was not a follower of any party and came out as an Independent. Whatever the result of the election an Independent would be of no use in the House. He would not be able to attend the meetings of either Government, or Opposition members and would therefore have nothing to do in the councils of the parties. Stable Government must be restored, and it could only be done by supporting Mr. McBride and his Government. In Thos. Taylor they had a representative of which any constituency might be proud and he was assured he would be re-elected on Saturday next. (Loud and prolonged applause).

After the cheering had subsided the chairman called upon

J. M. KELLIE

to address the meeting. Mr. Kellie started out by saying that it was useless to protect the lead industry as the St. Eugene produced 1,000 tons a month and the total consumption of Canada was 13,000 tons per annum. (Laughter). He had been called robber and thief, had been accused of connection with the Cassiar Central Railway and of begging the Miners' Unions of this city to bring him out as a Labour candidate. (Voice—There's no miners' union here). He would deal with other things, but had lost his satchel. (More laughter). Mr. Kellie then repeated his previous statement as to to the Kootenay Power Co. and went on to say that in Camborne some one had said he had not done a day's work in 13 years (Voice—He was right). Then Mr. Kellie devoted some attention to Mr. Ed. Adair who vigourously defended himself from the audience and concluded by the remarkable forecast that no party would have a majority after the election and J. M. Kellie would be the King pin of the whole business. After the laughter caused by Mr. Kellie's remarks had subsided

SIR C. H. TUPPER

was called upon and was received with round after round of applause. In opening he expressed surprise that Mr. Kellie should have dubbed him a cabinet minister, he was only an

(Continued on Page 4.)


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LADIES' EMPRESS SHOES A full range of sizes.

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MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE OUR PROMPT ATTENTION.


## The Liberal Leader's Opinion of J. M. Kellie.

Extract from letter from Hon. Joseph Martin to C. E. Shaw, Secretary Board of Trade, Revelstoke, dated from Victoria, 28th March, 1900:

"Mr. Kellie deliberately allowed the appropriation of $4,000 for the Canyon Road to expire last fall and illegally used the money for building a bridge and road at Illecillewaet. The Government have no power to provide any money for a purpose of this kind except through estimates from the House."

Which shows how Mr. Kellie throws down Revelstoke.

## What W. C. Wells Thinks of Independents.

"I do not believe in any intermediate position, usually termed as independent, inflicting as it would in my opinion an injustice upon myself and the best interests in the district. There is no room for such representatives; they have no status. I have come to the conclusion that they are of little, if any use."

# PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS----CANDIDATES NOMINATED.

| DISTRICT | NO. OF MEMBERS | CONSERVATIVE | LIBERAL | LABOUR | SOCIALIST | INDEPENDENT | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlin | 1 | Dr. Young | Jas. Kirkland | | | | 2 |
| Alberni | 1 | R. J. H. Hickey | W. W. B. McInnes | | | | 2 |
| Cranbrook | 1 | Thos. Cavin | Dr. J. H. King | | | | 2 |
| Cariboo | 2 | S. A. Rogers | H. Jones | | | | 4 |
| " | | W. Adams | J. Murphy | | | | |
| Chilliwack | 1 | J. L. Atkinson | C. W. Munro | | | | 2 |
| Columbia | 1 | | W. C. Wells | | | | 2 |
| Comox | 1 | R. Grant | F. McB. Young | | | | 2 |
| Cowichan | 1 | E. M. Skinner | J. N. Evans | | | | 2 |
| Delta | 1 | W. H. Ladner | John Oliver | | | | 2 |
| Dewdney | 1 | Hon. R. McBride | W. Forrester | | | | 2 |
| Esquimalt | 1 | C. E. Pooley | John Jardine | | | | 2 |
| Fernie | 1 | W. R. Ross | E. C. Smith | | J. R. McPherson | | 3 |
| Grand Forks | 1 | G. A. Fraser | W. H. Clement | | J. Riordan | | 3 |
| Greenwood | 1 | Dr. J. E. Spankie | J. R. Brown | | | | 2 |
| Islands | 1 | H. W. Bullock | T. W. Patterson | | | | 2 |
| Kamloops | 1 | F. J. Fulton | F. J. Deane | | S. Shannon | | 2 |
| Kaslo | 1 | Hon. R. F. Green | J. R. Retallack | | | | 2 |
| Lillooet | 1 | A. McDonald | | | | | 1 |
| Nanaimo City | 1 | E. Quennell | | H. Shepherd | Hawthornthwaite | | 3 |
| Nelson City | 1 | J. Houston | S. S. Taylor | | | | 2 |
| Newcastle | 1 | Alex. Bryden | D. W. Murray | | P. Williams | | 2 |
| New Westminster | 1 | T. Gifford | W. H. Keary | | | | 2 |
| Okanagan | 1 | Price Ellison | W. J. Stirling | | | | 2 |
| Revelstoke | 1 | Thos. Taylor | | | J. W. Bennett | J. M. Kellie (L) | 2 |
| Richmond | 1 | F. Carter-Cotton | J. C. Brown | | | | 2 |
| Rossland City | 1 | Hon. A. Goodeve | J. A. Macdonald | | | | 2 |
| Saanich | 1 | | Jas. Bryden | | | D. M. Eberts (C) | 2 |
| Similkameen | 1 | L. W. Shatford | W. A. McLean | | | | 2 |
| Skeena | 1 | C. W. D. Clifford | P. Herman | | | | 2 |
| Slocan | 1 | Wm. Hunter | | Wm. Davidson | | | 2 |
| Vancouver City | 5 | Hon. R. G. Tatlow | Joseph Martin | A. G. Perry | A. R. Stebbings | | 16 |
| " | | Hon. C. Wilson | T. S. Baxter | F. Williams | J. J. Mortimer | | |
| " | | James F. Garden | J. D. Turnbull | J. McLaren | W. Griffiths (lab) | | |
| " | | W. J. Bowser | Dr. Brydone-Jack | | | | |
| " | | A. H. MacGowan | C. R. Monck | | | | |
| Victoria City | 4 | Hon. McPhillips | R. L. Drury | | J. C. Watters | | 9 |
| " | | C. Hayward | Ald. Cameron | | | | |
| " | | H. D. Helmcken | J. D. McNiven | | | | |
| " | | Jos. Hunter | Richd. Hall | | | | |
| Yale | 1 | T. G. McManamon | S. Henderson | | | | 2 |
| Ymir | 1 | H. Wright | A. Parr | | | | 2 |
| Total | 42 | Total number of candidates in the field | | | | | 95 |

# VOTE FOR TAYLOR AND STABLE GOVERNMENT.


Revelstoke Herald and Railway Men's Journal.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1903.


## THOMAS TAYLOR

The Conservative candidate stands in this contest for stability of government, party responsibility and justice to all classes of the people alike. His record, which appears in another column as taken from the Votes and Proceedings, is an enviable one and shows that he always considered the interests of the working class against corporations. He subscribes to the Conservative platform and his course in the coming Legislature is thus earmarked. There is no uncertainty about it. He is a staunch supporter of the present administration which it is conceded will have a large majority. A vote for Taylor therefore means a vote for stable government, for justice to all sections of the Province, and for the suppression of all those factious elements that have cursed British Columbia in the past.

Thomas Taylor is representing neither himself alone, like Mr. Kellie, nor untried theories, like Mr. Bennett, but stands as the nominee of that party which made Canada what it is today. He stands as a supporter of a Government universally recognized as the strongest ever formed in this Province. He stands for a wise fiscal policy, for civil service reform and for development of the latent resources of every section. Not only does he stand for this, but if elected will have no unimportant part in shaping the destinies of the Province for the next four years. Voters! is that not enough?

**Thomas Taylor the man you can Trust.**

**A vote for Bennett is a vote for Chaos.**

## J. W. BENNETT.

Mr. Bennett represents a theory not a fact. He represents the party of repudiation of country and hurling aside the glorious traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race in pursuit of the airy fabric of a vision. He represents the revolutionary proletariat. By no possible chance can the Socialist party obtain power, a good thing in itself: but why waste your votes on the distributor of pernicious literature like the "Western Clarion." Neither he nor his party have laid before the people any intelligible programme of legislation. They do not even propose to weigh laws in the scales of justice, but, to use the words of the "American Labour Journal," stand for "the working class RIGHT OR WRONG." The Socialists cannot carry out their programme in B. C. while its legislative powers are limited by the B. N. A. Act. Why support a party that would fill the waste paper baskets at Victoria with disallowed statutes?

There is only one party before the people with a platform, a policy and an united determination to bring about stable government. It is the Conservative party. Voters! men who wish for prosperity for yourselves and the Province it is your duty to support the present administration and Thomas Taylor it's nominee here.

**Vote for Taylor and Prosperity.**

**A vote for Kellie is a vote for Confusion.**

## JAMES M. KELLIE

This candidate should be left at home. He represented in the first place nothing but a certain section of Liberals, the endorsation of whom he has now publicly repudiated. Are the electors prepared to accept as their representative a Pooh Bah of nothing in particular but himself? We are assured this will not be the case.

Mr. Kellie's career in the Legislature was, to say the least, erratic. He discarded Revelstoke and the Big Bend to further Trout Lake where he had mining property. His own townsite, the ruins of which are apparent near Beaton, was a great object of affection when money was to be spent in trails. He illegally diverted appropriations for the Bend which would have been of great benefit to Revelstoke. He entered into an unholy alliance with Martin to beat the government he was returned to support. He represents, in this election, nothing but himself and is acceptable to neither of the great parties. He has betrayed the Liberals who endorsed him here by repudiating them. He can be of no service in the House. Then why waste your votes on a political nonentity? Voters! remember Mr. Taylor is the exact converse to this and it is your duty to support him.

**There's nothing to it but Taylor.**

## OUR FORECAST.

The Conservative Government will be sustained on Saturday, but it is interesting to forecast the result of the election. In doing so we have taken advantage of many sources of information unavailable to the general public and present to our readers as unbiassed a prediction as is possible.

In Atlin, Dr. Young, the Conservative candidate, is a brother of F. McB. Young the Liberal nominee in Comox. Dr. Young has, up to the present, had Liberal tendencies but has decided for stable Government. Mr. Kirkland, his opponent, has been endorsed by the Liberal convention much to the disappointment of those who supported James Stables the late member. This will alienate many Liberal votes and Dr. Young should win.

In Alberni W. W. B. McInnes, the carpet bagger, has no show against Major Hickey a distinguished army officer and an old resident of the district.

Cranbrook presents a lively fight, but although Dr. King, the Liberal, has the prestige of his father the Senator behind him the popularity of Tom Cavin among the railroaders should land him a winner. Cariboo is conceded to return two Conservatives without any trouble. Chilliwack will be a hard struggle with the chances somewhat in favour of C. W. Munro, the Liberal. Should he be elected, however, he will follow McBride rather than Martin. Columbia has W. C. Wells for reasons stated in this column last week. Comox and Cowichan are sure Conservative.

Delta may go Liberal but it will be only by a small majority, if so. Reeve Ladner is the father of the district and may come out on top. In Dewdney the Premier will win and W. W. Forrester lose his deposit. Esquimalt is safe for C. E. Pooley and Fernie for W. R. Ross, the Liberals being disgusted with the shilly-shallying of E. C. Smith. Grand Forks and Greenwood should go Conservative but it may be that Jack Riordan, the Socialist and secretary of the Miners' Union will turn out victor. The Islands will be close, chances being in favor of T. W. Paterson the late Liberal member. Kamloops and Kaslo will also be with the Government, the former easily. Though a campaign of misrepresentation has been inaugurated against the Minister of Mines his long residence and sterling qualities will, if the electors are sensible, secure his return. Lillooet is Conservative by acclamation. Nanaimo is a hard nut to crack but although we think ex-Mayor Quennell will make a good fight we consider Hawthornthwaite as the next member. Nelson will go Liberal and John Houston be let out of politics. Newcastle, a mining community, will stay by Alexander Bryden the miner who went on strike with the boys. New Westminster will be Gifford by a large majority, many 2 to 1 bets in his favour having already been placed. Okanagan and Revelstoke are undoubtedly Conservative as all opponents will learn to their cost. Richmond and Rossland city are so close that we prefer to call it horse and horse, one Liberal and one Government. In Saanich D. M. Eberts is running as an Independent Conservative and, like all Independents, will suffer defeat at the hands of James Bryden, the Liberal. Similkameen may also go Liberal, but of the anti-Martin class, as W. A. McLean is a well known and well liked man in the riding. Skeena is safe for Clifford its pioneer prospector and Slocan for Wm. Hunter its oldest merchant. This means two more Conservatives. In Vancouver City the Conservatives are sure of three seats, Messrs. Tatlow, Wilson and Garden while it is not at all improbable that they will capture the whole five. To give the benefit of the doubt we will say the remaining two will be Bowser and either Martin or Brydone-Jack. This means four Conservatives and one Martinite.

Coming to the capital, things will split at least even. Hon. A. E. McPhillips and Harry Helmcken are winners and the fight for the two other places will be between Drury, Hall and Hayward. The latter several times mayor should capture one seat. We hardly look on Hunter seriously and, any ray, would not regret the leaving at home of any man connected with the Dunsmuir interests. Let us put the capital as two and two. The two "Y" constituencies should both be for the Government. McManamon, in Yale, is sure of election and in Ymir the late mining recorder Harry Wright should beat Parr out of his boots.

To sum up we think the personnel of the next Legislature will be made up of

| | |
|---|---|
| Conservatives | 29 |
| Liberals | 11 |
| Socialists | 2 |

This forecast will be found almost correct and it therefore becomes the duty of voters here to pull for the Government candidate and return Taylor by a handsome majority. We estimate his plurality in this city at 60 and outside at as many more making his total majority 120. Bennett will come next and Kellie be so far behind that his deposit will remain in the Treasury.


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# TOM TAYLOR'S RECORD

## Shows That He Voted First, Last and All the Time for the Working Men of Revelstoke Riding.

### THESE VOTES ARE TAKEN FROM THE OFFICIAL JOURNALS

With its usual cold revengeful hand towards those who do not fill its maw with Government pap the Kootenay "Mail" has pursued a course of lying and slander against Mr. Taylor that has never been equalled in this Province. Falsehood, prevarication and distortion of facts do not matter to that newspaper in its frantic efforts to gull the voters to support Mr. Kellie, the Lib-Lab-Independent and political Ishmaelite, who after much Haggeny was endorsed by a faction of the Liberal party here.

The HERALD does not propose to pursue this line of political chicanery. It takes pleasure in presenting to its readers Mr. Taylor's votes on all important matters during the three years he has represented this riding. It is a record to be proud of and shows the course Mr. Taylor will follow when he is re-elected on October 3rd.

SECOND SESSION, 1900.

9th August—Mr. Taylor voted in favour of a resolution declaring that fair wages should be paid on all Government contracts and works assisted from the Provincial Treasury, and that no Chinese or Japanese be permitted employment on any such works.

13th August—Mr. Taylor voted in favor of a memorial being sent to the Dominion Government requesting an amendment to the Naturalization Act to provide that all applicants for naturalization should be identified before the Judge asked to grant the papers. This was suggested in view of the many frauds perpetrated by Mongolians. MR. WELLS voted against this.

27th August—Mr. Taylor voted against an amendment to the "Tramway Act" moved by JOSEPH MARTIN—evidently acting for the C.P.R. —making it impossible for any tramway company to build within half a mile of the Nakusp & Slocan and Kaslo & Slocan railways. Mr. Taylor in his vote, was supported by Messrs. Green, McBride, McPhillips and Tatlow, all the members of the present Government then in the House.

30th August—Mr. Taylor voted for the "Natal Act," which was afterwards disallowed by the Liberal Government at Ottawa. This Act was put through the House by Mr. McBride, then Minister of Mines, and supported by practically all the Conservatives. On the same day Mr. Taylor voted for a resolution declaring that it was inadvisable to repeal the Eight-hour law.

1901 SESSION.

24th April—Mr. Taylor voted in favour of an amendment to the Midway and Vernon Railway Company's charter making it impossible to employ aliens during construction.

8th May—Mr. Taylor voted in favour of a similar clause being placed in the Act extending the charter of the Columbia and Western railway, also for one giving Government control of rates on the said railway.

22nd March—Mr. Taylor voted in favour of a law imposing timber royalties on all lands granted as subsidies to railways.

1902 SESSION.

6th March—Mr. Taylor voted in favour of a resolution against the disenfranchising the constituency of North Victoria. Among others, the following CONSERVATIVES voted AYE—Messrs. McBride, Tatlow, McPhillips and Green. The following LIBERALS, among others, voted NAY—Messrs. Martin, Wells, McInnes, Oliver, Gilmour, Hall and Stables. This matter was brought up again on the 14th and 18th of the same month all these Liberals voting for the disenfranchisement of this important constituency.

25th March—Mr. Taylor voted against the Redistribution Bill as Revelstoke was not being given justice and granted two members.

27th March—Mr. Taylor moved an amendment to the same Bill to give Revelstoke Riding similar justice. He was SUPPORTED by the following CONSERVATIVES, among others—Messrs. McBride, Green, Tatlow, McPhillips and Fulton. The following LIBERALS voted to refuse Revelstoke riding this justice—Messrs. Martin, Wells, McInnes, Oliver, Gilmour, Stables and Hall.

8th April—Mr. Taylor again moved the same thing on the third and final reading of the bill, but was turned down by the same outfit of Liberals supporting the Dunsmuir Government.

8th April—Mr. Taylor voted in favour of excluding aliens from voting at municipal elections.

10th April—Mr. Taylor voted again for a resolution protesting against the dis-enfranchisement of North Victoria. The motion was again defeated by the Liberals under Joseph Martin.

10th April—Mr. Taylor moved a resolution asking for an enquiry as to whether the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company were not illegally discriminating against British Columbia industries. Messrs. McBride, Tatlow, Green, McPhillips, Garden, Fulton and other Conservativss supported the motion to inquire into the dealings of Mr. Dunsmuir's company. THE ENQUIRY WAS BURKED by the following LIBERALS—Messrs. Martin, Wells, McInnes, Hall, Stables and Gilmour.

16th April—Mr. Taylor voted in favour of giving Government assistance to small hospitals in remote mining districts, which did not have sufficient patients during the year to come within the general Hospital Act. This was supported by, among others, the following CONSERVATIVES—Messrs. McBride, McPhillips, Tatlow and Green, all the members of the present administration then in the House. It was DEFEATED by the LIBERALS UNDER JOSEPH MARTIN, including Martin, Wells, McInnes, Oliver, Gilmour, Stables and Hall.

21st April—Mr. Taylor seconded a resolution asking the Lieutenant-Governor to bring to the attention of the proper authorities the advisability of reducing the postage on British newspapers in order to encourage their circulation in the Dominion. This has since become an accomplished fact.

23rd April—Mr. Taylor seconded the resolution asking that the attention of the Colonial Conference be called to the disallowance of the B. C. "Natal Act" and Labour Regulation Act, 1900, and something be done to remedy this injustice.

2nd May—Mr. Taylor voted for a resolution asking that the prayer of a petition from voters in North Victoria praying for an election to fill the vacancy in the House from there be granted. ALL MEMBERS OF THE McBRIDE GOVERNMENT then in the House voted for the resolution, WELLS, STABLES AND McINNES are a trio of iniquity who voted against it.

5th May—Mr. Taylor moved a resolution condemning the practice of voting appropriations for roads, streets and bridges in lump sums, thus preventing the voters from knowing where the money was going to be spent.

6th May—Mr. Taylor voted in favour of motion of want of confidence in the Dunsmuir government. SUPPORTED by Messrs. McBride, McPhillips, Tatlow, Green, Fulton and other Conservatives. The following are present LIBERAL CANDIDATES who voted to SUPPORT the Dunsmuir government — Messrs. Martin, Wells, Hall and McInnes.

8th May—Mr. Taylor voted in favour of a motion condemning the Dunsmuir government for not putting leases of foreshore rights up to public competition instead of giving them to political friends. The solid McBride Conservatives voted for it, Mr. Martin and the same gang of grafting Liberals as threw down the previous resolution, voted against it.

20th May—Taylor supported Curtis' bill for preventing the deception of workmen. WELLS voted against it.

20th May—Taylor voted for the bill to relieve Trades Unions and make the Taff Vale decision inoperative here.

30th May—Taylor voted in favour of a resolution denouncing large increases in the salaries of civil servants, particularly at Victoria, SUPPORTED by McBride, Tatlow, McPhillips and Green, NEGATIVED by the MARTIN GANG, including Wells, McInnes, Gilmour, Stables and Hall.

3rd June—Taylor voted against contract being entered into with the Canadian Northern before it was ratified by the Legislature. The members of the present McBride government supported it, Martin and the same old gang voted to give the Government the enormous power of making a contract of this magnitude without the House being taken into its confidence, thus opening a way for all kinds of fraud and boodling.

4th June—Taylor voted for the insertion of a similar clause in the Coast-Kootenay railway bill, and also asking for its immediate construction. Ditto went the vote.

6th June—Taylor voted for a similar clause being inserted in the Midway and Vernon charter. Thrown down by the same vote.

7th June—Taylor voted in favour of Hawthornthwaite's motion that provision be made for the payment of not less than $2 a day for the lowest class of unskilled workmen to be employed on the Canada Northern Railway.

11th June—Taylor voted in favour of an amendment giving the Government power to purchase the Canada Northern at the end of 20 years at a fair value. SUPPORTED by the McBRIDE CONSERVATIVES, including McBride, Green and Tatlow. (McPhillips not being present.) This vote towards GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP was frustrated by the following LIBERALS — Wells, Martin, Stables and McInnes.

1903 SESSION.

The only important votes taken during last session were those of want of confidence in the Prior Government. In every division Taylor voted to turn the Dunsmuir-Prior government out.

Workingmen, carefully study these votes and see if, from the records of the Legislature, you can support any other candidate than Mr. Taylor. At every point he stood for the people against the corporations and can be trusted to do the same thing again. Joseph Martin, and the gang of Martinite Liberals under him, have conspired for over two years for office and nothing else. No good legislation was safe. As will be seen from the above records they on every occasion voted down resolutions and bills which would safeguard the rights of the people. They are again candidates. Kellie is afraid to shoulder the onus of their political malfeasance, but he is an out and out Liberal and as such must support the Martin push.

The choice is between Mr. Taylor and Mr. Kellie. Electors, do your duty. Vote for Thomas Taylor the working man's friend, the man who has done more for you in three years than J. M. Kellie did in ten or could do in a lifetime of swashbuckling as a political Ishmaelite.

## Vote for Taylor.

Rev. W. E. Christmas of Divine healing fame who has caused so much excitement in different parts of the Dominion by the remarkable cases of healing by the laying on of his hands will be in Revelstoke in October when he expects to hold evangelistic services. The latest remarkable cases of healing effected are Mrs. R. McCreedy, of Grand View, Man., who was suffering with a broken back, and Mrs. Thos. Gowan, of Broakdale, Man., who had been lame for 21 years. While here Mr. Christmas will see any sick. No charge is made.

# FAX, HIS FUN AND FOLLY

## Entertained Large Audiences on Friday and Saturday Evenings—Great Comedian and Superb Dancer.

Jim Fax and his company have come and gone leaving a pleasant taste in the mouth of everyone who heard them. Fun, clear cut and sparkling; elocution, perfect in enunciation and expression, and dancing, voluptuous without a tinge of vulgarity, made up a couple of programmes that have not been excelled by any company touring the West. And all rendered by Canadians, too.

Mr. Fax's impersonations were, to put it shortly, faximiles. The transition in voice, gesture, and we might add temperament, from the old Scotchwoman singing "At My Time of Life" to the unctuous humour of "Selected", with its apropos verse anent the parliamentary candidate, showed the versatility of Canada's leading comedian at its best. In fact, from his introductory song "The 13 H'm-Ha-Has" to the concluding one "The Story of a Kiss" each was a gem in its way and the advance notices calling Mr. Fax the "Canadian Dan Leno" were certainly not out of place. As a comedian, pure and simple, he is more than the equal of the well known English entertainer and his grotesque and original dances place him, in that department, practically on a par with Leno who, after all, made his original reputation with his feet and not his head.

Miss Ethel Schofield's recitations showed, with great distinctness, the advantage of a thorough elocutionary training. We don't know whether "Floradora" was written by Bengough for her or if Miss Schofield has taken it and made it her own but it was a splendid specimen of that art which, concealing itself, renders the performer the actual embodiment of her part. "Judgment of the Cadi," in an entirely different strain, was the gem of the evening and we can understand that Harold Nelson, who trained Miss Schofield, was one of her most enthusiastic auditors when she recently appeared in Winnipeg. As what we might term a pantomimic dancer Miss Schofield captured the audience. The opening portion of her last dance was superb. Everyone could realize the story, the warm hearted maid of the Orient throwing herself at the feet of her lord and, upon being assured of his love, surrendering herself to his embraces, together with the final abandon of amatory intoxication was an interpretation never to be forgotten and revealed to a large portion of the audience how an artistically rendered dance is the veritable poetry of motion.

Miss Fax, handicapped by the want of a good piano, showed to most advantage in the duetts. The Chinese one, particularly, showed both her and Canada's comedian to great advantage and the encore number "The Crookit Bawbee" was worthy of both of them.

For once there were satisfactory audiences. Generally shows like "Peck's Bad Boy—which should only be criticised with a club—rake in the shekels in Revelstoke while artistic entertainers barely make expenses. The season has now been opened by a high class company and we hope that theatre goers in this city will reserve their attendance for good performances and treat barnstormers with the contempt they deserve.

It may be interesting to our readers to state that another company under the same management is scheduled for Oct. 15th. This is the Firth-Eaton combination which, from all accounts, is equally as good as that headed by Jim Fax. Harold Nelson will also be heading this way shortly, and, at all events the opening part of this season's theatre programme will be of more than average merit.

### Kellie's Valentine.

J. M. Kellie was elected in 1898 to support the Semlin Government. He entered into a Star Chamber secret agreement with Joseph Martin on Feb. 14, 1900, to defeat that Government. The last clause of this reads "said "Kellie will vote for the follow-"ing resolution: That in the "opinion of the House there "should be an appeal to the "people and no further business "should be transacted by this "House."

**Kellie was a traitor to Semlin—He Will be a traitor to you—VOTE FOR TAYLOR.**

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate in West Kootenay district:

1. Commencing a post planted 80 chains south of the south bank of Columbia river, about 4 miles above the mouth of Canoe river and marked "A. Maddock's north west corner post," thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post planted 80 chains south of the south bank of Columbia river, 4 miles above the mouth of Canoe river and marked "A. Maddock's north east corner post," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated Sept. 17th, 1903.

A. MADDOCK.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate in West Kootenay district:

1. Commencing at a post planted 80 chains south of the south bank of the Columbia river, about 2 miles above the mouth of Canoe river and marked "J. Gables' north west corner post," thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post planted 80 chains south of the south bank of the Columbia river about 2 miles above the mouth of Canoe river and marked "J. Gables' north east corner post," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated Sept. 17th, 1903.

J. GABLE.

## CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.

[Adopted at Revelstoke, September 13th, 1902.]

1. That this convention reaffirms the policy of the party in matters of provincial roads and trails the ownership and control of railways and the development of the agricultural resources of the province as laid down in the platform adopted in October, 1899, which is as follows:

"To actively aid in the construction of trails throughout the undeveloped portions of the province and the building of provincial trunk roads of public necessity.

"To adopt the principle of government ownership of railways in so far as the circumstances of the province will admit, and the adoption of the principle that no bonus should be granted to any railway company which does not give the government of the province control of rates over lines bonused, together with the option of purchase.

"To actively assist by state aid in the development of the agricultural resources of the province.

2. That in the meantime and until the railway policy above set forth can be accomplished, a general railway act be passed, giving freedom to construct railways under certain approved regulations, analogous to the system that has resulted in such extensive railway construction in the United States, with so much advantage to trade and commerce.

3. That to encourage the mining industry, the taxation of metalliferous mines should be on the basis of a percentage on the net profits.

4. That the government ownership of telephone should be brought about as a first step in the acquisition of public utilities.

5. That a portion of every coal area hereafter to be disposed of should be reserved from sale or lease, so that state owned mines may be easily accessible, if their operation becomes necessary or advisable.

6. That in the pulp land leases provision should be made for reforesting and that steps should be taken for the general preservation of forests by guarding against the wasteful destruction of timber.

7. That the legislature and government of the province should persevere in the effort to secure the exclusion of Asiatic labor.

8. That the matter of better terms in the way of subsidy and appropriations for the province should be vigorously pressed upon the Dominion government.

9. That the silver-lead industries of the province be fostered and encouraged by the imposition of increased customs duties on lead and lead products imported into Canada, and that the Conservative members of the Dominion House be urged to support any motion introduced for such a purpose.

10. That as industrial disputes almost invariably result in great loss and injury both to the parties directly concerned and to the public, legislation should be passed to provide means for an amicable adjustment of such disputes between employers and employees.

11. That it is advisable to foster the manufacture of the raw products of the province within the province as far as practicable by means of taxation on the said raw products, subject to rebate of the same in whole or part when manufactured in British Columbia.


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**Vacuum Developer**

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THE STRENVA HEALTH APPLIANCE CO., 713 Cordova Street, West, Vancouver, B.C.


NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned intend to apply under the provisions of the "Tramway Company Incorporation Act" and amending acts, for the incorporation of a company with power to build, equip and operate a tramway and to construct and equip and operate telephone or telegraph lines in connection therewith, between a point on the north east arm of Upper Arrow Lake, at or near the townsite of Beaton and a point on Fish River, West Kootenay, 10 miles northerly from the town of Camborne.

The general route of said proposed tramway and telephone or telegraph lines shall be along or near the easterly shore of the north east arm of Upper Arrow Lake and thence northerly along or near the banks of Fish river.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1903.

A. Johnson, J. A. Darragh, G. S. McCarter, Applicants.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate in Kootenay district:

Commencing at a post marked "J. McLean's north west corner post," planted about ¾ of a mile above Boulder creek on the north bank of Canoe river, running south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1903.

J. McLEAN.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate in Kootenay district:

Commencing at a post marked "J. McLean's north west corner post," planted about ¼ mile below Boulder creek on the north bank of Canoe river, running south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1903.

J. McLEAN.

**NOTICE.**

Public notice is given that the Big Bend Lumber Company Limited have adopted the below mentioned timber marks for logs belonging to them and all persons are warned against dealing with or keeping in possession any logs bearing any of said marks:

★ B. B. L. Co. AE

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Dated at Arrowhead, Aug. 28, 1903.

THE BIG BEND LUMBER CO. LTD.
THEO. LUDCATE, President.


**H. W. Edwards, Taxidermist.**

DEER HEADS, BIRDS, ANIMALS MOUNTED.

REVELSTOKE, - - B. C.


WANTED.

GOOD CARPENTERS

Experienced Carpenters and Framers for Mill Work at Arrowhead. Address W. J. LUDGATE, Arrowhead.

Notice.

Take notice that, under the provisions of the "Liquor License Act," I shall, at the next sittings of the Revelstoke District Licensing Court, apply for a retail license for the premises known as the Clarendon Hotel, Camborne, B. C.

FRANK J. GOLDSMITH.

Dated at Camborne, B. C., this 20th day of July, 1903.

## Vote for TAYLOR and STABLE GOVERNMENT.

# THE ENCHANTED LAKE.

MISS Rosy Posy was a good little girl, as all little girls should be, and she was very, very fond of fairy stories. She had always longed to meet some real fairies and have some real adventures, like those in the fairy tales. As she was so good, it was only natural that she should have her wish gratified, and one evening in early fall she was surprised to wake up and find a cute little gnome standing at the foot of her bed.

"Hello! Rosy," said the gnome; "don't you want to come and skate with the fairies?"

Rosy was too frightened to speak at first, but the gnome told her not to be afraid and to come with him. The first thing she know she was flying through space, over the housetops, and, to her surprise, she was now clad in her warmest winter clothes, with a big feather boa around her neck and a fuzzy-wuzzy muff to keep her hands warm.

Soon they came to the Enchanted Lake, in Fairy Land. Rosy found that she now had on some pretty curvey skates, and the little gnome also wore a pair.

"Come with me," he said, and they skated off merrily over the vast lake.

There were great wide trees all around the shore, and a great big silver moon shone through them with a beautiful light, making the ice shine and shine again. The ice was perfectly smooth and seemed to give wings to the swiftly gliding skates.

"Very soon they met two jolly bears."

After a while they met a funny little clown. The gnome, whose name, by the way, was Delfo, introduced the little clown to Rosy. The clown was called Flyaway.

Flyaway, Delfo and Rosy skated off together, and very soon they met two jolly bears, Grizzly and Frizzly, who were enjoying themselves greatly on their skates. Every now and then they would stop and laugh as if at some joke, and soon all five were laughing heartily, they did not know why.

A band of light winged and light footed fairies came out from behind the trees and skated in fancy circles and figures around Rosy.

"Ring around a Rosy!" they cried in glee, and skated faster and faster, until Rosy could hardly see them. Then they disappeared suddenly, and this made Grizzly and Frizzly laugh harder than ever.

They skated on and on, and came to the mouth of a beautiful frozen river, which shone like diamonds in the moonlight. They skated up this river until they came to the enchanted Ice Palace of the Fairy Queen. The palace glittered with icicles, and was the prettiest thing Rosy had ever seen. She was presented to the Fairy Queen and had a long talk with her. The Queen told her that if she kept on being good she would always be happy, and Rosy found out afterward that what the fairy said was really true. After that Rosy was shown all through the palace.

Then Delfo and Flyaway skated back to the lake with her, and Grizzly and Frizzly skated along after them. "Now, Rosy," said Delfo, "it is near morning, and if you stay here till dawn you will vanish. So you must go back home. And I am sorry to say that you can visit Fairyland only once in your life, unless the Fairy Queen wills it otherwise."

Rosy was sorry to go, and Delfo, Flyaway and the two bears were sorry to have to say goodby to her. Delfo took her to the woods and showed her where her home was, not far away. She quickly got there, but when she woke up the next morning she could not see the Enchanted Lake anywhere, but hopes every day that the Fairy Queen will call her to her home again to see Grizzly, Frizzly, Flyaway and Delfo.—James A. Wales.

Discouraging.

I told the boy the old fable of the sun and the wind; how the sun, shining steadfastly, had caused the wayfarer to take off his cloak, which thing the wind, though blustering its utmost, had quite failed to do.

"The fable," I said, "teaches the superior efficacy of gentle methods."

"But," said the boy, "perhaps it was the humidity and not the heat which led the wayfarer to lay aside cloak!"

It is disheartening thus to meet up with the characteristic skepticism of the age in one so young.—Detroit Journal.

The Rule of Three.

Three things to govern—Temper, tongue and conduct.

Three things to love—Courage gentleness and affection.

Three things to hate—Cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.

Three things to delight in—Frankness, freedom and beauty.

Three things to wish for—Health, friends and a cheerful spirit.

Three things to avoid—Idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting.

Three things to fight for—Honor, country and home.

Three things to admire—Intellectual power, dignity and gracefulness.

Three things to think about—Life, death and eternity.

# TO-DAY'S LOVE STORY

Grandmother's Romance.

It was in the month of June, 1812, on a beautiful evening, when even the flowers exhale more strongly their subtle perfumes, and the human heart has a desire to open. Here in the twilight of the old garden grandmother heard the first words of love.

Beneath the deeper shadow of the trees, wrapped in the sweet odor of the flowers, two figures, a young girl and a young man, walked side by side with slow steps.

"Yes, Clarisse, I am going," said the young man. "And what difference does it make? Suppose I never return from the war. Who would care? I am alone in the world."

"You have friends, Horace."

"None."

"And I," cried she, very low.

"You!" cried he; "you would care feast of any."

There was a long silence. The gravel sounded beneath their slow tread. The night fell little by little. Horace heard a stifled sound, and turned.

"You are crying, Clarisse!"

"You hurt me so!"

"Do you love me?"

She faltered, and his arms caught her and held her against his beating heart. Unresisting, she raised her face to his, and their lips met in a long kiss —the first.

* * * * * * *

It was ten years since the kiss given beneath the trees. She was sitting on a bench in the garden, when a stranger approached her along the path. As he neared she recognized him.

He came toward her with outstretched arms, then stopped, as though surprised at the coldness of her greeting.

"It is too late," she said. "I am already married."

He explained the reason of his long absence. Captivity, Siberia, the mines, all the frightful sufferings he had gone through, sustained always by the belief in her love and her loyalty to the unspoken vow made in the twilight of the garden. Never had he lost the hope that he would some day return to find her waiting for him; that their lives, so long divided, would at last be united forever.

"You lied to me that night when you said you loved me," he cried, the bitterness of his disappointment making him cruel.

"No," she said, "I loved you, and I shall always love you. It is just for that reason that you must continue dead to me. I cannot trust myself with you."

And he left her.

* * * * * * *

This was the story of grandmother's life as I read it from her old diary. I remembered an old man who lived in the neighborhood, and whom we children called "the chevalier." I identified him with Horace. When grandmother became a widow, and when she was an old lady to us, he came to live near her, and they spent many long hours in the sweetest and purest companionship. I understood that the two old friends were dear to one another because their affection had been founded upon something more than friendship.—From the French.

Consolation.

As Maud Ashton, the English girl who had created such a sensation at Cannes, stood in the bow of the Jessica she seemed the very personification of youth, health and happiness. Her hair had been blown loose by the wind, which had brought the crimson into her cheeks, and her eyes were a deep reflection of the blue sky and dancing water.

The twilight fell slowly after the sun had sunk behind the violet mountains of Esterel. Guns from the fort on shore announced sunset, and at the same instant the flags and banners on the many boats in the harbor were lowered, fluttering in the light wind. The set quieted and became almost motionless.

Without knowing why, Maud felt a sudden feeling of sadness creep over her. She stopped talking and looked down into the water, wondering at the dim feeling of foreboding which pervaded her so inexplicably.

The boat touched the pier, and with the others she left her place and crossed the plank. Suddenly she noticed a handkerchief waving from the window of a brougham, and recognized her mother's face.

Reaching the carriage, she opened the door and looked into the sweet face of its occupant.

"It is Tony," she said. "You have had news." Then, as her companion did not reply, she cried: "Tell me at once! Is he wounded? Tell me the worst!"

"Yes, dear, he is wounded—seriously, I fear."

Maud caught her wrist and looked into her eyes. "Is he dead?" she asked in a whisper.

Lady Ashton put her arm gently about the girl's shoulder.

"Yes, Maud, he is dead."

For a week after the news of the death of her fiance, Maud Ashton did not leave her bed. Then pale and listless, she wandered about the house. Never, she declared, would she take her part in the old life again. George Blith came and asked to deliver a message to her from her lover, in whose regiment he had been, and whose death he had witnessed.

He bore with her questions and her memories with the patience of a brother, telling her over and over the same stories of his friend, never tiring of giving her the comfort which talking of him seemed to bring.

Gradually the color came back into her cheeks and the light in her eyes, while her step regained its lightness.

"I do not blame him for loving you," said Lieutenant Blith, one day, and the color in Maud's cheeks grew deeper.

They were together constantly, but at last his time of absence was up, and he told her he must go.

"I might ask for a longer leave. But I think it is best for me to go now."

"Why?" asked she."

"Because I cannot remain here with you any longer without loving you. Because I love you now. If I offend you, forgive me. I cannot help it. Now you will see that I must go." And he rose to his feet.

But Maud held out both her little hands and said simply:

"Stay!"—From the French.

# THE SURUKUKAS.

## A SNAKE THAT HATCHED OUT A BROOD OF CHICKENS.

**She Not Only Hatched Out Twenty Chicks But Fed and Protected Them Afterward in the Manner of the Ordinary Barnyard Fowl.**

The wolf mother suckling human children, instead of devouring them, has been outdone for motherly instinct.

One of the fiercest, most poisonous and dangerous of serpents has hatched a flock of chickens—twenty of them—and to feed and protect them afterward in the manner of the ordinary barnyard fowl.

The hen-snake is dead. She died in defending her brood against a voracious pig, the only animal that can safely cope with a serpent.

Mr. V. Hugo, of Espirito Santo, Brazil, who sent her skin to the Anatomical and Zoological Museum in Berlin, tells the following story:

The snake that turned hen was a full-grown bushmaster, a reptile of which science knows little. Indeed, after coming to the tropics, I learned that all science pretends to know about the snake is more or less incorrect and wholly incomplete.

The native's name for the monster is surukukas.

The specimen that hatched the chickens was nearly eighteen feet long and lived on the edge of the forest, a dry and sandy locality.

The hen-snake was discovered at her novel occupation by Madam Monzas, a native poultry raiser, who supplies the European colony here. Missing one of her pet fowls, some little time ago, she went to search for it and located its remains, a few tufts of feathers and some drops of blood, near a bush on the edge of the forest.

Looking closer she saw a nest, such as straying hens sometimes make for themselves when the mother habit strikes them. Madam Monzas was about to take away her supposed property when a hissing sound arrested her steps—and incidentally saved her life.

A giant bushmaster was hatching on the chicken eggs and, observing the intruder, raised its broad, three-cornered head and fixed its fiery dark eyes on Madam Monzas, gleaming viciously. It half opened its mouth and thrust forth its long tongue.

I was among the investigators, together with several members of the well-known firm of Franz Myer & Co., and all of us went near enough to the nest to observe that Madam Monzas had told the truth. The bushmaster sitting on the eggs seemed to be one of the giants of its kind and fully absorbed in the work it had cut out for itself.

I repeated the visit for several afternoons, and on the fourth had the pleasure of witnessing a mother's pride and her childrens' delight. Twenty of the two dozen eggs had yielded little black and tan chicks, as lively a flock as ever searched for bread crumbs.

They hopped about the fierce bushmaster as unconcernedly as if she had been the mildest of barnyard fowls, and some of them actually made bold to prick the dark lozenges on their foster-mother's skin.

Meanwhile the snake was basking in the sun, stretched at full length, apparently on the best of terms with herself and offspring. Many Europeans and several hundred natives enjoyed this unusual spectacle from the tree tops, for no one cared to approach the den after the bushmaster had finished her self-imposed task. My own observation was aided by excellent spy glasses, making deception impossible.

To watch further developments the German club hired a native boy, Frederigo, for we were curious to know what the snake-mother would do to procure food for her little ones, as they couldn't live on insects alone, even though there were plenty of them in the neighborhood.

A few days afterward little Frederigo rushed into the breakfast room in great agitation.

"The surukukas and the chicks are off into the rice fields," he yelled. Afterward he led me to a point of vantage. This is what I saw. The yellow monster had raised itself to its full height and bit off rice ears by the dozen and threw them on the ground, while the chicks were dancing about her, nibbling the welcome food.

The woman saw no more; she fled, congratulating herself that she was alive. The same evening she reported her adventure at the German club, and, though no one believed her, some of us decided to investigate for ourselves.

On the following day the bushmaster was observed to take the chicks to water, leading the way in hen fashion, the flock following, peeping and picking food on the way. Arrived at the river bed, the bushmaster jumped in to splash and frolic, while the chicks remained ashore, drinking the water eagerly.

The reports of these carryings-on set the neighborhood talking, with the result that we learned more about the nature and habits of the bushmaster in a week than we would have acquired in two years without provocation. Among other strange facts it is developed that the surukukas incubates her eggs, and has, at such periods, a temperature several degrees above the surrounding air. Whether the latter part of the information is mere conjecture or based on actual observation I can't tell. At the same time I would like to see a man holding his thermometer to the skin of a bushmaster sitting on eggs.

The circumstances that the bushmaster does not rely upon sand and sun to hatch her eggs, as other snakes in the tropics do, may, however, explain the phenomena reported, in part, at least.

A snake short-circuited the telegraph line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad recently by climbing a pole and twining his body about two wires.

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WE KEEP THE BEST

**Canada Drug & Book Co**


## LOCALISMS

Tom Bain looks magnificent in his new uniform.

For list of Candidates nominated see Editorial page.

**Turn out to Conservative Grand Rally To-night.**

The Eagles will conduct initiations on Thursday evening.

The river is higher now than it was at any time last summer.

—Fall Millinery opening this evening. C. B. Hume & Co.

The Conservative Headquarters are visited by a large crowd nightly.

C. B. Hume's window shows a splendid collection of Fall fruit.

J. M. Kellie holds his big symposium in the Opera House tomorrow evening.

—Reid and Young's Fall Millinery opening this afternoon and evening.

Why not get the new Recreation grounds seeded down before the snow flies.

The Salvation Army Auction sale on Thursday evening was largely attended.

The appointment of Erland G. Hadow, of Ferguson, as Justice of the Peace has been gazetted.

Many assurances of support were given Thos. Taylor on his trip south. He is a sure winner.

—C. B. Hume & Co. have issued invitations for their Fall Millinery opening this evening.

A temple of the Rathbone Sisters, the ladies' auxiliary of the K. of P., is about to be organized here.

The Ladies Guild of the Hospital are holding their regular meeting at Selkirk Hall this afternoon.

The Eagles will meet on Thursday evening as usual. Important business will be brought up.

The Candy Factory has been removed from the Fretz Block to Horace Manning's store.

The Assize Courts fixed for Golden on 6th October and Revelstoke 12th October have been cancelled.

**Grand Rally at Conservative Headquaters, Selkirk Hall. To-night at 8 p.m.**

The annual services of the Epworth League held in the Methodist church on Sunday were largely attended.

Mr. Creighton, of the Canada Permanent Investment Co., Vancouver, left Thursday night for the coast.

—Reid and Young invite the ladies of Revelstoke to their Fall Millinery opening this afternoon and evening.

Neither Messrs. Kellie nor Bennett got much satisfaction on their southern trip. The Fish river camp is solid for Taylor.

**Every Conservative should attend Grand Rally, Selkirk Hall To-night at 8 p.m.**

Hon. R. F. Green arrived here Sunday afternoon returning to Kaslo with Sir Hibbert Tupper this morning.

Sir Chas. Hibbert Tupper spent Monday in Revelstoke going south with Hon. R. F. Green the following day.

G. S. McCarter was on a business trip to the coast accompanied by Mrs. McCarter and child and returned Saturday.

Ed. Edwards and bride returned on Saturday and were met at the train by friends who tendered them heartfelt congratulations.

J. D. Sibbald returned from Banff on Sunday evening. Mrs. Sibbald is visiting friends in Golden and will not return for a week or ten days.

Thos. Taylor, who has been conducting most successful meetings south came in Sunday afternoon. He left for Glacier yesterday returning at midnight by the Imperial Limited.

No. 2 today.

Ike Thompson leaves this evening for the coast en route to Port Simpson where he will probably locate. He was preceded a few days by Henry Bodine. They will look into things there and take up either mining or any other business appearing profitable.

J. G. Macdonald returned last night from a few days' visit to Sandon.

Gold Range Lodge, K. of P. holds its usual meeting tomorrow evening.

J. E. McLean left last night for Vancouver as a delegate from the local branch of the I. O. F. to the High Court which opens in Vancouver tomorrow.

The many friends of Roy Douglas, of Molsons Bank staff, much regret his transfer to Calgary where he has been given a better posotion with the same corporation. He will be much missed during the season of winter festivities.

Mrs. Knowlton of the Union Hotel, left last night on a holiday trip to the coast. While there she will visit the Fairs at New Westminster and Victoria. During her absence Mrs. Blake will take charge of the housekeeping department of the Union.

The Firth-Eaton combination, consisting of W. Francis Firth, leading baritone at San Carlo, S. Homer Eaton the noted elocutionist and impersonator, of Boston, and Flora Higgins, contralto, will appear at the Opera House on Thursday, Oct. 15th. This will be one of the treats of the season.

A. Johnson, of the HERALD, received word last night that his brother, Engineer William Johnson who was so severely injured on his engine about a month ago, has contracted a severe attack of scarlet fever in the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal.

LOST—This morning (Sept. 20), between J. Guy Barber's and R. Samson's, a lady's hand satchel containing $50 in bills, express money order, stamps, keys, etc. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to Kootenay Mail office or

MRS. H. HANBURY.

## AT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC

### Construction of G. T. P. will be Commenced Simultaneously—Premier McBride's Representations Successful.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 25th—Geo. Riley, Liberal M. P. for Victoria, made the following statement when passing through this city en route home: "Regarding Premier McBride's wire to the different British Columbia members at Ottawa, urging the government to make it compulsory on contractors of the Grand Trunk Pacific to construct the line simultaneously from both ends, this request has been granted and the condition has been inserted in the contract."

OTTAWA, Sept. 24.—(Special)—During the debate on the Grand Trunk Pacific Bill today in reply to Mr. Bennett, Mr. Fielding said that the bill would contain the fair wage provision. There was nothing against the employment of Chinese, except that Chinese entering the country were subject to a tax of $500.

### Blacksmith's Strike Over.

The C. P. R. blacksmiths and helpers who had been on strike for ten days returned to work yesterday morning acting on instructions received from the executive of the union in Vancouver. The particulars of the settlement are not yet known but it is presumed some concessions have been given to the men. Nothing is yet known as to what action has been taken in regard to the boilermakers' schedule of which re-arrangement has been asked to take effect after Saturday next.

### City Council

The City Council held its usual fortnightly meeting on Friday evening, Mayor O'Brien occupying the chair. The only business of importance was the final passage of the Recreation Grounds Bylaw and a resolution that the city secure the additional water supply recently discovered by Messrs. McIntosh and Gordon. An application from R. Tapping for permission to put a verandah round the old opera house building was refused as it conflicted with a city bylaw.

Telephone—48.

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## THE SWING OF VICTORY

(Continued from Page 1.)

elector entitled the same as any present to make his selection from the candidates in the field. If any excuse was required for his presence that would be sufficient. He had not lost his satchel (laughter) so could state why he supported the Government in the present campaign. He had listened to Mr. Kellie with profound admiration and never, in a political experience extending from 1882, had witnessed such a magnificent tribute paid to any Government as that of the last speaker. It was most extraordinary that that gentleman, although speaking for over 20 minutes, had never dared to lock horns with Mr. Green on any issue before the people or the Conservative platform. (Cheers). In fact Mr. Kellie must have been asleep as he said nothing was known of the Government's policy. Having lost his satchel (laughter) he commenced with an extraordinary statement about the consumption of lead and had declared that protection was unnecessary. If so, why had every Liberal member from the Province begged and urged for the duty? Was not the lead industry of the west entitled to the protection given the iron and steel manufacturers of the east. Mr. Kelly had called the industry a mere bagatelle, but did so without any knowledge of the subject. (Cheers).

Then he attacked Mr. Adair, but as it was understood that on Wednesday they would have not a 20-foot ring but good stage room and fight the matter out it was unnecessary to refer to that part of his speech (laughter). But why had he left the Minister of Mines, against whom he was pitted, and not devoted his attention to declaring either for or against the Government platform. Probably the reason given was correct—he had lost his satchel; but what would be the use of a member who carried his arguments around in a satchel and not in his head. (Applause.) How Mr. Kellie's patriotic heart was stirred and what a shame that all Mr. Green's arguments could have been frustrated if he could only have collared that satchel in time. (Laughter and applause.) The last speaker had also got very indignant about some civil servants here being discharged, but was he not a supporter of the Laurier government which had all over signalized its advent to power by throwing into the gutter men who had served the public faithfully for a lifetime. (Cheers.) They sometimes had the hollow farce of a commission but there was no commission for the labouring men he was turned down by a Grit member and had to go instanter. These facts had been brought to light by the Conservative opposition and the names of these poor men were legion. (Applause.)

Some Liberals wanted to force on the present Government the sins of all previous administration but both parties had been to blame. The fight now, however, concerned all equally and instead of harking back to the faults of days gone by we should come down to the present and discuss the situation confronting us now. (Hear. Hear.) Mr. Kellie had stated the McBride Government had no platform and asked to be supported on trust. That would be ridiculous. Mr. Kellie could not have read the papers, could not have listened to the speeches of the two cabinet ministers Messrs. Green and Goodeve. He could not even have read the paper supporting him in this town or he would have known that platform. He must have been asleep. (Laughter.) The editor of the "Mail" must have been asleep also, a regular Rip Van Winkle. In that paper, on the front page, had last week appeared a report of the meeting addressed by Mr. Goodeve which gave a fair outline of the Government policy and yet inside the Rip Van Winkle editor stated there was no such policy or platform. (Laughter and cheers.)

Sir Hibbert then proceeded to read from the "Mail's" report of Mr. Goodeve's speech: "They intended going in for a progressive policy free from corporation influences."

"Pretty good isn't that, Mr. Kellie?" (Cheers.)

"Premier McBride had arranged for the immediate construction of the Coast-Kootenay railway."

"What do you think of that, Mr. Kellie?" (Cheers.)

"The government would take steps to enforce the law against employment of Chinese underground."

"How's that, Mr. Kellie?" (Cheers.)

"The government had also arranged with the Great Northern to build 2,000 miles of railway in the province without any land or money grant. They supported government ownership of railways and telephones. They proposed reserving coal areas as a check against monopoly. He referred to the excess paid into the dominion treasury by this province and the necessity for better terms, and promised when the Conservative party came into power at Ottawa this wrong would be remedied. Steps would be taken to bring the expenditure within revenue, and he pointed out the railways were only assessed at $3,000 a mile."

"And how's that for a platform, Mr. Kellie?" (Roars of laughter.)

"The "Mail" had, however, in its report made one error. The Conservatives did not object to the Grand Trunk Pacific as a line, but only the way it was proposed to be constructed and this was the position Mr. Goodeve had taken.

And had not Mr. Green, in opening the meeting, put forward a good substantial programme. This cry of "no policy" was merely to cover the deficiencies of the Liberals who had no programme. (Cheers.) The Conservatives and a Large number of good Liberals agreed with the government programme and would, he was assured, give Mr. McBride and his cabinet a fair chance. All Mr. Kellie predicted and wanted was chaos.

Since 1896 the increase of wealth had been enormous, particularly on this continent. There had been progress on every side but, there was one black spot in Canada. All was lovely until you came to what was by nature the richest and most lovely province—British Columbia, which alone had not made the progress we were entitled to expect. Even the Liberal manifesto acknowledged this. Now was the opportunity to discuss the situation and obtain a return of stable government. And what had the candidates to offer: Kellie—confusion worse confounded; Green—a progressive policy, a trusted leader supported by all Conservatives and, what was extremely significant, a large number of Liberals. And why were the Liberals doing this. The explanation was easy. That party had been disorganized since Joseph Martin appeared on the scene. Who was their leader—no one could tell. If there had been one suitable to the party Kellie would have his coat off shouting for Liberalism. But they were subject to the malignant influence of Joseph Martin and there were many Liberals more anxious to defeat the so-called headless party than the Conservatives. If the present Liberals were returned it meant Martin who would keep disorganized the party he had already disorganized. But a large number of Liberals knew this and their efforts were being put forward with such force that the Conservative Government would be so strong that Martin would have to be thrown over. (Cheers). Senator Templeman and others had to walk out of the Liberal convention because of the Martin faction. Of course Martin had been deposed as leader, but not in favor of any one else. He merely popped behind the scene until the clouds rolled by. (Applause). In this election the mischief and trouble that had retarded B. C. was being fought and it was the duty of all to stop this and rally round the Conservative government. (Cheers).

Sir Hibbert then dwelt shortly on the various planks of the Conservative platform and concluded by pointing out that the present Government had started out with a good policy, a good leader and good material. On the other hand the Liberals were disorganized while Mr. Kellie had suggested a return to the old chaos. The socialists admitted they could not win so there was only the Conservative party united before the people. Mr. Kellie, even if elected, would be a hopeless minority of one and could be of no use even if he found his satchel before going to Victoria. (Applause). As a Canadian and British Columbian he wished to see the McBride Government win and he was sure they would. (Loud cheers).

The chairman then noticed that the Socialist candidate had just entered the hall so called on him to speak if he wished.

J. W. BENNETT

then came forward and was cordially received. He also had left his satchel by the wayside and apologized for his late appearance by saying he had been worshipping at the shrine of St. Leon. (Laughter). He also intimated that the recent trip south had been a most pleasant one and if a snowslide should overwhelm the three candidates the motto for their tombstone would be "Political opponents but the best of friends." (Applause). Mr. Bennett then dwelt shortly on the class antagonism insisted on by the Socialists and stated that in his opinion, it was the outcome of industrial development. In the early stages man owned the machine, today the machine owned the man. He also expressed his pleasure at the large amount of Labour legislation passed within the last three years all of which was good and concluded by stating that he would speak at length later on.

A question was then asked as to who the candidates would support. Mr. Kellie made a speech in reply saying he took no stock in leaders, would not support any party and would rather remain at home than not have a free hand. He would attend no caucus.

Mr. Bennett stated his supporters held his resignation in their hands and could use it if he voted against their interest. As to the leadership of Mr. Martin his answer was an emphatic—"No Sir."

The chairman then announced the Conservative Rally for tonight and the large audience dispersed many staying behind to meet Sir Hibbert Tupper. Mr. Taylor could not be present owing to his having a previous engagement at Glacier.

### Down South

On Thursday evening a joint meeting was held at Comaplix, Mr. Fairhall in the chair. Messrs. Adair, Kellie, Taylor and Bennett delivered addresses in the order named. In this supposed stronghold of Grits Taylor will split even and the three Socialists thought to be there were non est.

Beaton was the scene of Friday night's meeting and it was Taylor from start to finish. T. W. Graham occupied the chair.

At Camborne, on Saturday, McDowell's hall was packed. There was an interesting contest for chairman between Thos. R. Davey, nominated by the Liberals, and James Lade by the Conservatives. Mr. Lade won out easily as Taylor will on Saturday. The meeting was good except cat-calls by two friends of Mr. Kellie, Messrs. Diamond and Menhenick, which disgusted the audience.

Illecillewaet, Glacier and Albert Canyon are lined up for Stable Government and in the Bend "there's nothing to it but Taylor." It will be a sweeping victory in Revelstoke riding and 29 or 30 Conservatives in the grand total of elected candidates.

### Brakeman Killed

On Sunday, about 8.15, a west bound freight was going up Notch Hill and Albert Ham, well known in this city, was acting as head brakeman. The conductor, as the caboose passed, noticed an object looking like a man beside the track and the train was stopped to investigate. It was found that it was the body of Albert Ham, who must have fallen from the head end of the train and been instantly killed. The remains were taken to Kamloops where an inquest was held on Sunday evening resulting in a verdict of accidental death. It is understood deceased was a member of the B. of R. T. and was to be buried under it's auspices today.

## POPLAR CREEK PLACER MINING

### Clarence McDowell and Others Have Located Old Channel and are Sinking Shaft to Bed Rock.

While the excitement attending the recent quartz discoveries of Poplar creek was at its height some experienced prospectors determined to investigate the possibilities of placer mining there and have met with marked success. The leader was Clarence McDowell, a well known miner of Fish river, and he succeeded in locating what is believed to be the old creek bed. Ten claims, aggregating about 3000 feet in length have been taken up by the discoverer, Theo. Dufresne, R. Doering and others and from present indications they have a bonanza.

The claims have been carefully prospected and the owners believe that bed rock and the old channel will be reached in slightly less than 100 feet. To prove this a prospecting shaft is being sunk and is now down about half that distance. Their success has been emphatic so far as from the surface, after the moss is taken off, the ground goes from 35 to 75 cents to the pan. When the shaft reaches bed rock drifts will be run to ascertain the richness and width of the old channel and, it is expected, very good results obtained.

Once the property is proved it will be probably worked as a hydraulicing proposition as there is ample water power available. The results of panning at various depths so far certainly warrants such a course as ground of the value indicated will be extremely profitable if a giant is secured and the ground worked in large quantities. Granite and Wild Horse creeks proved very rich worked in this manner and it is very probable that Poplar, Meadow and other creeks in the vicinity will give good results.

## TRUE STORY OF LUCKY JACK

### Vancouver "World's" Pipe Dream Exploded by Authentic Statement—Discovery of a Phenomenal Ledge.

In the Vancouver "World" an article appeared recently which, for mistatements of fact and garbling of events, excelled all recent productions of that past master of fabrication. The boly of the article in question was an alleged interview with a young man called Lucas who wandered away from a law office in Vancouver and came back with a pipe dream regarding the famous re-location of "Buffalo's" claim now known all over the continent as the Lucky Jack. A little over a year before the re-location a well known Frenchman called "Buffalo" staked a mineral claim upon which it is stated he did the necessary work and gave the fee to a friend with instructions to record an assessment. This friend was bibulously inclined and spent the money in the nearest saloon. As a result no assessment was recorded and Buffalo, at the expiration of a year after original record, lost his claim under the provisions of the "Mineral Act." So far the "World's" story is correct.

But then it gets mixed up. The statement is made that two men, Hanna and Grey, re-located the claim and the present owners—to use the prospector's term—"jumped it." It also states that when the present owners located they found Hanna and Gray's posts and disregarded them. These statements are so at variance with the truth that we have obtained from one of the original locators an

AUTHENTIC STORY

which gives, for the first time, a full account of all the circumstances surrounding the phenomenal find. Our informant, having authority to do so, signs the statement on behalf of the Lucky Jack partnership. It is as follows:

"A party of three, consisting of P. H. O'Connor, Morgan and Orange Hamilton went into the Poplar Creek country on a prospecting trip believing it to be a likely district to investigate. We spent some three weeks prospecting before making a location and looked over all the creeks between Meadow and Poplar. We had no idea of going to Winquist's claim, as the "World" states, in fact we have not seen it yet. The discovery was made by Orange Hamilton who picked up a piece of extremely rich float and showed it to the others. We determined to find the ledge and prospected for five days before it was located, the lucky man being E. M. Morgan. There is no truth in the statement that a man named Murphy was with the party or a partner with us. He was not on the ground at the time but in Sandon and did not get there till some days afterwards. Therefore the story that he went to a camp of Swedes and got a bottle of whiskey and afterwards was sent to Trout Lake to record is an entire fabrication.

"Regarding our seeing Leander Hanna's and "Ponty" Gray's stakes on the ground, this is also wrong. They never came to the district until at least two weeks afterwards. We found Buffalo's posts all right while we were looking for the ledge but saw that his time had run out. To make sure Frank Holden, secretary of the Lucky Jack Co., and Orange Hamilton took a trip first to Kaslo, where it was thought Buffalo had recorded, and then to Trout Lake and found no assessment work had been sworn to. Accordingly we recorded the claims there in the following names: Lucky Jack, E. O'Connor; Lucky Three, Norris Smith; Little Phil and Lucky Jack Fraction, E. M. Morgan; and Addie, Joseph Patterson.

"As for Hanna going round at night and putting up his No. 1, 2 and Discovery posts on the up hill side and thus taking in the ledge as the "World" tries to make out, it is foolish. If he wished to locate down hill he must put his No. 2 at the other end of the claim. He has not done this and even if the "World" was right has no claim at all.

"Mr. Lucas also gave a detailed account of Orange Hamilton being drunk. The two men never met and accordingly Mr. Lucas' rushing into print running down an entire stranger is, to say the least, ill advised. Mr. Hamilton is well known all over the Lardeau and his friends resent this sort of thing. The "World" should avoid personal abuse.

"We know almost certainly who the man is who gave Mr. Lucas his information (?). It is a gentleman who once occupied a prominent position in Vancouver, in fact filled the pulpit of a church now converted to other uses. We also know this; that the informant in question should not throw bricks about drinking as he had to be carried from the chair where he was sleeping to the train when leaving Poplar, and Mr. Lucas, knowing this, should have received his story with a large pinch of salt.

"We have stated the facts: Buffalo's location was run out. We recorded long before ever Hanna or Gray saw the ground. We are the rightful owners of this group of claims and propose to hold them against any one who attempts to attack our title. And we'll win, too."

LUCKY JACK CO.

This authentic statement certainly shows the matter in its true light and can be accepted as correct. It is rather unfortunate that the "World" does not take the trouble to find out the facts instead of accepting as gospel the hearsay and gossip handed out to it by an irresponsible junior clerk in a Vancouver law office.

**Vote for Taylor and Prosperity.**

**A vote for Kellie is a vote for Confusion.**

**Vote for Taylor.**

**A vote for Bennett is a vote for Chaos.**


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# SEEKING LIGHT AND GUIDANCE.

Patrick J. Healy, S.T.D., Church of the Holy Innocents, New York.

Stand ye on the ways and see and ask for the old paths, which is the good way, and walk ye in it.—Jeremiah vi., 16.

Each generation has its perplexities and its needs. New kingdoms and commonwealths may spring into being from the ashes of empires that have crumbled, new systems of thought may arise from the shattered elements of those that have ceased to be, but throughout all change and revolution there remains constant and unchanged the innate desire in the souls of men to attain to some state, some condition of life in which will be found peace and contentment. Before the eyes of all has shone and still shines the phantom form of pleasure to be attained.

The same opportunities for reaching happiness have not fallen to the lot of all men alike. For some the desire and its fulfilment, the plan and its execution are one; but despite differences in the circumstances and endowment, all men are equal in those essential phenomenon human life. They have the same needs and the same cravings, and, undistinguished by rank or possessiions, they all come at last before the bar of the great leveller, Death.

To each man comes at some time in his life the burning question, Why am I here? How can I make the most of the short span of years allotted to me? The world may go on from age to age, generation may succeed generation, but these questions still arise on the lips of men as a cry in the night, a plea for light and guidance to enable them to know whither they are tending.

Has the world found an answer to these questions? Has any voice come from the blackness of doubt and uncertainty to satisiy these cravings in the minds of men and to still the fear in their hearts?

One answer and one alone can satisfy this tireless longing, this ceaseless prayer. This world, the dole of time granted to men, is but the vestibule of another existence; it is but the portal to another life higher and better than this present one. This is the thought that reduces all human effort to its proper proportion, that gives the life of man its true perspective. In this is contained in the answer to the riddle of the Sphinx.

In striving for the home and the happiness beyond the tomb the burdens of our mortal existence become light and its cares and sorrows become sweet. To each one is given his load of trial of affliction—death, reverses, false friends, calumnies, unjust criticism, come in turn to all; but it matters little in what form or with what frequency they come. They are transmuted in the hope of the heaven to which they may lead.

Though our daily tasks may seem small and mean, they assume new proportions when viewed in the light that shines from beyond. The tasks imposed may sometimes be difficult, the path may be strewn with obstacles, but the prize is worth the struggle. Self-conquest and suffering are the badge of the true Christian. To conquer enemies from without and within, to place beneath his feet the world and everything that allures from the paths of virtue and righteousness, is the duty of every one who takes on himself the yoke of Christ.

The struggle for self-mastery, the desire to overcome pride and sensuality, to bring rebellious passion into the subjection of the spirit, are not things to be feared. As the pine on the mountain side has more strength and stability than the sycamore of the vale because of the tempests it has endured, so does the soul attain the true fibre of Christian virtue and perfection by triumphing over the storms of passion and the aridity of doubt.

## Did Not Know Their Names.

Browning's lines on the assassination of the Emperor Paul of Russia, quoted in The London News, remind a New York Tribune correspondent of Tennyson's indirect connection with the same tragedy. Soon after the murder the poet's father dined with Lord St. Helens, the British Ambassador, in Moscow. Several Russian officers of high rank, whose names he did not know, were also guests. During dinner a guarded reference was made to the Emperor's death. "Why do you speak so gingerly about a matter so notorious?" cried Tennyson impulsively, leaning across his neighbor, a Russian, whose breast was covered with orders. "We know very well in England that the Emperor Paul was murdered. Count Zoboff knocked him down and Benningsen and Count Pahlen strangled him." There was a strained silence then the Ambassador abruptly changed the subject. As the guests filed out into an adjoining room Lord St. Helens drew Tennyson aside. "Don't go into the next room," he whispered, "but fly for your life. The man next you, across whose breast you leaned, was Count Pahlen, the Zoboff was also at the table." He gave a few hurried directions, and Tennyson rushed off, threw his clothes into a portmanteau and fled behind fast horses to Odessa, still in evening garb, though the cold was intense. He lay hidden for weeks, and at last, in the disguise of a servant, was smuggled on board an English frigate.

The London County Council some eighteen months ago decided to undertake the work of indicating, by means of memorial tablets, houses of historical interst in London. Since then the Historical Records and Buildings Committee have been considering the matter, and have prepared a list of houses which they consider worthy of commemoration. As a beginning, it is proposed that tablets shall be affixed to three of these. One is 122, Great Portland street, Oxford street, the house in which James Boswell died; another 67, Wimpole street, residence of Henry Hallam, the historian; and the third 48, Doughty street Mecklenburg square, where Charles Dickens once lived. The houses have not been selected as necessarily in the opinion of the committee those which require indication beyond all others, and in due course further lists will be submitted, forming together a fairly represented scheme. In all cases the facts will be carefully verified. The tablets will be similar in design to those previously used by the Society of Arts.—London Chronicle.

## The Khedive of Egypt.

The Khedive Abbas II. of Egypt, who is now on a visit to England, was born on July 16, 1874. On January 8, 1892, he succeeded the Khedive Tewfik on the Khedivial throne. Three years later his Highness married the Princess Ikbal Hanem, for whom he has a real affection. The issue of this union has been the Crown Prince Mohamed Bey Abdel Moneim, Prince Abdel Kadir Bey and four girls, Amina, Athieh, Fethieh and Loutfieh. His Highness generally rises before 6 o'clock, and having dressed and "made his morning prayer," he takes a light repast. He usually goes out at about 7 o'clock to inspect his farms round the Palace of Konbbeh, when he is living at

Abbas II. Khedive of Egypt.

Cairo, and his property near the Palace of Montazzah, his other favorite residence at Alexandria. Two hours later he returns to the palace, receives his courier, and disposes of the correspondence relative to the affairs of personal government and those which refer to his private properties and his agricultural affairs. Abbas II. then receives the notabilities and high functionaries who have asked for a private interview. The Khedive always breakfasts at midday, sometimes with members of his Court, and sometimes with the Khedivial harem. He is very temperate, and is said never to touch alcoholic liquors. At table he drinks only pure Nile water. He has, however, a fondness for sweets and bonbons. After dejeuner the Khedive receives some of the civil or military functionaries of his household or sees visitors, or perhaps visits some of his more distant estates. His Highness is very interested in agriculture, and each year the exhibits from the Daira Khassa take many prizes at the exhibitions. The Khedive also enjoys mechanical work: indeed, he is a very competent engineer. He frequently drives his own train from Montazzah to Cairo, or takes command on board his yacht, the Mahronsah, and sometimes makes motoring expeditions into the desert. At his farm at Kombbeh are shown some pieces of machinery connected with sheep-shearing, cotton-growing and other agricultural work which, if not invented, have at least been greatly improved by the suggestions and advice of the Khedive.

During his stay in Cairo and Alexandria his Highness goes two or three times a week to the Palace of Abdine, or Ras el Tin, to preside at meetings of the Cabinet or to give a private audience to members of the diplomatic corps or other functionaries of State desiring to see him. He speaks French, English, Arabic, Turkish and German with equal fluency.

## Written in a Hurry.

How "For God and the Czar" came to be written is rather interesting. Mr. Muddock happened to be at Tit-Bits offices, talking to his friend Mr. Galloway Fraser, when Mr. Newnes, as he then was, came here. "Look here, Mr. Muddock," he said abruptly, "can you write us a serial? I've got one running that's not doing us any good." Mr. Muddock replied that he had a story in his mind dealing with the persecution of the Jews in Russia. "That'll do," said Mr. Newnes. "When can I have it?" "Oh, I haven't thought it out yet," answered Mr. Muddock, slightly taken aback at such promptitude. "Say—in six months." "Six months!" echoed Mr. Newnes scornfully. "I must have it in a fortnight." As usual, Mr. Newnes got his way, at least to this extent, that Mr. Muddock went away, shut himself up, and delivered the first three instalments in three weeks, keeping them up weekly afterwards. The serial thus quickly commissioned and quickly written was a huge success, and stirred the heart of Jewish communities the world over.

## T. M. Healy a Lawyer.

Before long English newspaper readers will be noting that Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., conducted a brilliant cross-examination in the Law Courts or made an effective appeal to the jury. The ablest and wittiest of all the Irish members of Parliament was a fortnight ago "called" as a member of Gray's Inn, and thus became qualified as a member of the English Bar. It is understood that he will practise chiefly in the English courts. Probably only a small section of the English public is aware that, besides being the cleverest of the Nationalists, Mr. Healy has for some years been one of the shining lights of the Irish Bar. Among lawyers it is thought quite likely that his career at the English Bar may be as remarkable as that of Sir Edward Carson, who leaped into a new fame as soon as he crossed the Irish Channel. While qualifying for the Irish Bar, Mr. Healy "dined" at Gray's Inn in 1880, and some of his speeches as the junior student are still remembered. He was then twenty-five years of age, so that now he is forty-eight. He was consequently the senior "student" of the dozen who were "called" last evening. It is understood that his sponsors were Mr. W. Mattinson, K.C., and Mr. Duke, K.C., M.P. After the ceremony Mr. Healy attended the usual "call night dinner," and in accordance with ancient custom, after the Benchers had withdrawn for dessert, the senior member present, Mr. Lawrence Coulsel, who is eighty-one years of age, proposed the health of the newly "called" members, to which Mr. Healy, as the senior of the band, replied. In becoming a member of Gray's Inn Mr. Healy is following the example of Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Irish party, who was called some years ago.

## Barmaids in London.

There is every indication that the question of the employment of barmaids is about to come to the front in London—not, of course, with the same thoroughness as it did, for instance, in Glasgow, but at any rate with sufficient assurance that the first real step forward has been taken in a big movement.

The authorities concerned in London with the employment of barmaids are the Licensing Magistrates, who control licensed premises, and the Theatres and Music Halls Committee of the London County Council.

The former body has been memorialized against the employment of barmaids by the National Union of Women Workers. The latter has been similarly approached by the British Women's Temperance Association It is estimated that there are between 8,000 and 9,000 barmaids in London.

Paul B. du Chaillu, the noted African explorer, who died in St. Petersburg on May 1, left only $500, though he had received much money from wealthy patrons and scientific societies to carry on his exploring work, and also obtained handsome returns from the sale of his books.

## For the Farmer.

The best way to get a fast walking horse it to train him as a colt to walk as fast as he can without trotting. A colt generally wants to go as fast as he can, but the trouble is when he is allowed to do this at a trot. On the walk he is made to go slow to cool off after a trot. It would be much better to teach him to walk fast, and not allow him to trot until he has learned to walk as fast as he can without trotting.

Stable manure for the fruit trees is like corn meal and timothy for milch cows. It is not a square meal, and does not produce best results for the expense. The contrast is especially striking in the peach orcharding. The manure-fed tree is rank and green, but weak and short-lived. The tree fed on chemicals with not too much nitrogen looks less rank, and the bark and limbs are more like those of an apple tree in appearance, so firm and close is their texture. They last from two to four times longer than the overrank tree.

### Sheep Need Salt.

A test of the value of salt for sheep has recently been made in France. Three lots were treated alike as to food and care; one lot was given no salt; one had half an ounce per day, and the third had three-fourths of an ounce per day. Those having the half-ounce per day made a gain of 4½ pounds over those having no salt, and nearly as much over those having three-fourths of an ounce. Those having salt made 134 pounds more wool than those having no salt. There were twelve sheep in each lot.

### Co-operative Testing of Dairy Herds Wanted.

Last winter the Dominion Department of Agriculture called attention to the co-operative system of testing dairy herds which prevails in Denmark, and recommended the establishment of a somewhat similar system among Canadian farmers. At the present time dairymen are finding it almost impossible to get milkers, and it seems more necessary than ever before that they should not waste time feeding and milking inferior cows. That the time is opportune for concerted action to improve the standard of our dairy herds can scarcely be doubted. A recent letter from Mr. Dan. Drummond of the Department of Agriculture tells of the feeling in Quebec in regard to this question. He mentions several breeders in the neighborhood of Danville who are very anxious to have a system of records of production established, and kept under reliable supervision. These breeders are giving up the keeping of private records, because, as they say, of the fact that such records are satisfactory only to themselves, and are so easily falsified that buyers put no confidence in them. If any system could be devised under which the records would be recognized as official and reliable, the breeders mentioned would be quite willing to assist in making it a success. Mr. Drummond continues:—"This is a live question all through the Province where I have met breeders. At St. Liboire I met the Secretary of their Farmers' Club, who told me that they had just concluded their competition for the best milch cows; that is, the cows giving the largest amount of milk in twenty-four hours, at home, and under supervision. They had thirteen cows in the competition, the best giving 62 pounds, and the poorest 42 pounds, of milk in the day, a showing very creditable to the French-Canadian farmers of that district."—Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

### Making Veals on Skim Milk.

One of the important by-products of the dairy farm is the skim milk, if the farmer will but study how to use it in the most economical manner. A large proportion of the calves among creamery patrons are sold when a few days old for a trifling sum. Yet these men have all the means at hand to make a handsome profit out of the skim milk by feeding it to the male calves, and turning them at 5 to 6 weeks of age for veals.

A Massachusetts farmer describes how he does it in a recent communication to The American Cultivator. He says:—

"It does not seem to be generally known that first-class veals can be made on a basis of sweet skim milk. Yet a great many calves reach the market and bring high prices, although never fed a quart of whole milk after the first day or two of their lives. These calves, if properly grown, look as well as any. Butchers say there is not so much internal fat, and the calf is thereiore not quite so heavy as the whole milk calf, but he brings the same price, at least in the markets of towns and small cities. The writer last summer sold calves which brought the going price in the local market, 6½ cents live weight, and averaged about $9.50 value at five weeks, but were fed practically nothing but sweet skimmed or separated milk, to which was added a handful of fine wheat flour for each gallon. It was reckoned that the skim milk so used, brought about two cents per quart. The flour cost about thirty cents per calf. Flour, being fine and starchy, is mixed easily with milk and is much better than anything else. Other farmers in the vicinity use extra fine ground corn meal, fine feed, oat meal, etc., but with less satisfaction. The main points are to have the milk sweet and plenty of it at fairly regular hours, and to give the calf nearly, but not quite, all he will drink. One feed a day from the cow during the last week is a help, but is not usually necessary. It is important to have plenty of dry bedding to save warmth, as a skim-fed calf has no fat to waste keeping his body warm. Pails should be rinsed after every feed to avoid disease.

That point about dry bedding is very important. It is much harder to provide for this with male valves, but it will pay richly to see that it is done. In all of our calf-raising we have considered this point of keeping the little animal dry and clean as one of the highest importance.—"Hoard's Dairyman."

## Dinner Gown in Peau de Crepe.

The rage for shirrings has called forth charming variations of designs, and very attractive is a reception or dinner gown on which this work is introduced. This is represented in old ivory peau de crepe, both bodice and skirt inset with Marechel Niel yellow flowers in applique. Mexican drawn work is introduced on the decollete bodice, and the teinture of apricot vel-

vet adds a rich, bold tone. Hand embroidery here finds expression, done in Corticelli wash embroidery silk. The effect is very beautiful.

Shirred costumes will be seen in the numerous crepes, and, indeed, there is nothing prettier than nun's grey crepe de chene fashioned in shirred effect, deep around the shoulders, hips and knees, with adjuncts of grey and white lace, the finishing touches being supplied in fringes, tassels and delicate cords.

## In the Year 1653.

On the 10th of July, 1653, Don Pantaleon Sa, a Portuguese nobleman, brother of the Ambassador from that country to England, and a Knight of Malta, was beheaded on Tower Hill. It happened that Don Pantaleon, in the November previous to his execution, was walking in the New Exchange with some of his countrymen when a quarrel arose between them and a young Englishman named Gerrard. Mr. Gerrard accused the Portuguese of speaking in French disparagingly of England, swords were drawn and passes exchanged. A few men, who were present, stopped the fray and hustled the Portuguese out into the street. The next day Pantaleon with fifty well-armed followers came to the Exchange to take revenge. Some four Englishmen were severely wounded, and a gentleman named Greenway, who was mistaken for Gerrard, while walking with his sister, was shot. The Portuguese retreated to the Embassy. A demand was made for the culprits, but the Ambassador insisted that the law of nations must be enforced, and his place protected. Cromwell sent a messenger in reply to say that if the criminals were not given up he would withdraw the guard and leave the mob to do as they pleased in the matter. Under this threat, Don Pantaleon and a few of his followers were surrendered and were confined in Newgate, where, after being found guilty of murder, Don Pantaleon was executed, as aforesaid, on Tower Hill. He had been condemned to be hanged, but his brother pleaded that he might be permitted to kill his brother with his own sword, and this strange request was granted. It is worthy of note that Gerrard, the cause of the unhappy incidents, was executed on the same day and at the same place for being concerned in a plot to assassinate Cromwell.

## More American Enterprise.

How one dressmaker got her start in New York is the pet story of the woman who started her, says The New York Times.

"She rented two rooms on the first floor of a 95th street house," said the woman. "I occupied the floor above. I had seen her sign in the window for several weeks before I saw her. One day I met her in the hall. Two days later she called at my apartment.

"'I am in an awful pickle,' she said, 'and I am going to ask you to help me out. There are two women down stairs who want some dresses made, but before they give me the order they want to see some samples of my work. With the exception of my own clothes—and you could put all of them in a handbox—I have nothing to show them. I find it awfully hard to drum up trade here. I haven't had a customer since I moved into this house, and I will lose those two women if I cannot make the raise of a few nice gowns to show them. Would you mind letting me have three or four of yours for a few minutes? I will return them as soon as the women go away.'

"The pure nerve of the girl staggered me. 'But you didn't make my gowns,' I said. 'They were made by a dressmaker who runs a very fashionable shop.'

"'So I suppose,' said my neighbor. 'Are they marked with her name?'

"'No,' said I, 'that woman's style is her trademark, and I ought not to give another the benefit of it.'

"The girl just stood there and looked at me, and the pitiful drooping of her eyes and mouth appealed to me more effectually than any words. The upshot of the matter was I loaned her five of my newest, best gowns. Naturally, the callers were delighted with them, and gave the girl a large order for summer clothes. I worried myself sick over the affair."

"'What will you do?' I said, 'if you turn out poorly-made garments? How will you square yourself?'"

"'I shall not need to square myself,' she said, confidently.

"And she did not need to. Her work, instead of being botchy, as I had expected it to be, was beautiful. All she needed was an introduction, and after she got that, through gowns made by a swell dressmaker, her reputation and a good income were easily made."

## A Wily Desert Fighter.

The Mad Mullah, who is responsible for the recent British disaster, calls himself a Mahdi: but though in some ways he resembles the great fanatic of the Soudan, he much more resembles the famous Boer leader, De Wet.

He pervades Somaliland with his horde of fanatical followers, just as De Wet and his commando pervaded the Transvaal. He is reported to be in several places at once, and always turns up at some other place.

His happy hunting ground is the desert called the Haud, in the interior of Somaliland. It is a small Soudan, from 120 to 200 miles across, and almost utterly waterless.

He is a man in the prime of life, tall and spare—an ascetic of the desert. He is not beautiful by western standards, but his face, for all its African moulding, is strong, fierce and virile. He wears a straggling "goatee" beard.

He is low-born, and has acquired his influence in much the same manner as a western demagogue raises himself to be a leader of the people—to wit, by talking. Also, he has practised on the superstition inherent in the African by representing himself as semi-divine. His pretensions are doubtless the more convincing because he believes in them himself.

His followers believe in him implicitly. He has worked miracles before their eyes. A British warship was off the Somali coast one night and was playing her searchlight on the land. The Mullah's followers, encamped in a jungle near the sea, beheld this wondrous new star with awe, and appealed to the Mullah to explain it.

The Mullah had seen searchlights at Aden.

"It is the eye of Allah searching for me, the new Mahomet," he said.

And at that very moment the weird beam flooded the camp of the raiders with a supernatural light. The blacks fell on their faces, crying to the Mullah:—

"Thou art truly the Elect, the Chosen, the Master. Our goods, our existence, our souls belong to thee. We place ourselves entirely at the disposal of thy will."

His father was a shepherd of the Ogadens, a turbulent tribe in the south of Somaliland, and his mother came from the Dolbahantes, an equally turbulent tribe in the north of Somaliland.

From his childhood he was educated for a mullah or priest. His name is Haji Muhammed Abdullah. A Haji is one who has made the Haj or pilgrimage to Mecca. Muhammed is, of course, the name of the Prophet, and Abdullah means "servant of God," so that if there is anything in a name the Mullah is a very holy man indeed.

At one time he was friendly to the British. It is said that his fanatical hatred of Christians was first aroused by finding some French missionaries in Somaliland training up the native children as Christians.

He commenced preaching at Aden so eloquently that he attracted a large number of followers, and subsequently the attention of the British Government, who ordered him to "move on," fearing that he and his disciples might get out of hand.

He retired into the Somali desert, proclaimed a Jehad, or holy war, against the Christian dogs, and started a series of raids on the neighboring territories—British, Italian and Abyssinian.

## Skim Milk for Poultry.

One very good way of disposing of the surplus skim milk with profit is to feed it to the poultry. As a feed for poultry it furnishes the material for making growth in a palatable, easily-digested form. For this reason it is especially valuable as an addition to a grain ration which is liable to lack in the materials to make growth.

The Indiana experiment station fed two lots of growing chickens exactly alike, except one lot received all the skim milk they would eat, in addition to the grain ration. The lot having grain, but no skim milk, made an average gain of 2.62 ounces per week. The lot receiving skim milk made a gain of 4.46 ounces. The conclusion of this experiment was as follows:—

"If skim milk be added to the ration fed young chickens, it will increase the consumption of other foods given. The greatest increase in gain was coincident with the period when the greatest amount of skim milk was consumed. Skim milk is especially valuable as a food for young chickens during the hot, dry weather, and becomes of less importance as the chickens grow older and the weather becomes cooler."

The New York experiment station found skim milk a very economical feed for producing growth in chickens. In these experiments the skim milk was valued at 25 cents per 100 pounds, but some careful poultry-feeders believe 50 cents per hundred not too high in valuation.

Skim milk can be fed sweet or after it is quite thick and sour. It is necessary, in feeding it in any form to poultry, to take great care that the troughs or utensils in which it is fed be kept clean. Lack of attention to this point is about the only cause of poor results from feeding skim milk as an addition to the grain ration for poultry.—Maine Farmer.

As a general rule, for the hatching of chickens 21 days are required; for partridges, 24 days; for pheasants, 25 days; for guinea hens, 25 days; for common ducks, 28 days; for pea-fowls, 28 days; for turkeys, 28 days; for Barbara ducks, 30 days, and for geese, 30 days.

According to The Glasgow Weekly Mail, a novel device for the recording of votes has just been tried in connection with the Liverpool City Council, with a view to its adoption. A member seated in his place has two electric buttons at his command, the one representing "for" and the other "against." On the platform at the back of the Lord Mayor's chair there is a framework with a couple of discs opposite the name of each Councillor, and immediately a member presses a button it is seen how he has voted. The apparatus shows at a glance the member voting in each divis-

## The Latest Humor.

"We women," she was saying again, "suffer in silence."

"I can readily believe that you do suffer in silence," the man replied. "You take so much pleasure in talk."—Philadelphia Press.

She—Is it really true that the blind can determine color by the sense of touch?

He—Sure. I once knew a blind man who could tell a red hot stove by merely putting his finger on it.—Chicago Daily News.

"Do you know what precautions the proprietor of this hotel has taken against fire?" asked the nervous old lady as the bellboy escorted her to a room on the fifth floor.

"Sure I do," replied the knowing youth. "De boss has got de joint inshoor'd fer two times de wourth uv it. See?"—Chicago News.

Father—You went in swimming after I said you could not. Did you ask your mother?

Johnnie—Yes, sir, and she said no.

Father—Then why did you go?

Johnnie—Because both of you said I could.

Father—We did not!

Johnnie—Father, I am ashamed of you. Just to think of you being a school teacher, and at the same time forgetting that two negatives make an affirmative.—Express Gazette.

A stranger travelling in Norfolk, England, asked a countryman the way to a particluar place, and was told to go along the road till he came to a "parson," and then to turn to the right, going on till he reached a "bishop," when he would be all right.

"But I may walk a long way without meeting either a parson or a bishop."

"I see you don't belong to these parts," the native replied. "Here we call a sign-post a 'parson,' because he points the way others should go, but does not go himself, and a broken-down post a 'bishop,' because he neither points the way nor goes himself."

"I suppose that if you marry my daughter you will expect me to pay your debts?"

"Shouldn't think of putting you to so much trouble," answered Earlie Byrd. "You can give me the money and I'll pay 'em myself."—Washington Star.

Mother—Why are you so naughty, Dorothy?

Dorothy (aged three)—'Cause it's easier, muzzer.—Comfort.

The sagacious wife watches her husband's angry efforts to find the collar button that has rolled beneath the bureau.

"I should think," she says, "that you would have two collar buttons."

"You should!" he snorts, reaching under the bureau for the fiftieth time and rasping his hand along the floor. "It takes a woman to figure out some way to double a man's troubles!"—New York Herald.

Pat—Phat's good fer a toothache, Mike?

Mike—First git a hole in th' tooth an' thin ate some "Fudge."—Judge.

Blobbs—Sillicus is very proud of his lineage, isn't he?

Slobbs—Yes, he would rather have ancestors than make a name for himself.—Philadelphia Record.

A stanza is going the rounds among the public men at Washington, the authorship of which, from the fact that it was first heard among Senators and Cabinet officers, is credited to various statesmen. Secretary Shaw recited it at a Cabinet meeting, and was said to be its author, but he has disclaimed the honor. It is:—

"Go ask papa," the maiden said,
The young man knew papa was dead;
He knew the life papa had led;
He understood when the maiden said,
"Go ask papa."

Traveller—I once met a cannibal just as he had finished picking the bones of a woman captive.

Chorus—Horrible!

Traveller—He had such a happy, satisfied expression on his face, you can't think. He reminded me of one of those old Roman arena fighters.

Chorus—Absurd!

Traveller—Fact. Gladiator, you know.—Batavia Daily News.

Gritty George—Lady, I hear dat yer cuckoo clock is out of order.

The lady—What of that?

Gritty George—Well, I just want to say dat I'll sit around an' do de cuckooin' every hour fer me board and lodgin'. I'm always willin' to work.—Philadelphia Press.

Miss Maison—Excuse my ignorance, but ought I to call you Mr. Bones or Dr. Bones?

The doctor (irascibly)—Oh, call me anything you like. Some of my friends call me an old idiot.

Miss Maison—Ah! but those are only people who know you intimately.—Answers.

Toast Master (to Chairman of public dinner)—Would you like to propose your toast now, my Lord, or should we let 'em enjoy themselves a bit longer?—Punch.

Oh! don't they have a jolly time
In gay old frivolous France;
They start out in their automobiles
And return in the ambulance.
—Express Gazette.

Mrs. Hauskeep—Suppose I should give you a nice dinner to-day, what return would you make?

Hungry Higgins—Well, ma'am, if I liked your cookin' I'd return just as often as I could, ma'am.—Philadelphia Press.

"Don't you know that it is wrong to gamble?"

"Yesser," said Pickaninny Jim, as he shook the dice. "I knows it's wrong to gamble, but dishere isn' gamblin'; dishere is a guessin' contest."—Washington Star.

If summers like the present one
Had been the rule and rhyme,
The chances are we'd never heard
"In the Good Old Summer Time."
—Pittsburg Gazette.

## A DOG'S TEMPTATION

(True Story of How a Setter Played the Part of Nurse.

LITTLE Mary Brady lived with her parents on a ranch in Dakota, where she spent most of her time in the open air among her numerous pets. One day her father brought her as a birthday gift of a beautiful Irish setter pup, round and plump, with reddish, silky hair and big brown eyes, who grunted with delight and nestled under Mary's arms just as though they had been old friends. She named the pretty creature Jack, and it was not long before he became a great favorite in the household, though he lavished his undivided attention and affection upon his little mistress and paid but small heed to the others. As time wore on the puppy's sleek little body lengthened considerably and he grew rapidly into a big healthy dog with a decided bent for hunting. Mary's eldest brother often took him into the woods, and the two would return at sunset with a long string of birds, master and dog both happy over the day's work. But, alas! for Jack, he had acquired the taste for slaughter and, not content with hunting wild game, he began to kill the neighbors' chickens and even those of his master, until the ranchmen for miles around threatened to shoot him on sight, so they were obliged to keep him chained up most of the time. Mary was much distressed over her pet's behavior and punished him severely time and again, but without avail. In this one thing her good dog Jack was stubborn and disobedient. One rainy day in the early spring a farm hand brought into the house a number of dear little chickens, just out of the shell, and placed them on the hearth before the fire. The tiny, fluffy waifs were chilled through and through, and their little legs were icy cold, but they all huddled close together and tried their best to keep warm. Mary, like the good little housewife she was, suddenly conceived the brilliant idea of filling a basket with raw cotton so as to make the small strangers a nice comfortable bed, and without thought of leaving them alone started briskly upstairs to the garret and soon returned with a hamper padded with warm white cotton. Imagine her horror, however, when upon entering the room she discovered Jack lying lazily in front of the fire and not a chicken in sight.

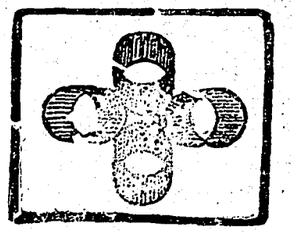
The little girl was sick with fright, for she knew they had been hatched from very expensive eggs of a particular breed, and that her father would scold her for her carelessness. "Jack," she cried severely, "what have you done with those chickens?" Jack merely wagged his tail and looked at her with one ear cocked. Mary slowly approached the culprit, with a deep frown on her face, and continued: "If you have eaten those chickens your master will have to shoot you." At this terrible threat the dog only wagged his tail all the harder and cocked both ears. Just then came a faint "Peep, peep!" from somewhere near the fire, and the dog looked knowing.

And where do you suppose those baby chickens were hiding? Between the setter's two great fore paws, and all up under his soft, silky hair, where they were crooing themselves to sleep in peace and comfort. When his mistress had left the room Jack evidently thought they needed care and considered it his bounden duty to play nurse during her absence, so he had stretched himself in front of the fire and gathered the wee fluffy balls together under his warm fur, and now and again a tiny yellow head was thrust forth for a minute, to be withdrawn and tucked away out of sight. Mary concluded that the basket was not needed just then, and put it aside.

Familiarity with the prevailing standards of etiquette gives a young man a distinct advantage, and he who is sure that he knows is at ease and conforms automatically to social requirement. None can be perfect in deportment who has to stop to consider how things ought to be done. If a man be a gentleman at heart the outword polish is easily acquired—between manners and morals the tie is intimate. A true gentleman is simple, unpretending, natural. He is courteous and considerate, and has the personal dignity that comes of self-respect, not self-consciousness. He treats every woman as a lady, speaks well of others and recognizes hospitality as a mutual obligation.—Ladies' Home Journal.

### Here is a Curious Optical Illusion.

Among optical illusions one of the most curious is the "ring trick." It consists of four rings so drawn that if held a yard or two away and looked at steadily for a few moments it will appear as if they had changed and turned inside out.



This is a difficult trick to explain. It is simply one of those strange deceptions which lead us to believe that while we are looking at an inanimate object it undergoes some inexplicable alteration.

Twelve years ago one sailor out of 100, on an average, lost his life by accident. Now the proportion has been reduced to one in 256.

In Paris rag-time is called "Le Tempe du Chiffon" and it has the same old "Louisiana Lou" swing.