N RESIDENCE, with 18 acres all under cultivation; beautiful well stocked with fruit, flowers le trees; sea frontage; only $5 walk from Fort street car; or old with smaller acreage. Apply ment street. B. C. Land & In- Agency, Limited.

REET—Part of the Heywood es- st above Cook street; fine build- ; prices reasonable; easy terms. rnment street. B. C. Land & ent Agency, Limited.

ND AVENUE—Fine two-story e; one acre land; grand view; terms. Apply 40 Government B. C. Land & Investment Agency.

TES AND COOK STREETS—Two- swelling, $3,500, $500 cash and bal- 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government B. C. Land & Investment Agency.

DSON STREET—Full lot and 7- cottage, $2,000; easy terms. Ap- Government street. B. C. Land & ent Agency, Limited.

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ENZIES AND NIAGARA STS—One 3,500; easy terms. Apply 40 Gov- t street. B. C. Land & Investment , Limited.

AM STREET (near Cook street)— x120; cottage six rooms, $1,100; ionally easy terms. Apply 40 Gov- t street. B. C. Land & Investment y, Limited.

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ON STREET (above Douglas)—Lot , 3-story brick and basement, ; well located for factory of any only $10,000; exceptionally easy Apply 40 Government street. B. nd & Investment Agency, Limited.

RIA WEST (cor. of Mary and rick streets)—Two lots $800; ome building site; fine view of the s; easy terms. Apply 40 Govern- street. B. C. Land & Investment y, Limited.

UNDRED MONTHLY PAYMENTS 2.50 each will buy a nice 5-roomed ge; James Bay. Apply 40 Govern- street. B. C. Land & Investment cy, Limited.

STREET (cor. of Chamber street)— 2-story dwelling; one acre of ground; vatory; $6,000; easy terms. Apply overnment street. B. C. Land & tment Agency, Limited.

ND STREET—Good 2-story house and sized lot, $2,100. Apply 40 Govern- street. B. C. Land & Investment cy, Limited.

STON STREET—Two-story dwelling lot 60x120, James Bay, for $1,900, $300 balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 rnment street. B. C. Land & Invest- Agency, Limited.

HAM STREET—Cottage and double t lot, $850, $100 cash and balance on This is cheaper than paying rent. ly 40 Government street. B. C. Land vestment Agency, Limited.

URE STREET—Five-roomed cottage lot 72x120 for $1,800; easy terms. ly 40 Government street. B. C. Land vestment Agency, Limited.

INSON STREET—Running through to chy street, ½ lot, 5-roomed cottage. Government street. B. C. Land & tment Agency, Limited.

ES BAY—Nice cottage and lot 54 by facing south, on a good street; price 00, $100 down, balance on easy terms. ply 40 Government street. B. C. Land Investment Agency, Limited.

K AND NORTH PARK STREETS— o-story building, containing two stores, sed to responsible tenant only $2,500. ply 40 Government street. B. C. Land Investment Agency, Limited.

NCHARD STREET—A nice cottage in od locality, $1,600. Apply 40 Govern- nt street. B. C. Land & Investment ency, Limited.

TERY STREET, Beacon Hill—Full sed lot and good 2-story dwelling, $2,100, ls is cheap. Apply 40 Government eet. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, mited.

ORTH STREET—2¼ acres: has been der cultivation; price $1,750, $250 down, alance on time, with interest at 6 per nt. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. and & Investment Agency, Limited.

NMAN ISLAND—160 acres, giving evi- ence of coal, $750; terms. Apply 40 Gov- rnment street. B. C. Land & Invest- ent Agency, Limited.

K BAY—3¼ acres, cleared; very pretty ite; cheap. Apply 40 Government street, 1,000, $200 cash, balance on time. Apply . C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.

E ARM—1¼ acres, cleared; waterfront; ne site for bungalow; electric light and vater pipes running past premises; whole mount of purchase money may remain mortgage at 6 per cent; $3,000. Ap- ly 40 Government street. B. C. Land Investment Agency, Limited.

LT SPRING ISLAND Ganges Harbor— 0 acres, good modern dwelling, with all modern conveniences; daily communica- ion with Victoria; good fishing and shoot- ng; only $1,400. Apply 40 Government eet. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ORTH SAANICH—Three or four very ood farms. Call and see our list. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

QUIMALT AND LAKE DISTRICTS— About 230 acres, within five miles of post office; blocks of five acres each; easy terms. Full particulars at 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

QUIMALT ROAD—Handsome building sites just opposite naval recreation grounds, about 1½ acres; cheap in order to close an estate. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

AKE DISTRICT—A couple of small farms of 10 acres each! good buildings and all under cultivation; very cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ICTORIA AND LAKE DISTRICTS— About 700 acres, within five miles from post office, 200 acres under cultivation; splendid soil; or will sell in lots to suit purchaser; very cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

GORDON HEAD—Part of section, 84 Victoria district; 10 acres; well adapted for small fruit or chicken ranch, $825; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

LAKE DISTRICT—About 50 acres, partly slashed, adjoining a beautiful farm; very good soil and level ground; cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency Limited.

HIGHLAND DISTRICT—Three farms for sale in this district; buildings on each; from $1,600 to $3,000. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

METCHOSIN DISTRICT—An exceptionally fine farm of over 300 acres; about 100 acres under cultivation, which yields very heavy crops; orchard, etc.; good buildings, $15,000; can arrange to purchase live stock, implements, etc. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

Many other farms in all parts of the province too extensive for publication. Call and get particulars. 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

Labor Day At Nanaimo

Coal City and Many Visitors Celebrate the Holiday With Enthusiasm.

Procession and Sports the Outside Attractions—Speeches in the Evening.

Monday was a well-kept holiday at Nanaimo. Famous throughout the province for her celebrations of Labor Day, the keeping of it there this year quite sustained her reputation, and proved a most thorough-going success. Crowds turned out in thousands. The neighboring mines and districts were left almost tenantless, and while the other cities forgot this time to spend the day with their sister of the Black Diamonds, Victoria almost made up for the oversight through the huge crowd that travelled northward in a couple of well arranged E. & N. trains. Only the length of the run kept them from arriving in time to see all the events of the day, but they had a glorious afternoon, and after seeing their own Victoria baseball team up against it and victoriously, too, they went home quite contented.

Shortly before 11 o'clock Marshal Israel Keist got the parade in order and under way. This took in the usual streets, and while somewhat fewer in number than usual, the floats were admirable, both in their varied designs as also in the execution of their details. Amongst the most noticed of the sixteen was that of Mr. Jarvis, from the Five Acre lots. Four pedestals of growing grain, whose extraordinary length spoke volumes for the fertility of the Island soil, marked the corners of the bucolic masterpiece, while in the centre of a stack of sheaves was built, whose thatched top aroused many memories of an older land, and proved a source of wonder to the youngsters. Messrs. C. E. Stevenson & Co.'s was another of unique design, its centrepiece being the earth, a well constructed sphere a couple of yards or so in diametre, on which the Goddess of Commerce sat enthroned, all draped in colors and with streamers stretching to the horses.

In the hunting and colors which adorned the floats, and with which many of the business houses and public buildings were likewise gay, the Empire's flags predominated.

By lunch time the judges of the floats had made their awards, which were as follows:

Best representative float ($20 and $10), given by the N. V. C. Co.)—(1) Carpenters, (2) blacksmiths.

Best blacksmith's and carriage maker's float ($15 and $10)—(1) Stanley Craig, (2) not awarded.

Best groceries and feed store float ($25 and $15)—A. R. Johnson & Co. and (2) Taylor, Smith & Co.

Best dry goods float ($20 and $10)—(1) C .E. Stevenson & Co., (2) not awarded.

Best baker's float ($10 and $5)—(1) J. Wilson and (2) G. M. Smart.

Best farmer's float ($15)—to R. Jarvis.

Best decorated float ($20)—to the hook and ladder wagon.

Best comic float ($8)—Coon Town wagon.

Best florist's float (medal, value $10)—to H. Crewe.

Best decorated team ($7.50)—to Messrs. Hemans & Walmsley.

Best breweries and soda water ($10)—to Louis Lawrence.

The City Council and the Trades and Labor Council entertained the numerous visitors at luncheon, after which the sporting events filled up the afternoon.

On this occasion, all the sports were held at a single place, the well-appointed Caledonia grounds having been chosen for the occasion. Thither at about 2 o'clock the Nanaimo Silver Cornet band marched out to many popular airs, and a crowd of from 3,000 to 4,000 surged in the same dusty direction. In passing, it might well be stated that the band played excellently throughout the afternoon, and that their stirring selections were quite as numerous as they were well executed and favorably listened to.

The games started with the baseball match of

VICTORIA VS. NANAIMO.

It was Victoria's day throughout, but especially at the start. Costly and repeated errors in the first innings by the Nanaimos gave her the unexpected lead of six runs, which performance was almost equalled in the last, when four more times the base-runners got in. Wild throwing made up the most of the error column, although at times ragged fielding added to the general result. And if the support in the field was not up to the mark, neither was the pitching, as the batters from the start found the ball and heavy batting was the order of the day. It is worthy of note that of the 17 runs scored, not a single one was earned. However, the school yard play gave the crowd all the more to see, and the holiday keepers were inclined to be pleased rather than to be critical. Several double plays occurred to call forth their applause, one of them made by the Victorias being the rarely seen double cut-off from third to first and return, both runners dying closely. Victoria scored 17 runs to 4 for Nanaimo.

The results of the other games were as follows:

100 yards, boys under 12—1st, J. McKinnon; 2nd, B. Nicholson.

100 yards, girls under 11—1st, Maggie Hughes; 2nd, Irene Charmer.

100 yards, boys under 16—1st, J. H. Marshall; 2nd, H. McKinnon.

75 yards, ladies—1st, Mrs. W. Richardson; 2nd, Mrs. Alex. Dunsmore.

100 yards, fat men—1st, Wm. Miller; 2nd, C. Baker.

440 yards, handicap, for miners—1st, J. Reilly; 2nd, J. Thomas; 3rd, W. Cullighan.

100 yards, blacksmiths' and carriage makers'—1st, A. Ross; 2nd, Gus Mahle.

440 yard race, M. E. A.—1st, F. Robinson; 2nd, H. Johnston; 3rd, H. Harford.

200 yard race, cigar makers' (drink pop and smoke cigar—1st, Hans Peters; 2nd, J. Hill.

100 yard race, tailors—1st, A. Gibbons; 2nd, Joe Luther.

Three-legged race, teamsters—1st, C. Peck and J. Williams; 2nd, W. Topp and W. Curry.

100 yard race (backwoods) printers'—1st, W. H. Cullin; 2nd, Tug Wilson.

Wheelbarrow race—1st, Wad Hilbert and W. Curry; 2nd, A. and J. C. McGregor.

100 yard handicap (professional)—1st, W. Good (siwash); 2nd, F. K. Robinson.

200 yards, professional—1st, Louis Good; 2nd, W. Good (both siwashes and brothers).

400 yard relay race—1st (artizans), A. and J. C. McGregor; 2nd (M. E. A.), H. Johnson and F. K. Robinson; 3rd (miners), W. Cullighan and A. Clarence.

400 yard relay race—1st (Nanaimo lacrosse team), A. McGregor, M. R. Simpson and H. Johnston; 2nd (Nanaimo baseball team), W. McCulloch, M. Wilkinson and W. Cullighan.

220 yard amateur—1st, M. R. Simpson; 2nd, H. Johnston.

In the tug-of-war but two teams entered, that from No. 1 shaft, led by R. Alder, out-pulling the J. Reilly team from Protection Island.

EVENING MEETING.

By eight o'clock the opera house was filled with a patient throng.

Very little was said by the speakers either upon the subject of party politics, the only references being the rivalling claims of the Liberals and the Liberal-Conservatives as to which had done the most service along the lines of Chinese exclusion.

Dr. McKechnie, who acted as chairman, opened the meeting with a few general remarks of a congratulatory nature upon the general success of the day's celebration and upon its nature, and at once proceeded to introduce the various speakers.

Mr. W. MacClain, of Vancouver, was the first speaker. After touching at some length upon the various amenities of life, of the distress and hardships of the poor, and the bitter extremes felt in some parts, in the struggle for a mere existence, he proceeded to trace all these ills to the moneyed classes, and particularly to those who had invested their money in industries. These capitalists, he claimed, had in the past made the laws in their own favor, to the detriment of all the rest of the community, and it was only fair that the working classes should unite politically and secure such enactments as would benefit themselves in turn. So long as this system of capitalism lasted, the wrongs of society, the evils of strikes and lockouts and other such troubles would result. If, however, among the workers unanimity could be secured, labor would be king every day in the year, as well as on the day they had just been keeping. Capitalism was in a small minority and could not rule unless the workingmen, by their votes, put them in the places of power. And yet the capitalists ruled, just as in the case of the fraser river strike, where they had used their own interests to such an extent as bringing in cheap foreign labor, that the white men found that they no longer could make a living at their calling. Thus they had had to strike, and all would recognize the justice of their stand. But the fishermen were not going to rest there. At the next election in New Westminster disinterested men were intending to run a man of their own ranks and so strive to get redress from Ottawa. They had tried again and again, but had always found that the men not of themselves would not serve them, and now the time had arrived to send five or six men to Ottawa pledged to represent their fellows, and if their candidates were only backed by the united efforts of the intelligent workingmen, their election was sure. It was very evident that the men who had lately at Victoria passed a Natal Act know nothing whatever about the matter; and so all hope hung in next year picking a man from the ranks of the laborers themselves. All capitalists were, not devils, nor all workingmen angels; but it should be remembered that the capitalists were all bound up together the one with the other. The greatest artists, inventors and writers have not come from capitalists, but from the working classes. It is said that workingmen cannot run governments, but he would point to the great co-operative system in England, which was of their own working out. The greatest evil was that the workingmen are jealous of one another. This, and this alone, prevented the righting of their wrongs. When the workingmen get down to business, recognizing their own rights and the rights of one another, the march of progress and improvement would advance at once. Their interests were directly opposed to those of the capitalist class. Their interests were to be as long hours, and that at as small pay as they could; and it was through the working classes that they go on building up their millions out of blood, and so the workingmen come to see their end in the poor-house or in a pauper's grave. Such things were a great disgrace in such a country as Canada. And yet all of them had seen old gray-haired men "let out" because they were of no more use to their employers. Again, there was no security for any of them of employment three months from now. They simply had to work for one capitalist or another or go out and starve. Under the competitive system things were getting worse and worse. One of the most reliable of statisticians gave it out that in the United States alone there were 3,000,000 men who were unemployed. The same conditions exist here and in England. Machinery, too, was displacing great numbers of men. In printing the linotype had displaced nine men out of every ten in the offices. All inventions were labor-saving machines, and all tended to take away hope from the men. Matters were so bad that in London 90,000 girls eked out their existence by selling their bodies through this damnable system of competition. They should put no trust in the capitalist class who would enslave them, but should return men of their own class to the halls of legislation. In Germany ten years ago the trades had polled 10,000 votes, but only a short time ago they returned 55 members and polled 28,000 votes. Even in the Emperor's own constituency they had returned one of their own class—a man from the plough—as a lesson to the ruler of Germany. To do such things, however, they must quit fighting amongst themselves. At one time the working class of England had looked for help to the great Liberal party, but their pledges had never been kept so far, and at the next election out of 100 candidates, at least 75 of their own class will probably be returned. The same franchise there as is found in Canada would give England a trade-unionist government to-day. Canada is one of the best countries in the world, but it remains with the workingmen to vote to keep it so, or else to let the capitalists bring in these hordes of Chinese and Japanese, as they were now doing.

They must remember, too, that a labor leader cannot serve two parties. The capitalists have too many advantages as it is. They can bring their press to support their side, as they did in the fishermen's strife at Steveston, and many other like influences are with them. And so the working class should not be divided. Standing together, they should so work that in time they can own and control the implements of industry, and so rid themselves of all the evils that they now endure. In closing he warned his hearers of the great evils of strife and strikes, advocating that they should first use all else to secure amicable settlement before they resorted to this final measure.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite followed by congratulating the trades unions upon the great success that had attended their efforts to celebrate Labor Day. He considered that it redounded greatly to the credit of those having the arrangements in hand, and was himself very glad to see so many people thoroughly enjoying themselves.

However, he did not agree with what they had just heard, that labor and capital were diametrically opposed. They were not so, but should go on hand in hand together, as they have so happily done in Nanaimo for many years. A great deal had been said of social ills and social systems. No system was altogether perfect, but from the systems of old much might be learned to aid in the improving of affairs. There had been three great systems. First of these came the patriarchal, in which the sire was the head of the clans or families. He both gave the laws and administered them. This had been good in its day, but was of course capable of improvement. Then came the feudal system with monarchs. It was a vast improvement on the former, and its days had shown great advancement in the arts, such as the blacksmith's and others. These all made progress, as also did letters and the sciences. This system lasted probably six centuries, and was followed by the commercial system. Beginning about the fifteenth century in England, it had progressed until to-day. Much might be said in its favor. Under this the world progressed greatly; inventions multiplied, the conditions of life had been largely ameliorated and things generally had improved a lot. But to-day there was an uneasy feeling that all is not yet right. This spirit of unrest was crystallizing into what is called the labor movement. From the lessons of the past it might readily be believed that this system was going to advance, and the day will come when it will control the world. Of one matter there was no doubt. Reform is necessary. Some people will say that things should go on as they are, but so doubtless said the patriarchs or the friends of feudalism in their days. Things were not going on as they were. Of this the example of the excellent government of the colony of New Zealand afforded proof. Once almost a bankrupt colony, the day came when the Labor Party took control, and now matters were vastly different. The strikes, which had formerly proved so disastrous there, had ceased. Besides that, capital learned that its rights would be respected, and the fears of party against party had come to an end. This was the work of the Labor Party, by which term he meant every man who worked for a daily wage. The conditions of affairs in Nanaimo were to-day unique. In no other city in Canada did labor and capital go hand in hand so well. Here workingmen received a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. And with this right of theirs the managers agreed. He had acted as organizer of the Labor Party during last election, striving with Mr. Smith to secure for them a greater share in the representation of the provincial parliament. The effort had not been a marked success, perhaps, but good had been done. However, the province had too most disastrous strikes. With these he had been in sympathy. On the Fraser river the battle had been against Japanese and Chinese cheap labor. In the case of the Japanese he differed, it might be, with many of them. They were an estimable people, who not only aped the fashion of civilized races, but were civilizing themselves. In the war, too, they fought side by side with Europeans, and had carried themselves like men. However, that matter was now out of discussion, as His Majesty of Japan to-day prohibits his people from emigrating to other lands. He thought it would be a good thing to have a memorial sent to Japan congratulating its Emperor upon this stand and praying him to make it permanent. For Chinese he could say nothing that was good. British Columbia could well be rid of them. As the claim that this province must have cheap labor, he believed it to be fallacious. British Columbia was greatly blessed, her mountains, her waters and her woods were very rich. But he would remind them that every ounce of gold and every ton of coal, and every stick of timber that was garnered now only exhausted that wealth. It was not right that the wages of this exhaustion should go to foreigners and that it should be cheap. He believed in progress, and could see signs of it in the recognition of the rights of labor in short hours and larger pay.

Regarding the exclusion of the Chinese competitors, while the Liberals had done a little in a year or two, the Conservatives in 20 years had done absolutely nothing. It was said not to be constitutional, but there were right across Canada Indians living without the ordinary rights of British subjects, and yet the people of the East protest if the Chinese are to be treater after similar methods. It it impossible to treat barbarians in the same way that civilized races are treated. This, he believed, was laid down by John Stuart Mills, who also said that force was often necessary. Again, as to the religious side of it, while the Man of Nazareth had sacrificed Himself and called others to make sacrifices, too. He had never called for a sacrifice of such a sort as that of white to Chinese labor. Besides, the Old Testament had clearly taught that races should not assimilate with inferior races. The Jews had lived up to this. The Chinese should have the Gospel—but "Christianize them in China." The remedy was in the people's hands and in time it would be worked out.

The Rev. George R. Maxwell, of Vancouver, M. P. for Burrard riding was introduced, and received amid applause. He had been down in a pit and worked in a pit and knew something about that kind of life, and was glad to come over and meet an audience of miners. So far as the system of society against which Mr. MacClain had urged so much, it was in existence, and had to be treated as such. It was, however, based upon selfishness. One of the first men who ever lived had asked "Am I my brother's keeper," and in this system of today there was no room for a brother. It was based on selfishness—tit for tat, an eye for an eye. There was no time to think of a brother while struggling here to mount his back and win his place. Each one knew that he must fight his own battle, no matter who failed.

The present system was not dealing fairly with mankind. The capitalist with his money seems to own the earth and the fullness thereof, while others died in helpless pain. The unequal distribution of wealth was most unfair. It worked hard consequence. Professor Huxley had not ben in fanatic nor was he at all an enthusiast, but he had noted the wants of the unemployed. These were a great unwilling host, unwilling to be employed, but yet unable to help themselves, and there were many men standing as on the edge of a great swamp, into which on the slightest disturbance of affairs they fell. It was most humiliating to have to beg for work. All loafing, too, is not on one side; the rich have their loafers as well as the poor. The system works out most indifferently. Not only does it degrade the poor, but in the capitalistic class it puts the worst men in control. The others are so bound up with him that he can always force the hand of right. Any system making the worst man stand at the head must be a bad system. Any system that does not develop the best that is in a man, but makes bad worse, and worse, and still worse must be a system that cannot stand. Prof. Huxley had been led to say if the improvement of the laboring classes was not to be brought about then might some kindly comet come and crunch and burn all out of existence. But he had far better wished that intelligent men should arise and put an end to such a system and uplift the world. For just as it is, it is realized that there is a wrong, and just as men would strive to right it with the thought in their minds that they were their brother's keeper would the day come

"When man to man the world o'er
Shall brothers be, and a' that."

Mr. J. S. Haslem was the next speaker. He would not take up much time, but would like to say something about what had already been said.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite had claimed that the Conservatives had done nothing to restrict the wave of Chinese immigration. This he must deny. They had done quite as much as the Liberals. Both parties had placed their $50 tax upon thse pople, on doing it after the other. And so they broke even there.

However, capital and labor seem to be the subject of the night, and on this point he would probably be found to think differently from many of them. However, they all knew him, and he knew well they would give him a hearing. In this matter it appeared that capital should be treated from one standpoint, but labor must be considered from a two-fold light. While they were the producers they were also the consumers. As consumers through their own selfishness it was no matter how an article was produced or where it was produced, so long as it was cheap. That was what purchasers wanted. And so, as consumers, the solution was in their own hands so long as they took advantage of the market.

Mr. Ralph Smith began by criticizing Mr. Haslem's remarks about the tariff. He did not consider that labor needed any protection from a tariff. Every tariff, no matter on what levied, eventually came from the producer's pocket. The tariff was the same as the coal tax, the producer would pay it all. In the present state of the coal market it may be consumers who pay it, but eventually the coal digger will bear the burden. And so he had opposed it at the legislature. He had also considered it an act of unjust discrimination against those mines which shipped foreign. Returning to the general topic, he stated that the present competitive commercial system was not degrading in its result. But it was here, and while he did not wish to remind them of evils he did wish to say something about how to remove it. That was the great practical question. There were a thousand theories. Each thought, too, that his was right, and every other wrong. The single-taxer had no right to think that single tax would do it all, nor would the filling of the legislature with union men. The true solution would be reached with the realization that each theory was but a part of the truth. They should get them altogether, consider, and from all and through all the end would be achieved. One thing must be remembered, namely, that society is a mass, and everything to-day tends towards combination. The strength of this combination is only that of its weakest member. And so it followed that the improvement must be in the individual, both in the moral aspect and the intelligent. Six strong men and six thousand weak men could not make a strong union. The feudal system was recited because ignorant, weak men permitted it. So too the commercial-competitive system existed through the individual, his moral and intelligent natures. Strength of thought is to-day more recognized and powerful than force of numbers. Organization must be even and fair. Mr. MacClain had spoken of the tendancy of the capitalists to act unfairly, but that all the more reason to show the capitalist that workingmen could be even and fair. They should not treat these capitalists as they treated your fathers.

TELEPATHY.

A Singular Story That Is Attributed to a New Orleans Man.

From Times Democrat, New Orleans.

"Prof. Hudson, the well known psychologist, has just published a very interesting paper on modern Spiritualism," says a gentleman who has a penchant for such investigation, "and he refers in it, among other things, to a remarkable case of 'telepathy a trois,' which was witnessed by a resident of New Orleans. Telepathy a trois means thought transference by three. In other words, A is in rapport with B, and B with C, and through that chain C receives a thought message from A, who is not present and may be hundreds of miles away. It is a theory that very few of the telepathists themselves indorse, yet it is supported by some strong evidence. I am familiar with the case to which Prof. Hudson refers in his article, but it is less striking, in my opinion, than something that happened in this city only a few months ago.

"I am a member of a little club at which we occasionally make experiments in telepathy. On the occasion I have in mind a prominent lady musician of New Orleans acted as 'reader' and tried to obtain messages from several of us in turn. One of her subjects was a visitor, an Episcopal clergyman from Minneapolis, who was greatly interested in the test. The reader described the interior of his study, and he declared she was correct in every essential detail. Then suddenly she said: 'You are troubled about the accident to your brother. His leg is very painful, but he writes you that he is feeling better.'

"The clergyman was perplexed. 'I don't know what she is talking about,' he said. 'I have only one brother; he is living in California, and has met with no mishap. Nevertheless the reader persisted. 'He sent you a typewritten letter,' she said, 'so you wouldn't know he was unable to use a pen.'

"Some strange blunders are made in even the most successful exhibitions of telepathy, and we attached no special importance to this curious message. Two days later, however, the clergyman was greatly excited by the receipt of a letter from Los Angeles announcing that his brother had fallen from his horse and broken his leg. The letter was written on a typewriter, just as described, and was in the mail at the time of the seance. There were five witnesses to that incident—all people of unimpeachable veracity. If it wasn't a case of telepathy a trois, I am at a loss to know how to explain it."

STILL ON TOP.

From Mail and Empire.

The cabinet dissentions on the subject of Israel Tarte remain unsettled and the master is still on top.

Laurier, it seems, cannot persuade the objectionable minister to go; but has promised the Ontario disidents to get him out of the way quietly.

Not at all surprising will it be if Tarte should win a distinct victory over the politicians whose nervousness prompted the campaign against him.

Government agents are circulating a report that the elections may be postponed until the winter on the ground that Quebec is not ready.

The quarrel over Tarte has certainly delayed matters; but it would be folly to act upon a government rumor which may be designated as a species of Boer trap for the people.

Let the electors be ready for a call to arms at any moment.

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SHIRT WAIST MAN.

From Montreal Witness.

There has been a movement in the United States to secure for men during hot weather the emancipation from heavy clothing that is supposed to have come to women through the adoption of the shirt-waist. This has been sought by completing the trousers with a belt or sash instead of with buttons and braces, and wearing nothing over the shirt. Dressed thus, a man is certainly in the abstract dressed decently—that is, he is adequately covered. And, at least so long as it achieves its purpose of keeping the wearer cool, there is nothing inelegant about it. A man whose shape does not demand occulation makes it at least as graceful a picture so clad as he does in a coat of the best cut. Indeed, the shirt offers fine scope for color effects. Questions might arise about the comfort or the wholesomeness of supporting the heaviest raiment from the waist by a tight belt; but we are not at present engaged with a question of health, but one of propriety. It seems that a number of young men who looked upon this manner of releasing themselves during the weather from the burden of a coat and waistcoat, presented themselves so equipped in a respectable restaurant in St. Louis, and that they were informed by the waitresses that the latter were not allowed to serve gentlemen without coats, upon which they retired in good order. Had they been young ladies in shirt-waists it is certain that no objection would have been made. We are not told, but probably those very waitresses were so clad.

Why, then, must this reform be vetoed by modern society's censor of manners, the eating-house keeper? It is simply this, that this form of dress has always been associated in all men' and women's minds as deshabille. A man without his coat and waistcoat is looked upon as half undressed. At mutual employment this amount of undress is looked for, and in certain classes of society it is the usage for men to take off their coats when they get home and roam their own houses in their shirt sleeves, taking their meals in the same. But those who do the do so without loss of social position. It is apparently permitted in the United States in warm weather to appear not only in private offices, but also in those in which the public is received without one's coat, and this custom is spreading into Canada. Not only is it found in our court house and city hall, where nobody looks for manners, and where such things go without saying, but even our leading bank permits its clerks to appear in the public office without their coats. These young men would not yet, probably, like their bankers, in similar guise or pass in this manner through the streets; but there is no saying what it is coming to. It is to be feared that so long as the sense of deshabille is associated with the shirt-sleeve and still more with the waist of the shirt, it will be counted a rudeness to present oneself in respectable places without further covering. The difficulty might, one would think, be got over by inventing a new garment. Yet what would it be? Men may not copy the waist. Society would, by a kind of instinct, be still less tolerant of anything that seemed like an imitation in any degree of women's way of dressing.

As compared with women, men are in matters of dress, conservative and reserved in the extreme. How far this is their own choice may now be questioned, as it seems that women will permit no daring change. It is also a fair question whether, as Passim says, the removal of the restraint of apparel may not betoken a parallel abandonment of other of the proprieties which civilization has evolved, and which used to be looked upon as the distinguishing marks of the well-born and well-bred. There is certainly a close relationship between dress and manners. To appear proper is a great aid to being proper. It would be daring perhaps to say that taking society as a whole manners have retrograded during the century, for there has certainly been a great change for the better since the operative classes of Europe went without shoes and except for certain civilities exacted by the gentry without manners. There is no class to-day in city life at least in which the man does not take off his hat to the woman and that is certainly a change in the direction of refinement. There has at the same time been a simplification of the manners of the gentry, which has in some respects had the aspect of a wilful return towards boorishness. It is a good change in so far as it is a sloughing off of courtesies which had become shams. It is a bad change in so far as it fails to replace those shams by real courtesies and mutual reverence. The same rule applies to clothes.

HER FEARFUL REVENGE.

How a White Woman Won in a Race War.

From Globe-Democrat.

An amusing incident, in which a white woman, a black woman and a new hat figured, occurred in the waiting room at Union station last night about 8 o'clock. The station was crowded with in and out bound passengers and seats in the waiting room were at a premium. The colored woman, flashily dressed and walking with a self-satisfied air, entered. Spying two vacant seats in one corner, she started toward them, sat down in one and placed a pasteboard box containing a hat, for the purchase of which she had travelled to town, on the other. A few minutes later a handsomely dressed white woman entered the station. Her eyes wandered in the direction of the colored woman and fell upon the seat occupied by the bandbox and its owner. When she reached the seat she looked at the bandbox and then enquiringly at the black. The latter paid no attention to her, and she finally pointed to the box and asked the colored woman if it was hers. The latter nodded in the affirmative and the white woman requested her to move it. The other refused, saying she "had paid as much fare as the white woman and did not intend to set her hat on the floor or hold it in her lap." A wrathful gleam flashed into the eyes of the white woman. She looked the woman over for a moment and then turned as though to walk away, but instead dropped into the seat on which was the bandbox. It was one of those lazy ways of sitting down, where the entire weight of the body is thrown in. The woman was not a light weight, and as she sat down there was a rippling of pasteboard and a crunching of straw, red flowers, lace and feathers. The owner of the bandbox let out a yell which aroused everyone in the station and pushed the white woman out of the seat. But she was too late. The gorgeous hat was crushed all out of shape. The colored woman's scream attracted the police but when they learned what caused the trouble they took no action. The hat crusher refused to give her name or address and the colored woman was so angry that she was unable to articulate distinctly.

THE FAMOUS MASON AND DIXON'S LINE

To Be Re-surveyed by Maryland and the Landmarks Restored.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The legislature of Maryland has appropriated a sum of money for the resurvey of Mason and Dixon's line and the restoration of the landmarks, many of which have been removed contrary to Scripture. The work will be done by the State Geological Commission in connection with a commission appointed and paid by the state government of Pennsylvania and by the United States Geological Survey.

The original running of Mason and Dixon's line was done according to the terms of the final agreement between the Calverts and Penns, concluded in 1760 after protracted negotiations, which were so conflicts in the grants of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The Penns had friends at court and Calvert finally was coerced into conceding everything Penn demanded, and this concession cost him the richest portion of his domain. The line between Maryland and Pennsylvania was begun in 1760 by a commission appointed for that purpose. The proprietors of the two colonies became impatient at their slow progress and agreed to engage Charles Mason and James Dixon to complete the work. Both Penn and Calvert were in London at the time, and they there engaged these two men, whose names have become so famous in connection with this historic line, for so many years the dividing line between the free states and the slave states of the union.

The two surveyors arrived in Philadelphia November 15, 1764, and began their survey early the following spring. Through the forests they cut a "vista" eight feet wide and set up a stone at the end of each mile. The stone was larger than the others and had on the north side the arms of Thomas and Richard Penn and on the south face the arms of Frederick Lord Baltimore. One of these is preserved in Baltimore by the Maryland Historical Society, and some yet stand in their original places and are cared for by the authorities. The intermediate stones are smaller and have the letter "P" on the north and "M" on the south face.

The removal of many of the historic landmarks has left the boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania in doubt in places, and it is to remedy this, as well as to perpetuate the historic line, that the legislature has provided for this resurvey.

SHORT LINE TO EUROPE.

Railway to Louisburg and Steamers From There to Liverpool.

From Montreal Gazette.

Advices received in Montreal say that the projected Cape Breton railway will construct a line from Hawkesbury across the Strait of Canso to Louisburg, a distance of 100 miles, with a branch to Sydney. This, it is added, was made a fact by the granting of the necessary concession by the federal government. Ultimately, it is given out, this line will make a link in the contemplated Atlantic-Pacific railway, together with the Canada Atlantic, the Great Northern of Canada and other lines which are already built or in course of construction. The cost of the railway and bridge will be in the neighborhood of $8,000,000. Construction will begin as soon as the final survey is completed. This will probably be within the next six weeks. The contract for the work has been awarded.

One of the ventures of the new project, which has been subsidized to the amount of $3,200 a mile, includes a line of fast steamers from Louisburg to Liverpool, which will greatly lessen the distance, as it is a shorter route than between New York and Liverpool. As the Louisburg harbor is open all the year around it has some advantages over others of a similar nature. The country is rich in coal, iron ore, copper and other minerals, and from the development of these resources and from the product of agriculture the company expects to make its earnings. Another class of profitable freight will be salmon and lobster, for the fostering of which industries cold storage warehouses will be built.

AN EXCITING MINING RACE

Rush to Relocate a Promising Claim on Briggs Creek.

Special correspondence of the Nelson Tribune from Kaslo states:

The south fork of Kaslo creek was the scene of a rush on Tuesday night (August 28), when several parties went up to relocate Robinson Briggs' claim, the Trail. The claim is situated on Briggs creek, to be exact, and it is within three-quarters of a mile of the new famous Cork. Its vicinity to that claim caused the rush. Briggs held a two-thirds interest in the claim and W. J. Davenport the remaining one-third. They failed to do their assessment work and several parties were on the lookout to relocate, but Briggs gave a bill of sale to A. McQueen, so that the latter has the right to hold the property until midnight of the 28th, and could keep anybody off the ground till that hour, when the land reverted to the crown.

Mr. McQueen left here in the afternoon on a cayuse, which proved to be a trifle frisky, but he arrived at the claim before dusk, without serious accident. Exactly at midnight McQueen says he started to relocate. "There were no new stakes up when I started," he said, "and not until 20 minutes later did other parties arrive on the ground." These other parties were Alex. Linroth and another. They, aided by the light of a lantern, also restaked the ground and then returned to Kaslo.

The chief clerk in the mining recorder's office was proceeding to breakfast when his services were urgently asked for. The parties who had spent the night up the south fork were very anxious to get their claim recorded; but the chief clerk wanted his breakfast, and he politely requested the men to call round at the office during the hours named on the door. When the first hour arrived the parties were on the doorstep—which one entered the recording office first does not really matter. McQueen paid his fee and recorded the Puritan; Linroth called the claim the Patricks. But whether it will be Patrick's, or Linroth's, or McQueen's, or somebody's else's, the law courts will probably decide. It may, indeed, belong to J. A. Otto and W. Gerrard, for it seems that they relocated the claim even before McQueen, and they had their watches timed by watchmaker before leaving town. They say that if McQueen can show them that he relocated first they will give a bill of sale. But they add, "McQueen can't do it." They have named the relocation Halifax No. 2.

CASTLES IN SPAIN.

Castles in Spain! oft in my youthful pride,
When virile fancy widespread wings hath
taken,
Thy sun-kissed turrets have I clear descried;
Castles in Spain!

And if 'neath toil-spent years faith 'gan
to wane,
Still I gazed forth with hope, nor did I
chide,
Seeking stray sunbeams through the mist
and r