ADDRESS BY MR. D. R. WILKIE

T the annual meeting of the Imperial from \$136,000 in 1904 to over \$6,300,000 in Bank of Canada held on May 27th, Mr. D. R. Wilkie, president and general manager, delivered an address, in which he dealt fully with the financial situation in Canada during the past year. The prominence of Mr. Wilkie in banking circles makes his comments of special value, especially in view of the recent fiscal crisis in the United States. The speech was as follows:

Mr. Wilkie's Address

The President,-The bank note circulation of the Dominion as on the 30th April, 1908, was \$66,713,000, as compared with \$72,841,000 on the same day in 1907. This is the direct result of the crop failure throughout the Northwest provinces and is not to be wondered at; the grain output of the three Northwestern provinces in the year 1907 being nearly fifty millions of bushels less than the yield of 1906. Our very latest reports from the Northwest indicate the existence of the best weather conditions and the probability of a very large yield for 1908, which will, we believe, compensate for the disappointment of 1907.

The acreage under crop in the three Northwest provinces in 1906 was 7,900,000 acres, in 1907 it was 8,300,000, in 1908 acreage is estimated at 9,500,000; but the yield in 1907 was only 165,000,000 bushels, as compared with 212,300,000 bushels in 1906.: Fortunately the price of grain was much higher in 1907 than in 1906, but notwithstanding this there was a falling off in the net cash receipts from the crop of about \$20,000,000. These figures refer only to grain and do not provide for the reduction in the value of cattle exported during the year, which I am informed amounted to nearly two millions of dollars.

The reduction in the value of the Western grain crops has been in some measure compensated for by the increase in the output of minerals throughout the Dominion, which has grown in value from \$79,000,000 in 1906 to \$86,000,000 in 1907. The shipments from the Cobalt district alone have increased in value

1907.

Deposits

There has been a falling away in deposits in all the banks in Canada during the year, equal in the aggregate to about 4 per cent. of the amount on deposit in 1907. The reduction in our deposits did not reach that proportion and, moreover, was occasioned, mainly, by the liquidation of deposits at the credit of provincial governments required for development purposes; on the other hand there has been an actual increase of several thousands in the number of our deposit customers. There has been a reduction in the average balance at the credit of each individual depositor traceable to the disappointing harvest in the Northwest (with which we are so closely identified), to strikes, lock-outs, and other labor troubles, and to the cheapness of securities which induced depositors to increase their fixed investments. The increase of over 7,000, the bulk of whom were savings depositors, in the total number of depositors is, on the other hand, very promising and will bear fruit under normal conditions.

Reserves We have throughout the year maintained large cash reserves. We have held ourselves prepared for every contingency; we have kept strong beyond criticism and in a position to take advantage of any improvement in trade conditions. We have maintained an average actual cash reserve in gold, government notes and cash balances with other banks at home and abroad of nearly 26 per cent. of our liabilities, of \$1,000,000 more than during any previous year, in addition to which our other liquid assets by way of call loans, government, municipal and railway securities equalled another 22 1-2 per cent.

Pension and Guarantee Funds

You will have noted that in addition to the ordinary annual appropriations to guarantee and pension accounts amounting to \$7,500 we have charged to the profits of the year the special contribution to the pension fund of \$25,000, which, under by-law 28, you were

good enough to grant at the last annual meet-

The pension fund has now a substantial existence and we are in hopes that before long the accumulations from the annual grants from the bank and from contributions from the staff will enable us to put into operation the policy, which you have approved of, of providing for aged and other members of the staff deserving of consideration.

Shareholders

The number of shareholders has increased steadily. In 1906 there were 956 shareholders; in 1907 there were 1,113 shareholders, and in 1908 there were 1,278 shareholders. The increase during the past year has been, I think, greater than in any previous year.

Immigration and Crime

In the year 1901 the native born of Canada represented about 86 per cent. of the total pulation of the country; those born in Great Britain and its possessions represented 8 per cent. of the total; the proportion of foreign born, including United States Americans, was about 6 per cent. The number of those born outside of the British empire has increased very largely during the past few years, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that the proportion of British and Canadian born to the whole has held its own. It is estimated by the Census office at Ottawa that on March 31st, 1908, the total population of Canada was then 6,863,500, as compared with 5,371,000 in

An analysis of the number of persons convicted of offences and crimes throughout the country indicates that a very large proportion of the crimes have been committed by those born outside of the Dominion. This may be the result of enforced or encouraged immigration of criminals to Canada at the instigation of foreign governments, and perhaps even of British justices, but even then the frequency of crime amongst the immigrants is out of all reasonable proportion to their numbers. Greater care and supervision should be, and I understand is being, exercised in excluding

from the Dominion the undesirables of other countries.

During the year 1906 there were 8,092 persons convicted of crime in the Dominion, of whom fully 28 per cent., if not 35 per cent. (the birthplace of 15 per cent. is not given, but a large proportion of these were probably outsiders), were born outside of Canada, the percentage of those born outside of the Dominion being only 14 per cent. of the total population.

It may be interesting to state that the population of the Northwest provinces increased from 419,512 in 1901 to 808,863 in 1906; of the latter 70.21 per cent. were British (including Canadian) born, 11.22 per cent. were born in the United States and 18.57 were born else-

United States Fiscal Crisis

During the year we have had to contend with a great fiscal crisis in the United States, which resulted in an almost universal suspension of payments by the banks of that country, accompanied by extreme stringency in the money markets of London and other European financial centres, and by depression in the value of government, municipal and railway securities, necessitating, moreover, the maintenance of larger and comparatively unproductive reserves.

The decline in the value of the bonds of 15 leading railways of the United States during the last two years amounted to an average of nearly 16 points, a greater decline than occurred during the depressions of either 1893 or 1896, and 1893 witnessed the most severe crisis and industrial depression the United States has ever suffered.

We have throughout the year pursued a conservative policy, placing more value upon a permanent reputation as a strong vigorous institution, in readiness to meet hormal and abnormal conditions, than upon one more brilliant for the moment, but acquired by the realization of large profits upon underwritings, speculations and other "thin ice" performanges which sooner or later have their day of

Our banking system has had a severe test; weak institutions have been wiped out none

too soon. We may, I think, look upon the stringency and depression as a blessing in disguise. If so-called prosperity and expansion had continued much longer the destructive, if not ruinous, effects of the failures which have occurred would have been still more disastrous and more widespread.

Special Appropriation

In setting aside \$100,000 out of the profits of the year as a fund to provide for actual and possible reductions in the market valuation of our investments as distinguished from ordinary loans and discounts we have followed the example of the great English banks and we think we have done a wise thing. During the past year the sum of £1,300,000 was set aside by eleven English banks and applied in writing down the valuation at which consols and other reserve securities were held on their books. The shrinkage in values for which we have provided is not likely to last and, with improving conditions, we look for a reaction and a recovery in values, which, we think, will later on place the fund at our disposal.

take this opportunity of stating that, notwithstanding the condition of the money market and the terrible shrinkage in values of almost all government, railway and industrial securities which form the collateral upon which call and time loans are made to brokers, we have not lost nor have we had occasion to provide, one dollar even in anticipation of loss through our loans and advances on the security of stocks and bonds to brokers and others.

Conclusion There is every indication of a magnificent harvest throughout the Northwest. Nothing would be of greater service to us and to every Canadian banking institution, and we hope when we meet you next year to demonstrate that we have not only been able, but also willing, through our own resources to avail ourselves of the opportunities to take on a full share of the increased trade which must follow upon agricultural prosperity. Our most recent information is from Winnipeg, dated only yesterday, and to the following effect: "9,500,000 acres are under crop this year. Crop prospects are most favorable.

Eugene Field as a Poet

HE Journal of Education publishes the following from the pen of Kate Louise Brown:

Born in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 3, 1856.
Died in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 3, 1895.

"I don't like po'try," remarked our small boy one day. "We have things by Mr. Longfellow and some more of those men, and now I've got to learn a piece to speak."

Aunt Helen went to her bookcase and selected two title volumes. "I think you'll find something here to ke," she replied, seductively.

"Anway, I won't if its po'try," said Kenneth scowing. "I like "The Owl and the Pussy Cat' and the Alice in Wonderland' things, but they ain't po'try, mly jingles."

only fingles."

"Look them over and see," coaxed Aunt Helen.
"S'pose I got to," groaned Kenneth. "Miss Hallam she just comes in our room every day and has literacheer, and there's the singin' teacher, and drawin'—four women we have to have round. S'pose I got to, 'cause Miss Hallam she says, 'Kenneth, I shall 'Xpect to hear from you next time.'"

"Look on page eleven of the blue book." Kenneth turned to page eleven, and began,—

"Father calls me William, sister calls me Will"-

"Hum! nothin' 'bout 'Footprints on the sands of time' here; this ain't po'try."
"Don't say ain't, Kenneth, just go on."
Kenneth proceeded, his round face gradually gathering a delighted grin. "That feller knows how a boy feels," he remarked at the end. "Any more like try"

He was referred to "Seein' things at night," "The Duel," and "The Delectable Ballad of Waller Lot," Duel," and "The Delectable Ballad of Waller Lot," and read all three with much relish.

"But it ain't po'try," he insisted. "Guess I've had enough to know."

"Read the 'Rockaby Lady," suggested the wily-

"That's more like it," he said respectfully, "and very good for that sort of thing." "Read 'Little Blue Pigeon." "Yes, that's all right, but only babies have to be

"Yes, that's all right, but only babies have to be rocked to sleep."

"Now, read 'Little Boy Blue.'"

Kenneth began the selection indifferently, but somehow the tender pathos penetrated even his practical boy-heart, and there was a tremble in his voice before he finished. "I suppose the kid died, didn't he?" he inquired half shamefacedly. Somehow the laddie did not lay down the book, but went on reading. He learned "Seein' things at night" and many another which he was often heard crooning at his play. We cannot claim this small boy as an instant convert to "po'try," but Eugene Field proved an easy and charming gateway into a land of future delight. It did not take long for him to find out that there were selections among all the poets that he could understand and enjoy. understand and enjoy.
"I just wish I could know that man," was his fre-

And the many blest by that privilege will never and the many best by that privilege will level cease to be grateful.

If Eugene Field gained admiration for his witty and brilliant newspaper articles, his tender and exquisite lyrics of childhood, and his able and finished essays upon general literary matters, he will be equally cherished by many because of his noble and lovable character.

vable character. lovable character.

People of the most varying dispositions loved him; the grave and the gay, the cheerful and the morose, the strong and the weak, mature men and women and little children, the wise and the foolish, the rich and the poor, those who knew him intimately, and those who sometimes saw but never spoke to him.

He blessed and brightened every numan life that touched his, and as one of his near friends has said, "It is safe to assert that he never did harm to a living

He came from good stock on both sides of the family, his ancestors, male and female, being distinguished for their fine mental gifts. John Field, the noted astronomer, was an intimate friend and fellow worker with Copernicus, and published the first tables ever known in England based upon his calculations.

wartin Field, the grandfather, was a brilliant lawyer and skilled musician. In late life he devoted his leisure to scientific studies, and collected what was considered at that time the rarest and most extensive cabinet of minerals known in the state. This was later presented to the Middlebury College of Vermont.

Eugene's father, Roswell Martin, was a very remarkable man. He entered Middlebury College at eleven and graduated at fifteen. He represented histown in the legislature for several seasons, and was state's attorney for a time. He also wrote an able in favor of doing away with the

which excluded atheists from testifying in courts of justice. Later this became a law. He was a complete scholar, reading Greek, Latin, French, German, and Spanish, besides having an extensive knowledge of literature and science.

and Spanish, besides having an extensive knowledge of literature and science.

After his removal to St. Louis in 1839, he became a noted lawyer, gaining a national reputation in celebrated cases like the "Dred Scott." He was a man of public spirit and calm judgment, and did much to help save both city and state to the union in the trying days of the rebellion.

He married Frances Reed, a very beautiful and gentle woman, who died when Eugene was only six, but he never forgot her lovely face or sweet influence. Eugene and his younger brother Roswell were given

Bugene and his younger brother Roswell were given to the care of their father's cousin, Mary Field French, of Amherst, Mass., who was a most faithful and loving friend to the little motherless lads.

They frequently spent their summers in Newfane, Vt., where their grandmother Field still lived. She was an unusual character, able and vigorous mentally and physically, even in old age, and devoted to all public welfares, and especially the church.

It was her custom to give Eugene, a boy of nine, ninepence for every sermon he wrote for her. One still in existence plainly shows the character of her teaching. We will quote a sentence from it.

"Oh, it is indeed hard for sinners to go down into perdition over all the obstacles which God has placed in his path. But many, I am afraid, do go down into perdition, for wide is the gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be that go in thereat." From the very first, despite these gloomy predictions, Eugene was fond of a practical joke. Yet he was never unkind, and on one occasion, after preparing a paper for publication, he destroyed the entire copy because it was aggregated to his better.

after preparing a paper for publication, he destroyed the entire copy because it was suggested to him that many of the articles were too personal. many of the articles were too personal.

He entered Williams College in 1868, but the following year was recalled to the West by the death of his father. The same year he became a sophomore at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., where his guardian, Professor Burgess, now of Columbia College, New York, was on the faculty. Later he entered the state university in Missouri to be near his brother, for whom he cherished an ideal love.

His life there was full of sunshine and light-heart-edness, and his rooms the centre of attraction for the young people of the town. As the work was mere play for him, many of the afternoon study hours were spent entertaining a crowd of merry girls, chaperoned by a dear old lady friend in the house. He always prepared a unique entertainment for them apart from the lunch, and kept his company in roars of laughter by his comic songs, funny anecdotes and bogus programs.

On one occasion he arove his future sister-in-law five miles out in the country to borrow an old-fash-ioned hoopskirt that he had planned to use in a parody on "Comin' thro' the Rye." Imagine her consternation when upon entering the principal street of the town he donned the skirt and insisted on wearing it, despite the stares and laughter of passers by.

In after years, while on the Tribune in Denver, Col., the famous aesthetic, Oscar Wilde, was advertised for a lecture in that city. col., the famous aesthetic, Oscar Wilde, was advertised for a lecture in that city.

The Tribune had written favorable notices of the lecturer, and was to give him a banquet. When the time arrived he failed to appear, whereupon Field bought a flowing wig, arrayed himself in fantastic style, and, carrying a sunflower, paraded the streets in an open carriage, the general public totally unsuspicious of the masquerade. We can imagine his glee when the various papers gave long accounts of Wilde's arrival, his personal appearance, etc., when in reality he did not come until sometime later. In 1873 he married his child-sweetheart, Julia Sutherland Comstock, and entered upon newspaper work at St. Louis. He rose rapidly in his profession, and had various fine positions in the larger Western cities, but finally became a writer for the Chicago Record, and Chicago was his home for the remainder of his only too brief life.

Eugene Field was an ideal father, loving intensely and most tenderly the eight dear children who came to bless his home.

The first child, Roswell Martin, died at the age of two months, and the father-heart never lost its sense of bereavement in this sorrow. One dainty baby girl, born in his enforced absence, only lived a few weeks, and, as one who knew him well said, could be but "a tender, beautiful, white-winged thought."

While abroad, the oldest son, Melvin Gray, suddenly left them. In his bitter grief "Little Boy Blue" was written, and is supposed to be suggested by the death of this dear child. At least his tender sympathy for all sorrowing parents finds expression in this most widely-known of his poems.

At first Eugene scarce called his jingles poetry. His very first verse, written while a mere boy, was

supposed to express the yearnings of his pet dog

"Oh, had I the wings of a dove, I'd fly
Away from this world of fleas;
I'd fly all ground Miss Emerson's yard,
And light on Miss Emerson's trees."

And light on Miss Emerson's trees."

Later, as his appreciation of childhood grew to a passion, these "jingles" ceased to be such, and some of the most exquisitely beautiful lyrics ever dedicated to the little people came from his pen. He was his own children's fondest lover and most unwearled playfellow, writing the most charming and deliciously absurd letters to them when absent. His most lovely verses owe their inspiration to them. Of the five-who remained, only two were girls, "Mary French" or "Trotty," the second child, and Baby Ruth or "Sister Girl." "Trotty was a care-taking child, entirely devoted to her younger brothers. When quite a little thing, some one asked her age, and her father replied grandly, "She will be one thousand years old next birthday." At twelve she wrote a very original story. To please her, Field took her ideas, enlarged upon them, and sold the manuscript for \$25, which he shared with her. Little Eugene, Jr., or "Pinny," often slept by his father, and it was the sight of that small sweet face upon the pillow that suggested the rare sweet face upon the pillow that suggested the rare

"Last night, my darling, as you slept,
I thought I heard you sigh,
And to your little crib I crept,
And watched a space thereby;
Then, bending down, I kissed your brow,
For, oh! I love you so—
You are too young to know it now,
But sometime you shall know."

When Roswell Francis or Posy and "Sister Girl" came to bless his last years, he delighted in playing with the sunny creatures. Posy's favorite occupation was to shoot a toy cat from the foot of the bed with his little gun. His papa, however, had tied a silken thread to the creature so it might fall at the proper time.

In his newspaper work, Eugene Field was logical, clear-headed, witty, and brilliant.

He dearly loved books, especially old editions, and delighted to lead others into the gentle craze. His close friend, Francis Wilson, writes of him, "There is a little coterie of souls the very core of whose hearts he has touched, to the very tendrils of whose inner feedings he has penetrated with his 'Bibliomaniac's Prayer,' The Bibliomaniac's Bride,' 'Odors Which My Books Exhale,' 'Boccaccio,' and the lilting, "Truth About Horace,' and these folk will keep green the memory of Field's 'Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac,' as book lovers throughout the world keep alive the Philobiblon of Richard de Bury."

"FLORADORA" SONG AN ACCIDENT

Leslie Stuart told me that two musical numbers, which both he and George Edwardes had thought would be most popular in "Havana," were cut out after the first performance, writes a London Corres-

ondent.

"I thought they were the most popular songs I ever wrote," said he, "and I would have banked on them above all others, but they did not go, and so out they went. It was like taking my life's blood, but the audience has the say and not the author. One was called 'England' and was really 'Soldiers of the Queen.' Still they did not care for it. Think of that from Englishmen!

from Englishmen!

"It is a queer thing about songs," he continued.

"Take the famous sextet in 'Florodora,' for instance,
the 'Tell Me, Pretty Maiden' song, you know. It was
an accident and nothing more or less than an old
Gregorian chant. I was a cathedral organist when I
was only 14 years old and those Gregorian tunes became almost part of my life. I was saturated with
them. In consequence of those many years at the organ I have composed all my songs on an organ, never
one on a piano.

gan I have composed all my songs on an organ, here one on a piano.

"The boys singing on one side of the chancel and then just at the last note the men on the other side taking up the tune greatly impressed me. My first idea was to have a scene on a beach, with six young men coming on from one side and six girls in bathing suits coming on from the other. They were to sing to leach other alternately, just as choir singers did in the cathedral. One Sunday in my house I was fussing at the organ, running over some Gregorian tunes and making variations, when the air of 'Tell Me, Pretty Maiden' came out. I found myself playing it over and over, without any fixed purpose.

"Suddenly I realized that I had evolved a popular melody and I promptly set it down on paper. I give "Suddenly I realized that I had evolved a popular melody and I promptly set it down on paper. I give you my word that it took me less than half an hour to write that song, the most successful of any I ever put out. It is a singular thing," he continued, "that while "Tell Me, Pretty Maiden' has been imitated in a hundred different ways by other people without exciting adverse comment, when once I imitated it myself the number was hissed."

Law of "No Third Term"

LTHOUGH the Chicago Republican Convention remained firm in the face of hysterical efforts to stampede it, and in the end nominated Secretary Taft, it is a fact that President Roosevelt could have had the nomination if he had so desired. It must be a mystery to many people why any American citizen, let alone one of Theodore Roosevelt's temperament, should refuse a chance to be President. The truth is that there is a generally accepted tradition to the effect that no man should be president for three terms, and while, technically, Mr. Roosevelt has been Chief Executive for only a term and a half, he felt himself bound not to take advantage of what might be termed

nd not to take advantage of what might be termed a quibble.

The constitution of the United States is a written document, and it contains no reference to the matt of a third term; but there is growing up in that cour try an unwritten constitution also, ar it is this unwritten constitution that d it is this unwritten constitution that de-clares eight years long enough for any President. It was in the time of George Washington, the first President, that the precedent was established. George Washington refused a third term, but there is reason to believe that he did so more because he felt himself unjustly treated by his colleagues, than because he considered a third term improper in itself. Moreover, the father of his country may have had misgivings as to his election, had he consented to run again, and he prudently killed the third term movement before it was out of its infancy. Since that time, only one President of the United States, with the exception of Mr. Roosevelt, has taken such a hold on the hearts of his countrymen as to warrant a movement to give ountrymen as to warrant a movement to give him a third nomination.

Grant, the Hero

Grant, the Hero

That President was Ulysses S. Grant. After the Civil War Grant was the national hero. In 1868 and again in 1872 he was the unanimous choice of the Republican party, and on each occasion he was elected by an overwhelming majority. His second administration was marred by several scandals, but according to Frederick J. Haskin, in the Newark Evening News, popular opinion did not hold Grant responsible. The blame was put on his colleagues, with whom Grant's relations were strained, and with the public U. S. Grant remained the one great big man of the Union. Strange to say, the Southerners also approved of their conqueror, for his magnanimity at the surrender at Appomattox they could not forget. They, like the Northerners, did not hold Grant personally accountable for the "carpet bag" era. So, when he left on his famous tour of the world, after his second term of office, there was no reason to believe his hold upon the imagination of his countrymen was not as firm as ever.

The Men Who Hated Blaine

The Men Who Hated Blaine

That tour, moreover, served to still further popularize him, for wherever he went he was treated almost as a royal visitor, and the Americans saw their own estimate of this hero approved and certified by the nations of Europe. Therefore, when he returned on the eve of the campaign of 1880, all the omens were propitious. The General appears to have demurred at first to becoming a candidate, but his scruples soon vanished, and he announced his willingness to stand. The announcement found a hearty response from the people, and there can be little doubt that they would have elected him again, if the opportunity had presented. There remained, however, the politicians at Washington, with whom Grant was not strong. There remained also the fact that the managers and advisors of Grant were using him merely as an instrument to destroy John G. Blaine.

"The Man From Appomattox."

"The Man From Appomattox."

Grant's chief backer was Roscoe G. Conkling, of New York, one of the ablest politicians the country has developed, and Conkling hated Blaine with all his strength. His nominating speech is reckoned only second to Col. Robert Ingersoll's nomination of Blaine four years before, in which the celebrated "plumed knight" phrase occurred. Conkling began his appeal in the words:—

"When asked what State he halls from Our sole reply shall be He comes from Appomattox, And its famous apple tree,"

His elequence caught the convention, but his hat-red of Blaine caused Conkling to go too far, and his concluding sentences made every Blaine man in the hall grit his teeth. The balloting began, the first vote showing Grant with 504 and Blaine with 284. Grant needed only 74 votes more, but vote after vote was taken and he could never rise above 513.

The third man was John Sherman, of Ohio, whose supporters were led by James A. Garfield, the Governor of the State. Garfield saw that Sherman could not be elected, and it was plain also that Blaine and Grant could destroy each other. Garfield made an appeal for harmony. "What do we want?" he demanded, and was about to answer "Peace," when semeone shouted out "We want James A. Garfield." Up to the thirty-fourth ballot Garfield got only one vote. Then Wisconsin gave him 16 more, making 17, upon which Garfield arose and pointed out that his name was not properly before the convention. The chairman ruled him out of order, and then the stampede began, and although the gallant 306 stood firmly by Grant, he was beaten, and the tradition that no president should have a third term was firmly established.

ANNUAL REJOICINGS AT ZURICH

The great summer festival of Zurich, the Sechse-lantenfeste, is one of the prettiest Continental festivals. It marks the ceremonial entry of spring and the farewell to winter with its icy grip. All Zurich shares in the rejoicing of the event, which takes place the second Monday after Easter. Winter, says the Rev. C. W. A. Brooke, writing in the "World of Travel," is personified by a high erection called "the Bogg." This is made of wood covered with cotton wool, being stuffed with combustibles, oil, powder, etc., and placed on a car. His head is topped with a basket as a hat, his eyes are "black as coal," his pipe is in his mouth, and a besom is his staff of office. Thus equipped, captive Winter is prepared to start on his travels through the town with the defiant air of one who possesses the true fire of a martyr's spirit, surrounded indeed by mocking clowns rejoicing at the event, whose scoffing he stolidly disdains to notice.

"Spring" who takes "Boggs" in continue and

spirit, surrounded indeed by mocking clowns rejoicing at the event, whose scoffing he stolidly disdains to notice.

"Spring," who takes "Boggs" in captive procession, is a dainty figure seated on a car amid a wealth of flowers. She, too, is attended by other dainty maidens, her retainers in office. Much has to be done during the day, which commences at 8 a.m. with the hoisting of the national and cantonal flags from the twin towers of the Grossmunster, the place of honor being above the niche in which the statue of Charlemagne sits, gilt-crowned, and overlooking the river. Then commence preparations for the procession of children, with bards and representative cars, for besides those of "Spring" and "Bogg, many other groups, representing ideas on topical events of the last year are introduced.

Altogether over a thousand children in costume take part, traversing streets on both sides of the river crowded with throngs of sightseers. At last the procession returns about midday to the head of the lake, where "Bogg" is left to be raised on scaffold poles, around which the funeral-bonfire is to be built. Meantime the children have a ball in the Tonhalle. In the afternoon there is the procession of city guilds, or rather several processions, as the different guilds go separately on their different routes. They are dressed to represent their trades in old-time costume of the country, and as they proceed they throw into the crowd emblems of their work, delighting in the scrambles which follow, and enticing youngsters to fights for the possession. Tailors will throw buttons, laundresses soap peliets, bakers doughnuts, butchers cup-up sausages, confectioners chocolate. Flowers, real and artificial, with confetti, are showered on all sides, and students harangue with mock orations.

Towards six o'clock all roads leading to the burning, where, at a respectable distance from the "Bogg," almost all Zurich seems to assemble. Here, at the head of the lake, a few minutes before six, a solemn tilence falls over the expectant cro

"Does your father ever complain about the prices has to pay for your hats?" "Oh, no. I am very conomical about my clothes." Then he changed the hiject, and after he had departed she looked angrily the chair he had occupied and said: "I wish I don't told him that—the stupid thing!"—Chicago

One foot in

whom, unfortuna scribed no fittin punishment at al rectness. I tell t taking the preca taking the prec for allegedly tru actors who may I heard the sl fifty years ago,

was then fresh

narrated as a pai

One of the or tragedy was a Brewer. He had Southern States, from bondage. the year 1840. handsome octore man. They wer Brewer having started a small tentive, and pro course of a few y He built a hands accomplished wit a generous hand. were not all of h

sons being enter The couple Brewer. She wa never seen her fa pect that there w The girl was well sing fairly, her i had charming m biack and strain dark olive, and he as night and deer pression of dream fective in stirring darkies to their fellows of that

manner. With wealth ers gave out that had a touch of t of pure Indian s therefore entitle equality with wh idea and invited parties she was parents kept prud many a man dan

supper under the

Brewer contin

grew and the bala was large. The that the stablema daughter marryin out that if a suita sent himself a do him and the cour the old man's wi but for some time the qualifications future son-in-law pear. One day appearing young Frank Ellard, pre with a letter of i him over, question or credentials, ar his home. The stranger at first s was seated next talker, witty, and way into the affect visits were freque money in enterta friends. In the r ment was made. accepted. The ma ter, and the dow hands. The gifts There was a gran

Such an event colored girl was ciety, which turne Baptist church to variously moved vored the match feeling of languid condemned it as Nature by mixing

started on their h

"I tell you," s squirted tobaccogood will come of never was and the sity for it. The \$10,000 and as soo Down south, do We'd gather 'em

slaves." The couple were an interested thro were thrown and