IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

THE SOUND OF THE TREETOPS.

Through the summer months the heavens were embargoed,
And the poor, dry earth was lying brown and sere;
Birds had hushed their singing on the mead and mountain,
And the grasses were in death afar and near.

Not a breath of breeze had kissed earth's fevered bosom,
All the waiting weeks the clouds had held their rain;
But one sultry day I, walking in the pinewood,
Heard the tree-tops high above me stir and strain.

In their own untutored fashion they were praying
With a voice sibilant, soft as lovers' sighs;
And I know that pleas like these were always answered
By the keeper of the fountains in the skies.

O! ye people in this dry and dreary lifetime,
Where the hopes of man deferred breed misery,
List the sound that's heard among the lofty tree-tops,
'Tis the prelude of the good that is to be.

—P. M. McDonald.

One hundred and twenty thousand pounds has been subscribed for the Queen's unemployed fund.

Painters' Union of San Francisco has now almost 2,000 members in good standing.

The Ministerial Union of San Bernardino thinks about sending a fraternal delegate to the labor council there.

A movement is on foot for a national organization of school teachers on trade union lines in the United States.

The New Zealand government has just purchased eleven acres of land, costing $12,000, near Dunedin, for workmen's homes.

W. J. Hosey, machinist for thirty-two years in the railroad shops at Fort Wayne, Ind., has been elected Mayor of that city.

The Journeymen Carpenters of Southern Massachusetts will, early in the spring, make a demand for a wage of $3 a day and the union shop.

Steps are being taken in Montreal, for the formation of an arbitration board, which will adjust all differences arising in the future between employers and employees.

At the present time there are 480 local unions attached to the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, and the membership is about 24,000, in round numbers.

In the Scottish Steel trade all the works are fully employed in every department, and their capacity is being taxed to the utmost to meet the demands of the shipbuilders and engineers.

Increases in their employees wages of 5 per cent on piece rates and 2s. 6d. a week on time rates were recently agreed to by the Northeast Coast shipbuilding employers at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

It is said there are but two mines in Illinois working under non-union conditions, and that the operators of both are losing money through the inexperienced men employed.

It is estimated that 20,000 workers, with their wives and children, are in a starving condition in the Baku district, Russia, as a result of the Tartar rising and depredations.

The growth of trades unionism in France has been very rapid. The title under which the unions are known in France is "Syndicate Professionals. They were first authorized by law in 1884—a little over twenty years ago.

Unable to obtain employment Wm. Mabon threw himself in front of a train near Newbiggin, Northumberland, Eng., and at the inquest a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned.

After eight weeks and the examination of nearly 4,800 veniremen a jury was secured at Chicago, to try Charles Gilhooly, who is charged with causing the death of a non-union workman during a strike.

San Francisco Street Carmen's Union has gone on record as opposed to placing a bar against holding office in the state federation of labor of any delegate who may have a political position, either appointive or elective.

A movement to replace women stenographers at the city hall of St. Louis, Mo., with men who have families to support and who can do the work just as well as the women, was inaugurated at the meeting of the House of Delegates.

Lynn, Mass., Painters' Union has started a legislative crusade against the use of wood alcohol in mixed paints and varnish, prompted by the loss of eyesight by a member of the union, attributed to the fumes of the liquid.

Three hundred and eighteen unions of the International Typographical union have now signed agreements for the 8-hour day.

The Toronto Railway Employees' Union has decided to proceed with the formation of the benefit fund whereby a tax of $1 per member will be collected on the death of one of their number. There are 1,135 members in the local union.

The Journeymen Barbers of Toronto elected the following officers at their meeting in the labor temple recently: President, Alf. Sebastin; vice-president, Bro. Scott; financial secretary, Bro. Doolittle; treasurer, Chas. James; recorder, Harry S. Whitney; guide, Bro. Ross; guardian, Bro. O'Grady.

During the fall harvest laborers in western Canada received $2.50 per day and board. It is estimated that the demand for men of this class caused a general advance in wages affecting at least 50,000 to the extent of 25 cents a day.

The Wellington, N.Z., city council has decided to enter into an industrial agreement with the employees on the municipal tramways concerning wages and hours of labor. The agreement provides that all employees shall join the Tramway Union within one month of joining the service, and that disputes shall be decided by the appeal board.

John Burns is the first labor man who has ever been a cabinet minister of the British Empire. This marks a long step forward for labor, and is almost enough to make some of the ex-cabinet ministers turn over in their graves.

Although the printers are given credit for having organized the first national union, the tailors are said to have formed the first local union, in 1803. The first local printers' union came in 1831. The real beginning of the labor movement in the United States was an industrial congress, which was held in 1845.

There is a movement on foot in Los Angeles, Cal., to consolidate the three carpenters' unions in that city holding charters from the United Brotherhood. A vote on the subject will shortly be taken by members of the unions. If the merger takes place it will make the Los Angeles union the largest west of Chicago.

Something ne win the way of labor organization has been started in Montreal. It is an organization by ward clubs. The members of various unions residing in each ward of the city are to form into a club for the purpose of advancing the interests of unionism. The clubs are not to be political in their nature.

The wonderful thing about poor people is that living as they do close to the terrible actualities of the world, with want and disease and crime and death standing about them in naked horror, they meet life with as much courage as, and death with rather more than, those whose good fortune has prevented them from looking either the one or the other fully in the face.—The Spectator.

At a meeting of the local union just held at Grand Forks, a resolution was passed strongly supporting Alderman Frank Hutton for the office of mayor at the approaching city election. This action of the union means that some 300 labor votes will be cast in favor of Mr. Hutton. Alderman Hutton is a foreman at the Granby smelter and has been an Alderman there for the past year.

Women in all parts of the United States are to be asked to join in the fight against the age limit which bars men above forty-five years of employment. A letter of appeal to aged men's wives and daughters has been prepared by the anti-age limit league, and it is expected to spur the fair sex to action.

There was an innovation in the San Jose Labor Day parade, unique in the annals of organized labor. The Pastor's' Union, composed of the Protestant ministers of the Gospel, accepted an invitation to march in the great parade. For some time the ministers have had a fraternal delegate in attendance on the deliberations of the Federated Trades Council.

The failure of the representatives of the Longshoremen and Seamen's Union to get together to choose arbitrators to settle their differences after the American Federation of Labor convention decision is taken to mean that the dispute will be left to drift until it adjusts itself.

Belgrave Square, London, recently saw a strange sight. A thousand unemployed on their way from Hammersmith and Fulham to the Embankment halted outside the Prime Minister's residence at No. 29 Belgrave Square and from a cart which accompanied tributed among the hungry men, the meat and most of the bread being provided by local tradesmen.

The following officers have been elected by Trades and Labor Council for the ensuing twelvemonth: President, George A. Coldwell; vice-president, R. T. Williams; secretary, Christian Siverts; treasurer, A. Johnson; executive committee, E. Gilligan, T. H. Piper and J. A. Baynton.

An increase of five cents an hour in wages is asked for by the Vancouver Carpenters and Joiners' Union, in the formula of its demands for pay, time, holidays etc., for 1906, which has been sent to the Builders' Exchange as its agreement for signature. The carpenters demand that after April 1st next the pay shall be 45 cents per hour, instead of 40 cents as at present; all Provincial and Dominion holidays to be observed; all over-time paid for as time and a half, except on Sundays and holidays, when double time is required; no work to be done on Saturday afternoon except to save life and property. No reply has yet been made by the employers.

Since last Sunday night not a wheel has been turned or has a ton of ore been reduced at the British Columbia Copper Company's smelter at Greenwood and at the Dominion Copper Company's smelter at Bonnary Falls, the question being the adoption of the eight-hour shifts instead of twelve-hour shifts. This resulted in practically the stoppage of operations at the mines of both companies in Deadwood and Phoenix camp till an adjustment is arranged over 300 men being idle as a result. Both companies stand together in the matter, and are willing to grant the eight-hour day on practically the same basis as is now in force at Trail, Nelson and Grand Forks smelting works. The demand of the men is eight hours with the same pay as for twelve hours, and the smelters' offer is an increase per hour, but a decrease of time on shift. The old schedule was from $3 to $4 per shift of twelve hours, according to the character of the work. The new schedule is for $2.70 to $4 for eight hours.

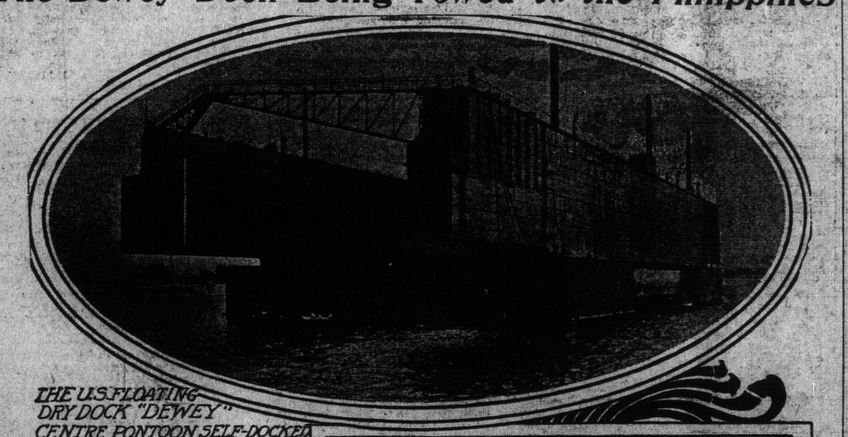
It is said that 25 shingle mills will be sustained nearly all of them in the districts of Vancouver and Westminster. That 1,000 men will be employed in the woods and 700 in the mills, or multiplying this by 5 a total population of 8,500 will earn their living by this means, drawing in wages to the bread winners each year $1,250,000, another $100,000 going in supplies.

It is the intention of the S. A. Gunst Cigar Company of Bellingham, to establish a factory to be operated in connection with its store and work will probably be begun this month. At first three men will be placed at work in the rear of the building manufacturing the product. If the undertaking is successful, additional help wil lbe added later. President S. A. Gunst says that the factory is being installed in response to the request of a large number of local people, who desire goods "Made in Bellingham."

Alexander Ure, K. C., M. P., delivered a lecture before the Falkirk Young Scots recently on the law in relation to trade unions as it is and as it ought to be. The Bill which passed the second reading in the last session of Parliament demanded peaceful picketing; and to his mind now that strikes had been made unlawful, no one should shrink from making them effective. The Trades Dispute Bill was a moderate, reasonable attempt to make the law what it ought to be.

The resignation of the Ministry in England, and the acceptance of office by the Liberal party, is already making a stir in the constituencies, in anticipation of an early general election. It is expected, says Engineering, that there will be a contest in every constituency in England, Wales and Scotland, whether that will be the case in Ireland cannot as yet be known. In London every division is to be fought. It is computed that the number of labor candidates will be ninety, but the number may be reduced or even extended. In any case the labor leaders are vain enough to think that the result will greatly benefit the workers—some in one way, some in another. Of the total number selected to fight, thirtyseven are not endorsed by the labor representation committee, but most of them are more or less endorsed either by the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee or by the General Federation of Trades, or by both. In a few instances there is likely to be some cross-firing. Already however, there seems to have been a process of weeding as regards the men to be opposed by labor candidates. It appears that only in two cases—Govan and Jarrow—are Liberals directly attacked by labor men, while in twenty constituencies Tories or Unionists are opposed.

The Dewey Dock Being Towed to the Philippines



THE U.S. FLOATING DRY DOCK "DEWEY" CENTRE PONTOON SELF-DOCKED

THE DOCK SUBMERGED

CHART SHOWING COURSE OF THE FLOATING DRY DOCK DEWEY FROM SOLOMON'S ISLAND TO THE PHILIPPINES

From this time on, until it reaches its destination, Olongapo, in the island of Luzon, the drydock Dewey will proceed without a stop, except at the entrance of the Suez Canal, Port Said, provided all conditions are favorable.

For this reason no instructions as to the course were given to Commander H. H. Hosley, who is in charge of the towing fleet, made up of the colliers Brutus and Cæsar, with the tug Potomac and the supply ship Glacier as convoys, the latter being the flagship.

The towing boats, the two colliers, will be in tandem and will take their supplies at sea from the convoys, in order that the progress of the big structure may not be checked for an instant. They have been equipped with especially powerful towing machines, designed to take up the slack of the cables without sudden strains. The cables were specially manufactured of best quality of manila fibre wound around steel wires. It is believed this combination, more than anything else, will be able to give both strength and elasticity.

Experts in the navy department say it will be May 15 at the earliest before the Dewey reaches her destination. The chief difficulty seems to be the unwieldiness of the structure. She is without any adequate means of steering, and should she break away from the colliers in a bad sea they would have to trust to luck and the subsiding of the waves before they could again pick her up. The department is praying the dock will not break away in the vicinity of a bad leeward coast.

DEPEW STANDS PAT.

Celebrated Post-Prandial Joker Will Not Resign Senatorship.

New York, Jan. 8.—"I have no intention whatever of resigning from the United States senate," said Senator Chauncey Depew, when seen at his office in the Grand Central station today. "I will, on April 23, reach my 72nd birthday. By that time I hope to resign from all the companies with which I am connected as a director. In all I am a director in 79 companies. My position here is an honorary one, and I intend to keep it. I never have had any intention of resigning from the United States senate, and have never been requested by anyone to resign.

"As soon as I resign from all the companies with which I am connected in the senate, as I expect to work harder than ever before.

"I leave tomorrow for Washington to be present at the opening of the senate, and will remain there permanently during the sesion, only perhaps to run into New York once a week or so."

B. C. AND THE CABINET VACANCY

Strong Criticisms of Situation From the Editor of Vancouver Province.

The Vancouver Province in its issue of Wednesday says:

The appointment of Senator Templeman to the portfolio of marine and fisheries has, according to our advices from Ottawa, practically been decided on, and such being the case, it only remains to congratulate that gentleman on his personal good fortune—a good fortune all the more singular because of the disabilities under which he labors when brought into comparison with other members of the Dominion parliament from this province. Of the disabilities to which we refer, three especially obtrude themselves on the attention; doubtful capacity as an administrator, which unquestionably accounts for the repeated failures of the government to give him a portfolio to which his seniority entitled him; the fact that proper confidence has never been expressed in him, and that his prominence in public life is due entirely to the favor of the cabinet at Ottawa; and finally that he stands for nothing in his official capacity, represents nothing but the will of his political leaders, and that in effect as a private citizen of Victoria he has been passed through an appointive body and given the control of an administrative department which should only be directed by a man elected by the people. It is characteristic of governments when they are losing the confidence and goodwill of the nation that they should seek to associate with themselves in the conduct of affairs men whom they can trust implicitly to carry out their will, and bolster up their authority if necessary in disregard of popular opinion, and if it becomes apparent that in Canada the senate is to be made use of as a means for doing this, instead of being employed as a prudent check on legislation, then the outcry which will be raised against that body must result finally in its abolition.

In the appointment of Mr. Templeman the interests of Victoria—perhaps it might be said the interests of the southern portion of Vancouver Island—may be regarded as being at least partially consulted, for that gentleman's long residence at the capital of the province, and his local business enterprise there give assurance that he has some acquaintance with the needs of that particular section, and may be credited with a desire to serve them. But with the requirements of the Mainland he has little, if any, more acquaintance than have the ministers from the maritime provinces, and he can scarcely be expected to conserve interests of which he knows nothing.

What the people of British Columbia desired was that an elected member from the Mainland should be given full representation in the cabinet. We will not now ask why a direct representative of the people was not chosen; but we will ask why it is that the most important portion of the province is consistently overlooked in all federal government preferment; why Vancouver as well as the upper country is treated simply as a fringe which adds more or less importance to the Island capital. This, however, has always been the case; it is the case today, and it is about time that such a policy should cease to exist. We all know the repeated attempts made through a succession of years to have a resident judge of the supreme court appointed in this city, and we can remember that despite promises again and again repeated, our pressing need in that respect was ignored when the time came for a selection to be made. Mr. Justice Morrison was indeed appointed at last, but how far the fact that he was a resident of the Mainland and that the interests of the chief centre of population of the province were thereby being consulted, weighed with the government, is a matter of serious doubt. It is becoming more and more apparent in fact that loyal support of the government and the reasonableness of our demands are not what the administration takes into account when it is distributing its political favors, and when the people here fully realize this they will perhaps decide as a matter of self-defence and in defiance of high moral sentiment, that for what they give they will demand an absolute assurance of a quid pro quo. It is of course useless at this time to declaim against the injustice committed in the selection of Mr. Templeman, but it is right and proper that, ineffectual as it may be, a protest should be entered.

In the despatch received yesterday from Ottawa we were informed that there was a likelihood of Mr. Templeman resigning from the senate and contesting Victoria for the Commons, and it did occur to us that this might be a snare set for the political feet of the new minister. That a Liberal was elected in that constituency at the last election gives no assurance that a Liberal, even with the prestige of a cabinet position, could be returned at a bye-election at the present time. Times have changed. Since the last general contest many unpopular measures have been carried in parliament, the West has been coerced, and a whole parliament was bribed to connive at that coercion. The government must know that this still rankles in the mind of the people, and, knowing it and desiring to disencumber itself of Senator Templeman's devoted but tiresome society, could the Ottawa authorities have deliberately decided to sacrifice him in a popular contest? This has been done, as we all know. The case of Senator McInnes will be recalled to mind. He was provided with the governorship of the province and then dismissed into private life, from which he could never again emerge. Were Senator Templeman submerged beneath a popular vote in Victoria, he would likely remain there and allow abler men a better opportunity for advancement.

THE GLANDERS OUTBREAK

Apparently More Serious on Mainland Than on Vancouver Island.

The outbreak of glanders amongst the horses of the province is apparently much more serious on the Mainland than on this Island. The Vancouver Province in its issue of yesterday says:

The quarantine of the city by section in order that the disease of glanders, now raging among local horses, may be stamped out, was advocated today by a prominent veterinary surgeon.

He criticized the federal government for the apparently easy-going and unsystematic methods employed in combating the disease, which has already caused a large number of valuable animals to be slaughtered and which threatens to carry off many more.

Suggests Some System

"There is only one way to treat this epidemic of glanders, and that is to go at it in a systematic, businesslike way," said he, "just the same as would be done if it was an epidemic which was threatening the human family. Glanders is an infectious disease, but it is not being handled in Vancouver as if it was an infectious or contagious disease. In the human family, in the event of an outbreak of contagious diseases, there is always a strict quarantine and a thorough disinfection. As regards the handling of the present outbreak of glanders, there is no quarantine or disinfection.

"The Mallein test is the only recognized test for glanders, and is used and recognized in every civilized country.

Kill to the Limit

"I cannot quite see why the Dominion government does not go at this matter with a well laid out system. Why does not the government quarantine the town by sections and clean everything up as it goes along? Kill and disinfect to the limit, keeping each section in quarantine until they get through with it, and until the entire town is cleaned. Then quarantine the ports of entry. This is the only reasonable way to rid the town of the infectious disease. After Vancouver is taken care of, then follow the same course on Lulu and Sea islands, New Westminster and the entire Fraser Valley. Then go to Victoria, Nanaimo and Vancouver Island in general, where the disease has been known to exist for some time.

Temporary Hardship

"To be sure, this would work a considerable hardship on the business public, but it would last only for a limited time, probably three months would be sufficient."

Dr. Moore, one of the government inspectors in Vancouver looking after the glanders epidemic, was seen this morning, but refused to make a statement, intimating that it was against government rules to talk for publication. He said, however, in conversation, that the epidemic was being handled in the best manner possible. The horses which were known to have the disease and the larger stables were being looked after first, after which others would be attended to. He also said that the entire town would be gone over before they finished their labors.

Meeting of Horsemen

The board of trade rooms on Wednesday evening will be the scene of a meeting important to the horsemen of the city, who will come together to devise some course of procedure in reference to the outbreak of glanders. All horsemen are urgently invited to attend so that the subject may be thoroughly discussed and some protective course of action taken, the loss being already of a most serious character both to large and small owners of horseflesh.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars to Bring Railroad to Bellingham.

Approximately $800,000 has been subscribed by the property owners, says the Bellingham American, toward the railroad subsidy. Last week, notwithstanding the fact that it was holiday week, $50,000 was solicited by the members of the committee. The subscriptions are now being secured more readily than ever before and there is little doubt now that the entire amount can be raised.

It is the smaller property owners who are now swelling the fund toward building the road. When the subsidy plan was first broached to the public many of the people held off because it was believed at the time that the Bellingham Bay Improvement Company or some other corporation was back of the movement. All suspicion along this line has disappeared, and the men who stood aloof at the beginning of the campaign are now voluntarily giving their support. The subscription of the Bellingham Bay Improvement Company practically is assured. It is stated that their assessment has been agreed to by the officials of the company on the condition that the remainder of the amount be raised. A formal letter is expected from the company in a few days' time.

People who own property in the city and are living elsewhere, are taking a deep interest in the plan and much aid has been received from this source. The following letter was received by Chairman Bacon from Judge H. E. Hadley, of the state supreme court:

Mr. George H. Bacon, Bellingham Wash.

Dear Sir—Having assumed that when your subsidy committee was ready for the little fellows I should hear from you, I have therefore said nothing. I am still controlled by the "Bellingham spirit" and don't wish to be left out. I do not know whether you have me listed for a specific aount of not. My holdings in Bellingham are small, assessed, I see, at $1,550, but you ca ncount me among those on the cash side of the subscription for $300.

H. E. HADLEY.

$40,000 FOR PUBLICITY.

Spokane Has Large Sum in Hand for Tourist Promotion.

Chairman G. B. Dennis of the promotion and publicity committee of the chamber of commerce, says the Spokane Spokesman-Review, announced at the annual meeting last night that the $40,000 fund to advertise Spokane and the Inland Empire with a view to bringing in homeseekers, investors and manufacturers had been subscribed.

The committee has about come to the conviction that the best results will be obtained by spending the $40,000 this year. It had under consideration the advisability of extending the fund over a two years' compaign, but immigration agents of the railroads have strongly advised that the $40,000 and as much more as could possibly be raised be thrown into the work in 1906. General Immigration Agent Mott of the Northern Pacific said to the committee: "The Lewis and Clark fair at Portland has developed widespread interest in the Pacific northwest. The many thousands who came out to see the fair have returned to their homes, and they and their neighbors are talking Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. Spokane should strike while the iron is hot."

The committee will turn imediate attention to the important work of interesting homeseekers, who are coming west on the annual spring movement, beginning in February. It is now placing its advertising in a large number of Eastern farm and home papers and is preparing printed matter to distribute where it will bring the best results.

The committee expects to station good men at a number of the Missouri river gateways, and is now formulating other plans for an extensive and thorough campaign of publicity.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish — but won't wash clothes.

A Classified Advertising Editorial

The Law of Averages

The law of averages in human affairs is as unrepealable as the law of gravitation. The suspension of this law, for one day, would mean "chaos come again" in the lives of men. Imagine some of the things that might happen. All of the people who will ride in the street cars in the course of a year clamor to ride in one day; or all of the people who ride in the course of a year stay at home for a day conclude to do so on the same day!

Under the law of averages a store will gain a half dozen new customers and lose half as many old ones in a day. Under a suspension of the law the yearly totals are arrived at in an hour. Under the law of averages half of the people of Meriden in the course of ten years will have visited New Haven or Hartford. Under a suspension of this law all of these people will conclude to make this visit on the same day!

It is easy to see that a suspension of the law of averages would turn civilization topsy-turvy in a moment—would fill graveyards and bankrupt insurance companies, overpopulate prisons and asylums, call the disasters of years into a space of days. But the law will not be suspended for a moment of time—it is an unchanging statute enforced by the relentless prosecutors, Time and Fate. The safety of human enterprises lies in this same law. It regulates the results of effort, rewards industry and aggressiveness as surely as it rebukes inertia.

Without this beneficent law Want Advertising would probably go out of fashion—its results could not be forecasted. Under the law Want Advertising becomes a force almost tractable, almost controlable. The law of averages means that when you come to feel the need of something, some one else ceases to feel its need—and you can secure it; when your servant leaves you, some one else's has left, too, and is looking for another place; when your tenant moves, some other family moves, some other family has become dissatisfied with their quarters and will seek the house you advertise; when you conclude to play golf some golf player has gotten tired of it, and will trade his outfit for your set of Dickens—and so, all along the line of needs and wants, the law of averages keeps at work, through the want ads, in adjusting things.

And the same law assures you that while not all of the readers of the paper will read your want advertisement in the Colonist, an average number will do so; and that while your advertisement may not appeal to even all of these, it will appeal to some of them. And so, hitched up with the law of averages, Want Advertising in The Colonist becomes a pretty sure reliance in times of perplexity or need.

A P

The Useful L
Orname

There was great commotion i
nursery, and Alice Anna and h
sins were much disturbed. Th
Christmas doll, Lady Vivian Va
at the bottom of a part off the
tion, and Mrs. James Tod, the
doll, was responsible for the othe
the other nursery dolls also were
ested, but Mrs. Tod and the Lad
ian were the ringleaders.

From the very first Mrs. Tod
Lady Vivian had disliked each
When the Lady Vivian had ma
first appearance on Christmas m
LADY VIVIAN WAS VERY P
Mrs. Tod had commented most u
on her very fanciful costume, wh
had confided to the sailor doll, w
terly unsuited to the reindeer
which she had just concluded.

"Now, this," Mrs. Tod had re
pointing to her own hard wear
made suit, "is really a possible
garment." The sailor boy had
politely, but in his heart of he
thought Lady Vivian's frock
much prettier.

Perhaps Mrs. Tod had guess
the sailor boy's sympathies we
the Lady Vivian for she had insta
come very cross, and she never h
fond of the Lady Vivian from th
ment.

And the Lady Vivian had r
Mrs. Tod's dislike, although she
very handsome and so well cloth
she received so much attention fr
sailor dolls she was kept rathe
sweet tempered than Mrs. Tod.
ever, when the dolls had their
Year's tea, the Lady Vivian ma
marks in her turn and comment
cuttingly on Mrs. Tod's tailor suit
the Lady Vivian said was highly
able even for a New Year's rec

Matters were at this pass
nursery family and the relations b
Mrs. Todd and the Lady Vivian w
by day growing more strained
Cousin James arrived. He was
James not only to Alice Anna
Claribel and Annabel, and he
very old; so old as not to be like
sin at all. He was much more
uncle.

Cousin James, who had meant
there for Christmas, hadn't been
get there at all, but had been d
way out West because of a thing
"business," which grown pers
much given to bothering about. S
his trunk was unpacked he appe
the nursery with two very nice, n
ous parcels. They were large, ver
according to nursery measurement
they were nather spuare and rath
and yet rather bulgy, and there w
solutely no way of telling wha
really were. In fact, they posses
ery good point which any parcel
hope for.

LADY VIVIAN VARE WAS VERY

"I hope you don't mind afte
mas presents," said Cousin Ja
Alice Anna and Claribel an
said no, they didn't mind them
least.

"Because," said Cousin Ja
couldn't get here in time to give
every day, ordinary, common C
presents and so I had to bring y
Christmas presents instead."

Cousin James set his two parc
on the nursery floor. "I have
one gift for Alice Anna's favo
doll and another gift jointly for
and Claribel's doll," he said, "
I must see the dolls, so that I
which shall be for which.

Alice Anna brought out the La
ian Vare, and Claribel and Ana
were twins and always had th
gether, brought out Mrs. James

Cousin James admired them
mendously

Like the sailor boy, he show
cided leaning toward the Lady
but he said there was no doubt t
Tod was much more useful an
wear better.

"Especially on rainy days," s
sin James. "I wish I had se
Tod before; I would have brough
umbrella. She's exactly the ki
person who would wear well on
day, whereas the Lady Vivian w
only for sunshine and parties."

It was evident that Lady Vi
pleased with the remarks of
James, for she wore the most en
smile and her large eyes sh
liantly. Mrs. Tod, however,
look so pleasant. Evidently he
Cousin James' compliments wa
satisfactory.

"Now that I have seen the
said Cousin James, "I can ve
decide which is to have whic
undid one of the two parcels
appeared the most beautiful lit
bureau that you have ever seen.
most becoming mirror, ample
and was fitted with a beautif
toilet articles. It was a white
with gilt decorations, and the
was in pink and pale blue. I
for the boudoir of a princess.

The beautiful eyes of Lad
fastened upon it rapturously. S
more pleasantly than ever.
James made a low bow before
low me, dear Lady Vivian,"
politely, "to present you with th
handsome bureau, which is, I
the very thing most fitted to y
ship's tastes."