E PASSING OF THE UNITED STATES ecretary Hay has substituted "Ameri-' for "United States" in the designation

oreign embassies.)

look and see how big I be! old clothes are too small for me, so stout I have spread out all the country round about. n Arctic skies my band look and see how big I be

ve to sit almighty close. t he has grown so all-complete?

please to read what I've decreed ugh folks may quiz, I know my biz simply spread myself ahead found new mates and made new dates, n the "late United States."

PROTECT THE BIRDS.

the Editor:-I notice in giving the of our last meeting of the Nathat at the next session of the pr ial legislature the government sh for the protection of inse ther birds, and section 4 should be ded by striking out all the word

ction 4 is as follows: "It shall not lawful to take, injure, destroy or in possession any nest, young or of any bird whatsoever, except ws, magpies, hawks, owls, wood-

ildren under fifteen years of age allow section 4 to remain as it t the taking of certain birds' nests action of other nests prohibited by n will be able to discriminate he the nests of the protected birds apply to children under fifteen years tive in one of its most essentia irds against the destruction of the

attempting to establish small singbirds in this province, which is not except at a great expense, if such erly unreasonable sections as the

dren's minds to be kind and loving irds and animals we should not have h cruel and senseless scenes as was erved near Beacon Hill park the othout of a bush and thrown the eggs he ground, whilst round the bush the le parent birds went flying uttering distress. Probably se eggs belonged to some of the little gers that have been brought out e to enliven the woods with their gs. Young and old, rich and poor, tributed to the fund to bring the birds from the mother country. Why not tect them?

Further comment on this subject is JOHN T. WALBRAN,

President Natural History Society. ictoria, B.C., July 1st, 1904. ASER RIVER AND ISLAND HAPPEN-

INGS.

m the Victoria Gazette, July and August, 1858.

nly 21st.—A public hospital is greatly ded in Victoria. The usual exemption n disease and accidents that has hithereen our condition cannot be expected atinue, and if we are rightly informed. re are at present existing no public arments for the care of the sick. om a gentleman who arrived from

ser River in a small boat we learn that arty of fifty men had reached a point live miles below Fort Hope by the Bell-ham Bay trail, with twelve mules. Twohem swam the r'ver to an island, where Indians stole everything in their packs. body of a young woman was found to a tree by some boatmen on Fraser er, about four miles below Fort Hope, ew days since, and decently buried. It eported that the canoe in which she was hassenger had been capsized and every t on board drowned. We learn that a ty of Frenchmen got into a difficulty the Indians above the Big Canyon, in ch two of them and two Indians were ed. The Indians are very troublesome, try in every way to prevent white men m ascending the river. Fifteen miles we Fort Yale some two thousand Indians oled, evidently for no friendly pose. An Irishman was attacked by m near the rancherie, and they endeavd to rob him of his money, but only sucled in getting his grub. A Yale cor dent of August 27th states that the foling notice is posted and explains itself: st of property stolen from the whites the Indians and returned by the old of and his son, the little chief. The ares will be returned to the proper owner application at the fort, viz., 3 axes, 5 chets, 4 buckets, 4 hand saws, 3 hamrs, 1 drawknife, 1 bowie knife, 5 coats, mel shirt, 1 pair rubber boots, 2 rocker s, 1 brace and bits." The chief states 31 warriors and 5 chiefs have been l in recent fights, does not know ny whites. A canoe capsized while nding the stump near the steamboat ding at Fort Hope throwing five men a full cargo of freight into the water. ree of the men reached the shore with le difficulty, while the other two were led down the current and were rescue Indians. One of them being unable to n sank three times before he was hauled

Uncle Eph, what did you take your boy of the night school for?" "Kase hit de him disrespeckful to his ole dad. He ne tole me de udder mawnin' dat I 't talk good grammah."-Chicago Tri-

oard a boat by Indians

Gen. Kouropatkin And His Career

This is a piece of real self-sacricomment in Russia, especially in mili-tary circles, "self-sacrifice" being regardigness of a great soldier in the prime of life and vigor to take the field against enemies of his country. Strange or not, however, the term was certainly appriate; had Czar Nicholas sought the uld not have found one more appropriate; for it was undoubtedly a piece of supreme self-sacrifice on the part of Gen. ouropatkin, a proof of his patriotism, fervent loyalty, to accept the com mand of the Manchurian army, and thus render himself responsible for the war against Japan. For in spite of the somewhat boastful strain in which he is reported to have spoken the other day, it s an open secret that he disapproves of he war, that he regards it as a terrible blunder, and that he did everything he could do to prevent it. In St. Peters-burg, if not in Moscow, it is well known that there would never have been a war, or at least not for years to come, were it not that his advice was scoffed at and his warnings were set at naught.

When last year he returned from the Far East, where the Czar had sent him that he might see with his own eyes the true state of things there, he brought home with him a report which proved conclusively that it was to Russia's interest to live in peace in that part of the world, let the cost be almost what it might. "There must be no war; we are not ready for a war, and there is nothing to be gained by a war," he was never weary of repeating all through last autumn not only to his colleagues, but also to the Czar himself whenever he had the chance. But that was not often; for, when once the war party realized that he was using his influence against them. ans were speedily found of excluding him from the Imperial presence. At the very time when the question of war or peace hung in the balance he, the war minister, was kept waiting for days sometimes before he could obtain an audience; and when he did obtain one, it was only to find some hostile grand duke. ed by the Czar's side for the express pur count. In the Privy Council meetings it was the same state of things, so at least it is said; there, indeed, he was given clearly to understand that Far Eastern affairs were no concern of his, and that any attempt on his part to meddle with them would be resented. His opponents even went so far as to deprive him of the power to "meddle," by securing Admiral Alexieff's appointment as viceroy. The general was determinedly opposed to this appointment being made, not only because personally he had no admiration

When General Kouropatkin accepted was practically a foregone conclusion ent as commander-in-chief in and he did not wish for war. In spite churia, the Czar thanked him warm- of all his efforts, however, the war n your part," he exclaimed. His party, as all the world now knows, carfice on your part, he excited much ried the day; Alexieff was installed as



autocrat at Port Arthur, where he what General Kouropatkin had foretold Japan in a fashion that must have won for him the fervent gratitude of Marshal Yamagata. And the general has now to go to Manchuria to try to undo what the admiral has done, try to win back for Russia what the admiral in sheer would be an ungrateful task, even under the best of conditions, and the conditions under which he will have to work are by no means the best. For the viceroy's grand ducal protectors stand by him still, notwithstanding his blunders; and they insist that he must retain the supreme command in the Far East. Thus Gen. Kouropatkin will have to share with him any glory he may chance to win, while bearing alone, of course, the disgrace of any disaster he may encounter; and, what is much more serious, as he must submit to him, who as viceroy is technically his superior, all his plans, he will have to run the risk of having the very best of them brought to naught through sheer jealousy. For if the general m trusts the viceroy, the viceroy on his side hates the general, whose military prestige and personal popularity are to him the veriest gall and wormwood. So bittween the two commanders that the Czar has deemed it advisable to appoint General Gilinski as chief of Alexieff's staff, so that he may act as "tampon" between him and Kouropatkin, and thus prevent friction. General Gilinski is reowned for his tact, discretion and savoir-faire.

stan before he was 19, and from that fight in the Far East. Even the dictatime to this he has played his part, a ing of terms of peace in Tok⁷o would be gallant one too, in every war in which Russia has been engaged. He entered the army at 18; and even then he made his mark in the world, for at the military college at which he was educated he had carried off everything in the way of. an officer, he tose from rank to rank with almost unparalleled rapidity. He bureau by the time he was 30, and major-general by the time he was 34. And he owed his advancement in every case solely to his merit; for, although he a noble by birth, his family is not one of those that wield influence, and what society has always been against him rather than otherwise, owing to his having paid more attention to the prompt-ings of his heart than of his head when osing for himself a wife. His mar ned by his government to some of the grand dukes.

riage was a love match, one which set social convenance completely at defiance. In 1871 General Kouropatkin travel abroad for the purpose of report-ing on certain scientific subjects, and on his return, four years later, he was sent to Turkestan. In 1877 and 1878 he was in Bulgaria, of course fighting his hardest against the Turk, and in 1879 he was back in Turkestan, in command this time of the famous Rifle Brigade. When he sent as governor and military commander to the trans-Caspian region to restore law and order among the lawless tribes there; and there he remained until the Czar, some six years ago, summoned him to St. Petersburg and made him his war nister, to the keen delight of the army, but to the great annoyance, it is said, of Among Russian soldiers of all ranks General Kouropatkin is extremely popular; they would rather fight under him than under any other commander; and this not only for his own sake, although their faith in him is unbounded, but also for the sake of their old idol, Skobeleff. whose close friend and brother in arms he was. Skobeleff and Kouropatkin are linked together in their minds, and they are never weary of telling of the great deeds the two did in those days in the seventies of which they are so proud. Now that Skobeleff is no longer among them-they mourn for him still as if he had died but vesterday-they took to lead them some day to Constantinople. The Russian army, as the great mass to the Russian nation, is Pan-Slav to the core, it must be remembered. It is averaged 17.53 per gun. The ships of the Pacific squadron scarcely did so well the pa wish to fight, not against the Japs. To fight against the Japs is shere waste of time indeed, they think, so far as they think at all; and they are sorely puzzled think at all; and they are sorely puzzled gun practice is just as important in its gun practice in p as to why the Czar should send his people so far away as Japan, when he might just as well send them to Turkey, which lies quite close at hand. Nay, they are only puzzled but distressed, for they are afraid lest the Czar has forgotten that there are Slavs waiting to be freed, and that the Ikons may therefore be angry. General Kouropatkin is in close sympathy with his soldiers: he is comand ambitions; he is every whit, in fact, as Pan-Slav as they are in bygone days

for the admiral, no faith in him either as a commander or as a man, but because he knew that with him in the Far more active service than any other livers, free to work his will there, war ing Russian. He was fighting in Turken in Span-Slav as they are in hygore days his head was aglow with the very wildest of Pan-Slav as they are in hygore days his head was aglow with the very wildest of Pan-Slav as they are in hygore days his head was aglow with the very wildest of Pan-Slav as they are in hygore days his head was aglow with the very wildest of Pan-Slav as they are in hygore days his head was aglow with the very wildest of Pan-Slav as they are in hygore days his head was aglow with the very wildest of Pan-Slav as they are in hygore days his head was aglow with the very wildest of Pan-Slav as they are in hygore days his head was aglow with the very wildest of Pan-Slav as they are in hygore days his head was aglow with the very wildest of Pan-Slav as they are in hygore days his head was aglow with the very wildest of Pan-Slav as they are in hygore days his head was aglow with the very wildest of Pan-Slav as they are in hygore days his head was aglow with the very wildest of Pan-Slav as they are in hygore days his head was aglow with the very wildest of Pan-Slav as they are in hygore days his head was aglow with the very wildest of Pan-Slav as they are in hygore days his head was aglow with the very wildest head was

RUSSIAN CORPS THAT NEVER UNFIXES BAYONETS.

An "Ochotniki-Koumandi," a Detachment of Hunter Scouts Reconnoitering by Night. The Regulations Insist that the Men Shall Always Have Their Bayonets Fixed.

for him a sorry business were it to cost him his chance and he knows well that

STEAMER RETURNED FROM NORTH TO-DAY

Latest News Regarding Strike Situation on Skeena-Grafton's Firing Record Last Year.

Steamship Danube completed a quick rip from Northern British Columbia orts Saturday, bringing home from the Terminal City a number of the holiday makers who spent yesterday enjoying the festivities of the celebration there provided. Dr. Wilson, Miss Ovis, R. Drainey, A. Little and Messrs. Harris, McAllister, Holcom and Rockberg and a police officer from Bella Coola were passengers from the North. A Japanese prisoner, committed for trial at the assizes here, was brought down from Bella Coola. In a fight with another Jap one day last week it is said he used a knife with terrible effect, his opponent being badly cut about the head and body. Shipments of beaver, marten, fox and other valuable furs were received by the ship, as also the corpse of a white fisherman who had been drowned at Green's

cannery, Rivers Inlet. The Danube brings the news that the strike situation on the Skeena is un-changed. The Indians are resolute about carrying out their threats to go home in event of the canners not meeting their demands for wages.

THE GRAFTON'S RECORD. "The Vancouver World's London corndent writes, under date of June 18th: 'The return just made of the prize way as straight shooting from the big guns, for on the smaller quick-firers devolves the important duty of stopping a torpedo boat rush or repelling an attack of the deadly though easily sunl 'destroyers.' According to the return referred to, the cruiser Grafton, flying the broad pennant of Commodore James E. C. Goodrich, M.V.O., commanding the squadron, secured the twenty-second place amongst 46 first and second-class cruisers with a score of 32.64 made by her seventeen 6 and 3-pounders. Able Casement—now out of commission at tics, has discovered a new hero and won-home—was twenty-third on the list. Her der of wonders, he is a Tory minister, eight 3-pounders ran up a score of 29.44. says the London correspondent of the Able Seaman F. Woodhouse was the best Brooklyn Eagle. shot of the ship. The return does not give the practice made by the Flora, Captain Casper J. Baker, or the sloop Shearwater, Commodore A. T. Hunt.

"It is authoritatively stated that the become a national figure upon whom is Edward Fitzgerald for the cocked hat gun sights of a large number of our ships are hopelessly inaccurate and therefore straight shooting is impossible. To replace ton sights with accurate ones will be would involve an outlay of £250,000— divided people of the island to agree agreement," which he has done so well or a million and a quarter dollars. Admitting that there is some truth in this, there is a good deal in 'the man behind tary appeared in the streets of Dublin he was greeted either with boos and cat him whenever the opportunity offers and calls; or greeted not at all. He represented the power of the devised Speak of him in terms of fulsome

THE KANAGAWA MARU.

With four thousand tons of cargo, mostly flour and lumber, the steamship Kanagawa Maru, the only vessel of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha fleet yet running to Amrican ports since the war necessitated the suspension of business, will leave here for Japanese ports at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The steamer will make Kobe her destination on this trip and will then turn about on her return voyage. She will be due here on August 16th.

A scientist has discovered that all bright colors are an unfavorable ground for the propagation and growth of microbes. Con- bill, which is to bring peace to Ireland. his ability, called down upon him the apsequently, if houses, hospitals, schools and all public buildings of a similar character are covered with wallpapers bright in have been other Tory secretaries whose leave to find its like. There iors. From the army to politics was the next step. Here his wonderful magnetheir hue, a certain amount of immunity docility, tact and conciliatory policy have not been less marked than the qualities brushed aside all competition, so that at

THE POSTMASTER GROWS EMPHATIC

BELIEVES DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS THE RIGHT MEDICINE FOR KIDNEY TROUBLE.

T. H. Belyea, Postmaster of Lower Windsor, N. B., Endorses an Opinion Popular in All Parts of Canada. Lower Windsor, Carlton Co., N. B.,

July 1.—(Special.)—T. H. Belyea, post-master here, has come out with an emphatic statement that is heartly enknow Mr. Wyndham personally. Never July 1.—(Special.)—T. H. Belyea, postdorsed by the great majority of people was there a more lovable, more brilliant, of this district. "I believe," says the postmaster, "that

more attractive personality. He is a very admirable Crichton of statesman-Dodd's Kidney Pills are the right medi- ship, cool, calm, amiable, kindly, sincere cine for Kidney trouble and will do all and undeniably honest. The Irish people that is claimed for them. that is claimed for them. t is claimed for them.

I had been bothered with Kidney open-handed dealing and diplomacy that object is one entangled in the meshes of is tactful, firm and sincere, and in the present chief secretary they have found get much lasting benefit. Then I the very man after their hearts. Per the eloquent eulogisms which have been "I had been bothered with Kidney Trouble for years and tried several kinds is tactful, firm and sincere, and in the of plasters and other medicines but did

tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and would say

they seem to have made a complete cure himself a three parts Irishman; that he regarded with human certainty as one of as I feel as well as ever I did." There are numerous people prepared to make statements like that of Postmaster Belyea, but the case of Kidney Disease that Dodd's Kidney Pills will not cure the mean of the men of whose future, it he lives, not the men of whose future, it he lives, not the men of whose future, it he lives, not the men of whose future, it he lives, not make statements like that of Postmaster pathies with them so far as his official whom it is almost safe to say that in duties will permit. He is the great that Dodd's Kidney Pills will not cure grandson of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, one day be Prime Minister. One of the

The Czar of Russia A Character Sketch

The principal attraction in the Fort- | end. The Czar never knows who are his nightly Review is a well-informed char-acter-sketch of the present ruler of the Russias, concerning whom, as the writer Majesty feels for his wife, whose faithadmits, the most contradictory impressions are abroad. "His detractors declare him to be a melancholy, uxorious man, surrounded by a wall of detail, dominated by women, and impotent for good or evil. His admirers describe him as a man with a great mission for the advancement of the humanitarian idea

which is struggling with militiarism in every country in Europe."

The Czar's horrer of war is largely derived from his mother, the sister of day, but at Peterhof the work brought Queen Alexandra. "The present writer has had the opportunity of hearing the sia on the subject of war. There can be no indiscretion in saying that Her Majesty's loathing and detestation of the that are dispatched to him by cunning impossible to exaggerate. It is not that the young Czar with a parapet of detail by effective preparations by land and sea, policy." but that the new spirit of humanity, which has already led to a distinct liminution in the military ambitions of France, finds a most powerful friend in

panion, the Prince of Greece, spreads the him to speak English without widely circulated throughout widely circulated throughout Europe. methods of life and habits which he has The letter described the episode of the never lost. When the Czar is in private attempted assassination, and the Crown

he Dowager Empress of Russia."

"Then Nickie Ran."

struck at his cousin, the Ozarevitch, used regards with a favorable eye. ssia, "Then Nickie ran." There is no doubt that the dread of "The Czar Nicholas II, is physically Nihilism and the shadow of the tragic | weak; his nerves are shattered; his will fates of the Romanoffs have had a great | feeble. He is amiable where iron-handeffect on the naturally timid character of the Czar. Only in May last an explosive was found in a clock in the He is constantly in subjection first to breakfast room at one of the Czar's one influence and then to another. He palaces. "The extraordinary feature is more than usually amenable to

upon political and social matters.

In former years when an Irish secre-

sented the power of the despised Sassen-

so that to-day there is no greater ma in the eyes of the Irish people than he.

Cheered by Irish Members.

fering, for the equal of which one has to

go back to the middle ages. The term

"Bloody Balfour" clung to him for

years after he had returned to the quiet-er seas of English politics. Yet Mr.

Balfour, during his term of office in Ire-

land, did not commit as many patriots

to prison as Mr. Wyndham has succeed-

How has he then managed to secure

ain's hated rule, an alien, an oppressor, [in their anathemas.

Wyndham, Balfour's

sented the power of the despised Sassen-ach, he was the personfication of Brit-thrown into prison refuse to include him

a tyrant. But George Wyndham, the present Tory secretary, has, with the magic of his smile, the gentleness of his man. Right of birth gave him the first

manner, the sweetness of his disposition, start in life and ushered him into the

will, wrought a change in the hearts of which he gravitated by virtue of per-

the people whom he was sent to govern, sonal charm into the most brilliant sec-

which Mr. Wyndham displays, yet they 25 we find him at Mr. Balfour's side as

never managed to reach the hearts of the private secretary in Ireland, where he

people as this man has done. Mr. Bal- went through the memorable scenes

with a reputation for bloodthirstiness, know the Irish character as no Tory cruelty and indifference to human suf-

ed in doing during the past twelve honor which no other chief secretary, months.

'the Irish rebel," a fact which, no doubt, most generous recognitions of his talents

four, assuredly one of the kindliest of which made his chief hated throughout

ful counsel and patient sympathy are the bright spots in one of the saddest lives "The amusements of the Czar," adds photography, sometimes indulges in a

mood for the making of melancholy verse, and, as was said in a previous place, he is an adept with the cycle. When at Gatchina he is in the habit of cycling by himself for a portion of every down from St. Petersburg, and the constant interviews with ministers and offiand a light in His Majesty's writing he labors with the mountains of papers ministers, who are resolved to surround the Dowager Empress is insensible to the necessity of defending national rights the necessity of defending national rights to the provent his mastery of the larger questions affecting Russian

An Unhappy Man.

"The Ozar is a kindly, saddened, over worked, and unhappy man. His desire lian Ralph when Mr. Wyndham adto do his duty compels him to engage in an unceasing struggle with details which are never overtaken. In this struggle he The Czar is not a sportsman, and his is helped by one of the best and noblest personal reputation still suffers in Rus- of women, whose virtues are derived, sia from the story of his alleged pusillan- through her mother, from our own imity on the occasion of the attempt on | Queen Victoria. When the Czar was a his life in Japan. A letter from his com- boy he had an English nurse who taught story. From Athens the report was and planted in his mind a love of English Prince of Greece, after dwelling on the tailor. English family life is his delight, leader by the collar and with the force scene wherein the Japanese madman and the English constitutional system he of a giant, dragged him, willy-nilly, to words which have become historical in lacter he is more like his grandfather

edness is essential. He is dependent when a strong individuality is required.

Return to Mr. O'Brien

man tion in England. A keen ambition, he. tempered with unusual common sense,

politician of his time has ever learned.

Gets "Safe" Seat at 26.

followed, in due and proper course, until

finally, in his fortieth year we find him a

vouchsafed to him. Not many men have

the prime ministership.
Political prophecies have a way of

going agley, and it is not always safe to include in them, particularly when the

At 26 he secured a "safe" seat in par-

Favorite Minister

came as long as two years ago from an opponent, Sir William Harcourt, who after Mr. Wyndham's "brilliant and remarkable" speech on the war in South Africa, declared that "the old members of this House always look with admiration and hope to such performances as that of the honorable member for Dover, for a more remarkable exhibition of parliamentary talent I have never heard, and I look forward to a time in the House of Commons, when many of us will have passed away, when its great reputation will be sustained by men of

such brilliant promise as that."

A Sympathizing Leader. What is this wonderful young man like? A glance at his photograph shows the blue-blooded aristocrat, the man of fine sentiment, the sympathetic leader of men, not the leader with a bludgeon, but the leader by right of moral suasion, kindly words and strong, lofty views. Physical gifts are his in profusion. He is tall, a six-footer, but his well-knit, graceful figure distracts attention from his height. You would almost call him short or middle-sized, but assuredly well made. Regular features, iron grev hair. grown white at the temples, and a black moustache complete a handsome and striking head. His voice is rich and sonorous, a voice not equaled in the House, and which has not been equaled since Mr. Gladstone disappeared forever from the scenes of his immortal triumphs. He looks an aristocrat through and through, and yet he is not a milk

I remember once going to a political meeting in Battersea with the late Judressed a great crowd of unruly workingmen who were bitterly opposed to his political views, and who, with true British pertinacity, heckled and worried him from beginning to end of his speech. Finally there was an uproar, in which at crowd of roughs tried to rush the platform. Quick as a flash the slim, wirm figure of the Irish secretary was seen to spring from the platform. With one bound he dashed into the midst of the struggling mass of angry men. Without hesitating a moment he seized the ringplanted him on a chair and, with his while the whole house, silenced by this daring act, stood watching with amaze

"Now, my friend, speak what you've got to speak, and after that I shall put

It was so startling a deed that the interrupters were completely beaten, and Mr. Wyndhanr continued his ad-

"There's the finest thoroughbred Engand he then and there went home and wrote three columns of pen picture of Wyndham, which for beauty of expression and interest has seldom been equaled

in newspaper writing. But he is not alone a politician. Indeed, if he had not gone into politics, Mr. Wyndham would certainly have made equal fame in literature. As a writer and a poet he has achieved considerable success. His introduction to North's Ireland, the home of rebellion and ro-, has done much to pave the way for his "Plutarch" was altogether admirable contributed to an edition of Shakespeare's "Poems," is a remarkable epi-In the House of Commons he has been tome of the career of the bard. Critics Brooklyn Eagle. repeatedly taunted by Irish members
The incumbent of the office which has with this descent. Mr. O'Brien, who is generally aver that no biography of Shakespeare has been written with any-thing approaching the literary style that never weary of reminding him, said some time ago that the chief secretary has pertains to Mr. Wyndham's book; and, in the words of Clement Shorter, "even thrown off the green uniform of Lord with a public not indisposed to be generlavished the fullest measure of Celtic adoration. He is looked upon as the saviour of the cause of Ireland; the one or no descent, my two-fold task will be ous to a young man of good family who is also an author, it has had nothing like justice done to it. Thus early, therefore, Mr. Wyndham has given evidence that whatever may be his political career, as that even the hard-to-please representa-tives of the Emerald Isle are gratified a writer he may have an assured rank.'

He is prouder, perhaps, of being the descendent of the famous Pamela, who married "Fitzgerald the rebel," than of any other thing connected with his family, though he traces his ancestry back to the days of the Geraldini, a noble Italian family who migrated to Ireland and eventually became the Fitzgeralds; and he has the further distinction of being the stepfather of the present Duke of Westminster, for he married some and above all with the firmness of his most elegant social circles, through years ago the widow of the late Earl of Grosvenor, the last Duke's eldest son.

who did not survive his father. There is a strong rumor in the London clubs that Mr. Wyndham is to be brought did the rest. He started as an efficer back to Pall Mall to replace Mr. Brodin the Guards. At 21 he had gone rick at the head of the way office but T Think of it, he was cheered by the through a hard fought campaign in do not think the government will dare to rick at the head of the war office, but I Trish members in parliament the other day when he introduced his great land done since, his full duty to the best of although Mr. Wyndham, who has been alth The memory is forced to go back over a long visits of years to find its like. There motion from his miner post to the important office which has become so notorious, his is the first instance on record when the people of Ireland, whom he has been sent to govern, clamor for his retention. If he were still to go, the act would be looked upon as another injusmen, vacated the Irish secretaryship Ireland; but here, too, he learned to be. tice to Ireland, which, no doubt, it would

> THE WOMAN'S PART. Gone! brother, lover, son!

Gone forth to certain peril, toil and pain, liament, that of Dover, which he has held ever since. Under secretaryships Our part to let them go: to say, "Not one Would hold them back," to give

full-fledged member of the Cabinet, an Our hearts' best treasures to our motherland Though the gift break them; firm of lip and hand To bid farewell; to say, "Be strong, and live for himself the love and admiration of sat in the cabinet at his age, not many that complex people across the channel? men in politics have achieved what he so Our part the easier? or the place we hold—

firmly set himself to do, and few men Patience for courage-for the deed the have proceeded so surely, with the good wishes of friends and the purely passive Walting for action—service slight or cold? resistance of foes; to the natural goal, -Annie Rothwell Christie in a "Treasury of

> Winnipeg bank clearings for the week ending June 30th were: \$5,212.229; same week in 1903, \$3,887,541; in 1902, \$2,-905,757; month ending June 30th, 1904, \$23,020,350; same month in 1903, \$20,-

haps it is, too, that Mr. Wyndham is spoken of him on all sides. He may be YOUNG MEN, Become Independent