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LOCAL NEWS

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Liberal Conference.—Local Liberals will shortly hold a conference on the provincial political situation. J. A. Macdonald, of Nelson, leader of the opposition in the local legislature, is expected in the city in a few days to attend the Full court sittings. He will confer with the Liberal members of the house while here to decide upon plans for the immediate future.

Slight Train Mishap.—On Sunday evening, at the Hillside switch of the Victoria & Sidney railway, the truck of the engine's tender jumped the track. The train was moving slowly at the time and was quickly brought to a standstill. One passenger, who was standing in the door of the baggage car, jumped and sprained his ankle.

New Insurance Company.—A new insurance company is about embarking in business in British Columbia. F. J. Gillespie, representing the Excelsior Life Insurance Company, with headquarters at Toronto, is at the Driard. Mr. Gillespie has taken the general management of the company for British Columbia for a term of five years and will establish agencies throughout the province. Mr. Gillespie may make his headquarters in Victoria.

Believe in Reciprocity.—The people of Tacoma believe in reciprocity in celebrations as also in trade matters. Mayor Wright and other officials of the City of Destiny accepted the invitation of the Victoria celebration committee and came over yesterday afternoon. Commenting on the invitation, the Tacoma News says: "A large contingent is expected here to take part in the Fourth of July celebration, and the mayor believes the citizens should not overlook the fete day of her neighbor city, noted for her hospitality and the patriotism of her citizens."

Wireless Messages.—For the first time on the Pacific coast communication was had at San Francisco on Sunday night by wireless telegraphy between a ship at sea and points on shore. The weather bureau was notified by Willis Moore, chief of the service, that all of the California observation stations, and those on Tatoosh island and North head, in Washington, will soon be equipped with the latest instruments. Chief Moore also stated that the weather bureau will soon be able to receive wireless messages from sea at all of its many observation stations on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. This addition to the weather bureau service in California will be of much assistance in making accurate weather forecasts.

Home From England.—Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper returned to Vancouver on Friday after an absence of nearly three months, the greater part of which time was spent in the Old Country. In an interview with the News-Advertiser Sir Charles said that he met many of his old friends in England. He greatly enjoyed a dinner given in his honor, at which he met many of the judges and leaders of the London bar. Sir Charles was honored by a seat on the bench in the K. B. Division during some important arguments. He sat with the Chief Justice and Lord Justices Channell and Darling. He also was invited to the Grand Day dinner of Lincoln's Inn, of which the Prince of Wales is treasurer and received invitations from the different London Guilds. An enjoyable evening was spent at the Albion Tavern at the Canada Club dinner, when British Columbia's Agent-General, Mr. Turner, presided. Here were found many British Columbians and also many residents of other parts of Canada.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Director Spoken.—From San Francisco exchanges it is learned that the whaling bark Gayhead was spoken on the Fairweather grounds by the sealing schooner Director, and wished to be reported all well. Up to the time the Director sighted her she had made no catch.

In Quarantine.—Arriving from the North on Tuesday morning, after having landed a case of smallpox at Port Simpson, the little steamer Nell went immediately into quarantine. As previously reported from Port Simpson, the mate of the steamer was removed from the vessel at that point suffering from what was believed to be smallpox. Afterwards the steamer was sent to William Head, where she is now being fumigated. Her crew have been all vaccinated. The bedding has been taken ashore and every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of disease.

Statistics of Visitors.—The transportation companies estimate that upwards of 4,000 people came to town to take in the celebration. The C. P. R. Company figure that 1,100 were brought from the Mainland on their steamers and 550 from the Sound. The Victoria & Terminal Railway Company claim to have handled 900; the E. & N. 700, and the Alaska Steamship Company 1,000. In addition many people from the country surrounding Victoria were in the city. Considering that there were celebrations in Vancouver and Nanaimo, the crowd was large.

A Trade Opening.—According to United States Consul W. Stanley Hollis, at Lourenco Marquez, on Delagoa Bay, in Portuguese South Africa, there is an opportunity for merchants and manufacturers to do business with that part of the world in excess of that now transacted. In a letter Mr. Hollis says: "Large quantities of lumber from your part of the world are imported at this port and I am now in correspondence with some Pacific coast merchants with the view of extending their trade to other Pacific coast products, more especially canned goods and foodstuffs."

Hardy Voyagers.—Edwin Bird and Charles Johnson have reached Fort Simpson from Vancouver, arriving a few days ago. These boys, says the Colonist correspondent at Fort Simpson, came all the way in a small boat and had no trouble in crossing Queen Charlotte and Milbank Sounds. They made the trip in a little over eight days, making nearly half the time that the C. P. R. steamers require.

Tickets to Dawson.—On account of the expected early opening of navigation on the Yukon River from White Horse to Dawson, the C. P. R. and other transportation companies interested are now selling through tickets to Dawson City. While the tickets call for through transportation, the issuing companies have a string on the pasteboards by which they cannot be held liable for delays should navigation not open as early as expected. As yet no word has been received that the ice has gone out of Lake Labarge, and therefore, all tickets now on sale carry a stipulation that the issuing company shall not be responsible for possible delays encountered by the passenger in the North.

Mining Congress.—The seventh annual session of the American Mining Congress will convene in the city of Portland, Oregon, August 22nd, and continue thereafter the 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th. During the holding of this assembly there will be questions acted upon of vital importance to the general public, and a cordial invitation is extended to Canadian mining men to be present.

Novel Honeymoon.—Mr. and Mrs. George Brickell, a young couple of 180 Broadview avenue, Toronto, have planned a novel three years' tour of the continent, and started on their journey yesterday, says a Toronto despatch. The itinerary includes visits to Winnipeg, Vancouver, San Francisco, the southern states and home again via the Atlantic coast states. It is necessarily at this period somewhat indefinite. They have secured a combined cafe car, parlor car and sleeper, all rolled into one, and will be independent of railroad corporations. The trip will be made in an improved brand of prairie schooner drawn by a couple of sturdy horses.

Held as a Smuggler.—The sloop Lavina, which went ashore at Twin one day last week, has been seized by United States Customs Inspector F. P. Fisher, of Port Townsend, and will be held as a smuggler. Before going ashore, the Lavina, with all sail set and sheets lashed fast, had beat about in the Straits for at least forty-eight hours, apparently manned, but without a soul aboard of her. Twenty-four hours before she struck at Twin she sailed into Port Crescent harbor and, when almost ready to go upon a boom of logs, veered off and put out into the Straits again on her strange cruise. It was noticed from shore that she seemed to be without a crew. It is believed by the customs authorities at Port Townsend that the smugglers who brought her out of Victoria succeeded in landing their cargo somewhere up Sound, and becoming frightened, abandoned her and took to the shore in a small boat. The sloop, instead of being wrecked, is almost uninjured and has been pulled into the water again at Twin.

Immigration Agent.—Among the guests at the Dominion is Rev. A. B. Baron, vicar of St. George's, Dundas Island. He is accompanied by Rev. R. D. Kermoden, vicar of Manhold, Isle of Man. Rev. Mr. Baron has been bringing parties of young Englishmen into the Northwest Territories since 1887, making in all eleven trips during that time and bringing in 1,400 new settlers for the prairies. On this occasion he brought another party of 185, 84 of whom were for Winnipeg, and the balance chiefly for other parts of the country, though a few came through to engage in fruit-growing in British Columbia. The party will visit Seattle before returning. On the way East the members will probably make a detour into the Okanagan valley in order to inspect the fruit-growing possibilities of that district, especially around Peachland and Summerland, as Mr. Baron is convinced that many Englishmen with small means would be only too glad to take up fruit farms in this locality. Rev. Mr. Baron is a friend of Capt. Walbran of this city.

Big Opium Seizure.—The Seattle Post-Intelligencer of Tuesday gives a column and a half of particulars of the capture of a big quantity of opium smuggled from Victoria. Briefly, it tells the story as follows: "By the seizure of 2,100 pounds of contraband opium in this city Sunday night, the arrest of a trio of men alleged to be the most dangerous smugglers of the seductive drug on the Pacific coast, and the capture of a thirty-foot steam launch and electric motor launch, in which the men are supposed to have made frequent trips between Victoria and Seattle with smuggled goods, United States secret service men, under command of Alfred P. Burke, special agent of the government, from New York city, made the most important haul on record in the treasury department. The opium is supposed to be worth more than $35,000, as it is of the finest grade, the launch is valued at about $800 and three safes, in which the drug was kept in transit, and which have been confiscated, are worth $125 each. The men were arrested and the drug and safes captured at a house on East Jefferson street, while the secret service men yesterday located the launch reposing peacefully in a boathouse opposite the shipyards above Ballard."

Plague of Caterpillars.—Some points on the Sound complain of a plague of caterpillars which are doing great damage to vegetation and Vancouver Island farmers will be lucky if they escape a similar visitation. A despatch from Tacoma says: "An army of caterpillars has invaded the northern and western parts of this city and is stripping the alder trees and making inroads on other kinds of vegetation. It is the first visitation of this character the community has had since the scourge of cutworms made their appearance about five years ago. These stripped everything in their path. Young fruit trees were killed, vegetables of all kinds indiscriminately eaten and forest trees, barring those of the evergreen character, laid bare of their foliage."

"Victoria Day" Fittingly Observed

Two of the Most Successful Days Celebration Ever Held.

Grand Climax at Beacon Hill to the Annual Festivities.

All over for another year, and the best celebration in the long records of Victoria Day in this city. There were the biggest crowds, the finest weather, the best carried out arrangements, the most spirited athletic contests, the greatest display of fireworks ever seen on the Pacific coast north of San Francisco, and not even the shadow of an accident to spoil the pleasure of the holiday-makers.

Verily the sun shone with a goodly grace on Victoria Day, 1904. May its successors be as jolly. The close of this long and happy, though warm and dusty, day was not devoid of dramatic effects, as a Colonist staff man, perched upon a tall building overlooking James Bay, like Mirza on the slopes above fair Bagdad, can bear witness.

Opposite lay the peerless Parliament buildings, a dazzle of glittering splendors; in the foreground of the picture the sheen of the harbor waters, fretted and filigreed into a thousand patterns of fairy lacework by the play of lights from shore and ship; the massive abutments of the James Bay causeway lit up by the electric lamps above, and filled with strange chiaroscuro effects as the pale illumination of the moon poured shadowy radiance over all.

Away westward the twinkling lights on land and sea, with lingering crimson magnificence of sunset still blushing in the star-bedizened sky; misty mantlings of smoke enwrapping hill and hollow as the dimness melted into the downy embrace of night.

Then, as the final glare of the fireworks at Beacon Hill lit up the heavens and all nature, and the first solemn boom from the City hall clock reverberated across the city's roofs, and towers and steeples, clear as that clear call for the great poet crossing the bar, came the distant notes of the British bugles from Esquimalt, rising and falling in softened cadences as the Western zephyr stirred the scented air. Like the echo of an anthem then arose and joined the clarion notes of the naval buglers, those of the artillery at Work Point barracks—a sharper, more thrilling and more present sound, that bore upon the listener with the insistence of a command.

Here were two of those British buglers, part of the chain that encircles the globe, sounding within hearing of one another "Lights Out!"

Almost simultaneously with the trumpet calls from cruiser and camp out went the lights in the Parliament buildings; so suddenly, i' faith, that one was reminded of that dousing of the glim in "Alloway's auld haunted kirk," what time that midnight wanderer, cyleptt Tam o' Shanter, bawled through the unglazed window: "Weel done, Cutty Sark!"

The extinguishing of the lights in the grandly-illuminated pile left a blank in the landscape that made one feel a sense of some immense deprivation; as if one had been thrust suddenly forth from the garish brilliance of a ballroom or banquet hall into the ancient domain of regnant night.

But far across the strait of Firey Jack the Olympian mountains showed their hoary summits, glimmering fantastically and indefinably grand in the spectral effulgence of the moonbeams. Calm and majestic in their everlastingness, towered into heaven the mountains kissed by the silvery lum nance that shined soft and gracious from the comely countenance of the queen of night.

And to stand awhile longer and hearken to the gradual softening and lulling of the feverish pulses of the day; the surrender of noise to the primal silence, as the city went to rest, to slumber, perchance to dream; and in its dreams to re-enact the gay scenes of the day before. And so it fell that with the deeply sonorous announcement of the city's midnight bells, whose solemn monotone is ever: "Days and moments quickly flying, blend the living with the dead," passed out into the irrevocable the tender grace of a day that was dead, but shall be remembered long as one of the merriest in which Victorians have honored the great qualities of Victoria the Good.

THE LACROSSE MATCHES.

Victoria's Play Disappointing in the Senior Game—The Junior Games.

While the result of Tuesday's match between Vancouver and Victoria is disappointing to local supporters of lacrosse, it should not be disheartening. Vancouver's twelve proved to be stronger and in much better shape than was anticipated, and the local men, in spite of the energetic practicing of the past few weeks, did not come up to expectation. They have still a good deal to learn, but it is possible for them to learn it. Of the personnel of the team and the positions assigned the players a good deal of criticism could be offered. for the first could be improved upon and the positions changed to advantage. The home is not much good. The men placed there worked hard enough, but they lacked judgment and—worst of all—given the opportunity, they cannot score. Over and over again the ball was carried right into Vancouver's country, and over and over again the chance was lost by muddling. A quick and experienced player is absolutely necessary at inside home, if Victoria is to do any good this season.

If a few preliminary notes in the Colonist on Tuesday morning, it was hinted that, however good the team might be on paper, there had been no opportunity to judge its capacity on the field. This is where a lot of sanguine people made the mistake. A team may contain excellent individual players and yet go down to defeat every time unless those players work well together. In lacrosse combination is everything, and that is what Victoria lacks. It is common talk on the streets that some of the men on the team are not really training—that turning out to practices is their limit. Whether there is any truth in this story the writer cannot say, but, of course, everybody knows that no man can train for lacrosse on whisky and cigarettes.

Some of the home players did good work on Tuesday. Charlie Cullin, for instance, worked like a horse on the defence, and Dewar also played well. The defence was the best part of the Victoria line-up. The home was too weak to have much hope of scoring, and their passing and catching was at times so bad as to be painful to witness. Fred. White and O'Brien showed up fairly well at times.

For the visitors little 90-pound Knight, J. Mathieson and Cao did some specially fine work, but the team played well all along the line. The home was strong and the defence a stone wall outnit at times. There is not a point in the game in which Vancouver did not go a few better than Victoria. The result of the match was really never in doubt after the first few minutes' play, and it is satisfactory that the Victoria boys managed to score at all. The final score, 7 to 2, tells very little about the game except this, that Victoria is not absolutely outclassed, and it is a fact that, with a few changes in the team and more practice, the twelve may yet be good enough to beat Vancouver.

The game was clean and devoid of intentional rough play; only two players being sent to the fence. O'Brien hurt his leg and was replaced by Wolfenden until Cameron, of Vancouver, got a deep cut on his hand and the two teams finished a man short on each side.

The goals were scored as follows:

Vancouver—Scored by Cao in 30 seconds.

Vancouver—Scored by G. Mathieson in 5 minutes.

Vancouver—Scored by Godfrey in 6 minutes.

Vancouver—Scored by G. Mathieson in 8 minutes.

Victoria—Scored by F. Smith in 2 minutes.

Vancouver—Scored by Cameron in 5½ minutes.

Victoria—Scored by White in 3 minutes.

Vancouver—Scored by Cameron in 1 minutes.

Vancouver—Scored by Knight in 1½ minutes.

Centrals vs. Argonauts.

There were two junior lacrosse matches during the celebration, and in the match between the Centrals, of this city, and the Argonauts, of Vancouver, Victoria was victorious by 9 goals to 2. The local lads were too fast for the visitors and seemed to be much the better team. However, it is only fair to mention that the Vancouver boys arrived here the night before, had a pretty good time of it and had to be out of bed at 6 o'clock in the morning, so they were probably not in their best form.

The Centrals are to be congratulated on the game they put up, and it is to be hoped they will keep at it. The Victoria seniors will want recruits by and bye if the national game is to survive in the Capital.

Vancouver Monarchs Win.

In the junior match between the Y. M. C. A. team of Victoria and the Monarchs, of Vancouver, the visitors proved the better players, winning by 4 goals to 1. A return match will probably be played in the Terminal City on July 1st, and in the meantime the Y. M. C. A. boys will work hard.

Nelson vs. Westminster.

Kaslo, May 24.—(Special.)—In the lacrosse match between the Nelson and the New Westminster teams here today the New Westminster players won after an exciting and closely contested game by the narrow margin of four goals to three. The play was markedly free from any element of roughness or an unfair character, though the checking was at times somewhat fierce. Nelson shot the first goal at five minutes from the line up. New Westminster equalizing after a long siege on the Nelson goal just as the whistle went. Thereafter play was very even until early in the fourth quarter, when Lynch shot what proved to be the winning goal for New Westminster. Turnbull, at centre, having the credit of the other three. The Nelson goals were scored by McNicholl, Blackwood and Thompson. Thompson, for Nelson, and Turnbull, for New Westminster, were the best men on the ground.

THE BASEBALL GAME.

The ball game between Victoria and the University of Washington on Tuesday afternoon resulted in the victory of the home players by 12 votes to 11, after an exciting but not particularly high-class exhibition of ball. There was a lot of hard hitting, and, as the big score shows, play was a little loose. Victoria did not have McManus' assistance.

The score follows:

University of Washington.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Leiser, s. s.	6	1	2	3	2	4
Cole, 2b.	5	2	0	2	2	0
Brinker, p.	5	1	3	0	6	0
Hoover, c.	5	1	1	6	0	2
Seller, l. f.	4	2	1	1	0	0
Teats, 1b.	4	2	1	9	0	0
Mitchell, 3b.	5	0	0	1	1	1
Jones, r. f.	5	1	2	1	0	1
Railsbach, c. f.	4	1	0	1	0	0
	43	11	9	*25	11	7

Victoria.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
McConnell, l. f.	4	2	0	0	0	0
Rithet, 3b.	5	1	0	1	2	0
Erle, c.	3	0	0	10	2	1
Tredway, 1b.	5	2	4	10	2	1
Schwengers, 2b.	5	2	4	2	1	0
Burnes, c. f.	4	2	0	2	0	1
Goward, r. f.	5	0	0	2	0	0
Emerson, s. s.	5	2	2	0	2	2
Blackburn, p.	4	1	1	0	1	3
	39	12	11	27	13	7

Score by Innings.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
U. of W.	0	1	1	0	0	2	4	2	1	—11
Victoria	1	1	0	0	7	0	0	1	2	—12

*One out when winning run was made.

Summary—Earned runs, U. of W., 6. Three-base hits, Brinker, Schwengers. Three-base hit, Tredway. Struck out, by Blackburn, 8; by Brinker, 6. Bases on balls, by Brinker, 2; by Blackburn, 2. Hit by pitcher, by Brinker, 1. Passed balls, Hoover, 2; Erle, 1. Wild pitch, Brinker. Time of game, 2 hours. Umpire, George Smith.

Some Bad Luck.

The Victoria nine is meeting with bad luck. It turns out that McManus was really hurt by the ball that struck him on the wrist in Monday's match—so Mrs. McManus' anxiety was not without reason. A small bone in the wrist was fractured and "Mac" cannot play ball any more just at present.

As misfortunes never come singly, another accident came along Tuesday for Erle, who took McManus' place as catcher. Erle had the middle finger of his left hand split—so he, also, is out of ball for the time being. Schwengers was knocked about some in his efforts to slide onto a bag. All this is bad news, especially in view of the

Match With Emanuel Lopez.

This is the game arranged for Saturday. The Lopez team is a hot bunch in Seattle. Manager Loonan of the team, was up here to see the game between the city and the Washington University boys on Saturday. The team will include Tom Kelley, the left-handed league pitcher; Howletts, who played third base for Butte last year; Brinker and Teats, of the University of Washington, and other well-known men. The Emanuel Lopez team will be the strongest aggregation that ever hit Victoria.

THE REGATTA.

Water Sports Prove Thoroughly Enjoyable to Thousands of Spectators.

Ideal conditions favored the holding of the great annual water festival which has made Victoria's name famous the world round. Never has the lovely Victoria Arm looked more fair or more inviting than it did on Tuesday during the progress of the regatta. Hundreds of pleasure craft filled with happy people moved back and forth on the sparkling waters, while the sounds of music floated out from the bower where the Fifth Regiment band was discoursing sweetly. Swift launches, trim and white, darted about like swallows in and out amongst the row and sail boats; flags and bunting waved everywhere and the sun shone as if the regatta committee had made special arrangements regardless of expense with the old fellow to wear his best teaglight smile for the occasion. The programme of races was full of interesting items, and it was carried out very creditably by the committee in charge. The naval and Indian races provided best amusement and excitement. The tars pulled as only British tars can pull the bending oar, while the Indians paddled down and around the island and back again as if dear life depended upon each man's individual exertion. The klootchmen, or klootchmans, displayed an amount of muscular accomplishment that bodes no easy times for the son or spouse who encounters the wrath of those ladies. The Klootchman race was hugely enjoyed by all the spectators. The crowds that lined the banks, packed the bridge and filled the boats and small craft on the water must have numbered several thousands. Many were American visitors, and their delight with the whole show was pleasant to witness. The judges' barge was a mecca for many a thirsty soul, who, issuing forth refreshed with the good cheer partaken of in the bowels of the boat, assured the press representatives, who were not allowed on board, or could not, for some reason not explained, could not get aboard, that the tipple was immense. The feelings of Betsy

(Continued on page eight.)

THE COSME COLONY

Experiences in Paraguayan Socialistic Utopia.

—Written for the Colonist by Member of Colony.

Away out in Paraguay, South America, there exists a small community of Australians and Britishers who have fled from the ills of ordinary civilization in order to put to the test their own ideas of brotherhood and right living.

Cosme Colony was founded in 1894 by William Lane, an Australian. The movement originated a year or two previously, for it was the outcome of the general panic arising from the great financial depression in Australia when there were many bank failures and sheep-shearers' and other strikes all over the country.

Lane took advantage of the prevailing discontent, and by means of lectures and active propaganda setting forth the charms of a workingman's paradise in the wilds of Paraguay, he aroused an amount of enthusiasm quite unprecedented, at any rate in Australia. He was overwhelmed with applications from people wishing to join the proposed colony, but, unfortunately, the enthusiasm of the greater number cooled down as rapidly as it arose. However, the upshot of it all was that in 1893 he bought a ship, the "Royal Tar," and took 300 men, women and children to Montevideo, whence the Paraguayan government granted them a free passage up the Plate, Parana and Paraguay rivers to Asuncion, the capital, and by rail to the station nearest to the proposed site at Las Ovejas, in the south of Paraguay.

Scarcely had they got settled down, however, before the questions of drink and the color-line became subjects of violent dispute. Lane was determined that the colony should be run on total abstinence principles and that there should be no mixing with the natives. They could come to no agreement on this, so Lane, with thirty-nine men, nine women and ten children, and with very little capital and live stock trekked south about fifty miles to Cosme, where the government granted him 15,000 acres of land, free from taxes for ten years, on condition that seventy-two families eventually settled there.

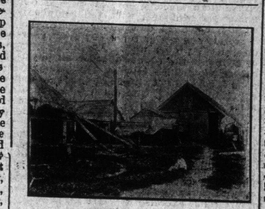
The name "Cosme" is taken from that of a river-ford near which the pioneers waited homeless for two months until they obtained the land to work on. This land was almost entirely covered with virgin forest; but with characteristic pluck and grit they set to work. They first erected temporary huts on the open camp land, and then started clearing some of the forest land, which was no light task. Most of the men being Australian bushmen and sheepshearers, they were well fitted for the work. Strong, muscular men they always been used to roughing it, and yet they never experienced a rougher time than they had in founding Cosme. Their diet at first was very restricted, consisting chiefly of beans, and every ingenuity was exhausted in serving up the beans in different styles, so as to make some semblance of variety. They could not afford to have meat, as they had few cattle, and what bullocks they had were required for plowing and haulage purposes. There are still covert hints that "monkey soup" occasionally figured in the bill-of-fare, there being plenty of monkeys in the forest. Be that as it may, they grew fearfully tired of beans, and as the clearing proceeded and more land came under cultivation, they were able to enjoy a more varied diet. The village was also removed from the low "estero" (camp land) to the forest-cleared hill, where better houses were built of rough slabs, with thatched or shingle roofs and "pug" (hardened clay) floors. The present writer, having lived for some time at Cosme and seen the results of the work, can testify to the heroism and dogged determination possessed by these pioneers. Over 160 acres have been cleared, thirty forming the village site, and the rest being under farm and orchard. The crops grown are now chiefly maize, mandioca, yams, sweet potatoes and garden vegetables, fruits, such as oranges, bananas, lemons, limes, pineapples, peaches, paw-paws, etc., are fairly plentiful. Hence the Cosme diet at present is a considerable improvement on that of the pioneering period. Pigs are kept and pork is a frequent item of food, though some may question the wisdom of pork-eating in a sub-tropical climate. Besides "agua pura" the only drink at Cosme is "yerba mate," the Paraguayan tea, the taste for which needs to be acquired.

The foundation principles of Cosme Colony are communism, home-living and total abstinence from alcoholic drink. All wealth, excepting purely personal possessions, is owned by the community. Labor is co-operative, Cosme's motto being "From each according to his ability—to each according to his need." All men over 15 and single women over 16 years of age are on the working staff. The work is directed by an industrial manager (elected by the community) who receives general instructions from the committee, which is also popularly elected. Food, clothing and all necessities are shared equally by adults (and proportionately to children) irrespective of age, sex, capacity or occupation. Both the married people and the bachelors have houses of their own, but the latter take their meals at the single men's galley, the cooking being done for them by colony labor.

One difficulty at Cosme has been the equalization of the sexes, for it is but very seldom that single girls go there; so that there has always been a majority of bachelors. That, no doubt, has been one great reason why the single men do not stay long.

Cosme works for eight hours a day in the winter and seven in the summer, work time and "knock-off" being indicated by the blowing of a horn. There is the usual farm work, plowing with bullocks, planting, harvesting, scarifying, hoeing, etc., etc.

Hoeing takes up a lot of time and labor, as Cosme has not much agricultural machinery and the growth of the tropical weeds is luxuriant and rapid, necessitating the almost constant employment of a hoeing gang. Other work is connected with the sugar-cane culture and timber tree-felling, logging, scrub-cutting grass-cutting, expeditions for thatching grass, etc., etc. There is no idleness possible at Cosme.



Barns and Workshop, Cosme Community.

The social side of life is also very brisk. The Cosmans have a dance in the social hall every Saturday evening, for the colony rejoices in the possession of a good piano, a violin and a cornet. Concerts and theatricals are in vogue and the talent displayed would be quite surprising to those who do not know the possibilities of a backwoods settlement.

There is no religion at Cosme recognized as such, for it is considered that that would involve strife. Everyone is allowed to think as he pleases in matters that are vital to the individual only. If the colony were as successful as the more sanguine had hoped, this instance alone would tend to show that individualism and communism may be rendered compatible.

The climate being sub-tropical, there are plenty of pests, such as ocelots, tiger-cats, jaguars, snakes, mosquitos, sand-flies, gnats, ants, etc. Wolves are not supposed to exist in Paraguay, but, nevertheless, a large grey wolf was once caught at Cosme in an ocelot trap. As the settlement encroaches on the woods the wild beasts recede, and, as for the minor pests, one gets used to them. Small deer are rather common and cause some damage to the growing crops, so that hunting parties are sometimes organized with successful results—some of the colonists being very good shots.

Four years ago Cosme started growing sugar-cane and making sugar for sale outside the colony. This venture has not been a success, as there are many rival concerns in the country, and a great deal of French beet sugar finds its way into Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay.

The Cosme forests are stocked with thousands of trees, whose timbers are of the greatest commercial value. The hard woods of Paraguay are in great demand in the Argentine Republic. Such woods as lapacho, curupai, petribi, guijabi, quebracho, palo santo, etc., are much used in railway and dock work, and many of them are splendid woods for cabinet-making, etc. The colony is already selling logs, but labor-power is hardly sufficient for the more important colony work, so that natives, (Guarani) have been employed for some of the logging. But transport and other difficulties make it impossible for the colony to get any profit out of its timber.

Altogether, Cosme is in rather serious financial straits at present, the sugar failure and other things having considerably darkened its prospects. There are also dissensions arising from the dominant element wishing to abandon the foundation principles and to run the colony on more autocratic lines. The consequence being that several members (some of them being pioneers) have left within the last twelve months. The population has never been large. In 1897, with newcomers from Australia and England, it numbered 131, but since then it has decreased and now numbers 90 in all. The colony is now without any permanent prospects which could induce anyone to join it, particularly married people.

William Lane has never even approximated the realization of his ideal there, for, thoroughly disgusted, he left the colony in 1899, and his brother John is now chairman.

Three things have contributed to the failure of Cosme, viz: 1st. Want of capital. 2nd. Lack of intelligent business management, and 3rd, the assertion of the individual.

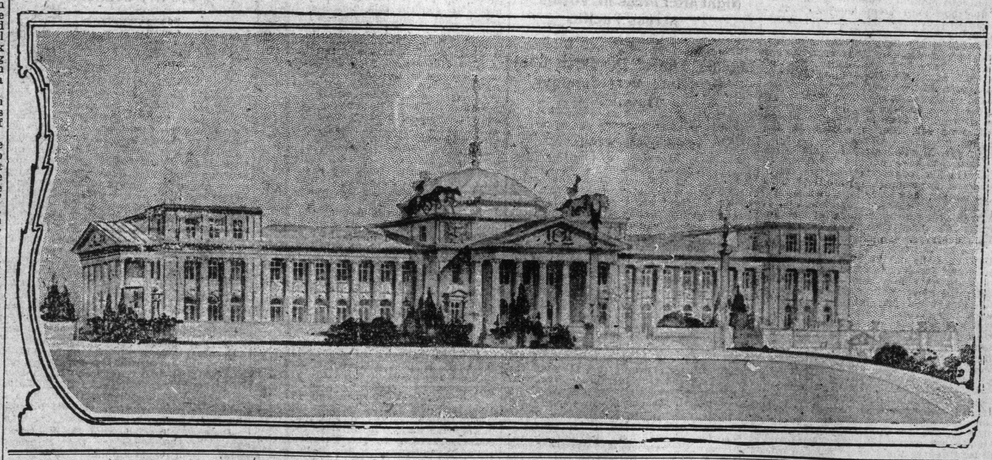
Many people will say that the third cause will always be an insurmountable obstacle to the co-operative mode of living. That, however, is a matter of opinion.

Reputed enemies of Cosme credit William Lane with a bigger idea than that of a communistic colony. They imply that he had hoped in time to attract sufficient colonists from Australia and England to swamp the Paraguayan electorate with their votes, capture the government and make himself the first president of an independent Anglo-Saxon Republic in South America.

Whether that is true or not, such an idea could only have fitly emanated from the brain of a Cecil Rhodes.

GEORGE W. REDDING.

ART GALLERY ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR



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But the great value of liquozone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. There is nothing else known which will do that. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. For that reason, medicine is practically helpless in any germ disease.

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We paid $100,000 for the American rights to Liquozone, because this product alone can end a germ disease.

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Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
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Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Scrofula
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach troubles.
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Syphilis
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