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The Daily News

Library Legislative Assembly
OCT 20 1911
VICTORIA, B. C.

Fifty lots in the west end of the city. New B. C. Electric cut-off runs through this property; streets opened up. Prices from $400 up; very easy payments.
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VOLUME 6, NUMBER 190. NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1911. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TO DEDICATE Y.M.C.A.

Ceremony Will Commence on Sunday.

MONDAY ACTUAL OPENING

Bishop to Dedicate—Directors Wives to Be Hostesses—All Accessories Practically Ready.

The program of proceedings in connection with the dedication of the Young Men's Christian Association building has now been sent out. On Sunday there will be a men's meeting in the gymnasium. At 3:45 there will be a religious service at which music will be a feature, and an address will be delivered by Mr. C. R. Sayer, of Winnipeg. Monday will be a memorable day. On that day the wives of the directors will be the hostesses at a reception offered to the ladies of the city and the building and its equipment will be thrown open to inspection. Refreshments will be served and excellent music will be discoursed. At eight o'clock in the evening the building will be formally opened, Mr. T. J. Trapp, chairman of the directors, presiding. The dedicatory prayer will be offered by his lordship the bishop of New Westminster. Greetings will be extended by his worship, Mayor Lee, Rev. J. S. Henderson, of the Ministerial association; Professor Hetherington, of Columbian college, and E. W. Keenleyside, Vancouver Y. M. C. A.

Arrangements for the reception on Monday afternoon are entirely left to the ladies, and the same is true regarding a reception to the young people, which is to be given on Tuesday evening, committees representative of the various churches co-operating. On Tuesday evening Mr. G. I. Sovereign, physical director, who has got his class well in hand, will conduct a demonstration in the gymnasium and the swimming pool, which will no doubt be witnessed with great pleasure by visitors.

The directors report that the furniture is coming to hand daily. The billiard tables arrived yesterday.

The board of directors consists of the following gentlemen: T. J. Trapp, chairman; J. D. Kennedy, T. H. Smith, J. Carter Smith, R. Buckland, J. W. McDonald, W. J. Gilley, R. F. Walker, E. H. Sands and F. O. Canfield. Will Anderson is the general secretary.

ITALIANS SUFFER SEVERE REVERSES

Came in Contact with Turks While Reconnoitring and One Hundred Were Killed.

London, Oct. 17.—A despatch to the Chronicle from Constantinople says: "The Italians are reported to have suffered a serious reverse outside Tripoli. Reconnoitring, they advanced too far from their base and came in contact with Turks, who gave battle and forced the Italians to retreat hurriedly, leaving 100 dead on the field."

London, Oct. 17.—Despatches from Rome today say that Italy is preparing to withdraw a portion of its fleet from Tripoli with the object of occupying several islands of the Grecian archipelago. The despatches add that an attack on the Dardanelles and a bombardment of Smyrna are contemplated.

Turkey is expected soon to issue an irade expelling all Italians from the Ottoman empire.

Sultan Would Abdicate.

Constantinople, Oct. 17.—Disgusted with the outcome of the Tripolitan affair and alarmed at the activity of Russia along the boundaries of the Balkan states Sultan Mehmed V. is reported today to be making every effort to abdicate his throne. It is said the sultan has frequently expressed a desire to desert the Ottoman ship of late, but has been forced to remain on the throne by the cabinet.

Instructors of Cadets.

The militia orders issued from the headquarters, Ottawa, under date Saturday, September 30, are of unusual public interest, containing, as they do, the names of instructors of cadets who have recently received appointments. These are G. H. Bevan-Pritchard, D. A. Boyes, A. C. Bundy, M. H. Clarke, W. C. Coatham, J. R. Gale, R. Johnson, H. H. MacKenzie, G. W. MacKinnon, V. Z. Manning, A. H. Marion, D. P. McCallum, R. H. McInnes, J. R. Pollock, H. C. Robinson, E. S. Sims, E. E. Snider, S. N. Stronle, W. J. Wilby, R. H. Wilson, V. Woodworth. The examinations were held at Macaulay Camp, Esquimalt, during the summer vacation.

Chinese Send Large Sum.

Montreal, Oct. 17.—Chinamen here have collected $17,000 which has been sent through the Bank of Hong Kong to aid the revolutionists in China.

NEW COAL SEAM ON ROUTE OF C.N.R.

Five Foot Vein Uncovered by Grading Crew Near Battle Bluff—Many Peter Out.

Kamloops, Oct. 16.—As an indication of the mineral wealth which may be disclosed by the construction of the C. N. R. through the Thompson and North Thompson valleys, a five foot seam of coal was uncovered today near Battle Bluff tunnel by the grading crew.

The point where the seam is uncovered is approximately that indicated in Dr. Dawson's report covering the seam which was opened up south of Kamloops by Major Vaughan some 20 years ago, and has been traced northward to Kamloops lake. This is a very much more important find, as the deposit is evidently of commercial proportions and of superior quality.

Should further investigation prove the apparent values to be real, there is no doubt that a first class field will be opened up without delay, as the quality of coal needed for the driving of the big tunnel would warrant an immediate opening of the field.

MONEY MATTERS BAULK HOME RULE

Irish Nationalists and Government Differ as to Financial Arrangements.

London, Oct. 17.—Serious differences have arisen between the government and the Irish Nationalists over the financial provisions of the Home Rule bill. On all other points there is practical agreement. The Irish representation, largely reduced, is to be maintained at Westminster. The Irish government is to have control of police administration on which the Nationalists propose saving $2,500,000 annually.

CAPTURE BRIGAND.

Spaniard of Many Adventures is Taken.

Paris, Oct. 17.—The Spanish brigand Morera, of whom many tales of ferocity and daring are told in lonely mountain districts of Northern Portugal and in the Gallician province of Spain, has been captured by Portuguese troops. Morera was the old-fashioned bandit of romance living in a cave high in the mountains. He had been a bull fighter of renown in Madrid who escaped to the hills after a crime of violence. To there he was followed by the actress Lola.

This was years ago, and since then Morera had led a life of desperate adventure, marauding in three countries, for sometimes he would penetrate into Southern France and sack a village or plunder or burn a chateau. Usually he operated in Spain and Portugal until his excesses in one country became intolerable. Then he would go into the other. For some months he has been devastating the district of Valongo, near Oporto.

Last Friday a detachment of Portuguese troops surprised Morera and his band of sixteen men and pursued them to their cave in the mountains. Two brigands were killed and six wounded in the first heavy volley of the troops. Lola fired her revolver with the utmost coolness, wounding two soldiers. She, Morera and the survivors were overpowered. In the cave a quantity of loot was found which will be divided among the captors if owners are not found.

Swimmer Fights Sharks.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 17.—The British steamship Nolisement, Captain B. C. Young just in, brings a thrilling story of the rescue of a Danish seaman, Andy Anderson, who was found afloat in mid-ocean, 200 miles from land, after four hours' battle with sharks. Anderson has recovered and appears little the worse for his experience, except for the numerous scars and wounds on his body.

Anderson was a fireman on the British steamship Milton, bound for St. Vincent. At 4 o'clock in the morning when just going on watch, a lurch of the vessel threw him into the sea.

He carried his knife with him fortunately and hitting the water, he took off his clothes and prepared to keep afloat as long as possible. He was not in the water long when attacked by fish, and at intervals of a few minutes he was engaged in fighting against death in two forms—sharks and drowning.

The Nolisement was thirty miles out of its course when the lookout sighted Anderson. A lifeboat was put out and the man rescued. He fainted when taken from the water, but within an hour he had regained consciousness.

Anderson is a muscular man, 33 years old and an expert swimmer, being able to swim rapidly with both feet tied and one arm pinioned or with both hands tied. He said he found no trouble in keeping afloat, and the sharks' attacks spurred him to desperation. At times the sea was red with the blood of the fish from the wounds inflicted with his knife.

FIGHTING STARTED

Imperial Troops Massed Round Hankow.

MANY WARSHIPS IN HARBOR

British Admiral Winsloe Arrives on Dispatch-Boat Alacrity—May Take Command of Allied Forces.

Peking, Oct. 18.—Fighting has begun in the neighborhood of Hankow, where the revolutionists met the Imperial troops on their way from the north. There are already several thousand of the government troops near Hankow and the troop trains are carrying many more to Hupeh. It is not thought that when the investment of Hankow is completed that the government will fight, but that it will demand the surrender of the leaders of the rebels and the payment of indemnity.

There are eight Chinese warships in the harbor of Hankow and from ten to twelve foreign war vessels.

The British Admiral Winsloe arrived on the dispatch boat Alacrity and since he is the ranking officer of the foreign allies he may take command of the forces.

Hankow, Oct. 17.—The revolutionary determination to end the regime of official graft was clearly shown today by the execution of an officer who had been appointed to collect funds for the rebel cause. He was caught in an attempt to divert some of the money to his own pocket and promptly beheaded.

No trains are leaving the Hankow terminal for the north and it is uncertain when service will be resumed. The tracks have been cleared everywhere to accelerate the passage of government troop trains.

Are Fighting in Streets.

Berlin, Oct. 17.—Advices received at the foreign office from Hankow today report that a German force of bluejackets reinforced by local students have been landed at Kankow and are now engaged in fighting in the streets with a Chinese mob. The admiralty understands that the Germans are co-operating in the international landing corps movement commanded by the Japanese naval captain.

Little Confidence in Troops.

Peking, Oct. 17.—General Yin Tchang, minister of war, who will have chief command of the government troops, is a small, thin, queueless Manchu. German and Austrian officers who hold the general's greatest confidence, report that he has not entire faith in the Chinese troops.

According to the Chinese people generally, the Manchus were tolerable when they protected the country, but are now worthless. The vast body of Chinese sympathize with the rebels and a significant saying with the soldiers proceeding south is:

"An ordinary rebellion would be all right, but we must now fight against our trained brothers."

The women on seeing their soldier relatives off advise them if there is danger to discard their uniforms and walk back.

The situation depends upon money and it is admitted that the ready funds of the Chinese government are low. Further loans by foreign bankers have been refused. If the pay of the troops is increased and is regularly forthcoming and if the men are well fed, they may not desert or rebel.

Battle Within Few Days.

San Francisco, Oct. 17.—Sixty-five thousand revolutionist troops have been ordered from Wu Chang and Kai Fong to intercept imperial soldiers en route from Peking to the province of Honan, according to a cablegram received by the Free Press, a local newspaper. Twenty thousand Manchu troops have been sent against the revolutionists from Peking and an engagement is expected within two days. This engagement is regarded as being of great importance, and if the revolutionists are successful it is expected that Canton will fall shortly afterwards.

Assistance of Red Cross.

Washington, Oct. 17.—As the Red Cross knows no nationality in its ministrations, it is expected that the international association will give what aid it can to the Chinese revolutionists in their efforts to organize a Red Cross service during the present insurrection. A number of American and European medical officers are in charge and it is believed their services will be available in organizing hospital service.

Hold-Up.

Shortly before seven o'clock last night a man named William Billingham was held up on the Ladner road by two white men and robbed of the sum of $12. No further details of the story could be ascertained.

Banks Defrauded.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 17.—Many local and Seattle banks have been defrauded of large sums by means of spurious pay checks. This was discovered today when some of the checks were presented at the National bank for payment. It is believed that some of the Spokane banks have also been victimized.

CENSUS FIGURES

Seven Million Eighty One Thousand.

NEAR TWO MILLION MORE

New Westminster Takes a Jump of Over Five Thousand—All Figures Not In.

Ottawa, Oct. 17.—The Dominion census figures for 1911 were made public today. They show a population of about 7,100,000. This will be slightly increased when full details have been received. Four electoral districts have not yet supplied returns, viz., Cumberland in Nova Scotia, Regina and Battle Creek in Saskatchewan, and Yale-Cariboo in British Columbia. These are estimated to give a population of 70,000.

Apart from the districts not recorded the figures are 7,081,869, as against 5,371,315 in 1901.

The population by provinces is: Alberta, 372,919, as against 73,022; British Columbia, 362,768, as against 178,657; Manitoba, 454,691, against 255,211; New Brunswick, 351,815, against 311,120; Nova Scotia, 461,847, against 459,674; Ontario, 2,519,902, against 2,182,947; Prince Edward Island, 93,722, against 103,259; Quebec, 2,697,000, against 1,648,898; Saskatchewan, 453,508, against 91,779; Northwest Territories, 10,000, against 20,129; Yukon, no returns for 1911, against 27,219 in 1901.

The population of cities compared with 1901, subject to final revision, shows as follows:

Calgary, 43,736, against 4097; Edmonton, 24,882, against 2626; Nanaimo, 8305, against 6130; New Westminster, 13,394, against 6499; Vancouver, 100,333, against 27,010 (?); Victoria, 51,620, against 20,860; Montreal, 466,197, against 267,730.

BOISTEROUS WEATHER.

Halibut Steamer Roman Has Difficulty Making Catch.

The B. C. Packers' steamer Roman arrived in port yesterday after making her seventeenth trip of the season to the halibut banks. She brought down in the neighborhood of 55,000 pounds of prime halibut.

On her way north to the banks she experienced very heavy weather which once more demonstrated her seagoing qualities. The fishing was intermittent owing to the periodic gales which prevailed, necessitating complete suspension of fishing operations for several days. At Virago Sound no less than four fishing boats and the government patrol steamer William Joliffe, in addition to the fleet of McKenzie & Mann's whaling station, were at anchor at one time, which transformed the northern harbor for the time being into a merchantile port.

Nothing very unusual was secured this trip. Better weather was experienced on the homeward voyage. A good view of the wrecked steamer Princess Beatrice was obtained as the Roman passed Noble island on her way down. The wrecked vessel then lay head on to the island, but seemed in a very easy position. Apparently the damage is below water. She looks as though she could be hauled off the rocks comparatively easily and should not present any very great difficulty to the salvors.

FROM LONDON TOWN.

Of King, of Governor and of Soldier.

During his tenure of the Governor-Generalship of Canada it is expected that the Duke of Connaught, accompanied by the Duchess and Princess Patricia, will pay a visit to the United States. A cordial invitation has been sent by President Taft to the Duke.

King George, early next year, accompanied by Her Majesty, the Queen, will pay an official visit to the Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria. It is probable, though not certain, that they will afterwards pay a visit to the German Emperor.

The detective staff at Scotland Yard is more wide awake than some people imagine. Already elaborate precautions have been taken for looking after the personal safety, and more especially the belongings, of visitors to the Delhi Durbar. An officer with very wide experience of cosmopolitan criminals has for many months past been engaged in organizing a department, the special object of which is to ensure that the many well-known people who are going to India for this historic event shall be safe-guarded as far as is possible, against the designs of professional thieves.

There are some interesting stories of Lord Kitchener told in "Nash's Magazine," by Mr. Sydney Brooks. "Sunstroke? What the devil does he mean by having a sunstroke?" is given as the classic instance of Kitchener's attitude towards the weaker vessels. A favorite captain of his was once entrusted with an important commission. There was a delay in executing it through his horse casting a shoe. "Very sorry," was Kitchener's comment; "but I cannot rest my plan of campaign on a horse's shoe or an officer's carelessnee." He has a grim, laconic humor. "Keep the gun," he is said to have wired to the War Office authorities, who were pressing a certain weapon upon him—"I can throw stones myself."

CHOLERA ADDS TO ITALY'S TROUBLES

Mob Releases Sufferers Believing the Government Intended to Poison Them.

Rome, Oct. 16.—Grave disorders occurred today at Segni, a large town one hour by rail from Rome. The rioting was caused by measures adopted by the municipality to stamp out cholera. Believing the government intended to poison quarantined cholera patients, a crowd marched to the city hall and demanded their release. The mob broke in the doors seeking the mayor, but failing to find him, the rioters sacked the building and then burned it. A woman seized the municipal flag and cried: "To the hospital: to the hospital; death to the doctors!" The mob rushed to the hospital. The doors were forced, attendants swept aside and the cholera patients were carried to the street. Meanwhile others broke into a house where suspects were quarantined and took them from the house. A procession was formed and the sick were borne to their homes. Two of the patients, who were at the point of death, were passed from one to another, embraced and kissed by their half-mad friends. The local authorities appealed to Rome and troops were rushed from the capital and restored order.

STRIKE SITUATION NOT IMPROVED

Dispatch from Fernie Says Matters Are at a Deadlock—Neither Side Gives Way.

Fernie, B.C., Oct. 17.—Negotiations between the miners and operators seem to be at a standstill again. Neither operators nor miners have any news of progress in the matter.

Nothing can be learned as to whether the operators are conferring upon the situation, and the miners say they have heard nothing from them. The situation seems discouraging today and looks like another deadlock just ahead.

ANCIENT STONE.

British Good-Will Shown for United States Pilgrim Settlers.

Hingham, Mass., Oct. 17.—The old stepping-stone, which for 700 years stood in the public square at Hingham, Eng., was presented to this town last Monday night on behalf of the people of the English village by James Bryce, the British ambassador. The stone is to be used as the corner stone for a bell tower to commemorate the landing here 275 years ago of a band of pilgrims from Hingham, Eng.

In making the presentation address, Mr. Bryce said he was glad to be privileged to express on behalf of the people of old Hingham in England, whence came the settlers of the new Hingham here, the sentiment with which they had sent this stone from their village green to the descendants of their common Norfolk ancestors. It spoke not only of its origin, but of all the changes that have passed in three hundred years, and of the warm goodwill and affection which those of the old town felt for those of the new town after all that lapse of time.

"The settlers," said Mr. Bryce, "who came from Norfolk to Massachusetts Bay to escape the oppressive rule of King Charles I., and Archbishop Laud, brought with them ideas and beliefs and habits already deeply rooted among the English of East Anglia, one of the most truly Teutonic parts of England, the love of freedom in the state, the love of freedom in religion, the sense of duty to God and to conscience. And it was on the foundation of these principles that they built up their institutions here, set up their self-governing towns, legislated in the general court of their self-governing colony, constitution of their state and of the federal Republic. The history of American freedom is a continuation of the history of British freedom, and both countries have alike given an example to the world of what these principles can accomplish.

"The friendship of nations is based on the friendship of individuals, and the power of understanding one another is the greatest help to friendship.

"May this stone from the old Norfolk town, which is to be built into your wall here, be an enduring memorial to the friendship of the elder Hingham for the daughter Hingham here, and a type of the friendship of Old England for New England, and of the British people everywhere for the people of the United States—the eldest born and the greatest of all the nations that have grown up outside Europe from our ancient European stock."

What War Would Cost.

London, Oct. 17.—The Army and Navy Gazette, in the current issue estimates that the cost of a war between Germany and France would be $2,200,000,000 for France and $5,500,000,000 for Germany.

ORIENTAL DEPTHS

Difficult Task For Counsel to Probe.

DHARM SINGH THE VICTIM

May Be Dharm Singh the Burglar; Evidence of Prosecution Would Show This.

The fact that lay big and broad over the proceedings in the assize court all day yesterday, and is not unlikely to lie over most of today's proceedings, is that the measure to which the Oriental mind is not understood of the Occident is extensive enough to bear with ease the adjustment of the bribery charge against the Jap named Shiva, which was arrived at between counsel and sanctioned by the court on Monday. Yesterday it was the case in which Malkhand, or Mokhund, Singh and Ishea Singh are charged with wounding Dharm Singh with intent, which took up the time of the court from 11 o'clock in the forenoon till close upon six o'clock in the evening.

What the jurymen have to do is to weigh up two absolutely and flatly contradictory stories and arrive at a decision as to which one of the two is correct. At any time, and in any circumstances, this is by no means easy. When the jury have to deal, not with downright go-the-whole-hog westerners, but with subtile, undemonstrative East Indians, it becomes a task from which the most intelligent Occidental juryman may well shrink. Some one among the characters created by Rudyard Kipling might possibly perceive the line of truth lying in the pool of Oriental evasion, but short of some character to which imagination gives birth to meet such a situation, the truth lies, as some philosopher once said Truth does, at the bottom of a deep well.

On the surface the case has its origin in an affray among East Indians near the Small & Bucklin mills last August. On the witness stand, yesterday, in his evidence in chief, Dharm told his story glibly. Dharm is not a Hindu, but a Buddhist. On his return from worship, one evening, he was set upon by the prisoners, he said, thrown to the ground and beaten on the head with what he believed to be a hammer, which he had seen in the hands of Ishea Singh.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Russell, however, Dharm developed a profound reticence which drew from the interpreter, Mr. Brooks, an expression of opinion that the witness was hedging. Counsel for the prisoners fired a number of questions at the witness, which conveyed the suggestion that Dharm had entered Mokhund's shack and tried to open a box with a hammer. Dharm repelled the suggestion. He did not know whether Mokhund had any money or not, he said.

Constable Burrows gave evidence of having found Dharm Singh lying unconscious on the floor of the shack and of having him taken to the hospital.

A number of witnesses were heard yesterday, and a few more will be heard today, but the case, in its main features, is contained in the examination in chief and the cross-examination of Dharm. He says he was beaten on the head with a hammer by Ishea, while Mokhund held him; the defence is that he was caught in the act of breaking open a box in Mokhund's shack, and that his injuries were to a large extent self-inflicted. Also, for the defence there is the propensity of the East Indian towards "malingering," to which counsel for the defence referred on Monday, in his cross-examination of Dr. McQuarrie.

It is probable that further hearing of the case will occupy the greater part of today's session of the court.

WILL MEET AGAIN IN TEN YEARS TIME

Ecumenical Conference Concluded Yesterday—Secretary's Report Excellent.

Toronto, Oct. 17.—The Ecumenical conference ended here today to meet again in ten years time. The report of the secretary showed that the membership of the Methodist church throughout the world was eight million. There are 99,000 churches, 87,000 Sunday schools, 885,000 officers and teachers, 8,000,000 Sunday school scholars and 32,000,000 members and adherents. The increase in the past four years is upwards of four millions.

Funeral Service.

The funeral service for the late Mrs. Catherine Stover whose remains were brought down from Prince Rupert on the Camosun last night, will take place at nine o'clock this morning at St. Peter's church, the Rev. W. P. O'Boyle officiating. Mrs. Stover was, before her marriage, Miss Catherine Quible, whose family is well known in New Westminster.

Wants

WANTED—BOYS AT ONCE, ROYAL City Cigar Factory, 730 Agnes St.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH some knowledge of this locality as general assistant in real estate office. Salary and commission. Apply in first instance to Box M. 20

WANTED—AT ONCE, WAITRESS, Bohemian cafe.

WANTED — A BOY FOR OFFICE. Crown Timber & Trading Co., Brunette street, Sapperton.

WANTED—WORK OF ANY KIND, by the hour or day, by single man, not using liquor or tobacco. Box 100 this office.

WANTED—WORK FOR TWO LIGHT express and teams. Apply E. Stephens, Wise road, East Burnaby

WANTED — POSITION AT HOUSEwork, washing clothes, etc. Address P. O. Box 414, V. M. Nakamura.

WANTED—A GIRL OR WOMAN for light house work. References required. 222 Fifth avenue.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 217 Royal avenue

WANTED—LOTS AND ACREAGE to clear, landscape gardening. Apply J. S. McKinley, Edmonds.

WANTED—ROOMERS AND BOARDers. Apply Sixth avenue, Burnaby East.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL house work; family of five; no children. Apply 1112 Fifth avenue.

WANTED—THE RESIDENTS OF New Westminster and Sapperton to know that I am now operating the only pasteurized bottled milk plant in the city, and will be pleased to deliver to any part of the city and Sapperton, nine quarts for $1.00. Phone your order to R873, or write the Glen Tana Dairy, Queensborough, Lulu Island.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—600 CHOICE BUILDing lots in New Westminster and Burnaby. We will make special terms and conditions to anyone wishing to select lots for building purposes, and arrange for grading streets, etc. See our Westminster Heights addition, corner Eighth avenue and Cumberland, with open streets, water, electric light service, etc. As soon as construction on the new car line begins this property will double in value immediately. The Wright Investment Co., Ltd., 1110 Dominion Trust building, Vancouver, 613 Columbia street, New Westminster.

TO RENT.

TO RENT — ONE FURNISHED housekeeping room. Apply 224 Seventh street.

TO RENT—SEVEN ROOMED COTtage on Queens avenue, near Queens park; electric light and gas in the house. Possession 23rd inst. Apply B. L. G., Daily News.

FOR RENT—TWO NICELY FURNished front rooms. 418 Third avenue.

FOR RENT—ONE FIVE ROOMED cottage, furnished or unfurnished. Apply 239 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—TWO WELL FURNISHED rooms; modern, heated. 37 Agnes street. Phone L 38.

FOR RENT—WELL FURNISHED room for young gentleman in refined home; rent $10. Write Box 11 News office.

TO RENT—A MODERN SEVENroom house, bath, toilet, etc. Apply 1412 Fifth avenue.

ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED AND very quiet, clean rooms, with bath, by day, week or month; rates very reasonable. 47 Begbie street. Phone 868. Just opposite side of Russell hotel.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE to rent, 319 Regina street, $22 a month.

FOR RENT — TWO BEDROOMS with sitting room to let to gentlemen only. Breakfast if desired. Telephone and modern conveniences. Five minutes from the post office. Terms moderate. Enquire Phone R 414.

LOST.

LOST—WHITE FOX TERRIER DOG brown spots on face. Answers to name of "Tiggens." Finder please return to 121 Third street, or phone 369.

ST. ANN'S

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

A Boarding and Day School for Young Girls.

The curriculum includes preparatory, intermediate, grammar and academic, or high school grades. Pupils prepared for high school entrance and provincial teachers examinations. The Commercial Department embraces bookkeeping, shorthand (Isaac Pitman system) and touch typewriting. Music a specialty. For prospectus and terms address to the SISTER SUPERIOR.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE — IN — THE DAILY NEWS.

REID, CURTIS & DORGAN

706 Columbia Street.

THOROUGHLY MODERN 7-ROOM house; furnace, full basement, two fireplaces; between Third and Fourth avenues, very central. Terms $750; cash, $30 a month.

TENTH AVENUE, NEAR TWELFTH street, large lot. $750, $100 cash, balances monthly.

DUBLIN STREET WEST—2 LARGE lots, $1400, easy terms.

DUBLIN STREET — BETWEEN Eighth and Tenth streets, high side, $800, $250 cash.

TORONTO STREET—TWO LARGE lots, $1250, $500 cash.

ELEVENTH STREET AND FOURTH avenue, 132x132, on three streets, $4000.

ELEVENTH STREET—LOT 66X132, $1250.

132x160 CORNER ON TWELFTH street, $4000, $1500 cash.

LONDON STREET—CLOSE TO Twelfth, large lot upper side, $1100, one-third cash.

FOURTH STREET—NEAR 7TH avenue, large lot, $1000, terms arranged.

HOUSES ON EXCEPTIONALLY good terms in all parts of the city.

FRUIT AND CHICKEN RANCHES, the most extensive listing in the valley.

REID, CURTIS & DORGAN

706 Columbia Street.

NOTICE.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, October 18th, 1911, for the supply of milk to the Royal Columbian Hospital from 31st October, 1911, to 31st March, 1912, to be delivered daily in sealed bottles in quantities as required. Samples to be delivered at Hospital on morning of October 18th. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. S. WITHERS, Secretary.
Royal Columbian Hospital, New Westminster, B. C.

Varden No. 19, Sons of Norway, meet in Eagles hall the first and third Wednesdays of each month at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

A. KROGSETH, President.
J. J. AUNE, Financial Secretary.

SPIRITUALIST SERVICE.

A Spiritualist Service will be held at Mrs. J. Clarke's residence, Inman avenue, Central Park, near station, Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. All are welcome.

VIOLIN

Mr. Holroyd Paull, violin virtuoso and teacher, pupil of Prof. Sevcik, Prague M. Cesar Thomson, Brussels now receives pupils. Terms and full particulars from Mr. C. W. Openshaw, Room 8 Ellis Block, 552 Columbia street.

LAND REGISTRY

J. C. REID

LAND REGISTRY EXPERT

Titles Examined, Land Registry Tangles Straightened out.

Curtis Block City Box 482

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS

Meet every Monday in Labor hall. 8, p.m.

F. H. Johnson, business agent office. Blair's Cigar store. Office phone L 508, Residence phone 501.

Learn To Dance Classes every Monday and Wednesday night, 8 o'clock, 318 Royal avenue. Advanced class and invitation dance in St. Patrick's Hall Friday, Oct. 27, continuing every Friday. Class at 7:30. Dancing 9 to 2. C. W. Openshaw's orchestra. Private lessons by appointment.

J. R. BARNETT, 318 Royal Avenue
Phone L 575.

SPECIAL SALE

Six lots on First street, each 60x132, $600 to $850 each.

One lot on Devoy street, $500.

One lot on Archer street, $525.

Several lots on Nanaimo street, $875.

One lot on Sixth street, $1000.

One lot on Alberta street, $525.

One lot on Alberta street, $650.

Also lots in Sapperton at $100 cash, balance in monthly payments of small amounts.

The above properties are offered now at special prices as the owner requires this money for investment in larger holdings in the city.

JOSEPH TRAVERS

Phone 703. 421 Columbia St.

WIRELESS PHONE MAKES STRIDES

Great Britain Making Many Experiments and Progress Is Rapid.

From all accounts it would appear that wireless telephony is making rapid and astonishing progress.

It was only on September 11 that "The Daily Chronicle" published a long and interesting account of the experiments of the young scientist, Mr. H. Grindell Matthews, in conveying his voice over long distances and through obstacles of rock, brick and steel without the aid of wires.

An account was recently published from a Ramsgate correspondent of some experiments in what was described as "marine wireless telephony" that have been conducted at Pegwell Bay by another young scientist, Mr. A. W. Sharman.

The claim made by Mr. Sharman is that by means of an apparatus he has invented he can transmit messages without wires through great stretches of chalk cliff and other obstructions, and between ships at sea.

Now comes the statement that Mr. Grindell Matthews, experimenting near Cardiff, has transmitted a call by his aerophone to Mr. B. C. Hucks, a Leeds aviator who was in a monoplane at a height of 700 feet.

A Cardiff correspondent writes:

Experiments at Cardiff.

Experiments in wireless telephony of far-reaching importance were successfully carried out on the Ely race course a few miles out of Cardiff, on Saturday afternoon. For the past few days, Mr. B. C. Hucks, the young Leeds airman, has been giving exhibition flights over Cardiff in his Blackburn monoplane, and, by arrangement with him, Mr. H. Grindell Matthews, the Bristol engineer, who had invented the aerophone, visited the course on Saturday for the purpose of trying its possibilities when up in mid-air.

Rain fell all through the morning, and it was close on 3:30 when the drizzle stopped for about an hour, Mr Hucks had an ordinary telephone receiving helmet tied round his head when he entered his monoplane. The first of the experiments was a ground test without the engine running, and this proved satisfactory. A second test was made with the engine going, and this also was successful, despite the noise of the wind and the hum of the motor.

The final and important test followed at once. The aviator rose in the air, and when at a height of 700 feet, Mr. Grindell Matthews sought communication with him.

A Call in the Clouds.

The monoplane was going at the rate of 55 miles an hour, and was making across the fields in the direction of St. Fagans, when Mr. Hucks heard Mr. Grindell Matthew's voice calling "Hello! Hello!" above the roar of the wind and the groaning of the motor.

Mr. Hucks was not provided with a transmitter, so that he could not reply to the ground, as he afterwards told our representative. The wind howled in his ears and the hum of the motor was deafening; but the voice was clear, distinct and loud. To add to the disadvantages under which the experiment was conducted, the rain had begun to fall again, and the aviator was half drenched when he subsequently descended. Considering everything, the experiments were extremely satisfactory. The rig-up was made in twenty minutes.

This is the first aeroplane message delivered by wireless telephony, and Mr. C. B. Hucks is the first man, outside the inventor and his staff, to use the aerophone. It will not be the last experiment with the aerophone, for Mr. Hucks and Mr. Grindell Matthews have practically agreed to meet again at a convenient time to continue the tests.

On Tuesday Mr. Matthews goes to Merthyr to carry out tests in a coal mine, and at the end of the week he proceeds to London on important business. Mr. Grindell Matthews is naturally very proud of Saturday's results. What he has been aiming at is now an accomplished fact. With proper headgear for the aviator and a transmitter, messages can with ease be received in and delivered from the air. It is understood that Mr. Matthews has now carried out the conditions laid down by the government previous to its acquiring the rights of the invention for the nation.—London Chronicle.

GRANDMOTHERS' BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Color and Beauty of the Hair Preserved with a Harmless Remedy Made from Sage.

Druggists everywhere comment on the fact that they are selling large quantities of sage for making old-fashioned "sage tea," such as was used by our grandmothers for promoting the growth of their hair, making it fluffy and beautiful and restoring its natural color.

The demand for this well-known herb for this purpose has been so great that one manufacturer has taken advantage of the fact and has placed on the market an ideal "sage tea," containing sulphur, a valuable remedy for dandruff and scaly rashes and irritations, called Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy.

The manufacturers of this remedy authorize druggists to sell it under guarantee that the money will be refunded if it fails to do exactly as represented.

This preparation is offered to the public at fifty cents a bottle, and is recommended and sold by all druggists.

WOULD IMPROVE JUVENILE LAWS

Case Should Be Entitled "State for Johnny," Not "State Versus Johnny."

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 17.—"To prevent children from becoming criminals is the best investment a government can make," said Mr. William Trant, police magistrate of Regina, Sask., Canada, in an address before the American Prison Association today. He declared Canada and the United States should co-operate in creating improved laws for dealing with delinquent juveniles.

"All taint that attaches to criminal law should be removed in dealing with offending children, " said Mr. Trant.

"The child ought not to be 'tried' for anything. There should be no 'charging with an offence,' no committal, no sentence. As an American penalogist has said, the great thing to realize is that the affair is not the State versus Johnny, but the State for Johnny. The probation officer should attend the Juvenile Court not as a prosecutor but to represent the interests of the child. The child should be regarded as a ward of the State, to be cared for by it, not as an enemy of the State to be punished by it. The supreme question is: Is the parent a fit person to continue as a guardian of the child? If not, what ought to be done with the child? The proceedings, I repeat, are not against the child, but in its behalf. Instead, thererfore, of trial, charge, committal, there should be nothing more than an inquiry into the condition and environment of the youngster and the conduct of its parents. If anyone is on trial in the Juvenile Court, it is not Johnny but his parents, the charge being breach of trust amounting to cruelty. There should be enforcement to the uttermost of the parental obligation. The point I wish to emphasize is that instead of a trial, the duty of the Juvenile Courts should be to find out exactly how the child is being reared and discover the best thing to do under the circumstances. The State is a loving, yet prudent mother, cares for her weak and erring children and ought to see that they are not neglected or oppressed. Young delinquents, as a rule, have not strayed. They were born on the highway to ruin, and there they are. Surely the hand of love can lead them into the right path."

SKIN TROUBLES GROW WORSE

Eczema, Psoriasis, and other skin troubles are caused by myriads of germs at work in the skin. Unless these germs are promptly destroyed they rapidly multiply, gnawing their way deep into the sensitive tissue. This is what causes that awful itch, and what seemed a mere rash may grow worse and develop into a loathsome and torturing skin disease with its years and years of misery.

Don't take any chances! Destroy the germs at the beginning of the trouble with that soothing and cleansing wash, the D. D. D. Prescription for Eczema.

We have had experience with many remedies for skin trouble but have never—never seen such remarkable cures as those from D. D. D. Prescription. Instant relief from the very first application.

If you have skin trouble of any kind, we certainly advise you to drop in and investigate the merits of D. D. D. or why not drop a line to the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. N. N., 49 Colborne St., Toronto.

We know that D. D. D. will help you. F. J. MacKenzie, Columbia St.

Phone 699. P. O. Box 501.

Snider & Brethour

General Contractors

Westminster Trust Building.

Children Often Need a laxative—but you cannot be too careful what you give them. Harsh purgatives injure the bowels and pave the way for life-long troubles. The new evacuant in

NA-DRU-CO LAXATIVES

does the work most effectively without irritating the bowels or causing any discomfort. The children like them for they taste like candy. One of the most popular of the NA-DRU-CO preparations. 25c. a box. If your druggist has not yet stocked them, send 25c. and we will mail them. 20 National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, - - Montreal.

MESH BAGS

STERLING Silver, $25.00 to $40.00 each
GERMAN Silver, $5.00 to $15.00 each
Child's Purses, $1.75 and $2,00 each.

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$1,700 Per Acre

Cash $4,000, balance over 5 years.

Also 21 Acres on Ewen Avenue (practically adjoining above property.)

Price $20,000

Cash $3,000, balance over 4 years.

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WHAT BECOMES OF EX-CONVICTS

Records of Prisons Prove Question Is Difficult to Answer.

What becomes of the ex-convicts, the man who was yesterday clad in a checkered suit and referred to by his number and who this morning steps through the gates of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary branded for life as an ex-convict, but free to go wherever he may choose?

To most prisoners, the day to which they have looked forward ever since they were sentenced is equally as lonely as that on which they were first placed in the institution, and when finally they are turned through the big gates at Back River they are strangers to the world, and many, if given the opportunity, would return again rather than face the world and the dishonor which they have brought upon themselves. There are others again who have spent their idle moments in prison planning some big robbery, or other crime and who long for the day when they will be free in order that they may complete the arangements for their crime.

When an accused person is sentenced to a term in the penitentiary he is driven to St. Vincent de Paul. On entering the prison, he is taken before the warden, where he is questioned as to former occupation, name and address of near relatives, after which he is handed over to one of the guards who conducts him to a huge shower bath, in which he is required to remain for ten or fifteen minutes. When they return from the bath they find every stitch of clothes which they wore en entering the prison missing and in their place is a brand new outfit, every garment of which bears a number and by that number the prisoner will be known during his entire stay inside the prison walls.

Once numbered and clad in the regulation prison garb, the convict becomes a regular cog in the machinery of the prison and can expect little diversion until the expiration of his sentence. In most penitentiaries the convict is allowed to choose his own line of work, and if desirous of learning a trade is given ample opportunity to fit himself for a position before he leaves the institution.

When the long expected day on which a prisoner is to be released arrives, he is brought before the warden once again and after receiving good advice, the prisoner is provided with a new outfit of clothes. Inquiry as to the old ones, brings out the fact that they were burned on the day the prisoner entered the institution, and that the wearing apparel of every prisoner is treated in a like manner. This is found necessary as it would be impossible to find room for so many clothes, and after finding room for them they could not be kept clean.

Besides a new outfit of clothing the prisoner is given a railroad ticket to any place he may desire within the limits of the province in which he has been imprisoned, as well as a sum of money, never les sthan $5 and seldom exceeding $15.

Once clad in the clothes of a free citizen again and with the ticket and the cash allowance tucked away safely in an inside pocket, the prisoner is conducted to the big gates of the institution through which he is conducted by a guard, who does not take his eye off the prisoner until he is safely placed on a train.

A few prisoners leave the country immediately after their discharge and start life anew under more favorable circumstances, but the rank and file of ex-convicts are dumped back in the cities and town from which they were sentenced and in many cases they become regular frequenters for the remainder of their lives.

MOSQUITO BUZZES BECAUSE HE'S DRUNK

Chicago, Oct. 17.—The aggravating buzzing of the pestiferous mosquito is at least accounted for.

"The insect sucks the sugar out of the blood. The yeast substances in his body transform the sugar into alcohol, and a large quantity of the beverage in his system has the same influence on his organism that it has on the organism of the man who drinks whisky—namely, makes him very happy, and he exuberates by buzzing.

This statement was made by Professor P. Linder of the Royal Agricultural College, Berlin, at the Congress Hotel. Dr. Linder is here at the invitation of the International Brewers' congress, which meets in Chicago. Professor Linder is an authority on fermentation and its effects, having studied it for twenty-five years.

That the drinking of alcohol is not necessary in order to exist, but it is necessary in order to live, is another of Professor Linder's beliefs.

Dr. Linder will give a public address for the brewers on "The Omnipresence of Alcohol." Dr. Linder says that all bodies contain a certain amount of alcohol, formed from the action of the yeast of the blood on the sugar we eat. Alcohol, according to Professor Linder, is not poisonous, but necessary to the body for heat and energy. Sometimes this natural alcohol is insufficient and then it is necessary to imbibe an aditional supply.

Anyway, Professor Linder believes that the taking of alcohol in moderate quantities is beneficial.

Channel Time Cut.

London, Oct. 16.—France and England are now but one hour's journey apart between the ports of Dover and Calais, since the new service that was recently started with a new turbine steamer.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

MOVING PICTURES IN THE MAKING

Lowest Price Is $400 and Ranges From That Up to Many Thousands.

Just what a gigantic business the moving picture drama has become is hard to realize without a minute study. The preliminary steps, before the film is ready for the public, are many. A visit to the plant of a big firm will soon show just what the nickels and dimes of the public make possible. A large square block in one suburb is devoted to the production of pictures and keeps 200 men and women regularly employed and turns out on an average of five finished films a week.

The public has but a faint idea of the wonderful amount of detail that is necessary before a picture or even a sitting is ready.

There are employed over fifty actors and actresses and they are by no means discards of the legitimate theatre. Very clever people only are engaged, whose experience has been varied and thorough. When two or three receive as much as $100 a week it may readily be imagined that it is not a question of just posing for a picture.

The claim is made that no film is turned out at less than $400 cost, and that big war scenes and like group pictures cost thousands of dollars, before they are ready for the public.

The recent drowning of a leading actor of one of the moving picture companies shows that these actors often have other than a life of ease. It appears that requests for positions are so heavy that the company throws most of them in the waste basket. Those who are accepted fill out blanks that they are healthy, can ride, swim, etc.

To prepare for a picture the company employs a staff of carpenters, papier mache experts, upholsterers, painters, etc., each having a fully equipped shop. When everything is ready for a picture the scene is rehearsed by the company several times before the plate is exposed. It may appear easy to walk around and gesticulate a part without saying a word.

Yet none of the actors can impart the meaning of the picture without audibly speaking their lines. To the extent that every move must perfectly convey the intent is the moving picture actor called upon to be cleverer than the actor who appears in a theatre. He has no words to help him impress his meaning on the audience. Even more than the actor is the moving picture player painted and powdered. He has to be, in order to show his features on the film.

After the scene has been photographed and developed it goes through a half a dozen processes before it is ready for the brokers who sell the rights to the theatre proprietors. It is touched up, retouched, clipped and trimmed before it is finally declared satisfactory. In spite of this, however, the company can turn out five films a week. It is a bustling little city from early morning until very late, often half the night. Men are running around in this or that uniform or regalia. A cowboy may be joking with a Beau Brummel, or a soldier with a bandit.

Scenes are strewn about in profusion. At one end is painted a brick wall of a prison, used to depict the escape of a convict. Across the way is being enacted a barroom scene, wth its culminating shooting. Ten feet from this is a big water tank, so framed as to look like a beautiful lake. The whole forms an everchanging picture book.

Probably the most interesting department is the manuscript section. Hundreds of picture stories are sent to the readers who pass on them. If accepted they are edited and reread. Then they are sent to the director. These manuscripts are all written out just as if they were for the legitimate stage. Many of them are from Europe, and are written in all languages. Naturally more than half of the manuscripts are thrown away as useless.

The pictures are sent to all parts of the world, and many films are prepared with this object. Thus there is a sign posted prominently ordering all kissing on the forehead or cheek only, as osculating on the mouth is not publicly exhibited in Spain, Italy and other countries.

At an ordinary establishment everything that is needed is manufactured except the film. Even the photographic machines are made there. Great quantities of the film are used. A trip was organized in one place recently for a play with scenery and the operator took along 12,000 feet of celluloid ribbon.

Homesick Simian Refuses Food.

New York, Oct. 16.—Mme. Ningo is suffering from nostalgia and such is her condition that she will not leave her bed. She will not eat and there is a far away look in her eyes as she longs for darkest Africa. Curator Ditmars has assigned a night and day nurse, and Dr. Reed Blair is on constant duty.

Curator Ditmars thinks Mme. Ningo is a prize and he is doing all in his power to entertain her, but she only groans and peeps out at him from her bed. Then she closes her eyes and groans more.

Mme. Ningo bears the distinction of being the only gorilla ever brought to the Zoological Park in the Bronx alive. Sixty of her brothers and sisters have left Africa and started for New York but homesickness or seasickness killed them all. One gorilla did land well and happy and is still living, but the Zoological Society of New York has no claim on this one.

Mme. Ningo apparently was doing well until a pang of homesickness came over her and she decided to starve herself to death.

Plaintain stalk is considered a great delicacy for gorillas, and the Botanical Gardens provided some of this for Mme. Ningo, but she would have none of it. It is feared she will die.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

I. O. O. F. AMITY LODGE NO. 27.—The regular meetings of this lodge are held in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Carnarvon and Eighth streets, every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend. C. J. Purvis, N.G.; W. C. Coatham, P. G. recording secretary; R. Purdy, financial secretary.

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MISS M. BROTEN, public stenographer; specifications, business letters, etc.; circular work taken Phone 415. Rear of Major and Savage's office. Columbia St.

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WADE, WHEALLER, McQUARRIE & MARTIN—Barristers and Solicitors Westminster offices, Rooms 7 and 8 Guichon block, corner Columbia and McKenzie streets; Vancouver offices, Williams building, 41 Granville street. F. C. Wade, K. C., A. Whealler, W. G. McQuarrie, G. E. Martin.

J. P. HAMPTON BOLE, BARRISTER, solicitor and notary, 610 Columbia street. Over C. P. R. Telegraph.

BOARD OF TRADE—NEW WESTminster Board of Trade meets in the board room, City Hall, as follows: Third Thursday of each month, quarterly meeting on the third Thursday of February, May, August and November, at 8 p.m. Annual meetings on the third Thursday of February. New members may be proposed and elected at any monthly or quarterly meeting. C. H. Stuart-Wade, secretary.

NEW WESTMINSTER MAIL SERVICE

Time of Arrival: — Time of Closing

20:00—United States via C. P. R. (daily except Sunday) . 23:00
7:40—Vancouver via B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday) . 8:00
12:00—Vancouver via. B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday) . 11:15
7:40—Vancouver via B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday) . 16:00
8:00—Victoria via B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday) . 8:00
3:00—Victoria via B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday) . 11:15
7:30—United States via G. N. R. (daily except Sunday) . 9.45
15:15—United States via G. N. R. (daily except Sunday) . 16:00
10:18—All points east and Europe (daily) . 8:30
22:30—All points east and Europe (daily) . 14:00
10:18—Sapperton and Fraser Mills (daily except Sunday) . 8:30
20:00—Sapperton and Fraser mills (daily except Sunday) . 14:00
10:48—Coquitlam (daily except Sunday) . 8:30
3:00—Central Park and Edmonds (daily except Sunday) . 11.15
1400—East Burnaby (daily ex-Sunday) . 13:30
0:00—Timberland (Tuesday and Friday) . 13:30
10:30—Barnston Islands arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday . 14:30
10:00—Ladner, Port Guichon, Westham Island, Burr Villa . 13:30
10:00—Annieville, Sunbury (daily except Sunday) . 13:30
0:00—Woodwards (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) . 13:30
10:50—Vancouver, Piper's Siding via G. N. R. (daily except Sunday) . 14:20
11:30—Cloverdale and Port Kells via G. N. R. (daily except Sunday) . 14:00
11:30—Clayton (Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday . 14:00
11:30—Tynehead (Tuesday and Friday) . 14:00
8:30—Burnaby Lake (daily except Sunday . 16:00
40:00—Abbotsford, Matsqui, Huntington, etc. (daily except Sunday) . 23:00
15:15—Crescent, White Rock and Blaine (daily except Sunday) . 9:45
15:15—Hall's Prairie, Fern Ridge and Haziemere (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday . 9:45
11:20—Chilliwack, Milner, Mt. Lehman, Aldergrove, Otter, Shortreed, Upper Sumas, Surrey Centre, Cloverdale, Langley Prairie, Murrayville, Strawberry Hill, South Westminster, Clover Valley, Coghlan, Sardis, Majuba Hill, Rand, via B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday) . 9:00
15:50—Chilliwack, Cloverdale and Abbotsford via B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday) . 18:00

CANADIAN PACIFIC B. C. Coast Service

FROM VANCOUVER.

FOR VICTORIA.
10:00 a.m. ....Daily, except Tuesday
1:00 p.m. .... Daily

For Seattle.
10:00 a.m. .... Daily
11:00 p.m. .... Daily

For Nanaimo.
2:00 p.m. .... Daily

For Nanaimo, Union, Comox.
2:00 p.m. .... Tuesdays
9:00 a.m. ..Thursdays and Saturdays

For Prince Rupert and Alaska.
11:00 p.m.....Oct. 14, 21, 24 and 31

For Queen Charlotte Islands.
SS. Princess Beatrice.
11:00 p.m. ....Oct. 5, 18

For Hardy Bay and Rivers Inlet.
8:30 a.m. .... Wednesdays

Gulf Islands.
Lv. Vancouver .....7:00 a.m. Fridays

Upper Fraser River Route.
Leave Westminster 8:00 a.m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Leave Chilliwack, 7:00 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

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PALMER GASOLINE ENGINES
3½ to 25 H. P.
2 and 4 Cycle.
Local Agents
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GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM — Pacific Coast Fleet

DOCK AT JOHNSON'S WHARF, FOOT OF COLUMBIA AVE.

SS. PRINCE RUPERT AND PRINCE GEORGE
Leave Vancouver at 12 midnight every Monday and Thursday for Prince Rupert.

SS. PRINCE RUPERT AND PRINCE GEORGE
Leave Vancouver at 12 midnight every Tuesday and Saturday for Victoria and Seattle.

SS. PRINCE JOHN
Leaves Prince Rupert Wednesdays for Port Simpson, Port Nelson and Stewart. Thursdays for Masset and Naden Harbor. Saturdays for Queen Charlotte City, Skidegate, Pacofi, Lockport, Jedway, Ikeda and Rose Harbor.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY for points between Prince Rupert and Vanarsdel, connects with SS. "Prince Rupert" and "Prince George," both north and southbound.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
(The Double Track Route.)
Through tickets from Vancouver to all points east of Chicago in Canada and the United States.
Standard and Tourist Sleepers. Meals a-la-carte.

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L. V. DRUCE, Commercial Agent.
Phone Seymour 3060.
527 Granville Street, Vancouver.

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The Bank of Toronto offers to all such people the facilities of their large and strong banking organization.

Interest is paid on Savings Balances half-yearly. :: :: Business Accounts opened on favorable terms. :: ::

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Tailor Suits. Evening Dresses, all beautiful patterns, just received from Paris.
Perfect fit guaranteed. See
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Lavery Block.

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Shortest Route to London on 12,000 Ton Floating Palaces.

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ROYAL GEORGE .....OCT. 18
ROYAL EDWARD .....NOV. 1
ROYAL GEORGE .....NOV. 15

Xmas Sailing from Halifax.
ROYAL EDWARD.....NOV. 23
ROYAL GEORGE.....DEC. 13

Rates of Passage:
1st Class, $92.50, and upwards.
2nd Class, $53.75, and upwards.
3rd Class, Bristol or London, $32.50.
Further information from Ed Goulet, C. P. R. Agent, or write
A. H. Davis, General Agent
272 Main St., Winnipeg.

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Reserve 6,900,000
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Drafts issued without delay on all the principal Towns and Cities in the World.
These excellent connections afford every banking facility.
New Westminster Branch,
LAWFORD RICHARDSON, Mgr.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT—District of New Westminster.—Take notice that John Gould, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at a point on the westerly shore of Green lake, which point is situate about 60 chains southwesterly from the northerly end of the said Green lake; thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains more or less, to the shore of Green lake, thence northerly following the shore of Green lake to the point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

JOHN GREER,
Agent for John Gould.
Dated August 28, 1911.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

Re the fractional northwest quarter of section 7, township 11 (121 acres), Langley Farm, part of lot 3, subdivision of lots 21 and 22, group 2, New Westminster district.

Whereas proof of the loss of certificate of title number 7721F, issued in the name of Colon McLeod, has been filed in this office.

Notice is hereby given that I shall, at the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication hereof, in a daily newspaper published in the city of New Westminster, issue a duplicate of the said certificate, unless in the meantime valid objection be made to me in writing.

C. S. KEITH,
District Registrar of Titles.
Land Registry Office, New Westminster, B.C., July 11, 1911.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

Re lots 2, 3, 4 and 9, block 2, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 12, block 3, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 10, block 4, of section 30, block 5 north, range 2 west, in the District of New Westminster, Map 454.

Whereas proof of the loss of certificate of title number 1725 F., issued in the name of Aulay Morrison, has been filed in this office.

Notice is hereby given that I shall, at the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication hereof, in a daily newspaper published in the City of New Westminster, issue a duplicate of the said certificate, unless in the meantime valid objection be made to me in writing.

C. S. KEITH,
District Registrar of Titles.
Land Registry Office, New Westminster, B.C., October 7, 1911.

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E. A. Paige.....Managing Director

UNION LABEL 4

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1911.

IMPERTINENCE NOT IMPERIALISM.

It is a curious fact that those who most loudly proclaim the gospel of Imperial unity are those who assert that such a thing as unity of the British Empire does not exist.

Canadians cannot have forgotten, says the Ottawa Free Press, that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the greatest of all Imperialists, saw fit to pay the Dominion the dubious compliment of assuming that the granting of a preference by Britons was the price demanded by Canada for remaining within the Empire, and regardless of the fact that such an argument was a reflection upon the loyalty of Canadians it was used with painful iteration on the platforms of the Tariff Reform Leaguers.

The recent election campaign showed that those who arrogate to themselves in Canada the title of Imperialists are not above insinuating that their countrymen would barter their connection with the Empire for a mess of pottage, and now comes the Right Hon. Walter Long, a dyed-in-the-wool Imperialist, with the statement that the self-government enjoyed by Canada is virtual separation from the Empire.

"Couldn't Canada tomorrow, if she chose to do so, throw off the British flag?" he asks. Of course she could, just as Britain herself could become a republic tomorrow if she chose to. This same Mr. Long would be greatly horrified at the very suggestion that the people of the motherland were capable under any circumstances of casting their loyalty to the winds, but *he apparently sees no harm in supposing* that Canadians might be guilty of such a treasonable act.

It is this kind of stupid talk that mars the name of Imperialism, and its stupidity is all the more flagrant when we remember that it was only the other day that the Right. Hon. A. J. Balfour held up Canada to the rest of the Empire as a noble example of sacrifice on behalf of the flag.

But what hope is there of Imperial unity when we find one of its chief apostles so blind to the teachings of history as to imagine that self government spells separation and disruption? Far from being an argument against Home Rule for Ireland, as Mr. Long represents it to be, the case of Canada and the other self-governing Dominions is one in its favor.

Canada's experience has proven, as South Africa is also proving, that there is no better guarantee of peace contentment, and prosperity to a country than the right to govern its own affairs, and it is an insult to the intelligence to assume that the same right would in their case convert them into a nation of traitors.

What the Irish people know as "Castle rule" is but another name for the Downing Street rule from which Canada suffered in the past, and which, presumably, Mr. Long would wish to see restored. If ever there was a time when Canada's relations with the motherland were strained it was when the paternalism of the Colonial Office held sway. Self-government has not only made for material progress, but has strengthened the ties that bind the Dominion to the Empire, and there is no reason to suppose that the results would be different in the case of Ireland.

Talk of treason and of separation is not calculated to promote that harmony among the component parts of the Empire which is the essence of Imperial unity, especially when it comes from those who make a boast of their own loyalty. It is not Imperialism, but impertinence.

SOME WALKER.

Old Track Walker Has Huge Record.....

New York, Oct. 17.—George A. Burns, the oldest track-walker in point of service on the Pennsylvania Railroad, will soon have completed a walk of 178,000 miles in the performance of his duties. He has just put his 177,900th mile behind him. In keeping vigil over the track placed in his care, he has walked the equivalent of seven and one-third times around the world in the last thirty-five years. Journeying four times a day between Greensburg, Pa., and Youngwood Yard, a distance of 3.53 miles, he has inspected 5,725,800 splice plates on half that many rail joints.

Other Pennsylvania track watchmen who have distance records are William Young of Franklin, Pa., with 154,144 miles in twenty-two years and eight months; Dennis Watters, Norristown, Pa., with 111,624 miles in twenty-three years and four months, and Julius Hein of Edgewood, Md., who has covered 101,100 miles in twenty-three years and three months. These five men together have walked nearly a million miles.

Track inspection is reduced to an exact science on the Pennsylvania. A patrolman registers in the tower at the end of his beat the hour and minute of his arrival; departs on his journey and registers similarily in the tower at the other end. He carries a registering clock, by which his trips can be checked to the minute. His route usually covers four miles, but is less than half this on stretches where special watchfulness is needed. At night the inspector has only the light of his lantern to work by, but he must see that every frog, switch and signal is in good order.

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FED ON JOHNSON'S FAVORITE DISH

LICHFIELD, Eng., Oct. 17.—Lichfield, the birthplace of Dr. Johnston just celebrated 202nd anniversary of the birth of its most illustrious citizen, and Johnstonian scholars and admirers have been gathered in the ancient city to take part in the commemorative proceedings.

At the old house in St. Mary's Square, where Johnson was born, the Mayor of Lichfield, Lord Charnwood and the chairman of the Birthplace Committee accepted on behalf of the city the Haye-Hunter Library, and the president of the Johnson Society Rev. Dr. A. Wallace-Williamson, minister of St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, and Chaplain to the King in Scotland, declared the library open.

It comprises about 1,000 volumes, was formed by the late Rev. Peter Haye-Hunter of Edinburgh, and has been presented to the birthplace by his widow. Among its rarest treasures are first editions of the Dictionary, the "Adventurer" "Rambler" "Raselas," and the poetical works and political tracts.

The annual Johnson supper was held in the old George Hotel. The "coarse" fare beloved by Johnson—beefsteak pudding with kidneys, oysters and mushrooms, haunch of mutton, apple pie with cream and toasted cheese—was served and then the old ale and punch were brought in to the guests and each a churchwarden pipe and a dish of tobacco.

Most of the speakers of the subsequent panegyrics of the Doctor were Scotsmen. It was against their nation that Johnson directed so much humorous satire.

PRINCE AND LADIES.

Pekin and the Moon—Walks Around the World.

There is much perturbation in the German Royal family circle at the present time over the escapades of Prince Adalbert, the Kaiser's third son. This young man is, it is said, unusually susceptible to female beauty, and has fallen in love with a Marienbad lady renowned for her good looks. He is so infatuated that he has arranged to pay a visit to her parents shortly. Rumor has it that the Kaiser will nip the affair in the bud by ordering the young man to join a warship which is shortly to sail on a prolonged voyage.

From Peking it is announced that the Chinese government is about to drop the troublesome moon from its calendar, and follow the practice of Western nations in using only the sun. The present Chinese year began on January 30, and is the year 48 of the 76th cycle, a cycle consisting of sixty years, and the first year of the first cycle occurring B. C. 2637. But owing to the use of the moon the number of days in the year varies considerably. Ordinarily there are twelve lunations or months, but once in thirty lunations a thirteenth lunation is added to the year, as a result of which the year can be as short as 354 days, or as long as 384 days. The months are more regular than our own, alternating between twenty-nine and thirty days. The Chinese year *completely fails to keep the seasons* within proper bounds.

Captain H. M. Seaton, the American, who is walking around the world for a wager of $35,000, is at present in Edinburgh, and has been relating some of his experiences. He left New York on April 9, 1908, and has completed 33,700 miles of his tour. The route he has to take was arranged for him, and led across the United States to San Francisco. From there he worked his passage tto Honolulu, and thence to Brisbane, in Queensland. Captain Seaton has a very high opinion of the Australians and their country. "It's the best country in the world," he remarked. "Any man who wants to work can earn $2.50 a day or more, and the people are always ready to help you on a bit." He was very successful as a lecturer there, and made enough money to carry him through his Asiatic journey.

Had Many Rolls.

New York, Octo. 17.—Closing time had come and Rudolph Kersting, the amiable Arctic explorer, who is treasurer of the Seamen's Church Institute, which conducts a bank for mariners, was checking up his accounts.

Down the aisle there came a soft Oriental tread and in front of the cashier's window stood a dark-skinned, brown-eyed Cingalese. A leather hued hand slid a small cylinder of bills under the wicket, the same bundle being reefed with a hemp gasket.

"Quite some roll that, my friend," remarked Mr. Kersting. "You come none too soon. I was just closing. This is the last money I take in today."

Deftly the cashier undid the bills and counted out ten of the one dollar denomination.

"Ten, that right?" he inquired

"So, Sahib," was the reply of the Cingalese sailor man. "I have more."

Out of some hidden lazarette the son of the Seven Seas hoisted another roll. That too, when unfurled was found to contain ten crinky one dollar bills.

"You said more, Sahib," continued the Oriental wayfarer. And yet there is more. Shall I not give all at once?"

"You should keep your money together, my friend," replied Mr. Kersting. "Come, bring it all out and be quick. I must catch a train."

Into a canvas bag which was hung by his side went the long, slim hands of the depositor, and when they were lifted out again like the bucket of a dredge there were as many more little rolls as he could hold. Again and again he dived, each time bringing up yet more bundles. Some men have large rolls. This son of the Orient boasted an even hundred of them. Each, tightly tied, held ten one dollar bills.

The hoard represented the savings of several years of hard work on board British tramp steamships in all parts of the globe. It had grown too bulky for its owner, and he had taken it to this sailors' bank, at 1 State street, which is known from sea to sea.

No, Mr. Kersting did not catch his train.

DANDRUFF, FALLING HAIR STOPPED

Harmless, Old-Fashioned Remedy Brings Back Color to Gray Hair and Makes It Grow.

How many old-fashioned remedies are being used, which goes to show that it is hard to improve some of our grandmothers' old-time, tried remedies. For instance, for keeping the hair dark, soft and glossy nothing equals our grandmothers' "sage tea." Although, by the addition of sulphur and other ingredients, this old-fashioned brew has been made more effective as a scalp tonic and color restorer.

Nowadays, when our hair comes out or gets faded or gray, instead of going to the garden or garret for herbs and making the "tea" ourselves, we simply go to the nearest drug store and ask for a bottle of Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy.

Druggists are authorized to sell it under guarantee that the money will be refunded if it fails to do exactly as represented.

This preparation is offered to the public at fifty cents a bottle, and is recommended and sold by all druggists.

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Double corner on Fourteenth street 132x132, splendid view. For quick sale, $3000; One-half cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. (60)

Double corner on Eighth avenue, 100x132, splendid view, $1750; One-third cash; balance 6 and 12 months (No. 76)

Double corner on Twelfth street, size 97x132 feet. Price $4000; One-third cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. (No. 108)

One cleared lot, all in fruit, on Seventh avenue, very near Twelfth street; stable on lot; Price $2100; One-quarter cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. (No. 114)

Double corner on Henley street 107x132, all cleared, facing south, small house and barn on property. Price $2700; One-quarter cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. (No. 20)

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One lot on Columbia street east, 45x115 with lane at rear. Price $1150; one-third cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. This is a snap.

If you are looking for a country home with 4½ acres of land, here is your chance. Splendid modern house, also chicken house, barn and root house, close to train on River road, Surrey. Price $5000; one-quarter cash, balance 6, 12, 18 and 24 months. Don't miss this chance.

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NOTICE!

George Adams, late proprietor of the Public Supply Stores, Columbia street, New Westminster, hereby requests that all accounts owing to him be paid as early as possible, at his new offices in the Odd Fellows' block, 716 Carnarvon street, New Westminster.

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SPORTS

SCORE TWO TO ONE

By Favor of Walloper Baker Athletics Win.

THIRD HARD FOUGHT BATTLE

Giants Get Away with One and Hold It to Ninth, But Phillys Come Back.

New York, Oct. 17.—The third game in the championship series between the Giants and the Philadelphia Athletics was played here today, when Frank Baker's war club did the trick again, and the Athletics won by a score of 3 to 2. It was an eleven innings contest and was probably the most bitterly contested battle in any of the world's series seen in recent years.

The turn in the tide came in the ninth. Mathewson, almost invincible, had blanked the Athletics through eight desperate innings. One run by the Giants in the third made it look like a sure thing. Hope had almost deserted the Philadelphians when Baker came up in the ninth. One lucky swat drove the leather into the right field seats for a home run, and the score was equal and the battle on again.

In the eleventh Herzog, in a last "Iron Jack" Coombs pitched masterly ball. Neither team could score. In the eleventh Eddie Collins piked out a single to centre. Once again Baker was there, and before the scoreboard marks went up both players had crossed the pan.

In t he eleventh Herzog, in a last rally, doubled for the Giants. Then Becker, the former Boston home-run hitter, went in to bat for Matty. He delivered and, partly owing to a fumble by Collins, Herzog crossed the plate. Becker, too eager, was out stealing second, and the game was done.

The only regrettable feature of the game was when Baker, whose bat has won two games of the series, was spiked by Snodgrass. The crowd, strongly New York in sympathy though it was, hissed the spiker and cheered Baker as he trotted back to third.

Scores:

New York.

	AB.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Devore, lf. ...	4	0	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	0	4	5	0
Snodgrass, cf..	3	0	0	3	0	0
Murray, rf. ...	2	0	0	2	0	0
Merkle, 1b. ..	4	0	1	11	1	1
Herzog, 3b. ...	3	1	1	3	3	2
Fletcher, ss. ..	4	0	0	3	3	2
Meyers, c.	4	1	1	5	3	0
Mathewson, p..	3	0	1	1	3	0
Becker*	1	0	0	0	0	0
	32	2	4	33	20	5

*Batted for Mathewson in ninth.

Philadelphia.

	AB.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E
Lord, lf..	5	0	0	5	0	0
Oldring, cf. ..	5	0	0	0	0	0
Collins, 2b. ...	5	1	2	5	3	1
Baker, 2b. ...	5	2	2	2	1	0
Murphy, rf. ..	5	0	0	2	0	0
Davis, 1b.	4	0	2	10	0	0
Barry, ss.	3	0	2	1	4	0
Lapp, c.	4	0	1	8	5	0
Coombs, p. ...	4	0	0	0	1	0
	40	3	9	33	14	1

Score by innings:

New York	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	—2
Hits	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1	—4
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2	—3
Hits	0 0 1 1 1 0 0 2 1 0 3	—8

Summary—Stolen bases, Collins, Barry, Murray; sacrifice hits, Barry; two-base hits, Barry, Herzog; home runs, Baker; bases on balls off Coombs 2; struck out by Coombs 7, by Mathewson 3; Double plays, Doyle to Fletcher. Umpires—Dineen and Klem, Connolly and Brennan.

SPORT NOTES.

In preparation for the game with Vancouver Thistles, at Vancouver, on Saturday, the Rovers had a practice game at Moody park last night.

Tonight at eight o'clock the New Westminster football team will meet at Bert Lindsay's store on Tenth street to select the team for the game between the City and East Burnaby teams on Saturday.

Con Jones, of Vancouver, has entered the field of sport promoting in earnest. The lacrosse world is not to be permitted to absorb his energies completely and exclusively. He has assumed charge of the Vancouver team in the British Columbia League games and has prepared the schedule for the season, which opens on Saturday, Ooctober 28, with a game at Nanaimo, between Nanaimo and Cumberland. The season will close on April 13, next year.

H. W. Stevenson, the great billiard player, is now in British Columbia. On board the Zealandia, Mr. Stevenson arrived at Victoria yesterday morning. Tonight he gives an exhibition game in the Vancouver Club and tomorrow night he will play a match with a British Columbia cueist at McIntyre's parlors on Seymour street. Seymour street is the first street east of Granville, and McIntyre's parlors are situated in the 500 block, which is just south of Pender street. Tickets for admission to the match of Thursday night can be had from R. H. Cliburn, 312 Water street, Vancouver.

Tradition ought to go for something in ye anciente and honorable game of gowff, and that being so, there is every reason why British Columbia should make an excellent showing on the greens and golf courses of the West. In the Northwest tournament at Seattle, which was played on the links of the Puget Sound Club on Saturday, Seattle came out the winner. Five clubs entered the competition. Vancouver emerged third, being beaten by Seattle and Portland, and beating Tacoma and Everett.

BOWLING.

The game of bowls is a fascinating sport. To the Britisher it is rich in historic associations, though to him bowling, as a rule, means a green turf mown and rolled smooth as a billiard table. It recalls the days of the Great Elizabeth, and a certain game at which the adventurous gentlemen sailors who then and afterward singed the King of Spain's beard, trundled bowls in apparent unconcern while the great Armada came into view on adjacent waters.

Alley bowling, which is the form of the sport best known in the west, offers a complex study to the beginner. Many, in their first game, have the luck which sometimes attends beginners in everything, and then, in future attempts, wonder why the same success does not attend their efforts.

The advice of the veteran is, practice, practice, practice. Luck certainly cuts a large figure in the game, but nothing short of skill will hang up big scores. It will take weeks and weeks of practice to enable the player to pick up spares as well as to make big strikes.

It is a comparatively easy matter to knock down all the pins with the first ball, but when one faces a spare it is quite different. Very often what is known as the "back kick" is nothing more than one pin skidding off the alley and then back again, and catching the piece of wood that seems determined to stick. On other occasions a single pin will roll about the alley and its course will, as likely as not, take it to the only other pin left standing. If there is enough momentum with the pin that is rolling the player usually chalks up a strike. In this case he considers that he has made a lucky hit, and such hits are by no means uncommon.

It takes a long time to master a good delivery, for even with old timers balls display a cantankerous disposition to reverse at an inopportune juncture. Often a player has started to his seat, thinking he has a spare "nailed to the floor," only to see the ball take an eccentric curve and miss the pin, or pins, altogether. Seldom does one see two players with exactly the same style of delivery. In bowling, as in most other things, each player has a style, or has one or two mannerisms distinctly his own.

Bowlers will be interested in the announcement that Joe West, the champion ten pin bowler of the world, is about to undertake a tour of the west. He will give exhibitions during his trip, taking on singles. The conditions under which he will play are: 1. He will roll any man an exhibition or match game of five or more games. 2. Will roll one or more exhibition games. 3. He will put on singles in the afternoon against all comers and relays for the benefit of those who are unable to witness his performance in the evening. The date when the champion will reach British Columbia has not yet been announced.

Tonight the following team goes to Vancouver to do battle on the Pender alleys in the inter-city competition: Dill, Latham, Ralph Wilson, Pike, O'Connor and Walsh.

GOLD FROM SEA WATER.

Chemist Says He Can Also Make the Ocean Yield Potash.

Oskar Nagel, research chemist, chemical engineer and author, announces he has perfected a process whereby he will extract gold and kali (potash) from the ocean at a remarkably low cost. Dr. Nagel will give his first demonstration of his process before the New York section of the American Chemical Society. He has appeared before the leading chemical societies of the world. His paper on "The Recovery of Metals from Extremely Dilute Solutions" will be accompanied by a demonstration scheduled to begin at 3 p.m., to permit of its completion in six hours, and in time for the members of the society to see the result of the new process.

Dr. Nagel purposes to market gold under his new process at $3 an ounce. The metal now costs $20.67 an ounce. In the same way he will produce potash at $3.15 a ton that costs $8.50 to import from Germany. The producing plants projected by the discoverer will be modern, and although Dr. Nagel has no patent on his process he withholds from the public the one item of information with regard to the temperature of the weak solution of iron sulphate he will employ.

"The Germans have a monopoly in potash," Dr. Nagel said. "This government has had its experts in the United States geological survey at work for many years in search of kali-bearing lands, but without success. The only source for this metal is the soil of Strasburg, Germany, which thus far has been productive. It was this metal about which Germany and the United States engaged in a wordy controversy several months ago, and after which the price of potash for importation into this country was left at $8.50 a ton. I believe there almost was talk of war about the subject.

"Sea water is the basic principle of kali and chemists have found the sea water, in ages when the water was receding from the earth, carried away the kali and deposited it in the ocean. There have been many attempts to extract these metals, but none of these efforts met with success, principally due to the methods employed and the great cost of these methods. Ramsey tried it among many others, and he gave it up. My experiments have carried me over a period of two years, and now I am prepared to announce my process in part."—New York Press.

PICKWICK HAS DELIGHTED PARIS

Paris, Oct. 17.—The small theatre known as the Athenee gave the first performance of "Monsieur Pickwick," a very broad adaptation of Dickens' book, written in five acts, by M. Duval and Robert Charvey. M. Duval is the well-known translater, whose versions of Shaespeare have had much success in the past few years, and M. Charvey, as co-author of "Mlle Josette ma Femme," the most successful play of its kind of the past ten years is another popular playwright. Writing together, however, the two authors have produced a work quite foreign to the accustomed style of either of them. Dickens, who hitherto has been treated so serbusly in France, is here invoked for collaboration in a burlesque, which often borders on the lightest style of musical comedy. Well-known characters are there more or less as Dickens described them and as Cruikshank drew them, but they are much lighter hearted than tradition supposes them to be. Indeed, the England of Dickens is made to look as gay as it is in "Tom Jones.

Two acts of this light treatment of a serious foreign author rather unsettled the first night audience, but when it was quite certain that the authors were not intending the play to be taken very seriously all joined in the fun, and there was nothing but approving laughter right to the end. In the first act, at Mr. Pickwick's room in London, Pickwick, Winkle, Snodgrass and Tupman are planning to go to Rochester. Mrs. Bardell is persuaded by Dodson and Fogg to follow the party with the intention of inveigling Pickwick into a marriage proposal. Two months later the Bull at Rochester (Act II.) is the scene of all kinds of startling adventures in which Sam Weller and Jingle play a great part. Pickwick escapes the danger of a duel, but comes upon the greater peril of Mrs. Bardell. The two speak at cross-purposes, and, thinking that Pickwick has proposed, or rather that he has accepted her proposal, Mrs. Bardell faints with excitement.

The party moves on to Mr. Wardle's Manor Farm (Act IV.) for some Christmas shooting and for Yuletide revels, while the solicitors prepare for the great trial of Bardell v. Pickwick which comes on in the Court of Common Pleas. Pickwick loses his action, but not his philosophic dignity. He decides to accept the hardship of half-crown dinners at the Fleet prison rather than pay an unjust award. But the play ends like the traditional fairy tale, and there is music and dancing and the sound of wedding bells within the walls of the Fleet prison. (Act V.) when the curtain goes down for the last time. The scenery is quite effectively English, the costumes are pleasing, and, considering the number of characters, the acting is very good on the whole.

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BY-LAW NO.....

A By-law to Authorize the Execution of an Agreement with the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, for an Electric Railway System in the District of Burnaby.

WHEREAS on or about the thirteenth day of October, 1909, the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the District of Burnaby finally passed a certain by-law numbered 37, and known as the Burnaby Electric Tramway By-law, 1909, the said by-law being a by-law authorizing the Reeve and Clerk of the said Corporation on behalf of the said Corporation to sign, execute and affix the corporate seal to and give delivery to the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, of an Agreement between the Corporation of the District of Burnaby and the said Company for the construction of an electric tramway system in the District of Burnaby;

AND WHEREAS in pursuance of the authority conferred by the said by-law the said Agreement was executed on behalf of the said Corporation and delivered to the said Company on or about the 14th day of October, 1909;

AND WHEREAS the said Company in pursuance of the terms of the said Agreement caused some seven and one-half miles of electric tramway to be constructed through the District of Burnaby, which tramway has been in operation for some time past;

AND WHEREAS in the opinion of the present municipal council of the said Corporation the said Agreement and By-law authorizing the execution of same are invalid by reason of same not having been submitted for approval to the electors of the District of Burnaby prior to the final passage of said by-law and the execution of the said Agreement;

AND WHEREAS the said Company is of the opinion that it was unnecessary to submit the said By-law and Agreement for the approval of the electors of the District of Burnaby prior to the final passage of said by-law and execution of said Agreement, and that the said by-law and Agreement are valid;

AND WHEREAS the said Corporation has commenced litigation against the said Company to test the validity of the said by-law and Agreement;

AND WHEREAS the said Corporation has requested the said Company to construct further railway lines in the District of Burnaby under the terms of the said Agreement, which the said Company has declined to do owing to the contention of the Council of the said Corporation that the said By-law and Agreement are invalid;

AND WHEREAS with a view to avoiding litigation and unfriendly feeling between the said Corporation and the said Company and ensuring the construction of further railway lines in the District of Burnaby the present Municipal Council of the said Corporation has suggested to the said Company that it should agree to construct such further railway lines conditional upon a new Agreement between the said Corporation and the said Company regarding electric railway construction in the District of Burnaby, together with a by-law authorizing the execution thereof, being submitted for approval to the electors of the District of Burnaby, and if approved being finally passed and executed on behalf of the Corporation, which suggestion has been accepted by the said Company;

AND WHEREAS in accordance with the said suggestion of the Corporation a new Agreement has been prepared between the said Corporation and the said Company for the construction of electric railways in the District of Burnaby, which new Agreement is hereto annexed;

BE IT ENACTED by the Reeve and Council of the Corporation of the District of Burnaby in council assembled as follows:

1. Authority is given hereby to the Reeve and Clerk of the said Corporation to sign and execute and affix the corporate seal to and give delivery to the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, therein named of an Indenture of Agreement between the Corporation and the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, to construct and operate an electric railway system within the District of Burnaby, all to the extent, on the terms and in the manner set forth in the said Agreement which is hereto annexed and forms part of this By-law as if embodied therein, and that all as the act and deed of the said Corporation.

2. This By-law shall not go into effect until it has been submitted for approval to the electors of the District of Burnaby, who are entitled to vote upon a by-law to contract a debt, and has received the assent of not less than three-fifths in number of the electors who shall vote upon this by-law.

3. This by-law may be cited as the "Burnaby Electric Railway By-law, 1911."

Done and passed in open council this——day of————,1911.

Received the assent of the electors of the District of Burnaby on the —— day of ————, 1911.

Reconsidered and finally passed the ——day of ————, 1911.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made in duplicate this —— day of—— in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eleven,

BETWEEN

THE CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF BURNABY, in the Province of British Columbia, hereinafter called "the Corporation,"

OF THE FIRST PART,

—AND—

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, (FOREIGN), being a company incorporated under the Companies' Act 1862 and 1893, having its offices situate in 34 Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, in the City of London, England, being duly licensed to carry on business in the Province of British Columbia, who with its successors and assigns is hereinafter called "the company."

OF THE SECOND PART.

WHEREAS the Council of the Corporation has requested the Company to construct and operate certain electric street railways within the District of Burnaby, and the Company has expressed its willingness to do so on the terms and conditions hereinafter stated;

AND WHEREAS the electors of the District of Burnaby have assented to the execution of this Agreement.

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH AS FOLLOWS:

1. The Corporation in consideration of the premises and of the Company agreeing to perform and observe the covenants hereinafter contained hereby grants unto the Company its successors and assigns the right, full permission and authority to construct, complete, equip, maintain and operate from the date of the execution and delivery hereof for the period of thirty-eight years and for any renewal thereof that may be granted hereafter a single or double track electric street railway or tramway, with all necessary switches, turn-outs and spur tracks and other requisite appliances in connection therewith, upon and over all or any of the streets within the District of Burnaby insofar as the Council of the said Corporation can legally grant the same, but neither this clause nor anything in this Agreement shall give or be construed as giving to the Company the power of engaging in any other business than that of constructing and operating electric railways within the said District, the intention being that this Agreement shall confer on the Company the right to use the said streets and no other interest therein in manner aforesaid, so long as and provided the Company observes the covenants and conditions herein contained.

2. The Company in consideration of the premises and the grant of the right to use the streets as aforesaid hereby covenants, promises and agrees with the Corporation that it will fulfil all the conditions, regulations and undertakings hereinafter contained by the Company to be observed and performed.

3. The Company covenants and agrees subject to the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth to construct or cause to be constructed the following lines of electirc railway, namely:

LINE "A." From the easterly terminus of the Company's railway on Hastings Street in the City of Vancouver, easterly along said Hastings Street and Barnet Road for a distance of two miles.

LINE "B."—From the northeasterly terminus of the Company's railway on Columbia Street in the City of New Westminster, northeasterly along said Columbia Street and the North Road for a distance of one mile, and to continue the same to the junction of the Clark Road so soon as settlement warrants.

And the Company will commence the construction of said Line "A" within one month from the date of this agreement, and will fully complete, equip and operate the same within eleven months from the date of this Agreement; and will commence construction of the said Line "B" within one month after the completion of construction of a high level bridge suitable to street railway traffic, over the Brunette River and the granting of any necessary permission from the City of New Westminster to construct the said Line "B" along Columbia Street, and will fully complete, equip and operate same within six months from the commencement of construction of the said Line "B," but in case the said work of construction shall be prevented or delayed by reason of rebellion, epidemic, fire, storm or tempest, strike or other cause of a like nature beyond the control of the Company, the time for completion shall be extended for so long as the work shall have been so delayed or prevented, the length of such extension to be mutually agreed upon between the Company and the Corporation.

4. The Tracks of the said street railway shall be of a gauge of four feet eight and a half inches, the rails and construction to be to the reasonable satisfaction of the Council of the Corporation. The tracks shall conform to the grades of the streets as defined by the Council and the whole tracks shall be constructed to reasonable satisfaction of the Council but the Council's approval shall not be unreasonably withheld.

5. The location of the line of railway on any of the streets shall not be made by the Company until the plans thereof showing the proposed position of the rails, the style of the rail to be used and the other works on such streets have been submitted to and approved of by resolution of the Council of the Corporation, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld.

6. Before breaking up, opening or interfering with any part of said streets for the purpose of constructing said works the Company shall give to the Clerk of the Council for the time being ten days' notice in writing of its intention to do so, and no more than fifteen hundred lineal feet on any one street shall be broken up or opened at any one time unless permission so to do shall have been given by the Council. And when the work thereon shall have been commenced it shall be proceeded with without intermission and as rapidly as the same can be carried on with due regard to the proper and efficient construction of the same.

7. The tracks of the said Railway shall until the temporary roadbed of the streets is replaced by one of a permanent character (the question of what is replacing a street by one of a permanent character to be left to the decision of the Council which shall be final) be constructed in such temporary manner as may be approved by the Council or some person appointed by the Council, provided no unnecessary obstacle is offered to ordinary traffic during or after construction. When, however, the roadbed on such streets is constructed by the Corporation on a solid and permanent basis, then the Company shall at the same time construct a thoroughly good and substantial Street Railway to the satisfaction of the Council of the Corporation or any person appointed by the Council, both as to grades, location, width and depth of rail and mode of construction. But when the Council shall so decide to change the roadbed from a temporary to a permanent one of any street on which the Company's track is laid, it shall give to the Company at least nine months, prior notice in writing of its intention to do so, provided that in all macadamized or gravelled streets a track constructed with "tee" rails weighing not less than fifty-six pounds per yard shall be considered permanent construction until the streets are paved as hereinafter provided, but if any such streets is to be block-paved, asphalted or laid down with a pavement of a similar character, then the Company may be required to remove the track first laid down and replace it with a track suitable to the new pavement to the satisfaction of the Council of said Corporation or to some person appointed by the Council for this purpose, and in that case the track first laid down shall be considered a temporary one only, but the Company shall only once be called upon to remove a temporary track and replace it with a permanent one.

8. The Company shall maintain its ties, stringers and rails in a state of thorough repair and shall for that purpose remove, renew and replace the same as circumstances may require, and as the Council of the Corporation shall direct, and shall maintain and keep the roadbed in the case of permanent track under the rails and eight inches on either side of each rail, and in the case of a temporary track between the rails and to a width of eight inches on the outside of each rail in as good a state of repair as the remainder of the street may be. And in the event of the Company making any repairs or alteration to the tracks, ties, stringers or rails, it shall replace the portion of the street disturbed for the purpose of such repairs or alterations in as good order and condition as the rest of the street without unneccessary delay.

9. The Corporation shall have the right to take up and replace the streets traversed by the said Railway lines or any of them either for the purpose of altering the grades thereof, constructing, improving or replacing or repairing the streets, sewers, drains, conduits or water pipes or of laying down or repairing water or gas pipes or sewers and for all other purposes within the power, province or privileges of the Corporation or the Council thereof, without being liable to the Company for any compensation or damage that may be occasioned to the working of the Railway or the works connected therewith, but in such event no unnecessary or undue delay or hindrance shall be caused to the operation of the track and in the event of the Corporation exercising such right, it shall without unnecessary delay replace the track at its own proper costs and expenses, provided always that the rights hereby granted shall be subject to any existing rights, statutory or otherwise, or that may here after be granted to any person or persons or body corporate to open or take up said streets of said Corporation or any of them, but in the event of the Corporation granting such right to any person or persons or body corporate it shall make it a condition of such grant that the grantee shall without delay replace the track and make good to the Company any damage thereto at such grantee's own costs.

10. The speed of the cars shall not exceed twenty-five miles an hour, provided that the said speed shall, if required by resolution of the Council of said Corporation be reduced to a rate of speed not exceeding ten miles per hour on business streets and fifteen miles an hour on residential streets.

11. The Company will cause cars to be run at intervals of not more than an hour between seven a. m and eleven p. m. each day excepting Sunday on which day the Company shall not be obliged to run the cars earlier than eight a. m. provided however, that the Company shall, if required to do so by resolution of the Council of the Corporation, having regard to what the demand for traffic accommodation justifies, cause cars to be run on each of said lines at such more frequent intervals than in this clause provided and between the hours of 6:30 a. m., and midnight of each day excepting Sunday, provided, however, that in no case shall cars be required to run between midnight and 6:30 a. m. But nothing in this clause is intended to prevent the Company from running its cars at any other time or as often as it may see fit.

12. In the event of any other lines being built by the Company during the term of this Agreement, the frequency of service over such lines shall from time to time be determined by an Agreement between the Corporation and the Company, and in case the Corporation and the Company shall be unable to agree upon the same the question shall be referred to arbitration as hereinafter provided.

13. In the event of a second track being required by the Company to be laid on any streets or road where a single track is first laid, plans shall be submitted to the Council for its approval before the work is commenced, but such approval shall not be unreasonably withheld.

14. The Company shall have the right to make and enforce regulations and rules for the proper collection of fares and for the conduct of passengers on its cars.

15. The Company shall have the right to charge and collect from every person on or after entering any of its cars for the purpose of riding any distance within the District of Burnaby a sum not to exceed five cents for any distance within three miles from the western boundary of the Corporation, and for each two miles or part thereof ridden beyond the said three miles the Company shall heve the right to collect an additional five cents. Provided that residents of or settlers in the said District of Burnaby shall be given special rates which shall not exceed the rates charged to settlers on the Westminster-Vancouver interurban line for proportionate distances, and with such similar transfer privileges as settlers on the Westminster-Vancouver Interurban line may have from time to time, provided, however, that in the event of the City of Vancouver purchasing the Company's railway system within the present limits of the City of Vancouver the Company will exchange transfers with the City upon such equitable basis as may be mutually agreed upon between the City and the Company.

16. The Company shall carry infants in arms free and shall carry children under the age of twelve years at the rate of two children for one regular fare and shall issue to school children attending the public schools in the said District tickets at the rate not to exceed 25 cents for ten fares within the District of Burnaby, but such tickets shall only be used and entitle such school children to travel on the railway between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. and shall not be available on Saturdays and Sundays, and other school holidays.

17. The Company shall grant free transportation over its system within the District of Burnaby to the Reeve and Councillors of the District and to the Clerk of the Council, Engineer, Medical Health Officer and Constables of the District and Province.

18. The Company shall be liable for and shall at all times indemnify and save harmless the Corporation from and against all damages arising out of the construction of operating of its Railways within the Municipality.

19. The Company shall not by any of its works, interfere with the public right of travelling on or using highways, streets, bridges, watercourses or navigable waters, and the Company shall not erect any pole higher than one hundred and fifty feet above the surface of the street nor fix any wires less than eighteen feet above the surface of the street, and the poles shall be as nearly as possible straight and perpendicular, and the Company shall not place or permit any advertising signs to be placed thereon, and provided that after the opening up of the street for the construction of any of the works of the Company and the erection of poles or for carrying the wires underground, the surface of the street shall in all cases be restored to the satisfaction of the Council by and at the expense of the Company, and provided further that whenever in case of fire it becomes necessary for its extinction or the preservation of property that the wires shall be cut, the cutting under such circumstances of any of the wires of the Company under the direction of the Chief Engineer or other officer in charge of the Fire Brigade shall not entitle the Company to demand or claim compensation for any unavoidable damage that might be so incurred, and all property so injured shall be restored to its former condition so soon thereafter as reasonably can be done at the expense of the Corporation.

20. The Company shall place and continue on said Railway tracks good and sufficient passenger cars for the convenience and comfort of passengers. Each car shall be numbered on the outside and inside and passengers only shall be carried in such cars.

21. The Company may also operate freight cars for the transportation of express and freight in the said District of Burnaby.

22. The Company shall not be obliged to carry in passenger cars any packages or baggage exceeding in weight 25 lbs. for any one passenger, and it may refuse to allow passengers to bring with them on board its passenger cars any package of whatsoever nature that would cause inconvenience to other passengers or occupy space destined for the accommodation of passengers, or soil or damage the clothing of passengers or the Companys' property and it may make and enforce such regulations as to packages and baggage as it may deem necessary.

23. The Corporation and the Company shall make By-laws and regulations prohibiting spitting on the Company's Cars under proper penalties.

24. The cars of the Company shall be entitled to the uninterrupted right of way on the tracks of the said railways. All vehicles, however, may travel on, along or across the said tracks, but any vehicles, horses, bicycles, man or foot passengers upon the track shall turn out at the approach of any car, so as to leave the track clear for the passing of the car, provided this shall not be taken to affect or restrict any legal rights the Company may have against any persons so travelling along or across the said tracks. But in case of fire, the hose of the Fire Brigade, if laid across the tracks on the said streets, shall not be interfered with by the Company and the cars of the Company on the said streets shall be stopped to allow the passage of all fire engines, fire brigades and appliances.

25. The said street cars shall stop at crossings when leaving or receiving passengers in such position as may be mutually agreed upon between the Council of the Corporation and the Company, and no cars shall be left standing on the street at any time unless receiving or leaving passengers or waiting at a terminus provided the location of such terminus shall be first assented to by the Council.

26. The cars after dark on the said streets shall be provided with lights both front and rear; and such other signal shall be attached to the cars as safety in operation may from time to time require.

27. The Company shall employ careful, sober, well-behaved and prudent conductors and drivers on their cars, and it shall be the duty of such conductors and drivers as far as practicable to keep vigilant watch for all teams, carriages or persons on foot, bicycles or horseback, either on the track or moving towards it, and on the first appearance of danger the car shall be stopped in the shortest possible space of time.

28. The conductors on said cars shall announce to the passengers the names of the streets and public squares as the cars reach them.

29. In the event of the Corporation or any person or persons or body or bodies corporate proposing or being desirous of constructing a street railway or street railways on any of the streets or roads within the District of Burnaby other than those upon which the Company shall have constructed a street railway or have a street railway in course of construction in accordance with the provisions herein contained, the Company shall be requested in writing to build such desired or proposed railway and operate the same upon the terms and conditions in this Agreement contained, and the Company shall, within sixty (60) days thereafter notify the Corporation whether it is willing to build and operate such street railway and in the event of the Company refusing or neglecting within sixty (60) days from such request to signify its willingness to build and operate such railway, or in the event of the Company neglecting or refusing to commence the building of such railway within six months after expiration of the said sixty (60) days or to complete same within twelve (12) months from the date when it signified its willingness to build and operate such railway, the Corporation shall then have the right to construct and operate so much of the desired line or lines as shall not have been constructed by the Company, or grant to any person or persons or body corporate the right to build and operate same or otherwise as the Corporation may deem advisable, provided that the Company shall have a further and other option or options to construct and operate said desired line or lines unless the construction of same has been commenced within a period of six months after the Company's refusal or neglect to construct, and thereafter continuously prosecuted in a bona fide manner, and in such case all the Company's powers over such streets shall be in force as if there had been no such refusal or neglect.

30. During the time of the construction of a railway and laying the rails or thereafter during the repairing of same, a free passage for vehicles over a sufficient portion of the streets and crossings shall be maintained; and immediately after the said rails have been laid or repairs done the surface of the streets shall be placed in a condition as nearly as possible similar to that in which they were before the commencement of the work of construction or repairs.

31.—In case the Company shall fail to operate any portion or the whole of its line for the period of six (6) months or shall do or omit to do anything, the doing or omission of which under the provisions of this Agreement causes the forfeiture of the rights hertby conferred upon the Company, the Company shall forfeit all priveliges, franchises and rights which it shall acquire or which are conferred upon it under the provisions of this Agreement over such portion of its railways on which default has been made, and the same shall thereupon become and be vested in the Corporation at a valuation to be determined upon by arbitration; or at the option of the Council of said Corporation the Company shall remove its rails from said track or portion of said track, and place the paving of such street in a condition similar to that in which the remainder of such street may then be, provided this clause shall only apply to wilful default of the Company.

32. At the expiration of the term of thirty-eight years granted by this Agreement the Corporation may, upon giving at least twelve (12) months written notice prior to the expiration of said terms of its intention to do so, assume the ownership of all the railway lines belonging to the Company within the present limits of the Corporation, together with all the real and personal property of the Company actually used, in use or to be used exclusively in the operation of the railway lines and plant within the limit aforsesaid, upon payment being made to the Company by the Corporation of the value there of, such value to be mutally agreed upon between the Corporation and the Company, or in case of a failure to agree, then such value shall be determined by arbitration in the following manner:

The arbitrators shall fix the then market value of all the lands so to be taken over exclusive of any improvements, machinery and buildings thereon, and to the sum so found shall be added the value of the improvement, machinery, buildings and personal property including the costs of construction of the said railway lines and of installing all the plant and machinery and deducting therefrom a reasonable sum to be determined by the arbitrators for depreciation thereof; but such price or value shall not include any payment for any franchise, for the right of running or goodwill. The Corporation shall have eight months after the value is finally determined on to complete the purchase; provided, however, that until the purchase is complete the Company shall be entitled to retain possession of the said railway lines and property and to operate same and to retain all the profits derived therefrom.

33. The covenants, conditions, regulations and undertakings to be observed and performed by the Company and the privileges given to the Corporation in this Agreement shall be deemed to refer to and be applicable only to electric street railways or tramways herein constructed by the Company upon streets within the District of Burnaby under the terms of this Agreement, and shall in no wise be deemed to refer to or be applicable to any part of the Company's Westminster-Vancouver Interurban tramway or any electric street railway or tramway which the Company may construct on lands acquired by the Company in the District of Burnaby or to any of the property of the Company used or to be used in connection therewith.

34. In the event of the Corporation failing to exercise the right to assume the ownership of said railway and plant, as provided in paragraph 32 hereof, then this Agreement shall continue for further periods of ten (10) years each on the terms and conditions herein contained, and the Corporation shall have a similar right to purchase at the end of each period of ten (10) years and to operate the railway or cause it to be operated, and the said purchase to be in the manner and on the terms set out in Section 32.

35. If at any time hereafter any disputes, difference or question shall arise between the said parties hereto, their respective successors or assigns or any of them, touching the construction, meaning or effect of these presents, or any clause or thing herein contained, or the rights and liabilities of the said parties respectively or their successors and assigns, then every such dispute, difference, decision or question shall be referred to arbitration.

36. Whenever under the terms of this Agreement any matter, dispute, difference or question is to be referred to arbitration or whenever under the terms of agreement any matters or things are to be mutually agreed upon between the Company and the Corporation and they are unable to agree, the same shall be referred to the decision of two arbitrators—one to be selected by each of the parties and to an umpire who shall be selected by the arbitrators before entering upon their duties, the award of the majority of whom shall be binding on all parties and shall be arbitrated under and according to the provisions of the "Arbitration Act" being Chapter nine of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, any amendment thereof or any act of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia for the time being in force in British Columbia relating to arbitration and the conduct thereof.

37. Any notice to be given under this Agreement by the Company shall be deemed sufficiently given and served if delivered at the office of the Corporation and any notice to be given by the Corporation to the Company shall be deemed sufficiently given and served if addressed to the General Manager of the Company, Vancouver, B. C., and forwarded by registered letter.

38. Whenever under this Agreement the word "street or "streets" occurs the same shall be taken to include road or highway, or roads or highways.

39. Nothing in this Agreement contained shall be deemed to confer or be construed as conferring any exclusive rights or powers on or to the said Company.

It is agreed by and between the parties hereto that the Agreement between the Corporation and the Company dated the 14th day of October, 1909, regarding tramway construction in the District of Burnaby shall be null and void as from the date of the execution of this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have hereunto caused these presents to be executed.

The Common Seal of the Corporation of the District of Burnaby was hereunto affixed in the presence of————

Take notice that the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken on Saturday, the 21st. day of October, 1911, between 9 o'clock a. m. until 7 o'clock p.m. at the polling places:

The Municipal Hall, Edmonds.
Agricultural Hall, Central Park.
Lake View School, Burnaby Lake.
Mrs. Cobban's house, Burquitlam.
Dundonald School, Fraser Arm.
Duthie School, Duthie.
G. H. Leaf's store, East Burnaby.
Mr. Jas. Herd's office, Hastings Street East.

Public notice is hereby given that the vote of the electors of the District of Burnaby will be taken on the above mentioned by-law at the time and place above mentioned, and that A. G. Moore has been appointed returning officer to take the vote of such electors, with the usual powers in that behalf.

BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL.

J. W. WEART, Reeve.
W. GRIFFITHS, Clerk.

Edmonds, B. C., Oct. 10, 1911.

A Few Facts About Matches

The Canadian people burn up a small fortune in the shape of matches every day in the year. They are the most important article of consumption in the world today. Many people do not use the telephone, telegraph, electric light, typewriter and the automobile, etc. Many people do not use tobacco, coffee, Postum, grape nuts, condensed milk, etc., but all peoples today use matches. The savage no longer resorts to rubbing sticks together to produce a flame. When a match is once used it is worthless and another has to be made to take its place.

Possibly not one person in a thousand ever stopped to think about how they were made, or of the enormous consumption of this article of manufacture.

Statistics tell us that we in the United States spend over $30,000,000 annually for matches. The first friction match was invented in 1827.

The Trust, in their last official statement, reported a net profit of over $11,000,000 for the past five years. We know that one man began by whittling the wooden splints out and dipping them by hand and then peddling them on the streets of New York City and that he is rated at $75,000,000 and his brother at $50,000,000, made out of the match business. Also that another man made enough money out of the business in a few years to buy one of the largest railroads in America.

According to the U. S. Monthly Consular and Trade Reports for June, 1910, Consul General A. Gaulin, of France, in making his annual report for 1908, summarized the French match industry as follows:

"Total receipts during that year, $7,817,230; an increase of $235,155 over 1907. The net profits amounted to $5,684,615."

This enormous profit was accomplished in face of the fact that the French use a very antiquated and, therefore, expensive process.

There are two processes of manufacturing matches in the United States, the GERMAN PROCESS and the BEECHER PROCESS. The Beecher Process is used by the Trust and several independent companies, as the patents have expired. The German Process is used by the Illinois Match Co., of Joliet, Ill.; the Indiana Match Co., of Crawfordsville, Ind.; in fact, about 80 per cent. of all matches manufactured in the world are made by this process. One of the most serious objections to the Beecher Process is the fact that it is limited solely and absolutely to soft, straight, grained WHITE CORK PINE for its supply of raw material for match sticks, which is found in such limited quantities and at SUCH PROHIBITIVE PRICES that the manufactures' future under this process is extremely uncertain. The machines are expensive to install and expensive to operate. They require the attention of expert help, and so delicate are some of the parts of the match cutter, that even a pin knot or an uneven character of the wood will put the expensive machine out of commission for hours.

The German system is the oldest and is in general use throughout Europe and America. The most serious objection to this process is the increasing labor cost, which is the largest element in the cost of finished match under this process. This process requires between the log-yard and warehouse, 14 different operations by as many gangs of workmen, six of which are attended by enormous waste. The difference in the added labor cost of the German Process over that of the Beecher Process is equalized, however, by the saving brought about by the use of cheap raw material, such as Cottonwood, Linwood, Spruce, etc., which may be obtained for a fraction of the cost of White Cork Pine.

Millions of dollars in money have been spent in trying to perfect a machine that would cut match sticks from this cheap wood and at the same time eliminate the great amount of expense of hand labor heretofore necessary. The match manufacturer equipped with such a machine would be in a position to manufacture matches for at least one-third less than under any other process, and, therefore, drive all competitors out of the field.

Mr. W. H. Parker, who is the Superintendent of the Pacific Coast Match Co., and for nineteen years an experienced match maker, was one of the many inventors to work along this line. After a great many years of patient toil, and at enormous expense to himself and friends, he finally succeeded in PERFECTING a match cutter that is adapted to the use of any kind of timber that will make matches, such as fir, spruce, hemlock, basswood, aspen, linwood, poplar, alder, etc., which can be obtained at a fraction of the cost of white cork pine, and performs the work automatically, which has heretofore been largely done by hand, thereby meeting every requirement of the match manufacturer. To give an idea of the originality of our machine, it might be of interest to you to know that our patents were passed upon by the United States Patent Office, and completed within two weeks, without a SINGLE REFERENCE to any other patent ever granted.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	Pacific Coast Match Co.	The Eddie System.
Cost of match cutter	$250.00	$16,000.00
Capacity, per minute	4 to 6000	4000
Weight	600 lbs.	15 tons.
Length	6 feet	125 feet
Raw material for stick	Hemlock, Spruce, Fir, Alder, etc.	White Cork Pine
Cost of raw material per M	$10.00	$75.00
Loss in reduction to match sticks—	3 p.c.	12 p.c.
Imperfect matches produced in manufacturing	¼ of 1 p.c.	4 p.c.
Loss from fire in process	3 p.c.	8 p.c.
Labor required to operate each machine	1	6
Cost of labor per diem	$1.50	$18.00
Power to operate each machine	¼ h.p.	5 h.p.
System of packing matches	Machinery	By Hand
Labor to box car matches	20	150
Cost per car to box	$20.00	$150.00
Saving in packing car	$130.00	.....

These Patents are owned and controlled by the Dominion Match Company, Limited, with head offices at 6 and 7 Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, New Westminster, B.C. A large, fireproof plant will soon be in operation on the Fraser river, where the raw material can be floated to within 25 feet of the saws, and where deep water vessels can be loaded with the finished article for any part of the world; with a side track into the factory where cars can be loaded for interior shipment.

DO YOU KNOW.

That the Match Trust was capitalized in the beginning for $6,000,000, and, from their reports, has paid to its stockholders approximately $35,000,000 in dividends?

That the Dunlop Tire Co. was capitalized for $112,000 and after paying $3,290,575 in dividends and premiums, sold out two years after the organization for $15,000,000, and a little later for $25,000,000?

That $3000 invested in Prudential Life Insurance stock became worth, in seven years, $329,363.60?

That the capitalization of the American Tobacco Co. is $500,000,000 and that during the year 1910 they paid 40 per cent. on that enormous capitalization?

That the Consolidated Tobacco Co. was capitalized for $30,000,000 in 1902 and that they paid 20 per cent. during that year, notwithstanding the fact they had a bonded indebtedness of $156,593,400?

That the Continental Tobacco Co. is capitalized for $100,000,000?

That the Union Typewriter Co. for $20,000,000? capitalized for $1,500,000, and in that year they earned $4,527,530, or 302 per cent., yet they paid to depositors 4 per cent.?

That the firm manufacturing Grape Nuts paid 75 per cent. on its capitalization in 1896 and after greatly increasing the capitalization paid 24 per cent. in 1905 on $5,000,000?

That the Otis Elevator Co. is capitalized for $13,000,000?

That the Union Typewriter for $20,000,000?

That Borden's Condensed Milk Co. for $250,000,000?

And so we might go on and fill page after page with the marvelous records of fortunes built upon the co-operative use of capital in the advancement of the ideas of men like Morse, Edison, Bell, Brush, Bennett, Faraday, Tesla, Howe, Mergenthaler, McCormick, Bessemer, Fulton, Kramer, Pullman, Corliss, Stephens and numerous others.

It has been truly said that more money has been lost by the timidity of men in not grasping opportunities when presented, than in bad speculation. Another great truth is that "One good investment is worth a lifetime of labor."

Any man the age of 40 years can recite numerous instances of fortunes he could have made had he accepted the opportunity when presented.

We are presenting an opportunity to you now for the first time of getting into one of the most profitable industries in the world today, with possibilities of exceedingly large dividends only limited by the capacity.

This is not a speculation, but an investment of your capital in an established business.

You must act at once if you wish to secure a block of this stock at the present price, $5.00 (par value, $10.00), for the enthusiasm shown by the men with money to invest proves to us that the limited amount of stock at this price will be exhausted before this coming Saturday.

Send in your order at once to C. L. Godding, Fiscal Agent for the Dominion Match Company, Rooms 6 and 7, Canadian Bank of Commerce Building. Terms are one-fifth cash, one-fifth per month, given, with no interest on deferred payments.

DOMINION MATCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

ROY THOMPSON, Sec.-Treasurer **C. L. GODDING, Fiscal Agent**

Rooms 6 and 7 Canadian Bank of Commerce Building **New Westminster, B. C.**

GEORGE V. ENVOY HAS SEEN SERVICE

Duke of Connaught in Command at Tel-el-Kehr—Other Stories.

The Duke of Connaught, Canada's new Governor-General, was bred up a soldier, just as King George was bred up a sailor. And His Royal Highness has not contented himself with being a parade soldier merely. He has shared the toil and dangers of the field with the other officers and men. His military studies began at the age of nine, under Captain Elphinstone, later Sir Howard Elphinstone, of the Royal Engineers, and from the day he joined his regiment he worked at his profession as a serious and practical soldier. The record of his services is in itself a proof. He passed through every branch of the army, from sapper to gunner, from infantry to cavalry. He commanded the guards at Tel-el-Kebir in the soudan campaign of 1882, and shared with the Duke of Cambridge the distinction of a royal prince who had been under fire. Twice he has held a command in India, twice in England, and once in Ireland. Perhaps the severest test of his military capacity was made in India, where he remained for six years. The first three years were spent in Bengal with the rank of major-general and the last three years in command of the Bombay army. Only a man who is a born soldier and a hard and conscientious worker can corporal a great Indian military district. The Duke of Connaught in those years established his military reputation on a firm basis and confirmed the impression which the people had already formed of his earnestness and capacity.

Those who imagine that no disabilities attach to royalty know nothing of the Duke of Connaught's bitter disappointment when he was forbidden to share with his comrades the risks of war in South Africa. But Queen Victoria was adamant, and her widowed daughter, Princess Henry of Battenberg, was at hand to remind her that death knocks at the door of the palace as well as at the door of the cottage.

Some years after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, a report was circulated that in order to keep the prince out of danger, General Wolseley, the English commander-in-chief, had ordered him to the rear, during the assault upon the fortified lines of the Egyptian rebels. This precaution was said to have been taken in obedience to instructions received from London, where there was some anxiety as to the personal safety of His Royal Highness. The story, however, was denied, both by Mr. Childers, who was then in the war office, and by Lord Wolesley, who declared emphatically that the Duke "took his chances like everyone else; I had no better brigade under my command than his," added the general.

New Governor's Family.

In 1879 the Duke of Connaught was married to Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia, then a girl of nineteen. The Duchess is the Kaiser's second cousin, being a daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles, better known by the soubriquet of "the red prince," who served with much distinction as the commander of a German army corps during the war with France in 1870 and 1871.

The three children of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have inherited the popularity of their parents. The eldest, Princess Margaret Victoria, who was born in 1882, is married to Gustavus Adolphus, Crown Prince of Sweden and Duke of Scandinavia. In due course she will become Queen of Sweden, and her children will sit upon the historic throne of Gustavus. Sweden will thus be one of the seven European kingdoms to be ruled by descendants of Queen Victoria. The other six being Germany, Russia, Spain, Norway, Greece and Bulgaria.

His Royal Highness' youngest daughter is Princess Patricia, and his son Prince Arthur, who passed through Canada some five or six weeks ago on his way from Japan, whither he had gone by command of King Edward to invest the Mikado with the order of the Garter.

Renounced a Throne.

Some years ago when the grand-ducal throne of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha became vacant, the succession passed to the Duke of Connaught, but he renounced his right to it. The next heir was his son, the young Prince Arthur, but after living in Saxe-Coburg for a short time, the English lad found the iron rigidity and the exacting etiquette of a small German court to be not at all to his taste. He therefore abandoned his claims to the German principality.

The new Governor-General is a splendid sportsman. Nothing gives him greater pleasure than a visit to the wilds in search of adventure, and his delight, as well as his success, is shared by the Duchess of Connaught, who is a keen sportswoman and a splendid shot.

The Duke and the Reporter.

The Duke of Connaught has provided plenty of material for the anecdotist. Some of the stories that have been printed about His Royal Highness follow.

The Duke was conducting some army manoeuvres on the east coast, and some fifty or sixty London journalists were instructed by their respective editors to attend the proceedings and not to lose sight of the Royal Commander.

Toward evening the party reached a small village, and the rumor went round that the Duke intended to put up there for the night. This rumor caused great consternation among the assembled pressmen, for it meant that fifty men would be obliged to put up with hopelessly inadequate accommodation.

The journalists held an impromptu meeting, and one man was deputed to ascertain the Duke's intentions. He found His Royal Highness attended by an equerry, watching a number of fatigue parties erecting tents.

"Can you tell me if the Duke of Connaught intends to stay here tonight?" the pressman asked of the equerry, apologizing for the intrusion.

The equerry turned upon him like a released whirlwind. "How on earth do I know?" he snapped. "Do you think I am the Duke's press agent?"

The Duke of Connaught', who had overheard his equerry's reply, turned at once. "What's that? What's that?" he asked, looking at the journalist with enquiring eye.

"I was asking your Royal Highness' equerry whether you intended staying here tonight," answered the pressman, who by the way, is now a shining editorial light of Fleet street. "If so, it will mean that fifty or sixty men will have to find accommodation."

"Since you are interested, I'll tell you with pleasure," said the Duke. I am not staying here." Then, with knitted brows and angry eye, he turned upon his equerry: "And there's no reason why that question should not have been answered civilly. Please report yourself to me immediately on reaching Chatham."

Adventures Afloat.

On one occasion, while travelling in India, his Royal Highness planned to break his journey at Port Said with the idea of a trip to the Pyramids. The captain of the P. & O. boat had been told of the Duke's coming, and, as a special mark of honor, had all his officers drawn up to welcome his distinguished passenger.

Presently a man-o'-war's boat came alongside and the port captain of the guardship accompanied by two gentlemen in plain clothes, ran up the ladder. The P. & O. captain, who was acquainted with the naval commander, greeted him effusively, ignoring his companion, who walked similingly on.

After a few preliminaries, the captain ventured to his naval friend: "I wonder when the Duke will arrive; we've been waiting for him some time?"

The naval man lifted his eyebrows in astonishment. "The Duke is here," he answered. "He and his secretary were on my boat."

For a moment the P. & O. man looked as if he wanted his ship's deck to open and swallw him, but the Duke of Connaught coming on deck, soon put the man he was to travel with at ease in his own genial way.

The Duke's unostentatious entry was responsible yet for another mistake. The chief steward was accosted by a gentleman who enquired when dinner would be served, adding he was very hungry.

"We'll be later than usual this evening, sir," said the steward, "for the Duke of Cnnaught is behind time in coming aboard, and we've been ordered not to serve dinner until he is quite ready."

'Serve it right away, then," said the gentleman, "because I'm quite ready." And the steward realized that he was talking to the royal passenger.

The Confused Subaltern.

A strict disciplinarian and a diligent officer, the Duke of Connaught has always commanded the respect of his soldiers, while his good nature and sense of humor have not failed to win their affection. Only of a commander with these human qualities could be told this anecdote for which his Royal Highness is the authority."

A young subaltern putting a company of infantry through their drill managed to get them into a terrible muddle. The Duke, who was watching the effort, called the sugaltern to him and asked, "Have you any idea what your men are supposed to be doing?" The boy saluted and replied, with a confiding smile, "Not the slightest, sir. Have you?"

There is also the story that illustrates both his humor and one of the difficulties of his position. It is related that at a reception at the Horse Guards the Duke asked an officer who had been presented what he wanted. "Nothing, thank you, sir," was the modest reply. "My dear sir," exclaimed his Royal Highness, shaking the astonished officer vigorously by the hand, "I am really glad to meet you. It is a long time since I met an army officer who wanted nothing."

Wonderful Memory.

The long and unfailing attention to detail which has been such a prominent characteristic with the Duke has endowed him with a mind of remarkable clearness. Once during the manoeuvres on Salisbury Plain, the correspondent of a London newspaper had been to the Duke getting some particulars of the disposition of the Northern army, of which his Royal Highness was in command. "Well," said the newspaper man afterwards, "they can say what they like about people getting the credit for the suggestions of others, but, look here," pointing to some voluminous notes, "this is what the Duke has just given off to me from his own head without a scrap of paper, as I'm a sober man, or a word from a living soul." And he exhibited a list showing the precise dispositions of every fraction of the Duke's extended command during the hostilities which had just ceased for that day.

A Real Democrat.

Evidences of his Royal Highness' democratic spirit were noticed by his fellow passengers on the trip across the Atlantic. He dined in the public saloon and good naturedly posed for amateur kodak fiends who were eager for snapshots of him. A story told of him many years ago when he was quite a young officer shows that this democratic spirit has long been with him. The Duke was marching one day toward Aldershot with his battalion of the Rifle Brigade. The general in command of the district sent down a horse to meet him in order that His Royal Highness might ride to camp, as the march had been a long and tiring one. His Royal Highness, however, at once declined to avail himself of the tempting but irregular offer, saying that as he was a company officer, it was his duty to march into camp with his men.

HIS ONE AMBITION.

What Oliver Herford Would Choose to Do.

A certainly extremely serious minded lady novelist, at a dinner the other night, happened to sit next to Oliver Herford, the humorist and librettist, who is never serious minded even for a moment, except when he is endeavoring to become a playwright. The authoress, who was disposed to be both kind and yet a trifle patronizing, finally remarked:

"Doesn't your work ever grow irksome to you, Mr. Herford? I should think you would grow tired of making a specialty of laughter. You have a fine mind, a nimble wit, and then, too, you are so very, very erudite. Tell me, don't you sometimes think that you have a higher mission than to amuse people? Doesn't your soul at times yearn to accomplish something on a higher plane, something with real dignity, a real 'uplift' attached, something over the heads of your laughter-loving public, perhaps which would lift you if only just a little above the common run?"

"Indeed, I have," said Herford humbly.

"Ah! I felt sure you must have an occasional longing for higher things. Tell me what is the goal of your life's ambition?"

"Well, to tell you the truth," replied Mr. Herford, "ever since I was a mere child, all through my boyhood and until today, I have been trying to summon up courage to do just one thing.

"Yes! Yes!" cried the authoress, resting her head on her hand and gazing at him soulfully with a your-story-interests-me look in her eyes. "Tell me more."

"I have always had," said Oliver, "a wild longing to throw an egg into an electric fan."—Chicago Tribune.

PROOF

THE very fact that there are more Great Majestic Malleable and Charcoal Iron Ranges sold than any other range on the market, is proof positive that it is the best.

Don't You Want the Best?

The Great Majestic Range lasts three times as long as a cheap range, but it doesn't cost three times as much.

ANDERSON & LUSBY

Are you an average business man of intelligence? You're the man I'm looking for. How about that matter of insurance? Can you guarantee that you are not going to die within the next ten days? Accidents happen. Are you insured against death and accident? Better think it over. Insurance is my exclusive business.

Alfred W. McLeod

THE INSURANCE MAN

657 Columbia St., New Westminster.
Phone 62.

THE PRICE

Is an important consideration when purchasing clothing, and in this regard I can give you as perfect satisfaction as anyone.

Come and inspect my lines of materials which make up into

Suits at $25 to $50

They will assuredly give you perfect satisfaction in every respect—fit, workmanship, material; and furthermore, remember that every garment bears the Union Label.

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LADIES AND MEN'S TAILOR

46 Lorne Street, New Westminster.

Seely's Invisible Cream

WITH PROXIDE

Whitens the Skin AND Insures Good Complexion

AT

MUIR'S DRUG STORE

Deane Block. 441 Columbia St.
New Westminster, B.C.

CITY NEWS

The sale of the Independent shingle mill is reported, the price named being $50,000. The mill is situated on the North Arm, near the Walsh Sash and Door factory.

Royal Welsh Ladies' Choir at St. Patrick's hall, Tuesday, October 24. Reserved plan at Curtis' drug store. **

The fishing steamer Roman, of the B. C. Packers' association, arrived from the fishing banks yesterday morning with a catch of 55,000 pounds of halibut.

Make that vacant lot of yours a revenue producer. We furnish the money to build. National Finance Co., Ltd., 521 Columbia street. **

In the county court James Black was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for breaking into a hotel at Mission. The prisoner said he had fallen through the window when drunk.

With the completion of the new water main from the city reservoir the residents of Queensborough, Lulu island, have now an adequate water supply for fire protection, domestic supply and industrial purposes.

Mayor John A. Lee returned to the city on Monday evening, after his visit to the eastern provinces. The mayor seems to have combined business, municipal and commercial, with pleasure while on his trip east. He returns better pleased with New Westminster than ever.

One of the recommendations made by the board of works and adopted by the city council on Monday night, was that two men with "hand pick-up carts" be employed on Columbia street during the day to clean up refuse, and that two carts of the description indicated be purchased for the purpose.

The sale of the Schaake property, reported some time ago in the Daily News, is stated by the People's Trust company to have been completed on Saturday evening. It was purchased by a Regina agent for eastern capitalists, whose intentions with regard to the property are not stated. The price is placed at $210,000. Twenty-one thousand dollars, 10 per cent. of the purchase price, was paid over in 21 dollar bills of $1000 each as deposit.

USE OF ANAESTHETICS.

Has Given Surgery Much Wider Scope.

London, Oct. 17.—There are few, if any, branches of the healing art which are today more important in regard to public health than that concerned with the administration of anaesthetic drugs. The ever-increasing scope of modern surgery has resulted in a corresponding growth in the work of those whose special duty it is to abolish pain during operations, so much so that every large hospital nowadays finds it necessary to have not only a staff of expert anaesthetists who visit it daily, but one or more resident officers specially appointed for a like purpose. Of course, the increasing attention that is now given to the care of the mouth, which demands the removal of every decayed tooth that cannot be preserved is responsible for a considerable number of anaesthetic administrations which occur at the hospitals every week; under such circumstances, the comparatively mild anaethetic substance known familiarly as "gas" is used, but apart from this there is a steady increase to be noted in the recorded administrations of powerful drugs such as chloroform and ether.

Attended With Danger.

Yet it is well known that the production of anaesthesia by strong compounds is still attended with some danger, the progress of the anaesthetist's art not having so far achieved the idea of absolute safety. True it is at the present time that, for every unfortunate fatality that occurs many thousands of successful cases are recorded; and that even of the "accidents" a considerable proportion have been due as much to the feeble condition of the patient or the shock of the operation as to the drug used. Still, there is just sufficient margin of uncertainty to make people anxious about taking an anaethetic, and so at times preventing them from receiving the benefits of modern operative skill even when urgently needed, and it is this margin which a band of keen investigators is endeavoring to abolish.

In the absence of serious constitutional disease, there is probably less danger for the average individual who takes an anaesthetic than there is when he crosses a busy street. The difference is that in crossing a street one takes full personal responsibility for getting safely to the other side; but in undergoing a period of induced unconsciousness, accompanied by even a slight risk, the responsibility has to be transferred to someone else. Those specialists who are concerned with the development of anaethetics will not be satisfied until they can say to a patient confronted with a serious operation. "We can guarantee you freedom from all disk due to the anaesthetic." It may be many years before such an ideal is reached, but certainly the rapid progress of this branch during recent years seems to point to the fact that it will be reached, and probably within the experience of this generation.

In this country considerable impetus has been given to the development of scientific anaethesia by a committee appointed by the British Medical Asociation, which from time to time reports on the results of its inquiries and experiments.

Mrs. V. H. C. Abbott will receive on the third Wednesday in each month.

The ladies of St. Peter's Altar society will give a progressive euchre party in St. Patrick's hall tonight.

Modern house to rent, $25. Reid, Curtis & Dorgan, 706 Columbia street, New Westminster, B.C. **

Wun Lung, a Chinaman, was sentenced in the police court yesterday to three months' imprisonment for stealing a quantity of brass, the property of the B. C. E. R. company.

Take the steamer Transfer for a round trip Saturday afternoon. Leaves Blackman-Ker wharf at 2 o'clock. **

The choir of St. Andrews church will meet for practice tonight (Wednesday) instead of as usual on Thursday. The practice will be held at eight o'clock, Mr. Openshaw organist.

Make that vacant lot of yours a revenue producer. We furnish the money to build. National Finance Co., Ltd., 521 Columbia street. **

Oliver Prevost, liberated on his own recognizances to come up for trial at the assize court on a charge of theft, failed to put in an appearance when the case was called, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest.

Gossip has it that there was a race that was almost neck and neck for the purchase of the Independent mills. The purchaser put up $500 deposit. Twenty minutes too late arrived another intending purchaser prepared to double the amount paid on deposit Or, at least, so runs the story.

Miss Cave-Browne-Cave, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., silver medallist, member of the Incorporated Society of Musicians (successor to Mrs. Reginald Dodd), will begin her class for pianoforte, violin, singing, theory, harmony, counterpoint, musical form and history, on or about October 20, 1911. **

Mr. T. H. McCormick is exhibiting great interest in the native-born these days. Since Friday last Mr. McCormick has been wearing becomingly the dignity of fatherhood, on account of a bouncing baby boy the stork brought to the household on the day mentioned. Mother and child are doing well.

A meeting of the committee of the Choral society will be held in St. George's hall at nine o'clock this evening. The society committee consists of Mrs. W. T. Reid, Mrs. F. Broad, Mr. Chilber, Mr. H. C. Chamberlin, Mr. McNess. Canon d'Easum (chairman), and Mr. H. A. Wilson (secretary).

Cost of Living in Japan.

Every item of our everyday life is as costly in Japan as in Europe or America. A respectable looking three-storey house can be rented in London at £30 a year, while the same money can rent only a wretched cottage in Tokio. Bread, meat, milk, electricity, gas, perhaps with the exception of eggs, nothing is cheaper in Japan. It costs far more to run a house in Tokio than in London. Then why are the wages and salaries lower in our country. Because of misuse of labor and overabundance of laborers. What the Europeans move with the derrick we let men and women carry on their shoulders; so necessarily a great number of them must be paid for.

The T. H. SMITH Co. LIMITED

FURS

THE middle of October practically opens up the fur wearing season, and there is every reason for making selections early. The cold weather reminds the careful dresser that even the most elaborate fall costume will look still more attractive with well chosen furs.

Individual requirements can be best met now, while our stock is at its highest point of usefulness to the customer, in point of variety and exclusive styles.

We welcome comparison.

Grey Squirrel Sets $15 to $45
Electric Seal Sets $45 to $125
Mink Sets $75 to $200
Black Fox Sets $50 to $125

Superb Fashions in High Class Suits

No matter how enthusiastically and carefully one may have "shopped around," there remains a refreshingly new viewpoint of autumn fashions to be seen at Smith's. These better class suits are shown in strictly and semi tailored styles. No two are alike; many fashionable shades and navy and black. In Tweeds, Broadcloths and Worsteds.

Price $35.00 to $75.00

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CAPITAL $14,400,000.00
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Branches throughout Canada and Newfoundland, and in London, England, New York, Chicago and Spokane, U.S.A., and Mexico City. A general banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, available with correspondents in all parts of the world.

Savings Bank Department—Deposits received in sums of $1 and upward, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum (present rate).

Total Assets over $186,000,000.00

NEW WESTMINSTER BRANCH,
G. D. BRYMNER, Manager.

WATER FRONTAGE

Three acres in city limits with 250 feet waterfrontage. $25,000; one-quarter cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months.

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is obtainable through the aid of erfect fitting glasses. Our spectacles and lenses are guaranteed perfect in fit and focus.

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Lulu Island branch. — Cars leave for Vancouver every hour from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. connecting at Eburne for Steveston.

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Fraser Valley line. — Cars leave for Chilliwack and way points at 9:30 a.m., 1:20, 4:05 and 6:35 p.m.

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