

The Daily News

Library SEP 26 1911
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Fifty lots in the...
WHITE, SHILES & CO.

Twenty acres of good land near Chilliwack. Seven roomed modern house (new), seven acres in fruit. WHITE, SHILES & CO.

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 170.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1911.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THOUSANDS DYING

Starvation and Flood Cause Ruin.

CORPSES LITTER GROUND

West Huan District of China Scene of Great Disaster and Loss of Life—Sealers Imprisoned.

Victoria, Sept. 24.—News of terrible loss of life, estimates placing the dead at over 100,000, as a result of the floods in West Huan, was brought by the Empress of India today. The country was like a great inland sea, the higher sections being covered with corpses washed there. Refugees who escaped the floods arrived in the cities to find hordes of starving people, and staggering out on to the roads, the majority to fall by the wayside and die. The receding waters were followed by disease due to the dead bodies of men and animals. Great traffic in human beings results from the disaster, boatloads of girls being sold for removal to the cities, and misery beyond description exists over many hundreds of square miles. It is anticipated that the worst famine in the history of China will follow.

The Japanese sealing schooner *Kalob Maru* was seized by the Russian patrol cruiser *Manjuria*, off the Copper Islands, on August 12, according to advices brought by the Empress of India. The sealers were taken off by an armed patrol party and imprisoned on the Russian warship and the schooner was towed to Petropavlovsk, where the crew was imprisoned. The Japanese reported to their government that they were not provided with food and their schooner was looted and their personal effects stolen.

U. S. Cavalry Patrol Border.

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 24.—Border patrol at Columbus, N. M., by United States Cavalry, is to be resumed as a result of the visit of Gen. Duncan, commander of the department of El Paso. This is stated unofficially, Gen. Duncan being in the city today. A report that a body of Magonistas would be sent from the American side at Columbus to Mexico Sunday and the return of Magonistas to El Paso, has resulted, it is said, in Gen. Duncan asking that the patrol be renewed in this vicinity.

S.S. ROMAN IN FROM HALIBUT BANK

Brings Down Interesting Specimens from Deep Water, Including Wolf Fish.

The B. C. Packers' halibut steamer *Roman* completed her fifteenth trip this season on arriving at the city yesterday from the northern fishing banks. During her eight days absence she made a catch of about 110,000 pounds of halibut. Nothing very eventful transpired during the trip except the capture of a few interesting marine biological specimens, brought to the surface from the depths of the sea on the fishing gear. One of these is a species of polype, a member of the anthozoa family, which almost verges on the plant family. It is attached to a granite cobblestone. When given to Chief Engineer Kelly by one Nick, a fisherman, it seemed tired, but by skillful treatment and a copious supply of salt water in a bucket it revived sufficiently to assume the jaunty air of a company promoter. This rare specimen is now in the possession of one of the staff of the News.

A wolf fish (*Anarhichas lupus*) and three lead headed halibut were also taken.

The *Roman* leaves again on Tuesday morning for Ladysmith en route to the halibut banks in the North.

Yukon Election.

Vancouver, Sept. 25.—F. T. Congdon, member for Yukon in the federal parliament, left on Saturday for Dawson, where he will begin campaigning for the deferred election which will be held there on October 23. Nominations are being held today. It is expected that Dr. Alfred Thompson, who defeated Mr. Congdon in 1904, will be the Conservative nominee. George Black, secretary of the Vancouver Conservative club, whom Mr. Congdon defeated in 1908, is travelling north on the same boat as the Yukon member, and he will take part in the election in the interests of the Conservatives.

Quake Did Little Harm.

Cordova, Alaska, Sept. 24.—The earthquake felt throughout the Copper River region Thursday night caused no damage other than the breaking of dishes. Two shocks were felt, the first coming at 8 o'clock and lasting fifteen seconds. Another slight movement came at 9:40 p. m. Wireless messages from Kodiak, Dutch Harbor and the Pribyloff Islands say that the disturbance was not felt among the Aleutian Islands or in Behring Sea.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE EDUCATIONAL CLUB

First Meeting of Season Held—Partial Program for Winter Season is Considered.

The first meeting of the Women's Educational Club of Columbian college, after the holiday season, was held at the home of the vice-president, Mrs. C. A. Welsh, on Thursday evening, September 21. An item of importance was a communication from the Local Council of Women asking that the club, as one of the affiliated societies, assist in the management of the tea rooms during exhibition week. Mrs. Welsh explained that the tea rooms had been given to the local council on condition that they were used for the benefit of the Royal Columbian hospital and if this were not done they would be taken for some other purpose. As the needs of the hospital are very great and sometimes as much as \$800 is raised during fair week, it was felt by all interested in the hospital that every effort should be made to use the rooms this year as in former years. The club decided to take charge of the rooms for a day which should be named by the local council and a soliciting committee was appointed consisting of Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Reid and Mrs. Gifford.

Another matter of importance that came up for discussion was the literary work to be undertaken by the club during the winter. Several subjects were suggested such as the study of psychology, the reading of Stoddard's lectures, the study of Canadian authors, but no decision was reached and the matter was left in the hands of the following committee, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Hetherington and the lady teachers of Columbian college.

As this was the first meeting of the season, no literary program had been prepared, and the only item of that nature was a very interesting letter from Mrs. Sipprell read by Miss Hitcham, in which Mrs. Sipprell told something of her travels on the continent and dwelt particularly on her impressions of the east end of London.

The membership of the club is increasing and the members are looking forward to a series of pleasant and profitable meetings during the coming winter.

Funeral of T. F. Fenton.

The funeral of the late Thomas Fenton, son of Captain Fenton, of Tenth street, who was drowned in the North Arm of the Fraser river last Wednesday evening, took place from the family residence yesterday afternoon, interment being made in the Odd Fellows' cemetery. The young man, who was only eighteen years of age, was very popular and was a member of the local order of Native Sons, six of whom acted as pallbearers. Rev. J. S. Henderson conducted the service, both at the house and at the cemetery, and a large number of friends of the deceased gathered to pay their last respects. Mr. and Mrs. Fenton, parents of the deceased, wish to thank all those who have showed their sympathy during their bereavement, and also those who assisted in the recovering of the body.

Messrs. Roland and Royden Gilley, John Johns, Lewis Sangster, Fred Stanton and H. Duhamel were the pallbearers.

Among some of the floral tributes were the following: Mrs. E. Lawrence and son, spray; Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, spray; Mr. and Mrs. Norman and family, of Vancouver, cross; Mr. J. Lind, heart; Gilley Brothers, wreath; Mr. Fred Stanton, spray; Mr. J. Johns, spray; Mr. and Mrs. Johns, wreath; Mr. Fred Stanton, spray; Mr. wreath.

LITTLE GIRL DECLINES TO SALUTE YANKEE FLAG

New York, Sept. 24.—The public school authorities of New Jersey were called upon yesterday for the first time in the history of the state to deal with the situation arising from the refusal of Catherine Audsley, a 14-year-old girl of Perth Amboy, N. J., to salute the American flag or take the oath of allegiance during the exercises in her school. The state school laws compel the salutation of the flag and the renewal of the oath of allegiance to it every morning. The girl refused to comply with the law, and was sent home by the school superintendent.

M. F. Audsley, the girl's father, who is a British subject, came to New York and placed the matter before the British Consul here. Mr. Audsley said he did not prohibit his children from paying all the respect due to the American flag, but he had instructed them not to take the oath of allegiance to it. The British Consul will send to the proper authorities in Perth Amboy papers confirming the statement that Mr. Audsley's children are bona-fide subjects of Great Britain.

Foreigners Respected.

Peking, Sept. 24.—Foreigners have not been attacked in the disturbed province of Szechuen. The leaders of the agitation against the Chinese government's policy of building railroads with foreign capital evidently have instructed their followers not to molest foreigners. The obedience of the natives to these instructions indicates, it is believed, that the movement has behind it the thorough organization from which further troubles may be expected in the future.

PULP AND PAPER TARIFF ABOLISHED

Not Affected by Failure of Reciprocity Pact to Pass—Will Go to United States Free.

Washington, Sept. 22.—John Norris, chairman of the committee on paper of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, issued a statement today showing that the defeat in Canada of the reciprocity agreement has expanded the free zone for pulps and paper so as to include all favored nations. His statement follows:

"Canada's rejection of reciprocity raises a question with respect to the favored nation treaties that is unique. Unlike the items contained in section 1 of the reciprocity bill the paper and pulp clause, which was section 2, abolished the duty on Canadian pulps and paper subject only to a Canadian precedent that the pulps and paper must be made from unrestricted woods.

"Section 1 could not go into effect until Canada took reciprocal action, but section 2 became effective on July 26, when the president signed the reciprocity bill. Canada's vote of rejection will make section 1 ineffective but it will not impair the pulp and paper section which can not be nullified except by a repealing act of congress and such repeal is highly improbable.

"The importers of pulps and papers from Germany, Norway and Sweden claim that under the favored nation treaty products of these countries are entitled to the treatment that Canada obtains when the pulps and paper are made from unrestricted woods and that the tariff on those articles is automatically abolished under like conditions."

Treasury department officials say no similar case has ever arisen in this country.

Laurier to Lead Opposition.

Ottawa, Sept. 24.—"I would feel like a deserter were I to drop out now." These were the words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when addressing a number of newspaper men and personal friends who called at his office this morning. From this it appears that Sir Wilfrid will lead the opposition during the next session. He expressed his intention of calling the cabinet ministers together at once and disposing of all business it is necessary to deal with before the resignations of the ministers are placed in the hands of Earl Grey. A great demonstration will be given in honor of Premier-elect T. L. Borden on Tuesday night.

Fowler Fails at Sierras.

Colfax, Cal., Sept. 23.—Leaving the ground this morning at 6:43 o'clock Robert G. Fowler, the aviator, after flying twenty-four miles to Blue Canyon, was forced to give up in his attempt to cross the Sierras with his biplane. Fowler claims that owing to the thinness of the air at the height necessary to go in order to cross the Sierras he would require a stronger engine, the one he has not being strong enough, and the planes falling to "bite." His biplane was tossed around like a toy when he arched near the summit of the mountains. He will install a stronger engine immediately and make another attempt. Fowler is endeavoring a transcontinental flight, but was interrupted here on September 11 by the wrecking of his biplane.

MANY FALL FAIRS HELD IN VICINITY

Chilliwack Proves a Great Success and is Well Attended—Matsqui is Another.

Fall fairs are in full swing in the Fraser valley just now. Each day sees the celebration of another of these annual events. The Matsqui fall fair was held in the Glenmore school house and grounds last Wednesday and proved a good drawing card despite the downpour of rain which lasted during a portion of the day. In the evening a successful dance was held in the Matsqui public school.

The Chilliwack exhibition, which is the largest of its kind in the valley, was more of a success this year than it has ever been before. The live stock exhibit as well as the exhibits in flowers and vegetables were splendid and were highly commented on by the judges who had charge of distributing the prizes. Friday's racing events were fairly well attended, and those who witnessed them were pleased at the splendid showing made by some of the horses taking part in the events.

Snowing Already.

Winnipeg, Sept. 24.—A despatch from High River, Alberta, tonight says: "Snow has fallen here for the last forty-eight hours, accompanied with considerable frost. Not more than sixty per cent of the grain is cut. The balance is badly lodged and will be difficult to harvest. The damage to quality cannot be definitely foretold, but will be serious."

FRANCE'S FURTHER REPLY DESPATCHED

Is Said that All Stipulations Do Not Meet Germany's Views Concerning Africa.

Paris, Sept. 24.—The latest reply of the French government to the German proposals, which was approved yesterday by President Fallieres, who received the cabinet at Rambouillet, was despatched to Berlin last night.

A semi-official communication issued yesterday afternoon said the reply showed some slight divergence from the text of the German note.

The communication continues: In the matter of consular courts and foreign proteges, France, in order to remove the abuses complained of, desires that not only Germany, but all the powers shall agree to the revision of the Madrid convention until French jurisdiction has been completely re-established in Morocco. Finally, Foreign Minister de Selves proposes a new wording for the clause relating to the control which France agrees to exercise over transport enterprises.

It is hoped that these difficulties will be easily smoothed over.

GERMAN ACTIVITY IN AFRICA.

Assisted by Belgium is Pushing the Construction of the Trans-equatorial Railway.

Paris, Sept. 24.—The Temps publishes an article of especial interest at this period of the Franco-German negotiations pointing out the renewed energy with which Germany is pushing forward the construction of her African railway lines.

"It is beyond doubt," says the Temps, "that the Germans have taken up, on their own account, with the assistance of Belgian companies, the colossal project of an African trans-equatorial railway, which was unfolded by King Leopold before the International Geographical congress, at Brussels, as long ago as 1876, and which presents itself as the counterpart of the famous English project of the Cape to Cairo railway."

The unequal development of the German African lines affords a first proof of this. Whereas the line from Usambara, north of Zanzibar to Tanganyika, only progresses slowly, the line from Dar-es-Salaam, running parallel to the equator, also towards Tanganyika, is two years in advance of its program. In 1904 the reichstag voted the construction of the line from Dar-es-Salaam as far as Morogoro, 140 miles from the coast. As soon as Morogoro was reached in the year 1907, the continuation as Tabora, nearly six hundred miles from the coast, was determined upon. When Kideton, on the other side of the Usagara Mountain, was finally reached, the work progressed rapidly to Tura. This point was attained in July, and it is anticipated that by the spring of next year Tabora will be in communication with the sea. When the line is completed the journey from Dar-es-Salaam, which used to take a month will be performed in 40 hours.

It is expected that the reichstag will shortly vote the credits for the continuation of the line to Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika, and the frontier of the Belgian Congo. The political character of the new line is apparent from the fact that it is recognized that the resources of the country through which it passes will not suffice to make it pay. Its construction is urged on the ground that it will open up territory to European colonization.

Dead Come to Life.

Found drowned, buried and declared dead thirteen months ago, and now walking the streets, as large as life, indignantly denying that he was ever dead, is the experience of a certain Mr. Bunyan. In August, 1911, a body was found near the Coquitlam river in the reservoir close to the dam face downwards in the mud. The body was recovered and an inquest held. Four men positively identified the body as that of Mr. Bunyan, who had left the employment at the dam, without calling for his wages. The body was buried. This week, however, Mr. Bunyan returned, and called on the foreman of the jury empanelled to inquire into the cause of his death. The foreman was thunderstruck. It, therefore, remains a mystery who was the unfortunate man drowned in the Coquitlam dam thirteen months ago.

VAG HAS PLENTY.

Vancouver, Sept. 23.—The arrest of a man for vagrancy and then to have him give bail bonds totalling \$2000 is a rather unusual experience for the police of this city. Yesterday morning both Magistrate Shaw and Prosecuting Attorney Kennedy were taken by surprise.

H. A. Holmes was before the court on the charge of obtaining \$5 by false pretences. The question of bail arose, and defending counsel remarked that Holmes was already under bonds in connection with a prior charge of vagrancy. The books showed that the bail arranged was \$2000. "I think we had better let him out on his own recognizance," declared Mr. Kennedy after a few minutes hard thinking, in which to digest the fact of \$2000 on the one hand and a charge of vagrancy on the other.

"I think so, too," remarked the court.

Holmes will be heard in his defence on Tuesday.

MAIL CARRYING AT AVIATION MEET

Bleriot Machine in New York Carries One Bag Five Miles—Scarcely a Record.

New York, Sept. 24.—The first United States mail ever transported by aeroplane was carried yesterday from the aviation field on Nassau Boulevard, Long Island, to Garden City, a distance of five miles, by Earl Ovington on a Bleriot machine. His flight was the leading feature of the international meet opening yesterday.

Ovington took only one bag of mail and held it between his knees and when he was over Garden City he dropped it on the signal of a man who waved a flag, as pre-arranged. This bag contained about seventy-five pounds of letters and postcards.

The flying contests were mediocre, the most interesting being the search by aviators for a detachment of the 18th infantry, United States army, which had been secreted in a woods three miles southeast of the field. Six of the aviators, including Tom Sopwith and Graham-White, of England, Eugene Ely, J. A. D. McCurdy and Beatty, could not find the soldiers.

Eugene Ely made a spectacular flight showing the perfect control of his machine. He dazzled the crowd by turning his machine head down and dropping 300 feet and then checking his flight when near the turt and floating off.

Miss Matilda Molsant was the only woman to make a flight in the twenty-four mile breeze which prevailed. She circled the course several times in a monoplane and made a safe landing.

BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING TO OPEN

Business Will Be Carried on This Morning in the New Premises, Which Are Elaborate.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce will this morning open up for business in their splendid new banking building on Columbia street, adjoining their former location. While the new quarters are not entirely completed, the work is sufficiently advanced in the main floor to enable the management to carry on the business of the bank.

The second floor, which is being fitted up as a dormitory for the banking staff, will not be ready for occupancy for some time. The practice adopted in many of the cities of the east of having the bank clerks live in the building, will be followed out here as far as is possible.

The new home of the bank joins the building which has been occupied by them for the past few years. As to interior arrangements and fittings it is complete in every detail and presents besides a striking front on Columbia street. The interior is richly finished in hardwood and has a marble blocked flooring. All the fixtures are of the newest designs, made in mahogany and dull brass. The rotunda as well as the space for the staff is well lighted by windows both on Columbia street and in the rear. A commodious vault occupies the whole east end of the building. Throughout, an eye has been kept on the needs of the future, and while business does not demand such a pretentious building at present, it will doubtless be required as the city increases in size and importance.

It has not been definitely decided yet to what use the old office on the corner will be put. The Canadian Bank of Commerce holds a lease on it which does not expire until the end of the present year.

Rogers Starts Flight.

Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 23.—After two attempts, C. P. Rogers left the ground this morning, and started on his flight to the Pacific coast. In his first attempt rough ground prevented a good start, and in landing some guy wires were pulled out and a hole torn in the elevator. The damage was quickly repaired and Rogers resumed, took wing following the Erie railroad.

Engine Driver is Killed.

Raymond, Wash., Sept. 24.—A. J. Dingle, 35 years old, an engineer employed by the Pacific & Eastern railway company, was instantly killed late yesterday afternoon by striking his head against a bridge while leaning out of the cab of his engine. His body was picked up a few minutes later by the train crew.

Dingle worked for a number of years out of St. Paul on the Chicago & Great Western, and for five years out of Missoula on the Northern Pacific. He was married about eight months ago.

Princess Alice Bound Out.

Vancouver, Sept. 23.—Announcement was made by the C. P. R. officials here today that the new steamer *Princess Alice* had left the Tyne bound for Vancouver. The new steamer is a sister ship to the *Princess Adelaide*, and will operate on the run between Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle. The *Princess Alice* was launched at Wallsend on May 29 last, and is being brought out by Captain Lindgren, of Vancouver. The boilers are fitted with a complete oil-burning apparatus.

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MEETS TRAGIC END

Willie Wilson Tiny Newspaper Boy Killed.

RUN OVER ON C.P.R. TRACK

Trying to Steal a Ride on the Train, Falls Beneath Wheels and Meets Instant Death.

Full of life, happy selling his papers, enjoying popularity among his mates one instant, and in the next instant a crushed helpless form, was the sad fate of little Willie Wilson, aged twelve years, who has been residing with his grandparents in Sapperton. The little lad has been in the custom of selling papers, and plays his trade in the vicinity of the C. P. R. and the B. C. E. R. depot. He had also been in the habit of stealing rides on the local C. P. R. trains, and despite the fact that he had been warned repeatedly, he again attempted to board the train, which left this city at 2:35 Saturday afternoon, bound for the Junction. Several witnesses saw him run along Front street, but no one saw the accident, but turning around, a witness saw the mangled corpse lying on the tracks. The crew of the train and the passengers were not aware of any accident, however, and did not stop. Not until they arrived at Westminister Junction were they informed, a telephone message having been sent.

The boy in attempting to board the train, while it was going slowly along Front street past the market building, had evidently slipped and fallen. At least two of the cars passed over him, severing his right arm at the shoulder and his right leg at the knee. His head was also badly cut, and Dr. Kenny, who arrived on the scene almost immediately, said that death must have been instantaneous. The body was covered up by the papers the youth had had for sale, pending the arrival of the undertaker, and presented a tragic sight.

Deceased had been living with his grandparents at 313 Keary street, Sapperton. His father has been employed at North Vancouver.

There will be an inquest on the case at eleven o'clock this morning at the undertaking establishment of Murchie & Son.

FINE PATROL SYSTEM SAVES MANY FIRES

Vigorous Campaign Against Bush Fires is Crowned with Success Throughout B. C.

The most vigorous campaign against forest fires ever waged by the provincial government is drawing to a close, and within the next few weeks full reports will be presented by the divisional superintendents of the fire protection areas.

"We have had practically every timbered district of the province patrolled," said Mr. W. C. Gladwin, supervisor of the department, yesterday. "A most thorough system of patrolling was instituted at the commencement of the past summer. Over 225 men were employed, and viewed from the protection point of view, the efforts of the government have been crowned with success. Many dangerous fires have been, if I may be permitted to use the phrase, nipped in the bud, and there can be no doubt that the system of patrolling adopted has saved much valuable timber. September, however, is often a red letter month for forest fires, and all patrols, especially in the interior, are still exercising the greatest vigilance."

Last spring the department re-mapped out the province for fire protection. The main divisions were made—the Coast district, coming under the supervision of Mr. Gladwin at Vancouver, and the Nelson district, over which Mr. W. H. McGregor has charge. The Vancouver district was subdivided into the districts of Victoria, Kitselas, Graham Island and Fort George, while the interior country was similarly subdivided into districts. The patrols stretched from Atlin lake, at the extreme north of British Columbia, to the international boundary, and from Graham Island to the Yellowhead Pass. In the Kootenays, where there are many millions of feet of valuable timber, including some of the finest cedar in North America, eight districts were mapped out, and strong patrols stationed.

The patrols were given special instructions to see that the railways provided the necessary right-of-way through forest country. This was a matter of greatest importance, as the majority of the big forest fires have been caused by sparks from the smokestacks of locomotives.

"With the increase in population both in the coast and the interior districts of this province, it is probable that the patrols will have to be doubled next year," observed Mr. Gladwin.

"It is costing the government money to have the country patrolled, but this is a mere bagatelle to the wealth that is saved by protecting and conserving the timber."

Wants

WANTED—COMFORTABLE HOME and reasonable wage given for assistant with housework and care of infant. Telephone R 285.

WANTED—LADY DESIRES NURSING, no objection to house duties; highest references. Apply Box 49, Daily News.

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT, 407 Third avenue.

WANTED—COMPETENT PERSON to help with housework and care of infant. Mrs. Phipps. Telephone R 285.

WANTED—GIRL OR WOMAN FOR light housework. Apply 222 Fifth avenue.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 217 Royal avenue.

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT, Apply 712 Twelfth street.

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 KNOWN—MILLER'S EM-ployment office, No. 8 Begbie street, supplies men for all large jobs in this vicinity. Phone 624.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—WEST END ACREAGE, A one-acre block on Eighth avenue, divided into six lots. Price \$3000. One-third cash, balance arrange. Sherriff, Rose & Co., 648 Columbia street.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFULLY SITU-ated bungalow of five rooms, with bath and all conveniences; close to car. Price \$2300. Cash \$400, balance easy. Sherriff, Rose & Co., 648 Columbia street.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE OF FIVE rooms, close in, cement basement, bath, furnace, etc. \$2800. Cash \$300, balance \$30 per month. Sherriff, Rose & Co., 648 Columbia street.

FOR SALE—SMALL HOUSE TWO blocks from car. \$1250. \$250 cash. Mr. Simpson, 1404 Tenth avenue.

FOR SALE—CLYDSDALE MARE, seven years old, weighing about 1500 pounds, also filly from above rising two years. Apply Mrs. Dair, Langley.

TO RENT

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—THREE OR FOUR housekeeping rooms. Apply 620 Fourth street.

TO RENT—THREE MODERN UN-furnished housekeeping rooms. Apply 412 Ash street.

FOR RENT—THREE OR FOUR rooms on same flat, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for light housekeeping or gentlemen, batching Central location, near car line. Apply Box 50, Daily News office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for light housekeeping. Apply to Alex. Speck, 743 Front street.

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.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED clean rooms for one or two gentlemen. Terms very reasonable. 513 Agnes Street.

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

TO RENT—DOUBLE ROOM FURN-ished; suitable for young ladies or married couple. Apply 23 Alice street.

TO RENT—SPLENDID NEWLY furnished rooms in Cliff block, on Sixth street, one block from Columbia street. Apply the Misses Chapman, room 2, third floor.

LOST

LOST—A SMALL BLACK DOG ON Moody Square, slightly lame in right foot. If found please return to Otway Wilkie, 629 Eighth street.

LOST—SMALL BROWN SPANIEL dog, eight years old, teeth well worn down; no collar on; coughs frequently; stub tail. Lost from Chilliwack tram, nine o'clock train, on Sunday morning, September 17, between Westminster and Cloverdale. Kindly return or notify Mr. H. J. Murphy, Balmoral rooms, 784 Granville street. Phone Seymour 1909, or Empire hotel, Vancouver, B.C., and receive suitable reward.

FOUND

FOUND—CHILD'S RING, OWNER can have same by proving property and paying expenses. 328 Ash street.

SALVATION ARMY TO BRING DOMESTICS

Four Parties of Thirty Are Being Gathered—Efforts Made to Bring Girls to B. C.

"Canada is an easy first in the minds of emigrating Britons, and British Columbia is an easy first among the provinces of the Dominion owing to her unlimited natural wealth and ever-recurring opportunities," states Col. D. C. Lamb of London, director of the British emigration work of the Salvation Army and a member of the committee of the Royal Colonial Institute, that for twelve months, under the chairmanship of the Duke of Marlborough, investigated the problem of an equalization of population in the British Isles. Colonel Lamb registered at the Hotel Vancouver last week.

"At present Canada is getting a large part of her old country immigrants from families who are willing to pay their own way, or from that class for whom others are willing to pay in order to get them out of England. It would be far better if the Canadian government would arrange for the transportation of all classes of old country immigrants. Then she could pick and choose to the best advantage. We have in England a fine class of men and women, ideal working people in any line, who can not afford to come to this country, however much they might so desire.

Fifteen Thousand Every Year.

"This Salvation Army is trying to tap fifteen thousand villages that every year throw off one family from each that can not be absorbed. Those fifteen thousand families are drifting into the cities, there to deteriorate or to force down others less able to struggle for existence. Those fifteen thousand families are made up of persons whose life training has been of an agricultural nature. They would make ideal settlers for any new country, and they could provide the means of transportation. The Family Reunion Movement is a good thing, but it affects the classes residing in the cities and not the agricultural class that is most needed in the Dominion today.

"Vancouver has been made the central distributing point for all the domestic help that we are sending to Canada. The demands for domestics is so insistent in the Province of British Columbia that we are directing all our efforts to bringing British girls to the Pacific Coast.

"Four parties of domestics will reach Vancouver before the end of the year. These parties which number about thirty girls each are being made up, one from Scotland, one in Liverpool, and two in the west of England.

"We find a great need for the work we are doing in bringing girls to the West. The census of the British Isles recently published, shows that there are 1,300,000 women of adult age in excess of the male population in Great Britain and Ireland. It is from that excess of female population that we are drawing the young women whom we are sending to Canada.

Emigration of Children.

"A new feature of army emigration work is the child emigration project. There are in the British Isles 360,000 orphans and deserted children, all labeled as 'unwanted.' In this regard, we look to the older provinces for assistance. British Columbia is too new; it is still primarily a country for capable adult persons and we expect to do little with our child emigration work here."

Colonel Lamb is accompanied by his young son, and Colonel H. W. Mapp of Toronto, chief secretary of the Salvation Army in Canada. After a tour of inspection of the army posts in Vancouver and on Vancouver Island including a trip to Coombs Colony, the party will return through Canada to the east. Colonel Lamb inspecting Saskatchewan and Ontario while en route home. The present visit is occasioned by needs for a review of the year's work together with plans for the propaganda of the army during 1912.

TIMBER INSPECTOR REPORTS GOOD LAND

R. Trendor, assistant provincial timber inspector, who recently returned from a trip through the Cariboo, Fort Fraser and Hazelton districts, making in all a journey of nearly 2000 miles, has prepared a report of his trip to be submitted to the Provincial government, and in it gives some very interesting information regarding different sections of the country through which he passed.

The trip made by Mr. Trendor was the first official tour of inspection of the provincial timber office in the north. The territory visited by Mr. Trendor has only recently been added to that portion of the province which comes under his supervision.

Practically every mode of transportation was used by Mr. Trendor in making the trip. Leaving Ashcroft

MUSIC.

MRS. S. C. FISHER, TEACHER of piano, singing and harmony. Class reopens September 21. 603 Third avenue.

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.

be traveled by auto to Quesnel and down there to Barkerville and back by stage. At Barkerville he took steamer for Fort George, continuing on the boat as far west as Stony, seventy miles below Fort Fraser on the Nechako river. From there westward he had to pack his way, in all a distance of over 200 miles. The seventy-mile journey up the Nechako river took ten days to complete. Arriving at Hazelton he took steamer down the Skeena river for Prince Rupert, a distance of about 190 miles, and from there to Vancouver by boat.

Mr. Trendor's report of the conditions of the country through which he passed is of a very glowing character. Settlers are pouring into that portion of the province through which the main line of the G. T. P. is laid, says Mr. Trendor, and in his opinion another year will see that section of British Columbia well settled. The lumber mills in the north, he says, have had a very busy season and he estimates the output this season as being one of the heaviest for years.

"The cost of transportation and supplies is very high," Mr. Trendor states. "Oats cost \$160 a ton and hay \$80 a ton. Other next season will see a big drop in prices, however for the new settlers are making preparations for raising large quantities of all the supplies needed by the construction camps in the north."

The report describes the land in each section of the province through which the writer passed, and states that some of the richest land in the province is to be found in the north. Mr. Trendor states that on the average it is well watered and is a very rich loam.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE IS GETTING RUSTY

Will Be Coated With Paraffin Wax to Preserve Egyptian Writings.

London, Sept. 24.—What would they have said in old Syene if they could have seen that red granite obelisk of theirs which today graces our Embankment in the hands of Saxon cleaners? How those old masons of the City of the Sun would have rubbed their eyes and scratched their heads to note, if such a thing had been possible by any stretch of prophetic vision, the London County Council of today metaphorically roll up its sleeves to the elbow, take brush and pail in hand, and rub down that royal monolith, scrubbing the grime out of user, the sceptre; maa, the ostrich feather of justice; kheper, the sacred beetle of regeneration; picking the dust of tramcar and taxicab from the crook of Ra, the hawk-eyes of Harmachis, the great god, and all other quaint syllabics of an inscription chiselled when history was only beginning and this misty island of the western seas was not even thought of. How they would have stared in that sacred city of Delta, and speculated as to what had happened to that huge rib, cut with infinite labor from the hot sides of the Nubian cliffs, wondering who had dared move it from the dusty shrines of An, to which it was dedicated, what had chanced to it afterwards, and, marvel of marvels, how all that 180 tons of hard rock had passed the black seas into the western mist.

Even Manetho himself, who knew Heliopolis as well as a county council alderman knows Spring Gardens, and was considered an authority in his time on history and speculative geography, would have shaken his head could he have stood for a moment in vision today, say, on Waterloo Bridge, and seen the Norway scaffold poles escalating that famous stone, and the scrubbers at work sluicing Thames water over royal hieroglyphics that tell in terse narrative the story of one of the oldest things in the world. He would have looked on the vistas of grey palaces to right and left of him, on the endless plains of dwelling-places north and south, concentrated wildernesses of humanity containing more men than there were in all Egypt, more men than all Egypt ever conquered, he would have listened to the roar and hum of modern life, and would certainly have shaken his head again, sworn by Seth and Horus that it was all incredible by human hypothesis, the jealous gods above and the djins below had certainly been at work, and had stolen a temple column from the City of the Sun to decorate a city where the sun is quite a chance consideration.

Many Adventures.

The famous needle which the cleaners have been handling in the last few days has had all kinds of exacting adventures in its time, and has heard more acclamations, prayers and oburgations addressed to it than any other stone in the universe. What a moment it must have been when the long work was done and the great obelisk, chiselled in one piece from its mother rock, fell at last with a crunch, safe and unfractured, upon the cellar roller placed below to receive it, and the white-tipped chief contractor, spasmodically running his fingers round his throat and scarcely daring to look, knew that his head was saved. How the rejoicing fires must have burned that night in the desert, and the feet of dancing girls twinkled amongst the bones of mason-slaves who had died in the task of fashioning it! Then they waited for a high Nile, praying unceasingly to Sebek, the rain god, that the floodgates of the blue Abyssinian hills might be opened and the floods reach to the quarries. And when they came they rolled the great stone up in cedar and palm logs, making a boat of it such as even Sebek's best friend, the crocodile, had never seen before, and launched it on river. Half the nation must have turned out on the banks to watch the mighty monolith go slowly rolling by, towed by the other half of the nation. The dancing girls must have danced till they could dance no more, and the priests prayed for a happy voyage till they were hoarse.

Then there was the setting up on end at Heliopolis, "before the house of the Phoenix," as the County Councils workmen may read today, if any of them chance to be learned in hieroglyphics—in itself no light task for the limited engineering resources of the period. But once on end, the great column seems to have had a rest for many centuries, and might

have remained in the sacred city of Thebes forever had not Egypt fallen under Roman influence and Tiberius, plundering the gods that honor their representative on earth, given the stone another remove, and carrying it down, to Alexandria, placed it there before the Temple of Caesar. At Alexandria it fell, happily again without hurt, into the sand, at some unrecorded period, and lay uncare for through many centuries, until Mohammed All, making as free with the doorstep of the Phoenix as Tiberius had done, presented it to the British nation. Once more the monolith was encased in wool and iron, and taken out to sea. It proved as unruly a companion as ever a ship towed, and in the Bay of Biscay broke adrift and went for a voyage on its own account. It was recaptured after many days, rolling like a giant porpoise in the trough of the Atlantic waves, and safely towed into the Thames and to London. We hope its washing will do it good, and that the coating of paraffin wax provided for it by the County Council will preserve its hieroglyphics indefinitely, for amongst the countless historic treasures of the metropolis none is older or has seen stranger sights than this sun-scoured, dust-faced monument of an ancient civilization.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Reciprocity fireworks in the wheat market did not show Saturday as much as even a glimmer. A gallery full of spectators on 'change here saw only such excitement as an ordinary week-end session affords. In sharp contrast with yesterday, when millions of bushels changed hands with prices fluctuating rapidly, the market this morning acted as steady as a dray horse and appeared to have no more memory of reciprocity than of Julius Caesar.

Liniments Won't Cure Lame Back

GIN PILLS WILL—As This Gentleman Testifies



LUMSDEN, SASK.

"I have suffered much from Lame Back and Soreness across the Kidneys, and used to apply liniments to relieve the pain until I was told to try GIN PILLS. Now, I am never without them, as soon as I feel the weakness coming on, I at once start to take GIN PILLS and a very few doses relieve me, but I continue to take them for sometimes two weeks at a time, that they may do their work. I heartily recommend GIN PILLS to anyone suffering from Lame Back or Weak Kidneys."

A. B. SPARKS.

Lame Back is simply the pain caused by weak, strained or sick kidneys. GIN PILLS heal and cure Kidneys. GIN PILLS relieve the Bladder, and regulate the Urine. That's why the pain in the back disappears when you take GIN PILLS. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50 and money refunded if GIN PILLS fail to relieve you. Sent on receipt of price if your dealer will not supply them. National Drug & Chemical Co. Dept. B. C. Toronto.

National Lazy Liver Pills keep the bowels regular, the stomach sweet and the skin clear. 25c. a box.

WHITE STAR DOMINION SERVICE—LARGEST STEAMERS FROM CANADA

SAILINGS FROM MONTREAL AND QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL

LUXURIOUS TWIN AND TRIPLE SCREW "Laurentic" "Megantic" OCT. 14-28. NOV. 11.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS "Teutonic" OCT. 21. NOV. 18. "Canada" OCT. 7. NOV. 4.

CHRISTMAS SAILINGS:
From Portland, Me., and Halifax to Liverpool.
"CANADA" DEC. 2—"MEGANTIC" DEC. 9—"TEUTONIC" DEC. 14.

The LAURENTIC and MEGANTIC are the largest, finest and most modern steamers from Canada. Elevators, lounges, ladies' and smoking-passengers carried.

The TEUTONIC and CANADA carry cabin passengers in one class on 'y (II) affording maximum facilities at minimum cost. Fine third class. Apply local railway agents or company's office, 619 Second Ave., Seattle.

SNAP--Cheapest lot in the business section of the city, 66 x 132, \$15,000; 1-3 cash; balance 1 and 2 years. This is worth looking into.

McBRIDE & CLARKE
Phone 929. Room 15, Colliette Block.

PROVINCIAL Exhibition

Forty-Fifth Annual Agricultural Show to be held at Queen's Park, New Westminster Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,

Under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society.

\$50,000 Offered in Prizes and Attractions \$50,000

The Premier Stock Exhibits of Western Canada

Special rates on all railways and steamships.

Entries of Exhibitors are closed after September 23rd.

Secure all information from
T. J. TRAPP, Pres. D. E. MACKENZIE, Manager

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FURNITURE

No matter what you need in Furniture, Carpet, Linoleum, you will find our prices the lowest possible for QUALITY.

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"We Treat You Right"
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CASH OR CREDIT

STUDY OF ENGLISH.

One of the most fascinating studies is that of words, and one of its ardent disciples is evidently Logan Pearsall Smith, who, in the English Review, writes most interestingly on "Our Modern Vocabulary."

A Mine of Words.

"The materials for an historical study of the English language, the gradual emergence among us of a vocabulary suited to modern needs of expression, have hitherto been somewhat scanty and difficult of access," writes Mr. Smith. "But now, with the partial completion of that great work, the Oxford Dictionary, whose editor, Sir James Murray, with his army of a thousand readers, has carefully searched for many years the records of the language, and has traced, as far as is humanly possible, each new word to its first appearance, a great body of new and accurate information is made available for the student."

Our Changing Language.

"The first thing that strikes one is the perpetual change that is going on in the English language. We all know, of course, that new discoveries are continually being made, and new inventions, and that these need and find their names, but we are apt to think that, apart from this language is something fixed and stable, handed on unchanged from generation to generation. We do not sufficiently realize, unless we have made a special study of the subject, that any living language like English is in a perpetual process of transformation, that old words die, or change their meaning, that countless numbers of new words arise; that we do not speak or write the English of our parents, still less that of our grandparents; and that our descendants will certainly speak a language very different from ours. But this dictionary teaches us how large our part of the modern vocabulary of writing and conversation is of quite recent origin, and was utterly unknown in the time of Shakespeare, or even at a later date."

Some Notable New Words.

"Let us then imagine a contemporary of Queen Elizabeth come to life again and our attempts to enter into conversation with him. If we began by speaking of politics and mentioned the 'crisis,' he would think we wished to discuss some terrible disease or some sinister conjunction of the planets; and the words we should have to use in our attempts at explanation the prime minister, the cabinet, the government, the opposition, the majority, party politics and reform, would convey to him either nothing at all, or meanings grotesquely different from our intention."

"If, then, we change the subject we should ask him if he were interested in literature, we should again have to explain, if we could, what we meant by 'interested,' and what by 'literature,' as neither of these words could have been used as we use them before the middle of the eighteenth century. Nor would he know what we meant by novels and dramatists, editors, reviewers, publishers, genius, originality, realism and romanticism. Nor could we talk with greater ease about history, for eras and epochs, the middle ages and feudalism, or even a phrase like the sixteenth century would convey nothing to his ears. The word Elizabethan was not used until Coleridge invented it, and the Renaissance only came into our vocabulary about sixty years ago. About art or business it would be almost impossible to speak, for our artistic or commercial terms are for the most part very modern; and should we at last fall back in despair on the subject of the weather, although we might get on more successfully, we should yet have to explain what we meant by a breeze by atmosphere, by 'fine' weather or 'brilliant' sunshine."

"Apart from new inventions and new discoveries, there are a number of causes for this perpetual change in language. In the first place words get worn out, all the vividness and expression fade from them, and new words must be found to do their work. Others words, fine and beautiful words are struck by a strange sentence of death, and slowly die away, or only lead a ghostly kind of life in the archaic language of poetry. Take for instance words like tarry, abide, raiment, blithe, cleanse, quench; these are all good old words familiar to all, and yet for some reason they are dying, and probably none of us have ever once used them in conversation. But the main cause of this process of change is to be found in human nature itself—our language changes because life changes; and if we do not talk like our ancestors, it is because we are not the same kind of people."

Our Abstract Words.

"Speech is the garment of human thought, of human nature; and, like human nature, a part of it is stable, moving slowly or not at all, while another part is undergoing a perpetual process of transformation. If then we compare the Elizabethan and our modern vocabulary, we shall be struck at once by certain obvious differences between the Elizabethans and ourselves. Their words are, with their thoughts, definite and concrete, ours generalized and abstract. Even to their abstract terms—Time, Law and Nature, they give personalities and almost visible forms. They lived in a world of men, trees and houses, of towns and green fields; we have made our melancholy habitation in a universe of agriculture, municipalities, of humanity, progress and reform."

Self-Conscious Words.

"Another change that will strike us at once is the growth of self-consciousness in modern times. Again and again we find that words formerly used only in what we call an 'objective' sense, to express the qualities and powers of things, have come, little by little, to get a 'subjective' meaning, and to describe the effects of things on us, on our own feelings and sensations. To depress, to embarrass, to entertain, to divert, to amuse, have all acquired new meanings in this way; nouns have arisen describing moods and states of feeling—dissatisfaction, offagrin, disap-

pointment, listlessness, apathy, and with them have been invented adjectives like boring, amusing, interesting, charming. These adjectives are all of them quite modern words; amusing in its current sense dates back no further than Diderot's 'Vivian Grey'; boring is still more recent; interesting as we use it first appears in Sterne's 'Sentimental Journey,' while Addison was the first to use charming without the old sense of magic or incantation."

"So life, and with it language, has changed in the past, and so it will change in the future; and we may be sure, therefore, that the process of word-creation will never cease, and that, if any one of us should come to life three hundred years hence, he will find it hard to understand the English of that day as it is for our imagined Elizabethan to comprehend our speech."

Jargons of the Day.

Mr. J. E. G. de Montmorency, in the Contemporary Review, deals with an important aspect of this same matter. Writing on the future of the English language, he declares that "jargons" are straining the mother language in every direction, and the press is making the strain a permanent force."

"Assuming that we must tolerate the existence in the press of the horrible shorthand of science, trade and sport, and have to reckon with it as one of the forces that is threatening the existence of the language, we are entitled to ask," he contends, "what the press is doing to counteract the evil influences that are besetting, and are likely in the near future to beset still more severely, the English language. There can be little doubt that we must look to the press to save or ruin the language. "Does the press, in its leading and special articles, and by means of its enormous organization, exercise the deliberate influence for the literary good of the language that the English-speaking race has a right to expect? In the case of certain editors and certain very well-known journalists, there can be no doubt that a deliberate effort is made to prevent the fouling of the well which is now taking place. But this is not true of the press generally, and it is not true of the press as an organized institution."

Reckless Adjectives.

"The reckless use of adjectives in leading articles, as well as in the newspaper bills, is a disgrace to a literary people. The abuse of the adjective by the entire press; the absence of responsibility as to the meaning of words; the looseness of construction in sentences; the entire neglect of English as a means of conveying exact ideas, are a disgrace to our press. Moreover, the worst offenders are in London. The provincial newspapers have often a sense of literature that is totally absent from a large portion of the London press. The reason is clearly not the pressure of time. It is true that leading articles are often written in haste, but, perhaps for this reason, they are often written in good, terse English. The offenders write themselves down in turgid special articles, that display the mind of a barnyard cock."

Journalists' Responsibility.

"Yet the solution of the whole question is in the hands of the journalists. It is a tremendous responsibility, and it is strange that the keen and brilliant leaders of the press have not realized it. There exists a Chartered Institute of Journalists that has power to hold examinations; yet we believe that it has never yet held an examination to test the powers of those who are going to wield the greatest weapon in the world. In all other professions severe tests are imposed before a man or woman can practice. In journalism every quack is allowed to impose his quackery on the public. No man or woman should be allowed to exercise the profession of journalism until he or she has passed a searching examination in English literature and in the use of the English language. If the Institute of Journalists will not take upon itself its positive duty, a duty amply recognized in its charter, perhaps the National Union Journalists which is in fact a trade union, will undertake the work."

SCOUTS' WORK PRAISED BY HIGH AUTHORITY

Edinburgh, Sept. 24.—In the Castle Park, Dunbar, many thousands of persons were interested spectators of an inspection made by the sirdar, Gen. Sir Francis R. Wingate, D. S. O., of the Boy Scouts, Lads' Naval Brigade, and Dunbar Life Brigade. After the inspection the different bodies marched past, led by the Lads' Naval Brigade. Gen. Sir Francis Wingate then addressed the boys, and in the course of his remarks said he had the highest opinion of the movement which had brought about the organizations he had now the pleasure of inspecting. He regarded the training of the national boyhood in discipline, obedience and self-respect as an immense benefit, not only to the boys themselves, but also to the empire."

"He wanted the boys to feel that in taking the fullest advantage of the instruction given they were forming a bond of mutual good will and brotherhood which would stand them and their nation in goodstead all their lives."

Shares in The American-Canadian Coal Co., Ltd. Now on the Market. Opening Price 20c per share.

Capt. Wilbur Johnston, the Trustee, has established an office at 421 Columbia Street, New Westminster.

Islands of coal rising out of the sea, on the property of The American-Canadian Coal Company, Limited, Graham Island. Thousands of tons on the shore---twelve and five foot seams exposed for half a mile---Gigantic corporation now organizing to develop property---Unlimited resources within holdings of company---Title, Crown grant, from the Dominion Government, not lease or license---Big demand for shares at opening price of 20c.

Profits in Coal Mining

Some idea of the enormous amount of money accruing from coal mining may be gleaned by the fact that there are resident in British Columbia a number of millionaires who owe their financial success to the wealth of coal properties.

They will tell you themselves that a few years ago they acquired the coal land, opened up the same in a small way, and in a very short space of time found themselves independent.

One lady from her interest in a coal property on Vancouver Island received \$300,000 per year for ten years, or a total of \$3,000,000. There are many men, readers of this paper, who remember the difficulty with which shares in The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, at the inception of that corporation, were sold for 10c.

They went a-begging at this insignificant price---yet a very short while after the Great Northern took up the property and paid \$380 per share, and today it is impossible to buy stock where it is for sale, except at a big figure.

These enormous prices for coal shares and these great profits from the operation of coal properties arise out of the fact that there is practically an unlimited demand today along the Pacific Coast in Western Canada for coal for domestic and industrial purposes.

The supply is limited to a few mines. Many of the mines are controlled by contracts to American corporations so that the whole output of these properties is absorbed by American markets.

Although British Columbia has within her boundaries more acres of profitable coal land than any other similar area of country elsewhere in the world, yet unfortunately, through the limited transportation facilities, it is impossible to operate but a very small portion of the same, and only such properties as are very close to main line railway or front on navigable river or salt water harbor is it possible to mine at a profit.

A limited block of stock in the American-Canadian Coal Company, Limited, is offered the public by Capt. Wilbur Johnston, the trustee, at the opening or ground floor price of 20c per share. These shares have a par value of \$1.00 each, are fully paid-up, and non-assessable.

That is, when you have paid the 20c each there are no further calls or obligations on your part. It is a limited liability corporation, having a British Columbia charter.

Shares will be issued and allotted in order of receipt of application, which will be numbered and dated as received.

This advertising announcement is to draw the attention of those interested and advising them to send in their application or call to make their application at once in person, since in all probability the limited issue at 20c will soon be fully subscribed for.

In making your application, address the same to Capt. Wilbur Johnston, Trustee, 421 Columbia street, New Westminster, B.C.

Remember, \$20 in cash pays for 100 shares, which, may, however, be purchased in blocks of not less than 100 by paying \$10 cash, and the balance in two equal monthly instalments.

It is advisable for those who are desirous of making some easy money by buying the shares at the ground floor price of 20c a share, to buy double or treble the amount of shares they intend to hold permanently, and when the price is 40c or 50c a share a few weeks hence, to sell out two-thirds or one-half of their holdings, thus reaping a handsome profit and a proportion of the original buy free of cost to yourself.

Remember the terms are \$10 cash---not less than 100 shares---as first payment on 100 shares, and two payments of \$5 in two monthly instalments. No further call or obligation.

\$10 cash handles 100 shares; \$100 handles 1000 shares. The profit at 40c a share on shares bought at 20c is \$20, and on 1000 shares the profit is \$200.

This is an exceptional opportunity to become identified with what is certain to be one of the active shipping coal mines of B. C. in the very near future.

About the Coal.

There is absolutely no question about the coal in the property, since hundreds of tons crop to the surface at the foreshore of the property in the form of miniature islands black as ebony, and stretching almost as far as the eye can reach.

Title.

The property is held by virtue of a crown grant from government and represents the highest known title to land in Canada and carries with it not only the coal and oil in the property, but includes also the surface and timber rights.

This coupled with the fact that there is a landlocked deep water harbor at Masset Inlet affording water transportation to all points on the Pacific Coast surely represents an investment of exceptional merit.

Call at the office of the Trustee for full particulars. Read the Engineer's report and view the maps and plans. It's worth while.

The office of the Trustee, Capt. Wilbur Johnston, is situated at 421 Columbia street, New Westminster, B. C. (Travers Real Estate Office) and is open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Daily.

HIGH RATES ARE COMPLAINED OF

Freight Tariffs on New Service Said to Be Excessive by New Zealanders.

Word reached here by the Makura that the merchants of New Zealand complain that the freight rates between Auckland and Vancouver are "absurdly high," and in taking the matter up with the Union Steamship company, New Zealand the merchants made comparisons with the freight rates by direct steamers to the United Kingdom from New Zealand ports, and those of the Auckland-Vancouver route, pointing out that the latter rates, over a shorter run, were much higher than those for London or other United Kingdom ports.

Charles Holdsworth, general manager of the Union Steamship company of New Zealand, described the comparison as "distinctly unfair." "You can not," Mr. Holdsworth explained, "fairly compare rates by a fast, mail passenger 15-knot service, with those by a 12-knot (or less) cargo service."

"When the trade grows sufficiently to warrant the building of such large cargo carriers as are in the New Zealand-United Kingdom trade, and large and regular cargoes of such profitable lines as meat and butter are offering, then the Union company will be able to quote rates lower than those at present ruling in the Vancouver trade, which rates, after all, cannot be said to be much, if anything, higher than those ruling for the New Zealand-United Kingdom trade."

"The rates in the Vancouver trade are based upon the narrowest possible margin that will cover handling and carrying expenses. Besides the high speed already referred to for a fast mail service, it must not be forgotten that the Union steamers in Vancouver trade are run on the colonial scale of wages, and rates for stores, coal, repairs and overhauling that may have to be effected done

to the ships when on the Pacific coast have to be paid for at rates which are on an equally high basis with the colonies as compared with Europe.

"Again, the freight rates from Auckland to Vancouver are the same as those that have been ruling from Sydney for some years past."

"If it is to the Union company's own interests to encourage the developments of trade between New Zealand and Vancouver. The rates referred to in the complaint are the formal rates authorized in the contract, and they are not the rates that are actually quoted to the public for periods.

"For the present the ships now engaged in the trade are more than sufficient for all the New Zealand business in sight."

Teetotally Teetotal.

The first day of September, says the Glasgow Herald, was the eightieth anniversary of the birth of that now famous term "teetotal." On September 1, 1831, it recalls, seven members of the Preston Temperance society allowed Joseph Livesey to affix their names to a pledge of total abstinence. They are known as "The Seven Men of Preston" and for the most part their names are forgotten. Livesey is remembered. He did not invent the term "teetotal," but had the good sense to adopt it. Richard Turner, a countryman, declared with a stutter at one of the Preston meetings that he would be a "real-down, out-and-out teetee-total for ever and ever." Turner all but stuck with the name and the name in its turn has stuck.

BEGS TO PERFORM THOUGH INJURED AND RAVING

Los Angeles, Sept. 24.—A man supposed to be Claud H. Long, one of the important actors in a circus which left Los Angeles Wednesday night was found unconscious, lying beside the railroad tracks, near here last night. His jaw was fractured and his face badly lacerated. On his person was found considerable money and two large diamonds. In his incoherent talk he continually pleaded to be allowed to go on the trapeze for his act. The police believe he fell from the circus train. Surgeons say his injuries may prove fatal.

Brunette Saw Mills Company, Ltd.

New Westminster, B. C. Are well stocked up with all kinds and grades of LUMBER FOR HOUSE BUILDING A specially large stock of Laths, Shingles and No. 2 Common Boards and Dimension. Now is the time to build for sale or rent while prices are low

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Pork or Veal

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Manufacturers and Dealers in All Kinds of LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, BASH, DOORS, INTERIOR FINISH, TURNED WORK, FISH BOXES, LARGE STOCK PLAIN AND FANCY GLASS. Foyal City Planing Mills Branch Telephone 12 New Westminster Box 137

The Daily News

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E. A. Paige, Managing Director



MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1911.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Under the above caption the Seattle P.I. publishes a leader on the recent elections. We are glad to see that such an important paper places the blame of the defeat of the reciprocity arrangement to the foolish utterance of Champ Clark, the leader of the Democratic party in the United States.

If Champ Clark did not hold such an important position, his words would surely be taken as emanating from a fanatic, and little weight would have been placed upon them, but in view of the important position he holds, his egotistical bombastic and unstatesmanlike speech has injured for many years to come, the opportunity for freer trade with the States.

It would indeed be dangerous to the peace of nations if at times of great national import, leaders of parties let their tongues run away with their brains.

The Seattle P.I. states: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier made his last stand in the campaign just closed in Canada and met a crushing, overwhelming defeat—a defeat that must daze the Dominion and at the same time fairly take Uncle Sam's breath away for the moment.

"Strange things are happening politically throughout the world. Mankind these days is singularly moved. It is become a mercurial world. Logic is subordinated to passion; business gives way to politics; reason is supplanted by popular whims.

"As a mere matter of business, Canada stood to profit, and profit greatly, by the ratification of the proposed reciprocity pact. It meant much to our neighbors on the north—much more, indeed, than it could possibly mean to this beneficent country of ours. Here, undoubtedly, the material side of the proposition had less weight than the sentimental side of it. This is a generous nation. But since Canada has decided so emphatically against this reciprocity pact each country can now go about its business in the hope that trade relations will ultimately be adjusted in the right way. Meanwhile no bitterness should ensue. Let the result be accepted rationally. Let the fact be kept in mind that politics, not business, did it.

"Laurier's downfall on an issue made at Washington will naturally be construed in this country as a blow at the administration, and so, no doubt, it really is. But it was an issue, nevertheless, in line with true progressive statesmanship.

"Any person who has followed the Conservative arguments during the recent campaign can very readily see what it was that influenced the Canadian voters. The strongest argument used, the one reiterated over and over again, was that the passage of the reciprocity measure would be the first step toward annexation of Canada by the United States.

"This was used effectively; largely because of the fact that Speaker Champ Clark, the recognized leader of the Democratic party in the congress of the United States, had stated in so many words in a public speech that he was favorable to the reciprocal arrangement largely because he regarded it as the first step toward annexation. This utterance by the authorized spokesman of the party temporarily in control of the lower house of congress in this country could not be explained away. It was used with tremendous effect. Even in communities where all local interests would be furthered by reciprocity the vote was against it, because of the appeal to patriotism made possible through Mr. Clark's blunder.

"Another argument appealing more directly to self-interest was also effective. The Conservatives were able to point to the fact that the Democratic majority in congress was prepared, if it secured control of both houses and the presidency, to put on the free list the same Canadian raw materials which it was proposed to enter free under the reciprocal arrangement. 'Why,' it was asked, 'should Canada ratify the reciprocal arrangement when, if the Democrats are successful in the United States, Canada will get for nothing all that for which, under the reciprocal arrangement, it would be compelled to pay a price?'

of Democratic success in the coming election in the United States were the two great factors in defeating reciprocity. And thus did the politics enter into it.

"To this Puget Sound country, divided as to the effect of reciprocity, the result is received with divided feeling. But the Puget Sound country will proceed upon her prosperous way as if nothing had happened."

Chief Bradshaw.

It has been brought to our attention that our report of the robbery of the Bank of Montreal in our issue of the 16th inst., attributed a statement to Chief of Police Bradshaw which we are credibly informed he did not make. This was specifically that the "thieves had gained entrance to the Bank of Montreal from the outside." In our account it was added that the chief had come to this intelligent conclusion. Had it not been reported to us that the first remark had been made we should never have added the qualification, and in view of the fact that Chief Bradshaw informs us that he made no such remark we are glad to make this explanation and at the same time assure the chief of police that we regret that he should have been misquoted.

Correspondence

(The Daily News is not responsible for the opinions expressed by its correspondents.)

To the Editor of The Daily News.

In view of the letter which appeared in The Daily News under date of the 15th September, signed "The Officials of the Rovers' F. C.," and the evident misunderstanding which prevails among the officials of that club as to the attitude of the B. C. A. A. U., the local board desires to place before the officials of the Rovers' F. C. a statement of the actual facts which transpired at the meeting of the B. C. A. A. U. on Monday, September 11.

While it is the desire of the B. C. A. A. U. to do everything in its power to protect and foster amateurism, it is at the same time the desire of the local board to live peaceably with those who do not see eye to eye with it in this matter.

It has been deemed wise to give an excerpt of the minutes of the meeting held on Monday, the 11th inst., and leave the officials of the Rovers' F. C. to decide to what extent the local board has interfered with the R. F. C.

"The secretary reported that he had information from what appeared to be reliable sources that the Rovers' Professional F. C. was using every influence to induce amateurs to forsake the City Soccer League, giving as an inducement that after playing the season with the Rovers all that was necessary was to make application for reinstatement, and this would be granted. The secretary stated that if this was true it was time that special mention was made through the press of the attitude of the local board to any who during the season should enter the professional ranks. It was further stated that the position of the provincial executive was clear in the matter and that two years would have to intervene before reinstatement. The secretary was asked to put his remarks into the form of a resolution. This was done, and on motion of Mr. Vert, seconded by Mr. J. F. Keary, was adopted.

"It was then moved, seconded and carried that Mr. Wilson, who was present, be requested to give special prominence in the press to the resolution."

From the foregoing extract it must be abundantly plain that the local board was in no way interfering with the Rovers' F. C., but simply issuing a warning to the athletes under the jurisdiction of the local board of what might be expected, under certain circumstances.

The board desires emphatically to deny that the word "money" was ever used at any stage of the discussion.

As to the statement that seventeen professionals were whitewashed for two dollars and a half, it is only necessary to state that such has never been done.

At the formation of the local branch of the B. C. A. A. U. it was resolved to take no consideration of the part of any soccer player applying for registration, and when the City League applied for affiliation, in terms of that resolution, the league was accepted and the affiliation fee of six dollars was collected.

What may be done at the starting of such an organization as the B. C. A. A. U. is no criterion of what will be done when the organization is firmly established as the B. C. A. A. U. is today.

The action of the local board in replying to the open letter of the officials of the Rovers' F. C. is taken

with a view to remove any misunderstanding and in the interest of good sport.

At the same time it is, perhaps, necessary to add that the B. C. A. A. U. has no intention of taking such a step on all occasions when it may be attacked by critics.

One thing the local board will always be willing to do, and that is, to afford an explanation of any course of action it may pursue when requested to do so by a letter addressed to the secretary.

Issued by authority of the LOCAL BOARD OF THE B.C.A.A.U.

Banks for Boys

Teach the boys—and the girls, too—to save their money. We have an attractive system of banking for school children. Any boy can deposit \$1 (one) to his credit in our banking department and we will give him a bank of his own in which to put his nickles and dimes. The bank will be opened at any time the owner wishes and the money put to his credit.

4%

Interest

Is paid on all deposits and money can be withdrawn at any time. Any boy or girl can carry on a regular banking business with a dollar or two to his credit, the same as if he had \$1,000 on deposit.

OPEN 7 TO 9 TONIGHT.



431 Columbia Telephone 689.

From Maker To Wearer SHOES, SHOES, SHOES

A full line of first class, latest styles, newest lasts, solid leather throughout, most perfect fitting. MACKAY AND GOODYEAR WELT. MENS, LADIES, AND CHILDREN. BOOTS AND SHOES, also a full line of working and high cuts boots and shoes.

At a Saving of from 30 to 40 Cents in the Dollar, all goods shipped by express or mail prepaid to destination to any part of the Dominion.

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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.

BURN OIL

The Western Steam and Oil Plants Ltd.

210 Carter-Cotton Bldg. Phone Seymour 7676, or Phone 324, New Westminster.

An Important Announcement

\$4500 Given Away to Advertise Columbia Piano House \$4500



To each of the first twenty persons who correctly solve the above Rebus, credit of \$200 will be given to be applied on the regular purchase price of any new full scale Piano selected from our immense stock. For each of the next twenty successful solutions a credit of \$75 will be given, and for the following twenty correct solutions \$50 credit will be awarded, making a total of \$4500, which will be charged to our advertising account, and presented to our customers instead of to the Advertising Agencies.

\$4500 Given Away to Introduce New Designs and New Lines

Now that the elections are over and the country settled down for a few years we will all have to get down to business again. The manufacturers were so well pleased with the success of our last Rebus Contest that they have decided to again assist us to introduce our new lines and some new designs. There is no use in denying the fact that this twentieth century method of advertising is far ahead of the old doorbell pulling and newspaper advertising plan. It's a direct benefit to the actual buyer, and a big saving to the seller, because we will probably dispose of fifty Pianos this way to ten on the old line methods. Do you see the point? And, moreover, it gives us publicity that we might otherwise take years to accomplish.

We adopted the one-price system when we opened out here less than a year ago, and these are very much below prices asked by other houses for goods of similar grade, and still adhere rigidly to this plan. Everyone of our Pianos is ticketed in plain figures, so that every prize winner in this contest, whether his certificate is for \$100 or for \$50, will be given credit for just that amount on the purchase price of any new Piano he may select from our large and varied stock.

We carry in our warerooms a great many different styles and makes of Pianos from the world's best makers. In fact we claim to have the finest stock of pianos and Player-Pianos ever assembled together on this Coast, and invite comparison.

We guarantee every piano we sell to be exactly as represented or your money will be refunded. A manufacturer's guarantee is as good as a government bond.

Study Out the Rebus

Write the words plainly; sign your full name and address and mail or bring your solution to our store without delay and we will file the answers in the order in which they are received, and award the prizes as enumerated and explained above.

Liberal Credit Privileges

Our credit privileges are so modern and advantageous and terms so easy that a good Piano is within easy reach of everyone, even though in moderate circumstances.

Don't delay your answers; be one of the first twenty; it may be the means of bringing to your home the Piano for which you have wished so long. Remember, this "ad" will not appear again.

Columbia Piano House

T. H. ROSS, Manager.

P. O. Box 727 Walker Block, 425 Columbia Street New Westminster

SPORTS

Delegates A. G. Beaton and Craig journeyed over to the National Sports club recently and formally protested the game which was played by the Westminster city amateurs against the Thistles last Saturday. The local representatives based their protest on the grounds that the Thistles, who won, had not played registered members. On enquiry, and after a careful investigation, it was found that owing to a clerical mistake the Thistles' officials had sent the forms to the wrong address. The protest was, therefore, consigned to the W. P. B. At the same time Secretary Beaton was informed that the 72nd Highlanders, owing to the regimental sports of Saturday afternoon, would be unable to send over a team to play in the league series. Instead of claiming the points, the Westminster officials agreed that both matches would be played in this city at Moody square on dates to be hereafter decided upon. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and what Westminster loses on the roundabouts she will gain on the swings.

London is apparently stirred to its depths over the proposed Jack Johnson and Bombardier Wells clash, which is due at the end of next month in the capital of the Empire. Even the Times, that staid old government organ, has entered the field of protesters and calls upon those in high places to put a stop to the bout. Wells was very foolish to be enticed into meeting Johnson and defeat, says one of the best-known sporting writers on the other side, who had written me saying that Wells' manager, Jim Mahoney had not the support of the straight sporting public by rushing his protegee into a mix-up with the big black fellow. Let the men meet. There will be no need of further protesting. What Johnson will do, or rather could do, to the Englishman will or would be a shame. The result will be to send Billy to the backwoods for keeps. Some mutts aver that the contest will increase the racial feeling in England against colored boxers.

ENGLISH BILLIARD HANDICAP.

- 200 Points.
- H. Robertson F 30, J. Travers F 25.
 - McCormack F 10, Eastman F 20.
 - H. Turnbull F 10, J. Smith F 10.
 - P. Wintemute F 40, B. Darling F 40.
 - Hodgson F 10, J. Guthrie F 30.
 - J. Reid B 75, Hoult F 30.
 - A. M. Pratt F 40, C. Smith B 20.
 - Lingvist B 30, L. Connor F 45.
 - McIvor F 30, Wiggins F 50.
 - Burnett F 20, D. A. Marshall Sect.
 - R. Sutherland F 25, L. Johnson F 40.
 - J. Gibbons F 10, Arco F 20.
 - Wilson F 50, E. Franklin Sect.
 - H. McCaig F 50, Fraser F 50.
 - Wells F 20, W. Bath B 10.
 - Douglas B 25, L. Monk F 10.
 - McLaren Bye.
 - J. Bloomfield Bye.
 - A. Andebery Bye.
 - Green Bye.
 - Start Monday evening.

HIGH SCHOOL VICTORS AT SOCCER SATURDAY

The High school scored a victory over St. Andrews Club of Vancouver on Saturday in a game of soccer. The match was played at Moody square and resulted in a score of 3-0. All the goals were made in the first half and the game was very keen. The line-up of the local team was as follows: Goal, Roy Gilley; backs, Rollie Gilley and Whitaker; half backs, Allison, McKay (captain) and Cooper; forwards, Wilson, Feeney, Lougheed, Lewis and McAllister.

Football Practice.

The Westminster Rovers professional football team will practice this afternoon at five-thirty on the Moody square grounds. Everybody is expected to turn out.

Lacrosse Team to Meet.

A meeting of the Westminster lacrosse team has been called for this afternoon at five o'clock. The meeting will be held in the offices of Messrs. Gray & Gilchrist.

What's the Matter With Father?

He is provoked because his prescription was not filled by us. He knows we use only the best chemicals and just what the doctor orders.

He knows our prices are fair and right and if he had thought to ask the doctor to leave the prescription here his wish would have been gladly complied with.

The Red Cross Pharmacy
C. S. Davies, Prop.
Phone 40. 32 Sixth Street. New Westminster, B.C.

TRAIN ROBBER IS ON LECTURE TOUR

Wounded Many Times, George Sontag Holdup Man, Has Paid for His Crimes.

With the memory of a big local bank robbery still fresh in their minds, readers of the World will be more than usually interested in the story of a noted ex-bandit and outlaw who arrived in the city and will lecture here before proceeding on a globe-encircling tour in which he will lecture upon his experiences as a train robber before audience in Australia, Japan, China, India, Africa and Europe.

This singular man is George Sontag, and he has been delivering a series of lectures all over the country. Previous to 1892 when he entered upon his career of crime Sontag for eleven years followed the honest and peaceful pursuit of a railroad construction man in Manitoba. Then he took to the road and essayed the quick route to wealth by a series of more or less desperate robberies that covered a period of more than three years. At Western Union Junction, Wis., and at Kasota, Minn., Sontag and his accomplices pulled off successful holdups and got safely away with the booty. Then three other robberies of lesser importance were perpetrated in California. It was at Collins, Cal., in 1893 that the greatest of these took place, the outcome of which was the capture of George Sontag, who was convicted on circumstantial evidence of the train robbery, for which he received a life sentence. Sontag was incarcerated in the Folsom prison and with some other life-term men made an unsuccessful attempt to escape, in which some of the prison warders were killed. After serving nearly fifteen and a half years of his sentence Sontag was pardoned not long ago, and is now on a lecture tour of the world, as previously stated.

Mr. Sontag is a man of some 50 years of age, of medium height and rather stoutly built, with a pleasant florid countenance. In appearance he is far from being the type of man popularly associated in the public mind with holdups and train robberies. He has been rendered permanently lame in consequence of shot wounds received in the fights which followed upon the robberies, and has been wounded in the ankles, legs, thighs and back.

Mr. Sontag delivers his lectures in a very forcible and convincing manner and is certainly well worth hearing.

His lecture is illustrated with beautifully colored slides taken from actual photographs of the events, and he gives some very good advice upon the futility of following a career of crime. In impressing upon his audience the fact that a criminal is bound sooner or later to be brought to account for his crimes, and that it usually means the spending of the best years of one's life in prison. He also dwells upon the pain and suffering which such a life is bound to cause to parents and relatives, and the shame and humiliation which it brings upon them. He mentions incidentally that the profits of the crimes are very small, in reality, and that the \$15,000 which were the proceeds of the train robberies in which he was concerned, only amounted to 25 cents a day when divided over the whole period of the robberies and imprisonment.

In the big Collins holdup Sontag's brother and a man named Evans were his accomplices, George Sontag and Evans performing the actual holdup and Sontag's brother looking after the team of horses. They all succeeded in getting clear away with the proceeds of the robbery, but two days later George Sontag was arrested on suspicion. It was supposed that the robberies were the work of the Sontag brothers and the sheriff and a posse visited the brothers' house where Evans was also stopping. In the altercation which followed the sheriff's visited Evans opened fire upon the posse and seriously wounded the sheriff and one of his men.

Evans had not been suspected up till this time, but the shooting affair proclaimed his guilt. Evans and George Sontag's brother took the sheriff's visit Evans opened fire upon the posse and seriously wounded the sheriff and one of his men.

Evans was eventually run to earth at Young's cabin on June 12, 1893, by the sheriff and a posse of men, and in the battle of Young's cabin which ensued, Evans killed two of the posse and three more were wounded, the two outlaws once more evading capture for the time being. They were tracked to Stone corral by two Indian trackers, and here George Sontag's brother was captured. One of the sheriff's men had his legs shot off in the fight, and was killed by bullets. Evans was badly wounded, having had his wrist shot away and his right eye shot out, but he nevertheless got away.

Evans was paroled last April, having served over seventeen years of his life sentence.—Vancouver World.

MASCOTS OF T. A.

Famous Luck-Bringers Beloved by Britain's Soldiers.

As a result of his escapes from Shorncliffe Camp, and of the fact that he badly bit his keeper, Teddy, the Himalayan bear, which had been the pet of the King's Royal Rifles for over two years, was recently banished from his regiment. He has descended to a menagerie, and, though the men regret Teddy's loss, he had become too much of a responsibility to keep.

Billie, the brindled bulldog of the 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, was banished in a similar way about a year ago. He lusted a butcher's boy. A civilian dog may be allowed one bite, but Billie is an army mascot, and it was considered that he ought to be above the common variety of canine. His one bite cost him temporary retirement to a Kentish health resort. The solitary life, far from the sound of bugles, preyed upon his mind and health so much that it was decided to reinstate him, and he was brought back shortly afterwards, with all his war medals, to the barracks at Dover. War medals? Yes. Billie is a veteran, and went through the South African war with credit.

Billie is not the only dog which has served with the colors in war time. The most noted of all dogs—alas! now only a memory—was Bob, of the Royal Berkshire Regiment. He was at Malswand when the 66th made their gallant stand to cover the guns. He it was who stayed with the little group of heroes who will ever be remembered by the picture, "The Last Eleven at Malswand." All the time his soldier friends were falling round him, Bob was dancing about and answering the bullets with sharp barks. He didn't come out scatheless, either, for a bullet stripped the skin off his back. When he came to England he was honored by being decorated by Queen Victoria herself.

Another famous Bob was that one of the South Wales Borderers. He attached himself particularly to the band, and the bandmaster used to declare that Bob knew every bugle-call there was.

Many people will remember two monkey mascots which created some excitement during the Boer war. They both belonged to volunteer regiments. The first was a monkey, which Strathcona's Horse picked up on the march. He was a miserable little object when they found him, but he soon thrived under the care of his army friends. He went through the war, and when the Canadians returned to London they presented him to the Zoo. But evidently his heart was with the regiment, for he pined, and died soon after.

The other monkey belonged to the C.I.V.'s, and had the honor of riding through London on a gun-carriage. It was given to the regiment by the Oxford Light Infantry, and saw Paardeburg, Diamond Hill, and many other stirring fights, through all of which it came unscathed.

Of all army pets, the most famous is the Royal Welsh Fusiliers' magnificent goat. Since they were formed in 1688, the Fusiliers have constantly been accompanied by a goat. The records of the regiment say, "On St. David's Day the officers give an entertainment to their Welsh brethren, and, after the cloth has been removed, a bumper is filled to the Prince of Wales, and a drummer-boy, elegantly dressed, and mounted on the goat, caparisoned for the occasion, is led three times round the table by the drum-major."

Queen Mary's Pantry.

Queen Mary's pantry at Windsor is said to contain the most valuable collection of tableware in the world. Every design since Queen Elizabeth's day has contributed to the collection, which is stored in two rooms. The walls are lined with cases made of plate glass and mahogany, with similar cases occupying the centre of each room. The most imposing thing in these two rooms is the dinner service of solid gold, used only for dinners of the highest state. There is a table of solid silver three feet in length. A rosewater fountain of silver has a dome supported on columns around which are grouped horses and hounds. A silver gilt flagon, almost a yard high, is said to have been saved from the Armada. A pair of bellows, mounted in silver and gold, was once the property of Nell Gwyn. There is a massive pair of fire-dogs in solid silver made for Charles II, and a huge punch bowl was contributed by George IV.

Belgian Police Dogs.

Captain Clark, superintendent of the Natal police force, has just arrived in Brussels to study the Belgian detective organization, especially as regards the training of bloodhounds. Belgium possesses a special race of these dogs, and has such a special way of training them that they have become a feature of criminal investigation not only in their own land, but also in France, Germany and several other continental countries. Their renown has reached South Africa and has attracted the chief of the Natal police, who will see whether they can be employed in tracking criminals in a part of the world where as yet they are known only by repute. As they are strong dogs, it is believed they will stand the South African climate.—London Telegraph.

Browning's Maid.

Browning had a maid in his service who had a gift for saying quaint things. When the poet was going to pay the last mark of respect to George Henry Lewes she said she "didn't see the good of catching cold at other people's funerals." And once, when he was away on a holiday and a journalist came to the door to inquire if it was true that the poet was dead, she indignantly answered, "I have not heard so, and I am sure my master is not the kind of a man to do such a thing without letting us know."

The Modern Warrior.

"There goes a chap who has taken part in fifty battles."
"Plainsman."
"No, flieman."

A MODERN NERO.

The Sultan of Morocco Denounced as a Monster of Cruelty.

According to a correspondent of the London Daily Express, who is now in Morocco, Mulai Hafid, Sultan of that land, is a monster of cruelty for whom and his later Roman and Byzantine empires can find a rival. "It is almost impossible to believe," he writes, "that so monstrous and barbarous a relic of medievalism as Hafid's court in Fez should exist at the very door of Europe. Three years ago when I interviewed Mulai Hafid his one fear was that the French armies would come to his country. To-day his one fear is that they may some day go and leave him to face his subjects. And so, while he is still secure behind the French guns, he is hoping to crush the people of Morocco, both high and low, so that they shall never rise against him again."

"I wonder if the true story of the sack of Lamta is yet known abroad? The fallen grand vizier, El Glawi, told me something of it. The French authorities are trying to minimize it as much as possible, for even though the soldiers who committed the outrage were not directly under their control, they were associated with the French force."

"The story is this: Lamta is a pretty little village, situated on an olive-crowned hill within a few miles of Fez. It is, indeed, a favorable picnic spot, and people go from Fez to stay for days at a time in the shelter of its famous olive and orange groves. Nearly all Lamta is owned by wealthy natives of Fez and, strangely enough, three of these men between them provided at a critical time 15 days' pay for the very soldiers who afterwards wrecked their farms, killed their sons and servants and sold women and children as slaves in Fez."

"The crime for which Lamta suffered was this: The village happened to lie on the road by which the Sultan's forces marched to attack a rebel mahaalla which had taken refuge beyond the mountain, Zala, which overlooks Fez."

"Troops pursued the rebels and drove them beyond Mount Zala. Returning, they passed the peaceful, friendly and staunchly loyal village of Lamta. At sight of the soldiers the villagers ran out, crying, 'Long live the Sultan!' and 'Long live the maghzen!'"

"For reply the savage horsemen of Kaid M'Tongi fell on them and cut them down like grass. They stamped Lamta flat and burnt the ruins. They stole everything portable, live stock, women and children included."

"Hafid cares not whether they harm the innocent or the guilty. In either case they serve his purpose in making terrible the name of Mulai Hafid. The young girls and children whom M'Tongi's men brought on their saddles bows to Fez and sold into slavery were the dependents of men who liberally helped Hafid through all his troubles. It is only just to Fez to say that most of the captives offered for sale were bought in order that they might be turned to their homes, but many of them disappeared never to be heard of again."

GOLD DUST WORTH \$35,000 STOLEN

Seattle, Sept. 24.—A special to the Seattle Times from Kattag, Alaska, says: Masked men held up a car on the railroad flat tramway, one day and a half miles from Flat City, yesterday and stole a strongbox containing \$35,000 in gold dust, the property of Friend, Lawson and James. Friend was in charge. All the circumstances show that the robbery was carefully planned. A large posse has gone in pursuit of the robbers.

Real Estate

\$1050—On Fifth street, near Seventh avenue, 50 foot lot, partly cleared.

One-third cash, balance 6 and 12 months.

\$850—On Durham street, a fine lot cleared, next Fourth street. One-third cash, balance 6 and 12 months.

\$1350—Fifth avenue, near First street, a good building street, near new school. One-third cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months.

\$2800—Near Fourth, a fine cottage, cement basement, furnace, new. This is a cheap home. \$300 cash, balance \$30 per month.

\$3850—A six roomed modern cottage, new, near Lord Kelvin school. Panelled dining room and oak stain throughout. One of the best homes in New Westminster. Terms very easy.

New Westminster City Specialist.

McQuarrie Bros.
Phone 690. 622 Columbia street.

We will lend your money for you on Approved First Mortgages on Real Estate, and will guarantee you against loss.

We also guarantee that the interest will be paid you promptly on the due date, and principal on maturity.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The Westminster Trust and Safe Deposit Co., Ltd.
J. J. JONES, Mgr.-Dir.
28 Lorne Street New Westminster

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE Surrey Agricultural Association Will Be Held at the Town Hall, SURREY CENTRE TUESDAY, SEPT. 26. Show Grounds One-Half Mile from Either McLennan or Meridian Station (B.C.E.R.) A special car will leave McLennan station at 5 p.m. for New Westminster.

J. STEWART, President. H. BOSE, Secretary.

The CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE Will be open for business in their new building, 544 Columbia St. ON Monday, the 25th of September.

CUTLERY See Our Window Display of Pearl Handle Goods

FISH SETS	DESSERT SETS
FRUIT SETS	DINNER SETS
FISH CARVERS	BUTTER SPREADERS
BREAD KNIVES	CAKE KNIVES
	BERRY SPOONS, ETC.

Chamberlin THE JEWELER
Official Time Inspector for C.P.R. and B.C.E.R.'y

Do Not Waste Money Save a little systematically, for it is the stuff that the foundations of wealth and happiness are built of. Money may be used in two ways; to spend for what is needed now and to invest for what shall be needed in the future. Money cannot be invested until it is first saved. PROTECT YOUR FUTURE WITH A SAVINGS ACCOUNT.

The Bank of Vancouver Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000. Columbia, corner Eighth street. A. L. DEWAR, General Manager D. R. DONLEY, Local Manager.

Rooming House This property is in a splendid location, being only five minutes walk from Columbia street. House 12 rooms, with large attic, which would make five extra rooms, lavatory, bath and wash bowl, hot and cold water, large cement basement, with furnace ready to be installed; newly papered and painted, inside and outside; lot 66x132, cleared and in lawn. Price while it lasts \$7000. Terms, \$2300 cash, balance six, twelve and eighteen months at 7 per cent. Might arrange better terms.

For further information apply to **P. PEEBLES** 620 COLUMBIA STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

**PRESENT POLICY
LOWERS PRESTIGE**

So Says American Traveler in Japan
of British Letters Published
Are of Interest.

We are permitted, says the London Morning Post, to publish the two following letters from the Far East. They are from a distinguished American professor of literature now journeying in China and Japan. With the travel impressions, which are vivid and interesting in themselves, are mingled, it will be seen some grave reflections upon the effect of the present course of our home politics in lowering British prestige abroad:

"Miyanoshta, July 19, 1911.

"Dear ———. When your letter came we were still in the whirl of our Japanese journey, more interesting, if possible, than that of China. Now at last we have fled to the hills for a breath of higher air before our long, damp Pacific voyage.

"President Taft's letters have made us here in Japan something like guests of the nation. The foreign office put a special secretary at our disposal, who took charge of all our engagements and amusements—a capital fellow, who took his degree at Harvard. We were received by the emperor, a strangely grave, stolid, gentle old man who somehow seemed to carry the weight of more history than any one else I ever saw. We were dined by cabinet ministers and elder statesmen, as well as university people and financiers.

"At Kyoto, a villa, royal in scale, was put at our disposal, and the governor's carriage, too, with running footmen, when we were due at temples which had produced their treasures for our inspection. Then we had a wondrous week-end at the country house of a descendant of 700 years of daimios, who still lives within sight of the shrines of his ancestors and the ruins of their castles, possesses their records back to the thirteenth century and is received by the people of the region, country folk, retired generals, manufacturers, local notables, etc., with something like sovereign honors. And I have prowled in country temples near here with the head of the archaeological department, in search of national treasures, and have had two incredibly medieval days under the vast eaves of the holy Mount of Koyasan, where the exquisite Buddhist cookery almost starved me.

"Japan is harder to formulate than either China or India, and no one who knows either of them dares to generalize. On the whole, however, I come nearest understanding things here when I liken them to the Renaissance. There was a wonderful high old civilization, curiously different from any in Europe, but in some respects singularly like that of Greece. Unlike Greece, it was politically stable until forced for self-preservation into contact, if not conflict, with the western world. Thus it could survive only by absorbing western culture in some such mood as that in which Petrarch drank in that of antiquity. Yet its character was so firmly established and its own ancestral tradition was so passionately cherished that at heart Japan is still wholly devotedly Japanese. And this means not imperial in impulse—at least, as we understand the word. Japan, I think, still have the intelligence to perceive that the true source of her national power has been the purity of her blood and the concentration of its sphere of influence.

"For two reasons Korea is necessary. The immense increase in population exceeds the capacity of the islands; and more threatening still, the whole of Japan which I have seen is, to all appearance so geologically rotten that you can almost anywhere start a landslide with a walking stick. At any moment you feel a catastrophe might shake half the country out of habitable condition. Beyond the scope of these inexorable impulses to expansion no Japanese desires to expand. There are few, I believe, who do not regret the need which came fifty years ago to end the wondrous isolation by which the Shoguns preserved the national integrity; but this regret is like that of loyal Americans that the Revolution had to be the price of our nationality, and thus we spring from a disrupted British Empire instead of from one so powerful as to control the modern world.

"I grow unintentionally declamatory. Some words in your letter, however, warrant me, I hope, in adding that, so far as I can observe, the course of the present government in England has undoubtedly diminished British prestige in the Far East. Of course, I have been thrown mostly with Americans and their sympathizers. What startles me, however, is that in China and Japan the casual traveler is so little aware of British presence. Instead of imperial dominion, British influence here seems to such passing eye as mine to stand for little more than that of any other foreign power. In Japan almost as much emphasis was put on our American Forth of July as had been put a few days earlier on the Coronation. It seems to me as if Radicalism were really shaking the foundation of the Empire."

"Peking, May 22, 1911.

"Dear ———. Your letter has followed us here, where we have come from Shanghai for a week or ten days.

"First we went for a night to Nanking, a Chinese Rome; walls as tremendous as those of Aurelian, containing not only the strange city but miles of crumpled ruins and gardens and dinky temples; a vast plain outside, bristling with graves, and here and there grazing flocks; the ruined tombs of the first Ming Emperors, a few miles out, with just such an avenue of ponderous stone images as one sees so often photographed from the Ming tomb hereabouts; in the distance hold hills very like the Alban Mountains.

"Next day we went up the Yangtze

to Hangkow, as pleasant a river journey as I know anywhere. These two days of railway brought us here; and here, what with sightseeing and our friends, time has fled like magic. Our one excursion has been to the classic Ming Tombs, the Great Wall, forty or fifty miles away, but now easily accessible by railway. Once alighted from the train, one is in immemorial China, roadless, almost pathless, half desolated, half cultivated with the incredible skill of these strange people. In all respects that excursion is among the two or three most impressive I remember. The Tombs of the Kings and of Thebes and the ruins of Mycenae and Troy are the only things I instantly group with it.

"We have had the luck to meet two of the imperial princes, uncles of the ruling Emperor. They gave us a grand dinner the other night, when all the other guests, except the American minister and his wife, and one other, were Chinese of the highest rank. It was like a feast in Byzantium, to the music of the Imperial band, trained by Europeans. They played among other things a Chinese song of triumph, strange minor music, varying in rhythm and now and then broken by a choral shout; the sort of music to which Justinian might have dined.

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When Florence Roberts, Thurlow Bergen and Theodore Roberts appear at the New Westminster opera house September 29, in the thrilling London and New York success, "Jim the Penman," we will see a revival of Sir Charles Young's gripping melodrama which captivated both London and New York years ago and held the boards successfully for several seasons.

These actors will be seen in the same roles as portrayed by them in the New York revival of last season, under the management of William A. Brady and associate managers. Florence Roberts as Mrs. Ralston showed emotional powers and her simplicity and earnestness makes her acting in this part remarkable. Mr. Thurlow Bergen gives an intense impersonation of this role. Mr. Theo-

dore Roberts as the wicked Baron Hartfield affords a good piece of character acting. The role is a fine one and Mr. Roberts plays it in a masterly style.

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My hair was getting quite gray and falling out rapidly and I was troubled with a terrible itching of the scalp. My head was full of dandruff, which fell upon my clothes and kept me continually brushing it off. While on a visit to Rochester I heard of your Sage and Sulphur for the hair. I got a bottle and used it. A few applications relieved the itching, my hair stopped falling out and gradually came back to its natural color. It is now a nice dark brown color, soft, glossy and pliable. Several of my friends want to use it, and I want to know what you will charge me for six bottles of it.
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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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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
13:00—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
8:00—Sapperton and Fraser Mills (daily except Sunday)	14:00
10:48—Coquitlam (daily except Sunday)	8:30
13:00—Central Park and Edmonds (daily except Sunday)	11:15
14:00—East Burnaby (daily except Sunday)	13:30
10:00—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, Burrville via G. N. R.	13:30
10:00—Annisville, Sunbuvy (daily except Sunday)	13:30
10:00—Woodwards (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday)	13:30
10:50—Vancouver, Piper's Sidling 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—Tyneshead (Tuesday and Friday)	14:00
8:30—Burnaby Lake (daily except Sunday)	16:00
10:00—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 Hazelton (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday)	9:45
11:30—Chilliwack, Milner, Mt. Lehman, Aldergrove, Otter, Shortreed, Upper Sumas, Surrey Centre, Cloverdale, Langley Prairie, Murrayville, Strawberry Hill, South Westminster, Clover Valley, Coghlan, Sardia, Majuba Hill, Rand, via B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday)	8:30
15:50—Chilliwack, Cloverdale and Abbotsford via B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday)	17:30

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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Wharf and two Approaches at Prince Rupert, B. C." will be received at this office until 4.00 P. M., on Monday, September 25, 1911, for the construction of a Wharf and two Approaches at Prince Rupert, Quarantine Station, Digby Island, B. C.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of G. A. Keefer, Esq., District Engineer, New Westminster, B. C., and on application to the Postmasters at Prince Rupert and Victoria, B. C.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the contract. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order, **H. C. DESROCHERS**, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, August 26, 1911.

(Newspapers will not be paid for advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.)

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 49 chains more or less, to the shore of Green lake, thence northerly following the shore of Green lake to the point of commencement, containing 166 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), Lapley 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 1, 2 and 3, in Block 6, Lot 10, in Block 50, and Lots 7 and 8, in Block 51, all in the subdivision of District Lot five hundred and forty (540), in the City of Vancouver.

Whereas proof of loss of certificate of title No. 9278A, to the above named property issued in the name of Thomas William Kingsmill has been filed in this office. Notice is hereby given that I shall at the expiration of one month from date of first publication hereof issue a duplicate of said certificate of title, unless in the meantime valid objection be made to me in writing.

Dated at the Land Registry Office this 8th day of September, 1911. **ARTHUR G. SMITH**, District Registrar.

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ALCOHOL AND MEMORY.

Influence of Intoxicating Liquor Upon One's Mentality.

Every person who drinks alcohol to excess, says Dr. Alexander Lambert in Success Magazine, will not show every form of mental deterioration that may be produced by excessive indulgence, and the degree of deterioration in intelligence which goes to make up the sum total of mentality varies greatly in different individuals.

All who drink alcohol to excess, however, show some diminution in their judgment. Judgment means the power of recalling various memories of perceptions through the senses, which have come in from the outside world, memories of ideas, memories of emotions and all the complicated association of ideas that these bring up, and in the recalling of them weigh each one with the other and judge of the value between them. This also means reasoning and decision for action. This power of reasoning and judging is weakened in the alcoholic, and in any brain long poisoned by alcohol it is an impossibility to exercise it. Memory itself is also weakened. There is excessive forgetfulness of the recent past, and in some cases of advanced alcoholism there is absolute forgetfulness of wide gaps of years; a man may be unable to remember anything from the last five minutes back for twenty years and then remember back to childhood. The memories of childhood are more easily stamped on the brain than are those of adult life, both because it takes less to impress a child and because there is not the complexity of ideas crowding into the brain, nor the complexity of association of ideas to be recorded. Therefore memories of childhood make a deeper impress and last longer, and so the complex memories of the adult are the first to be forgotten in the alcoholic, and those of childhood remain.

EARLY DAY CORONERS.

Their Inquests Covered a Wide Variety of Subjects.

It has been supposed and legal historians have told us that the office of coroner was originally instituted by King Alfred with that of the sheriff, both being designed to aid in keeping the peace when the earls gave up the wardships of the county. The legal historians are wrong, according to Dr. F. J. Waide of the British Medical-Legal society, who has traced the history of the coroner and his ancient office as far back as the year 1194.

In early days the coroner had a wider and more general jurisdiction than he now enjoys. Coroners were wont to "hold their views" not only upon deaths where an investigation was considered necessary, but also upon various serious crimes which were treated as occasions for the raising of revenue for the crown. The mission of the coroner to the state was not alone to investigate crimes and bring felons to justice. He superintended the forfeiture of money and personal property by criminals to the crown, for the recording of which he was responsible. These forfeitures were not confined in cases of violence and death to the property of the person who could be held directly responsible, but included animals and instruments to which loss of human life under any circumstances might be traceable.—New York World.

Jackal Broth.

There are parts of Morocco, where jackal broth is highly esteemed as a table delicacy. A friendly sheik dissembled vehemently when it was intimated that as jackals fed on carrion the broth must have a horrible flavor. "It is only a question of knowing how to prepare it," he said. "You put the jackal, skin and all, for two hours into a vessel of boiling water, then transfer it to another vessel. This process is repeated three times. After ten hours' boiling in five different waters, the carrion flavor disappears and the broth is delicious."—London Chronicle.

Burglarious Crabs.

Sand crabs in the West Indies during the summer live in holes on the seashore just above high tide mark, retiring into them during the day and coming out at night. They have a singular habit in their nocturnal excursions of entering houses, the doors of which in warm weather are usually left open, and taking possession of small articles of clothing, such as collars, neckties and stockings, which they effectually conceal in their holes on the beach.

Why She Couldn't.

The elder Booth, the tragedian, had a broken nose. A woman friend once remarked to him, "I like your acting very much, Mr. Booth, but to be perfectly frank with you I can't get over your nose!" "No wonder, madam," replied Booth; "the bridge is gone."

A Comparison.

"A horse is man's truest friend," said the lover of animals. "He's more like a relation than a friend," replied Farmer Cornsoul. "He makes me think of my boy Josh; allus ready to get an' liable to kick if you put him to work."—Washington Star.

True Love.

"She says she would let her husband go hungry before she would cook a meal for him."
"That is what I call true love."—Houston Post.

Examine what is said, not him who speaks.—Arabian Proverb.

PERFECT HEROISM.

Rare Courage of Dr. Franz Mueller in His Tragic Death.

Heroism has been defined as "the brilliant triumph of the soul over the flesh"—that is to say, over fear—fear of suffering, of sickness, of isolation and of death. An instance of this dazzling and glorious concentration of courage is given in Mr. Frederick Rowland Marvin's book, "The Excursions of a Book Lover."

Dr. Franz Mueller of Vienna, who fell a victim to the bubonic plague when that disease was first under bacteriological investigation in that city in 1897, contracted the malady from bacilli in culture tubes. When he became certain that he was infected, he immediately locked himself in an isolated room and posted a message on a window pane:

"I am suffering from the plague. Please do not send a doctor to me, as in any event my end will come in four or five days."

At once a number of his associates, all of them young physicians, with much to live for and with full knowledge of the chances to which they would expose themselves, stepped forward and not only offered their services, but in some cases begged to be sent to Dr. Mueller. The patient refused to permit it and died alone within the time predicted.

At the end he wrote a farewell letter to his parents and placed it against the window so it could be copied from the outside and then burned the original with his own hands, fearful that it might be preserved and carry out the mysterious and deadly germ.

VANILLA BEANS.

They Are Not Beans at All, but Pods Filled With Tiny Seed.

The vanilla plant is the only orchid of any industrial value. As orchids go, the plant is not unattractive, for the foliage is much greener and more enduring than in the case of most of the species. It is a climber, and when the buds are fresh it brightens a small tree trunk wonderfully. The Vanilla planifolia, to give it its full name, is a terrestrial parasite. It climbs from the ground, but once established has feeding stations on the bark all along the line. The leaves—long, very smooth and light green—are alternate, and at the axil of each is a sucker a few inches in length that fastens itself securely to the tree, lying flat against the bark.

The blossoms are inconspicuous. It is the resultant pods that are the vanilla of the industrial world. They are slim pods six to eight inches long and when dried for the market are of a rich, deep reddish brown. These are called vanilla beans, but without warrant. They contain no bean; the seed in them is as fine as dust. These seeds are the black specks that are usually found in the finest grade of vanilla ice cream, the best chefs of vanilla use preferring to grind the "bean" rather than use the extract. Vanilla is found growing wild in the Bahamas, West Indies and Central America. In Madagascar and some of the neighboring islands it has been introduced and now forms an important article of export. But American vanilla is the best.—Harper's Weekly.

Played No Favorites.

John Addison Porter, once secretary to the president, overdid his account on one occasion, when he went off on a vacation, and Comptroller Tracewell disallowed it. When Secretary Porter returned to Washington he told the president about it, and President McKinley telephoned to Tracewell to come to the White House. On his arrival there Tracewell was asked why he had disallowed that account, and he replied:

"I disallowed it, Mr. President, because it is my duty as comptroller of the treasury to protect the money of the people from every kind of misconstruction of the law. If you should draw one month's salary in advance I should certainly disallow it."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Into the Next State.

A disheveled citizen rushed into the police station and shouted for vengeance.

"The motorcar that hit me five minutes ago was No. 41144," he sputtered. "I can prove that he was exceeding the speed limit, and I want—I want—"

"You want a warrant for his arrest?" "Warrant, nothing! What good would a warrant do me at the rate he was going? I want extradition papers."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Ready Roman.

"Clumsy of you to fall overboard," said the critical friend.

"I didn't fall overboard," replied the man who never confesses to a mistake. "The biggest fish I ever saw swam alongside, and I couldn't resist the temptation to dive for him."—Washington Star.

Reprehensible Absentmindedness.

"Why are you so very angry with Walter?" "He proposed to me last night." "What of that?" "Nothing. Only I accepted him the night before."—London Stray Stories.

Disappointed.

Man With Wooden Leg—Your charity for cremation is exorbitant. Porter at Crematory—Well, we will throw off 10 per cent in your case on account of your wooden leg.—Mergendorfer Blatter.

I hold all indulgence of sadness that has the slightest tincture of discontent to be a grave delinquency.—Bible.

RADIUM INSTITUTE HAS MANY PATIENTS

Idea Was King Edward's—Hospital Is most Fully Equipped—Half Teaspoonful Worth \$50,000

The Radium Institute in Riding-house street, London, the most fully-equipped institution of its kind in the world, was opened a few days ago without any formal ceremony for the treatment of patients. A number of cases have already been treated, and though the officials do not claim to be able to work miracles they believe that with their methods they have every chance of success in certain cases of cancer which are not too far advanced, some cases of ulcer, and certain forms of eczema and other intractable skin diseases. The institute has been established owing to the generosity of Viscount Iveagh and Sir Ernest Cassel, who acted upon an idea emanating from King Edward.

The Object of the Institute. The amount of radium in the institute is perhaps half a teaspoonful, and is probably worth £50,000. The quantity is more than that possessed by any other institution in the world. The object of the institute is to treat patients who probably cannot be operated upon and who from other causes require the use of radium. Thirty patients can be treated at a time.

The patients are divided into two classes—those who pay and those who are recommended by a doctor for free treatment. There is no difference made between them in the manner of treatment.

There is a room that can be darkened. This is for the examination of the throat. Electric lights that glow brilliant and dim at will and strange-shaped taps that can be turned to let water flow with a touch of the elbow to prevent possible contamination with the hands are among the novelties in these rooms. Upstairs, there are twelve rooms where patients undergo the application of the radium rays.

The Wonders of Radium. Nothing more wonderful can be imagined than the little square or circular trays of metal containing specks of radium in shellac varnish whose rays hold such vast possibilities in the future of mankind's struggle against disease. The trays when applied to the patient are covered with metal caps or screens which lessen or intensify the power of the rays according to the nature of the disease. Upstairs there is a laboratory where millions of disease germs live in slender glass tubes; downstairs in the basement is a strong room holding the largest stock of radium in the world.

The scale room, where these tiny black specks of radium are weighed is a broad, lofty, white-tiled room absolutely vibration-proof. In the center is a stone table resting on solid brick supports which go through the floor to the very foundations of the building. On this stone table under a glass case, the scales stand, and here the scientists weigh their costly fraction. The scales will register the thousandth part of a milligramme.

Additional Features of the Institute. The building has in addition a fully equipped mechanical workshop in charge of a highly-skilled technical assistant, and in this shop with its electrically operated lathes, drilling machines, etc., all the special forms of apparatus on which the radium has various diseases are manufactured. Here, too, are made the screens of different metals—aluminium, silver, and lead—varying from one-hundredth of a millimeter to three millimeters in thickness.

In the basement is a well-fitted carpenter's shop which is constantly in use for the making of special cabinets, cupboards, and wooden fittings generally. It is important for would-be applicants to note that no patient can be received for treatment at the institute unless introduced by a medical man.

The medical superintendent and general director of the institute is Mr. Hayward Pinch.

What Price Dolls.

Paris, Sept. 24.—An old curiosity dealer has found a new snare for the eternally gullest amateur. He put in his window five dolls dressed in vaguely mediaeval clothes. Collector No. 1 came in and asked to buy one of them. The dealer could not divide the lots, as they were a valuable set, representing the Five Senses. After long persuasion the amateur at last carried one off at a very long price.

Collector No. 2 followed. Could he have one of the dolls? "Out of the question, sir—a most valuable set, representing the Four Seasons." After more long persuasion, and at a still longer price, one of the dolls was sold. When amateur No. 3 called, the three dolls were the Three Graces, a most valuable set, which could not be divided. By offering an enormous sum he carried off one of them.

Amateur No. 4 called, and wanted to buy one of the two dolls. What was monsieur actually proposing? The two dolls were Adam and Eve, sculptured and dressed by some forgotten mediaeval artist. The pair could not possibly be parted. The collector eventually carried off Adam for a gigantic sum. Amateur No. 5 called and asked "How much for that curio? Evidently an odd one of a set."

"An odd one of a set!" screamed the dealer. "It is a unique piece. Do not mistake me for a miser. It represents Agnes Sorel, the favorite of Charles VII?" and the amateur secured the unique piece for a fabulous amount.

Killed for a Bear. Centralia, Wash., Sept. 22.—Mistaking his companion for a bear, in the thickness of the underbrush, Robert Waddle, of this city, this morning shot and instantly killed J. G. Galca, his lifelong friend.

CITY NEWS

Miss M. McKenzie, of Nanaimo, is in Westminister visiting friends.

See the girl pipers at Scottish concert, opera house, October 4.

Charles Parker, of Chilliwack, was in the city yesterday on a business visit.

Mrs. W. E. Staneland, of Victoria, will sing at the Scotch concert, October 4.

Telegraph communication between Vancouver and the east was interrupted for a time on Saturday when a derailed freight train threw over a telegraph pole.

The provincial commission on taxation will hold its Vancouver sittings in the board of trade rooms September 29 and 30, instead of in the court house as previously arranged.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. McDonald, of Edmonton, are guests in the city at present.

See P. Peebles' ad. on page four for rooming house bargain.

"Jim the Penman" at the Westminister opera house this week will afford a great treat to theatre-goers. Miss Florence Roberts is sure to attract a large house.

The B. C. Packers' steamer Roman arrived from the halibut banks Sunday evening, and will sail again Tuesday. Her catch this trip was not one of the best, only amounting to 110,000 pounds of fish.

Mr. Holyrod Paul, the famous violinist, at the Scottish concert, October 4.

The body of the late Louis Colquhoun, who died here on Friday morning, is being shipped east this morning from the undertaking establishment of Murchie & Son.

The death occurred on Saturday of Jennie McLellan, wife of David McLellan, Essex street. The funeral takes place this afternoon to the Odd Fellows' cemetery.

If after working awhile your eyes sting and burn, immediate relief is obtained by our perfectly adjusted glasses. W. Gifford, Optician. Parlors in T. Gifford's jewelry store.

Dr. W. R. Brooks' recently discovered comet has fulfilled calculations and is visible in the sky every evening. It stands to the left and above the handle of the dipper and has almost the same brilliancy as the brightest star.

The best talent on the coast has been secured for the Scottish concert, October 4.

The funeral of the late Almer Girwood took place on Saturday afternoon to the Odd Fellows' cemetery. Rev. F. S. Okell, of Sixth avenue Methodist church, conducted the service, and the Carpenters' union, of which deceased was a member, marched in a body to the grave.

The building permits for last week amounted to \$43,510. The greater portion of this total came in the form of a permit for the new \$33,000 school building to be erected on Sixth avenue. A \$6000 permit for alterations to Westminister Opera house was taken out by F. J. Hart.

Stale Bread.

It is generally supposed that the staleness of bread arises from its becoming actually drier by the gradual loss of water, but this is not the case. Stale bread contains almost exactly the same proportion of water as new bread after it has become completely cold. The change is merely in the internal arrangement of the molecules of the bread. A proof of this is that if we put a stale loaf into a closely covered tin, expose it for half an hour or an hour to a heat not exceeding that of boiling water and then allow it to cool, it will be restored in appearance and properties practically to the state of the new bread.

Amplly Repaid.

There are stories which will stand resuscitation, and there are stories which will not. Personally I always liked this one of Frank Fogarty's:

"A man was walking along the road with a dog and a gun, and an automobile came along and killed the dog. The owner of the automobile gave the dog and then asked:

"Where were you going with the dog and gun?"

"Down to the woods to shoot the dog," the man answered.—Exchange.

A Cruel Toy.

A singular toy, invented for the delectation of Tippoo Sahib and found in his palace at the taking of Seringapatam, is in the form of an automaton tiger, life size, represented in the act of devouring a British soldier, who lies prostrate under its jaws. Inside this automaton is a rude organ, which, when turned by a handle, emits sounds in imitation of the growls of a tiger and the moans of the dying victim.

Ancient Preservation of the Dead.

Herodotus gives a good description of the manner in which the early Ethiopians preserved their dead. Having thoroughly dried the corpse, they plastered it over with a paste made of gypsum and then painted the face and exposed parts so as to make them look as natural as possible. Dead bodies served in this manner remained intact for hundreds of years.

BORN.

SWAIN—ON THE 24th INST. to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Swain, a son.

Harry Brock was committed for trial on Saturday morning for having stolen 125 sockeyes from a fishing boat on the Fraser river.

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

Sale of reserve seats for the Scottish concert will open at MacKenzie's drug store on Saturday morning.

In the police court Saturday morning, W. H. Ayliffe was bound over to keep the peace on sureties amounting to \$1500 for having threatened to shoot J. Robinson, whom he alleged owed him a sum of money.

WANTED—THE RESIDENTS OF New Westminister 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.

WANTED—Experienced coat, vest, pant and skirt makers. Apply at once.

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The T. H. SMITH Co., LIMITED



SUITS OF UNUSUAL STYLE AND QUALITY FOR FALL

\$20, \$25, \$30 to \$50

You should begin right away to acquaint yourself with what is newest to wear this fall, and what is best to buy.

Stop in here today, tomorrow or as soon as you can, and say you want to look at the new suits.

Our aim at this time is to show the women of this town the advantages in quality, service and price to be exclusively obtained at this store. Let us show you.

WOULDN'T YOU LIKE A NEW COAT FOR FALL WEAR?

Surely you would, and surely you'd like our new Fall Coats. We have won the reputation of showing the greatest ranges and biggest values in this line, and this season's showing beats all previous records.

Come and See for Yourself.

Coats \$15, \$18, \$20 to \$50



GASOLINE TORCHES



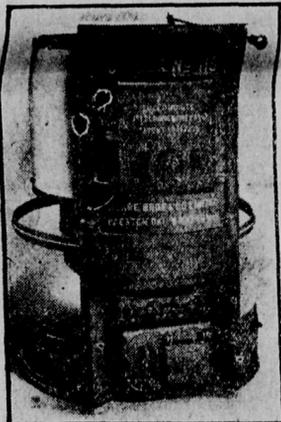
ALL SIZES FOR Plumbers Painters Electricians SOLD BY **ANDERSON & LUSBY**



taking chances with the Fates. Your live stock could be annihilated by a flash of lightning without any warning to you. Why not insure your horses against death. Come in and talk it over with me.

Alfred W. McLeod

657 Columbia St., New Westminister. Phone 62.



The Hecla Furnace

Fuse Jointed; No Smoke; No Gas; LOTS OF HEAT. **JAMES & McCLUGHAN** 553 Front Street

J. NEWSOME & SONS

Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators. Estimates Given. 214 Sixth Avenue. Phone 567. NEW WESTMINSTER B.C.

The Dr. Scholl's FOOT-EAZER

Corrects fallen arches, sustains weak insteps, relieves corns, bunions, callouses and all foot afflictions. Also **BUNION-RIGHT** A practical invention that instantly and permanently rights bunions. SEE OUR WINDOW. **MUIR'S DRUG STORE** Deane Block, 441 Columbia St. New Westminister, B.C.

MEN!

I have just received a fine line of Suitings that will interest you very much if you see them. Not only on account of splendid quality, but also because they are of suitable length to include an extra pair of trousers with each suit, which makes one suit practically equal to two in utility.

You will find all desirable attributes in clothing turned out by me. Workmanship, fit, style and lasting qualities par excellence.

GALVIN LADIES AND MEN'S TAILOR

46 Lorne Street, New Westminister.

Improved Ranch

(\$98)—Thirty-five and one-half acres in one of the most fertile sections of the Fraser Valley. Twelve acres cleared and the balance is very easy clearing. Buildings comprise seven roomed house in good condition, also small barn and a poultry house. Pure spring water piped to buildings. The soil is a very rich loam and is particularly suited to gardening and fruit growing.

This place has sufficient cleared land to give anyone a good start and out of the profits of fruit, vegetables and poultry would pay for itself in a few years.

Public school only half a mile; B. C. Electric line two and a half miles.

\$2500 Cash

First payment will secure this, balance to arrange. For full particulars as to price and location see

Established 1891, Incorporated 1905.



F. J. Hart & Co., Ltd.

New Westminister

Head Office, New Westminister. Branches at Vancouver, Victoria, Chilliwack and Aldergrove, B.C.

Bank of Montreal

ESTABLISHED 1817. CAPITAL \$14,400,000.00 RESERVE \$2,000,000.00. 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.

INTERURBAN TRAMS

Westminister branch. — Cars leave for Vancouver at 5, 5:45 a.m. and every 15 minutes thereafter until 11 p.m. Sunday leaves at 6, 7, 8 a.m. and every 15 minutes thereafter. Lulu Island branch.—Cars leave for Vancouver every hour from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. connecting at Eburne for Steveston. Burnaby line.—Cars leave for Vancouver every hour from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. Fraser Valley line. — Cars leave for Chilliwack and way points at 9 a.m., 1:05, 4:05 and 6:10 p.m.

EXCURSION TO CHILLIWACK

The B. C. E. R. Co. offers reduced rates of a fare and a third for week end trips to all points on its Fraser Valley line. Tickets will be on sale on Saturday and Sunday, good for return until Monday. **MAKE YOUR PLANS TO TAKE THIS ENJOYABLE TRIP.**

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Safety Razors

Gillette, Autostrap, Claus, Ever-Ready

Also Boker Razors in several styles.

Ryall's Drug Store

EYES TESTED BY OPTICIAN. WESTMINSTER TRUST BLOCK. PHONE 57. CALL AND SEE THE LATEST IN TORIC BIFOCALS.

E. H. BUCKLIN, N. BEARDSLEE, W. F. H. BUCKLIN, Pres. and Genl. Mgr. Vice-President. Sec. and Treas.

SMALL-BUCKLIN

LUMBER CO., LTD. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Fir, Cedar and Spruce Lumber. Phones No. 7 and 877. Shingles, Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Etc.

W. R. GILLEY, Phone 122. G. E. GILLEY, Phone 291. Phones, Office 15 and 16.

Gilley Bros. Ltd.

COLUMBIA STREET WEST. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Coal, CEMENT, LIME, SEWER PIPE, DRAIN TILE, CRUSHED ROCK, WASHED GRAVEL AND CLEAN SAND, PRESSED BRICK AND FIRE BRICK.