THE LARGE DEMAND FOR LOTS AT WHITE ROCK SHOWS THE POPULARITY OF THIS RESORT. ALL TRAINS STOP THERE.

The Daily News

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FOLLOW THE CROWD AND SPEND THE WEEK END AT WHITE ROCK, INDISPUTABLY THE FINEST AND SAFEST BEACH IN B. C.

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 148. NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1911. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

8-09 Legislative Library

LIBERALS HOLD SPLENDID MEETINGS

GREAT ENTHUSIASM FOR RECIPROCITY SHOWN THROUGHOUT UPPER FRASER VALLEY—AFFECT ON AGRICULTURE.

The enthusiasm which marked the opening of the Liberal campaign at the Chilliwack opera house last Wednesday night has been the feature of all the subsequent meetings held in this riding for the purpose of hearing Reeve John Oliver, the reciprocity candidate, discuss the political issues with the electorate. Everywhere the farmers have turned out in full force to learn what they could on the much discussed reciprocal trade arrangement between Canada and the United States.

With Mr. Oliver on his tour of the upper end of the riding were associated at different meetings Reeve J. W. Weart, Charles Munro, ex-M.P.P. for Chilliwack, and the campaign manager, A. Cruickshank, of Matsqui.

Mt. Lehman and Aldergrove were visited on Thursday afternoon and evening, very representative gatherings being held at both places. A double header was the program for Friday, Mr. Oliver speaking for an hour at Clayburn, followed by Mr. Munro, while Mr. Weart addressed the gathering at Matsqui until the arrival of the candidate.

The electorate of Upper Sumas heard the speakers on Saturday afternoon, and the week was completed with a monster meeting in Abbotsford on Saturday night. Everywhere the meetings were a pronounced success.

The meetings have been largely of an educational nature, and men of all political color have agreed that the speakers everywhere handled the ruling question fearlessly, with a firm grasp of the subject.

The programs were similar at all the meetings, Mr. Oliver taking the issue of vital concern, reciprocity, and dealing with it both historically and from its application to the nations involved, the farmers and the consuming classes.

Plea for Lower Duties.

The Conservative convention, this year in Nelson, and the Conservative newspapers all over the province had clamored for a lower cost of living. The leaders of trades [illegible] ver and Victoria had urged for a reduction of the cost of foodstuffs. Mr. Oliver asked how in the face of such general demands on the federal government for definite action to be taken could the federal authorities ignore the wishes of the people. Both political parties had all along been anxious for reduced cost of living and for better trade arrangement with the republic to the south. So recent as this very year the leader of the Conservative forces at Ottawa was non-committal on the reciprocity proposition, and in his first two speeches after its introduction to the House it was impossible to state whether he intended supporting it as a national measure or not.

All Canada Wants Agreement.

Mr. Borden knew that not only British Columbia and the prairie provinces wanted reciprocity, but also Eastern Canada clamored for it.

Reciprocal trade was always advantageous to this country. Under the old reciprocity treaty of 1854-66, Canada was immensely prosperous during that period. Sir John A. Macdonald had appreciated the fact and his Conservative government had an order in council passed giving a standing offer of similar terms to the United States again. This stood from 1879-91 without any Canadian politician objecting to the wisdom of the offer, and the Liberal party made it a plank in their platform in 1893. Not, however, until now had the United States offered what Canada had so long waited for, the free exchange of natural products.

Industries of B. C.

The speaker explained clearly how the pact would help the fishermen of this province. A market would be found in the United States for their catch, and the American poachers driven back off the Canadian fishing waters. (Applause.)

The rough lumber and shingle makers would again be able to sell their product in the United States. There had been a good business done in selling B. C. shingles in Washington state before the prohibitive duty came into effect. This business would be revived if the pact was endorsed by the people.

Reciprocity and the Farmers.

Coming to the important question of the application of the pact to the farmers of this province, the speaker proved his assertions by actual market reports from the Daily British Columbian of New Westminster, and the Seattle Times, of similar [illegible]. The figures almost invariably showed that market prices were higher in Seattle than in British Columbia. Mr. Oliver could see no real cause for alarm from competition between the farmers here and in the state of Washington. In part he stated: "We farmers in British Columbia have competition not only from Puget Sound, but also from our own prairie provinces. The prairies even today actually govern our markets in this province in everything but wheat, vegetables and hay. It is the prairie

(Continued on Page Five.)

FISHERMEN WILL HEAR POLITICAL CANDIDATES

Anxious to Discuss Salmon Industry with Aspirants for Federal Honors —Meeting Called Next Month.

The fishermen on the Fraser river are determined to have the case set before them from the standpoint of each political party before the polling date on September 21, and with this object in view they have decided to invite the Liberal and Conservative candidates, and a representative of Labor if one will be forthcoming, to a meeting in this city on September 16, the place to be settled later.

Recognizing the fishing industry to be one of the three staple industries of this constituency, and feeling that in past elections the fishermen have gone to the polls on personality rather than principle they wish to hear the official attitude of each party before deciding. Representatives of the fishermen will attend and put the case before the members.

Recognizing the importance of this industry, and that the legal tangle between the Dominion and provincial authorities has been a serious one in which the men themselves have been the innocent sufferers, in getting the idea of the candidates they are protecting themselves somewhat in future legislation. This year particularly all the best salmon have been caught in American waters, while the Canadian authorities have done the hatching and protective work.

There was a large catch by the traps on Saturday morning and the previous day. Bellingham got 120,000 and these numbered a few cohoes, the bulk being humpbacks. Anacortes took 45,000 fish in all. The local catches of sockeyes and humpbacks were: St. Mungo 300 and 500 respectively, Imperial 800 and 1900, Scottish Canadian 140 and 370, Phoenix 100 and 900, Ewen's 2000 humpbacks, Gulf of Georgia 640 and 1282, Brunswick 120 and 600, Terra Nova 635 and 1777.

The Western Canada Power company has written the municipal council for a map of the Delta showing the principal roads in the municipality, the population of Ladner and district, the connection of the roads with other municipalities, and other information regarding the tram [illegible] view of considering the question of furnishing the power wanted.

Maple Leafs Win and Lose.

On Saturday the leaders in the local baseball championship, the Maple Leafs, administered defeat to the Alerts, but yesterday went down to Blaine and met defeat at the hands of the White Sox. The Maple Leafs had much the better of the game with the Alerts, circling the diamond nine times.

C. R. A. Meeting.

After the weekly shoot of the Civilian Rifle association at Brownsville on Saturday an informal discussion took place on the proposed meeting under the auspices of the association, and September 9 was suggested as the date. The arrangements however have not yet been completed.

FLOATING BODY FOUND IN RIVER

CORPSE OF HERBERT JOHNSTONE FLOATS WITHIN ONE HUNDRED YARDS OF WHERE HE FELL OVERBOARD.

Yesterday afternoon the body of Herbert Johnstone, aged 27, a member of the crew of the Paystreak, who fell overboard at the creameries wharf on August 19, was found by Martin Monk floating in the Fraser at the C. P. N. wharf about one hundred yards from where the unfortunate man was drowned. Information was sent to the local police, and Chief Bradshaw with Sergeant Stanton repaired to the wharf and took charge of the remains, which were later conveyed to the undertaking parlors of D. Murchie & Son on Sixth street. When taken from the water, it was found that the unfortunate man was garbed lightly in a pair of trousers, with a shirt and a pair of tan shoes. The shirt was very much torn which went to show that he had struggled vainly to regain possession of the boat.

The remains are decomposed, and but for the tattoo marks on the dead man's arm, it would have been hard to identify Johnstone. Captain Pittendrigh, who was informed of the find, has called the inquest for this morning at the undertaking parlors.

Fighting in West Africa.

Paris, Aug. 27.—Advices received from Oudja, French West Africa, say that the French forces early in July attacked and routed the tribe of the hostile Sultan Doudmoursh. The Sultan's loss was 280 men killed. Two of the French soldiers were wounded.

POSITIVE NEWS LALLY WILL COME

ALL DOUBTS SET AT REST BY MESSAGE FROM GREAT REFEREE HIMSELF—LEAVES FOR THIS CITY TODAY.

"Joe Lally leaves Monday morning for Westminster, B.C., where he is due to referee the last scheduled match in the western league between the teams of that city and Vancouver."

With the receipt at the Daily News office late yesterday evening of the above telegram from Lally's home at Cornwall, Ont., all doubts as to the personnal of the whistle holder for the big match on Labor Day at Queens park, have been removed, and fans will now sit back and patiently wait the coming of this lacrosse magnate firm in the belief that what Lally says goes on the field.

A bombshell was thrown into the local camp by the news published in this paper on Saturday morning that Lally would not be here for the game, but the message which came sizzling over the wires from the east had been press-agented by the syndicates before Joe had rendered his decision.

A Daily News representative visited President Nels Nelson, of the B.C. L.A., on Saturday and with him proceeded to the telegraph office where an urgent message was despatched to Cornwall, and the response given above was received in this city yesterday.

President Nelson naturally expressed delight that Lally had seen that his presence in this city on Labor Day was absolutely necessary in order that there might be no more bad breaks which in the past have given dissatisfaction to officials of both clubs, players and public alike.

"Those who know this eastern referee," said Mr. Nelson, "appreciate the fact that he will not stand for any plays but those which are fair and above board. He is a fearless but just official and in selecting him, for the perhaps thankless duties next Monday, the voice of the "knocker" will I hope be silenced for this season."

President Nelson is to be congratulated by all lovers of the summer sport for the untiring efforts he has made, and with such signal success, to secure an impartial referee, and one whose name is known every-

entire bill of expenses incurred by the somewhat costly trip undertaken by Lally. There is no truth in the statement that the Vancouver club will contribute towards this outlay.

C. N. R. Royal Line.

Toronto, Aug. 27.—A cable has just been received from Bristol by A. H. Davis stating that owing to the labor trouble, the Royal Edward did not sail until Saturday last. This will not, however, prevent her from getting away from Montreal on her regular schedule sailing date, September 6.

LET DALAI LLAMA BECOME EXTINCT

Pekin, Aug. 27.—The transfer of Prince Su, chief of the naval department to the board of dependencies, is taken that China is attempting to develop Mongolia and Tibet as well as Manchuria, and convert them into provinces with the object of saving them from ultimate foreign domination.

China is planning to allow the office of Dalai Llama of Thibet to lapse by not authorizing the reincarnation of a successor, and so to control Thibet without a religious intermediary. Reports predict an outbreak at Canton, which will be the beginning of extensive revolutionary incidents in the south.

Wholesale Murder.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, Ger., Aug. 27.—A series of sensational murders was reported yesterday from Rendol, Hesse-Nassau. A man named Gunderloch, a fugitive from justice, returned from London to the house of his father-in-law in Rendol, where his wife was living. Early this morning Gunderloch shot his wife, her parents and her brother and sister and then escaped. Gunderloch's body later was found in a potato field where he had committed suicide by firing a bullet into his mouth.

The annual convention of the British Columbia Medical association will open in Vancouver Thursday and continue for two days. The opening session will take place in the Vancouver Board of Trade rooms on Thursday morning. Three sessions will be held on the opening day, morning, afternoon and evening. In addition to addresses by many prominent local medical men, several lectures will also be delivered by many well-known medical from all parts of the continent, among them being Dr. W. W. Chipman, gynaecologist, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal; Dr. G. S. Peterkin, Seattle; Dr. A. E. Burns, Seattle; Dr. H. A. McCallum, professor of medicine, Western University, London, Ontario; Dr. C. H. Vrooman, medical superintendent of Tranquille Sanatorium; Dr. A. Channing Pearce, Penticton; Dr. O. M. Jones, Victoria, and Dr. R. Eden Walker, of this city.

SCHOOLS RESUME FOR FALL TERM

SCHOLARS BACK AT THEIR DESKS TODAY AFTER HOLIDAYS—PRESSURE ON ACCOMMODATION AT ALL CITY SCHOOLS.

The scholars will resume their places at the school desks throughout British Columbia today, and everywhere caretakers and janitors have been busy preparing for the coming term. School boards and teachers have been engaged endeavoring to meet the demands which the growing needs of the province have placed on the accommodation of existing schools, and resort has to be made to tents and similar expedients right in this city.

It may be that an abundance of children speaks well for the future prosperity of the community, but the problem is certainly a serious one for the authorities. Westminster is no exception to the rule. The new school at Sapperton will be built at once, tenders having been accepted for the work at the last meeting of the board but the school cannct be ready until the spring.

A similar school will be built at Sixth avenue, where the site is being cleared. The High school continues to be the main factor of difficulty, the boys and girls coming up from the public schools faster than the High school students leave it, and the ratepayers still seem unwilling to sanction the expenditure on a new school. E. R. McMillan, the principal, will have an energetic enthusiastic staff with him this term.

The Queensborough two roomed school is to be occupied right away, and will be an improvement on the existing temporary arrangements.

The principal staff change is the appointment of Miss M. K. Strong as head of the Girls' Central school. The usual gatherings of trustees will take place today in each of the schools, when the prizes and certificates won last term will be distributed.

FURTHER PROGRESS IN BOWLING TOURNAMENT

At the [illegible]

competition, [illegible] against Dailey emerged successful by thirty-four points. In the second round Wilson had a battle royal to beat Latham and only managed to be on the credit side at the close by three points. Constable Burrows, who was picked by the Daily News as the dark horse of the tournament, is now in the final, he getting to that enviable position through his defeat of McGill, fancied in some quarters as the eventual winner. The scores:

Wilson	63	54	79	77	55—328
Dailey	64	57	53	62	58—294
Wilson	67	61	69	64	54—315
Latham	63	63	54	65	67—312

Semi-finals:

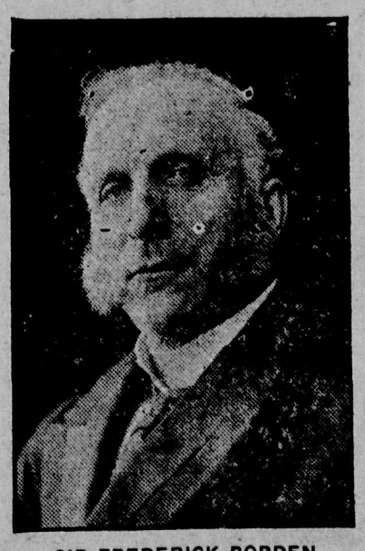
Burrows	70	75	62	77	59—343
McGill	71	66	53	70	73—333

Fifteen Lives Lost.

Port Lennon, Costa Rica, Aug. 27.—Fifteen lives were lost in the explosion of a powder magazine at San Jose yesterday. The dead include two army officers, three soldiers and ten civilians. The explosion is said to have been caused by the carelessness of a soldier, who lighted a fire with which to melt lead for casting images of saints which he sold.

Esperanto Congress.

Antwerp, Aug. 27.—The seventh International Esperanto under the patronage of King Albert, thirteen hundred delegates, representing thirty-five nations, were welcomed by M. Davignon, minister of foreign affairs. The Spanish consul presented Dr. Zamenhof, the inventor of Esperanto, with the cross Order of Isabella, on behalf of King Alfonso. The delegates were informed that fifty Antwerp policemen converse in Esperanto.



SIR FREDERICK BORDEN

Minister of militia, who has again been nominated in King's county, Nova Scotia. It is expected he will be named high commissioner shortly.

LONG TEDIOUS WAIT FOR ARRIVAL OF ADMIRAL

Japanese Residents of Lower Mainland Greet Nelson of Japan at Vancouver on Late Train.

The members of the Japanese colony traveled over on Saturday night from the Royal City to Vancouver, and with their Nipponese brethren waited at the railway depot for many hours to catch a glimpse of their famous countryman, Admiral Togo. Unfortunately the belated arrival had not been sufficiently well advertised and the wait at the C. P. R. was a long and tedious one for the Orientals, but the little brown fellows spent the time laughing and chatting until after five o'clock in the morning when the second section with the special car attached pulled in.

After being received in a more official manner than was the case at Westminster Junction, the admiral, who looked tired from his fatiguing journey across the country, with members of his suite, entered waiting automobiles, and hastened to the Vancouver hotel, where rooms had been engaged. The world famed sailor was dressed in typical eastern style, and but for his stature would attract but little attention. He walks with short snappy steps, and his keen little eyes seem to take in everything within distance.

After a rest at the hotel, the admiral held an unofficial reception, and later in the day received Acting Mayor Ramsey, who with members of the Vancouver city council presented an address, this taking the place of the banquet which had been intended for the evening, but which had to be called off owing to the narrow minded atttude taken by some of the citizens.

In the evening the Japanese residents of Vancouver and Westminster gathered at a reception which was held in the Dominion hall, where the large company spent some happy hours with their guest of honor. Last night the admiral left for Seattle, where he will spend a busy day with receptions and a luncheon as the guest of the city.

EASTERN LACROSSE.

Saturday, August 26.

At Montreal—Nationals 8, Cornwalls 0.

	W.	L.	Goals F.	A.
Tecumsehs	9	2	81	37
Nationals	7	2	77	45
Montreals	6	3	74	36
Torontos	8	3	76	54
Cornwalls	3	8	41	57
Shamrocks	3	7	34	73
Capitals	0	11	48	130

V. A. C. Are Champions.

The V. A. C., by beating Victoria on Saturday in the senior amateur league by five goals to two, won the championship again this season. Only one game remains to be played, Westminster vs. Victoria, at Queens park on Saturday. Accompanying is the table:

	W.	L.	D.	Gls.	A.	Pts
V. A. C.	6	1	1	55	25	13
Victoria	2	4	1	30	29	5
Westminster	2	5	0	22	55	4

RACE TRACK FOR THE ROYAL CITY

WESTMINSTER THOROUGHBRED ASSOCIATION IS GRANTED PROVINCIAL CHARTER—PROPOSAL WELL BACKED.

Among the notices in the current issue of the B. C. Gazette is that incorporating the Westminster thoroughbred association, which has been granted a charter.

The directors, Nels Nelson, H. Ryall, J. Reid, W. Curtis and J. Dorgan, of this city, has purchased sixty acres across the river for a race-track and athletic ground. Most of the necessary land has now been acquired.

Mr. Nelson is president of the Lacrosse club and the B. C. Thoroughbred association. The proposal is to accommodate the lacrosse club and have a mile track with a circular turf course for steeplechases. Work on grading is to commence right away. It is stated that the bulk of the stock has been subscribed in this city and Vancouver.

ANSWERS LAST ROLL CALL.

Veteran of Grand Army Dies at Son's Residence.

At the residence of his son, J. R. Agar, on Royal avenue, Wilson Agar passed peacefully away last evening at the age of 73 years. He was a native of Yorkshire, England, and came to the United States in early youth. He went through the civil war in the ranks of the North, and was present at several engagements. Death was due to heart failure. The funeral arrangements are in charge of W. E. Fales, but time and place of interment are not yet fixed.

CLEARING DECKS FOR ATHLETIC TOURNEY

RAPID SALE OF TICKETS FOR BIG MEETING HERE FRIDAY—SOME OF THE EXPERTS WHO WILL APPEAR.

The sale of tickets for the gigantic amateur boxing and wrestling program to be submitted by the Westminster Senior Amateur Lacrosse club on Friday, and which went on sale on Saturday morning, has resulted in early application for the pasteboards, thus proving that the sport loving citizens are ever ready to "dig deep" for any deserving cause.

The meeting, which takes place in St. Patrick's hall, Agnes street, promises to be the best which has ever been submitted to a local spectatorate. Physical Director Chas. McIntyre, of the Vancouver Athletic club, who has from its inception taken the keenest interest in the tournament, is putting his chief boxing and wrestling lads through their facings, and as he has organized a huge program for his own meeting in the Terminal City for the following Monday the winged V athletes give every assurance of being in the best condition for the sporting night of nights here on Friday. Chester himself will show what physical training can do for the building up of the various parts of the body, and as further proof of his versatility, he will put on the gloves in a three round boxing bout with his best heavyweight, and later wrestle in the catch-as-catch-can style with one of the many experts from the Vancouver home of amateur athletics.

A Deciding Bout.

Fire Chief J. H. Watson, who has been selected to referee the wrestling bout, will require to have all his wrestling knowledge on tap on Friday when he will be called upon to adjudicate when Fred Smith and Alex Hatch get on the mat for their clash. Both lads are holders of the highest honors in the twirling sport, and the meeting between them promises to be the event of the night. They have met four times, and each has won twice. The rubber will therefore be worth watching. They will wrestle the regulation [illegible] Smith and Hatch may be depended upon to furnish a bout such as is rarely seen outside a championship meeting.

Jack Lee, ex-holder of the army and navy championship at the feather-weight limit, will in all likelihood be called upon to "argue" over three rounds with "Iron Jawed" Lushington, of the V. A. C. The latter, who has gained fame and medals in the amateur boxing world, possesses wonderful stamina and can be depended upon to make Lee travel. Lee, who is now resident in this city, is putting in his spare time preparing for a six round match with Ernie Barrieau in four weeks time, and those who take an interest in matters [illegible]stic will see Lee in action here for the first time. Against the Vancouver lad, Lee will be conceding height and reach, but on the other hand a better knowledge of the art should tend to even up affairs.

Under Patronage.

Mayor Lee will be in the chair, and those who are assisting the amateur lacrosse club in its endeavor to get out of a financial hole are Aldermen Johnston and Wells Gray, Thomas Gifford, M. P. P., C. A. Welsh, Peter Peebles, J. W. Mahoney, R. H. Cheyne and every member of the world's championship lacrosse team, who will make their first appearance since their sensational victory over the Vancouver twelve and their last appearance before the Labor Day game.

Tickets which are priced at one dollar (cheap at that) are on sale at Herb Ryall's, F. J. MacKenzie's, Gamon's cigar store, Begbie street, and Duncan's cigar store, Columbia street.

SALMON BELLIES PREPARE FOR GREAT BATTLE

This afternoon will see the beginning of the last week's daily training of the Salmon Bellies preparatory to the tenth and last game on the B. C. L. A. schedule of 1911.

It is practically certain that the game will result in the victory of the present champions, in which happening two post season matches will be engaged in, the winners to be determined on the goal average, according to usual Minto cup rules.

Westminster intends to put her best foot forward for the Labor Day game, and every player has received orders to present himself at Queens park every afternoon this week, when hard try-outs will be held under the critical eye of Manager C. A. Welsh and members of the executive.

The majority of the players who sojourn at White Rock and Blackie Spit over the week end are due to return to the city this morning. All are optimistic enough to believe that they stand the best chance of winning the long end of the string next Monday and with the reinsurance of the Minto cup confronting them, it is up to the present holders to assure by their playing prowess that that trophy will remain in the Royal City for yet another year.

Wants

WANTED—A STRONG BOY FOR driving a delivery rig. Apply Ayling & Swain, 447 Columbia street.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, ONE with knowledge of typewriting preferred. Apply by letter to A. W. McLeod, 657 Columbia street.

WANTED—A YOUNG WIDOW REquires position as housekeeper to bachelor or widower. Box 24 Daily News.

WANTED—POSITION BY JAPANese woman, washing and housecleaning by the day. P. O. Box 414, city.

WANTED KNOWN—A PUBLIC spiritualism meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. Clark, Inman avenue, Central Park, near station, every Thursday evening, at eight o'clock. Investigation invited.

WANTED—WORKING HOUSEKEEPer or mother's help wanted; good salary. Apply by letter, E. H. S., Box 594, city.

WANTED BOARDERS—ACCOMMOdation for boarders in private house, 310 Sixth avenue, city.

WANTED—CHAMBER MAID. COLonial Hotel.

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

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 432 Fourteenth street.

WANTED—EXCAVATING, FENCE building, sidewalks, and general contracting. Apply Gust Melin, 1016 Third a venue. Phone L 613.

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

FOR SALE

FOR QUICK SALE—NEW FIVE roomed house within 500 feet of city car line, on nice lot 50x120, planted with fruit trees. Price $1650; one-third cash. Adjoining lot same size cleared and in fruit, also for sale if required. Price $550; same terms. Sherriff, Rose & Co., 648 Columbia street.

FOR SALE—VICTOR VICTROLA gramophone (cost $240) and $60 worth of records; $175 takes the lot. P. O. Box 351, New Westminster.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT—MODERN SIX ROOMED house, one block from car line, ready for occupation; large lot; $25 per month. Sherriff, Rose & Co., 648 Columbia street.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED BEDrooms. Apply 701 Agnes street.

TO RENT—OFFICE ROOM UP stairs, Speck block, Columbia street. Apply to Alex. Speck, 743 Front street.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, centrally located. Apply 37 Agnes street. Phone L 638.

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

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—MOROCCO BILL BOOK, containing $36 in bills, one button hook and one invitation card, also some car tickets, Friday morning, between Brown's clothing store and Bismarck cafe. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to this office.

TENDERS FOR SIXTH AVENUE SCHOOL.

Sealed tenders, superscribed "Tenders for Sixth Avenue School" and addressed to C. E. Davey, Esq., Secretary New Westminster School trustees, will be received up to 5 p. m. of Thursday, September 7, 1911, for the erection and completion of a Three Story School to be erected on Sixth avenue, New Westminster.

Plans and specifications can be obtained on application to the undersigned on receipt of a deposit of $10, which will be refunded on the return of the plans. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank in Canada, made payable to the Secretary of the New Westminster School Board, for a sum equal to five (5) per cent of his tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the signing of the Contract.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

GARDINER & MERCER,
Architects to the School Trustees,
New Westminster, B. C.

EVERY DROP 100% PURE

After a thorough investigation of various brands of paints Martin-Senour proved to be the paint we could risk our reputation on.

Martin-Senour 100% Pure Paint

which we guarantee to be Pure White Lead, Pure Oxide of Zinc, and Pure Linseed Oil, with of course the necessary coloring ingredients and dryers. Now to be entirely truthful, they do make a few dark shades that cannot be produced from lead and zinc. Come in the store and we will show them to you—but every other color is positively and absolutely 100 per cent Pure Paint, and not a drop of adulteration or substitution is mixed in.

We recommend this excellent brand to all our friends and customers. Another good point is that two gallons of this paint covers as much space as three gallons of the filled paints.

We have color cards showing all the colors and shades made. Free for the asking.

T. J. Trapp & Co.
NEW WESTMINSTER.

SEE McELROY
for sewer connectio. s
'Phone R672

Phone 699. P. O. Box 501.
Snider & Brethour
General Contractors
Westminster Trust Building.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS
Meet every Monday in Labor hall, 8, p.m.
F. H. Johnson, business agent office. Blair's Cigar store. Office phone L 508, Residence phone 501.

CLEARED FROM CUSTOMS
Today; the finest shipment of Woolens, direct from Peebles, Scotland.
Your Inspection Invited.
J. N. Aichison, Tailor
38 BEGBIE STREET.

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

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT.—District of New Westminster.—Take notice that I, James Charles Wood, of North Vancouver, occupation merchant, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about three miles north of T. L. 916 on the west shore of Haslam lake, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES CHARLES WOOD,
O'Gerle, Agent.
Dated June 6th, 1911.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT—District of New Westminster.—Take notice that I, Mabel Lucy Paige, of New Westminster, occupation, married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted about two miles north of T. L. 916 on the west shore of Haslam Lake, thence west 80 chains, thencesouth 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

MABEL LUCY PAIGE,
O'Gerle, Agent.
Date June 6, 1911.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT—District of New Westminster.—Take notice that I, James Fergus O'Connor Wood, of North Vancouver, occupation merchant, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted about three miles north of T. L. 916 on the west shore of Haslam Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES FERGUS O'CONNOR WOOD,
O'Gerle, Agent.
Date June 6, 1911.

REMARKABLE CENSUS TAKEN IN INDIA

SYSTEM ADOPTED OF COVERING DENSELY POPULATED COUNTRY BY DIVIDING IT INTO SMALL SECTIONS.

Calcutta, Aug. 27.—In India a census has recently been taken, in which 300,000,000 people were counted in five hours, and the following article in the National Geographic Magazine, by J. J. Banniga shows how it was done:

To count 300 million people in five hours is a task worthy of any government; yet it was done, and done well, by the government of India, March 10, 1911. From Cape Comorin on the south to the rugged hills and valleys of the Himalayas on the north, and from the mountains and deltas of Burma to the slopes of the western ghats, every man, woman and child was carefully counted and tabulated by an army of more than two million enumerators.

Divided Into Blocks.

The country was divided into more than two million "blocks" and an enumerator was appointed for every block. Groups of blocks were called circles, and several circles made a "charge." A block contained not less than twenty-five houses nor more than fifty. Some weeks before the actual date of the census every house was numbered, and then the enumerator went around and made the preliminary census by making out a list of the names of the persons ordinarily residing in the houses of his block. This list was carefully revised by the supervisor of the circle, and his lists were all checked by the charge superintendent, so as to secure the greatest possible accuracy.

Elaborate provision was made for all who might be traveling by train, boat or cart on the night of the census. Station masters, train guards and others were enlisted so that no one might escape. Thousands of Indians travel every night in the bullock carts of the country, the common mode of travel between the thousands of villages that have no railway service. The heat of the day makes the night the pleasantest time for traveling, so provision had to be made for those also; and toll gate keepers as well as the keepers of caravansaries, were appointed as enumerators to count the noses of all passing through their gates or stopping at their "pettahs," or inns.

All Start at Once.

At 7 o'clock the night of March 10, every enumerator started out to make the real count of the people in his block. Going from house to house he corrected the preliminary record, adding all who had come and striking off all that had gone since the first count was made. Then details as to sex, marriage, profession, age, religion, language and other essentials were recorded. In all, sixteen columns had to be filled in regarding every individual. Some of the people seemed to think it a joke if they could manage to have some of their house escape the eye of the enumerator. Children had to be dragged from dark corners and older persons from the cattle sheds in order that the list might be made complete. If anyone escaped entirely he was the hero of the day in his village in the next morning.

Only preliminary results are in as yet. But there is enough to indicate the growth that has taken place in the cities and in the country at large. Most of the cities show decided gains, some as high as 20 per cent; but, on the other hand, a few show losses. Bombay reports a loss of 4930 from the number reported in the municipal census of 1906. This is accounted for by the removal of several cotton mills from the city. Calcutta reports a gain of 109,000; Madras now has 517,335 inhabitants. Plague and famine are two of the factors that enter into the explanations for the losses in several cities. As was to be expected fertile districts have made larger gains than others. Irrigation has helped several districts to increase their population. Madras presidency reports a total gain of 8.3 per cent as against 7.3 per cent for the previous decade. As in other countries, cities have gained far more than rural communities.

How Mills Were Saved.

St. John's Newfoundland, Aug. 27.—Forest fires late yesterday approached to within a half mile of the Albert E. Reed company's pulp and paper mills at Bishops Falls, which were saved from being wiped out by the wind moderating after sunset and veering to the west. The fire was carried by the change of wind to the south bank of the Exploits river, passing within a few hundred yards of the mills. It is still burning furiously along the south bank of the river opposite the plant from which it is separated by only a quarter of a mile of water, and a change of wind to a south or south easterly point will again place the plant in the fire zone and imperil its safety.

Convicts Break Away.

Edmonton, Aug. 27.—Resulting from an unsuccessful attempt to break jail yesterday morning when they were shot by the guards, John Bradley lies in the prison hospital at the point of death, and his pal, Harry Francis, is less seriously wounded. Both were concerned in the recent burglary of the Johnstone Walker stores. They were working with the mason gang on the new cell block under construction when they broke away. A guard fired a shotgun into the grass, thinking to frighten the youths into surrender, but that failing, another guard shot Bradley as he was scaling the fence. Francis was also shot in the hand.

AUSTRALIA LEADS IN CLOSER SETTLEMENT

Sidney, Australia, Aug. 27.—Of the total area of the Commonwealth of Australia—namely, 1,903,731,840 acres—only about 93,567,000 acres, or about one-twentieth of the whole area, have been alienated absolutely, that is to say, the freehold has been sold or granted by the crown outright, according to a recent government report. About 41,029,900 acres, or one-fiftieth of the whole area, are in process of alienation, or, in other words, are held by settlers who are purchasing the freehold of the land on easy terms by the payment of a small sum annually for a period of years.

About 795,867,000 acres, or about two-fifths of the whole area, are let by the crown under leases or licenses to occupy for various periods, while the remaining 973,269,000 acres, or over one-half of the whole area, are unoccupied.

Of the unoccupied lands, large areas are already available for settlement, while other areas are constantly being opened up by the state governments. In all the states also what are called Closer Settlement Acts have been passed. It has been found that the value of the produce of a large estate, originally considered as being at its full capacity, compares unfavorably with the returns which may be obtained from the same area when sub-divided and cultivated by settlers.

Under the acts just mentioned, the state governments therefore repurchase large estates which have in past years been alienated by the crown, and, after cutting them up into areas of suitable size, throw them open to settlement on easy terms and conditions.

The sub-division and sale of lands by private owners is also going on all over the country, but the terms offered by such owners are not, as a rule, nearly so easy as those offered by the governments, which do not desire to make a profit, and which can insist on the permanent occupation of the land, by carefully-chosen tenants.

TRANSPACIFIC MAIL ROUTE.

Says The Auckland, N. Z. Star: "Until recently our Pacific mails were carried to San Francisco, but on the Vancouver service being arranged the Frisco connection was given to Wellington. It is interesting at this juncture to recall some of the "old-timers" which carried our mails. Away back in "the sixties," by the old Panama service, we recognized the 'short cut' home, via America. Then came the Australasian Steam Navigation company's boats, the City of Melbourne, Wonga Wonga, and City of Adelaide. These were superseded by the big 'side-wheelers,' belonging to an American company—the Nevada, Dakota and Nebraska, which invariably entered the Waitmata a week or more behind schedule time, and afforded our engineers employment day and night to fix them up for the run back to the Golden Gate. Next came the Zealandia, and Australia, owned conjointly by the Spreckles line and the Union company. The Maraposa and Alameda then made their appearance, and the Union company's boats Monowai and Moana also engaged in the servce. When the Union company was forced to retire owing to the application of the American shipping laws to Honolulu, the Spreckels line was left to carry on the service, which from a monthly became a three weekly service, with the advent of the Sierra, Sonoma and Ventura. A few years back Spreckels abandoned the service owing to the small subsidy granted by New Zealand, and the refusal of the United States to grant a subsidy. Last Saturday saw the last, so far as this port is concerned, of the Frisco-Island service, which was arranged after the Spreckels boats ceased to run, and which for mail purposes could not be considered satisfactory. The new and important service about to be inaugurated will link up not only the mother country, but also the two Dominions which form integral parts of our vast empire."

RECORD-BREAKING TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

Paris, Aug. 27.—Andre Jaegerschmidt, a Parisian jouralist, drove up in an automobile in front of the office of the Daily Excelsior in the Avenue Champs Elysee at 2 minutes 19 1-5 seconds past nine this morning, officially completing his circuit of the world in 39 days, 19 hours, 43 minutes and 37 4-5 seconds.

Joegerschmidt started from Paris at 1:45 p. m. on July 16 in an attempt to beat the record of M. Steig ler, of the Paris Matin, who made the journey around the world in 63 days.

The route followed by Jaegerschmidt took him to Vladivostok by way of Moscow. At Vladivostok the Frenchman boarded a steamer bound for Yokohama whence he sailed for British Columbia, arriving at Vancouver ahead of his schedule. Taking a train at Vancouver the traveller passed through Montreal on Aug. 17, bound for New York, reaching that city he left New York, sailing on the steamer Olympic on the last leg of his journey.

The traveller could have arrived at his goal two hours earlier if he had not stayed at Cherbourg after midnight for a supper given in his honor by journalists there.

Canadian Senator Dies.

Halifax, Aug. 27.—A despatch from Eel Creek, Yarmouth County, states that Hon. Ambrose H. Comeau died there Friday evening. He had been ill for some time and was recently told by his physician to take an extended rest. He left his home at Meteghan to spend three months with his brother at Eel Brook and appeared to be making progress towards regaining his health, but yesterday took a sudden change for the worse. He was born at Meteghan River, N. S., in 1860 and was senior member of the firm of H. H. Comeau & Co. He was appointed to the Senate in 1907.

"WE WANT LESS!"

Some Very Peculiar Strikes—Demands For Less Pay Not Unknown.

Among the multitudinous strikes at present in the air, one looks in vain for anything so Gilbertian as demands for lower wages. Indeed, there is something so "strikingly" novel about the suggestion that its emanation from Colney Hatch does not appear improbable.

Yet the thing is an actual industrial fact. Strikes for less pay, though very, very rare, are not unknown.

One occurred in Leicester no longer ago than 1884. In that year the handframe sockmakers at Oadby, a village near Leicester, in order to get work which otherwise would have gone to the bigger centre, petitioned to be allowed to work for 7 1-2 per cent. less wages than were current in Leicester. Upon hearing of this, the Leicester men promptly informed their employers that if they would not send orders to Oadby they would do the work at a 5 per cent. reduction in pay.

Which seemingly advantageous offer the masters declined. Whereupon notices were handed in, and, determined to have lower wages, the hapless hosiery men struck for them!

But this is mild—almost modest—compared to an outrageous demand once made by the miners of Northumberland and Durham. These toilers—80,000 of them — begged that they should not be compelled to earn more than three shillings a day! To which prayer their employers wouldn't listen. So the men came out on strike, stayed out for twenty weeks, endured hardships of the most terrible description, and then went back hopelessly beaten.

To-day another strike is threatening this same district; but there is a very great contrast in the causes of dispute.

At the date of the historic strike above-mentioned — 1844 — the fathers and grandfathers of these men toiled ten and eleven hours daily, and earned on an average twelve shillings per week. To-day there are hundreds of hewers in both counties who make as much in six or eight hours.

But if their earnings were so small, why should the miners of 1844 have demanded a maximum—not minimum—wage of three shillings a day? Well, then, as now, the work was done "on piece," and the idea was, when a man had earned three shillings, in no matter how short a time—that man was to be free to cease work for that day if he chose. By this means the men calculated that the output would be restricted, and the work and wages made to "go round." Whether or not the argument was sound, or the request reasonable, is immaterial. The masters said "No," and stuck to it through a twenty weeks' strike.

Not all employers, however, are adamant on offers of "deductions." Four years ago the workers in a mat factory at Glemsford, in Suffolk, all received three months' notice, whereupon, in order to keep the place going, the hands voluntarily offered to work for an all-round 10 per cent. reduction in wages. To decide the matter the owners proposed a ballot. Each worker was given a pea and a bean, the latter to represent a "vote" for reduced pay, and the former against.

Seventy-five beans and nineteen peas were put into the "ballot-box"—a jam-pot, by the way—so by a handsome majority the successful party made sure of the desired deduction.—London Answers.

"Determination" For Dinner.

In her book, "The Suffragette," Miss E. Sylvia Pankhurst tells this incident of a "hunger strike" by one of the "militants": "On being denied treatment as a political offender Miss Dunlop warned the governor of the prison that she should refuse to eat anything until she had gained her point. Though not possessed of the vigor and reserve force that belong to youth and of a fragile constitution, Miss Dunlop went cheerfully at her task.

"When she refused the ordinary prison fare, dainty food was placed in her cell and left there day and night. But if the temptation to touch it existed she was delivered therefrom. 'What are you going to have for dinner to-day?' the doctor would ask. 'My determination,' she would reply. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday passed.

"By Friday it was evident she would carry the hunger strike even to the gates of death. So on Friday evening she was set free. The fourteen women who had been sentenced the day of her release decided to follow her example."

Dummy Royal Address.

A curious slip in the arrangements for the King's visit to Wales has just come to light.

The address which was presented to His Majesty on behalf of Montgomeryshire County Council was a dummy, consisting of some parchment tied up with ribbon.

The County Council had had prepared an ornate illuminated expression of welcome and of pleasure at the objects of Their Majesties' visits to Wales.

The clerk had charge of the address, but his luggage miscarried on the journey from Carnarvon to Machynlleth.

His Majesty was promptly notified of the incident, and some parchment was secured, enclosed in the most appropriate case that could be found, and, tied around with ribbon, was presented as the real address.

Queer Looking Worms.

New Zealand and Australia are the homes of various species of worms with thick, heavy bodies and with a well defined neck connecting the body with a head that is a startling reminder of that of the monkey. In the Sandwich Islands they are called me-ta-lu-ki, which means "creeper with a child's head." An old New Zealand legend says that at one time they were of immense proportions and threatened the extinction of all human life on the islands.

Went to Coronation.

On arriving at Bristol from Canada recently, the liner Royal George had on board no fewer than twenty-five stowaways.

RIDING THE BELLS.

Spectacular Feats of the Daring Ringers of Seville.

The ringing of a bell is not, as a rule, a performance particularly trying to the nerves, but there is one set of bell ringers the members of which must know no fear, for a moment of tremor would in all probability be for them the moment of death. They are the bell ringers of the Giralda, in Seville.

When the city is to make merry on feast days the ringers climb to the belfry, and then by the aid of a rope and steps cut in the wall of the tower each mounts to the bell he is to ring and stands astride the shoulder of the brazen monster. Then he presses the bell with his feet, holding on the crosspiece on which the mass of metal is swung.

Gradually the great bell sways to the muscular movement of the man astride it until it acquires a momentum that swings the hammer, first gently and then with increasing force as the sweep of the bell widens until the air is trembling from the giant blows that strike the massive sides of the monster.

The mere vibration of the atmosphere as the huge bells ring out would be enough to make an unpracticed ringer turn dizzy and fall from his perch. But this is not all, for many bells are ringing in the belfry at the same time in obedience to the movements of their riders, and the din is deafening.

Notwithstanding all this, the riders bend and rise and fall with the action of the bells, now appearing to the observer from below to be in a horizontal position as the bell reaches the limit of its swing and again riding gracefully to an upright position as the monster sways backward with another thundering note.

The most extraordinary part of the daring performance is the sight of a bell ringer calmly swaying the bell while it hangs far out of the belfry over the city, for the outward swing sends the counterpoise with the ringer into space beyond the arch.—Success Magazine.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.

Their Relation to a Man's Chances For Long Life.

The ideal insurance risk, from the point of view of height, is said to be from five feet seven inches to five feet nine inches tall. According to the National Fraternal congress, longevity and build have a close relation; the greater the variation in height from the above figure the greater the risk.

Brockbank says that tall men are not so long lived as their brothers whose heads are nearer to the ground. Men who are both tall and stout are not as good risks as stout men of medium or below medium height, says a writer in American Medicine. They do not bear acute illness so well, and accidents to them are likely to be more severe.

Risks over the allotted limit of weight are especially liable to diabetes, heart affections, apoplexy, gout, diseases of the kidneys and arteriosclerosis; excessive eating and abuse of alcohol are common among this class. It is stated that stout men under forty are worse risks than those over forty and under sixty, and that men who were unduly fat while they were boys are considered poor risks, especially if the tendency is hereditary.

Stout men are better average risks than their very thin brothers who are liable to tuberculosis and disorders of the nervous system. But for even the featherweight there is much consolation. He bears acute illness better than the heavyweight, and most of the people living beyond the allotted threescore years and ten are of light build. A slim, wiry, small framed man is said to be a better risk that a thin but big boned one.

Ore Deposits.

Men sometimes dream of enormous wealth stored deep in the earth, below the reach of miners, but experts aver that there is little or no ground to believe that valuable metallic deposits lie very deep in the earth's crust. Such deposits, it is said, are made by underground waters, and owing to the pressure on the rocks at great depths the waters are confined to a shell near the surface. With few exceptions, ore deposits become too lean to repay working below 3,000 feet. Nine mines in ten, taking the world as a whole, are poorer in the second thousand feet than in the first, and poorer yet in the third thousand.

A Stationary Growler.

"Well, how are you making it now?"

"Still in the tow grounds."

"Why don't you climb higher?"

"High climbin' makes my head swim."

"Well, then, get a move on you."

"Oh, no! I never move until the rent is due!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Strenuous.

"Was the play exciting?"

"Oh, very! The management had engaged two leading ladies, and there was a constant struggle for the center of the stage."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Waiting For the Chance.

Marks—My old aunt had not been dead twenty-four hours when her parrot died too. Parks—The poor bird died of grief, I suppose. Marks—No; poison.—Boston Transcript.

An Explanation.

"So you have been married! Did your husband die, or what?"

"The latter."—Chicago Record-Herald.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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

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

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Time of Arrival:	Time of Closing:
20:00—United States via C. P. R. (daily except Sunday)	23:00
7:40—Vancouver via B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday)..	8:00
12:00—Vancouver via. B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday)..	11:15
18:00—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
20:00—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
1400—East Burnaby (daily ex-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—Lagner, Port Guichon, Westham Island, Burr Villa	14:30
10:00—Annieville, Sunbury (daily except Sunday)	14:30
10:00—Woodwards (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday)	14:30

Down River Mail on Saturday closes at 13:30.

10:50—Vancouver, Piper's Siding via G. N. R. (daily except Sunday)..	14:20
11:30—Cloverdale and Port Kells via G. N. R. (daily except Sunday).	14:00
11:30—Clayton (Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday	14:00
11:30—Tynehead (Tuesday and Friday)	14:00
8:30—Burnaby Lake (daily except Sunday	16:00
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 Hazlemere (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, Sardis, 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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ROYAL EDWARD .....NOV. 1
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UNION WILL MEET IN OLD QUEBEC

CANADIAN UNION OF MUNICIPALITIES WILL GATHER IN ANNUAL CONVENTION NEXT TUESDAY — FINE PROGRAM.

Quebec, Aug. 27.—All the municipalities of Canada are being cordially invited to send delegates to the eleventh annual convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities; which will be held at the City Hall here, on Aug. 29, 30 and 31. This will be the first time that the union has met in this historic city.

A cordial civic welcome will be extended to the visitors by Mayor Drouin, and the city council of Quebec. The Chateau Frontenac has been assigned as the headquarters of the union.

Formal Opening.

The program for the first day comprises the formal opening of the convention by Sir Francis Langelier, the lieutenant-governor, an official welcome by Mayor Drouin, the address of the president, Mayor Chisholm, Halifax, and reports from the various officers of the union.

Profitable papers on "Town Planning," the "Special Functions of a Provincial Capital," and the "Profitable Destruction of Garbage," will be read on the second day. "The Twentieth Century City" will be the subject of a paper by the Hon. H. B. F. Macfarland, former president of the commission for the District of Columbia, and Alderman J. H. Sherrard, Westmount, will read an article on "Civic Loyalty," "Child Welfare and the City" is set down for treatment by Dr. W. H. Atherton, secretary of the City Improvement League, Montreal. Mayor Rutherford, Westmount, will deal with the garbage problem. These papers will comprise such extensive matters as congestion in cities, transportation problems, business facilities, and the beautification of towns.

Vancouver Man's Paper.

Some interesting and instructive papers will be read on the final day. These will comprise the general topic of the conservation of water and water power under various heads, including papers on "Water Conditions of British Columbia," by Reeve J. McNaught, North Vancouver, B. C., and "Re-inforced Concrete Pipes as Applied to Water Mains and Sewers," by Alex. Currie, City Engineer, Westmount. H. J. Ross, Montreal, will present the report of the special committee on Uniform Municipal Accounting and Statistics. This report and discussion are introduced with the object of securing uniformity in this line throughout the Dominion. "Pensions for Civic Employees" will be the subject of a paper by Alderman W. G. Douglas, Winnipeg, and Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, medical adviser to the committee of Conservation of Canada will deal with the problem of "Pure Food in Cities."

Helpful conferences will be held upon the following subjects: "Country Roads and Highways," "Railway Terminals and crossings," "Street Railway Freight Carriers," "The Need of Expert Experience in City Government" and "Fire Protection."

On the evening of Aug. 30 the delegates will go for a sail around the harbor, and a banquet will be held at the Kent House.

The organization committee for the convention is composed of Mayor Drouin, Alderman L. A. Cannon, and Alderman T. Verret.

Ten Years Old.

The Union of Canadian Municipalities was formed at a meeting in Toronto in 1901, when the late Mayor O. A. Howland was elected the first president. Its objects are the general improvement and the facilitation of every branch of municipal administration.

A particular aim is to guide and improve Dominion and Provincial legislation upon municipal questions, and to promote the betterment of municipal government and municipal interests in general. This organization also endeavors to secure united action for the protection of individual municipalities and municipal interests as a whole against legislation or other encroachments of corporations.

VIZIER'S HEAD IS FOUND IN A BOX

Paris, Aug. 27.—A grim story of the discovery of the head of Midhat Pasha in a box at the British post office at Constantinople comes from the correspondent of the "Excelsior" at that city.

An official recently discovered among some unclaimed parcels a box addressed to the Sultan Abdul Hamid. The parcel was sent from Tripoli early in 1909. Owing to the outbreak of the Young Turk revolution it never came to the hands of Abdul Hamid. In the presence of representatives of the Turkish government and British postoffice officials yesterday the box was opened, and inside, wrapped in clothing, was found a human head.

Fastened to it was a letter to the ex-Sultan from one Mahim Ago, an artillery officer, declaring that the latter had carried out the Sultan's commands and executed Midhat. Full details were given of the unfortunate man's assassination.

Midhat Pasha was the Turkish statesman who drafted the first Turkish constitution of 1877 and was chief of the reform party. He deposed the Sultan Abdul Ariz, and was the earliest of Abdul Hamid's Grand Viziers, though he afterwards won the ex-Sultan's bitter enmity on account of his reformist sympathies.

MOVING FORWARD TO WORLD'S PEACE

Berlin, Aug 27.—Edwin T. Meade, of Boston, secretary of the world's peace foundation, in an interview today declared that Germany was making strides forward in favor of international peace. He said also that the people of Europe had been watching with expectancy the negotiations surrounding the arbitration treaties between the United States and Great Britain and France, and that if they failed of ratification, "We shall almost be regarded as having broken faith with civilization."

Mr. Meade is spending a month in Germany making addresses at various places on the peace movement. He says that while he finds the organized peace movement in Germany far behind that of the United States and Great Britain in regard to influence and resources, nevertheless he has been impressed by its marked advance in educational circles.

He attended the recent meeting of the council of International Teachers' associations at Berlin, and says that the German delegates, representing 120,000 teachers were not behind the American and English delegates in enthusiasm for the cause of peace. It was also gratifying, he added, that the propaganda is gaining at the Germany universities.

Within the year international peace clubs with large memberships have been organized in Berlin and Leipsic universities.

The impulse toward the formation of these clubs was given by an American student in Berlin, who was active in promoting the cosmopolitan club movement in the universities in the United States. Prof. Karl Lamprecht rector of Leipsic university and famous as a historian, took an active part in organizing the club in his noted seat of learning.

Mr. Meade predicts that the universities of Gottingen, Munich and other places soon will follow the lead. German thought, according to Mr. Meade is now swinging toward a new idealism of the Kant type.

Mr. Meade expressed regret that the United States senate had not yet ratified the arbitration treaties between the United States, Great Britain and France. He said few Americans realized the profound feeling these treaties have awakened in Europe and if they fail of ratification after the high hopes that have been raised for their passage, "We shall almost be regarded as having broken faith with civilization."

BRITISH ASSOCIATION MEETS AT PORTSMOUTH

London, Aug. 27.—In accordance with a decision arrived at two years ago the British association for the Advancement of Science will hold its annual meeting this year at Portsmouth. The inaugural gathering will take place in the town hall on Wednesday, Aug. 30, and the concluding meeting will be held on the following Wednesday. During that period the association no doubt will do something to further the objects for which it exists—namely, to give a stronger impulse and a more systematic direction to scientific inquiry; to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science in different parts of the British empire with one another and with foreign philosophers, and to obtain more general attention for the objects of science and the removal of any disadvantages of a public kind which impede its progress.

It is rather remarkable that Portsmouth, the first naval port of the British empire, and with a situation in close proximity to the Isle of Wight and the New Forest, which are not without scientific interest, should be extending its first welcome to the British association, though that body has existed for eighty years. The first five annual meetings of the association were held at York, Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh Dublin, and since then most of the great cities and towns of the United Kingdom have been visited. Moreover, meetings have been held in such far-away places as Toronto, South Africa, and Winnipeg. Australia has been mentioned as a possible meeting place, but owing to its great distance from this country nothing practical has yet come of the proposal.

At the inaugural meeting of the coming assembly Sir William Ramsay will assume the presidency in succession to the Rev. Professor T. G. Bonney. It is understood that after discussing the nature and constitution of radium and various other elements he will bring the subject within the domain of practicability by considering whether the best use is being made of the sources of energy available.

During the week opportunity will be given to the members to visit the Royal dockyard, the gunnery and torpedo schools, the submarine depot, St. Thomas' church, where the register of the marriage of Charles II. to the Infanta of Portugal is still preserved; Nelson's victory, the Royal Naval Hospital and Museum at Haslar, Netley Hospital, and other places of interest.

Gave Himself Up.

Enid, Okla., Aug. 27.—J. A. Gilder of this city walked into the office of County Attorney Harmon Friday and demanded a warrant for his own arrest. He told the county attorney he had been guilty of selling liquor and would sign an information. The information was drawn and promptly signed by Gilder. When taken before County Prosecutor Scott Gilder pleaded guilty and received a fine of $50 or thirty days' imprisonment. He is serving the sentence.

Collapse of Grandstand.

Elgin, Ill., Aug. 27.—Sections 88 to 100 of the grandstand at the automobile race course collapsed yesterday, carrying 1000 to 1500 spectators down. The only serious injuries were to two women and one man, all of whom sustained broken legs. Many were slightly injured.

FORTUNE GOES TO NOVA SCOTIA POOR

Estate of Late James Cosman Valued at $600,000—Many Annuities Provided and Trustees Appointed.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 27.—The late James Cosman, of Meteghan, leaves an estate valued at $600,000 to accumulate for 100 years for the needy poor in Nova Scotia and Ireland. After leaving $1000 to St. Mary's college, Halifax, and a number of family bequests, he leaves the following annuities: $200 per year for education of students for priesthood in Nova Scotia; Home of Guardian Angels, Halifax, $200; Monastery of Good Shepherd, Halifax, $200; School for Blind, Halifax, $100.

When these annuities shall cease through death or otherwise, the accumulated funds of the estate shall be divided into two parts, one of which part shall be handed over to three trustees to be appointed by the Bishop of Rapahoe, County Donegal, Ireland. The remaining half shall be kept invested in Nova Scotia, and one half the income therefrom shall be used by the Nova Scotia Trustees for the benefit of the poor of Nova Scotia as the trustees deem best. The other half of the income shall be invested in trust securities and allowed to accumulate for 100 years or longer if necessary to provide an amount of established hospitals or homes in Nova Scotia for the needy, where they may end their days in comfort.

Residents First.

The county of Digby shall first be provided for, but the archbishop of Halifax shall decide the number and location of such hospitals. He shall appoint a committee of three men to erect and manage such institutions, two of whom shall be English-speaking residents of the county of Digby. In no case shall any trustee be a member of an oath-bound society. The half of the income left to the bishop of Rapahoe, Donegal, are for the erection of hospitals for the needy in the same manner as those in Nova Scotia, with the provision that the first be erected at Greencastle, the birthplace of his mother, Mary Collins, and the second at Carandonah, the home of his wife's parents, John Carlan and Ellen Callaghan. In every institution under the will there shall be an inscription stating that it was donated by James Cosman, Weymouth, N. S.

Appoint Trustees.

The Nova Scotia trustees, at the end of every five years shall publish in a Halifax newspaper an account of all transactions, and the same shall be done in Londonderry, Ireland, by the Irish trustees. The archbishop of Halifax and the Bishop Rapahoe may at any time remove a trustee for cause they think sufficient and shall appoint another.

As it is his desire that the poor and needy should benefit to the greatest possible extent from his estate, he asks that the trustees shall act in the most economical manner.

The will is dated November 7, 1910, and in a council of June 29, 1911, he appoints Charles Journeay, Jr., and Emile Stehelin, in his employ, with Laurie McBride, executors, each to receive $300 in lieu of all commissions to which they might be entitled by law. In case any of them refuses or cannot act, the Archbishop of Halifax only shall have the right to appoint another executor. He also further directs that no stocks or bonds shall be disposed of upon an unfavorable market, but the same shall be held until an opportunity occurs of disposing of them at a good price.

SEEKS MYSTERY OF INLAND AFRICAN SEA

Berlin, Aug. 27.—Lieutenant Graetz, the German officer who has undertaken a motor boat trip of six thousand miles across the African continent from the Indian to the Atlantic Oceans, by way of the Zambesi river, Bangweolo Lake, and the Congo, is now on his way into the interior of the Dark continent.

His latest letter home, written from Chinde, in Portuguese East Africa, is dated there, his reception by the Portuguese authorities, and the preparations for the start up the river. The party will include a French cinematograph operator, and a native cook. Their boat is plentifully stocked with provisions and drugs, and at certain places on the route food depots have been provided from which they will be able to replenish their stores.

The Awemba tribe of natives told Lieut. Graetz marvellous stories of the mysterious inland sea known as the Bangweolo Lake.

This sheet of water, except at the point where the Zambesi river leaves, is surrounded with miles of reeds, and no white man has ever sailed its surface. The natives tell curious tales of what is to be found within its swampy enclosures. On the islands which, they aver, stud the lake, are to be found colossal elephants and tall giraffes, while in the waters sea serpents and other strange and terrible creatures are concealed.

From the surface of the lake itself, declare the natives, hot springs spout into the air, and pestilential winds sweeping across the marches carry death and destruction to all living things.

Of the few natives who have ever ventured out upon the Bangweolo lake in their small frail canoes, none have ever returned to tell the tale of their adventures. Lieutenant Graetz thinks that unknown species of animal and marine life may possibly exist in this hitherto unexplored region, and it is to test this supposition that he has started out in a thirty-foot boat fitted with a five-horsepower petrol motor to cross the African continent.

A CURIOUS STORY.

Snake That Bit a Cow Was Outlined In Cream.

There is said to exist in Devonshire a tradition to the effect that if a cow has been bitten by a snake, her milk be allowed to stand, the form of the snake will be seen in the milk. Five persons who live at Goldburn, near Okehampton, and a veterinary surgeon in the district affirm that they have seen such a strange sight. The cow in this case belongs to Mrs. Heale, of Goldburn. It was found on evening to be suffering from an enormous swelling of the udder, and the conclusion was at once drawn that it had been bitten probably by a viper. A correspondent of The Western Daily Mercury adds that the cow was milked and the milk was about to be flung away when the servant girl interposed, and, speaking from previous experience, said, "Let it stand, because if the cow has been bitten by a snake it will show up in the milk."

"The milk was accordingly set aside," the correspondent states, "and on looking at it some three hours afterwards the form of a snake was distinctly seen in the cream which had collected on the surface. There was an exact model of the reptile; the head, with the V mark, the eyes, and the tongue projecting from the mouth—perfect throughout to the tail. Moreover, by the aid of a magnifying glass the scales of the skin could be distinctly seen. All this was seen by Mrs. Heale, her two grown-up daughters, the servant girl, and the boy groom. On the following morning the figure was less distinct. A moth had got into the cream and destroyed the continuity of the tail. Still the figure was traceable, and the attention of the veterinary surgeon was called to it. He admitted that the form of a snake was undoubtedly there. His treatment of the animal from the first was for snake bite."

Peer's Quaint Outlook.

Lord Crewe, who has recently become a marquis, was voted the handsomest man at the coronation. Once, on being asked of what he was proudest, his reply was, "Of being Lord Houghton's son."

He never tires of repeating his late father's witticisms, or of telling of his quaint outlook on life. Lord Houghton loved to introduce the most notorious people to society, and on one occasion when somebody asked if a certain murderer had been executed, Lady Houghton, who was present, replied, "I sincerely hope so, or Richard (Lord Houghton) will be asking him to a breakfast party."

Lord Crewe is an ardent lover of books, and has inherited much of his father's grace of style in writing. He is a keen sportsman, and when in the country is a well-known figure in the hunting field. It was her smart tongue and ready wit which caused Lord Crewe in the first instance to become captivated by his pretty second wife, who was Lady Peggy Primrose.

There is a considerable difference in the ages of Lord and Lady Crewe, who often refers to the fact that as a little girl of four years she used to sit on her future husband's knee, while he and her father, Lord Rosebery, talked politics. In the immediate past the Marchioness of Crewe has entertained handsomely for the Liberal party, and will no doubt do so again.

Churchill Hissed and Cheered.

When their Majesties, on the day following their coronation, made their progress through London, it was noted that Mr. Winston Churchill who, as Home Secretary, with his young and charming wife, drove behind them in the procession, was received with cheers of unmistakable heartiness by the dwellers in the poorer quarters of the vast city. But not less significant was the demonstration of which he was made the object in the West End, where wealth and rank and fashion abide. For when he drove to Trafalgar Square, to await the King and Queen, along Pall Mall—which is often spoken of as "Clubland"—he was vigorously hissed from the various clubs. So hearty, and apparently so spontaneous, was the hostile demonstration that both Mr. and Mrs. Churchill were quite taken aback when their carriage turned into Pall Mall. And it may be mentioned that the ladies at the windows joined their husbands and fathers and brothers and sons in the hooting and hissing. That one of the idols of the populace should be an object of detestation to the aristocracy, though not perhaps an unaccountable, is nevertheless a disquieting, and even a dangerous, symptom of English social life.

Gay Birds of the Olden Time.

Extravagance in dress prevailed in the reign of Edward III., who ascended the English throne early in the year 1327.

Men then wore silk hoods, particolored coats with deep sleeves and narrow waists, short hose, long pointed shoes, bushy beards and tails of hair at the back of their heads.

"The ladies," says a poet of that period, "are like peacocks and magpies." They were attired in turbans or lofty miters, with ribbons floating from them like streamers, tunics half of one color and half of another, and deeply emblazoned zones or belts from the front of which daggers were suspended.

Cricketer for Nearly Sixty Years.

Dr. Edward Grace, said to be the greatest cricketer the world has ever seen, who died recently at his home in Gloucestershire, England, had been actively engaged in the English national game for nearly sixty years. He was the oldest of the Grace brothers, all noted cricketers. So popular was he when he retired that his countrymen gave him a benefit which netted about $30,000.

Papers In New Zealand.

With sixty-seven daily papers, thirty-two triweekly, twenty-six semiweekly, sixty-eight weekly, four fortnightly, one three weekly, one four weekly and thirty-four monthly publications to a population of 552,1163 males and 490,829 females, New Zealand may justly claim to be anything but illiterate.

The Daily News

Published by The Daily News Publishing Company, Limited, at their offices, corner of McKenzie and Victoria Streets.

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

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1911.

A POWER FOR GOOD.

Though it is pretty well known that Great Britain has supplied and is supplying a very large proportion of the capital required for the development of her overseas dominions, as well as other parts of the world, it will probably surprise many to learn that the money thus furnished amounts to the stupendous figure of three billion five hundred million pounds. This, Mr. George Paish remarks, in a paper recently read before the Royal Statistical society, is "capital to develop the good things which Nature has stored up for the use and benefit of mankind! In the year 1911 Great Britain will receive about nine hundred million dollars for interest upon the great capital she has placed in other lands in past years. This income will come to her almost entirely in foodstuffs and raw materials, for it comes mainly from the agricultural and mineral "countries of the world."

Rather more than half this three billion five hundred million pounds has been devoted to the British dominions across the seas, the remainder being invested in development works in foreign countries. Sir Edgar Speyer, the famous financier, answering some of the critics who have complained of the continued outflow of capital from England and maintain that this should be retained for the development of home industries, urges that the investment of Great Britain's annual savings in the Dominions, in India and the Crown Colonies and elsewhere is one of the chief causes of the growing prosperity of the Empire and a valuable source of the strength. "A moment's reflection," says Sir Edgar, "would make it clear that the industries of this country could not expand if the people's supply of food and raw material did not grow with increasing requirements. The two things are interdependent."

The British people have in fact recognized that their existence depends upon supplementing the small quantity of wheat which can advantageously grow in the British Isles from the wheat lands which extend around the globe, and other food supplies from lands which can furnish them with the means of sustenance. They realize, says Sir Edgar Speyer, "that the animal food they require can be obtained from the limitless plains of the American and Australian continents, that the wool they need can be grown in Australasia, South Africa and Argentina; that the cotton needed for the manufacture of their world famous cotton cloth must be obtained from countries practically immune from frost and drought; that gold, silver, copper, tin and other minerals needed for their industries must be secured from countries where nature has deposited them; and that the tea, coffee and cocoa which they drink cannot be produced in their own country."

It is in the development of the resources of the lands which can supply her needs that Great Britain has expended so vast an amount of capital. This development has been, too, for the advantage of the whole world. Sir Edgar remarks that British capital has effectively helped to promote peace.

"Great Britain, by her pluck and enterprise all over the world, and by what amounts to almost an unfailing instinct, has placed her money where it has done most good. She has never placed it where it might have hurt her country's interests. In fact, trade generally precedes, and in a large measure affects, the world's policy today. Modern diplomacy takes its inspiration from trade and executes the economic will. That is, I venture to think, one of the characteristic features of our time."

WAS SIR JOHN THOMPSON A TRAITOR?

When parliament was dissolved in 1891, Sir John Thompson, minister of justice in Sir John Macdonald's government, issued this address to the electors of Antigonish:

"At the election which will take place on the 5th day of March, I will be a candidate for re-election as a member of the House of Commons for the County of Antigonish.

"The government, of which I am a member, is appealing to the country with a policy which we believe will be heartily endorsed by a great majority of the electors. We have made to the government of the United States, through the government of Great Britain, proposals for reciprocity in trade, which we have good reason to believe will result in an arrangement by which the markets of the United States will be reopened to the products which our people desire most to send there.

"A fair measure of reciprocity is what we desire, and we have no doubt that that can be obtained without undue sacrifices.

"I respectfully ask your support and votes, and I pledge myself to serve the best interests of the country, if I should be honored by a renewal of the confidence which was reposed in me at the last elections, and for which I shall be forever grateful. I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"JOHN D. THOMPSON."

"Antigonish, Feb. 24, 1891."

Will some ingenious Conservative please explain why the "fair measure of reciprocity," which was so desirable in 1891 is now become a national menace, and a sinister attempt to destroy Confederation? Or was Sir John Thompson a traitor?—Winnipeg Free Press.

The farmers along the border in Ontario and Quebec have had a practical demonstration of the value of the United States market in respect to one of the products of their farms. When the United States duty on cream was five cents a pound, no Canadian cream entered the United States, but when, by a mistake in the drafting of the schedule, it was in 1909 reduced to five cents a gallon, in the eleven months ending with May last $1,693,000 worth of Canadian cream was sold there. Here is a fact which outweighs much theory.

Correspondence

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

THE "RUBE" REPLIES.

Editor Daily News.

Sir,—Your contributor "Gareth" in his article of Thursday invites "fur criticism in regard to matters concerning the 104th regiment.

Gareth seems to think that the 104th are dissatisfied because they were forced to go into camp at Kamloops. I think he is wrong, the men who went to that camp did not complain; the real cause of the complaints lay in the fact that the camp was sprung upon the men as a surprise. The men who served in A and B companies, Sixth D. C. O. R., were in a city regiment, and when they were transferred into the 104th they were not told that their status was altered neither were any of the men who subsequently enlisted into the 104th. The commanding officer, when asked about this said that he did not know that they would have to go into camp for twelve days. I should like to know what Gareth thinks about this? If Gareth knows anything at all he would know that the men of the Sixth D. C. O. R. never drew any drill pay, it was always signed over to the companies' association, and the same thing was done on the formation of the 104th headquarters association so that the men never expected to draw cash for their winter's drill. Now, no regiment of militia in Canada ever took their full strength into camp, as men are so placed that they cannot get away to camp. This occurred in the 104th and most of these men had put in over thirty drills to qualify for pay. These men get nothing at all for their work and to make things harder are returned as inefficient soldiers because they could not go to camp. What would Gareth say to the case of a man who has nearly seventeen years continuous soldiering to his credit and is in possession of four war medals, being returned as inefficient although he had a written exemption from camp signed by the commanding officer. After reading these facts does Gareth still think that the 104th have no cause for complaint?

ONE OF THE RUBES.

New Westminster, August 26, 1911.

THE CHILLIWACK MEETING.

Editor Daily News.

Sir,—In your report of the Chilliwack meeting you quote me as saying that "Hay and oats sold at from $3 50 to $6 per ton higher in Seattle than in the Delta." While that is true in regards to oats, I explained to the audience that the quotation for hay in Seattle was for Eastern Washington hay, and was not a fair comparison. Please make this correction, and oblige,

JOHN OLIVER.

New Westminster, August 26, 1911.

Good Buys in Burnaby

FOURTH AVENUE — Cleared lot; house 10x16; good well of water. Price $900; one-third cash, balance 6 and 12 months.

NEAR CITY—Just outside city limits from Twentieth street; five fine lots, from $350 each; one-quarter cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months.

THREE FINE LOTS ON STRIDE avenue.—Open streets; $525 each; one-quarter cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months.

NEAR EDMONDS—One lot 66x120, for only $500; one-quarter cash balance 6, 12 and 18 months.

FOURTH AVENUE—Five roomed modern bungalow; bath, toilet, electric light; lot all cleared and fenced. Price $2625; small cash payment, balance as rent.

FIVE HIGH DRY LOTS—On Sixth avenue; $575 each; $250 cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months.

FIFTH AVENUE—Two lots; $550 each; one-third cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months.

EDMONDS STATION—Lots 66x198 feet. Price only $1600; one-third cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. This lot will rapidly increase in value with the improvements going on in this particular locality.

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Liberal Rally!

Campaign Headquarters

Hardman Hall, McKenzie street, over "News" office

Tues. Evening, Aug. 29

Meeting will open at 8 o'clock.

Short addresses by local and outside speakers.

Organization work after meeting.

Hall open every night except Sunday, for committee work and discussion.

GEO. KENNEDY, President. E. GOULET, Secretary.

The Management of the New Westminster Lacrosse Club Insures the Minto Cup for Another Year.

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $500,000

This Policy is guaranteed by the

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Capital and Assets, $22,600,000

By This Policy of Insurance

IN CONSIDERATION OF THE RECEIPT OF FIVE and 60 100 DOLLARS DO INSURE:--P. D. ROSS, SIR E. CLOUSTON and HON. R. MCBRIDE (Trustees of the Minto Cup), against loss or damage, to the amount of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS. The property hereinafter described:

The said property being more fully described in the application of the assured, which forms part and parcel of this policy.

AND THE SAID COMPANY do hereby promise and agree to make good unto the said assures, all such immediate loss or damage by fire, not exceeding the amount insured on the property hereinafter described, as may occur from the 25th day of August, 1911, 12 o'clock noon, until the 25th day of August, 1912, 12 o'clock noon.

$250.00 on the Minto Cup

ONLY WHILE CONTAINED in the Carnegie Library, or any other building or location in the City of New Westminster, B.C.

Goads Map, Sheet 22, Block 140, Risk No. 45.

Attached to and forming part of Policy No. 402782, issued on the MINTO CUP, by the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company.

New Westminster, B. C.
August 25, 1911.

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Insurance Agent, Real Estate,
620 Columbia St., New Westminster.

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Save a little systematically, for it is the stuff that the foundations of wealth and happiness are built of.

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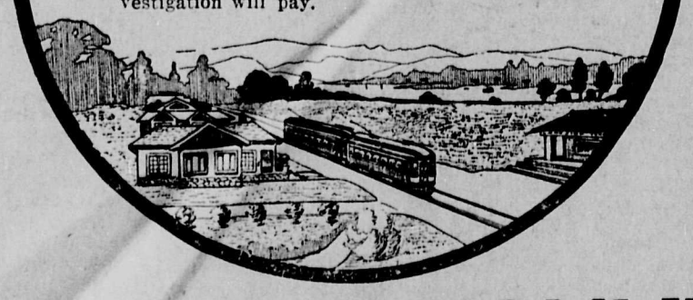
LAKESIDE TERRACE

Have you ever longed for a home? A real home? A home that one is not ashamed to take one's friend to? A thing of beauty? A joy for ever? Flowers and shrubs and trees, a lawn, a pretty bungalow nestling on a sun-kissed terrace-side overlooking a large beautiful shimmering expense of fresh water? Sounds inviting, eh? Well, we have it in our "Lakeside Terrace," on the shores of beautiful Burnaby Lake. Fifteen minutes ride from New Westminster! Five-cent car fare! Half and quarter acre tracts for a song! Three $2000.00 bungalows for nothing! Ask for our booklet, "Lakeside Terrace in Beautiful Burnaby." It tells the story. Investigation will pay.



PASSAGE & TOMLIN

Dominion Trust Building, Vancouver, B. C.

SPORTS

SOCCER STARS FOR PROFESSIONAL TEAM

PLAYERS OF INTERNATIONAL REPUTE SIGN UP FOR ROVERS' CLUB—MORE MEN OF MARK WILL ARRIVE SHORTLY.

Unfortunately the amateur vs. professional football question in this city is taking a turn which if persisted in will hurt the winter sport which had promised to boom in Westminster this year.

In the opinion of the writer, there is room in this city for both an amateur and a professional football organization, and the fact that both have been admitted to the full membership of their respective parent bodies of Vancouver, is surely proof that the standing of each is of the best. Surely when the governing body admits a club either of the standing of the Westminster City Football club in the amateur circles, or the Rovers club on the professional side, it is clear that things must be satisfactory.

Bickering, back-bitting and such troubles have proven to be the death-dealing blow which has wrecked so many organizations on the past that it is to be hoped for sport's sake that this will not materialize in Westminster.

The rumor that the Rovers club will not complete the schedule season has sprung much too early to carry any weight. The columns of the Daily News have been, and always will be open for the recital of fair and unbiased comment, and also for the reports of athletic events, no matter under what banner they may be held, but will not be the vent hole for partial bickerings.

The Westminster City club has signed up some of the best amateurs in the district and promise to put an eleven worthy of the best traditions of the club on the field when the season opens, while the Rovers by their hustling methods have proved that they mean to make a name for themselves in the season 1911-12. At the meeting of the Vancouver and District league, first division, which will be held in the National Sports club, Vancouver, this evening, Manager Grant and Charlie Coldicott will be present as the delegates from the Rovers, and will watch the interests of the club when the draw is made.

Grant has a list of signed-up players who have carved their names in association football in the motherland, and with the coming to this city in the immediate future of other noted players, Westminster lovers of the grand old sport may rest assured that the menu to be served up will be of the best.

Jack Lyons.

Jack Lyons, who has for three seasons played at left back for the Rovers, has again attached his signature to that club's form, and should make things hum when the season is in full blast. Originally playing with the Irvine Meadows, and Clydebank Juniors in his native Scotland, he attracted the attention of the 'fitba' magnates in that northern clime, and before he treked to this coast he shone as a first league player in the famous Partick Thistle eleven, a combination which has given to the football world many internationals of note.

Another Scot, Jock Bruce, will wear the Rovers colors at the right half position, and those who follow the game know the qualifications of this player, who last week was selected to represent the stars of B. C. against the famous Corinthians in Vancouver this week, surely a signal honor. Renton, where Bruce first saw the light of day, was many years ago the home of the world's champion team, and was in the Scottish football world what this city at this time is to lacrosse. It is almost natural that with a youth spent in an atmosphere which was full of football, Bruce played the soccer game and since coming to Westminster, he has shown that the proud name of Renton will live for all time when football is mentioned.

The most recent celebrity to arrive in Westminster, J. Donald, hails from far-off Elgin, where he played for one season with the city team of that city and three seasons with the Elgin Thistles. At outside right he is a speed merchant who will make his opponents travel while his attacks at goal rarely fail to materialize.

Jimmy Carse, a native of Campbelltown, Argleshire, played three seasons for his home town eleven at centre, and in the British army team assisted to mow down those who faced the music on the field. His tackling is what is known in Scotland as "dour" and that lets him out.

Leslie Hunter, the Derbyshire Ashburne and Trent Rovers, is believed by those qualified to judge to be the fastest member on the local field, and although built on slender lines goes into the fray with a big heart and any amount of confidence.

A Sailor Footballer.

D. J. Lewis was a member of the English navy team which won the championship, and when one remembers that the selectors have hundreds of players to chose from it is clear that Lewis must be some kicker. As one of the Winnipeg United team which won the championship of Manitoba, Lewis added to his reputation in this Dominion, and in local circles he may be depended upon to shine still brighter.

From Robert Burns' home town, of Ayr, comes Jack Hyslop, and when it is mentioned that he played at half back for the renowned eleven of that city 'tis plain that he will make good in the team for which he has just signed.

One of the tallest members of the Rovers team will be J. O. Maley, of Sunderland, a hotbed of soccer. In the juniors of the Tyneside club he made his mark—literally and figuratively—and at outside or inside he showed that he had the makings of a brilliant player. Although but eighteen years of age he is built on massive lines and will prove a tower of strength to the club here.

Harry Collier comes from another English football centre, Preston, where in the past players have been said to fall off the bushes, so prolific has been the crop of notables in the football world from that Lancashire city, associated for years with the celebrated North End champions. Collier can play either at goal, half back or full back and is a utility man who would be a find by any club.

Although not yet signed up, Billy Campbell, of the Toronto Thistles, has signified his intention of doning the red and blue of the Rovers immediately he hits this coast which will be in the course of three weeks.

Intending members of the Rovers are asked to meet at the conference room of the Fletcher pool parlors on Sixth street on Thursday evening.

Next Monday practice games will be played at Moody square, and continued each Wednesday and Friday until the season starts in earnest.

FINALS OF TOURNAMENT WERE PLAYED SATURDAY

Play Begins Today in Open Scratch Events for Challenge Cups—Trophies for Each Sex.

The finals in the handicap tennis tournament were played off on Saturday afternoon and some excellent matches took place, keen interest being shown in all events. The following were the result.

Finals men's singles—D. Shildrick defeated J. A. Motherwell, 8-6, 6-1, 9-7.

Finals ladies' singles—Miss Rickman defeated Miss Shildrick, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4.

Finals men's doubles—Gardiner and Shildrick defeated Motherwell and Eddy, 6-2, 9-7.

Finals ladies' doubles—Miss Shildrick and Miss Rickman defeated Mrs. Sutherland and Mrs. Elson, 6-2, 6-3.

Finals mixed doubles—Miss Peele and Motherwell defeated Miss Rickman and Pratt, 6-1, 6-2.

Finals men's consolation—L. A. Lewis defeated J. E. Allen, 7-5, 6-2, 6-2.

Play will commence this afternoon and continue all week in the open tournament for the challenge cups in ladies' and men's singles presented by Mr. Rand and Mr. Diamond. The finals in both events will be played on Saturday afternoon, September 2.

This is the first year in the history of tennis here challenge cups have been presented and it is therefore expected that a great deal more interest than formerly will be shown in the annual tournaments.

Refreshments will be served every day throughout the week. The public are cordially invited to attend, only a small charge being made towards defraying the expenses.

The following is the draw for today in the open tournament:

3:00 p.m.—J. A. Motherwell vs. A. L. Clark, court 1; Miss Corbould vs. Miss Peele, court 2; Miss Rickman vs. Miss DeWolf Smith, court 3.

4:00 p.m.—A. B. F. Lloyd vs. A. R. Sellery, court 1; D. C. Tuck vs. E. N. Sutherland court 2; A. C. Eddy vs. R. S. Hutcheon, court 3.

5:00 p.m.—A. H. Marcon vs. G. T. Wilson, court 1; J. E. Allen vs. J. W. Langford, court 2; H. V. Ardagh vs. D. Shildrick, court 3.

V. A. C. WILL JOURNEY AFTER THE MANN CUP

By defeating the Victoria twelve at Recreation park on Saturday, the V. A. C. have made secure the Kilmarnock cup, emblematic of the championship of the province, and after the performance put up this year by the members of the winged V team, it looks that the trip in the attempt to secure the Mann trophy which is held by the winners of the Dominion title, will be a successful one.

That there may be a deal of trouble between the ruling body in the east and the clubs affiliated thereto, is quite likely in which case the battle for the cup will be delayed probably until well into October. The V. A. C. have all season shown consistent form, and although local followers would naturally have liked to have seen the Westminster club in the position of champions the fans here are sportsmen enough to confess that on the form shown, the Terminal City club fully deserved the high title which they now hold, and Westminster will follow with interest the doings of the representatives of the larger city when the trip east is undertaken. Westminster feel that they cannot be on top all the while and with the honors going the rounds, it is all for the good of the national game.

One Way of Controlling Fire.

Dayton, Aug. 27.—Dragging the fire to water was the unusual method used on Eckler mountain yesterday afternoon, when Lambert Murry's threshing machine was enveloped in flames by a smut explosion in the separator. The crew attached the engine to the machine and hauled the blazing burden to the water tank some little distance. In half an hour the crew were back to work.

Our Rimless Glasses Please the Particular.

They are fitted becomingly to the features of each patron. The finish of our spectacleware is faultless, the fit perfect.

W. GIFFORD
Graduate Optician
With T. Gifford, Jeweler
New Westminster, B.C.

Liberals Hold Splendid Meetings

(Continued from Page One.)

provinces with which we have to contend, and no tariff wall can be raised against a sister province of the Dominion. Alberta butter and eggs can be laid down here at several cents less money than they can be bought for in Seattle. In some cases the inducement to buy Alberta butter will be as much as 12 cents per pound. When Alberta and Saskatchewan can do this for our markets, when tilling less than five per cent. of their total area, much more will they enter into the competition when they become settled, and are growing twenty times the present amount. They will be compelled to get a broader market. The reciprocity pact affords them this opportunity in advance, and may tend to ease local competition. (Applause.) Hundreds of tons of Alberta oats will be sold in Seattle within six months' time to fill the Seattle order for shipment to the Philippines. Seattle buyers are offering $27 per ton for oats, when Alberta oats can be laid down in Vancouver at $22. Reciprocity will tend to steady our markets. The reason why the hay market was temporarily governed by Washington state last winter was because of the drought in Alberta and the farmers had no surplus to ship westward to British Columbia."

To the Consumer.

Going on to reciprocity to be considered from the consumers' point of view, the speaker outlined how difficult the workingmen in the coast cities found it to live decently and lay by a dollar for the future, so long as the present high cost of living is in vogue. With beef at from 20 to 25 cents per pound and potatoes as high as $5 per sack, and wages averaging only $75 per month, the consuming class is most in need of legislation. The reciprocity pact is meant to give this body a measure of relief even though slight. (Applause.) The speaker as a farmer did not see any natural justice in the government continuing the process of legislating a transfer of money from the pockets of any one class into the pockets of any other class. It was contrary to the principle of Canadian democracy to withhold the right of the workingman to spend his money to his best advantage, and get as much produce as he could get for it.

The Railway Situation.

In turning to the empty cry of the Conservatives that Canada's railway traffic would be diverted to U. S. roads by the adoption of reciprocity, the speaker referred the audience to the opinion of the railroad financiers who are now buying C. P. R. stock at the high water mark of its history.

Taylor Refuses.

Tonight meetings will be held in Otter hall and Murrayville, tomorrow night at Langley town hall, and the following evening at Thrift's hall, Hazelmere, and also at the town hall, Cloverdale. Further meetings have been arranged for every night until election day.

J. D. Taylor, the Conservative candidate, has been extended an invitation to attend all these meetings, and should he deem it advisable again to face his opponent on a common platform after his encounter at Chilliwack, a series of interesting meetings is certain to be the result

Today's List:

PRINCESS STREET—Full sized lot, cleared, facing south. Price $850; one-third cash, balance 6 and 12 months.

FOURTH AVENUE—Double corner on Fourth avenue and First street; a fine building proposition. Price $3000; one-third cash, balance 6 and 12 months.

WEST END—Three fine lots near Eighteenth street. Price $2500, one-third cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months.

TENTH AVENUE—Between Sixth and Eighth streets, building lots, all cleared. These are money makers. Price $450 to $800; one-quarter cash, balance 6, 12, 18 and 24 months.

EDMONDS STATION—Lots in block, $450 to $475 each. These are in the locality that is moving. See us at once.

EAST END—Full sized lots at $375 each. These will not last long.

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are new and entirely different from ordinary preparations. They accomplish their purpose without disturbing the rest of the system, and are therefore the ideal laxative for the nursing mother, as they do not affect the child.

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Are well stocked up with all kinds and grades of
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ADERVTISE IN THE DAILY NEWS

STRANGE CRIME RECALLED OF PAST

MOST WONDERFUL CRIMINAL CASE OF CENTURY—ONLY DISCOVERED BY ACCIDENTAL MISREADING OF CIPHER MESSAGE

Brussels, Aug. 27.—Strong pressure is being exercised, with great probabilities of success, on M. Carton de Wiart, Minister of Justice, to obtain the pardon and liberation of the convict Leon Peltzer, the one survivor of the two brothers sentenced in 1882 for the murders of the Antwerp barrister Guillaume Bernays.

The Story.

The present generation could obtain some rough idea of that extraordinary drama by perusal of the remarkable "Andre Cornelis," which the great French author, Paul Bourget, drew from it twenty-five years ago. The case would have attracted universal attention, if only on account of the high social position of nearly all the parties concerned. The Peltzer brothers were of a Belgo-German stock, closely connected by family ties with members of the Prussian house of lords and with former ministers of the King of Hanover. Armand, the elder of the two brothers, was himself an engineer and lecturer of splendid capacities and a much-courted society man. Guillaume Bernays, a barrister of high standing who was regarded as an authority on maritime law, and also an historian, was the son-in-law of M. Arthur Pecker, one of the merchant princes of Antwerp, enjoying, furthermore, great political power as leader of the Antwerp Liberal party.

The motive of the crime was not a sordid lust for gold, but, according to the version accepted by the jury, it was the infatuation of Armand Peltzer for the fascinating wife of Bernays. The latter had given grave offence to his wife, who lived practically apart from him under the same roof, but who, notwithstanding her deep sympathy for Armand Peltzer, was too pure a woman to require another man's love as long as she had a lawful husband. Hence Armand's idea of doing away with Guillaume Bernays. The trial also revealed brotherly affection and gratitude carried to the lengths of crime, Leon Peltzer having come all the way from America to commit the murder, out of sheer, although misguided devotion to his elder brother, who had, years before, sacrificed his fortune to save him from bankruptcy.

Great Genius Shown.

But the most wonderful thing of all was the genius and fore-thought displayed in the preparation of the terrible deed, fully realizing De Quincey's notion of "Murder considered as one of the fine arts." The two brothers had, beforehand, given tangible existence and wide notoriety to "nothingness" by creating a being who, under the name of Henry Vaughan, and in the guise of a wealthy Anglo-American steamship company promoter, was to shoot Bernays dead, during a consultation on maritime law, and afterwards deliberately to attract all suspicion on himself before vanishing into space.

The so-called Henry Vaughan was none other than Leon Peltzer under a wig and an inscrutable disguise, thanks to which he ostensibly visited unrecognized Paris, London, Manchester, Brussels, and many German towns, on the apparent business of company promoting, and managed to entrap Bernays, and to shoot him in a lonely house in Brussels, where the corpse remained undiscovered for days, until a letter addressed from Germany "to the coroner" by the alleged Henry Vaughan, "accidental murderer of Bernays," disclosed its whereabouts, and sent the whole police of Europe on the track of the alleged Anglo-American financier, Leon Peltzer having, in the meantime, thrown off his disguise, and calmly began preparations for returning safely to America.

Would Puzzle Holmes.

Such an astonishing plot, which would have baffled Sherlock Holmes, was only miraculously, as it were, laid bare by pure accident through the misreading of a ciphered telegram from Leon to Arman, and the sudden clew it afforded to a bosom friend of the latter, Dr. Lavise, who indeed, struggled hard against himself and his wife before consenting to the direful duty of acquainting the police with his startling discovery.

Before the court Leon took upon himself the whole responsibility for the crime, which, he maintained, had been unpremeditated, but the jury found that Armand had been "the brains" and Leon the arm in the awful business, and both were sentenced to death, a penalty afterwards reduced to perpetual confinement in the prison of Louvain, where Arman died less than three years after, from remorse according to some, from the grief of tortured innocence, according to others.

Leon, who has now been in prison twenty-nine years is said to have read and pondered immensely in his cell and to have become a great philosophical mind, capable of adding to the intellectual wealth of the world. King Leopold II. to his death sternly refused to listen to any request in favor of his release, "the greatness of such a crime entailing the enforcement of the sentence to the bitter end," but the present minister of justice has been won to the cause of pity, and King Albert is also credited with a strong inclination to clemency, so that the return to the world of the once famous and bogus "Harry Vaughan" is considered as a mere matter of days or weeks.

FOILING THE PICKPOCKET.

What to Do When Your Hat Is Tipped Over Your Eyes In a Crowd.

For a man there is only one really safe pocket, and that is a pocket which few men except experienced race goers have their suits supplied with. It is a breast pocket inside the waistcoat, and it should have a buttoned flap, for without the button even this hiding place is unsafe.

The second best place for carrying money is the trousers pocket, especially if the owner is rather stout. And the left hand pocket is better than the right. A skillful thief standing behind you may insinuate his right hand into your right hand pocket easily, but the left comes awkwardly to him.

For safety's sake the pickpocket seldom works single handed. He usually works with a couple of "screens," who plant themselves in front of the intended victim. If the "job" is a difficult one they carefully jostle him at the critical moment in order to distract his attention. This jostling is usually called "working the ramp."

A favorite trick in a dense crowd is to tip a man's hat over, as though accidentally. His hands naturally fly up to set it right. Instead they should go straight to the watch and the money pocket. If your hat is knocked off in a crowd make sure your money pocket is safe before troubling about the hat. If you are quick enough you may catch a hand there.

The trained pickpocket's fingers are almost as delicate and sensitive as those of a skilled pianist. To become an expert demands long practice. But the expert could with or without the shelter of a newspaper go through, one by one, every one of a man's twelve or sixteen pockets except that one inside the waistcoat if he knew it to be worth his while. Three years ago a man was sentenced for training young pickpockets. He used clothes dummies with bells so arranged that they rang when the picking was clumsily done.—Exchange.

JUST A LITTLE GIFT.

The Present an Economical Duchess Made to Her Rich Friend.

Recently when the wealthy Mlle. de R. was to be married one of our good duchesses had to make her a present, just a little present. The duchess thought it would be useless to expend much money for a person so rich. She thought if she would look through her vast mansion she would be able to find something, some trinket, to which the addition of her card would give sufficient glory. She finally found in her writing desk an insignificant cameo that she had once worn.

The following day she received from her young friend a letter of enthusiastic thanks: "Oh, you have been very foolish! This is too, too beautiful," etc.

"She is making sport of my little present," thought the good duchess.

Then came a second letter, this time from the husband who was to be: "How can we thank you? We are delighted! This will spoil us."

"The impertinent fellow!" said the duchess. "He wants me to understand that I have been niggardly."

Nevertheless she went to pay a visit to the R.'s before the marriage. There, in the midst of her presents, exposed in a most prominent place, she saw the little cameo placed upon her card. An old gentleman approached her. He is a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres.

"What a wonderful present you have given these children, Mme. la Duchess," he said. "For forty years we have been seeking for this very cameo. It is of the era of Trajan, and this trinket is valued at 200,000 francs."

Ah, the poor duchess!—Col de Paris.

A Novel Fine.

An Englishwoman in the Rivera stepped on the footboard of a train, intending to enter the carriage, but found the door locked. The train started suddenly and she recognized that she would have to travel on the footboard until the next station was reached. A man who saw her plight crept backward on the footboards, stepping from carriage to carriage with some peril and supported her with his arm until the next station was reached, half an hour later. The woman was fined several francs for "illegally traveling outside the train." The rescuer disappeared without leaving name or address.

Earning a Spanking.

Mrs. Brown—I was downtown yesterday. I didn't know but I might meet you. Mrs. Greene—I was downtown, too, and I'm awfully sorry I didn't see you. Little Johnny Greene—Ma, don't you remember we saw Mrs. Brown's dog and you said: "Come, let's hurry away from here. That old cat must be somewhere near." What old cat did you mean, ma?

Peculiar.

"I do not understand it," said the philosopher.

"What is bothering you now?" inquired the other.

"If a man is two hours late arriving home his wife raises a row, while if he is gone two years she will give him a royal welcome. Women are peculiar."—Pearson's Weekly.

Very Particular.

"Mayme is a crank on having things harmonize, isn't she?"

"Yes, to such an extent that she won't use rats because she has mouse colored hair."—Baltimore American.

Glory, ambition, armies, fleets, thrones, crowns—playthings of grown children—Victor Hugo.

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. Waldo of the British Medico-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, we are told by a French visitor, where jackal broth is highly esteemed as a table delicacy. A friendly sheik dissented 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.

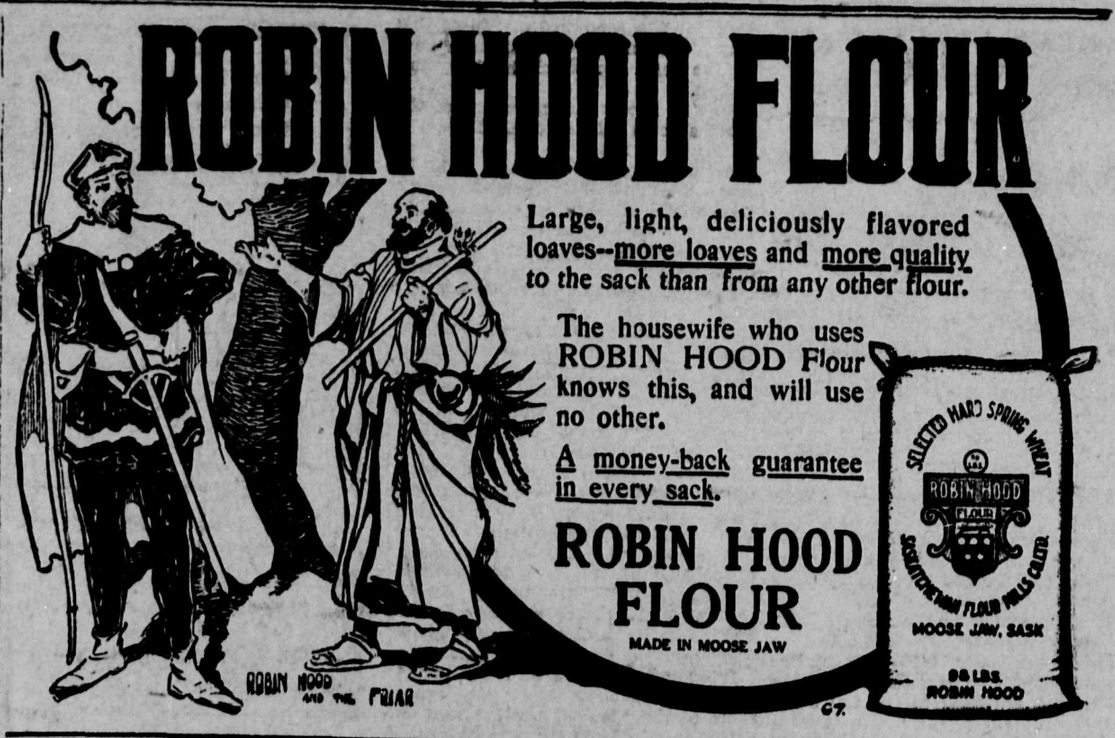
"He's more like a relation than a friend," replied Farmer Corntossel. "He makes me think of my boy Josh; allus ready to eat an' liable to kick if you put him to work."—Washington Star.

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.



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A smart, well written advertisement in

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displaying your goods to the best advantage, will bring you results a hundredfold.

The Persistent Advertiser Gets the BEST Results.

BANISH THOSE GRAY HAIRS!

Kill the Dandruff Germs—Stop Hair Falling

Thousands of mothers are looking younger.—Their gray hairs are gone. The natural color has come back, and with it a new growth of soft, glossy, luxuriant hair. Why should you look old before your time, when you can look years younger by using

WYETH'S SAGE AND SULPHUR HAIR REMEDY

Dandruff Cured

Three applications removed all the dandruff and left my scalp clean, white and smooth. Wm. Croak, Rochester, N. Y.

Restores Gray Hair to Natural Color

If other "so-called" Restorers have failed, don't give up hope, but give WYETH'S SAGE AND SULPHUR HAIR REMEDY a trial. You run no risk. If it is not exactly as represented, your money will be refunded.

PROFIT BY OTHERS' EXPERIENCE

Gray Hair Restored

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.

MISS E. A. ROSS, Sharon, Mercer Co., Pa.

Grew Hair on a Bald Head

For two or three years my hair had been falling out and getting quite thin until the top of my head was entirely bald. About four months ago I commenced using Sage and Sulphur. The first bottle seemed to do some good and I kept using it regularly until now I have used four bottles. The whole top of my head is fairly covered and keeps coming in thicker. I shall keep on using it a while longer, as I notice a constant improvement.

STEPHEN BACON, Rochester, N. Y.

50c. and $1.00 a Bottle—At all Druggists

If Your Druggist Does Not Keep It, Send Us the Price in Stamps, and We Will Send You a Large Bottle, Express Prepaid

Wyeth Chemical Company 74 CORTLANDT STREET New York City, N.Y.

FREE A 25c Cake of Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Toilet Soap Free to anyone who will send us this advertisement with 10c in stamps to cover cost of wrapping and mailing the soap.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE.

A competitive examination will be held in November next at the examination centres of the Civil Service Commission for the entry of Naval Cadets for the Naval Service of Canada; there will be 25 vacancies.

Candidates must be between the ages of 14 and 16 years on the 1st of January next; must be British subjects and must have resided, or their parents must have resided in Canada for two years immediately preceding the examination; short periods of absence abroad for purpose of education to be considered as residence.

Successful candidates will join the Royal Naval College at Halifax in January next; the course at the College is two years and the cost to parents, including board, lodging, uniform and all expenses, is approximately $400 for the first year and $250 for the second year.

On passing out of College Cadets will be rated Midshipmen, and will receive pay at the rate of $2 per diem.

Parents of intending candidates should make application to the Secretary Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, before 15th October next.

Further information can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Department of Naval Service, Ottawa.

Unauthorized publication of this notice will not be paid for.

G. J. DESBARATS,
Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.
Department of the Naval Service,
Ottawa, August 1st, 1911.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for Terminal Station Quebec

Sealed tenders, addressed to undersigned, and marked on the envelope "Tender for Terminal Station Quebec" will be received at the offic of the Commissioners of the Trans continental Railway at Ottawa, Ont. until 12 o'clock noon of the 31st August proximo, for the construction and erection complete, in accordance with the plans and specifications of the Commissioners, of terminal station in the City of Quebec.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and full information obtained, at the office of Mr. Gordon Grant, Chief Engineer, Ottawa, Ont., and of Mr. A. E. Doucet, District Engineer, Quebec, P. Q.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied by the commissioners.

Each tender must be signed and sealed by all the parties to the tender, and witnessed, and be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered Bank of the Dominion of Canada, payable to the order of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000).

The cheque deposited by the party whose tender is accepted will be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General of Canada as security for the due and faithful performance of the contract according to its terms. Cheques deposited by parties whose tenders are rejected will be returned within ten days after the signing of the contract.

The right is reserved to object to any or all tenders.

By order,
P. E. RYAN,
Secretary.
The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway,
Dated at Ottawa, 29th July, 1911.

(Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Commissioners will not be paid for it.)

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

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

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

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

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

CITY OF NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C

Tenders for Driveway and Garbage Hoppers.

The corporation is desirous of receiving tenders for driveway and garbage hoppers, to be constructed within the City of New Westminster. Plans, specifications and any further information to be obtained from the office of the City Engineer.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and accompanied by a check for five (5) per cent. of the amount of tender, must be delivered not later than 5 o'clock, August 28, 1911.

W. A. DUNCAN, City Clerk.
Dated this 18th day of August, 1911.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

— IN —

THE DAILY NEWS.

CITY OF NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

Tenders for Isolation Hospital.

The corporation is desirous of receiving tenders for the construction and erection of an Isolation Hospital, on the reserve between Eighth and Tenth streets, above Eighth avenue.

Plans, specifications and any further information can be obtained from the office of the City Engineer.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and accompanied by a check for five (5) per cent. of the amount of tender, must be delivered not later than 5 o'clock, August 28, 1911.

W. A. DUNCAN, City Clerk.
Dated this 18th day of August, 1911.

CORPORATION OF BURNABY.

Notice.

Tax demands for 1911 taxes have been issued. Any person who has not received the tax demand should apply to the assessor at once. as the rebate period expires on August 31st inst.

H. D. CURTIS, Assessor.
Municipal Hall, Edmonds, B. C.,
August 3rd, 1911.

The
Royal Bank of Canada

Capital paid up $6,200,000
Reserve 6,900,000

The Bank has 175 branches, extending in Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific; in Cuba, throughout the Island, also in Porto Rico, Trinidad, Bahamas, NEW YORK and LONDON, ENGLAND.

Drafts issued without delay on all the principal Towns and Cities in the World.

These excellent connections afford every banking facility.

New Westminster Branch,
LAWFORD RICHARDSON, Mgr.

Notice Of Removal

I have moved my real estate and insurance office from 744 Columbia street to rooms 16 and 17 Westminster Trust block, entrance on Lorne street at the rear of Ryall's drug store, and will be pleased to meet my friends and patrons there.

WM. McADAM.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
B. C. Coast Service

FROM VANCOUVER.

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

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

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

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

For Prince Rupert and Alaska.
11 p.m. ....Aug. 12, 19, 22, 29

For Queen Charlotte Islands.
SS. P. Beatrice ..Aug. 17, Sept. 5, 20

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

Gulf Islands.
Leave Vancouver 8 a.m. Fridays.

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

For other sailings and rates apply to
to ED. GOULET,
Agent, New Westminster.
H. W. BRODIE,
G. P. A., Vancouver

THE
Bank of Toronto

NEW BANKING ACCOUNTS

Many People who have never before been in a position to do so, may now be ready to open a bank account.

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

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

INCORPORATED 1855
ASSETS $48,000,000

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C. BRANCH
615 Columbia Street.

LAST POLISH KING HAD ROMANTIC LIFE

STORY OF AMOURS READ LIKE PAGE OF HISTORICAL NOVEL—LOVED SMALL PALACE MORE THAN HIS HOME.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Aug. 27.—We all know kings who have lost their crowns for a woman's eyes, for the changes of the green table of the drowning of cares in goblet of wine. And yet who has heard of a king who bartered his country and his honor for a tiny palace in a setting of glimmering water and beautiful trees? But such a man there was.

Stanislaus Augustus, Poland's last king, betrayed his country to the wily Catherine of Russia, and the land-hungry Frederick rather than risk the loss of a little palace just outside Warsaw.

A Wonderful Palace.

The Lazienwi, as the place is called, touched his heart as none of the women he had loved touched it. With its architectural wonders and its works of which the most jaded globe trotter is impressed. Its beauty is classic, without coldness. And yet it is difficult to understand why its owner gave away all in the hopes of being allowed to pass the rest of his days there. Catherine the Great, knew, though, and turned the knowledge to her own account. She and Stanislaus had met when they were bouth young—and loved.

Stanislaus was the greatest exquisite of his exquisite age. When he visited Paris his handsome face, his wit and elegance won the hearts of all the beauties at the court of Versailles, where women like the Duchesse de Bourcas said he was far more refined and cultured than any Frenchman they had met.

At the St. Petersburg court, which he also visited, he, of course, made a still more favorable impression. Catherine, afterward "the Great," was then only a grand duchess, married to the unhappy man, whom, as Peter III., she kept nameless in a dungeon for thirty-nine years while she remained supreme. Though only 25 her amours had already exceeded the vicious traditions of her husband's aunt, the reigning Empress Elizabeth.

Catherine in Love With Him.

Catherine fell violently in love with the Pole, and made advances to him through her first lover, a young Russian officer. At first Stanislaus was afraid of her, as well as shy, having heard terrible stories of the saturnine Russian court, and he had the fear of Siberia before his eyes; so he only dared send his admirer a first love note after several months of anxious hestitation. Stanislaus himself has left his impressions of this remarkable woman as she appeared at their first meeting. She had a dazzling complexion, a Greek nose, raven hair, blue eyes and a mercurial vivacity which was not the least of her charms. She could at a moment's notice change her mood from that of the most light-hearted gayety to one fit to cope with the gravest affairs of state. Though her manner was always caressing, the weak points of everybody she talked to were as clear to her as noonday.

For over a year Stanislaus was deeply in love with this witch. They met generally at Oranienbaum, near the capital, where she lived with her husband. Sometimes at a given signal, generally the mewing of a cat, Catherine would come out dressed as a man and join Stanislaus, who had apartments in the neighborhood. They invented an ingenius code of signals for secret communication at the opera or any other social function. Even Catherine was araid of the empress, her aunt-in-law. Their secret was well kept for a time, and the merest accident revealed it.

A Barking Spaniel.

Once, when the grand duke was away, Catherine was showing a small party of friends, including Stanislaus and Count Horn, a Swedish nobleman, over her own and her consort's private apartments. They disturbed a spaniel in Catherne's private cabinet, the dog barked furiously at Count Horn and others, but went mad with joy at the sight of Stanislaus. Horn guessed what it meant, and though he promised discretion, the secret reached the ears of the grand duke. He had Stanislaus kidnapped one night and frightened into making a full confession. This done the future emperor said: "What a fool you were not to take me into your confidence!" He then dragged his wife out of bed, made her and a court lady to whom she was devoted join them, and all four played mad pranks until 4 o'clock in the morning.

But Stanislaus was far from easy. The story had reached the old empress's ears, and she knew that the Pole told her ambitious niece of state affairs which, otherwise, would have been kept from her. Elizabeth was sharp enough to see Catherine's ambitions and she feared them. Elizabeth, therefore, ordered him to quit Russia.

When Stanislaus became king all the resources of his estate were spent upon the summer palace and park of Lazienki. Artists were brought from France and Italy. The open air theatre and the opera house were famous all over Europe for the beauty of their construction and their performances. The king's little Thursday dinners saw all that was most famous in art, science and letters at his table. As soon as summer came he left his magnificent palace in the town and flitted to the Lazienki with a company of poets and fair ladies, to whose charms he was exceedingly susceptible. His inamoratas included women of every country and court in Europe. The place where he liked best to meet them was the studio of the Italian artist, Bacciarelli, where a court beauty, Mme. Malczewski, used to go through mythological poses, au naturel.

His librarian and reader, a Swiss named Renerdil, was expected, ex-officio, to marry the king's cast-off favorites whenever called upon to do so. The tale of this man's woes reads humorously. He married twice to please the king and with the hope of getting more candles for the royal library and a carriage for himself, and finally quitting his services for that of a rich American's.

One Who Really Loved Him.

Nearly all of the king's beauties exploited him without mercy. Mme. de Lulli, a French marquise, sent millions back to France, all of which came from the king's pockets. Mme. Grabowska, a Pole and a beautiful blonde, was the only one who was sincerely found of him, nor asked for money. The king settled her in a little white villa near his own palace in the Lazienki, with which it was connected by an underground passage. Thevilla now stands among the trees almost as the lady left it to join her royal lover in exile, with its exquisite and furiture knick-knacks, and the little room where Napoleon the Great slept, when, some years later, he was making violent love to Countess Walewska.

The king was for marrying Mme. Grabowska out of hand, but a priest refused to tie the knot, while her husband, a Polish noble, lived. When bad times came and Catherine the Great caught Stanislaus in her political meshes, Mme. Grabowska stuck to the unfortunate king through thick and thin. They were secretly married when her husband died. The king's life had been far more regular ever since his intimacy with Mme. Grabowska, but his own and his many sweets' extravagance had already ruined him.

AGAINST CANADA'S NATIONHOOD

It will not do for Mr. Borden and his newspaper allies to try to evade responsibility for Mr. Bourassa and his campaign in Quebec. Calling Bourassa a Liberal does not justify the Bourassa-Borden alliance. Mr. Borden cannot afford to talk loftily about loyalty to Britain on platforms in Ontario while his allies in Quebec, with his knowledge and consent, are doing their treasonable utmost to inflame the minds of the French-Canadians against that very Imperial ideal which Mr. Borden extols. It is rank hypocrisy to shout for a greater navy in English-speaking constituencies, and at the same time among French-Canadians to denounce all naval defence. Does Mr. Borden thnk he will make real political progress by running with The Toronto News and the Tory Orangemen in Ontario and hunting with the Ultramontanes and the French Nationalists in Quebec. He may do one. He cannot do both, which will he choose? He cannot maintain what Mr. Campbell of North Bruce calls "a cowardly silence."

This is indeed the most serious question for the leader of the Conservatives to face, says the Toronto Globe. Reciprocity will pass without his aid and despite his opposition, but the uniting of the races and creeds of Canada into harmonious and organized nationhood can never be accomplished so long as significant political encouragement is given to separatists and schismatics like Bourassa, Monk and Lavergne. Will Mr. Borden be obedient to his own better intelligence, or will he surrender to the political exploiters who already have betrayed him almost to his own undoing?

It is inconsequent and silly to pretend that Bourassa is a Liberal. Had he been true to his Liberal inheritance he would not have turned his back on Liberal principles or joined forces with the hierarchy. He is in no sense a Liberal. He is in the fullest and deepest sense an Utraemontane. His desire and purpose is to develop and organize French-Canadian nationalism as a distinct political power holding the balance between the two great political parties in Canada and true to the Ultramontane dogma of ecclesiastical supremacy.

This is the enterprise to which Mr. Borden's political associates are giving encouragement and help. He stands by in silence, refusing to rebuke this crime against Canada. It is mere mockery to send paid agitators about Ontario appealing to the British-born when through Quebec the way is made easy by Mr. Borden himself for anti-British and anti-Canadian demagogues whose success would mean disunion for Canadian nationalism and the disruption of the empire. All these perorations and panegyrics about the flag and the empire are but so much sound and fury so long as this guilty alliance is maintained with disloyalty and reaction.

Missed the Fun.

Ningpo, China, Aug. 27.—For the purpose of getting a view of the native city, and to breathe its salubrious air with more comfort, two strangers engaged native sedan chairs and ordered the roofs to be removed; this the coolies refused to do, so they did it themselves. In this condition they went through the principal streets of the city, much to the excitement and amusement of the crowds which followed; their route lay towards the south gate, which only confirmed the rumors that the visitors were especially distinguished. The explanation of it all was that there was an entire ignorance of the fact that one class alone is given the privilege of riding in a sedan chair minus its roof, and that is to criminals being conveyed to the place of their decapitation. In this city it happens to be outside the south gate.

to the registrar of registered companies at the capital. The companies which have failed to come in line include many which are supposed to have heavy financial backing.

HAVE YOU A COPY?

King and Queen Want Prince Consort's Rare Book.

Does any public library or private collection of books in Canada contain a book written by Queen Victoria's husband, the Prince Consort, on the subject of Balmoral—a work dealing with the topography, the botany, the geology, the history, and the romance of the country? It was beautifully printed by one of the principal English firms, in a manner regardless of cost. But by the prince's strict orders, only six copies were struck off. Curiously enough, no trace of this book remains. The libraries of Windsor Castle, of Balmoral, of Buckingham Palace, and of Sandringham, have been searched in vain. So, too, has the national library at the British museum; while the various libraries at Cobourg and at Gotha, at Potsdam, Berlin, and Vienna, have been ransacked for the book, with no success whatsoever. It is assumed that even if four of the copies had been destroyed, two, or even one, must have survived, and since it cannot be found in Europe, it is hoped that some trace thereof may be found in Canada or the United States. Any bibliophile who can discover a clue to the whereabouts of a copy of this book will place the reigning house of England under obligation, as both King George and Queen Mary, like King Edward and Queen Victoria before them, have set their hearts on getting a copy of this book, or, if they cannot get a copy, at least secure permission from the present owner to have it reprinted.

The number of books written by royal and imperial personages, sometimes by full-fledged sovereigns, and printed for private circulation, is very much larger than is generally believed. Princess Henry of Battenberg, for instance, the mother of the Queen of Spain, has quite a number of such volumes to her credit. They seldom reach public libraries, or get into the hands of strangers, their distribution being usually restricted to near relatives, or to intimate non-royal friends, upon whose discretion and devotion dependence can be placed.

Dodging Sunstroke.

If you want to avoid sunstroke you should have a red lining in your hat. This is the conclusion reached by The Lancet in a seasonable leader on the subject of that terrible disease. The theory that, in The Lancet's opinion, best accounts for heat-stroke is the actinic theory of Col. F. Maude, R.E. He had suffered from several attacks of sunstroke when he conceived the idea that the rays of the sun which caused the trouble were not the heat rays, but the actinic or ultra-violet rays, which are photographically and chemically the most active. It occurred to him that if he lined his helmet with red to cut off these rays, just as a photographer uses a red light while he is developing, he might prevent sunstroke. He tried it, and for many years he never had another attack. An officer who did not believe in the theory, however, one day surreptitiously [illegible] Col. Maude's hat as he was about to expose himself to the sun, with the result that Col. Maude again suffered from sunstroke, and experienced great chagrin at the supposed failure of his theory until the repentant officer told him what he had done. Another officer, who had suffered three times from sunstroke, and been invalided for nearly five years through it, also lined his helmet with red, and had no further trouble, not even a headache.

A Titled Woman's Service.

The Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava is among the British society women to interest herself in the conditions under which women work in the linen and embroidery factories of Belfast.

Her observant eye discovered much to condemn in the course of her investigations, recently, into the lives of the women, young and old, who produce most of the fine raiment for which Belfast is famous. She found sweating in its most inhuman form in many factories, while the sanitary conditions and moral tone of many workshops came to her as a sickening revelation.

She sought out "Joe" Devlin, the eloquent Nationalist member for Belfast, well known as one of John Redmond's chief lieutenants in the British House of Commons, pointing out to him the disgraceful conditions under which these women worked. The result is that the Board of Trade has been forced to institute an immediate inquiry which may have a far-reaching effect upon the linen industry in the northern capital.

Hard to Kill.

An alligator's tenacity of life is remarkable. "I remember one time," says an English traveler in India, "I was with a shooting party on the Ganges, when the natives brought in a six foot alligator. They hoped some one would want to buy it; but no one did, so it was determined to kill the creature. It was hauled out of the tank and tied to a tree. Bullets from a small rifle or an ordinary twelve bore gun seemed to only irritate the saurian, and he did not seem to care very much when a native thrust a spear down his throat. Finally they were obliged to get axes and chop off its head. Even then the tail thrashed around, and the body was almost cut to pieces before all movement ceased."

A Lost Battle For Sure.

A private soldier who had fought bravely during the Boer war had occasion to seek employment of a well-known general. This private had had the misfortune to lose his nose while in action. The general was so tickled with the appearance of the man that he burst into loud laughter, to the discomfiture of the soldier. When his laughter had subsided the general said:

"My good fellow, where did you lose your nose?"

"I lost my nose, sir," said the nettled private, "in the same battle that you lost your head."

LORE OF LIGHTHOUSES

EVOLUTION OF THE SENTINELS OF THE SEA COAST.

From the Light Erected at Alexandria Erected by Ptolemy to the Great Tower of the Eddystone Rock Is a Far Cry and Many Devices Have Been Added to the Mechanism—Time Flashes.

The first lighthouse on record is said to have been erected at Alexandria in Egypt by Ptolemy Philadelphus nearly three centuries before the birth of Christ. It was said to have been 500 feet high, while the light, consisting in all probability of a coal or wood fire in an open hearth on the summit of the tower, is supposed to have been visible 42 miles out to sea.

In the United Kingdom, towards the end of the fourteenth century, the lighting of the coast was left in the hands of various religious orders, who established and kept up lights at their own expense, and thus did their best to warn mariners of the dangers which lurked round about their monasteries or dwellings. The lights at this time usually consisted of a wood or coal fire burnt in an open brazier situated on a church tower, although we occasionally read of lights being exhibited in windows to guide ships in from seaward. The dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII., doing away as it did with the men who gratuitiously tended these coast lights as a sacred duty, abolished the lights also at one blow, and it was not until several years later that the first of the regular coast lights were instituted.

At this time it was customary for private people to erect lighthouses at their own expense, in return for which they were allowed to levy a toll on all passing vessels. The license to do this was granted by the King, but the Trinity House, a guild or fraternity of sailors who undertook to look after the interests of all those connected with shipping, had developed into a rich and powerful organization, holding important charters which regulated the general management of navigation. They regarded the erection of these private lighthouses as a usurpation of their rights, for they were responsible for the buoyage of the channels, and alleged that they had the sole right of erecting lighthouses. Trinity House, therefore, opposed all schemes for the building of lighthouses by private persons. But in spite of this hostility, lighthouses were erected at many points on the coast. The light consisted of an open hearth at the summit of the tower, while the curious davit and pulley on the right-hand side were use for hoisting up the necessary fuel.

Trinity House, in spite of the obvious utility of the lights, were bitterly opposed to the measure, and characterized the lighthouses as "useless," "dangerous," and a "burthen and hindrance to navigation," and it was not until about a century later that the policy of the corporation changed. [illegible] ures for the establishment of lights, but, on the other hand, helped the sailor to demand that for the dues he paid the private lighthouse owner should show a good and steady light. They also set about improving the various schemes for illumination, but it was not until 1836 that privately-owned lights were abolished and the entire system passed into the hands of Trinity House.

As I have said above, the principal illuminants used in ancient lighthouses were coal or wood fires in an open hearth, but towards the end of the 17th century it occurred to some people to enclose the fire in a lantern with a funnel or chimney at the top. This saved the fuel, but the efficiency of the lights suffered, for it was no longer fanned by the sea breezes, and needed the frequent use of the bellows to keep it alight. There were many complaints about the poorness of the lights, and the lanterns were subsequently removed, but coal or wood fires remained in use till 1822.

It was towards the middle of the eighteenth century that schemes for distinguishing one light from another were introduced, and the first device of this kind was invented, strange as it may seem, by a barber of Lynn called Robert Hamblin. The method by which lights are varied nowadays consists of hiding the light shown for a certain number of seconds. Thus one lighthouse may show a single flash every fifteen seconds, another, three flashes in quick succession every thirty seconds, and yet another may show a light for thirty seconds, and then be obscured for 10 seconds, and so on. These methods, combined with the employment of white, red, and green lights provided many different varieties of lights, and thus form a ready means of distinguishing one from the other, as no two lights on the British coast are exactly the same.

The present Bell Rock Lighthouse is situated off Arbroath, and this is the place, it will be remembered, that has been immortalized in the poem of "Sir Ralph the Rover," where—

"The good old Abbot of Aberbrothock
Had placed that bell on the Inchcape Rock.
On a buoy, in the storm, it floated and swung,
And over the waves its warning rung."

The first time a lighthouse was erected on an isolated rock was in the case of the first Eddystone Lighthouse completed by Winstanley in 1698, where tallow candles were used as an illuminant. The tower was polygonal in form, while the useless ornamentation above offered great resistance to the wind. This lighthouse, however, stood till 1703, when it was knocked down by the sea, and Winstanley himself and all the occupants perished. The next Eddystone was completed in 1708 by Rudyerd, and this was completely destroyed by fire in December, 1755. It had been constructed of wood, and the next tower, of granite, was erected by John Smeaton and stood from 1758 to 1881.

The working bee lives six months, the drone four months and the female bee four years.

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Peavies, Cant Hooks,

Steel Snatch Blochs

Chain, Wire Rope,

Axes, Wedges, and all Logging Supplies

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When you are passing and let us give you our rates for all kinds of insurance. If you are a man of parts, you must know that it is good business policy to take out insurance to cover every possible risk. I am a specialist in insurance.

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NEW WESTMINSTER : B.C.

ALL SORTS OF

Tan Removers

NADRUCO

Greaseless Toilet Cream and other skin preparations AT

MUIR'S DRUG STORE

Deane Block. 441 Columbia St.

New Westminster, B.C.

CITY NEWS

W. A. Dashwood-Jones, of this city, arrived on Thursday for a visit to Nanaimo.

A political gathering, to take the form of a rally, will be held tomorrow evening at the Liberal campaign headquarters, Hardman hall.

Dr. J. Armstrong, Mrs. Armstrong, two children, and Walter Christian, motored from Tacoma last week, and spent Saturday night at the Russell hotel.

A special meeting of the carpenters and joiners of this city will be held tonight at the labor hall. All members are requested to be present.

V. F. S. Gillum, sub-agent of the Bank of Montreal, Nicola, left on Monday for this city to join the Bank of Montreal staff.

Miss Cecily Collishaw arrived on Thursday from this city, and is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Collishaw, Nanaimo.

The Retreat of the Oblate Order under the conductorship of Father Poli, of Ottawa, concluded on Thursday at Mission City.

Rev. J. S. Henderson sails from England this week for Montreal. If his plans do not fail he expects to occupy his pulpit at St. Andrews on September 10.

A splendid harvest is reported round Matsqui, the farmers having already started cutting on the oat crop. There is excellent weather, and the prospects for a bumper crop are fine.

Business is looking satisfactory in the Mission district. In Mission City a commodious new drug store is to be opened directly. Other new buildings are being erected.

King Castle, J. Travers' fast pacer, was second for the class B pace at the meeting of the Vancouver Amateur Driving association, on Saturday.

A splendid life-like photograph of Alderman Fred J. Lynch, of this city, appears in the last issue of the San Francisco Chronicle to hand, and a detailed account of the services rendered to the F. O. E. organization by this Westminster public man are published. The alderman was last week elected to the high office of grand conductor of the order. Mr. Lynch is due back in the Royal City at the end of the present week.

Liberal committee rooms, 'Phone 64, over Daily News Office, opposite Carnegie library, are open each day and evening. Everybody cordially invited. **

Mr. and Mrs. W. Simpson, of Winnipeg, are visitors to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Mitchell at Penticton. Mrs. Mitchell's mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Samuson, of this city, are visiting at Penticton.

Through the inability of J. J. Randolph to attend the congress of the Trades and Labor Council of Canada to commence on September 11 at Calgary, at the meeting of the Typographical union held yesterday the choice of another representative came up, and after two ballots R. A. Stoney, secretary, was elected. He has attended two previous congresses in a representative capacity from Westminster.

W. D. Fales, of Gooding, Idaho, eldest son of C. J. Fales, and brother of W. E. Fales, is visiting here among his relatives. He has never previously stayed on the lower mainland, and is therefore greatly impressed with the prospects here. Mr. W. D. Fales is connected with a large meat packing establishment in his home town. He arrived on Saturday, and made a trip of the Delta yesterday.

The regular monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held this afternoon in the parlors of Queen's Avenue Methodist church.

The steamer Transfer will make the trip to Steveston and return on Sunday afternoons during the fishing season, leaving the B. C. Electric wharf at 3 o'clock. Round trip every Saturday, leaving B.-K. wharf at 2 o'clock. **

The Public Supply Stores

SOAPS

Laundry and Toilet

A large shipment of Toilet Soaps just in. Prices are very popular and the soaps are

PURE and CLEAN LAUNDRY SOAP OF ALL KINDS at Lowest Prices.

Geo. Adams

Phone 92

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Cosy Bungalow

Strictly modern Five rooms

Beautiful Location in West End near Twelfth street.

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Price Only $2900

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KELLINGTON & HENDRY

Corner Columbia and Eighth Streets.

Bank of Vancouver Block.

The T. H. SMITH Co. LIMITED

Beautiful New Scrims

JUST ARRIVED

We consider this the most fascinating showing of Curtain Scrims ever shown hereabouts. Every piece being worthy of special mention; such pretty color combinations and pattern effects. Patterns so distinctive will add much to the beautifying of a home, and what housewife does not want something a little different?

These Scrims are entirely new patterns; latest productions of English and American art.

Prices Marked to Save You Money

Forty inch Scrims, in fancy pattern effects, shades of ecru and cream; neat designs and pretty color combinations. Price, per yard 25c

For inch Scrims, shades of ecru and white with plain centre and fancy bordered design; excellent showing of new effects. Price, per yard 35c

Pretty new Scrims in shades of blue, green, tan, ecru; all-over pattern effects; 40 inches wide. Price, per yard 45c

Extra fine grade Scrim in shades of tan and white; plain centre with neat bordered effects; width 40 inches. Price, per yard 65c

New Colonial Draperies

Just opened a shipment of these new draperies. We have shown many pretty patterns in the past, but nothing just quite so nice as these. If you would like to make the home beautiful with new cushions, curtains, furniture coverings, etc., this showing offers colorings to blend with any room. The prices are such that none cannot afford. See these new draperies, they are sure to please. Width 36 inches.

Priced From 20c. to 40c. per yard

SPECIAL WINDOW DISPLAY TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

TENDERS FOR CAR BARN

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of September 5, 1911, for the construction of a car barn in the City of New Westminster. Alternate bids will be considered on reinforced concrete construction and wood frame with galvanized iron covering.

Plans and specifications may be procured on application to the office of Mr. W. H. Hazlitt, purchasing agent, Holden Block, Vancouver.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., Ltd.

INTERURBAN TRAMS

Westminster 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.

Building Lots

(848)—SIXTH STREET, $900 EACH—Three fine cleared lots in orchard, lane at rear. Price $900 each. Terms can be arranged to suit.

(836—FIFTH STREET, $750 EACH—Two lots on the widest street in the city, Fifth street now being graded. Many improvements under way in this locality. Price $750 each. Favorable terms can be arranged.

(824)—NEAR QUEENS PARK, $1250—Fifty foot lot with lane at rear. Terms $500 cash, balance to arrange.

(819)—PRINCESS STREET, $550 EACH—Two lots in new subdivision near site of new school; this and other projected improvements will rapidly increase values. Terms $250 cash, balance to arrange.

(795)—FOURTH STREET AND SEVENTH AVENUE, $2,500, TWO LOTS—Double corner, fine building site in a locality where choice corners are getting scarce. Price for a short time $2,500; terms, one-third cash.

(754)—TENTH AVENUE, $650 EACH—Two lots on Tenth avenue, handy to tramline, many lots in immediate district held at $800 to $1,000. For a short time only $650 each, terms to arrange.

(748)—PRINCESS STREET, NEAR SIXTH STREET $1,000—Full lot near car line. Terms, one-quarter cash, balance spread over eighteen months.

(712)—FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR SIXTH STREET—Fine lot with 50 feet frontage, corner, good building site. Price $1700; terms to arrange.

THE FRASER VALLEY F. J. HART & CO. LTD. FARM LAND SPECIALISTS

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