Improved property on River road and new cut-off line. House and chicken houses; grand view of Gulf, etc. $10,000, on easy terms.

WHITE, SHILES & CO.

The Daily News

Forty lots on new cut-off line (west end); $500 and up. Very easy terms.

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VOLUME 6, NUMBER 207. NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1911. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

STILL AT LARGE

Many Theories Offered But No Solution.

ALL POLICE ARE BAFFLED

Each Department Thinks a Different Think, But None Seem to Get the Right Idea.

Conjectures and rumors are rife since the story published in the News on Monday morning has become common knowledge, as to the exact position of the police in connection with the robbery of the Bank of Montreal.

There are at least three distinct factions which may be equally denoted as police in this matter, if not more—but at least there are three principals. These are, first, the police of New Westminster; second, the police of Vancouver, and third, the detective agencies which have been called in by the bank, or which have butted in of their own accord seeking the great reward which has been offered.

Since the story published in the Daily News about the lad who found the pile of notes under the Carnarvon street bridge and subsequently handed them over to his newspaper-selling pal, each of these bodies, if they will talk at all, has a different story to tell or a different excuse to make.

The New Westminster police who have been reticent from the first, have nothing to say except that they knew it all along. And this is probably perfectly true. They in the ordinary course of events were bound to know the truth first, for as soon as Bezoyk was arrested the chief of the Royal City claimed him from the police of Vancouver, and brought him to this city. He did this so quickly that the Vancouver police had no chance of questioning the man. So that all the prisoner ever told was probably told to Chief Bradshaw.

The Vancouver police in discussing the story will only say, more or less frankly, that they do not believe the story. They are convinced up to the present that Bezoyk had more connection with the big steal than would seem probable. They base these conclusions on the statements which they allege Bezoyk made to them of his own free will during the short time that he was under their surveillance. "But sufficient unto the day is the knowledge thereof. It is a remarkable fact that the moment the Vancouver police arrived here with their prisoner, who was to show them the hiding place of the loot, and discovered that the Fourth street find had been made they gave up the game and handed over the man to Bradshaw. Bezoyk was about to take them to the cache below the Carnarvon street bridge as a matter of fact, but they did not know that and Bezoyk said nothing—probably because he could not speak very good English and the Vancouver police arrived at a cul de sac, in their astonishment.

Ahern, of the Pinkertons, has never said anything and moreover he probably never will unless he makes a very good capture. After it is all over if it ever is, he may be induced to tell the story, that is if he has any other connection with it than he has at present.

The upset, when it was found that Bezoyk was merely a sort of petty thief who had stolen from a boy the loot that the latter had discovered, was wholesale. Each body that was connected with the affair in an official capacity was boulverse, because all had banked on Bezoyk. As a matter of fact they are all as far off as ever, according to what they will give out. However, it is rumored that a man has been shadowed for some time, and, according to some opinions, there are two other men who ought to be shadowed also.

FEARS FOR SAFETY OF LAKE STEAMER

Vessel of the Canadian Lakes Has Not Been Reported for Five Days.

Montreal, Nov. 7.—Grave fears are expressed in inland shipping circles for the safety of the steamer Seguin of the Canadian Lakes lines which has not been reported for five days on Lake Superior. The present voyage of the Seguin commenced in Montreal on October 22. She had reached Sault Ste. Marie Wednesday morning last bound for Fort William which, under normal conditions, is only thirty hours' sail from the Sault. The delay of the Seguin on this short trip is unprecedented and it is feared she has foundered with her crew of 21 or 22 men in the gales of wind and snow that have had the great inland sea in their grip for nearly the past fortnight.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 7.—Because of a big storm on the lake, marine traffic is completely tied up here. The steamer Glen Mount, grain-laden from Fort William, was the only vessel to reach port last night and her crew report a rough passage.

LARGE DEALS IN LOCAL HOTELS

Three Sold in Last Ten Days Through Agency of Messrs. Curtis & Dorgan.

Three hotels, two in the city, and one in Vancouver, have been sold by Messrs. Curtis & Dorgan, of New Westminster, within the past ten days. The Cosmopolitan hotel was sold to Bennett & Bridgman for $20,000. The Merchants hotel was sold through the same firm to D. Bray. The figure in this case is not given. The Crown hotel, Cordova street Vancouver, was sold by the same firm for $41,000. In this case the transfer was from Mr. Graff to Mr. Manson. Mr. Graff is preparing to leave for Sweden, where a fortune of something like a million dollars awaits him.

REVOLUTION NOW OFFICIALLY OVER

President Madero Names New Cabinet—Members Have Taken Oath of Office.

Mexico City, Nov. 7.—Officially the revolutionary period of Mexico was closed today when Francisco I. Madero took the oath of president and placed across his breast the tri-color insignia of the chief executive.

This afternoon the oath was administered to the eight members of his cabinet. At the same time Francisco Leon De La Barra, who has governed the country as provisional president since the day General Diaz left the capital for Europe, boarded a special train for Vera Cruz, whence he too will sail across the Atlantic, but on a diplomatic mission.

A number of diplomats, including the American ambassador, were at the station.

The personnel of the cabinet with which President Madero begins his administration follows: Foreign relations, Manuel Calero; interior, Abram Gonzales; justice, Manuel Vasquez Tagle; education, Miguel Diaz Lomberdo; communications, Manuel Benilla; finance, Ernesto Madero; war, General Jose Gonzales Salis; forrento, Rafael Hernandez.

Upon the return of De La Barra, which will not be for some months, it is expected he will take the portfolio of the foreign office, Calero going as ambassador to Washington.

LOWING HERD WINDS SLOWLY POUNDWARDS

Four Bossies Were Imprisoned in October—Poor Bossies Chewing the Wayside Cud.

The poundmaster's report is occasionally of interest. At the meeting of the city council on Monday night, Poundmaster R. H. Bath reported that four cows had been impounded during the month of October, for which he had received $6.

Four cows were impounded during the month of October! New Westminster was, long before pounds and poundmasters were; cows were, long before poundmasters, before even New Westminster began to be. Who does not love bossy? Who has not experienced a kindly feeling for the milch cow which was the sole support of the widow who owned her? What student poring over his Grey's Elegy, and intoning its rich, smooth numbers, does not think of the lord of lowing herds and of the mate of the lord, the kindly bossy? The youth, the budding man, reads of Virgil's ox-eyed heroines, and thinks of the world envisioning eyes of bossy.

Time was when, in New Westminster, no one thought of begrudging the mouthful of grass the cow gathered, browsing by the wayside. That time has gone. The country road is no more. Along the highways street cars glide, carrying men and women toiling in the office for a living, eager for new deals in which they can come out uppermost, or anxious only for the earning of the daily meal.

So one reads in the report which the poundkeeper makes to the city council: "Four cows were impounded during the month of October."

"NO VOTE NO TAXES."

Chicago Women Taxpayers Are Determined to Secure Right to Vote.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—"No vote no tax" is to be the slogan this year of hundreds of women taxpayers in Chicago unless they are allowed to vote. At a meeting of the "No Vote, No Tax" league, held yesterday, it was decided to begin work at once to induce a thousand women property owners to refuse to pay their taxes.

The league is pledged to protect all women who act similarly regarding the non-payment of their taxes.

FINISH OF MANCHUS

Che Foo Goes Over to Rebels at Last.

NO FIGHTING AT PEKING

Government Threatens to Cut Railway, But Britain Interferes—Foreigners Safe.

Peking, Nov. 7.—The foreign legations here believe that the end of the Manchu dynasty is in sight. There seems to be no hope of saving even a nominal throne. The northern provinces are all declaring for a republic. There are indications tonight that this city will be surrounded before many days are over by the Chinese soldiers. Where the court will take refuge is a question. It is feared that the assassination of General Wu Lu Chang will lead to a revolt of the sixth division and that the court may go to Chang Kiang Kau, 125 miles north of the city.

The troops guarding the town are expected to dynamite the tunnel after the passing of the royal train.

The American soldiers sent messages with skyrockets to the outlying mission compounds tonight. The legations have advised all Americans to come into quarters or to seek a place of safety. A concerted attack on the foreigners is not feared, but there are many inside the walls who are opposed to foreigners.

The government proposed to cut the Peking-Tientsin railway, but the intervention of the British minister frustrated this on the ground that Great Britain was entitled to operate the road in the event of any suspension of the service. All railway connections to the capital are threatened. Che Foo has gone over to the rebels and it is likely that a republic will be established in China.

General Wu Assassinated.

General Wu, a brilliant young military officer, who was recently appointed governor of Shan-Si province, was assassinated at 1 o'clock this morning. He was asleep in his tent at the military encampment at Shinda Chuang when 30 Manchu soldiers rushed in past the guard and murdered him.

When officers of the general staff arrested the Manchus the latter stated that Wu had gone over to the rebels and was secretly betraying the Manchus.

General Wu was educated in Japan and was always credited with sympathy with reform movements, although he was not an extremist.

The general, whose full name was Wu Tu Cheng, reported to the government a few days ago that he could persuade the Shen Si rebels to accept the edict outlined by the national assembly, but at that time a suspicion was current that the general himself was a revolutionist. His attitude since has been a matter of some concern to the Manchus. He was a native of Hupeh province, and in April, 1910, was made deputy lieutenant general of the bordered red Mongol banner.

Anarchy at Amoy.

Shanghai, Nov. 7.—With anarchy reigning at Amoy, the United States consul today telegraphed for protection of American residents and their interests. The cruiser Albany, now at Wu Sung, will proceed today at full speed to their relief.

Conditions at Foo Chow are most threatening. Marines from the torpedo boat Bainbridge are guarding all the consulates and property of all foreigners in the city.

Viceroy Is Suicide.

Nanking, China, Nov. 7.—(11 p.m.)—The viceroy of Nanking committed suicide tonight. The situation is serious. The viceroy's instructions from Peking had ordered him not to resist the revolutionists by force, but to surrender peacefully. The Tartar general commanding the Manchu troops refused to obey these orders. A condition of panic prevails.

Emperor's Bodyguard.

Peking, Nov. 7.—The Imperial government has concentrated here all the most loyal and faithful troops in the army and has craftily sent all the doubtful regiments to far distant points. The emperor's personal guard is an army division numbering 10,000 men, all Manchus. A number of officers of the Chinese first division are likewise Manchus and the city police are for the most part members of the same race.

As for the old style troops that camp outside the city walls, they are Chinese, but are of a type which are honored by the Manchu title of "Bannermen" because their ancestors aided the Manchu conquerors against their own people. There is no question as to the loyalty of these troops.

The population of the city is without arms and there are no disaffected troops within immediate striking distance of the capital.

In case of emergency, the Manchu leaders and the court will probably seek refuge in the legation quarter here or in the foreign settlements at Tientsin.

Red Cross Corps.

Tokyo, Nov. 7.—Fifty Chinese medical students here have organized a Red Cross corps to serve among both the government and rebel forces. They will start for home Thursday. A fund to defray the expenses has been raised by the local Chinese colony.

B.C.'S BETTER TERMS

Premier McBride and Attorney-General at Ottawa.

McBRIDE IN LAST DITCH

Test Whether All-Conservative Canada Is Better for the Nation or Otherwise.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—Premier McBride, Attorney General Bowser, and Lands Commissioner William B. Ross had a conference with Premier R. L. Borden this morning. The interview lasted a couple of hours.

Premier McBride interprets and voices British Columbia's claims thus:

Better terms; larger subsidy from the Dominion government; better regulation of Asiatic immigration; administration by province of lands in railway belt and Peace River district; clear title to provincial university site at Point Grey; definition of province's reversionary rights in Indian reserves; efficient fishery protection cruisers; more harbor and river improvements.

Premier McBride, today, made no definite demand in dollars, he wants British Columbia's just due. Back in confederation days, it was understood that certain emoluments were due the Pacific province, whose trails and highways traversed unusual distances and cost of whose administrative machinery was necessarily excessive. Six years ago came Premier McBride to Ottawa demanding what he considered was British Columbia's right.

History of the Question.

"Give us an investigating commission," said he to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. "Constitute it as you like, but give us some kind of commission. If we are entitled to anything we will get it. If, on the other hand, we are entitled to nothing, we will know that and return home."

But Sir Wilfrid decided to refer the subject to an inter-provincial conference. Premier McBride's refusal to accept the plan is interesting history, for he broke off the negotiations in no uncertain fashion. Out of it all, British Columbia got a grant of one hundred thousand dollars a year for ten years by means of an imperial amendment to the British North American act. There was a mighty hubbub over the "final and unalterable" clause in the preamble, but Mr. Winston Churchill, in the Imperial House, made it plain that British Columbia could re-open the question at any time she wished. Before a new leader in Canadian affairs, British Columbia is now re-opening that case. In coming himself to Ottawa at this time, Mr. McBride was careful to point out to Premier Borden today that he had no idea or inclination of usurping the functions of the federal members for British Columbia.

"I feel," said Mr. McBride, "that in those matters we have the support behind us of the solid seven members from our province, and we are looking to them to further our efforts to the utmost here." Discussing his mission, Mr. McBride said:

Three Great Questions.

"Of the various questions that we are taking up with Premier Borden and his ministers, there are three of supreme importance to British Columbia. They are the subjects of better terms and Oriental immigration, and the newer question of the administration by our own province of the lands of the railway belt, and the Dominion grant in the Peace River country. Then come a number of departmental questions which will be taken up, more particularly between Messrs. Bowser and Ross, representing British Columbia, and the various ministers of the new federal cabinet." On the subject of better terms, we shall urge a more equitable arrangement between the Dominion and the province. Our arrangements, which include the details of our views, are already well known, and we can refer the premier to our case now on file in Ottawa.

"Mr. Borden has already indicated that his idea of handling this subject will be holding an exhaustive enquiry by a commission. How that commission would be formed I, of course, could not say, that is a matter altogether for the premier to decide. But we believe, and along this line are urging on the government that our western province is entitled to very liberal treatment and to a thorough revision of the present status of the arrangement."

Negotiations Proceeding.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—The British Columbia ministers had a long interview with Premier Borden today in reference to the affairs of British Columbia. No statement was given out except that Premier McBride said the negotiations were progressing satisfactorily and that he hoped that they would end in an amicable conclusion. At a previous meeting Premier Borden introduced the ministers to the new governor general, the Duke of Connaught.

Premier McBride, his wife and daughter, will leave for New York and will return to Victoria by way of the Southern States.

Railroad for the Island.

Toronto, Nov. 7.—The Canadian Northern Railway company has called for tenders for the construction of a line to Nanaimo, Mile Point on Vancouver Island.

THROUGH TRAIN IN TWO YEARS TIME

C. N. R. Promises Transcontinental Transportation by December 15, 1913.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—"In two years through transcontinental trains of the Canadian Northern will be running into Vancouver. By December 15 of this year we expect to be able to start a local service from Port Mann to Hope. On December 15, 1913, our entire line will be completed from Edmonton to the coast. We are going to work day and night to achieve that result."

In these words, Sir William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern railway, assured Premier McBride of the rapidity with which Canadian Northern plans are being carried out. A few hours spent in Chicago by the premier and Mr. Bowser were prolific of railway callers. Besides Sir William, there were Mr. Tait of the Grand Trunk, and L. C. Gilman, the Great Northern's able lawyer railroader. Naturally all had something to say.

Sir William rode to Toronto with the Westerners and they chatted so much about the work in British Columbia that Messrs. McBride and Bowser both agreed, when they returned home in two weeks, to make a special survey of the work going ahead in the Fraser Canyon. Sir William will be at the coast within a month to direct some important improvements at Port Mann. Along the Fraser River work is being rushed on practically every mile of the grade. Hundreds of men are at work. Passengers on Canadian Pacific trains as they pass on the opposite side have a fine view of the rock and tunnel work now going on. Premier McBride added:

"Sir William tells me that work is proceeding just as rapidly on the North Thompson above Kamloops as on the Fraser. What a wonderful line it will be. Their heaviest grade will be four-tenths of one per cent. Over that an engine will be able to haul forty cars of lumber. The Fraser Canyon will be transformed at night with the electric headlights of the locomotives of two great transcontinental lines."

ORPHEUM THEATRE DENIED RENEWAL

City Council of Vancouver Upholds Recommendation of Finance Committee.

Vancouver, Nov. 7.—Somewhat of a sensation was caused at the city council meeting last evening when Building Inspector Jarrett, during a discussion on the Orpheum theatre question, broadly hinted that underhand methods were being employed to secure an extension of the time which the city claims the lessees were given to use their present quarters.

Alderman Kirkpatrick asked that a clause in the building committee's report advising the finance committee not to renew the license for the Orpheum theatre be cut out.

Alderman Rogers strenuously opposed the elimination suggested, contending that the building was not safe from a fire standpoint. He asserted that the sprinklers which have been referred to as an adequate protection in case of fire had not been supplied with water for that eventuality. This, he alleged, showed a breach of faith on the part of the proprietors of the building, which was quite inexcusable. Despite the denials which had been made in regard to the agreement which the city had made, he contended that the third party must have been cognizant of the agreement made with the city nearly five years ago.

Alderman Crowe concurred with the recommendations to the finance committee as he considered the building would be unsafe in case of fire.

Alderman Kirkpatrick said that it was not fair to recommend a refusal of a license to the proprietors of the theatre if the building was up to the standard demanded by the by-laws, and referred to the statements made by the building inspector that the building was structurally safe.

Mr. Jarrett was then called upon to give his opinion on the condition of the theatre. He reviewed the circumstances under which the agreement for the use of the building was granted, declaring that as the structure was of inflammable material it would burn down in a few minutes if once a fire got a good hold.

Alderman Wright remarked that in view of the efforts that had been made by the management of the theatre to conduct their place in a satisfactory manner and make the establishment a credit to the city that he considered it was not an unreasonable request that they had made for an extension of time to find new premises.

The recommendation to the finance committee to refuse any renewal of the license was then taken, adopted by the council.

ITALY RETALIATES

Advance in Force Commenced Today.

HAMMEDIEH FORT OCCUPIED

Many Reports Coming In But All Are Censored and Reliability Is Doubted.

Paris, Nov. 7.—A despatch from Tripoli emanating from Italian sources says that the Italian advance began today. A turning movement was executed and the Hammedieh fort was occupied.

Constantinople, Nov. 7.—The war office does not state that the Turkish troops re-occupied Derna. The report is that the Turks won a big victory. The Italians, however, lost 500 killed, besides 18 guns and a quantity of ammunition and provisions.

Italians Leave for War.

Montreal, Nov. 7.—Fifty Italians will leave here tomorrow for their native land to enlist in the Italian army. Many hundreds have left Canada in the last few days to join the colors.

Constantinople, Nov. 7.—An Italian cruiser bombarded the town of Akadah (Arabia) on Sunday, sinking the Turkish gunboat Italidj, which was lying in the port. The second officer of the gunboat was killed, but the others on board escaped. Subsequently the cruiser shelled the hilly portion of the town. The extent of the damage is not stated.

The recent news of the recapture of Derna, Tripoli, by the Turks, purports to come from Enver Bey and the Sheik of the Senussi tribesmen. Five hundred Italians were killed by the tribesmen and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition was taken. The Turks, it is said, lost 80 killed and as many more wounded

Groves Filled with Corpses.

Malta, Nov. 7.—Advices from Tripoli state that the sanitary situation there is growing worse. The bodies of 50 Arabs who died from cholera or hunger were found in the streets. The palm groves are filled with corpses and 50 cases of cholera are reported in the Italian army.

Turkey Appeals to Washington.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Under orders from the state department, transmitted through the navy department, the Chester, which has been lying at Malta, sailed yesterday for Tripoli. Her mission, it is presumed, is to ascertain the truth about the conditions at Tripoli, regarding the charges that the Italians have practised barbarities on the Turks and Arabs. The so-called barbarities have been brought to the attention of the American government in such a form that declaration of the position of the state department in the matter is expected soon.

The matter was brought up in the course of a verbal statement by the Turkish minister acting Secretary Adee, and later in the day in the shape of a telegram. In each case the ambassador, who declared he was acting under cable instructions from his government, described the act attributed to the Italian troops, and protests in the name of humanity against the alleged barbarities inflicted upon helpless women and children and noncombatants by the Italian soldiers.

In the absence of President Taft and Secretary Knox, it is probable that the state department will take no action on the request of the Ottoman government.

AID SUGGESTED OF MOUNTED POLICE

Unrest Prevails at Fernie Since the Strike Settlement—Ottawa Kept Advised.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—Premier McBride and Attorney General Bowser, of British Columbia, are being kept closely informed of conditions at Fernie where much unrest prevails following the strike settlement. A number of persons, included several municipal officials, have wired the ministers here demanding that unusual measures be taken to maintain peace. The ministers have, however, kept closely in touch with affairs, which will be left in charge of Chief Cuthbert of the provincial police. They believe that this officer is quite able to deal with the situation without calling in the suggested aid of the Northwest Mounted Police or the militia.

Fernie, B. C., Nov. 7.—The strike situation here remains unchanged. The city council has appointed twelve mounted police who after having been sworn in patrolled the streets this afternoon, but they met nothing to contend with. Two or three hundred miners congregated at the station when the train from Coal Creek came down, but as there were no strikebreakers aboard the crowd dispersed. The provincial authorities have collected a force of constables and these with the local police are thought to be sufficient to cope with any emergency.

Wants

WANTED—WORK OF ANY KIND; used to gardening and horses. Apply Box S., Daily News.

WANTED—WORK OF ANY KIND. Used to gardening and horses. Apply Box S, Daily News.

WANTED—WE CALL FOR ALL kinds of junk and bottles. Pay the highest cash price at your house. W. F. Campbell, 307 Alberta street. Phone 1009.

WANTED — PARLOR, BEDROOM and bath, in private family, by bachelor. State terms in answering, care of Box 50 Daily News.

WANTED KNOWN FULL INFORmation on divorce laws of Nevada and other states sent on receipt of 25c each. Western Information Bureau Goldfield, Nev.

WANTED—THE RESIDENTS to know that I am now operating the only pasteurized bottled milk plant in the city and will deliver either pasteurized milk or cream to any part of the city or district. Milk, 9 quarts for $1.00; cream, 30c a pint. Phone your order to R 873 or write Glen Tana Dairy, Queensboro, Lulu Island.

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

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

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

TO RENT.

FOR RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT room, modern, first flat. 421 Ash street.

FOR RENT—SUITE TWO HOUSEkeeping rooms; heated with gas stove. Phone L638. 37 Agnes St.

FOR RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT room, moderate, first flat. 421 Ash street.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT BEDrooms, one double and one single. Fire place in each. 205 Carnarvon street.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, hot and cold water night and day. 543 Front street.

TO RENT, FOR SALE OR TRADE for building lots, nine-room house, modern at 338 Twelfth street; suitable for small boarding house. Apply on premises or write W. D., Daily News office.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, 213 Seventh street.

TO RENT SEVEN-ROOM MODERN house, furnished, on Third avenue near Fifth street. Apply M. D., Daily News office.

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

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

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

LOST.

LOST—SATURDAY, GOLD WALTham watch with chain, gentleman's, near Windsor Hotel. Reward if left at News office.

LOST — A SOLID GOLD BROOCH with saphire in centre, between the market and Columbia street or in one of the stores. Return to Daily News. Reward.

VIOLIN

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

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

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

Learn To Dance Classes every Monday and Thursday night, 8 o'clock, at 318 Royal avenue. Those receiving invitation cards for the Friday evening dances in St. Patrick's hall will please notice that invitations are good for the season. Dancing 9 to 2. C. W. Openshaw's four-piece orchestra. Phone L575, J. R. Barnett, Manager.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN FIVE and seven-room house on 45-foot lot, cleared, in Burnaby; three blocks from Westminster city limits, on good street and sidewalks; One block from school, ten minutes' walk from car, 5 cents fare; for sale on exceptionally liberal terms, 5 per cent cash, balance like rent, or will exchange for equity in desirable Burnaby acreage or near in Vancouver building lot. Address or call Liebly & Blumer Realty Co., 1108 Dominion Trust building. Telephone long distance Sey 8365. Open evening until 9 o'clock.

QUARTER ACRE CLEARED AND graded. Modern four-room bungalow, electric light, water; on car line, close to Edmonds. $2800. National Finance Company, Ltd., 521 Columbia street.

LOT TWO BLOCKS FROM CAR. Fine view; five minutes from Edmonds; $325, one-third cash, balance easy. National Finance Company, Ltd., 521 Columbia street.

FOR SALE—MALLEABLE RANGES, $1 down and $1 a week; no interest; four styles; old stoves taken in exchange. Canada Malleable Range Co. Phone 996, Market Square.

FOR SALE OR RENT—SIX ROOM modern house; lot 52x124 on easy terms. Apply 1009 Leith St.

FOR SALE—SIX OF THE CHEAPest lots in the west end, on Eighth avenue, having a southwest view facing the river and gulf. Lots 55x110 and 118. Very liberal terms. Phone L 179, or call 1303 Eighth avenue.

SHERRIFF, ROSE & CO.

SECOND STREET — SPLENDID Double corner on west side, 132x132. Price $3500. One-third cash; balance 6, 12 and 18 months.

SIXTH STREET—FINE LOT 50x132, between Sixth and Seventh avenues almost entirely cleared; $1500. One-third cash.

FIRST STREET — Commodious 8-roomed house, ust below Queen's Park, in heart of best residential district; lot 66x132. Price $8500. One-third cash.

WEST END — NEW BUNGALOW, adapted for 2 families; all modern improvements; six rooms in all; Price $2750. Terms.

BURNABY—Close to Sixth street car line, new five-roomed house and lot, 50x120. Price $2,000; one-third cash.

BURNABY — Four-acre block on Douglas road; high, dry and level; Close to city car.. $2000 per acre; one-fourth cash.

EDMONDS—A few lots left in our subdivision, close to both city and Vaucouver car lines. Price $350 each. Ten per cent cash; balance $10 per month.

CITY—Vavant building lots in any and all parts of the city, from $400 up. Easy terms.

SHERRIFF, ROSE & CO.

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE
Conveyancing and Notary Public
646 Columbia Street, Phone 832.
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

LAND REGISTRY
J. C. REID

LAND REGISTRY EXPERT
Titles Examined, Land Registry Tangles Straightened out.
Curtis Block City Box 482

REID, CURTIS & DORGAN

706 Columbia Street.

EDMONDS is going to be another Cedar Cottage and property there is still cheap.

55x150 feet on the Schough road, cleared for building, $1050.

A CORNER and two lots on the north side Edmonds station; practically cleared; fine view; $1000; easy terms.

79 feet 8 inches by 204 feet, right near the Hastings road; very close to city car line; $1000; good terms.

68x120 feet on Hastings road, very close to city car line; $850; one-third cash.

THREE cleared lots on Sixth avenue, Burnaby, 150 feet from city car line; $1800; one-third cash.

ONE LOT near Edmonds, 66x132, with light alder bush; $525; $50 cash, balance $10 per month.

REID, CURTIS & DORGAN

Specialists in acreage and small improved ranches. Farm land to trade for city property.
706 Columbia Street.

ST. ANN'S

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.
A Boarding and Day School for Young Girls.

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

REDUCES CAUSE OF MANY DISEASES

English Royal Commission on Tuberculosis Has Done Great Work in Saving Human Lives.

"The English Royal Commission on Human and Animal Tuberculosis has done more toward reducing the causes of the disease and the consequent saving of human lives than any other influence in the world today," said Mr. Nathan Straus, the American financier and philanthropist, to one of our representatives yesterday. Mr. Straus has just returned to London after attending the International Tuberculosis Congress in Berlin, and sails today, with Mrs. Straus, for the United States. As the founder of the rapidly growing movement for the pasteurization of milk, Mr. Straus had much to say on this subject, which chiefly claimed the attention of the recent congress of tuberculosis experts in Berlin.

"It was the final conclusion of this congress," said Mr. Straus, "that practically all cases of tuberculosis can be traced back to impude milk as an origin. The decision was influenced largely by the report of the English Royal Commission, which has been investigating the subject of tuberculosis diseases and their causes for many years. As a result of the health regulations formulated by the commission, the death rate from consumption has been greatly reduced in England. Much still remains to be done by the people themselves, however. In the first place, Englishmen don't house themselves properly. In architecture and luxurious furnishing, perhaps, their homes, hotels and public buildings are all that could be desired. But their rooms are draughty and imperfectly heated. A single fireplace is expected to heat a large room, with the result that one side is warm, while the other is cold. This I believe to be the cause of the incessant coughing that one hears everywhere at this time of the year. You don't eat properly, either, more particularly in hotel and restaurant life, where your dinners are served cold and your wine too warm to be palatable.

"At the same time, I am very fond of England, especially London, and I am always glad to return here after a visit to the continent. English people are genuine and friends worth having, once you penetrate their cuirass and reserve. They are good business men, too, and by no means lacking in those hustling qualities which Americans have so long been credited with monopolizing. I have found quite as much enterprise manifested here as anywhere else in the world, not even excepting Germany. The business methods of the latter country may involve longer hours of labor and a certain plodding thoroughness that is somewhat irksome to the Englishman, but in efficiency and enterprise there is no noticeable difference. London is a wonderful city and an unusually healthy one, but I hope soon to see an organized movement started here for the compulsory pasteurization and classification of all milk supplies, under government control, as a safeguard against the chief cause of a great city's death rate. The Royal Commission on Tuberculosis has already declared that tuberculosis in cows does cause the disease in human beings, the infection being transmited in dairy products. The commission has also verified the earlier findings of the experts of the American department of agriculture that more than one-quarter of all children under five years of age who show symptoms of tuberculosis owe their condition to milk from diseased cows.

"This report of the commission is the first step, and I am sure the logical English mind will be quick to grasp the necessity for active measures of prevention. The efforts of the world's great scientists to find a cure for mankind's greatest enemy, tuberculosis, cannot be too highly commended. At the same time, the removal and prevention of the cause would be infinitely more beneficial to humanity. Pasteurization is rapidly gaining ground as the most effective measure of prevention. Raw milk is apt to be dangerous. Milk that is not certified or guaranteed as fresh, pure and clean, should be heated to at least 140 degrees Fahrenheit for at least twenty minutes. This, in essence, constitutes pasteurization, and it is so simple that its compulsory practice should not be difficult to introduce, especially as it does not injure the quality of the milk or diminish its nutritive value, while any nation will be trebly blessed which promotes measures to prevent the stilling of the voices of its babies in death."—London Standard.

OUR OLDEST SENSE.

Keenness and Delicacy Depend Upon How Much It Is Used.

The senses are the highways by means of which there is a connection between the things that constitute the outer world and the inner consciousness that we call self. Could we not see, hear, smell, taste, or touch, we would be lower in rank than an oyster, as even an oyster has most of these senses. Of all the senses, the sense of touch, of which, Democritus pointed out long ago, all the senses are modifications. We find it widely distributed throughout the animal kingdom from the jellyfish up to man and located in wonderfully diverse forms, such as hairs, antennae, delicate tubes, cones, knobs, and membranes.

Like all the other senses, its keenness and delicacy depend upon how much it is used. A vulture, for example, hsa five times the smelling power of a turkey, simply from the fact that the vulture would starve if it could not detect the odor of its food miles away, while a turkey does not depend upon its olfactory powers for a livelihood. Swine have exceedingly well developed and complicated smelling apparatus. Flesh-eating animals, as a rule, have more highly organized olfactory organs than those that subsist upon plants. An elephant has small and contracted nasal parts, but it makes up for this, in a degree at least, in having the longest nose in the world, the nerves extending to the nostril at the very tip of the proboscis or trunk. Curiously enough, it is quite probable that the sense of smell is entirely lacking in the largest animals that live or ever did live—the whales. Only the whalebone whale has olfactory organs. The smelling apparatus of a bear is exceedingly complicated. The portion of its skull given over to that function and known as the turbinated bones, are so folded and divided that they look like a section of a honeycomb. No wonder the polar bear has been known to scent a ship at the distance of seven miles. The effect of certain smells such as catnip and valerian upon cats, is well known producing a condition that is practically intoxication.—Popular Mechanics.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED

There is no need for you to suffer another day with the awful itch from Eczema, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum, or any other skin disease. D.D.D. Prescription for Eczema stops the itch instantly! Yes, the instant the first few drops are applied to the burning skin the itch is stopped—not in half an hour, not in 10 minutes, but in 10 seconds!

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We are confident that D.D.D. will cure any case of Eczema or skin trouble of any other kind. Get a trial bottle from the D.D.D. Laboratories, Dept. N. N., 49 Colborne St., Toronto, or call and see us about it. F. J. MacKenzie, Columbia street.

CITY OF NEW WESTMINSTER.

Notice is hereby given that a Court of Revision on the Householders' Voters' List will be held on Wednesday the 15th day of November, 1911, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Council Chamber, City Hall, New Westminster, B. C.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1911.

W. A. DUNCAN, City Clerk.

CITY OF NEW WESTMINSTER

West End Sewer (East half) Manhole Covers, etc.

The corporation invites tenders for the supply of about 150 manhole covers, also some lamphole covers. Plans and further particulars can be obtained from the City Engineer.

Tenders to be delivered to the undersigned by 5 o'clock on the 13th of November, 1911.

W. A. DUNCAN, City Clerk.

City Hall, Nov. 3, 1911.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore subsisting between Harry John McDonald and William Francis Campbell trading under the name and style of McDonald & Campbell has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, William Francis Campbell continuing. All accounts due the firm are payable to William Francis Campbell, who will pay all liabilities of the firm.

H. J. McDONALD.
W. F. CAMPBELL.

New Westminster.
November 6, 1911.

TENDERS

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned will be received up to 3 p. m. of Monday, Nov. 13, 1911, for the erection and completion of residence for Wm. B. Johnston Esq., on Queens avenue, New Westminster, B. C. Plans specifiications, etc, can be obtained from the architects. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

GARDINER & MERCER, Architects.

SPIRITUALISM

A Spiritual meeting will be held at Mr. J. Clark's residence, Inman avenue, Central Park, near station, Thursday evening at 8 p.m. All are welcome. Literature for sale. **

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The **Dividing Oven Strip** guides heat equally all over the oven—a fine baking insurance. The **Reversible Grate** saves time and fuel-waste. These, with other star features make us proud to show the Gurney-Oxford line. Design—finish—workmanship—all these details we want to demonstrate to your entire satisfaction.

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Soap only cleans; GOLD DUST cleans and sterilizes.

Soap washes over the surface, leaving a greasy film behind it; GOLD DUST digs deep after germs and impurities, and insures purity and safety.

Soap needs muscle help (as an exerciser, it's fine); GOLD DUST does all the hard part of the work without your assistance, leaving you to take your exercise in a more enjoyable manner.

GOLD DUST is a good, honest, vegetable oil soap, to which is added other purifying materials in just the right proportions to cleanse easily, vigorously, and without harm to fabric, utensil or hands.

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Corner lot on London street, $800; terms to arrange.

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BELIEF OF GREEKS IN UNLUCKY OPAL

Thought Stone Had Power to Convey Second Sight to Those Under Influence.

The Greeks believe the opal possessed the power of bestowing second sight to those under its influence, provided they did not use the power for selfish ends. By its misuse they became unlucky in love, disappointment and misfortune dogging their footsteps.

The theory was started that for occult reasons the opal was unlucky or that it brought ill-luck to its possessor, and succeeding generations have inherited the distrust that was thus aroused.

The idea that opals were unlucky is thought by many to be on account of the unfortunate part Sir Walter Scott assigned to it in his "Anne of Geirstein." But the gem must have appealed to so great a lover of beauty in animate and inanimate nature as Sir Walter, and it must have been far indeed from his thoughts to engender superstition by giving a bad name to a marvellous example of creative energy.

The opal is also associated with misfortunte by Russians of both sexes, who should they chance to see an opal among the goods displayed for purchase will buy nothing more that day, and it is a curious fact that the Japanese, being under the sign that this stone belongs to, should be the nation to bring such ill-luck to Russians during the disastrous war between these two countries.

The Romans of old loved the opal so well that they bestowed upon it the name of "lovely youth." It never occurred to them that it was a gem which carried ill-luck to its possessor. Lucky indeed did that Roman esteem himself who was the owner of an opal that filled his neighbor with envey.

In the Middle ages there were not wanting men who shared the Romans' weakness, for opals did not lose their popularity as time went on. Each century brought its own joys and sorrows, luck and ill-luck to the human race, and each age brought its fashions in jewelry as in clothing, but the opal remained high in favor and entered largely into the adornment of both sexes. Its frangibility was well known, but this was regarded not as a failing so much as a special claim on the care of all who handled it.

Alone among jewels the opal defies the ingenuity of the imitator. It owes its charm not so much to its own intrinsic merits as to the splendor of the rays of light that it reflects. It is the chameleon of stones. Pliny, writing 1819 years ago, remarked that it "displays at once the piercing fire of carbuncles, the purple brilliancy of amethysts and the sea green of emeralds, the whole blended together and refulgent with a brightness that is quite incredible."

Unlike other gems, the opal is a stone with a temper. The diamond rises superior to climate, as also does the ruby, the emerald and the sapphire, but the opal has an organization so delicate that it loses color and becomes dull under the influence of moisture. But when warmed by the rays of the sun or even by the temperature of the hand it recovers its good humor, resumes its exquisite brilliancy. Prejudice dies hard, but with regard to the opal, it is on the wane, and the day is probably not distant when the gem will not longer be rearded with superstition.—Pall Mall Gazette.

NEW ZEALAND WILD BOAR.

Were Once So Numerous as to Be Serious Menace to Colony.

As every one knows, writes D. W. O. Fagan in the November Wide World Magazine, the pig can claim no place in the indigenous fauna of New Zealand. It was the famous Capt. Cook who first introduced the animal to the southern seas. In the latter part of the eighteenth century he made a present to his Maori friends of the first two pairs of breeding porkers from England, with instructions to turn them loose in the empty land to increase and multiply.

The injunction was obeyed to the letter by all parties. They were a prolific family, that early quartette. With a fecundity second only to that of the rabbits that came later, they soon got beyond the control of the few coast-dwelling Maories, who were too busy killing each other with the recently imported muskets to look after the pigs.

Breaking away, the pigs migrated inland to found colonies on their own account and it was not long, with an abundant food supply, before they filled the wide spaces of the empty land with vast droves and herds that may almost be said to have disputed possession with the first white settlers.

It was, perhaps, in irony that the disgusted early immigrants nicknamed the wild pigs "Captain Cooks" in honor of the great circumnavigator. The name stuck, till, at the present day, the generic term is used to include all of the wild tribe in both islands, from North Cape in the Bluff.

The numbers of the droves were swelled, later by recruits from other sources. Capt. Cook was followed by more enthusiasts. A sort of mania for pig acclimatization seems to have possessed the souls of early voyagers. Shipment after shipment of breeding porkers were let loose on the landscape in the early years of last century by whaling skippers from England and America.

There was sport galore, and unlimited pork for the hunting in those times. But, on turning to the sterner duties of life, the early immigrants soon found the pigs a force to be reckoned with. Crops and flocks alike suffered. With the coming of the sheep the pigs quickly developed a taste for fresh mutton and helped themselves freely to the squatters' lambs.

Exasperated settlers organized for defence against the common enemy. So serious was the menace to the colonists' property that associations were formed to exterminate the pest. All available men were engaged in the warfare, payment being made by royalty at the rate of 12 cents per tail per pig destroyed.

To readers unacquainted with conditions of life as found at the outset in the great lone lands all this may savor of a "traveler's tale." But to realize how important a factor in life's affairs was "the menace of the pig," one has only to study the archives of early colonial days.

JAPAN DISCOVERS CURE FOR LEPROSY

If reports may be credited, a Japanese scientist has discovered a new and effective treatment for leprosy, the basis of which is application of "tetrod toxin," a substance extracted from the poisonous elements of the globe fish, known in Japan as fugu. The scientist referred to is Dr. Tahara, president of the Tokyo Hygienic laboratory.

Dr. Tahara's special studies in this direction date from 20 years ago, after his return from Europe. He devoted himself more particularly to the investigation of the poison obtained in the globe fish. After much labor he succeeded in extracting the poison element from the fish, and from this prepared a pure white, tasteless and odorless powder, soluble in water, which he named tetrod toxin. Tests showed that four milligrams of powder constituted a fatal dose in the case of rabbits, and it was estimated that 200 milligrams would put a man to death. This discovery was made public 17 years ago, but Dr. Tahara continued his studies, and in 1909 published a further report.

Dr. Tahara represented Japan at the Brussels Hygienic conference last year, and on that occasion submitted a report on his discovery of the toxin which attracted a good deal of attention in the scientific world. A German chemical manufacturing company subjected the toxin to a series of tests, whence it was concluded that it was too poisonous to be employed for medical purposes. Little more was heard about the toxin until recently, when it was applied to the treatment of leprosy by Messrs. Yoshikawa and Yamazaki, young medical students of the Osaka Higher Medical school, with, it is claimed, brilliant results.

It appears that a few months previously a young leper patient entered the Osaka hospital where these two young students were on duty, and asked to be treated with the globe fish poison, which, he said, he had heard was efficacious in the cure of this disease. He was fully aware of the danger involved, but was willing to run the risk, and, as a mafter of fact, found himself greatly relieved by the treatment.

The young students took careful note of the case and resolved to pursue their inquiries with a view to the systematic application of the tetrod toxin to the cure of leprosy.

A quantity of the medicine was prepared in conformity with Dr. Tahara's report and after this had been successfully tested on animals the two young men began to treat human patients, under the guidance of Dr. Sakurane. In one instance the toxin was administered to eight patients suffering from various forms of nervous leprosy. The quantity applied was 0.01 gramme, which was injected subcutaneously in five to eleven portions. So effective was this treatment that after five injections a patient who had been suffering intense pain for seven months experienced instant relief and was able to sleep at night, and in other cases marked improvement in the symptoms was recorded. The toxin was further applied to patients suffering from nervous ailments, and again with satisfactory results.

It is as yet too soon to say that the toxin will completely cure leprosy, but it is at least certain that it can be employed on human beings without fatal effect and as an auxiliary agent. Investigations are being continued with official co-operation of Dr. Kobayashi, director of the hygienic bureau of the home office, who has issued to the Tokyo and other leper asylums instructions to conduct experiments in the new treatment, and small quantities of the toxin have been distributed for the purposes. The results of these experiments will be published from time to time.—Tokyo Herald.

CURIOUS ESKIMO LIVING

The Pallet Rooms in Homes Entirely Devoid of Furniture.

"Furniture is quite unknown in a common Eskimo home," writes the wife of the Danish governor of Greenland, Anna Bistrup, in an article on "Eskimo Women in Greenland" in the Century.

"The houses of the Eskimos are all built of stone and turf, with the windows opening toward the sun, the one entrance always being on the side that is least exposed to the wind. Along the back wall runs a platform a pallet of boards, raised eighteen inches above the floor. It is from 6 to 8 feet deep, and through its whole length it is divided into rooms or spaces of 8 or 10 feet. Each room is separated from the neighboring room by a partition of board or skin. An open passage runs the whole lengt of the house along the pallet rooms and serves for the traffic of all the inmates, but each pallet rooms claims for its own the bit of passageway adjoining.

"Each pallet room is occupied by one family, and there they stay night and day. The best pallet room is the innermost and is always occupied by the owner of the house or the oldest if the house has more than one owner."

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White Star S.S. "Laurentic" and "Megantic" are the largest, finest and most modern from Canada. Elevators, lounges, string orchestra, etc. First, second and third class passengers carried.

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THE DAILY NEWS

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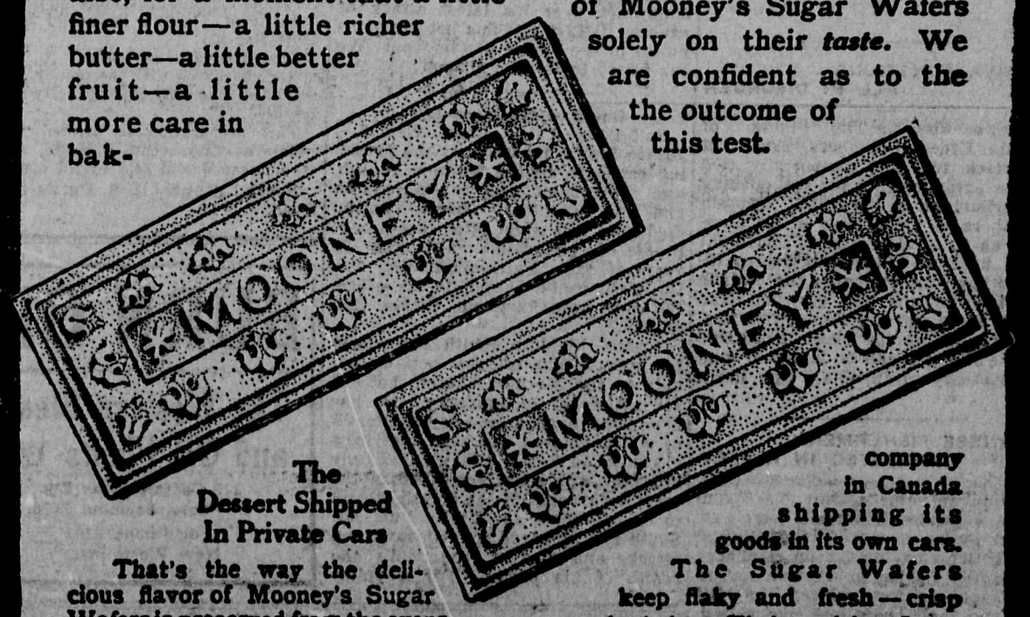
NOW base your opinion of Mooney's Sugar Wafers solely on their *taste*. We are confident as to the the outcome of this test.



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That's the way the delicious flavor of Mooney's Sugar Wafers is preserved from the ovens to your table. It's expensive for us—but better for the Sugar Wafers.

The cars are especially constructed, so when traveling from Province to Province, the temperature is always uniform. We are the only biscuit company in Canada shipping its goods in its own cars. The Sugar Wafers keep flaky and fresh—crisp and whole. Their enticing flavor is retained to the last crumb.

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Your grocer has them. [9]

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The Daily News

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

UNION LABEL 4

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1911.

THE LAW DELAYS.

In writing of the almost ludicrous proceedings in the selection of a jury in California to try the McNamaras, The Evening Journal says:

For several weeks the preliminaries of the trial of the McNamara brothers, charged with dynamiting a California newspaper office, have been proceeding in the United States courts. And now the assurance is given that, with continual court sessions, in all probability a trial jury will have been selected by the first of next year.

There is something farcical about a system of justice which requires over three months to select a jury. The expense of such system must be enormous, and were the accused dependant upon their own resources for payment of the defence lawyers their money—owing to these delays—would long since have been exhausted.

In the United States almost any excuse is accepted as sufficient to excuse a citizen from performing his jury duty. As a result, after eliminating the men who do not want to be on the jury, the men who have read and formed opinions on the case—the most intelligent of the remaining candidates—and various other citizens who disbelieve in capital punishment, the resultant jury is apt to be largely composed of notoriety-seekers, or mental imbeciles. Such mode of selection bars all men of substance, all successful men; for while the average business man might sacrifice a week's time for jury duty, he certainly would not run any chance of sitting daily for three months, while the remainder of his colleagues were being selected.

Few Canadian or British juries have required more than a couple of days for their complete selection. Such is probably due to the fact that trivial and frivolous pretexts are not accepted so readily in Canada as an excuse for the non-performance of jury duty here. And it will be a regrettable day for this country and for justice if the dilatory methods of the United States courts ever gain foothold in Canada. Whether the fault lies in the system or in its administration the truth is that in recent American cases, such as the Thaw case, or the present California one, justice has so lagged, and proven so unwieldly, as to cause citizens generally to lose all patience.

Perhaps, indeed, this condition of affairs may go far in explaining the prevalence of lynching in the United States.

OTTAWA FUNCTIONS ALL IN DISORDER

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—The illness of Captain Ernest Chambers, usher of the black rod, has temporarily tied up the arrangements for the opening of parliament on Nov. 15. Captain Chambers is the arbiter of all questions as to admission to the brilliant affair next week and his sudden illness has disarranged the whole machinery of the first drawing room of the Duke and the Duchess of Connaught. Before the usual invitations for the function can be issued, it may be necessary to appoint a new black rod.

JAPANESE FISHERMEN ARRESTED IN ALASKA

Ketchikan, Alaska, Nov. 7.—Twenty-one Japanese fishermen were arrested by an agent of the United States fisheries bureau on a charge of illegally fishing in Alaskan waters The Japanese were placed in jail here and their boats and gear seized. The arrests are the outcome of the mass meeting of Alaska fishermen held last week at which protests were made against alien fishermen being permitted to ply their calling in these waters.

Commonwealth Notes.

Melbourne, Aus., Nov. 7.—The Union Steamship company, which maintains a regular service with Vancouver, B. C., has decided to extend its service in December by putting on a line of vessels running between San Francisco, Cal., Wellington, N. Z., and Sydney. A subsidy will be paid by the New Zealand Government, and the company has made application to the Commonwealth Government to assist.

In consequence of the general increase in pay under the Wage Board system, the Victoria grocers have been compelled to advance prices on an average of 10 per cent. The cost of living is growing higher in all parts of the country.

The strike recently called by the waterside workers has collapsed. It did not have the sympathy of other labor unions, who disapproved of the action of the dock hands. Premier McGowan of New South Wales, used his personal efforts to bring the strike to an end at Sydney, and the men have returned to work.

Negotiations are proceeding by the federal government for the purchase of the wireless telegraph rights of the Marconi British Company. The Australia Company has asked Prime Minister Fisher £50,000 and contingencies for the Australian rights. The ministry considers the price exorbitant, and it proposes to establish its own service and risk infringing the patent rights of the Marconi company, providing the company will not accept a more reasonable price.

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The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

'TIS A BITTER BIT FOR CHAMP TO CHAMP

London, Nov. 7.—Champ Clark's Nebraska speech, in which the Missouri congressman suggested a presidential campaign with the annexation of Canada as the issue, provoked a question in the House of Commons yesterday, when Captain Newman asked whether the foreign secretary would instruct Ambassador Bryce to send full details of the incident.

Mr. F. D. Acland, under secretary, who answered in absence of the minister, said the reports published of the incident seemed to indicate that it was not a serious one, and doubtless the ambassador would report on it if he considered it sufficiently serious.

Mr. Donald McMaster asked whether any part of the American Act of of Congress embodying the Canadian reciprocity agreement was in force.

Mr. Ashland replied that the only clause at present in force relates to the importation from certain portions of Canada of articles manufactured from wood pulp.

The Globe referring editorially to the incident says:

"Only an entirely false estimate of Champ Clark's real position among his own countrymen can cause any Englishman or Canadian to feel even annoyance over his latest attack of vapors. It is a pity his hot air gains notice in the House of Commons. We can afford to let him champ."

Chief of Mormons Dies.

Salt Lake City, Utah., Nov. 7.—Joseph Smith, for 30 years the presiding patriarch of the Mormon church, and right hand man to its founder and first president, Joseph Smith, died here last night after three days' illness of pneumonia. He was 79 years of age. Patriarch Smith was the sixth to be chosen to his office, the only hereditary one within the church.

Joseph Fielding Smith has been for years a man of great activity not only in the Mormon church, but in the realms of high finance. He has lived long enough to see the church of which he was the head rise from obscurity to power and wealth. Only lately he was bitterly assailed in the press on account of the doctrines said to be practiced in Utah. But Mr. Smith has managed to withstand all attacks and dies at practically the zenith of his power. For a policy which has been described as one of bloodshed and terrorism he established a policy which has variously been described as progressive and cunning.

At eight years of age Joseph Smith goaded oxen along the desert trails in the great trek of Mormonism from Illinois. He worked at manual labor in Utah and rose to his present position through sheer capacity for hard work.

He had close financial relations with the late Mr. Harriman and was extremely well known in Wall street and other financial circles.

DANDRUFF, FALLING HAIR STOPPED

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

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

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

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

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

Special agents, D. S. Curtis and H. Ryall.

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SPECIAL ATTRACTION

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Refined Musical Artists and Bell Ringers. Also 3,000 feet of Feature Film, "Temptations of a Great City."

COUGH TIME!

And Here We Are With All Sorts of Cough and Cold Cures. We Also Have a Fine Display of

HOT WATER BOTTLES

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Two Lots on Dublin Street, $1400 for the two. One-third cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months.

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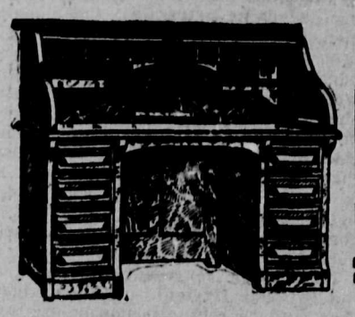

Of all kinds, for the next few days we offer you Desks at a fraction of their worth. Roll Top, Flat Top, Typewriter Desks and Tables.

Roll Top Desk

Like cut; golden finish; has eight drawers, which lock when top is closed. This regular $30.00 desk for only $22.50

Flat Top Desk

Golden finish; four drawers on right side; a very suitable desk for a small office or the home; for the boy or girl to use. Regular $16.00 for $12.00

OFFICE CHAIRS AND STOOLS AT REDUCED PRICES

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Y. M. C. A. Athletic Jerseys and Knickers

Just Received: A complete line of these Jerseys, made from an extra fine double thread yarn, fine gauze knit.

Secure Your Outfit Here.

RAINCOATS

Panamatta coats in Auto, Walking and Slipon styles. Every coat guaranteed absolutely waterproof. Sell at $10, $15 and $18.

J.E. Brown & Co.
618 COLUMBIA ST.

SPORTS

League Referees.

At a meeting of the Vancouver and District league on Monday evening, referees were appointed as follows:

Nov. 11—Hibernians vs. New Westminster, D. McCallum.

Nov. 18.—Thistles vs. Shamrocks, D. Leith.

Nov. 18.—Westminster vs. Celtics, D. McCallum.

Nov. 25—Shamrocks vs. Westminster, D. Leith.

Dec. 2—Celtics vs. Shamrocks, T. Mahoney.

Dec. 9.—Celtics vs. Thistles, D. Leith.

Dec. 9.—Westminster vs. Hibernians, D. McCallum.

SOCCER PLAYERS, TOO, COMMAND BIG MONEY

London Sportsman: On Saturday the Newcastle United directors completed arrangements for the transfer from Bury of William Hibbert, the brilliant centre forward and inside left. It is said that the fee paid falls only £50 short of £2000, which constitutes a record. Hibbert is only 24 years old, yet he has already scored over 100 goals for Bury in league matches. He first played for Brynn Central. In recent years the following transfers have been arranged:

Simpson (Blackburn Rovers)	£2000
Chapman (Blackburn Rovers)	1200
Boyle (Burnley)	1150
Gildea (Birmingham)	1000
McLean (Sheffield Wednesday)	1000
Holton (Manchester United)	1000
Brown (Sunderland)	1000
Young (Tottenham)	800
Clennell (Blackburn Rovers)	800
Freeman (Burnley)	800
Hayes (Bradford)	700
Bovill (Everton)	700

BOWLING.

A glance at the scores appended will convince anyone that the bowling record is still being kept up at the Front street alleys. These scores, bear in mind, are only those that were notched in a friendly last night. P. Willette had high score with 207, and R. H. Corbett high average with 187.

	1	2	3	Ttl.	Ave.
T. Mills	171	155	122	448	149
Steele	175	153	190	518	173
Winquist	180	198	172	550	183
O'Connor	163	182	181	526	175
Willette	149	170	207	526	175
	838	858	872	2568	

	1	2	3	Ttl.	Ave.
Walsh	187	153	205	545	182
Chamberlin	145	122	168	435	145
Corbett	187	189	185	561	187
Dill	127	167	152	446	149
Pike	145	177	177	499	166
	791	808	887	2486	

Foul line judge—J. Sloan.

Scorer—F. King.

A team will be over from Vancouver this evening to play a match, after which it is confidently expected that the Royal City will be one to the good.

OREGON LUMBERMEN GET RICH MARKET

Edmonton, Nov. 7.—One of the most influential lumbermen in this district in the person of John Walters, of the Strathcona mills, will almost certainly make no preparation this winter for next summer's lumber sawing. Mr. Walters states as his reason the fact that he cannot afford to compete with American lumber men who are alleged to be shipping their material into the prairie markets at a figure that is no higher than the logs cost him delivered at his local mill, which means that he has been operating at a steady loss.

The lumbermen of Oregon and Washington have been accumulating mill products for the last twelve months and with a view of securing a Canadian market, they are delivering their goods in Saskatchewan at a price of $13 a thousand. The Strathcona lumber merchant says that he will devote his energies this winter in getting out railway ties for which the returns are cash, while those obtained in the lumber business are, to a large extent, credit.

SASKATCHEWAN FACES WINTER FUEL FAMINE

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 7.—The government of Saskatchewan has notified the department of labor at Ottawa that after a careful study of the fuel supply situation in the province it finds the coal shortage to be 200,000 tons as a result of the strike. Supplys of coal are being rushed from the south, but a fuel famine seems inevitable.

Maine for Prohibition.

Augusta, Me., Nv. 7.—Governor Plaisted and his council decided late tonight to accept the corrections in the vote of four towns cast in the special election in September, thus reversing the result as indicated on the face of the first official returns.

Wu Ting Fang Joins Rebels.

Shanghai, Nov. 7.—Wu Ting Fang, at one time Chinese minister to the United States, in a statement made to the Associated Press correspondent today, announces that he has joined the movement to establish a republic government in China.

The most interesting development in Shanghai today was the completion of the organization of a local cabinet by the revolutionists. Wu Ting Fang has been appointed head of the foreign affairs; Wang Chi Ting, trade and commerce; Shen Wan Sun, finance; Li Ping Hsu, civil administration; Lee Hsi, military administration. The appointments, however, are not taken seriously, the appointees denying knowledge of the action of the revolutionaries, except in the case of Li Ping Hsu, who has been acting as head of the civil administration.

BASKETBALL IS CANADIAN GAME

Invented by D. Naismith, a Teacher in the Y. M. C. A., and has Become Most Popular.

Basketball was invented in the winter of 1891-92, probably in December, 1891, by Dr. Jas. Naismith, a teacher in the Young Men's Christian Association training school at Springfield, Mass.

Dr. Naismith is a Canadian by birth and the game which has been so thoroughly adopted throughout Canada and America is a production of Canadian talent.

At this time there was a class of men preparing for the general secretaryship of the Young Men's Christian Association. The question then arose: Is our work the right kind to interest men? About this time there was a protest against the introduction of Swedish educational gymnastics to take the place of children's recess in the public schools.

Question of Games.

This led to a question of games. At a meeting of the physical department, held in Dr. Gulick's house, the question was brought up as to what constitued a good game and it was agreed that, so far as the development of right manhood was concerned, lacrosse was the ideal game.

Just previous to this meeting, in a class in psychology, taught by Dr. Gulick of the physical department, there had been a discussion on invention and Dr. Gulick had spoken of the conditions he had found necessary to observe in invention. At this meeting Dr. Naismith told Dr. Gulick he would try to invent a game which would be satisfactory. The latter turned the dissatisfied class over to Dr. Naismith, and, to use his own words, said he was left with a white elephant on his hands.

Tried All Games.

I tried all the games that seemed to offer any hope, and studied each one, but kept the idea of lacrosse always in mind. Then it occurred to me that the only way was to get one that would fill the requirements as nearly as possible.

The conditions to be met with by the game were:

It should be such that could be played on any kind of ground.

It should be such that could be played by a large number of men at once.

It should exercise a man all round.

It should be so attractive that men would desire to play it for its own sake.

It should have little or none of the reputed roughness of Rugby.

It should be easy to learn.

It should be scientific enough to be interesting to old players.

All Ball Necessary.

That there should be a ball of some kind was the first point settled, because by this means the game could be made scientific and interesting, bringing the element of physical judgment and yet be free from the personal contact which is often the cause of roughness. A large ball was used so that it could be used by the hands and yet not be hidden, and besides it required no practising with stick or bat. The next question was how to prevent roughness. In order to eliminate this feature the person holding the ball was not allowed to hug it or hold it with any part of himself except the hands, furthermore, the person holding the ball was not allowed to run with it from the place where he caught it, thus the necessity of tackling was done away with. Again, as in many instances a person might be hitting at the ball and miss it, striking his opponent, the players were forbidden to use their fists in striking the ball. In all games where the goals are vertical, a great deal of swift passing or throwing that in the gymnasium is likely to damage the apparatus and even to the players, made it necessary to obviate this and the goals were placed horizontally at such a height that a player could not cover it and prevent the entrance of the ball. The first goals were simply a couple of peach baskets hung at each end of the gymnasium and from this the game takes its name. Basketball was thus made in the office and was a direct adaptation of certain means to accomplish certain ends. The rules were formulated and hung up in the gymnasium so that the players would know what to do.

"Humph! A New Game."

The first words were not very encouraging. One of the class made the remark, "Humph, a new game." I asked the boys to try it once for me. They started and after the ball was first thrown up there was no need of further coaxing."

From this story of the origin of the game it can be seen that basketball was not a game intended merely for amusement, but was an attempted solution of a problem which was pressing on physical directors. Many of the games played outdoors were unsuitable for indoors and consequently when the season closed the game, with all the benefits to be derived therefrom, was dropped.

The first public presentation of the game was in the "Triangle," the organ of the training school, Jan. 15, 1892. The original thirteen rules of the game also appear in this issue.

Since that day the game has spread from Nova Scotia to California and is played in almost every college in Canada and the United States.

Long Passage.

Montreal, Nov. 7.—The steamer Sardinian arrived in port today after a record voyage of 17 days from London. She was buffeted by heavy gales all the way across and on one day made only 50 miles.

NA-DRU-CO LAXATIVES

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.

Compounded, like all NA-DRU-CO preparations, by expert chemists. If unsatisfactory we'll gladly return your money.

25c. a box. If your druggist has not yet stocked them, send 25c. and we will mail them. 24

National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, . . . Montreal.

A Snap

4-Roomed House at corner of Cumberland Road and Seventh Avenue in Burnaby. Lot 54x169, all cleared and fenced and in garden.

Price $1,300

$350 Cash, balance same as rent.

Water and light services under construction.

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New Westminster City Specialist.

McQuarrie Bros.

Phone 696. 622 Columbia street

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An Argument For Co-operation

OUR AIM

We aim to serve—to give value equal to the price in the things we sell; to be prompt and efficient in the execution of orders; to be fair and impartial in the adjustment of errors; to take no unfair advantage of our customers; to be on the job every work day in the year; to fight our fight and to win.

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Complete House Furnishers

43, 45, 47 Sixth St., New Westminster. Phone 588

Matsqui Farm

[illegible] acres, very desirably situated. Excellent soil and light clearing. Considerably below the market at

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The Westminster Trust and Safe Deposit Co., Ltd.

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Do Not Waste Money

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

Money may be used in two ways; to spend for what is needed now and to invest for what shall be needed in the future. Money cannot be invested until it is first saved.

PROTECT YOUR FUTURE WITH A SAVINGS ACCOUNT.

The Bank of Vancouver

Authorized Capital, $2,000,000. Columbia, corner Eighth street.

A. L. DEWAR, General Manager D. R. DONLEY, Local Manager.

Brunette Saw Mills Company, Ltd.

New Westminster, B. C.

Are well stocked up with all kinds and grades of

LUMBER FOR HOUSE BUILDING

A specially large stock of Laths, Shingles and No. 2 Common Boards and Dimension.

Now is the time to build for sale or rent while prices are low

W. R. GILLEY, Phone 122. G. E. GILLEY, Phone 291.

Phones, Office 15 and 16.

Gilley Bros. Ltd.

COLUMBIA STREET WEST.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Coal

CEMENT, LIME, SEWER PIPE, DRAIN TILE, CRUSHED ROCK, WASHED GRAVEL AND CLEAN SAND, PRESSED BRICK AND FIRE BRICK.

NOTICE!

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

"TIONO"

To Business or Picnic Parties:

Patronize the "Tiono"

Large and commodious, carrying one to twenty with comfort. Apply to Alex Speck, on boat at Begbie street slip, or 'phone L. 558.

A New Lumber Yard

COME TO US FOR

Lumber, Mouldings, Laths and Shingles

OUR STOCK IS LARGE AND COMPLETE.

CROWN TIMBER AND TRADING CO., LTD.

PHONE 904. (Old Glass Works Factory. SAPPERTON.

Fresh Sealshipt Oysters

are again on sale by P. Burns & Co., Limited. Try a quart and be assured they are the best you have ever had.

P. BURNS' MARKET

FOR THE HIGHEST QUALITY MEATS

CONQUERORS OF CHINA.

The Manchus Brought Neither Culture Nor Laws.

When Canadians can honestly differ as to the cause or causes that led to the downfall of the Laurier Government, how is it possible to read the myriad-mind of China and declare what is the chief cause of the present unrest? Some one once said that hunger was at the bottom of every revolution, and it is certain that hunger stalks abroad in China today, and most terribly in those provinces where the revolt is making greatest headway. Tens of millions of Chinamen are insufficiently fed, and, naturally, all hungry men are in favor of a change of government. But hunger is the rule and not the exception among those Chinese who are now suffering from it, and, therefore, it can hardly be accepted as the immediate cause of the present revolution. The "awakening of China" is a vague phrase, and yet it seems to explain the present situation better than any equally brief formula. We have been talking for ten years or more—ever since the Boxer rising—of this awakening, and attributing to it all the changes that have been observed in the empire in that time, but we may not have realized that among 300,00,000 people an awakening is a gradual process, and might well consume ten years or even twenty years.

Lessons of the Rising.

Even now, when the awakening has proceeded to the point where millions are ready to throw off the old governing order, it cannot be called complete, and whether the present revolt succeeds or fails it will continue, for the letahrgy and fatalism of centuries are not shaken off in one man's lifetime. There may be many convulsions like this before China is really awake; the convulsions may be necessary. Certainly the Boxer rising did more for China than any other single event in her modern history, even though it were a reaction. Before the rising the Chinese people were under several illusions about the rest of the world. They thought that all foreigners were alike, just as most of us are in the habit of attributing common qualities to all Chinese. It was not until after the rising, and after the missionary efforts that were put forth by the Western powers, that the Chinese people began to realize that all foreigners were not brothers. For the time they understood something about independence and national personality. Several costly experiences that they have had in the past ten years have helped the lesson.

The Dynasty Condemned.

Their exploitation by various groups of foreign capitalists and the appropriation of territory by foreign powers have assisted the awakening process, for we must bear in mind that China, beknighted as she is in many ways, is not without her newspapers, some of them having a circulation that would make our greatest newspapers turn green with envy. One of these journals, printed in Shanghai, bears this motto to its millions of readers: "You take anything you want—and get away with it—if you have the big ships and the big guns." Side by side with the realization that China had lost much from the powers grew up the realization **that the government of China was to** blame for it, since the Chinese themselves have had little or nothing to do with the management of their own affairs which has been in the hands of the Manchus for the past couple of hundred years. But hatred of the Manchus must not be thought to have come into existence only since the awakening process began. It is as old as the occupation itself.

The Manchu Conquest.

Unlike the Normans when they conquered England, says the Mail and Empire, the Manchus did not bring a new culture to China. They came as soldiers, and remain today the most ignorant of its population, even if they are its aristocrats. Unlike the Normans, too, they did not intermarry with the Chinese until the past few years, there being a law against it. Therefore, the two races maintained all their essential differences, and the cleavage between them was quite as distinct as that between Mohammedans and Hindus in India. The Manchus were not amenable to Chinese laws, but to special laws of their own. They constituted the garrisons of the country until a few years ago, and seemed to realize that they were holding the country by the sword alone, and that they dared not lay it down. They rewarded themselves by pensions every edict to his support form the Chinese. Two or three years ago the pensions were abolished, but the Manchus are being recompensed for the loss of pension by free farms and agricultural implements.

It would appear that the Chinese court delayed too long to make these recognitions to the growing anti-dynastic sentiments of the Chinese. Another factor is the Chinese student. To the number of nearly 100,000 in the past ten years young Chinese have studied at various European and American schools and colleges, and, naturally, when every one of them reached home he was full of plans for reform, having drunk of the spring of western democracy. Even though they did not agree in detail as to the cure that was necessary for their country, they were unanimous that the getting rid of the present dynasty was the first step. With these various agencies understood, the reason for the revolution recomes clear.

Animals on Trial.

Animals have been tried and condemned for other crimes than Sabbath breaking. Chassenee, the eminent French jurist, defended certain rats accused of destroying a barley crop and obtained a postponement on the ground that so many defendants could not be reached by a single summons. The summons must be read from the pulpit of every parish in which the rats were supposed to dwell. The dumb animal has often been tried and executed with the proper legal formalities even in England and as late as the nineteenth century. In that land a cock has been tried, found guilty and burned at the stake for the crime of laying an egg.

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 at 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 monasterics 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. They then no longer opposed all measures 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.

HE STOPPED SHORT.

Reason For the Peculiar Signature on the Hotel Register.

Many peculiar signatures in the course of a season find themselves upon the register of a hotel. There are foreign fists of all sorts in script that none but the Kytka could unravel. The most curious of all, however, was placed on the book only recently. It is this:

"Wm."

Only that and nothing more!

There is no surname, no address, nothing at all but just "Wm."

This is the way it happened:

A well dressed man entered the hotel the other day and followed his bags to the desk. The register was swung around into position for him and a pen handed him by the gentlemanly desk clerk. Then, in a free, swinging hand, he wrote the accepted abbreviation of his first name, "Wm."

As if a thought had suddenly occurred to him, he stopped writing and looked up.

"What do you charge for a single room here by the day?" he asked.

"Three, four, five and six dollars," answered the clerk.

"Ain't you got no dollar rooms?"

"No, we have no dollar rooms. Three, four, five and six."

"Gosh!" he said, and he didn't look the part either. "This is no place for me. Gimme my luggage."

And he sneaked out of the hotel as one who had trodden on sacred ground.

Which is why on the register today is the odd signature:

"Wm."—San Francisco Chronicle.

ERIN'S ANCIENT KINGS.

Untimely Death Was the Rule For Monarchs of Old Ireland.

'Tis ould Oireland can bate them all, begorra, when it comes to talkin' of kings and coronations! For there was probably a king of Ireland when Noah was building his ark. There certainly was one in 1300 B. C. To be sure, though, Ireland's ancient monarchs mostly came to unhappy ends, either dying of the plague, being assassinated or killed in battle, says London Answers.

For instance, King Lughaidh, who reigned in the second century, was killed by being thrust through the eye with a spear during a conspiracy. His successor, Feargus, was assassinated by order of the next comer, Cormac-Ulfhada, who, however, was merely choked to death by a fish bone at supper.

"Slain by his successor," indeed, was the fate of very many Irish kings, but of Congal Clonmaghair, who died in 693, it is simply but eloquently recorded that he "died suddenly." He was a "cruel persecutor of the Irish church." In 398 King Dathy was killed by a thunderbolt, while King Connor died of grief in 837. And one of the greatest of them all, the valiant Brian Boroihme, was assassinated in 1014 while at prayer after he had defeated the Danes at Clontarf.

It is hardly surprising to learn that four of Erin's kings resigned their crowns to become peaceful, cloistered monks.

Water Necessary For Crops.

A grass plant will in the course of a hot day exhale its own weight of water, and a young leaf of wheat or rye exposed to the sun may even exhale its own weight in an hour. Experiments summarized by Storer indicate that "more than 300 pounds of water pass through a plant and are transpired from its leaves for every pound of dry matter fixed or assimilated by the plant." In Wisconsin, King found the mean amount of water used by barley, oats, corn, clover, peas and potatoes in producing a ton of dry matter ranged from 270 tons for corn to 576 tons for clover, "the average for the six crops being nearly 450 tons, or four acre inches for each ton of dry matter."—Agricultural Department Year Book.

The Magnetic Needle.

There are two places on the earth's surface where the magnetic needle must point due south. They are not easy places to reach. One is in the arctic regions north of the northern magnetic pole, on the line between that pole and the geographical north pole. The other is in the antarctic regions, south of the southern magnetic pole, on the line between that spot and the geographical south pole. In the first case the point of the needle is attracted to the northern magnetic pole. In the second case the other end of the needle is attracted to the southern magnetic pole.

Reasonable Fear.

"John, is that you?"

"Yesh, Mary."

"What in the world are you doing down there? Why don't you come up to bed?"

"I'm afraid of gettin' hurt on these darned revolvin' stairsh."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Tact.

He (to second wife)—I am glad to be in this charming spot once more. She—I thought you were here on your bridal tour with your first wife. He—Yes, but I was so much in love I never saw the landscape.—Fliegende Blatter.

No Free Hand Drawing.

Son—Father, I've decided to become an artist. Have you any objection? Father—No, provided you don't draw on me.—Boston Transcript.

Mean.

"What did the lady say when you told her I was out?"

"She smiled and said, 'Friday's not always an unlucky day.'"

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.

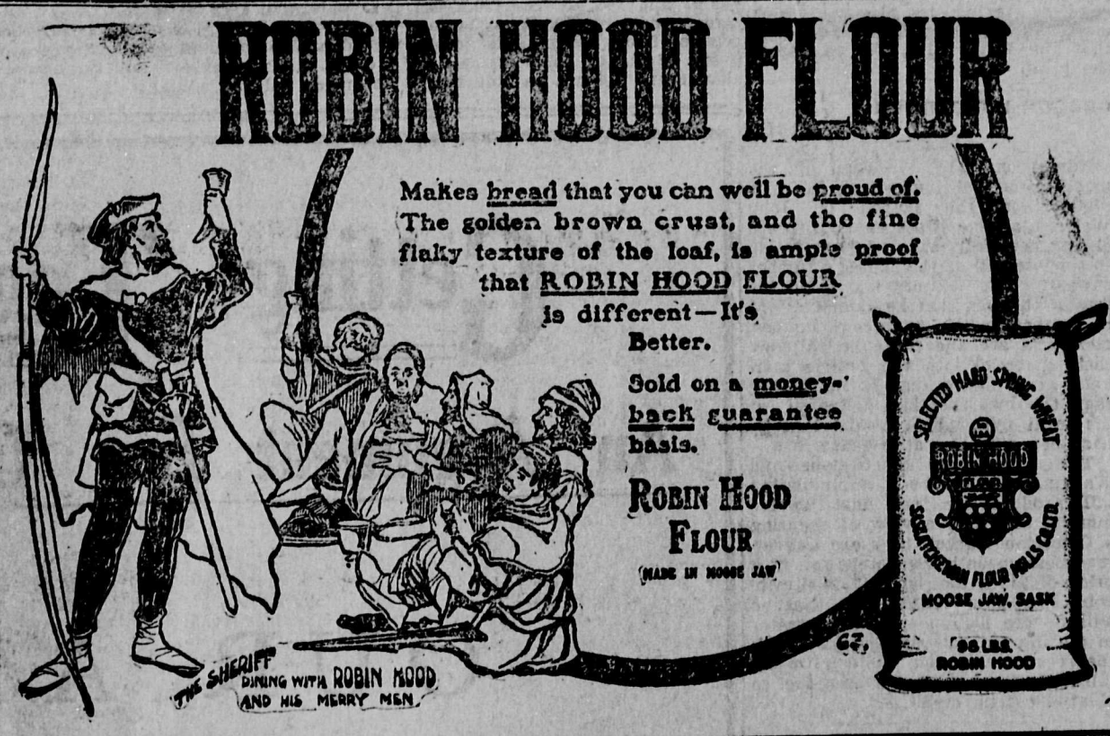
50c. and $1.00 a Bottle—At all Druggists

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.

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR



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BAKER'S COCOA and CHOCOLATE

are guaranteed under the pure food laws of Canada. Made by a perfect mechanical process, they are unequaled for delicacy of flavor and food value.

The New Mills at Montreal are now in operation and for the convenience of the Canadian trade we have established **Distributing Points at Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver**

WALTER BAKER & CO. LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1780 DORCHESTER, MASS.
Canadian Mills at 1000 ALBERT STREET, MONTREAL

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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

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J. STILWELL CLUTE, barrister-at-law, solicitor, etc; corner Columbia and McKenzie streets, New Westminster, B. C. P. O. Box 112. Telephone 710.

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

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

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

NEW WESTMINSTER MAIL SERVICE

Time of Arrival:	Time of Closing:
10:00—United States via C. P. R. (daily except Sunday)	23:00
7:40—Vancouver via B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday)	11:15
12:00—Vancouver via. B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday)	16:00
18:00—Vancouver via B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday)	20:30
7:40—Victoria via B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday)	11:45
12:00—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
00:00—Sapperton and Fraser mills (daily except Sunday)	14:00
10:18—Coquitlam (daily except Sunday)	8:30
12:00—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	14:00
10:00—Ladner, Port Guichon, Westham Island, Burr Villa	13:30
10:00—Annieville. Sunbury (daily except Sunday)	13:30
10:00—Woodwards (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday)	13:30
10:50—Vancouver, Piper's Siding via G. N. R. (daily except Sunday)	14:20
11:30—Cloverdale and Port Kells via G. N. R. (daily ex- (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
11:20—Chilliwack, Milner, Mt. Lehman, Aldergrove, Otter, Shortreed, Upper Sumas, Surrey Centre, Cloverdale, Langley Prairie, Murrayville, Strawberry Hill, South Westminster, Clover Valley, Coghlan, Sardis, Majuba Hill, Rand, via B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday)	9:00
11:20—Rand, Majuba Hill via B. C. E. R. (Monday Wednesday and Friday	9:00
20:30—Chilliwack via B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday)	17:30
(daily except Sunday)	20:30
11:20—Abbotsford via B.C.E.R. (daily except Sunday)	17:30
15:50—Cloverdale via B.C.E.R. (daily except Sunday)	17:10

MONARCHS OF THE AIR.

Will Man Ever Emulate the Frigate Bird or Albatross?

Early in the morning the great vulture of North Africa leaves his eyrie in the mountains and soars away into the sky, rising to such a height that the human eye, straining against the sun-bathed sky, fails to perceive him.

All day long, hour after hour, he swings or hovers, never dropping unless his keen eyes perceive carrion beneath, and not until sunset does he wing his way back, apparently as fresh as when he started.

This vulture has been watched by the hour through powerful telescopes, and never once seen to give so much as a single flap with his wings.

Man has been studying bird-flight for generations past. He has done his best to imitate it, he has gone deep into its problems, and has put forward all kinds of ingenious theories. And at the end of it all, even now that he himself is beginning to master the air by means of a rigid screw-driven plane, he has to confess that the problem of soaring flight is well-nigh insoluble.

For a very long time the common explanation of soaring flight was that soaring birds, like the vulture, took advantage of air currents. It is a fact that some birds, like the albatross, need a breeze to enable them to sail through the air; but there are others, such as the frigate, or man-of-war bird, which can rise in the calm and float all day without a motion of their broad pinions.

The wings of the frigate-bird have an expanse of ten to twelve feet, and it can fly at any pace up to a hundred miles an hour, and can remain for a week on the wing without once perching.

The albatross of the Southern Hemisphere has been known to follow a sailing ship for a fortnight at a time, apparently never resting. Its wing expanse is greater even than that of the condor, one bird that was shot off the Cape of Good Hope measuring seventeen and a half feet from wing-tip to wing-tip.

From these figures it might be gathered that the larger the wing expanse of any particular bird the greater its powers of flight.

Yet here we strike another snag. The powers of flight in various birds are not by any means proportionate to the bearing surface of their wings.

The stork, for instance, can fly magnificently. On its annual migration it covers two to three thousand miles, and will cross the Mediterranean with the greatest ease. Now, the stork weighs eight times as much as a pigeon, yet in proportion to its weight has only half as much wing surface.

But a bird of prey must be able to do much more than support its own weight in the air. It has to lift its kill from the ground and carry it perhaps many miles up into the mountains.

What such a bird is capable of may be realized when it is said that an eagle weighing about eight pounds has been seen to pick up and carry off a young pig weighing more than double as much as itself. And there are many cases on record of eagles having carried off children weighing, with their clothes, over 14 pounds.

If man could build an aeroplane to match the eagle, that aeroplane would only weigh, engine and all, about eighty pounds, and its pilot could carry it on his back. It would have to be able to rise with only a few feet run, to sail with safety in any gale, and to remain afloat for at least ten hours at a stretch.

Well Done, Wilkinson.

Who made the first smoothing-iron, one of the commonest articles of domestic use?

It was John Wilkinson, who went into the Furness district from Cumberland somewhere about the year 1788, and who eventually became known as the father of the iron trade of South Staffordshire. Wilkinson also invented the first box-iron, and made the bottoms of them smooth by means of a large grindstone.

But making irons was the least of John Wilkinson's triumphs. He made the first iron ship. It was a barge of forty tons, and was used on the Severn for years. He also made the first iron canal-boat.

He was, moreover, the inventor of boring cannon and cylinders from the centre, and by so doing he enabled the great James Watt to make smooth and perfect the action of his pistons and of his pumping and other engines.

Wilkinson said that 990 persons out of every 1,000 he spoke to about an iron vessel for sea or river simply laughed at him.

Were he and his contemporaries living to-day, who would have the laugh?

Odd Nesting Places.

The remarkable sites sometimes chosen by birds for their nests are recorded from time to time. A robin builds in a watering can, an old kettle, or on the bookshelf in a library. One of the most remarkable, perhaps, is that recently given in The Emu, and apparently authentic. On Nov. 10 last, a sheep was being shorn on the farm of A. Burger, Telanga, Australia. In its wool was found a starling's nest with one egg. A note in The Field adds that the nest of a small bird was once found in a horse's tail in Cape Colony.

Accepting the Inevitable.

Wonderful are the Hindus for accepting the inevitable. Tell one of these that he must take castor oil, and he will drain the oleaginous cup to the dregs and smack his lips. Tell him that his leg must be amputated, and he will present the limb for dismemberment and smile as he sees it severed. Tell him that he is to be hanged, and with no touch of emotion whatever he will reply, "Jo hookm" ("whatever is ordered"), just as if he had been told that he must have his corns cut.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Absentminded.

Hewitt—Very forgetful, isn't he?

Jewett—Yes; his mind has frequent leaves of absence.

A CITY IN THE SEA.

Ruins of an Ancient Town on the Bed of the Adriatic.

Near Rovigo, on the peninsula of Istria, in the Adriatic sea, the ruins of a large town are said to exist at the bottom of the sea. It had been observed for some years that fishermen's nets were sometimes entangled in what appeared to be masses of masonry, of which fragments were brought up from the sea bed, says the Pall Mall Gazette. A diver declared that he had seen walls and streets below the water.

The city authorities decided to investigate. They sent down a diver, who, at the depth of 851 feet, found himself surrounded on the bottom of the sea by the ruined walls, undoubtedly the work of man. Continuing his explorations, he traced the line of walls and was able to distinguish how the streets were laid out. He did not see any doors or window openings, for they were hidden by masses of seaweed and incrustations. He traced the masonry for a distance of 100 feet, where he had to stop, as his diving cord did not permit him to go farther.

Some people think that they identify this lost town with the island mentioned by Pliny the elder under the name of Cissa, near Istria. This island cannot be found now, and it is thought the submerged town may have been a settlement on the island that so mysteriously disappeared.

LIGHT REFLECTION.

The Reason Why Foam Always Appears White in Color.

When water or liquid of any color is violently agitated small bubbles of air are mixed up with it, and thus foam is formed, and its whiteness is due to the fact that when light passes from one medium to another of a different refractive index it is always reflected, and this reflection may be so often repeated as to render the mixture impervious to light.

It is, then, this frequency of the reflections of the limiting surfaces of air and water that renders foam opaque, and as each particle reflects light in all directions so much light is reflected that the mixture appears white.

To a similar cause is due the whiteness of transparent bodies when crushed to powder. The separate particles transmit light freely, but the reflections at their surfaces are so numerous that the resulting effect is white. Thus glass when crushed is a white powder and is opaque, but when it is put under water it once more becomes transparent, because the water fills up the interstices between the particles and the reflections are destroyed. Salt and snow are also common examples of this condition.

How Roots Penetrate Hard Ground.

The extreme tips of a delicate root are protected by a sheath set with minute scales, which as it is worn away by friction against the soil is as constantly replaced, so that it acts as a wedge and the root thread is carried down uninjured. Another aid to penetration lies in the provision whereby the root as it pushes downward in search of nourishment exercises a slightly spiral, screwlike motion which worms its tip into the ground. Another important agent is the acid cell sap, which exudes on to and dissolves to some extent the rock or hard soil. This may be tested by placing a small piece of polished marble in a pot in which a plant is set and covering it with earth. After some weeks the marble will be found to have been corroded by the continuous action of this acid.

Why the Spider Was There.

When Mark Twain in his early days was editor of a Missouri paper a superstitious subscriber wrote to him saying that he had found a spider in his paper and asking him whether that was a sign of good luck or bad. The humorist wrote him this answer and printed it:

"Old subscriber—Finding a spider in your paper was neither good luck nor bad luck for you. The spider was merely looking over our paper to see which merchant is not advertising, so that he can go to that store, spin his web across the door and lead a life of undisturbed peace ever afterward."

Nursery Windows.

If the nursery window is not protected by outside bars hammer a large screw or nail into the groove of the lower sash, so that the window cannot be raised more than six inches. If the top sash is drawn down this is quite enough for ventilation, and, no matter how ingenious or venturesome the little ones may be, they cannot wriggle through the lower opening.—Philadelphia Press.

Maybe Mary Was Too Sedate.

Mrs. Nuwed—Mary, for dinner I think we'll have boiled mutton with caper sauce. Are there any capers in the house? Mary—No, ma'am. Mrs. Nuwed—Then go out in the garden and cut some.—Harvard Lampoon.

Putting in a Sting.

Maud—Jack is telling around that you are worth your weight in gold. Ethel—The foolish boy. Who is he telling it to? Maud—His creditors.—Denver Times.

How He Escaped.

"What do you think. A fellow stole a drum from the orchestra yesterday."

"Did he get off?"

"Yes, saw a cop coming and beat it."—Exchange.

Let us be kind if we wish to be regretted.—Pierre Loti.

LAND ACT.

New Westminster Land District, District of New Westminster.

Take notice that I, Walter S. Rose, of New Westminster, B. C., occupation broker, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described land.

Commencing at a post planted one and a half miles from Lillooet river on the east bank of Twenty Five Mile creek, running 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

Date, September 18th, 1911.

WALTER S. ROSE,
Name of Applicant (in full).
JAMES G. McRAE.
Agent.

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

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

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

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

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

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

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

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

Re a part (10 acres) of a portion of Lot 273, Group 2, New Westminster District:

Whereas proof of the loss of certificate of Title Number 1199F. issued in the name of George Carter, 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., Oct. 31, 1911.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
B. C. Coast Service

FROM VANCOUVER.
For Victoria.
10:00 A. M.....Daily except Tuesday
1:00 P. M.....Daily
12:00 Midnight.....Saturday Only
For Seattle.
10:00 A. M.....Daily
11:00 P. M.....Daily
For Prince Rupert and Alaska
11:00 P. M...Nov. 4th, 12th, Dec. 8th.
For Queen Charlotte Islands.
11:00 P. M...Oct. 31, Nov. 11th, 25th
For Hardy Bay.
8:30 A. M.....Wednesdays
For Upper Fraser River Points.
Leave New Westminster, 8:00 A.M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Leave Chilliwack, 7:00 A. M., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
For Gulf Islands Points.
7:00 A. M. Friday for Victoria, calling at Galiano, Mayne, Id., Hope Bay, Port Washington, Ganes Hr. Guichon Cove, Beaver Point, Fulford and Sidney Id.
to ED. GOULET,
Agent, New Westminster.
H. W. BRODIE,
G. P. A., Vancouver

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
Winter Schedule
In effect at 24:01, November 5, 1911.
Trains Will Leave as Follows:
Toronto Express at 8:55
Soo Express at 13:50
Imperial Limited at 19:40
For tickets and other particulars apply to
ED. GOULET, Agent.
New Westminster.
Or H. W. Brodie, G.P.A., Vancouver

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TO BRISTOL, ENGLAND
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ROYAL GEORGE.....DEC. 13
Rates of Passage:
1st Class, $92.50, and upwards.
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Further information from Ed Goulet, C. P. R. Agent, or write
A. H. Davis, General Agent
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JOSEPH MAYERS
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Office, Front St., Foot of Sixth.

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Baggage delivered promptly to any part of the city.
Light and Heavy Hauling
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Capital paid up.....$5,200,000
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The Bank has over 200 branches, extending in Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in Cuba throughout the island; also in Porto Rico, Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad, New York and London, Eng.
Drafts issued without delay on all the principal towns and cities in the world. These excellent connections afford every banking facility.
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Lawford Richardson, Mgr.

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GASOLINE ENGINES
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2 and 4 Cycle.
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616 Columbia Street.

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Pacific Coast Fleet
DOCK AT JOHNSON'S WHARF, FOOT OF COLUMBIA AVE.
SS. "PRINCE RUPERT" leaves Vancouver at 12 midnight every Saturday for Victoria and Seattle.
SS. "PRINCE RUPERT" leaves Vancouver at 12 midnight every Monday for Prince Rupert.
SS. "PRINCE JOHN" leaves Prince Rupert at 1 p.m. every Wednesday for Stewart; at 10 p.m. Thursday, November 2, 16, 30, December 14, 28, for Queen Charlotte City, Skidegate, Lockport, Rose Harbor, etc., and at 10:00 p.m. Thursday, November 9, 23, December 7, 21, for Massett and Naden Harbor.
GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY runs trains three times a week from Prince Rupert to end of track (100 miles).
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
(The Double Track Route)
Through tickets from Vancouver to all points east of Chicago in Canada and the United States, also to Europe. Make your reservations now for the holidays. Standard and tourist sleepers—meals "Pay as you order."
H. G. SMITH, C. P. & T. A.
Phone Seymour 7100.
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REGAL FRANKLIN OPEN GRATES

We have the most complete in the city call and see our stock before you buy

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Alfred W. McLeod

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You should give your order for a SUIT.

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Seely's
Invisible Cream
WITH PROXIDE
Whitens the Skin
AND
Insures Good Complexion
AT
MUIR'S DRUG STORE
Deane Block. 441 Columbia St.
New Westminster, B.C.

CITY NEWS

Mrs. I. Hudson, 417 Third avenue, will not receive today.

The Brunette mill tug Vulcan was towed into the wharf on Monday with a lame rudder.

This evening the ladies of St. Peter's parish hold a whist party and dance in St. Patrick's hall.

$3000 to loan at 8 per cent on first-class residential property. W. F. Edmonds, 613 Columbia street. **

The civil action of Hardy vs. Collishaw, now before the assizes, is proving protracted. A decision is imminent.

We loan Money—Make your vacant property revenue producing. National Finance Company, Ltd. 521 Columbia street. **

The steam Ophir came over from Vancouver yesterday and is discharging a cargo of plaster at Gilley Bros.' wharf.

M. G. Lawrence, of White Rock, reached Westminster yesterday morning with a Greek he had captured at Colebrook, and who had been deported. Seven Italians at Cloverdale will be deported to the States.

Eyes tested for glasses; satisfaction guaranteed by W. Gifford, graduate optician. Optician parlors in T. Gifford's jewelry store. **

Tonight the Conservatives will smoke. The smoker will be preceded by a meeting at which delegates to the B. C. Conservative convention will be elected.

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

North Arm navigation is brisk. Mr. J. Connor, operator of the Lulu island bridge, reported to the city council on Monday evening that 293 boats passed through the draw span during October.

Special attraction, Wednesday and Thursday, at Edison theatre Richards and Watson, refined musical artists and bell ringers; also 3000 feet of feature film. "Temptation of a Great City." Come in the afternoon and avoid the rush at night. **

Don't forget the concert and social of the Rose of Columbia lodge, Sons of England, tonight in the K. of P. hall. There will be a good time and all visiting brethren and friends are invited.

Inquest Adjourned.

The enquiry into the death of Frederick Clarke Cooper, conductor of the car which came to grief at the curve on the corner of Twelfth and Columbia strets, Saturday morning, was reopened yesterday before Coroner Pittendrigh and a jury. After examination of Dan Gracey, brakesman and Acting Master Mechanic Watkins of the B.C.E.R., the enquiry was adjourned for a fortnight, to admit of the attendance of Motorman Mercer and Brakeman Sincock, who are still too ill to leave the hospital.

Provincial Tramway Inspector Rae cross-examined the witnesses closely with regard to the condition of the mechanical appliances and the qualifications required of men employed by the B.C.E.R.

BURNABY COUNCIL.

On Monday night a special meeting of the Burnaby council followed meetings of the water committee, the finance committee, and the board of works committee. The fire arms regulation by-law, which is said to be badly needed, now that the hunting season is in full swing, was the chief subject of consideration. The by-law was read a third time and passed.

Resolutions were passed providing that by-laws be put before the people in January, authorizing the construction of roads and sidewalks and the provision of water. Sanction will be asked for the following expenditures: Roads, $250,000; water, $100,000; sidewalks, $10,000.

FUNERAL SERVICE FOR F. C. COOPER

Yesterday popular sentiment shed a kindlier light over the tragedy in which one man lost his life, on the steep grade on Twelfth street. The body of Frederick Clarke Cooper, conductor, who met his death in the car smash at the corner of Twelfth street and Columbia street on Saturday morning, was laid to rest in the Oddfellows cemetery. Some three or four hundred persons attended the funeral.

The funeral services were held in Murchie's undertaking parlors. Rev. W. C. Brown preached the funeral sermon. The room was crowded, and outside, on Sixth and Clarkson street stood some three hundred men, members of the street car men's union, officials of the B. C. E. R., and members of L.O.L. No 1593., of which deceased was a member.

The funeral cortege testified in an eloquent way to the respect in which the deceased was held by his fellow workmen, and by the members of the various unions and friendly societies with which he was connected.

Among those who attended were: The members of L.O.L. No. 1593, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees' Division No. 134 of New Westminster, and members of the same order, Division No. 101, of Vancouver; Interurban Manager Allan Purvis, Local Manager W. H. Elson, Trainmasters Sterling and Marsh, officials of the B. C. E. R. They lined up and followed the hearse to the burial grounds. Mr. Richard Cornelius, of San Francisco, a member of the International executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, was also in attendance.

Following are the pallbearers: D. MacLennan, J. Boerdalle, J. Kerr, A. Allan, R. Jamieson and L. Grimmer.

Beautiful floral offerings were sent by the following persons:

Sprays—Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Brown Mr. and Mrs. W. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Elson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Insley, F. L. Hume, Elsie and Jane Allan, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lovering, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Chamberlin, Mrs. Capt. Baker and Edgar Baker.

Double Spray—Mr. and Mrs. Theo Roberts.

Wreaths—L.O.L. 1593, officers and members of Pioneer Division 101. Interurban officers of B.C.E.R., Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Donovan, Ed. Johnston, Messrs. C. B. Deans, William Mercer and Robert Sincock.

Pillow—Street railway employees' division, No. 134.

Anchor—Mr. and Mrs. W. Burrows.

INEBRIATE THOUGHT HE WAS CUCKOO CLOCK

A South Vancouver man who had evidently indulged in a strange brand of barley juice went home Monday night, mounted hen coop, and, aware that the nesting place was not his own, shouted "Cuckoo! Cuckoo!" so that all the world might hear. Residents on Banks avenue, South Vancouver, lack in love of strange music and they summoned a policeman. The policeman found his man stripped to the shirt. An overcoat and a pair of shoes were hastily commandeered and the nocturnal warbler was conveyed to jail in the motorman's cab of a car. This morning prisoner's wife turned up with his clothes and prisoner paid a fine of $5.

LOOK!

3 Lots on Toronto Street $600 Each
One-Quarter Cash, Balance Six, Twelve and Eighteen Months.

Good Lot on Edinburgh Street, Near Henley
$1100. One-Third Cash, Balance Six, Twelve and Eighteen Months.

Seventh Avenue
Two Lots on Seventh Avenue, near First Street, $900 Each, One-Third Cash, Balance Six, Twelve and Eighteen Months.

Major & Savage
550 COLUMBIA STREET

B. & M.
FISH MARKET
537 Front St. - Phone 301

Fresh Salmon (half or whole), lb. 9c
Fresh Halibut (half or whole), lb. 8c
Fresh Cod (half or whole), lb. 7c
Fresh Herring, 4 lbs. for 25c
Crabs, 2 for 25c
Kippered Salmon and Smoked Halibut, lb. 15c
Finnan Haddie, 2 lbs. for 25c
Rabbits, each 35c

Delivery 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Terms—Cash.

Opposite Brackman-Ker Wharf, Front St.

A SNAP IN LOTS

(969) Sixteen large lots fronting on a graded street and just off Second street, one of the widest streets in this city. These lots are almost cleared and offer an exceptional opportunity as an investment or for a contractor in search of cheap sites for inexpensive cottages.

Price $500 Each

Terms: $100 Cash, balance 5, 12, 18 and 24 months.

Building is active in this district where over forty houses have been built during the past year and every one has been sold or rented. For sale en bloc or in single lots.

Established 1891, Incorporated 1905.

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

F. J. Hart & Co., Ltd.

New Westminster

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

The T. H. SMITH Co. LIMITED

Coats for the Girls and Boys

VERY SPECIAL VALUES

The time has come when your girls and boys cannot do longer without a warm winter coat. From our immense stock you can have a choice of almost every style and cloth one could think of. The values offered Wednesday and Thursday will save you much. Come along and see our great showing and learn of the savings this store offers.

CHILDREN'S COATS TO FIT EVERY AGE AND SIZE—PRICES TO SUIT EVERY PURSE.

New Coats

Boys' and Girls' Coat of fine all-wool crimson serge, double-breasted; with brass buttons; black velvet collar; sizes to fit from 4 to 8 years. Special prices, each .....$5.50 to $6.50

Coat of Brown Serge; extra fine grade; double-breasted style; finished with brass buttons; brown velvet collar; sizes to fit 5 to 9 years. Special prices, each .....$6.00 to $7.00

Homespun Coat; in fawn and grey shadings; fawn with brown collar; grey with black velvet collar; buttoned to neck; flannel lined throughout; sizes 6 to 10 years. Special at, each $10.00

Stylish little coat of fine black and white Shepherd's Check; lined throughout with heavy grade Italian; emblem on sleeve; double-breasted; with brass buttons, sizes 7 to 12 years. Special at .....$8.50 to $10.50

Coat of fine serge; in dark green; lined; fancy flag emblem on sleeve; sizes 3 to 6 years. Price, each .....$4.50 to $5.50

Boys' New Suits

Boys' Scotch Tweed Suits; much reduced; values regular to $3.00. Special, each $1.95

Suit of Heavy Scotch Tweed; in grey and fawn mixtures; made in Russian style; with extra detachable wash collar and yoke; sizes to fit from 4 to 9 years; big values at, each $1.95

Boy's Suits in Russian style; made of extra fine navy serge; belt and yoke of self; finished with brass buttons and fancy star in yoke; ages to fit 3 to 6 years; Price, each $4.50

Boy's Suit in fancy tweed mixture; brown; fitting to throat; in Russian style; tan leather belt; strap effect; front and back; collar and cuffs trimmed with brown soutache braid. Special, each $6.50

Boys' Sailor Suit of tweed; in grey and green mixtures; large tie; front finished with colored star; sizes 5 to 7 years. Price, each $4.25

Boy's Suit of fine Cheviot Serge; navy; Russian style yoke and belt of self; finished with two rows of brass buttons down front; ages to fit 5 to 8 years. Price $4.00

Great Clearance of Sample Bear Skin Coats

Values to $5.50, to Clear at $2.50.

Here is a chance to save much on Children's Bear skin Coats. A sample lot, some slightly soiled; all good weights; styles fitting to throat; others with large collars; sizes fitting from 3 to 7 years. The lot to be rushed out in some cases less than half price. Get your pick early as such a price will mean brisk selling.

Extra Rush Price of Children's Tweed Coats

Values Regular to $8.50. To Clear $3.50 Each.

Full length Tweed Coat to fit ages from 3 to 12 years; of heavy tweed; six only in the lot, so get here early if you would share in this bargain.

Bank of Montreal

ESTABLISHED 1817.

CAPITAL $14,400,000.00
RESERVE 12,000,000.00

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

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

Total Assets over $186,000,000.00

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

MESH BAGS

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

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

NEW ARRIVALS

Orchid Talcum, Orchid Cold Cream, Orchid Perfume
Orchid Almond Cream.
ADONIS HED RUB

RYALL'S DRUG STORE
EYES TESTED BY OPTICIAN.
'PHONE 57 WESTMINSTER TRUST BLOCK.
CALL AND SEE THE LATEST IN TORIC BIFOCALS.

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

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

INTERURBAN TRAMS.

Westminster branch. — Cars leave for Vancouver at 5, 5:45 a.m. and every 15 minutes thereafter until 11 p.m. Last car 12 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 9.30 a.m., 1.20 and 6.10 p.m.

Huntingdon and way points, leaves at 4.05 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.