

SNAP IN WEST END.
One acre subdivided on Seventh Avenue (upper side). \$4000; one-third cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months.
WHITE, SMILES & CO.

The Daily News

Library Legislative
Nov. 24, 1911
New five roomed Bungalow; owner must sell; will take \$500 cash, and the balance over 100g/12m. See us at 470
WHITE, SMILES & CO.

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 221.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1911.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CRISIS WAS ACUTE

War Was Prevented by Hair's Breadth.

WARSHIPS' GUNS ALL LOADED

German Flotilla Near Forth and British on the Kaiser's Coast—Horror of Result Averted Action.

London, Nov. 23.—The German foreign minister's revelations have caused a great sensation in London as showing how near Europe was on the brink of a war over Morocco, and Sir Edward Grey's version of the affair in the House of Commons is awaited with interest.

The London papers are reserving comment until they have heard the British side. The Telegraph in an editorial states that Europe looked into the abyss and recoiled with horror. That war was so narrowly averted gives a fresh impetus to every movement directed to the attainment of a permanent basis of peace between Great Britain and Germany. The paper adds:

Lord Charles Beresford's speech is regarded in some quarters as an attempt to justify the removal recently of Mr. Reginald McKenna from the admiralty.

The Time of the Crisis.

The German foreign minister, in his report to the budget commissioner, recounted his sharp exchanges in July with Sir Edward Grey with regard to the dispatch of the German warship Panther to Agadir. He told of Germany's energetic "representations" that Mr. Lloyd George's speech of July 21, was calculated to destroy the hope of a Franco-German settlement, and that threats could not turn Germany from asserting her rights.

He recalled that Sir Edward Grey was formally invited to end the tension by declaring in parliament that British interests had not been affected, and had not been touched in the negotiations. He said the crisis ended on July 27, when an inspired statement asserted that Great Britain did not intend participating in the negotiations.

"Sink the Germans on Sight."

How very critical the crisis became may be judged from statements appearing in the Edinburgh Evening Dispatch with reference to a criticism made by that paper of some remarks made at a debate between the National Service League and the Peace and Arbitration Association which took place on October 26. In reply to the criticism Colonel Seton, the honorary organizing secretary of the National Service League in the east of Scotland, wrote as follows:

My attention has been drawn to your leader of October 27 on the debate between the National Service League and the Peace and Arbitration Association, which took place the previous evening, and I crave your kind permission to put myself right with your readers as to a statement I made there.

You remark that "Colonel Seton told an extravagant tale of a flotilla of gunboats off the Forth with instructions to blow up the first German ship they saw." It is unfortunate that you should characterize this as an "extravagant tale," because it happens to be absolutely true. The Germans had a torpedo flotilla outside the Forth, and our torpedo flotilla (we don't possess a flotilla of gunboats), by direct order from the admiralty, went out patrolling each night with orders to sink the Germans on sight. Inside the Forth our ships lay with light extinguished nets down, torpedo tubes and guns loaded. One of our torpedo flotillas was also off the German coast.

WOMAN VOTER IS FINED LIKE MEN

Disadvantages of Female Suffrage Apparent When Woman Speeder is Fined.

San Francisco, Nov. 23.—The right to the ballot carried with it a \$10 fine in the case of Mrs. Grace Hamilton, a prominent society woman and a daughter of John D. Spreckles, several times a millionaire, who appeared in the police court yesterday to answer to a charge of driving an automobile in excess of the speed limit. Mrs. Hamilton admitted her violation of the ordinance, whereupon Police Judge Weller said:

"Under the old order of things this defendant would have been released with a reprimand. She has been fined in her statements to this court and the laws of this state, women have the rights and privileges that are granted to the other sex and by the same token they should be subjected to the same penalties. I fine the defendant \$10."

The fine was paid and Mrs. Hamilton departed smiling.

ANOTHER BIG DEAL ON COLUMBIA ST.

Northern Crown Bank Building Sold for \$105,000—Purchaser's Name Not to Be Divulged.

Details of another big real estate deal on Columbia street have just become available. In this instance it is the Northern Crown bank building which has been sold at a price of \$105,000. The deal was put through by Mr. John M. Spencer, of the Westminster Trust company. The purchaser prefers that his name should not be known.

Located on the corner of McKenzie and Columbia streets, opposite the Dupont block, the sale of which was chronicled in these columns a day or two ago, the Northern Crown bank building is another proof added to those already existing that property on what has sometimes been regarded as "the other side of the street" is valuable. The north side of Columbia street is usually regarded as the best business side. The south side of the street now seems to be coming into its own.

Properties like this of the Northern Crown bank building extend through to Front street, on which the railways run. It is reasonable to forecast that in the course of a few years Front street will be much more the location of warehouses than it is today, and it is tracked for the distribution of merchandise all over the city. It is plain that all railroads coming into New Westminster must run along Front street or face the heavy expense in separable from tunnelling on other routes.

No feature of the real estate situation in New Westminster has been more outstanding than the movement in Front street properties. The sale of the two buildings referred to is conspicuous testimony to the confidence which shrewd, far-seeing business men have in the future of New Westminster and the conceptions they have formed of immediate developments affecting property values.

ON TRIAL FOR LIFE DESCRIBES ORDEAL

Gertrude Patterson Charged with Shooting Her Husband, Explains Her Attitude of Coldness.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 23.—Declaring her silence and composure only the veil of an inward tumult that requires all her will power to repress, Mrs. Gertrude Gibson Patterson, on trial here for the murder of her husband, gave today an unusual interview on the feelings of a prisoner on trial for life. Just before going to court today she said:

"It seems to me that I will choke if I cannot speak out, if this continues. Yet, from all accounts, the public is holding my silence and composure against me. Why is it that during the three days I have been in court the newspapers have continually dwelt on my cold, stonelike expression and apparent indifference, when it is all I can do to sit behind my attorney and be still?"

"Nobody knows what this composure costs me. I wonder if anyone could imagine what it would mean to be sitting in my place, hearing the details of the tragedy, and listening to the false reports made by witnesses to things positively untrue."

"Oh, I tell you, I want to interrupt them, to stand up and tell them they are speaking falsehoods, but it seems that there is but one role to play—silence. I sit there, keeping all of my feelings within myself, because I must. Something in the air tells me that the very silence is charged against me. I thirst for fresh air, for a chance to begin over again. I am anxious for every bit of evidence to be put before the jurors. I want to know at the earliest possible moment whether they intend to give me my life, or bring in a verdict requiring me to pay the highest penalty of the law."

Denver, Nov. 23.—Women roiled madly at the doors of the criminal court here today when the court room was opened for continuance of Gertrude Gibson Patterson's trial for her life on the charge of having murdered her husband. The women are insane in eager to hear the ghastly details. They fought wildly. They jostled, pushed, pulled hair, knocked each other down, trampled upon the down fallen, and acted like maniacs. One woman's hair was nearly torn out and another was so badly injured she had to go to the sheriff's office for repairs.

Mrs. Patterson, the defendant, witnessed the struggle. As usual she was calm and indifferent, and made no remark.

Christian Turks Desert.
Adrianople, European Turkey, Nov. 23.—Scores of Turkish soldiers who are of the Christian faith are deserting from the Turkish forces in this district. A condition of "siege" is threatened by the military authorities if the desertions continue.

SEATTLE IS THIRSTY

Water From Swan Lake There Today.

CAN ALL TAKE BATH AGAIN

Half Usual Consumption Will Be on Hand—Vessels Notified They Cannot Get Fresh Water.

Seattle, Nov. 23.—Water from Swan lake will be flowing through the intermediate service mains, feeding the great dry area of Seattle, before morning and the crisis in Seattle's water famine will have been passed. This is the prediction made by water department officials tonight when word was received from the emergency plant at Swan lake, twelve miles from the city, that the five electric pumps installed there will begin pumping in a few hours. It will take six hours after the pumps begin work before the Swan lake water reaches the city and begins to flow through the taps in the homes of the thirsty residents.

With Swan lake water coming at the rate of 12,000,000 gallons a day and 6,000,000 gallons of impure Lake Washington water flowing through the mains the city will have an amount equal to half its normal consumption flowing through all mains.

Restrictions on the use of water will be rigidly enforced, but the lid on the bath tubs will be lifted a little and each citizen will be permitted to splash in a small amount of water tomorrow.

Union Bay Closed.
Mayor Dilling tonight closed the university pumping station which has been drawing water from Union bay. This is considered the most dangerous water in Lake Washington and as soon as the Holgate street plant was found to be working well the Union bay pumps were shut down. The state health authorities protested yesterday against the use of Union bay water.

Because of the rapidly diminishing supply of water on hand the city has refused to supply water to steamships plying out of this port. As soon as a steamer arrives in the harbor it is notified that fresh water cannot be obtained and a sufficient supply is kept in the tanks to enable the ship to shift to some nearby town where plenty is to be had.

Passengers Transferred.
New York, Nov. 23.—A message received at the offices of the Hamburg-American line late today says that the Ward line Securancia, with the passengers of the wrecked Prinz Joachim aboard, had arrived at Nassau at 3 p.m., and that the transfer of the passengers from the Securancia to the Vigilancia would be begun without delay.

DUKE'S SON-IN-LAW UNDERGOES OPERATION

Stockholm, Sweden, Nov. 23.—Prince Gustav Adolph of Sweden was operated on today for appendicitis. His condition is satisfactory.

The Crown Prince of Sweden is the husband of Princess Margaret, eldest daughter of the Duke of Connaught.

NEBULOUS JURY IS ALMOST TANGIBLE

Twelve Men Were in Box at Close of the Court and Five Are Sworn Jurors.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 23.—The nebulous McNamara jury took appreciable form tonight and began to spread across the jury box from the end where Juror Robert Bain has sat for more than seven weeks with little permanent company.

Twelve men were in the box at the close of court. Five are sworn jurors and seven have been passed as to cause by both sides. Of these seven, the defence will excuse four tomorrow. Unless it changes its mind the state will not excuse any and this plan of campaign leaves eight men as sworn jurors, including the five heretofore accepted. Eight is not two-thirds of the number to be secured, because the state will insist upon its privilege, under the penal code of having two extra jurors to be used in case any of the regular ones become incapacitated. Neither side will challenge J. H. Coke, the last juror of the twelve to be accepted, and if either side challenges G. S. Bisbee, who preceded Coke, the state will have to do it. He is the man concerning whom it was thought District Attorney Fredericks might change his mind.

Every one of the remaining five men has been challenged unsuccessfully by the defence for bias, but Chief of Counsel Clarence S. Darrow gathered his aides about him tonight and pondered over the fact that only eleven challenges out of twenty are left for the summary protection of James B. McNamara, and then tried to see if some of those challenges could not be saved for men less liked than those now in the box.

DISCOVER BIG PLOT

Chinese Smuggled to U.S. From Canada.

SEALED TIGHT IN BOX CARS

Said to Be Largest Unearthed in Years—Men Arrested in New York, Chicago and Detroit.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—One of the largest Chinese smuggling plots unearthed by federal officers in years was revealed today when "Crappy" Nelson was arraigned before United States Commissioner Foote charged with bringing Chinamen into this country from Canada. Twenty men charged with being implicated in the plot are under arrest in Chicago, New York and Detroit, where the band made its headquarters, according to a government agent, who has been working on the case.

Those under arrest in Chicago are: "Crappy" Nelson, Lorne Stoneberg, Albert Arthur, alias "Bismile Oulette," Gordon Ferris, Moy Sing, a wealthy Chinese merchant; Moy Chung Hue and Moy Poo.

Those under arrest in New York are: Wolfe Tom, Jock Nom, Nig On, Nig Back Sun, Ning Hong Jon, Moi Sai Tighe, wealthy Chinese merchants; Dos Shin, Ling Hung Seung, Ning Chung Lam, Long Kwong Fook, Ming Inn, Ching Quong and Ning Jung.

Frank Walsh is under arrest in Detroit.

Special Agent Danneberg, who made the arrests, was assisted in trailing the alleged smugglers by his wife, a bride of a few months. He says the band brought most of the Chinese to this country by way of Windsor and Toronto, Canada, by breaking the government's seal of freight cars a few miles from the border, putting the men into the cars and sealing the doors again in such a manner that detection was avoided. According to Special Agent Danneberg members of the band received \$1500 for delivering a Chinese from China either to Chicago or New York, and that \$300 was the amount charged for bringing a Chinese from Canada to this country. The Chinese, it is said, arrived at Vancouver, B.C., where they were put at work until they made their passage money. Later the immigrants were taken either to Windsor or Toronto by representatives of the alleged smuggling band and brought into this country in freight cars.

According to Special Agent Danneberg, Ferris and Nelson locked two Chinese in a freight car seven miles outside of Windsor, Canada, which was shipped to Gibson, Ind. Special Agent Danneberg followed the car to its destination, where he opened the car and brought the two Chinese to Chicago. He accompanied them to the address which they gave him and there he found a room with accommodations for 100 lodgers in the rear of a store. Danneberg obtained a receipt for the two men and then arrested Hoy Sing and the immigrants.

October 14, according to Danneberg, five Chinese were locked in a freight car at Toronto to Stoneberg and Oulette. The destination of the car was South Bend, Ind., where they were met by agents of the alleged smuggling band. One of the men was taken to Chicago and four to New York, according to information obtained by Danneberg. Two men have been delivered to Ling Kwong Fook and Nin Ging at 15 and 17 Mott street, New York, while one was delivered to Moy Sai Tighe at 28 Mott street. The fourth man was taken to Dos Shin at 44 Mott street.

A fight followed a rail by Special Agent Danneberg on the premises at 44 Mott street, and after a number of arrests had been made, the federal officers say Moy Sai offered a bribe of \$750 to release his prisoners. Oulette and Stoneberg are being held under bonds of \$10,000.

Other arrests are expected before the federal officers complete their investigation.

LLOYD GEORGE WILL ASSIST THE CAUSE

Says Carrying of a Woman's Suffrage Amendment is a Certainty Next Year.

London, Nov. 23.—The chancellor of the exchequer, the Right Hon. David Lloyd George, has addressed a message to the National Union of Women's Suffrage societies, in which he says:

"The premier's pronouncement on the attitude which the government is adopting toward liquor seems to me to make the carrying of a woman's suffrage amendment on broad, democratic lines to the next year, a franchise bill a certainty. I am willing to do all in my power to help the laboring to reach a successful issue in the session next year, which provides a supreme opportunity, and no thing but unwise handling of that chance can compass failure."

SIXTY PEOPLE ARE PLUNGED TO DEATH

Bridge Weakened by Floods Gives Way; Passenger Train Falls Through.

Samur, France, Nov. 23.—Sixty passengers, it is estimated, lost their lives through the plunging of a train into the River Thonet today, owing to the breakdown of a bridge on the state railway at Montreuil-Bellay, in the Department of Maine-et-Loire. The train, which had started from Angers, was traveling to Poitiers. It contained about a hundred persons. While it was crossing the bridge over the Thonet, the structure, weakened by recent floods, broke, crashing with the cars into the swollen stream.

Many of the passengers who got out of the cars through the windows tried to save themselves by clinging to the tops of trees which showed above the water. In most cases, however, they were instantly washed away.

The boats in the vicinity had been carried off by the inundations, so that it was impossible for the people of the neighborhood to assist much in the work of rescue.

LABOR LEADERS ARE CITED TO APPEAR

Despite the Fact that U. S. Supreme Court Dismissed Cases—Gompers et al Must Stand Trial.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 23.—Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, the labor leaders, must again stand trial in the supreme court in the District of Columbia, on charges of contempt arising out of the Buck Stove & Range case. Justice Wright handed down a decision today, overruling the motion of the labor leaders for a dismissal of the proceedings under the statute of limitations.

The supreme court of the United States recently dismissed the original cases against Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, but gave the court the right to renew the proceedings. At this time—the controversy between the stove company and the American Federation of Labor had been settled.

Notwithstanding this, Justice Wright took the ground that the orders of the district supreme court's orders had been violated and again cited the labor leaders to appear and defend themselves.

VERDICT RENDERED ON LIABILITY ACT

Important Award to Injured Employee by Jury in Victoria—Probably Precedent.

Victoria, Nov. 23.—A special jury empanelled under Mr. Justice Gregory today returned a verdict for the plaintiff with \$800 damages in the case of Hodgson vs. Westholme Lumber company, an action brought under the Provincial Employers' Liability act. The action was based upon injuries to the hand sustained by plaintiff while employed in the workshop of the defendant company. When operating a saw owing to alleged defects in its construction the board which he was cutting buckled, bringing his hand in contact with the unguarded machine, his thumb being amputated and two fingers injured.

The verdict is of great interest to labor as it gives an interpretation of the Employers' Liability act which will doubtless be widely cited in future cases of similar character.

CABINET CRISIS.

Sir Edward Grey Likely to Resign Secretaryship.

London, Nov. 23.—The belief prevails in political circles that Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs, will retire from the cabinet after his eagerly awaited exposition of foreign relations on November 27 in the House of Commons, and that the Right Hon. James Bryce, ambassador to the United States, will succeed him.

The resignation of the foreign secretary will almost certainly be handed to the prime minister should any lack of confidence be shown in his policy during the debate that will follow his statement on Monday. Should Sir Edward resign Viscount Haldane, secretary for war, and Reginald McKenna will resign also. James Bryce is the most likely to succeed him as he would have the full support of the entire party. He was attacked by the Unionists for his part in the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada.

CITY FULL OF THEM

Potential Robbers in Five Places.

THURSDAY'S FULL CATEGORY

Capture of Boys Was Nothing to What Might Have Been—Buggy Commandeered.

The complexities of what may be termed the local burglar situation were very much added to on Wednesday night and Thursday morning. Carnarvon street seems to have been the scene of two gangs, one of adults and the other of the young lads, the story of whose capture in the rear of Kenny's cafe was related in these columns yesterday. The adults were less successful than the boys. They effected an entry to the residence of Bishop de Pencier at the corner of Carnarvon and Fourth streets, and took away a Victrola machine which was afterwards found on the road near the residence. They also reloaded themselves sumptuously on a varied fare of eggs, pickles and lemons. Their presence was not discovered, and it was not till the members of the household were astir next morning that the fact that they had been there became known.

Mail Carrier Anderson, coming to work about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, saw two men in a buggy, besides the horse attached to it, he recognized as his own property. He reported the matter to the police and on returning to the barn found that horse and buggy had been brought back. The mail carrier is of opinion that the manner in which the trusty steed was harnessed and hitched to the buggy showed that the thieves were very poor horsemen.

Another resident of Carnarvon street says that about 2 o'clock in the morning he was disturbed by a man who endeavored to effect an entrance into his house by the rear, but the inmates of the house were aroused by the barking of a watchful terrier and the would-be burglar decamped.

Earlier in the night Officer Burrows, patrolling on First street, saw two men crossing the lawn in front of Mr. D. S. Curtis' house. He called to them to halt, but they ran away. The officer was wounded. He went a short distance, and mistakingly hit a horse to a fence post and summoned assistance. Officer Hibben went to his aid, but search was unavailing.

The boys were brought before Magistrate Edmonds in the police court yesterday morning, but the case was heard in camera and adjourned till Saturday. One of the boys is a New Westminster boy; the other two come from South Vancouver. It is said the three have confessed to the two cases of burglary, one in James & McCullough's hardware store and the other in Ira A. Reid's store.

The fact that these occurrences are getting on people's nerves was apparent last night about 10 o'clock, when a citizen who had been spending a social hour with the boys of No. 2 fire hall left for home. Starting down Eighth street he saw three men standing on the footpath adjoining the triangular piece of vacant ground contiguous to the fire hall. Another man came up the street towards him and the three loiterers leapt the fence enclosing the ground and disappeared. The citizen reported the occurrence at the police station.

THEIR PATIENCE IS TRULY ORIENTAL

Turks Are Content—Italians After Six Weeks Fighting Are no Further Ahead.

Paris, Nov. 23.—That the town of Tripoli is virtually besieged by Turkish troops and that Homs is in no better situation, is the opinion of the correspondent of the Temps, who has succeeded in pointing the Ottoman forces near Zougar. He telegraphs regarding the Turkish side of the war under date of November 13, and says: "It is certain that after a month and a half of war, after large expenditures and serious losses, the Italians are no further advanced than on the day following their disembarkation. If the Turkish forces are inferior in numbers to the Italians, they make up in confidence."

"I expected to find disorder and discouragement. On the contrary, everywhere I met order, discipline and contentment. Fatigued and ready for everything, the Turkish soldier for accepting all without complaint. If he suffers he knows it is for the Empire of Islam, while the Arab knows that if he dies paradise with Mohammed will be his."

"The correspondent is unable to divulge the number of plans of the Turks, merely saying that their military attacks must await helpful observations."

Wants

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF GOOD appearance and address, willing to learn optical profession, who is able to pay for tuition. Good position guaranteed. Only those who really mean business need apply to P. O. Box 794, New Westminster, B. C.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, situation as general help. Apply L. K., Edmonds P. O.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MIDDLE aged woman, desires maternity case, care of child and light housework. Charges moderate. Phone 824.

FOR EXCHANGE—ALBERTA LANDS and town properties for B. C. coast city properties or acreage. Apply J. H. Rusk, 725 Fifth street, New Westminster.

TO EXCHANGE—A LARGE LOT IN Hastings Townsite for lumber of any kind. Box C. 50, Daily News office.

FOR EXCHANGE—A LARGE DOUBLE corner in Hastings Townsite for a lot or house in New Westminster. Box C50 News.

WANTED—I HAVE CLIENTS FOR houses and vacant property in Sapperton. Kindly send me your listings. Geo. E. Fleming, Room 6, 310 Columbia street.

WANTED KNOWN FULL INFOR- mation 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 BOARD- ers. Apply Sixth avenue, Burnaby East.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE CONTAINING six rooms, one block from car line. Rent \$20 per month. Sherriff, Rose & Co., 648 Columbia street.

TO RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED housekeeping rooms, bath and toilet. Apply 1108 Eighth avenue.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT BED- rooms, 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.

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.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claim against the estate of the late Alexander Stewart McLean of the Municipality of Coquitlam, who died on or about the 31st day of August, 1911, at New Westminster, B. C., are required on or before the 1st day of December, 1911, to send by post prepaid to the undersigned, solicitor for Joseph Travers, Esquire, the Executor of the said estate, their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims in writing and a statement of the securities, if any, held by them and such statement shall be verified by statutory declaration.

And take notice that after the 1st day of December, 1911, Joseph Travers, Esquire, will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the class of which he shall then have had notice, and will not be liable to any person of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1911.
W. F. Hansford, New Westminster, B. C., Solicitor for said Executor.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Scaled tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Friday, the 1st day of December, 1911, for the purchase of the following described property, viz.: Part (5 acres) of the East half of the West half of the Southern portion of D.L. 380, Group 1, New Westminster District of the Province of British Columbia (close to C. P. Station at New Westminster Junction).

Terms cash. The highest of any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated this 9th day of November, 1911.
W. F. Hansford, P. O. Box 285, New Westminster, B. C.
Solicitor for Executor Estate of late Alexander Stewart McLean, deceased.

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.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—QUANTITY OF LUMBER for sale, cheap. Owner leaving city. Wixey, 812 Royal avenue.

LOOK UP THIS SNAP. NEW FIVE- room house, all modern with full cement basement, piped for furnace, one block from car and school; on corner lot 45 by 120 to lane. Price \$2500, \$625 cash, balance as rent. National Finance Co., 521 Columbia street, Phone 515.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A SIX ROOM ed house with all modern conveniences. Apply 214 Sixth avenue.

PIANO FOR SALE—\$600 VOSE piano for \$300, at Vidal's Warehouses.

FOR SALE—OWNER MUST HAVE money, will sell five acres near Port Mann for only \$185 an acre. Easy terms. Apply Fleming, 310 Columbia street, Sapperton.

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—SIX OF THE CHEAP- est 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.

LOST.

LOST—BETWEEN ST. ANDREW'S church and St. George street, an amethyst brooch set with pearls. Finder return to St. Andrew's manse and receive suitable reward.

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.

WANTED.

Wanted an assistant for the Manual Training School. Applicants must hold a B. C. certificate. State qualifications and salary required. Applications much reach the secretary, Mr. E. C. Davey, by noon of the 27th inst.

WANTED.

Public school teachers wanted in the city schools. Applications must reach the secretary, Mr. E. C. Davey, by noon of the 27th inst.

NOTICE.

Teacher wanted for New Westminster High school, first year's work. Applications must be received by Secretary Mr. E. C. Davey by noon, 27th inst.

SCHOOL BOARD.

New Westminster.

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J. C. REID

LAND REGISTRY EXPERT
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WHEN THE TURKS RULED THE SEAS

Ottoman Fleets Were a Terror to the Mediterranean Nations—Many Famous Seamen.

It is difficult in these days of Turkish degeneration to imagine that there was a time when Turkish seamen and Turkish fleets dominated the Mediterranean to the terror of the Christian nations that bordered it and traded upon it. There are many famous seamen in the annals of the Ottoman empire, and many naval actions of great magnitude. In fact, the most stupendous maritime conflict of historic times was the battle of Lepanto, fought in 1571, in which the Christian league of the nations at the western end of the Mediterranean finally overthrew the Turks and practically put an end to the period of his naval domination.

The first of the great Turkish sea kings was Urju Barbarossa, who was born on the island of Lesbos toward the close of the fifteenth century. For some time he cruised in the Archipelago, following the not unusual occupation of a buccaneer, but he soon grew ambitious, and, sailing with an increased force along the African coast he fixed up an agreement with the King of Tunis, under which he had free use of that port on condition that he handed over a fifth of his booty. The first exploit of Urju at this end of the Mediterranean was the capture of two richly-laden galleys belonging to Pope Julius II., whose crews were so astounded at the sight of Turkish turbans on such western waters—the affair took place off the Elba—that they made hardly any resistance.

The Turk put his prisoners to work the oars and set out for more plunder. His next considerable capture was that of a Spanish galleon carrying 500 soldiers, but the unfortunate people were so horribly seasick that they, too, put up no opposition to the Turk. In the course of a year or two Urju was at the head of a squadron of eight ships, and naturally began to look to something better than the paying of tribute to the King of Tunis.

He, therefore, set out to assist the dethroned king of Buleya to regain his country from the Spaniards, but thanks to a wound he himself received and to the arrival of the great Genoese admiral, Andrea Doria, he failed, and his power was for the time broken.

Seized Whole Flotilla.

Urju had a worthy successor in his younger brother, whose name is variously rendered Chiaraddin, Kheyreddin or Halreddin. By a series of cunning diplomatic moves of which this period is so full, Chiaraddin obtained much assistance from the sultan, and gradually regained all that had been lost in the battle where his brother lost his life. Having established himself ashore he equipped a fleet of 18 galleons, and with these he scoured the Mediterranean every year from May to August in search of Christian booty, and so greatly did he increase his power that in a few years he laid successful siege to the Spanish port of Algiers, which fell after a continuous day and night bombardment of a fortnight. A couple of weeks after the place had fallen nine transports full of reinforcements arrived, and after the Turks had watched them for some time sailing up and down outside the now unrecognizable fortress, they pounced out and took the whole flotilla, with nearly 3000 prisoners.

Concurrently with these successes in the west the Turkish fleet at home had been busy itself. Lepanto was taken from Venice, Egypt was conquered, and, last rock of all in the Christian rule of the Mediterranean, the island of Rhodes, garrisoned by the Knights of St. John, was taken in 1522 after a long siege, in which were engaged 400 ships and over 100,000 soldiers.

Chiaraddin was then recalled by the sultan to undertake the reconstruction of the Turkish fleet. In 1538 a great fight was fought off Preveza between him and Andrea Doria, but nothing decisive occurred, the Genoese sailing away and leaving the Turks in command of the waters. The great admiral died in 1546, when he was about 90 years of age, after adding greatly to his reputation by daring and successful exploits in France.

The year 1571 was a vital one in the history of Turkish sea power. It began with a great Turkish success—the taking of Cyprus; it ended with Lepanto and the practical annihilation of the Turkish fleet. Before its capture Cyprus was a Venetian possession, and when the attack was begun Pope Pius V. set out to organize a Christian league against the Turks. On previous occasions the Christian powers had been sorely hampered by divided command, but on this occasion, however, the pope succeeded in placing in chief command of the papal, Spanish and Venetian forces, Don John Austria, who, though only 25 years of age, had earned a great reputation for leadership. On Sept. 16, 1571 the great fleet weighed anchor from Messina—a force of 243 ships of various classes, carrying 41,000 fighting men and 43,000 hovers, and armed with 1815 cannon. The Turkish fleet consisted of 274 ships, but six of these were piratical craft constructed for the undoing of merchantmen, and not to stand up against legitimate fighting ships.

The opposing flagships set at each other—the Reale of Don John and the Fanal of Ali Pasha. Each was boarded, each drove the boards back, and the fight waxed fairly even until Ali's ship was rammed by a third vessel with such force that the crew were all thrown off their feet. In the confusion Don John found no difficulty in subduing the Turkish flagship; Ali was killed, and when the Turks saw the Christian flag flying at the Fanal's masthead they began to lose heart. Everywhere they gave way, everywhere the Christians relentlessly pursued and killed.

Lepanto was the death-knell of

Turkish sea power. In one form or another—principally in the shape of pirate colonies on the North African coast—it survived until the beginning of the last century, when European powers—ourselves included—were willing to pay tribute to secure immunity for their merchant shipping. Curiously enough, it was the United States that finally cleared out the nest.—London Express.

HOW THE MANCHUS CONQUERED CHINA

History affords no parallel to the conquest of China by the Manchus, and in endeavoring to explain how it happened an American writer is forced to invent a supposititious case. If, somewhere in British Columbia, there was a clan of savages, only a few score or a few hundred in number, and if, while the United States were trying to put down riots between blacks and whites in the South, and a labor war in the West, this clan should enter Washington and declare its leader President of the United States, the case would be some what analogous to that of the Manchus in China. To complete the parallel, the United States would have to make many and ineffectual efforts to get rid of the invaders, and would succeed only after two hundred and fifty years. The simile is not an exaggerated one, though it does not coincide with history on two or three points, and if it is borne in mind that the Manchus were the inferior race, and that they were not more brave than the Chinese, it will be admitted that nothing quite like the exploit ever occurred in the history of the world.

The Founder of the Manchus.

There is difference of opinion as to the origin of the Manchus. It is said that they were descendants of the Huns, who once over-ran Europe and destroyed a great civilization. Other declare that they were merely the descendants of Chinese criminals and other outlaws, who fled from their country and took up their residence in the north. In his history of the Manchus Rev. John Ross traces their beginning to one family, and declares that the chief of the clan, Noorhachu, whose grandson was the first Manchurian emperor of China, had no more than a hundred followers when he invaded the great nation to the south. Noorhachu's grandfather, again, was the founder of the family, and though he was a famous robber, his band numbered only eighteen. Certain it seems that the force that Noorhachu led to the walls of Pekin, armed with bows and arrows, would have been routed by a squad of police. Had it not been for treachery and mismanagement of the grossest kind on the part of the Mings, who were the rulers of China, Noorhachu's followers would have been exterminated before they had got twenty miles across the border.

The Eunuchs' Conspiracy.

A succession of weak emperors, plus a succession of corrupt eunuchs, who were the real power behind the throne, played into the hands of the invaders. The eunuchs, jealous of their own power, conspired against any Chinese general who promised to be successful, denounced him to the emperor, and had him beheaded. Thus it was that the Chinese soldiers were usually led by the most incompetent men in the kingdom. Of course, the eunuchs did not suppose that there was any real danger to their country from the Manchus. It is probable that they had never heard of the tribe, and supposed them to be merely a band of marauders, who could be wiped out when ever it was necessary. By the time that the Manchus were recognized as a real peril they had won so many victories over the badly led Chinese troops, and had so savagely pillaged the country, that the Chinese trembled at their name. But, as long as Noorhachu lived they were so few in numbers that they were regarded much as the people of the western states regarded Jesse James forty years ago.

The Great Chinese Rebellion.

On one occasion, and on one only, the Chinese force sent against the northern raiders was properly led, and on that occasion Noorhachu was defeated. However, the Emperors paid no attention to the northern robbers. Their attention was directed to crushing the more serious revolts that rose in other parts of the country, and for fifty years or so the business of governing China was a business of quenching rebellion. In the meantime the Manchus, reinforced by other outlaws, had harried Corea, and on the strength of this performance Noorhachu's successor, Taitson, claimed the title of Emperor of Pekin, but it is probable that Pekin never heard of him. Taitson did his share in pillaging China, but made no real attempt to master the country, and it was not until after his death that the event occurred that gave the kingdom to the Manchus. This event was the success of a rebellion that broke out in the south of China, and that threatened to sweep the country.

The Manchus' Opportunity.

Its leader was Li Chuang, whose followers seized Pekin and caused the last of the Ming Emperors to commit suicide. He was the master of the capital, and his authority was disputed only by Wu Sankuei, an officer who had charge of a garrison on the northern frontier. When threatened by Li's troops, Wu asked the Manchu bandits to become his allies. They consented, and, falling suddenly on the flank of Li's army, won a victory. The loyal Chinese then rose and pursued the rebels, and led by Wu, finally put down the rising. In the meantime the Manchus had reached Pekin, and when Wu returned he found that they had put Noorhachu's grandson, a boy of five, on the throne. The Ming dynasty had become extinct; there was no other Chinese to be defrauded of an inheritance, and Wu thought it might be just as well to acquiesce in the new arrangement, especially as the Manchu were full of affection for Wu and of promises of good government. So, to put an end to civil war, Wu acknowledged the new dynasty, and it has held China ever since.—Mail and Empire.

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS RUN AT LOSS

The Majority of Them Are State-Owned Institutions—747 Miles of New Line.

In the face of opposition and heavy deficits Russia is entering upon a new era in railroad construction. During the last few years the average construction of new lines approximated 747 miles a year; previous to that the annual addition to the railway mileage amounted to 1769 miles.

Since 1908 there has been a renewal of interest in railroad construction and at the present time the number of new lines under construction and those for which rights have been granted approximate fifty, with a total mileage of about 5000.

Taking into consideration the double tracking of the Trans-Siberian railway and other improvements of existing lines it is thought that \$415,000,000 is now being spent for the development of new roads and improvements.

Still more pleasing prospects are in view, according to consular and trade reports. Nearly all the private companies are engaged in working out propositions for the construction of feeders and new trunk lines in the districts now operated by them. In making addition to the existing undertakings of private railway companies the organization of companies for building lines throughout undeveloped territory is a common occurrence.

While the government will be burdened for the next few years in double tracking the Trans-Siberian railways and in constructing the Amur railroad the minister of ways and communications is considering the question of building a number of state railways. A bill has been introduced in the Douma providing for the approval of the program of railroad construction and preliminary surveys by the government for the near future, and for the appropriation of sufficient funds for the surveys of proposed new lines.

The arguments against the extension of the Russian railways, based upon the loss under which they are working, are effective and appear to be influencing certain members of the ministry, though the majority are in favor of building as fast as the money can be procured, and it is believed they will predominate for the next decade despite the many obstacles placed in their way.

During the last seven years the roads have been operated at a loss of approximately \$250,000,000. In this amount the shareholders participated to the extent of only about \$600,000 annually, the remainder being made up by the government. It is contended that a considerable part of it is caused by the low military tariff under which the Russian soldiers are transported.

A considerable part of the loss of operation and maintenance also has been occasioned in late years by the building of new lines which are not expected to pay for a few years, at least, as traffic is only developing, and finally, consecutive bad crops from 1905 to 1908 inclusive had a great effect on the revenues of the railways. In addition to these, for the greater part of the last ten years, Russia's trade and industries have labored under most unfavorable conditions, all of which reflected adversely upon the

railways of the country. The ministry of ways and communications recently gave the figures for 1909 in relation to the gross receipts from passenger and freight traffic, which show that the deficit was about \$20,600,600 less than in 1908.

State railways carried in 1907, 109,304,000 passengers and private railways 38,566,000 passengers. During the same year 144,832,790 tons of freight were carried on state railways and 55,310,709 tons on private railways. There were 6410 accidents on the railways in 1907, in which 992 persons were killed and 4740 injured. There were also 56 persons killed and 6860 injured in handling traffic, tools, machinery, supplies, etc., and in getting on or off locomotives or cars at rest and from other causes.

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In order to show beyond all doubt that I am in possession of a medicine that will cure kidney trouble, bladder trouble or rheumatism, I will this year give away ten thousand dollars worth of this medicine, and anyone suffering from these diseases can get a box of it absolutely free. All that is necessary is to send me your address.

I don't mean that you are to use a part of it or all of it and pay me if cured. I mean that I will send you a box of this medicine absolutely free of charge, a gift from me to the Uric Acid sufferers of the world, so I can show them where and how they may be cured. I will not expect payment for this free medicine, nor would I accept it now or later if you sent it. It is free in the real meaning of the word.

For twenty-five years—a quarter of a century—I have been trying to convince the public that I have something genuine, something better than others have for the cure of stubborn, chronic rheumatism, for torturing kidney backache, for annoying calls to urinate. But it is hard to convince people—they try a few things unsuccessfully and give up all hope and refuse to listen to anyone thereafter. Happily, I am in a position now to demonstrate to sufferers at my own expense that I have a medicine that cures these diseases. I don't ask them to spend any money to find out; I don't ask them to believe me, nor even to take the word of reliable people, but all I ask is that they allow me to send them the medicine at my own cost. That is surely fair.

To this end I have set aside ten thousand dollars, which will be used to compound my medicine. Much of it is ready now to be sent out, all of it fresh and standard. There will be enough for all sufferers, though there be thousands of them. And anyone who needs it can get some of it free. But in order that I shall know that you have a disease for which this medicine is intended, I ask you to send me some of your leading symptoms. If you have any of the symptoms in the list printed here you need my medicine, and if you will write me I will gladly send you a box of it free with full directions for your use. Look the symptoms over, see which symptoms you have, then write the about as follows: "Dear Dr., I notice symptoms number"—here put down the numbers, give your age, full address, and send it to me. My address is Dr. Frank Lynott, 881 Franklin Building, Toronto, Can.

The ten thousand dollars I am spending for the compounding of my medicine is only a part of the money I am devoting to this cause, for the package of medicine I send you will be fully prepaid at my expense. From any standpoint you view it, YOU incur no expense or obligation. Just tell others who you know are suffering who sent you the medicine that cured you.

I am promising to give away ten thousand dollars' worth of medicine, and I will do that; I am promising to send any sufferer who writes me a box of this medicine and full directions free of charge, and I will do that.



DR. FRANK LYNOTT who is giving away \$10,000 worth of medicine.

I can say further that this medicine has been vouched for according to law as complying in every detail with all requirements. It will stop rheumatism, it will stop pain and backache, it will stop too frequent desire to urinate; it will heal, soothe and strengthen. You will be better in every way for having taken it. There is not an ingredient that can injure; not one but will benefit. All that I ask is that you use it yourself so that you may be personally convinced.

Owing to the large number of requests, I have had ten thousand more copies of my medical book printed. This book is new and up to date and contains complete descriptions, symptoms, causes, effects and cures of kidney, bladder and rheumatic diseases. All who write for this grand illustrated medical book—the largest ever written on these diseases for free and general distribution.

If you need medicine such as I have, if you are anxious to be cured and don't want to spend any money LOOKING for cures, write me. Read the symptoms over and let me hear from you today.

These Are the Symptoms:

- 1—Pain in the back.
- 2—Too frequent desire to urinate.
- 3—Burning or obstruction of urines.
- 4—Pain or soreness in the bladder.
- 5—Prostate trouble.
- 6—Griping or pain in the stomach.
- 7—General debility, weakness, dizziness.
- 8—Pain or soreness under right ribs.
- 9—Swelling in any part of the body.
- 10—Constipation or liver trouble.
- 11—Painful urination.
- 12—Pain in the hip joint.
- 13—Pain in the neck or head.
- 14—Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
- 15—Pain or swelling of the joints.
- 16—Pain and soreness in nerves.
- 17—Acute or chronic rheumatism.

CONCERNING MY LADY'S LOCKS.

How the African Society Girls Arrange Their Kinky Black Tresses.

Some of our girls spend as much as two or three hours a day fixing their hair, writes Tip in the New York Press, while it takes only an hour once a month or so for the girls in some parts of Madagascar to plaster it down with clay or tallow after making it up in many, many tails. Successful dyeing of the hair with henna was used long ago by the Arabian women; now henna hair is seen everywhere in every civilized land. With dyeing pretty well done with henna, scientists have gone in for laboratory experiments and made to perfection, with animal, vegetable and mineral substances, dyes to produce any desired shade and to imitate nature so perfectly that hair, no matter how gray, may show its original shade. But gray hair looks best after all.

In the old Indian days the hair used to grow to a wonderful length, and to this day families having a strain of Indian blood often late in life have a full suit of hair with little or no gray in it. The hair of some of the Indians used to grow to the great length of 12 feet, and on the men at that; and those old folk often made it look thicker and longer by weaving into it certain fibers.

Some of the East African ladies shave their heads with small, sharp, razor-like knives, first softening the hair with goat's milk. Other Africans keep it cut off to about two inches in length and slick down with vegetable oils. Girls of Fiji stiffen their locks with tree gums and soft, fluffy hair is considered a curse. Somehow, some of the races that have the stiffest hair try to make it softer and those that have the softest try to make it like down and still other races do just the opposite.

The South Sea Waves.

We all remember with what frequency in the old narratives of experience in the South Seas reference is made to the heavy swells of the ocean, which impressed the navigators with the idea of their remoteness from land.

The great size of the sea waves in high southern latitudes has been explained by the fact that south of the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn there is neither windward nor leeward shore, and the prevailing wind in all longitudes is westerly. Thus when a west wind springs up it finds a long westerly swell, the effect of a previous wind, still running. The new-born wind increases the steepness of this swell and so forms majestic storm waves, which sometimes attain a length of 1,200 feet from crest to crest. The average height attained by sea waves in fact is about half the velocity of the wind in an hour.

He Was Gambling.

"Hello, Bill. Have you heard about Jimmy Strong getting locked up?"

Bill—No. What's he bin locked up for?"

Tom—Why, he was outside a pub last night when the bobby told him to move on, but Jimmy wouldn't, so the copper called for assistance, and another coming on the scene, Jimmy got desperate and tossed them all over his nose. After while he was locked up, taken before the magistrate and fined five shillings and costs for gambling.

Bill—For gambling? I can't see that.

Tom—Why, for tossing coppers in the street!—London Mail.

Didn't Want a Postoffice.

In most countries the introduction of postal facilities is regarded as an unmixing blessing, but it was not so in Korea. The postoffice erected there in 1885 had but a brief existence. The mob, in their blind hatred of all innovations, rioted and burned it to the ground. The natural result was to make Korean stamps of the first issue in a used state of great value. The matter was allowed to drop for a time, and it was not until ten years later that the present system was established.

The Orchid.

The orchid is a peculiar plant, for, strange as it may seem, there is no distinctively orchid odor. One smells like the violet, others like the rose, the hyacinth, the daffodil. Orchids are the monkeys, the mimics of the vegetable world, in odor as well as form and tint. No other flower resembles an orchid, but orchids are forever springing butterflies, pansies, boots, spiders, pith plants, birds, and what not. And they are not absolutely certain to look just the same twice in succession.

The Happy Number.

"Company remarks" by children are famous for their innocent tactlessness and mistakes. Small Jennie's mother, for instance, had invited a large company to her house and, not having sufficient silverware, had borrowed from her sister. At table Jennie silently but palpably "counted noses," then broke out with: "It's a good thing no more people come, mumsie, for we've only just enough knives and forks to go around, with Aunt Sarah's and all."

Let in the Light.

Light is a better protection than any amount of barricades. Formerly when men left their business places at night they turned off the light and put up great shutters. To-day they have learned that their greatest safeguard against enemies is to pull back the blinds and keep a bright light constantly burning.

Stingy Steps.

An old man was passing our house one afternoon, taking exceedingly short steps. My little cousin watched him for several minutes and then said, "Mamma, doesn't he walk stingy?"

A Platitude.

"Father," said the small boy, "what is a platitude?"

"A platitude, my son, is a statement whose truth you are compelled to admit uttered by some one whom you do not personally admire."

HE WOULD HAVE LAUGHED.

Had Grandpa's Doctor Told Him That Fear Is a Disease.

In our grandfather's day the doctor who named fear among the diseases would have met with the same derision which greeted the man who claimed to be ill with "nervous trouble." Nerves, according to our worthy ancestors, didn't exist; were, in fact, but another name for namby-pambyness, bad temper or laziness. Fortunately for a whole lot of us times have changed. The man or woman who jumps a foot, more or less, when the 'phone rings or a door is slammed isn't gazed upon with scorn when he cites his condition to the family doctor, who not only believes in nerves, but knows positively that fear, of various kinds and conditions, are forms of nervous disease not to be treated lightly. There is the fear of open or closed places, fear of high places, fear of men or women, fear of crowds and of solitudes, fear of animals, fear of insects, fear of darkness, fear of accidents, fear of fire, fear of travel, and in fact fear of anything.

There is no end of the absurdity of acts which may be occasioned by these persistent ideas of fear. Those that possess the fear of riding on a train find no pleasure in traveling, those that have fear of closed places do not enjoy going to church, and generally always sit near the door, ready to fly at the first sign of danger. Various fears may also develop in connection with the occupation of the patient; for instance, barbers sometimes suffer these attacks whenever they see a razor, or telegraphers when they catch sight of their instruments, which finally necessitates giving up the occupation.

Among women especially there occurs the fear of dirt, contagion or infection. The countless bacteria always present in the air are the chief source of annoyance. The patients are always complaining of bad air and are always throwing open the windows. Books are especially avoided as a possible source of contagion. In patients with fear of injury they will throw away all needles in the house or they will no more wash windows for fear that the glass might break and cut them.

The intellect in these cases is not only undisturbed but may be unusually good. Patients exhibit throughout a pronounced feeling of mental illness and frequently a clear insight into the morbidity of the individual symptoms.

These fears do not require a warped brain for their lodgment, though the weakened brain may be more vividly impressed by them. To be regarded as symptoms of disease these fears must be groundless so far as influences external to the brain are concerned. They must proceed from a morbid state of the brain and not from properly exciting external causes. They must be fears peculiar to the individual under peculiar circumstances or cerebral disturbance and not fear common to others and due to causes that naturally cause alarm and frighten.

The Camellia.

The camellia was named from a missionary in the Orient, Kamel. On his return to France he brought with him some gorgeous specimens of a flower which he called the rose of Japan. His friends, however, gave it his name and called it camellia. Dahlias were brought from Peru by one Andre Dahl. Fuchsias were named for their discoverer, Leonard Fuchs. Magnolias received the name of Prof. Mag-nol de Montpellier, who first brought the beautiful trees from Asia and America to France. Lavender is so called because the Romans put a spray of it in the water in which they washed their hands. The Latin word to wash is lavare.

Professional Mourners.

In ancient times funerals were followed by professional mourners, who simulated the appearance of the wildest grief. The custom survives in the valley of Sondrio, in the Alps. There the women do not follow the funeral, but they group themselves at the entrance of the cemetery and burn, in honor of the dead, candles which vary in size, according to the remuneration. They are as prodigal as were the mourners of ancient times in their simulation of excessive grief.—London Spectator.

Lighter Than Cork.

One of the strangest trees in existence is the ambash, growing in the shallow waters of Lake Chad, in Africa, a body of water which when at its maximum extent covers 10,000 square miles, and yet has on the average a depth of only six feet. The ambash tree grows so rapidly as to attain its full size, twenty-five high, with a trunk a foot in diameter, in two years. The wood when dried is unrivaled in lightness, its density being only two-fifths that of cork.

Gravy on the Tablecloth.

When gravy has been spilled by some hapless diner on your pet tablecloth rub the grease spot thoroughly with French chalk on both sides of the cloth. Fold the cloth and leave it until the next time it is needed. Lightly brush off the chalk with a soft clean brush, and your cloth will be as spotless as when freshly laundered.

Not What She Needed Most.

"I am sending you a thousand kisses," he wrote to his fair young wife, who was spending her first month away from him. Two days later he received the following telegram: "Kisses received. Landlord refuses to accept any of them on account." Then he woke up and forwarded a check.

Big Families.

Lewenhock, a great naturalist, who lived years ago, is authority for the statement that the cod spawns about 9,000,000 in a season. He adds that the flounder usually produces more than 1,000,000 and the mackerel more than 8,000,000.

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\$1.00, \$1.25 Dress Shirts now 65c	\$1.75 Working Gloves now 35c	\$20.00 Men's Suits or Overcoats now \$10.95	\$2.50 or \$3.00 Hats, soft or stiff now \$1.45
75c, \$1.00 Umbrellas now 35c	25c Sox are selling now 10c	\$22.50 to \$25.00 Men's Suits or Overcoats now \$11.45 and \$12.95	\$2.50 Men's Boots now \$1.15
50c Suspenders, including President make now 25c	50c Silk Neckties now 15c	\$1.50, \$2.00 Pants now 85c	\$3.50 or \$4.00 Men's Boots now \$1.45
75c Underwear now 35c	\$10, \$12 Men's and Youths' Overcoats now \$4.45	\$2.00, \$3.00 Pants now \$1.45	\$3.50 or \$4.00 Men's Boots now \$1.95
\$2.50, \$3.00 Sweaters or Sweater Coats now 85c	\$13.50, \$15.00 Suits or Overcoats now \$5.95	\$3.50 Pants now \$1.85	\$4.50 or \$5.00 Men's Boots now \$2.95
\$1.50, \$1.75 Dress Shirts now 85c	\$15.00 to \$16.50 Men's Suits or Overcoats now \$6.85	\$5.00 Pants now \$2.45	75c to \$1.00 Shirts now 25c

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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.

"Let the GOLD DUST Twins do your work."



Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Makers of FAIRY SOAP, the oval cake.

ST. CHARLES EVAPORATED CREAM

Scientific selection is the principle on which St. Charles Evaporated Cream is prepared.

The best milk Selected dairies Cows fed scientifically All sanitary safeguards applied

You take no chances when you use St. Charles Cream. It is as good for any purpose as the best milk or cream produced by the best dairy anywhere. For many purposes it is far superior. It never curdles. It agrees with the most delicate stomach. All it needs is the addition of pure water to make it the best food on earth—best for the nursery—best for the kitchen.

Sold by Best Grocers Everywhere

Resistant to water, and will keep in any weather, and does not require any special application.

T. CHARLES CONDENSING COMPANY, Inc., Toronto, Ont.

ADVERTISE IN THE NEWS IT WILL BRING RESULTS

The Daily News

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

E. A. Paige, Managing Director



FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1911.

FOR CHINA'S BETTERMENT.

The International Opium Conference will open at the Hague, Dec. 1. In view of the upheaval in China it will be interesting to note developments.

The United States representatives to the International Opium Conference, which opens at The Hague on Dec. 1, sailed from New York on Saturday last to take part in the deliberations.

The Hague conference is a follow-up of the commission which met at Shanghai in the early part of 1909, and at which a good deal of tentative work was accomplished.

One of the most serious obstacles to the effective control of the trade was found by this commission to exist in the lax laws, or the absence of law in the foreign concessions, in China, and it was urgently recommended that steps be taken by all the nations possessing such concessions, as well as by China in co-operation with them, to remedy this difficulty.

Despite all these steps which have been taken to curtail the traffic in these drugs, and to penalize their use, the habit of consuming them in various forms is growing.

The approaching conference may result in such co-operation between the opium and cocaine producing countries as will materially curtail production and surround such trade in these drugs as medical purposes may require with safeguards which will make complete government supervision possible.

KILLING BUFFALOES IN WEST STATES

Tales told by the pioneers concerning the immense numbers of buffalo seen on the plains are a severe tax upon one's powers of belief. Colonel Dodge describes a herd fifty miles wide that required five days to pass a given point.

With buffaloes existing on the plains in such incredible numbers in the '60s, their utter disappearance from the southern plains in the '70s and from the more northern region in the early '80s, is truly an amazing circumstance.

It was this wanton slaughter of the "wide cattle" of the Indians that made Red Cloud, chief of the Sioux, so bitterly opposed to the building of the railroad across the hunting grounds of his people that he went on the warpath in 1866.

Before the coming of the white man the increase of the numbers of buffalo was limited by the Indians and wolves and other beasts of prey.

In prehistoric times there were as many buffaloes as the natural pasturage was adequate to support.

Although the white hide hunters and sportsmen were responsible for the amazing suddenness with which the extermination of the wild buffalo was accomplished, the declination of their numbers began with the planting of civilization upon the ancient buffalo range.

Before the hide hunting business reached its enormous development in the '60s and '70s (with the advance of railroad construction through the buffalo country at great expense, invading the buffalo range with hundreds of carts to facilitate hauling back the spoils.

In 1867 the Union Pacific railroad penetrated the buffalo country. It made the hunting of buffalo easy and removed the difficulties that had formerly attended getting the hides to market.

In 1871 the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad crossed Kansas and then year after year was extended westward, facilitating the slaughter of the southern herd.

The northern herd lasted a little longer because of the more difficult nature of the country. As late as 1882 it is estimated that a million of the northern herd survived, but there were 5000 hunters in the field, and the doom of the animals was sealed.

The last winter buffalo hunt of the Dakotas of the plains took place in the valley of the Missouri fifteen years before, but that winter they turned back to escape the slaughter by white hunters on the north.

Find Fourth Body. Victoria, Nov. 23.—Advices are received from Kamloops of the finding of the fourth victim of the recent terrible fatality of the storm, the body of Lizzie Keefer being located in a drift at the side of the field in which the frozen bodies of her sister, uncle and cousin were found some days ago.

Rockefeller Replies. New York, Nov. 23.—John D. Rockefeller, in a statement given out tonight, replied to the charges made by the Merritt brothers, before the Stanley steel committee, regarding the methods used by Mr. Rockefeller in obtaining control of the Mesaba ore mines and the Duluth, Northern and Mosaba railway.

Bryan Party Safe. Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 23.—William J. Bryan, who, with his family, was aboard the Hamburg-American liner Prinz Joachim when it went ashore off Samana island, near San Domingo, and was reported to be sinking, is safe today.

To Fight Manchus with Aeroplanes. San Francisco, Nov. 23.—Tom Gunn the only Chinese so far as known who operates an aeroplane, is in San Francisco, negotiating with revolutionary leaders to send him to China to help fight the Manchus.

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

IN THE GARDENS OF JAPAN.

Where Growing Things Are Trained to Represent Beasts and Dragons.

In all the world there are no people to whom nature makes a stronger appeal than to the Japanese. Even the poorest devote as much space as possible to gardens, and they are not ordinary little gardens such as we know, but are like exquisite bits of fairyland.

The wealthy, who, of course, can afford the space, are great for dwarfing many kinds of vegetation. Minute lakes, tiny creeks and rivulets, with miniature waterfalls, surrounded by all that nature provides, are seen in the more expensive gardens.

Another fad among the Japanese is the fantastic in nature. Many trees and shrubs and, in fact, every type of plant that can be trimmed and trained to represent some form of animal life, are so treated that they form great beasts, huge dragons and reptiles.

It seems to give the Japanese gardener great pleasure if he can cause a tree or vine to grow in some curious or uncommon way. He loves to see what he can make it do that is odd. Upright growths in trees are trained to droop like willows, and weeping branches of the willow and other drooping forms are trained to grow directly opposite to that which nature has provided.

Gardens containing no more than from five to ten square feet of ground are often filled with a variety of fine plants, and these are kept so small they do not crowd each other.

A rose garden in one of the private estates in Japan has over 30 varieties and none of the bushes is more than five inches in height. The flowers range from the size of a pinhead to the head of a tack. The color and fragrance are both there, however, and the bushes are filled with thorns, but so small they scarcely penetrate the hand.

Sunflowers no larger than a penny, growing on thrifty stalks eight inches in height, are another novelty.

Elephants Are Valuable.

What is an elephant worth? A food dealer who once attached the pacific dermatous part of a circus, which ate up a week's profits in one day, wouldn't give a cancelled stamp for one, but in Siam it's different. A consular report says that "roughly estimated the number of domesticated elephants in Siam is about 3,000. The supply has been decreasing yearly and prices have advanced until now a full grown male timber elephant is worth about \$2,300 and a female \$1,600.

The Screw.

The invention of the screw is generally attributed to the old Greek Archimedes, from all accounts one of the greatest scientific thinkers and mechanics the ancient world ever knew. The screw is one of the greatest things in mechanics, simple as it is, and adds immensely to the unaided human power.

The Word Good-bye.

In the changes that have come in our language we have sometimes crowded a whole sentence into a single word. One word for farewell is one of these. In Shakespeare's time one said to his friends at parting, "God be wi' ye." From that time we have clipped it more and more till now it has come to be simply "good-bye." But it is surely pleasant to remember that we bid our friends good-bye that we are saying to them in good old Saxon phrase, "God be with you."

A Taste of Brogue.

An Englishman met a man at a French table d'hote, who addressed him in French. His accent betrayed him, and, rather rudely, the Briton said, "Ah, you are English." "The devil a doubt of it, darlin'!" said the stranger.

His Ungrammatical Name.

There are some surnames which jar on the susceptibilities of purists. A story is told of an Oxford don who, after hearing the viva voce of an undergraduate named Littler, thus addressed him: "Mr. Littler, your Greek prose is disgusting, your Latin prose is disgusting, your translation is disgusting, and your name is ungrammatical."

A Man Much Sought After.

She—Who is the most popular man in your club? He—I am. She—Isn't it conceited of you to say that? He—Oh, no. It is equivalent to saying that I lose more money at cards than any of the other members.

Important Part.

Lawyer—Then, too, there will be the courtier's fee. Fair Liggant (breach of promise)—Oh I shall do my own crying. I should never think of trusting anybody else to do that—goodness, no!

A Nose for Snuff.

The Scotch are great users of snuff. It was a Scotchman who once asked a big nosed stranger if he took snuff and receiving a negative reply, remarked: "What a pity! You have such a grand accommodation."

NO APPROPRIATION FOR THE McNAMARAS

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 23.—The American Federation of Labor will make no appropriation for the defence of the McNamaras. The opportunity to do so passed today when the convention adopted the recommendation of a committee that labor organizations throughout the country be appealed to for more funds.

Automaton Comes to Life.

San Luis Obispo, Cal., Nov. 23.—A near panic was caused in the San Luis Obispo theatre during the busiest part of the performance when a life sized "wax" man, worked apparently by a clever mechanical device, leaped suddenly from the stage and scattering a crowd of small boys, who were peering him with the usual gallery god ammunition. The performance broke up in a roar of laughter.

INDIAN POPULATION.

Number in Canada Has Increased to More Than 100,000.

A report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ending March 31, estimates the Indian population of the Dominion as 108,261, of whom 4600 are Eskimos. The increase of births over deaths during the year was 348, showing that the prevalent idea that the Indian is gradually disappearing is not sustained by the facts.

There are 324 Indian schools in operation. The enrollment is 5607 boys and 5583 girls. The Indian was sufficient of a factor in the labor market to account for \$1,500,000 in wages. The Indian population by provinces is: Alberta, 8088; British Columbia, 24,581; Manitoba, 6104; Nova Scotia, 2026; New Brunswick, 1802; Prince Edward Island, 292; Ontario, 22,496; Quebec, 11,462; Saskatchewan, 9439; Northwest Territory, 12,625; Ungava, 1246; Yukon, 3500; Eskimos, 4600.

Makes Hair Grow

Ryall has an invigorator that will grow hair or money back. The time to take care of your hair is when you have hair to take care of.

The greatest remedy to stop the hair from falling is SALVIA, the Great American Hair Grower, first discovered in England. SALVIA furnishes nourishment to the hair roots and acts so quickly that people are amazed.

And remember, it destroys the Dandruff germ, the little pest that saps the life that should go to the hair from the roots. SALVIA is sold by Ryall under a positive guarantee to cure Dandruff, stop Falling Hair and Itching Scalp in ten days, or money back. A large bottle costs 50c. The word "SALVIA" (Latin for saxe) is on every bottle.

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The Western Steam and Oil Plants Ltd. 210 Carter-Cotton Bldg. Phone Seymour 7676. or Phone 324, New Westminster.

Let Us Sell to You

Lot on Ninth Street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Price \$1550. One-third cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months.

Seven Lots in Block, four of which are on Columbia street. Price \$3150. \$1100 cash, balance to arrange.

Lot on Dublin Street, close to Twelfth street, looking south. Price \$1200. \$300 cash handles this, balance to arrange.

McGILL & COON

REAL ESTATE AGENTS. Phone 1004. Room 5, Bank of Commerce Building.

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.

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

B.C. Mills Timber and Trading Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in All Kinds of LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, INTERIOR FINISH, TURNED WORK, FISH BOXES, LARGE STOCK PLAIN AND FANCY GLASS. Royal City Planing Mills Branch. Telephone 12. New Westminster. Box 13.

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

HOMES FOR SALE

RICHMOND STREET—Fourth house from new school. Eight rooms, pantry, bathroom, electric light, water, lot cleared and fenced, eight bearing fruit trees, chicken house and run. Price \$2750, \$650 cash, balance one and two years at 7 per cent.

EIGHTH AVENUE—Five-roomed house, modern, lot 44x148. Price \$2700, terms \$800 cash, balance \$225 every six months at 7 per cent interest.

P. PEEBLES

620 Columbia St. Phone 307.

ANNUAL MEETING OF Liberal Association

WILL BE HELD MONDAY, NOV. 27th AT 8 P.M. IN THE EAGLES' HALL

Columbia Street, over Phillips' Store. Election of Officers and Other Business.

A NEW STOCK OF Watches Jewelry Silverware and Cut Glass

Expert Repairing of English, American and Swiss Watches. ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

ANDREW CLAUSEN

GEO. KENNEDY, President. ED. GOULET, Secretary. 541 Front St. Near the Market

SPORTS

Saturday Football.

There is no lack of football games in the city on Saturday. Westminster city team plays the team of the 104th regiment at Moody square. The management expresses the hope that players will turn out readily and in good numbers. The game starts at 3 o'clock.

At Sapperton East Burnaby plays the Sapperton team, where another good game may be looked for.

At Queens park the Columbian college boys play a game with the team of the Vancouver Y. M. C. A.

Secretary Beaton is still awaiting a reply from the St. Andrew's club.

The players are looking forward to a good game with the Shamrocks of Vancouver on Saturday. Both teams are going well and an excellent game is looked for.

TENNIS CHALLENGERS NOW IN NEW ZEALAND

Auckland, N. Z., Nov. 23.—The American lawn tennis team, challengers for the Dwight Davis international cup, William A. Larned, Maurice E. McLaughlin and Beals C. Wright, who arrived on the steamer Zealandia, were given a civic reception yesterday.

The Americans will go to Wellington and then to Christchurch where the challenge round with the Australians will be played.

GOTCH TO WRESTLE HAMMERSCHMIDT

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 23.—Frank Gotch, world's champion wrestler, will meet Carl Hammerschmidt, the champion of Germany, in a finish match here November 30.

LATEST RULINGS OF BASEBALL BOARD

San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 23.—Secretary J. H. Farrell, of the board of arbitration of the National Association of Professional Baseball leagues, announced today rulings of the board in part as follows:

Application of Canadian league for advancement to Class C, disallowed. Application of Western Canada league for membership in Class C, allowed.

Claims of Vancouver, B.C., and Boise, Idaho, to the draft money for Player Flanagan, selected by the draft, allowed and Vancouver and Boise clubs fined \$100 each for violation of the National Association agreement for engaging in "farmings."

Claim of Spokane vs. Helena for Player Baker disallowed.

Territorial rights to Winnipeg and Brandon, granted the Western Canada league.

Claim of Player Devogt vs. Sacramento, Cal., allowed.

Player Narveson reinstated and awarded to Victoria, B.C.

It is ruled that all players must be paid salaries for differences in playing season between the first or second schedules adopted, or become free agents by January 1, 1912.

Claims of J. I. Tobin vs. San Francisco, allowed.

Additional Locals

Among visitors to the city at present is Mr. T. M. Ryall, brother of Mr. Herb Ryall, the well known druggist. Mr. T. M. Ryall had only seen his brother once since the former left home 30 years ago. Till recently his headquarters had been Montreal, but he spent the summer at Kelowna, where he has taken up some land. He returned yesterday from a visit to Vancouver Island. He says he was skating on Saturday, November 4, about five miles above Kelowna. He will return to Kelowna in the spring.

Whether it was "loot" or simply provender which the owner was trying to take home with him, but failed to do so, it was an appetizing parcel which Officer Hibben found at the corner of Columbia and Church streets last night. There were two turkeys, two pounds of sausages, a bag of lemons, three or four tins of tobacco and two tins of cigarettes. The find was made comparatively early in the evening. The parcel was taken to the police station. Nobody knows who will get the lemons.

McKAY—SHAW.

The marriage of Helen Mary Shaw, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Shaw, to John McKay, of this city, was solemnized in Queens avenue Methodist church on Wednesday morning. The bridesmaid was Miss Susie Clark, of Vancouver, while Mr. Barclay, also of Vancouver, assisted the groom.

Smyth.

Little Doris Smyth, the seven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Smyth, Third avenue, this city, died at the Vancouver general hospital on Tuesday last. Mr. Smyth is a guard at the penitentiary. The funeral will take place today, services being held in St. Peter's cathedral. The Catholic cemetery, Sapperton, will be the place of burial. Murckle & Son have charge of the funeral arrangements.

Cannot Elect Bishop.

Victoria, Nov. 24.—At 2:30 a.m. the Anglican Synod of Columbia was still in session, having failed so far in its efforts to elect a bishop to the See of Columbia in succession to the Right Rev. W. W. Perrin who was recently appointed to the See of Willeaden. Eight ballots have been taken, but none of the candidates, among whom are the Very Rev. Archdeacon Scriven, the Very Rev. G. Doull and the Right Rev. C. Moulton, has been successful in securing the necessary majority of votes from the clergy and the laymen alike.

MATTERS MARTIAL

BY GARETH

The discussion by the council of officers now assembled at Ottawa, regarding the advisability of re-establishing the canteen in camps of instruction has given rise to the usual hysterical vapourings from the shrieking fraternity of self-constituted saints, who have appointed themselves unasked, to the guardianship of our morals. Why the militiaman should be made the object of their venomous outpourings, I cannot think; after all, he is but an ordinary citizen doing his simple best to be a patriot, and why deprive him of the every-day rights of citizenship on account of his patriotism? Above all, at the instance of a few professional orators, male and female, who for the sake of self-advertisement are trying to scream themselves into notoriety, and who unfortunately control not only the votes, but to a certain extent, the pockets of a certain number of almost mentally deficient followers. I don't suppose one of these canting humbugs has ever put in a day's service for the defence of the land in which they live.

Anyone who has had any experience of camp or barrack life knows and appreciates the value of the canteen. It is not only a boon to the soldier but has the most beneficial effect on the cause of temperance by proving a counter attraction to the downtown saloon. The man on the street who has never soldiered is too much inclined to draw on his imagination when thinking of the army or military life. He imagines a canteen where the atmosphere reeks of foul tobacco smoke and fouler language. Where the drunken Tommies curse and fight until dragged out and confined by an over-worked picket; in fact he often regards it as a den where the most horrible orgies are indulged in, thanks to the fertile brain of the short story writer. No doubt these professional social reformers have become imbued with the same ideas, erroneous as they are. The canteen today is quite different, with its rows of clean benches and tables, at which men are seated playing chess or some such game, or a friendly hand at crib (no gambling is permitted). Some, perhaps, are reading the paper, others may be exchanging experiences gathered in a dozen different lands. The absence of anything approaching rowdiness is the most noticeable feature, indeed, the average canteen nowadays, partakes more of the nature of a recreation room than a bar, and drunkenness is comparatively a "rara avis." Of course, there are men who will get drunk any where they maybe, but these are speedily dealt with by their friends, and it is not better for them to be there than to be downtown drinking rotten whisky in a saloon and disgracing their uniform on the streets.

The canteen is under the direct control of a non-commissioned officer and closes at half past nine sharp; also, only beer and non-alcoholic beverages are sold, all spirits being strictly tabooed. It must be remembered that the militiaman, and the regular soldier also, are just ordinary men, just the same as any civil-

ian, and if one wants a drink he considers he has a right to have it. You deprive him of the right to get it in camp, very well, he goes downtown for it, often with disastrous results. Many would go to the canteen in clean fatigue dress in preference to cleaning up and getting into "walking out dress" in order to go to town. In the canteen everything is under military control and only beer is obtainable, in town it probably means whisky of sorts, and disaster. Which is preferable? Both from the soldier's point of view and from that of the temperance reformer? There can be no doubt in the mind of anyone who knows anything of the subject whatsoever. The canteen, I have no hesitation in affirming, is an absolute help to the cause of temperance, and a strong factor in the prevention of crime in a regiment.

Then why should attention be given to the ravings of these paid agitators, who are proverbially short-sighted, and in many cases, because the glow from the tips of their own sanctified noses curtails their range of vision, but I hope Colonel Hughes and the Militia Council, will heed the recommendation of the gathering of senior officers, because it can safely be assured that nothing will be advised by that convention that is not the direct outcome of their experience and better judgement, and that is not in the best interests of the militia.

The dissatisfaction in the 104th Regiment seems to be growing more and more acute and it is obvious that climax of some sort must come before long. One non-commissioned officer put it to me recently: "They ought to discharge the whole blooming lot with ignominy, from the colonel down, and then go to work and form a regiment." His words seem to state what is the general opinion of all ranks. Every one seems to think that the regiment has not been given a show from the start, and that the best plan would be to disband it altogether and make a fresh start. Certainly when a regiment can only muster six men for drill, it seems that some action is necessary, and it is to be hoped that any steps that are to be taken will be made immediately for as time goes on, matters only seem to grow worse and worse.

A rumor was widely circulated in the city yesterday that two men, one of whom was Edward J. Falch, proprietor of the Royal City Hotel, New Westminster, had been drowned in Pitt lake. No such occurrence was reported to the police, and nothing is known of it at the hotel, where the rumor is not credited. It appears that Mr. Falch and a shooting party numbering about ten persons in all, left the city on Monday afternoon in Mr. Falch's gasoline launch B. C., for Matszie slough, where, it is said, Alderman Lynch will join them today. Newspapers and other mail matter have been sent to them at Mission, and no news of any accident such as that so widely circulated yesterday has been received by relatives.

A Snap

A full size corner lot on Nanaimo and Thirteenth street. This is a snap at the price.

\$1600

One-third cash, balance 6 and 12 months.

Four good lots on Eighth avenue and Cumberland street.

\$1700

One-quarter cash; balance 6, 12, 18 and 24 months. A good investment.

A business lot, 75 feet frontage on Carnarvon street, near Sixth street.

\$15,000

\$3500 cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. The new car line makes this valuable property.

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MT. LEHMAN SNAP!

We are offering extra value in a quarter section of good land at Mt. Lehman, touching the Fraser and the C. N. R., and quite close to the B. C. Electric Railway. Seven acres cleared and in pasture.

Price \$8,000, on Terms to Suit

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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.

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

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

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Coal

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

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OUR STOCK IS LARGE AND COMPLETE.

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STERLING Silver, \$25.00 to \$40.00 each
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Child's Purses, \$1.75 and \$2.00 each.

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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 Burnaby 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. Ry. Co. offers reduced rates of fare and a third for week-end trips to all points on the 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.

"The House of Quality and Low Prices"

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SPECIALS FOR WEEK-END SHOPPERS

\$4.25 Couches \$4.25 45c Linoleum 45c

A well constructed Couch covered with a good velour in red, brown and green colorings, fringed all around. Special Week End Price\$4.25

A good heavy printed linoleum, two yards wide, in a wide range of designs. Per square yard45c

\$1.90 Swiss Curtains \$1.90

A beautiful curtain in a wide range of designs, suitable for any room in the house. This is the most exceptional curtain offering you have ever had. Week End Special Price, per pair\$1.90

\$1.50 Bedroom Tables \$1.50

Golden finish, large top and shelf, two designs. Special, each\$1.50

\$12.50 China Cabinets \$12.50

Early English or golden finish. A very neat cabinet and a snap at the Week End Price\$12.50

\$5.00 Hall Mirrors \$5.00

Golden or Early English finished, quarter-cut oak. Large British bevel plate mirror. Hangers for clothes and hats. Week End Price\$5.00

25c Floor Oilcloth 25c

The best designs we have ever sold and lots of them. A good grade of Old Country Oilcloth, two yards wide. Bring your measurements. Per square yard25c

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TWO QUEER ANIMALS

The Marabou and the Hyena of Central Africa.

BOTH VULTURES IN NATURE.

Each Gorges Itself on Carrion, and the Bird and Beast Often Battle For Their Food—Fairlylike Plumage That Are as Light as Air.

The ugliest storks in the world are found in southern Asia and central Africa. Their flesh colored heads are only partially covered with stiff, wiry feathers, and hanging on the breast they bear a disgusting pouch, which answers the purpose of a crop. One of the largest of these storks is the marabou. It stalks about the great sandy plains of central Africa with composure and a lordly grandeur, as if it were the most beautiful bird in the world. Its body feathers are of a dull metallic green color, and its wings and tail are dingy black. Looking at the awkward creature, no one would suspect that under its ungainly wings it carried the most exquisite and fairy-like little plumage, so airy that it takes basketfuls of them to weigh an ounce. They are pure white and so much desired for trimming that the bird is vigorously hunted by the natives, who sell these dainty feathers to traders for a very large price.

The marabou feeds on carrion, like the vulture. Its throat is very large, and it will greedily eat everything that comes in its way. In the swamps and plains around Khartoum, on the Nile, are immense flocks of marabous, and they are so daring as to come to the slaughter houses on the outskirts of the city in search of food, and whole ox ears and shin bones with hoof attached have been found in the crops of specimens which have been killed.

These birds are skillful fishers. They haunt the low marshy islands in the rivers and lakes of central Africa, with elephants, monkeys, flamingoes and many varieties of birds for companions, and gain their principal food from the water. They often go in companies of ten or twelve to fish. Wading in the water, the birds form a circle, which they gradually draw together, gathering the frightened fish in the center of the net, when with their long bills and quick movements they speedily provide themselves with a hearty meal.

Although marabou mammals have been seen proudly parading around with a brood of diminutive downy young ones, so shy and retiring is this bird in its domestic habits that naturalists have been unable to determine when and how it builds its nest. The natives assert that it nests in high trees, but their statement is not confirmed.

In captivity the marabou is lord of the enclosure, and in zoological gardens, where specimens have been confined, no other birds or even small beasts dare approach the feeding trough until the hunger of this impudent bird is satisfied and it has retired to the warmest corner for a nap. The immense strength of its bill makes it a formidable enemy, and when fighting for food it will often overcome the largest vultures and wage successful battles with beasts of prey.

The hyena inhabits the same portions of Asia and Africa as the marabou, and travelers give accounts of terrible contests between these two singular members of the animal kingdom. The hyena is called the vulture among beasts, as it prefers carrion for its food, and as long as it can find dead animals to devour it leaves the flocks and herds in peace. Cowardly by nature, it rarely attacks man or beast unless driven to desperation by hunger.

The striped hyena inhabits the northern latitudes of Africa, Persia and Syria, while the spotted species, which is easily tamed and is sometimes called hyena dog, is found in large numbers in the vast plains of South Africa.

The hyena is a strange looking beast. It has a big head and a heavy, shaggy mane. The hind part of its body is much lower than its shoulders, and its hind legs are short. This odd formation gives it an awkward, shambling manner of walking, which is both ludicrous and hideous.

This creature rarely shows itself by day, but when the shadows of night fall on the plains and forests it comes out from its home among the rocks and caverns in search of food. African travelers are much annoyed by it. When the camp is silent and all are sleeping the hyena comes prowling round, uttering hoarse human cries, and should it fail to find sufficient camp refuse to satisfy its hunger some poor donkey is sure to be torn in pieces by its terribly strong jaws.

Few animals have been the subject of so much superstition. In ancient times it was believed that a dog went mad if a hyena turned its evil eye upon it, and the beast was believed by many to be a wicked sorcerer, who went about in human form by day and at night assumed the shape of a hyena. The poor and ignorant peasantry of Arabia even at the present day believe in the evil eye of this beast and are afraid to shoot it lest they should incur the wrath of the wicked spirit which they imagine walks the earth in this ugly form.

The poor hyena, however, far from being an evil spirit, is a real blessing to the regions it inhabits, as it is a natural scavenger, provided by the kind wisdom of nature to clear the ground of much loathsome and decaying matter, thereby rendering the air sweeter and purer and more healthful.

A SINGULAR DUEL.

How the Death Penalty Was Administered to Two Indians.

The following story illustrates very well one of the characteristics of the Indian, as it shows that Indians, as a rule, did not mind dying so much as they were particular about the method. It was a good many years ago at Pine Ridge, when there was trouble with the Cheyennes. Major Cooper was there as agent, and there were two young Cheyennes who were badly wanted for murder. They had waylaid and killed a prospector. They were not caught, and the chances were that they would not be unless the soldiers were called in. If this were done it was likely to precipitate trouble with the whole tribe, and Major Cooper laid the case before the headmen. They were told that if the soldiers were sent for there would surely be trouble and were requested politely to ask the two erring bucks to come in and be hanged.

Word was sent to the two young Indians, Head Chief and Young Mule, who were out in the hills. They sent word back that they had no objection to dying if it would keep the rest of the tribe out of trouble, but that if they had to die they preferred to die fighting, and they wanted it distinctly understood that they would not be hanged. It was entirely against the customs of the government, but rules did not go for much in those days. Results were the chief things, and Major Cooper sent word to them that if they wanted a fight he would risk accommodating them. A date was set and early in the morning they rode toward the agency, fully armed. Major Cooper was out to meet them, and the rest of the tribe, the potential hostiles, were gathered on the hills to see fair play. The agent rode out into the open and slipped off his horse, using it for cover and shooting across the saddle.

The two young Indians galloped up to within shooting distance and commenced circling, hanging on the off side of their ponies and shooting under their necks and across their heads. The tacit understanding was that if they were killed it was all right, but if they got the agent they would pull out into the hills and wait for some other challenger. The fight did not last long. Cooper had a heavy buffalo gun and killed one Indian, shooting him through the body of his horse. The other kept on circling, and several shots were exchanged till the Indian was shot through the body. He knew it would be all up with him in a few minutes and charged, shooting as he came. But the agent's luck held good, and he was dropped within fifty yards. The law was satisfied, and the agent was able to report officially to Washington that the Indians had been executed.

What is a Midshipman?

By luck I for the first time in my life have found a plausible derivation for midshipman. It would appear that in the days immediately after the flood the vessels were very high at the ends, between which there was a deep "waist," giving no ready means of passing from one to the other. To meet this difficulty there were employed a class of men, usually young and alert, who from their station were called midship men, to carry messages which were not subject for the trumpet shout. If this explanation holds water, it, like forecastle and after-guard and knightheads, gives another instance of survival of nomenclature from conditions which have long since ceased.

Whatever the origin of his title, it well expressed the anomalous and undefined position of the midshipman. He belonged, so to say, to both ends of the ship as well as to the middle, and his duties and privileges alike fell within the broad saying that what was nobody's business was a midshipman's. When appointed as such in later days he came in "with the hayseed in his hair" and went out fit for a lieutenant's charge, but from first to last, whatever his personal progress, he continued as a midshipman, a handily-billy.—Captain A. T. Mahan in Harper's.

The World's Gypsies.

The gypsies have passed under a variety of names, arising either from their supposed original country or the callings and characteristics of the race. The old English Egyptian, the Spanish Gitana and the Magyar Pharas nepek (Pharaoh's people) all point to an Egyptian origin. The Scandinavian Tatars identify them with the Mongolian hordes which terrorized early Europe, while the French Bohemian suggests yet another country as their cradle. As to the names bestowed by their supposed character, the Arab boldly calls them harami (a villain), the Dutchman heydens, or heathens, and the Persian takes his name from their complexion and dubs them karachi, or swarthy. A charter of William the Lion, as early as the twelfth century, mentions their Scotch name of tinklers, which is commonly supposed to be a corruption of tinker, although possibly the substitution of "t" for "z" has produced this form of the Italian Zingaro, one of the most widespread of gypsy appellations.—London Chronicle.

Regular Caller.

Pearl—What ever became of that young man you used to like so much, the one you called "plain, everyday Mr. Brown?"
Ruby—Oh, he is "plain, every night Mr. Brown" now.
Pearl—Indeed! How is that?
Ruby—Why, we are engaged.—Chicago News.

DINING IN WALL STREET.

What Lunch Hour Means to New York's Financial District.

When one descends upon Wall street, either from the Broadway slope of Trinity church or from the Nassau street hill, at noontime any week day the air is fraught with many conflicting odors of the kitchen. From over the roars of the clamoring curb folk way down in the valley of Broad street there arises from a score of cookeries and "handouts" a decided smell of the stewpot blended with the ever glorious onion. From the eaves of the New York Stock Exchange come the more pretentious fragrance of spiced meats and strong coffee. From the basement and attic alike, from cloud tickler and antiquated frame house as well, come all sorts of fuming evidences that the men of affairs are eating. To realize what this luncheon hour means to Wall street one must stop to think of the thousands of persons who are in that small district of the city at this particular part of the day. Hundreds of restaurants meet the rush with their doors flung wide, and their keepers have grown rich upon nickels and dimes that fall into their tills like a mighty rataplan during those brief hours of midday. Men have grown rich and retired to palatial mansions in the suburbs selling cup custards and "sinkers" to millionaires, stenographers, clerks and bankers alike during the busy hour or two at noon. Thousands of pounds of meat, countless oysters and clams, barrels of gravy, unaccountable gallons of coffee and tea and tons of bread are consumed every day in a very brief period of time, and here, of all other places, the foreigner has found justification for his criticism of Americans for fast eating.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

TALES OF CITIES.

Atlanta is planning to issue bonds for a new courthouse and a city hall to cost \$800,000.

Fifty per cent of Missouri's total revenue and 35 per cent of the taxes on property of various kinds are paid by the city of St. Louis.

Many persons in New York city evidently think that business done in their proper names is not so well, for there are in Broadway and Sixth avenue forty-seven signs that give fictitious names of proprietors of stores.

Electric clocks, regulated from a central station, are being installed in various prominent positions throughout Vienna. In most instances they are fixed on the tall electric light masts at the intersections of the principal streets. Each clock has four dials, which have no figures for the hours, but instead black squares for the III, VI, IX and XII and black strokes for the intermediate hours.

GLEANINGS.

In 300 balloon ascents there is on an average one fatal accident.

In some London hotels the waiters receive as much as \$2,500 a year in tips.

A Muncie (Ind.) farmer, arrested on a charge of intoxication, was allowed by the magistrate to be his own judge. He fined himself \$10 and paid it without taking an appeal.

In accordance with an ancient custom dating from the time of Frederick the Great any officer in the German army who falls from his horse at a review is bound to offer a banquet to his brother officers in the regiment.

TRAIN AND TRACK.

The value of the world's railways is put at \$27,775,000,000.

Many trolley cars in Canada have entrances in the middle of the car only.

Of 403 accidents last year on the Washington traction lines 217 were the result of getting off moving cars backward, and 216 of the people thus injured were women.

A short stretch of railroad belonging to the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad company is being laid in southern Wisconsin on which various methods of preserving ties by chemical treatment will be put to the test of practical use, with the co-operation of the United States forest service.

CROP NOTES.

This year's peanut crop is valued at \$15,000,000.

Noble county, Ind., has raised over half a million bushels of onions this year.

Adams county stands at the head of the counties of Pennsylvania in the growing of apples and has become famous all over the country for its product.

E. H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers' Record, estimates that the cotton crop this year will bring \$900,000,000 into the south, or about 12 1/2 per cent more than any previous cotton crop has netted that section.

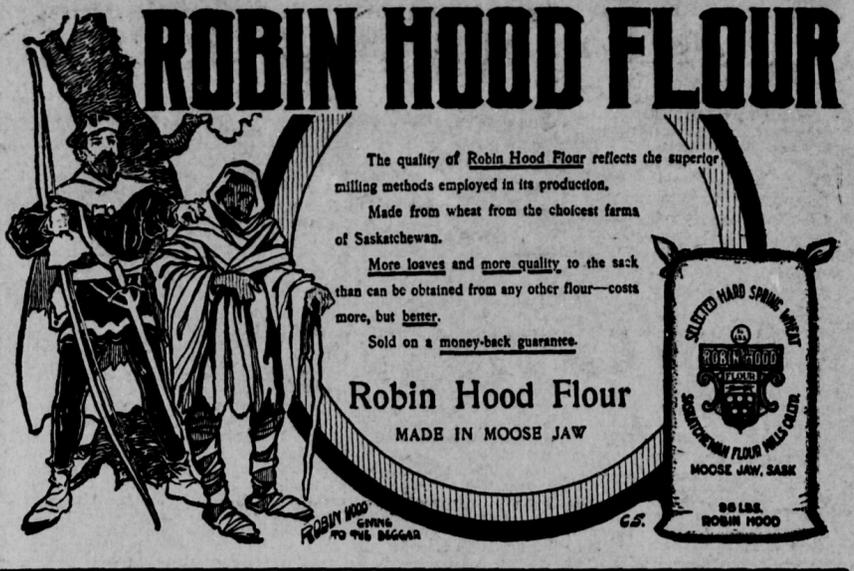
Political Pointers.

Some day perhaps all the voters will take the interest they should in primary elections.—Exchange.

Between now and November, 1908, the proofreaders will have a lot of speeches to read.—New York Mail.

Drawing the Line.
"Have you got a good cook?"
"Oh, yes, she's good enough, but her cooking isn't."—New York Life.

A General Wail.
Of all sad words that men can jar,
The saddest are these: "I've missed my car."



ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

The quality of Robin Hood Flour reflects the superior milling methods employed in its production. Made from wheat from the choicest farms of Saskatchewan.

More loaves and more quality to the sack than can be obtained from any other flour—costs more, but better.

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THE DAILY NEWS

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I. 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. 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. M. Stuart-Wade, secretary.

NEW WESTMINSTER MAIL SERVICE

Table with columns for Time of Arrival, Closing, and Time of Departure. Lists various mail routes including United States via C. P. R., Vancouver via B. C. E. R., Victoria via B. C. E. R., and others.

WITHOUT RESPECT

But With Respect It Was a Different Matter

By F. A. MITCHEL

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There is a house still standing in South Carolina, one of those old fashioned but stately manors, that is more than 150 years old. The woodwork above its cornices, its massive chimneys, its fluted pillars extending from the porch to the roof, smack of aristocratic persons who dwell there when the place was new, but who dwell there no longer.

When the Revolution came on Charles Ringold, then lord of the manor, remained loyal to the king, but his children, all of whom were grown, chose the patriot side. His two sons were with General Marion, the "Swamp Fox." His only daughter, Margaret, remained at home with her father, though her heart was with her brothers in the continental service.

One evening during that troublous period Margaret, looking out of a window, saw a man in a scarlet coat riding toward the house. Going out on to the porch, she stood there between two of the great white pillars waiting for him. When he drew rein before her and doffed his hat politely she saw that he was what a woman would naturally admire, a gentleman, a soldier and handsome. He came of the same aristocratic English stock from which she herself had sprung.

"May I ask," he said, "are you loyal subjects of the king here, or are you rebels?"

"My father is for the king" was the reply.

"And you?"

"It doesn't matter where my sympathy lies, for I am a woman, but were I a man I would now be fighting for the patriot cause."

"May I see your father?"

"Certainly."

The officer dismounted. The girl called a negro servant to hold his horse, then showed the man into the library, where her father was reading, and left the two together. Captain Arbuckle, one of Colonel Tarleton's officers, had been sent out by his chief to make inquiries among such Tories as he could find in the neighborhood as to where the "Swamp Fox" was lurking. He asked Mr. Ringold for information, but the latter frankly told him that though he was loyal to the British cause he had two sons in Marion's corps and begged to be excused from replying to his questions. But since darkness was coming on he offered the captain entertainment for the night.

Arbuckle accepted the invitation, not for the entertainment, but that he might pass an evening in company with Margaret, whose stately figure, comely face and aristocratic bearing had made a profound impression upon him. Women to young English bloods of that day were considered legitimate game, and Arbuckle vowed within himself that before he parted with the girl for the night he would take at least one kiss.

He kept his resolution, though he no more than kept it for he got but one kiss. He left a crimson spot where his lips touched Margaret's cheek and fire in her eye. Rising, she swept out of the room, leaving him discomfited. He had not expected such a rebuff from a woman dwelling in this wild country, so far from old England. He was in doubt whether to regret his act or to make an excuse to remain, with a view to a further effort. But for the present there was nothing to do but to get to bed.

In the morning he breakfasted with Mr. Ringold, and when the meal was finished, feeling obliged to return to duty, he ordered his horse. The negro who brought it handed him a note from Margaret, in which she told him that a champion demanded satisfaction for the insult he had offered her the evening before. Captain Arbuckle was astonished. He had played the same game many a time at home, with no serious consequences, to meet with a challenge to mortal combat on a like provocation in the wilds of America.

But for one thing the officer would have offered a humble apology. That was the champion. A spirit of rivalry took possession of him. Who was this man who was to stand in defense of the woman who had so impressed him? Was he a lover, a brother or a friend? In any event, could he, an Englishman—the proudest race on earth—apologize for taking a liberty with one born in a land recently acquired from savages?

"Tell your mistress," he said to the negro, "that I will communicate with her as soon as my duties as a soldier will permit."

any duty that would interfere with its settlement. Would she ask her champion to name an early date, place, weapons and other details? A reply came that she felt a delicacy in the identity of the man who was to defend her being known; therefore she stipulated that he should fight masked. The time would be that evening at sunset, in a clearing back of her father's house, the weapons to be cavalry swords. There were to be no seconds. Her slave, Jim, who bore her messages, would be present as a witness. To the masking Arbuckle declined to assent unless assured that her champion was not a blood relative, and when thus assured he agreed to be on hand at the appointed hour.

He found his enemy waiting for him. The man was tall and slender, being dressed in citizen's costume of the day, a broad tailed cutaway coat and breeches, buff waistcoat, white stockings, large shoe buckles and a powdered peruke. His mask was of black velvet, with lace at and below his mouth.

Jim, the colored slave, stood near with a saber under an arm and a small box containing articles to stop the flow of blood in the other. He handed Arbuckle a saber, and the latter advanced to the spot where his enemy was standing. But before putting himself in a posture for defense he said to Jim:

"In case I am denied an opportunity to crave your mistress' pardon by being killed in this fight I desire you to assure her that had I lived I would have done so."

"I'll do that, sah," said Jim, "fo' I reckon yo' gwine fo' to get killed. De man wid de udder sword mighty fine fencer. He killed!"

A suppressed exclamation of dissatisfaction from the champion stopped this attempt to frighten the captain, and the principals in the affair, advancing toward each other, began to fence. Notwithstanding Jim's encomiums the unknown at once proved himself no match for his opponent. Arbuckle, perceiving this, stood strictly on the defensive, not desiring that blood should be spilled in such a cause.

He was beginning to be amused at the bungling thrusts and parries made by his opponent when an accident happened at an unlucky moment. Just as the masked man was making one of his awkward thrusts Arbuckle's foot caught in a creeping vine, and he fell forward on the point of his adversary's sword, which, entering his right side just below the arm pit, inflicted a flesh wound.

A cry came from the champion. Not a masculine cry; it was like a woman's shriek. Throwing away his saber, he stooped and lifted his enemy in his arms. Arbuckle, more interested in the champion's identity than his wound, pulled off the mask and exposed the features of Margaret Ringold.

The two looked at each other for a few moments without speaking; then Arbuckle, seizing Margaret's hand, kissed it respectfully, exclaiming:

"Forgive me!"

Meanwhile Jim was hurrying forward, opening the box of materials for staunching blood. Arbuckle assured Margaret that his wound was of no importance, threw off his coat, opened his waistcoat and exposed his shirt saturated with blood. Margaret tremblingly applied lint and wound a bandage to hold it in its place. Then she told Jim to go for assistance and bring a conveyance to take the wounded man to the house. But Arbuckle demurred.

"The affair must be kept secret," he said, "because I am ashamed of my part in requiring a woman to protect herself against me, and, as for being carried about with such a pin prick as this, my comrades would despise me. Go to your home, Miss Ringold. You have vanquished me in more ways than one. Henceforth I am your champion whenever you choose to have me by accepting my services. I will now ride to camp, but ask that at the first opportunity I may be permitted to pay my duty to you."

Margaret turned and walked away, but she heard footsteps behind her and felt her hand clasped. It was Arbuckle.

"Tell me before we part," he said, "am I forgiven?"

She made no reply except with her eyes, but the man was satisfied. He watched her, attended by Jim, till she reached the house, when she turned and, putting her fingers to her lips, threw him what she had thought him for taking disrespectfully.

The "Swamp Fox" kept Tarleton and his men busy for some time, during which Arbuckle did not appear at the Ringold manor. Then he was taken ill. From a hospital he sent word to Margaret that as soon as he had recovered he would see her and make all possible amends for his treatment of her. But he was obliged to wait till the war had ended before being able to visit her. When he came he asked to see her father, saying that he had called on a matter of vital importance to himself. He asked to be permitted to pay his addresses to his daughter. The old Tory was much pleased at the request, though he felt that it would separate him from his child and, having granted it, informed Margaret that Arbuckle had come and had asked for her hand.

There was a great contrast between this and the first meeting Margaret had with Captain Arbuckle, which gave a peculiar zest to the latter. The couple were married before Captain Arbuckle returned with the British forces in America to England. There the South Carolinian was welcomed by her husband's relatives, and she at once assumed a prominent position in society. But she always maintained that had not the colonies won their independence she would not have left her American home.

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.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

Re Lots 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, Block 2; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Block 3; Lots 1, 1A, 1B, 4, 5, 6, 7, Block 4; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Block 5; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Block 6; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Block 7; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, Block 8; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 16, 17, 18, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, Block 9; Lots 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, Block 10 of part of Lot 229, Group 1. Map 1095, in the District of New Westminster.

Whereas proof of the loss of Certificate of Title Number 19478F, issued in the name of The Bidwell Bay and Belcarra Company, Limited, 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., November 20, 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.

Learn Classes every Monday and To Thursday night, 8 o'clock, at 318 Royal Avenue. Those receiving invitation cards Dance 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. B. Barnett, Manager.

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Westminster Transfer Co. Phone 124. Barn Street. Begbie Street. Baggage delivered promptly any part of the city.

Light and Heavy Hauling OFFICE—TPAM DEP. CITY OF NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

The Royal Bank of Canada Capital paid up \$6,200,000 Reserve \$7,200,000. 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. New Westminster Branch, Lawford Richardson, Mgr.

PALMER GASOLINE ENGINES 3/4 to 25 H. P. 1 and 4 Cyls. Local Agents Westminister Iron Works Phone 63. Tenth St., New Westminster.

Choice Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Pork and Veal AT THE Central Meat Market BOWELL & ODDY Corner Eighth St. and Fifth Avenue PHONE 370.

THE Bank of Toronto NEW BANKING ACCOUNTS

Many People who have never before been in a position to do so, may now be ready to open a bank account. The Bank of Toronto offers to all such people the facilities of their large and strong banking organization.

INCORPORATED 1855 ASSETS \$48,000,000. Interest is paid on Savings Balances half-yearly. Business Accounts opened on favorable terms. NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C. BRANCH 615 Columbia Street.

Pacific Coast Fleet GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM DOCK AT JOHNSTON'S WHARF, Foot of Columbia Avenue, and Sail at 12 Midnight, Both North and Southbound.

SS. "PRINCE RUPERT" leaves Vancouver at 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 30, December 28, for Queen Charlotte City, Skidgate, Lockport, Rose Harbor, etc., and at 10 p.m. Thursday, November 23, December 7, 21, for Masset and Naden Harbor.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY runs trains twice 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 in Europe. Make your reservations now for the Holidays.

Standard and Tourist Sleepers. Meals a la carte. Through Tourist Sleepers from Vancouver to Atlantic Seaboard November 23 and December 3.

H. G. SMITH, C.P.&T.A. Tel. Sey. 7100 L. V. DRUCE, C. A. Tel. Sey. 3060 627 Grandville Street, Vancouver.

YES, WE CAN CLEAN IT Our process of Dry Cleaning and Dyeing is MARVELLOUS. We can reclaim many garments you might decide to cast aside. Phone R278 for the Best Work. Gent's Suits Pressed - 75c Gent's Suits Cleaned \$1.50 up ROYAL CITY CHEMICAL Cleaners & Dyers G. F. BALDWIN, PROP. 345 Columbia Street.

JACKSON PRINTING CO. Fine Office Stationery Job Printing of Every Description - - - Butter Wrappers a Specialty Market Square, New Westminster.

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

HORSE BLANKETS WE have on hand a full line of Horse Blankets, Buggy Rugs and Waterfront Covers. The Prices are Right and the Quality is Guaranteed. T. J. TRAPP & COMPANY, LIMITED. Phone 59, New Westminster, B. C.

ELECTRIC WATER-MOTOR and HAND-POWER

"MAXWELL" Washing Machines and Wringers

SOLD and GUARANTEED by

ANDERSON & LUSBY

Phone R672. 619 Hamilton St.

D. McELROY

Chimney Sweeping, Eavetrough Cleaning, Sewer Connecting, Cesspools, Septic Tanks, Etc.



for you to consider are the matters of the financial independence of your family after your death, and the education of your children.

Alfred W. McLeod



657 Columbia St., New Westminster. Phone 62.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

A Swell

LINE OF

Hand Bags

Just to hand, direct from the factory. Good values from \$1.50 to \$12.00.

Curtis Drug Store

PHOTO GOODS SPECTACLES SEEDS

Phone 43: L. D. 71; Res. 72. New Westminster, B. C.

SEASONABLE GOODS

Muir's White Pine Cough Cure, Cold Cream, Witch Hazel and other lotion, Catarrh Cures, Etc.

MUIR'S DRUG STORE Deane Block, 441 Columbia St. New Westminster, B.C.

CITY NEWS

Miss Munn, Miss Laird and Miss Henderson will sing at the Scottish concert November 28, at the Odd Fellows' hall.

Cheapest and best shoes on earth, 641 Front street.

If the police "have their hands full with some more mature marauders," why don't they put them under lock and key with "the gang of youthful desperadoes."

Charlie Good, great Scottish comedian, at the Scottish concert, November 28, Odd Fellows' hall.

Money to loan, city property; lowest current rates. National Finance Co., Ltd., 521 Columbia street.

The W. C. T. U. will hold its regular monthly meeting on Monday, November 27, in Knox church, Sapperton, at 3 p.m.

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

Mr. Martin Beck, who had been a resident of this district for 20 years, died at Blaine, Wash., on Tuesday.

Shoes of quality and low price, 641 Front street.

Tickets for St. Andrew's concert and dance are now on sale. Concert 50c; dance 50c; concert and dance 75c.

Mrs. Lester will open an adult beginners' class in St. George's hall, Thursday, November 30, at 7:30 p.m.

A general meeting of the Overseas club—New Westminster branch—will be held in the I. O. O. F. hall tonight at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. John McNab died at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, at her home on Queens avenue. She is survived by her husband, and, like him, was an old time resident.

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

DIED.

SMYTH—DORIS NUTTEL LILLIAN, only child of Mr. and Mrs. P. Smyth, city, at the general hospital, Vancouver, on the 22nd inst., age seven years.

Funeral will take place this morning at 9 o'clock from the family residence, 422 Third avenue, to St. Peter's Roman Catholic church, thence to the cemetery.

Miss Cave-Browne-Cave

L. R. A. M. A. R. C. M. Member of the Incorporated Society of Musicians (England).

Teacher of Pianoforte, Violin, Singing, Theory, Harmony, Counterpoint and Musical Form.

Prepares candidates for Teachers' Diplomas, Licentiate and Local examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and Royal College of Music.

For terms, etc., apply 37 Agnes St., New Westminster. Phone L638.

WE WANT YOUR ORDER

CASH IF YOU CAN. CREDIT IF YOU CAN'T. We have no hot air to peddle; just legitimate tailoring.

J. N. AITCHISON MERCHANT TAILOR 38 Begbie Street.

LOOK!

Nanaimo Street Three roomed house on large lot. Price \$1500 \$400 cash, balance over two years.

BURNABY Second Avenue, near Sixth Street, three lots. Price \$600 Each One-third cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months.

Major & Savage 550 COLUMBIA STREET

B. & M. FISH MARKET

537 Front St. - Phone 301

Fresh Salmon (half or whole), lb. 10c Fresh Salmon, sliced, 2 lbs. for 25c Fresh Cod (half or whole), lb. 7c Halibut (half or whole), lb. 8c Smelts, 3 lbs. for 25c Smoked Salmon, lb. 15c Smoked Halibut, lb. 15c Kippers and Bloaters, lb. 10c Finnan Haddie, 2 lbs. for 25c Rabbits, each 25c Mallards, per brace \$1.25 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.

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.

Established 1891, Incorporated 1905.



F. J. Hart & Co., Ltd.

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

Smith's Friday Bargains

Another Day of Extraordinary Bargains For Friday Shoppers

But such offers cannot go on for any great length of time, it would be absolutely out of the question. Get here early Friday and benefit by this great saving opportunity.

A Great Clearance of Dress Goods Friday, 30c Yard

Never has the manufacturer produced such dress fabrics for the price. When the price of such goods drop to half and below, it's a signal to enterprising shoppers to arrive promptly Friday morning.

Beautiful Little Suits, Price Much Reduced Values to \$5.00, Friday Bargain \$3.50

It is a most unusual occasion when we put such stylish little suits as these on sale at such low prices. Girl's Sailor Suits and Reefer cost/mes, made of fine grade British serge; double collars, some with silk braid trimmings; all with kilted skirts.

Attractive Blouses Much Reduced in Price for Friday Shoppers

Eighteen only Women's waists in fancy nets and silk nets; in shades of brown, white and cream, silk shades of hello, old rose, navy, white and black; all good styles. Values to \$5.00. Friday bargain, each \$2.50

Women's Dress Skirts Below Half Price Regular Values to \$10.00, Friday Bargain \$4.50 Each

Remarkable saving opportunity on skirts of such quality and style. The large assortment in this lot should give wide scope for selection. Cloths are tweeds, panama and broadcloths, in shades of green, cardinal, navy, black and white stripe and grey tweeds.

ASTONISHING VALUES IN WOMEN'S SUITS FRIDAY. Regular Values to \$27.50. Friday Bargain \$10.50 Each.

Eighteen only, Women's Suits; this season's styles. Many materials and colors are included in this group of winter suits; so many that attempt at description would be hard.

TREMENDOUS SELLING OF COATS FOR MISSES AND WOMEN. Regular Values to \$27.50. Friday Bargain \$5.00.

A bargain that makes it possible to purchase a coat at a fabulously low price. The styles are not all of this season, but there is not one you might call an old style.

Children's Coats Priced for Quick Selling Regular Values to \$7.00, Friday Bargain \$4.25

These attractive little coats should cause a stir at such a low price. Coats of navy cheviot, buttoned to throat. Some with black velvet collar; others with trimmings of gold braid over King's blue; brass buttons and pocket. Sizes fitting 7 to 12 years.

APRONS THAT WILL SELL QUICK

Women's white lawn and colored print aprons. Lawns with hemstitched band or embroidery trimmed at bottom; with and without bib. Regular values to 40c. Friday bargains, each 25c

SWEATER BARGAINS.

Regular Value: \$4.00. Friday Bargain \$2.50 Each. Women's heavy knitted Sweater in white pull-over styles; open laced neck; trimmings of collar, cuffs and band at bottom of sky, fawn, cardinal and navy, all sizes. Grand sweater for skating, gymnasium, etc.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR VERY LOW PRICED.

Women's Vests; fine close rib. Splendid winter weight; full length sleeves; open front, lace trimmed. Drawers to match, ankle length; closed or open styles; in natural and white. Regular values 75c. Friday bargain, a garment 50c

BOYS' SUITS PRICED FOR ONE GREAT RUSH

Friday Bargain, \$1.75 Each. There is not a woman in the city would think of making such little suits for double the price asked Friday. Come in Norfolk style, with extra detachable wash collar and front, made of good grade Scotch tweed, in shades of green and grey. Sizes fitting 4 to 7 years. Regular values \$2.75

WOMEN'S CASHMERE GLOVES.

In shades of grey, brown, navy and black. Regular values 35c. Two dome fasteners. Friday bargain, pair 25c

NEW NECK FRILLING BOXED.

Four frills to the box; assorted. Regular value 35c. Friday bargain, a box 20c

WOOL MUFFLERS

Spring fasteners, in shades of grey, cardinal, mauve and green; extra long. Regular values \$1.25. Friday bargain, each 1.00

HANDKERCHIEFS.

For the children in plain and colored excelsa. Friday bargain, eight for 25c

HOISERY BARGAINS.

Women's fine cashmere hose. Plain black only. Soft finish and fast dye. Regular 55c. Friday bargain, two pairs for 45c

CHILDREN'S RIBBED BLACK CASHMERE HOSE. With double sole and heel, some with double knee; all sizes. Regular 30c and 35c. Friday bargain, per pair 25c

REMARKABLE BARGAINS FROM THE STAPLE SECTION.

Forty-inch white cotton pillow cases, with deep hem. Friday bargain, per pair 25c

Prints in light shadings, suitable for comforters, 31 inches wide. Regular value 15c. Friday bargain, yard 12 1/2c

Damask Table Cloth, sizes 45x45 inches; neat pattern and good finish. Regular value \$1.00. Friday bargain, each 75c

18x45 inches Linen Runners, embroidered and hemstitched. Regular values \$1.00. Friday bargain, each 75c

Hemstitched Table Centres, size 30x30 inches, and runners, size 18x54 inches. Friday bargain, each 25c

Sateen in fancy art patterns and colorings, width 30 inches. Regular values to 30c. Friday bargains, yard 15c

Wrapperettes, extra good weight and soft quality. Many stylish patterns. Regular values 25c. Friday bargain, yard 20c

Bedspreads, colored, in shades of sky, pink and red; 11-4 size. Regular \$1.75. Friday bargain, each 1.35

50-inch fancy Art Tapestry, extra weight and good design and color. Regular 75c. Friday bargain, yard 45c

22-inch checked Tea Cloth; linen. Regular 15c. Friday bargain, yard 10c

18-inch all Linen Crash, colored border. Regular 15c. Friday bargain, yard 10c

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.

Flannelette Blankets in white with colored border, size 68x81 inches; good nap finish, and extra weight. Regular \$1.50. Friday bargain, yard 1.25

10-4 Flannelette Blankets, near wool. Beautiful soft wool finish. In white or grey, with colored border. Friday bargain, per pair 1.00

Wool Blankets, white Scotch, close nap finish; finished singly; large size; almost 8 lbs. weight; also Canadian grey blanket, large size and 7 lbs. weight. Regular \$6.00 and \$6.50. Friday bargain, pair \$4.95

11-4 white Marcella Bed Spreads, extra weight and finish. Regular \$3.00. Friday bargain 1.95

CURTAINS.

Six pair only Nottingham and bungalow net; only one pair of each. Friday HALF PRICE

The T. H. SMITH Co. LIMITED