INDUSTRIAL SITES—25 acres between two railroads, with Fraser Mills line running through the property. Terms for genuine industrial proposals.

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The Daily News

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VICTORIA, B.C.

TEN SPLENDID LOTS one block from new car line, on open street, adjoining the city on the west. $600; easy terms. See

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VOLUME 6, NUMBER 263. NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1912. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PORT MANN SELLING

Regina Man Plunges in Real Estate.

BUYS AT BOTH ENDS OF LINE

Purchase Amounts to Two and a Half Millions on Fraser and in Montreal.

Toronto, Jan. 15.—Right on top of the gigantic land deal of John F. Hansen a day or two ago with the C. N. R. came the announcement today of another land purchase in Port Mann and Montreal, involving an expenditure of $2,500,000. William McBain of Regina, is the man who has got control of this enormous amount of real estate.

An investment of such magnitude would seem almost too risky for the ordinary man to think of, but Mr. McBain has spent a year in Montreal and on the Pacific coast looking over these properties from every possible standpoint. He is enthusiastic over his purchase and stated today that he had made one of the best investments in his career.

"I have just purchased," said he "$2,500,000 worth of town lots at Port Mann, on the Fraser River in British Columbia, and in the City of Montreal from the Canadian Northern Land Company, through Davidson & McRae, general agents. I have been purchasing lands from this firm for the last four or five years, my purchases probably aggregating in the neighborhood of $5,000,000, and in coming to Toronto from time to time to close up these land sales my attention was called to the fact that property is selling at very low prices in the eastern cities."

Mr. McBain says that nobody who makes an investigation as he has done during the past few months will have any doubt of the prospects of Port Mann as one of the coming big cities of the Pacific coast. He has been out there for several months and the outlook from every standpoint is optimistic in the extreme, he says.

"I think that within a very few years," he remarked, "Port Mann will have a population of over twenty-five thousand. It is stated that the C. N. R. Company will establish shops, yards and other railway buildings at that place and at this time I am negotiating with several large manufacturing concerns who want to secure sites at Port Mann. Among these is a car works which should employ from five hundred to one thousand men. I have been negotiating with a cold storage and refrigerator company, two iron companies that will manufacture all iron products, and also a large flour mill company. Consequently I regard these two purchases as the best land deals I have ever made."

FISHING VESSELS IN DIRE STRAITS

Customs Authorities Send Revenue Cutters to Aid of Craft Imprisoned in Ice Floes.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Thirty American fishing vessels with cargoes of frozen herring valued at $500,000 are imprisoned in the ice floes off the coast of Newfoundland and threatened with destruction. In response to an appeal to Collector of Customs Jordan, of Gloucester, Mass., the assistant secretary of the treasurer today ordered revenue cutters to their aid.

OLD COUNCIL HELD ITS LAST SESSION

For the last time in their existence the old council of 1911 met at 10:20 yesterday morning. At the close of a very short session it adjourned sine die.

After the accounts of the different departments had been passed, and the council had been officially notified by Returning Officer J. Stilwell Clute, of the results of the elections, two communications were received and dealt with. Fire Chief Watson notified the aldermen of the resignation of A. L. Eickoff, and recommended Lewis Cross to be appointed hoseman, and W. Fotheringham to be promoted to captain. The report was adopted.

The council decided to leave several by-laws to the consideration of the incoming council, and before the adjournment was moved Alderman Lynch proposed that the clerk be instructed to send a letter of condolence to Alderman A. W. Gray in his bereavement.

There were present at the meeting Mayor Lee, and Aldermen Bryson, Dodd, Henley and Lynch.

Bank Manager Arrested.

Craik, Sask., Jan. 15.—W. S. Mc Kimon, teller, and C. H. Crawford, manager of the Union Bank here, was arrested today, the former charged with theft, and the latter with forgery. The arrests followed the discovery of an alleged shortage of several thousands of dollars.

INITIAL MEETING OF SCHOOL BOARD

Mr. Trapp Elected Chairman—Management, Finance, Building and other Committees.

Mr. T. J. Trapp was elected chairman of the School Board at the first meeting of the new board held last night. The committees were elected. On the management committee Trustees Trapp, Peck, Dr. Green, and Mrs. Cross will serve with the first-named as chairman. Trustee Thornber will be chairman of the Finance Committee, of which the members are Trustees Peck, Mrs. Gilley and Mrs. Cross. The whole board forms the building committee, but Trustee Peck will take the chair. To be members of the Hygiene Committee Trustees Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Gilley, and Reid were elected, with Dr. Green as chairman, while Trustee Thornber was given the Supplies Committee with Trustees Reid, Mrs. Gilley and Mr. Trapp as members.

After a few routine matters and correspondence had been dealt with, the board resolved itself into committee.

ASK FOR AMENDMENT IN WOMEN'S FAVOR

Local Council of Women Held Annual Meeting—Men Conspicuous by Their Absence.

Amendment to the laws relating to women and children were the most important discussed at the annual meeting of the Local Council of Women. Very satisfactory reports showing the activity of the council in many matters were also submitted, and the officers for the current year elected. The presence of many delegates from Vancouver lent interest to the occasion, which was enlivened by a very pleasant supper held in the hall of the Olivet Baptist Church. The meeting itself was held in the latter building.

Mrs. Kemp from Vancouver, convener of the committee of that city considering the laws for the better protection of women and children, submitted the proposed amendments to the meeting, and a committee of five was appointed to act with the Vancouver women on this matter. The laws affected by these amendments relate to minors, guardianship of children and inheritance, and it was proposed to alter them so as to put women and men on an equal footing as far as possible in regard to those matters. The first case taken up was that of the marriage of minors. In the first place, it was proposed to ask that in future the law shall be made to read that no marriage shall be solemnised between persons under 16 years of age, and that the consent of the mother shall be equally as necessary as that of the father or the guardian in such marriages. The rights of the father over the children in cases of wife desertion were also the subject of amendment, and measures were proposed to place the wife on an equal or special footing with regard to male relations of the dead husband in the matter of inheritances. In the case of the husband dying intestate without issue, it was the wish of the meeting that the widow be the sole inheritor.

A final amendment was added, on the suggestion of the local executive, that it should be made unlawful for a man to will all his property and children away from his wife. All of these resolutions will be submitted to the government at Victoria.

It was announced to the meeting, that fourteen different societies were affiliated with the council of women, and that 64 names were on the master roll. Many committees, standing and otherwise, made their reports for the year. Pleasure was expressed at the return of Mrs. Gilley and Mrs. Cross to the school board. Retiring President Mrs. Lamb made a very interesting speech, which was much appreciated by the hearers.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. S. A. Fletcher, in place of the presidential board, which consisted last year of Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Hill, and Mrs. Pearce; First Vice President, Mrs. Forrester; Second Vice President, Mrs. Lamb; Third Vice President, Mrs. Patchell; Fourth Vice President, Mrs. Bent; Fifth Vice President, Mrs. Pearce; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Levar; Recording Secretary, Mrs. David Walker, and Treasurer, Mrs. Ferguson.

The meeting was resumed at 8 o'clock after supper, with the new president, Mrs. Fletcher, in the chair. Rev. Henderson was the first to address the meeting, and he commented on the fact that while aldermen and prospective aldermen turned out in force for the meeting held before the election none of them, with the exception of Alderman Henley who had come to supper, had attended that day. Only two of the clergy were present, himself and Rev. Melvin. Among the suggestions he threw out in the course of a racy speech was that al

(Continued on page four)

PARTITIONING CHINA

London Report Says Russia is Active.

YUAN MAY BE PRESIDENT

Confirmation of Reported Massacre of Ten Thousand Manchus by the Rebels.

London, Jan. 15.—Dispatches received here today from Odessa declare that the partitioning of China has actually begun, coincident with the information received at St. Petersburg that the Manchu emperor will at once resign.

Russian troops, dispatches from Harbin say, have crossed into Mongolia at three points, and the proclamation of a Russian protectorate over that province is expected at once.

San Francisco, Jan. 15.—Special cables received here today from Shanghai quote Dr. Wu Tin Fang, foreign minister in the proclaimed Chinese republic, as admitting without reserve that the Manchu dynasty has practically fallen. Wu declared that Yuan Shi Kai had wired his Shanghai representative saying: "Whilst it is settled that the abdication shall take place soon, I am not advised officially as to just when it will occur. The negotiations will continue with Yuan Shi Kai to decide upon the formation of a provisional government and to frame a constitution."

To the question: "Will Yuan be elected president of the republic?" Wu replied, "It is not improbable. Yuan is a tried and experienced statesman."

Peking, Jan. 15.—The Kan Su imperial army, after much fighting, has succeeded in pushing its way to within sixty miles of Sian Fu. The entire province of Shen Si is in a turmoil. Many towns have been looted and deserted. The reported massacre of 10,000 Manchus by rebels in the Shen Si district is confirmed.

FIRST OF FIVE NEW DREADNOUGHTS

Keel Plate of Great Britain's Twenty-Eighth Leviathan Laid at Portsmouth.

Portsmouth, Eng., Jan. 15.—The keel plate of Great Britain's twenty-eighth ship of the Dreadnought type was laid today in Portsmouth dockyard. The new vessel is the first to be begun of the five armored ships provided for in the British naval program of 1911-12. She will be completed in the year 1914. When she has been added to the fleet Great Britain will have 32 Dreadnoughts, or super-Dreadnoughts, half of which will be armed with 12.5 inch guns. The vessel laid down today has not yet been named. She will be the largest battleship hitherto constructed in England, displacing between 25,000 and 26,000 tons. Although the Dreadnought cruisers of the Lion class are slightly heavier, besides throwing heavier shells than her immediate predecessors. Several improvements have been introduced by the constructors in the arrangements of the internal subdivisions intended to minimize the danger of a torpedo attack, while her anti-torpedo battery will consist of 16 six-inch guns, whereas her predecessors have been armed with only four-inch guns for the purpose of encountering torpedo boats.

OFFICIAL RETURNS IN SURREY ELECTIONS

The outstanding features of the result of the municipal voting on Saturday are the large majority of nearly three to one that Cloverdale received over Surrey Centre in the contest for the new municipal hall; the closeness of the vote for Dinsmore, Johnson and Thritt as school Trustees, and the overwhelming majority received by J. E. Murphy over his opponent for councillor in Ward 2.

The following are the official figures:

For new municipal hall, Cloverdale, 308.

For new municipal hall, Surrey Centre, 109.

Reeve, T. J. Sullivan, acclamation.

Councillor, Ward 1, R. S. Inglis, 61, (elected).

Councillor, Ward 1, Robert Grant, 37.

Councillor, Ward 2, J. E. Murphy, 83, (elected).

Councillor, Ward 2, F. Smith, 25.

Councillor, Ward 3, T. J. Brown, acclamation.

Councillor, Ward 4, R. D. MacKenzie, acclamation.

Councillor, Ward 5, John Keary, 49, (elected).

Councillor, Ward 5, Geo. Radford 35.

School trustees, John Fraser, 398, (elected).

School trustees, A. Dinsmore, 223, (elected).

School trustees, E. C. Johnson, 219, (elected).

School trustees, H. T. Thritt, 218.

THE ROBBERS' TRAIL

Dean and McNamara Lived in Vancouver.

RESIDENTS RECOGNIZE MEN

Men Charged With Bank of Montreal Robbery Rented House in Neighboring City.

Vancouver, Jan. 15.—That Charles Dean, alias C. W. Howard, alias Hoffman; Mrs. Vina Griffin, alias Mrs. Charles Dean; John McNamara, known as "Austrialian Mack" and "Big Mack," and the two Griffin girls, Goldie and Sylvie, were residents of Vancouver from a late date in July, 1911, until early in October of the same year, during which time the attempt was made to rob the Union Bank branch in Vancouver and the Bank of Montreal in New Westminster was looted of $271,000, has been further established by later developments made known today by Vancouver representatives of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency.

About July 25, 1911, Dean rented the house standing at the corner of Broadway and Pine streets, known as 1697 Broadway, in the Fairview district. Immediately Mrs. Griffin and the two girls moved into the house with Dean. To the neighbors, Mrs. Griffin was always known as Mrs. Dean. Shortly after, McNamara, who had been staying at the Strand hotel, moved into the house, and the neighbors all noticed the inmates of the dwelling stayed awake late at night and slept late into the day.

A Pinkerton man stated this morning that many residents of the district in which the suspects had lived readily recognized the photographs in the possession of the detective agency as good likenesses of Dean, McNamara and the women.

McNamara, it will be remembered, was arrested recently in New York; Dean was arrested in Los Angeles, and Mrs. Griffin evaded the Los Angeles police and disappeared with her daughters.

NORTH SHORE LINE.

Hearing of Approval of Route Map Has Been Postponed.

Ottawa, Jan. 15.—At the hearing for approval of railway route maps before Hon. F. Cochrane, minister of railways, the application for approval of a route map on the Cascade branch of the C. P. R. was, on the request of Mr. Alex. Smith, on behalf of other interests, postponed to a date to be fixed by the minister. The proposed route crosses the North Arm of Burrard inlet, some distance east of the city of Vancouver, and proceeds westerly along the north shore of Burrard inlet, along the waterfront of North Vancouver and beyond.

DISCORD INVADES TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Leader of Austrian Clericals Says Germany is Dissatisfied With Austria.

Vienna, Jan. 15.—Considerable sensation has been caused in political circles here by some recent speeches delivered by Baron Fuchs, the Clerical leader, who declared that Italy is arming against Austria and when the war in Tripoli is over the King of Italy must either fight Austria or go into exile. Baron Fuchs also insisted that the intimate relations which have for so long existed between Austria and Germany are becoming weaker as the result of Austria's failure to support her ally during the Moroccan crisis. He likewise complained that Austria's relations with the Russian empire had not been well handled.

Baron Fuchs is said to have demanded an explanation from the Austrian foreign minister, Count Aloys Lexa Von Aehrenthal, of the difficulties between Austria and Germany, of which he said he possessed knowledge, but the foreign minister maintained absolute silence on the subject. Baron Fuchs, therefore, considered that he was perfectly justified in expressing publicly his dissatisfaction with Count Von Aehrenthal's foreign policy.

Soldier is Suicide.

Vancouver, Wash., Jan. 15.—James C. Sherry, CompanyF engineers, who enlisted at Cambridge, Ohio, last year committed suicidetoday by jumping into the Columbia river. No reason is assigned for the rash act.

Mackey's Endowment.

San Francisco, Jan. 15.—Clarence Mackey is declared today to be planning a $1,000,000 endowment fund for the University of Nevada, the money to be raised among the children of the miners, who made their millions in Nevada.

COUNCIL ELECTS OWN CHAIRMEN

Special Harbor and Transportation and Industrial Committees Formed—Kellington Heads Works.

Some surprises were in store when the chairman of the city council's committees were elected by the aldermen themselves yesterday afternoon. The method of appointment was unusaual, as the mayor left the council to make their own choice of chairmen, while he himself appointed only the other members of the committees.

Alderman Gray most people had expected to see left in charge of the light, but he has been moved to the finance, legislative and building committee, with Aldermen Curtis and White as its members. Alderman Lynch has taken his place on the light and telephone committee, in association with Aldermen Gray and Kellington. Alderman Curtis succeeds Mr. Bryson on the water committee, with Alderman Lynch and White as the other two members.

One of the big surprises was the choice of Alderman Kellington for the Board of Works. Dodd and Henley are the other two members of the board. These two have not changed their convenerships, and are left with Aldermen Kellington and Gray on the Health, Police and Bridge committee, and with Aldermen Dodd and Curtis on the Fire committee, while Alderman White takes the convenership of the Parks and Library committee, Aldermen Lynch and Henley being his associates.

Two special committees were appointed by the mayor, namely, a harbor and transportation committee and an industrial committee. On the former will sit the mayor himself, with Aldermen Curtis, Gray and White, while Alderman Curtis, White and Lynch will form the second. The formation of these two committees seems to foreshadow a progressive policy during the current year with special attention to be paid to material advance.

The only business transacted by the council was the passing on the motion of alderman Curtis of a vote instructing the clerk to send a letter of condolence to Alderman Gray in sympathy with his grief at the loss of his wife.

OLD INDIAN CHIEF HAS PASSED AWAY

Sumas Prairie, Jan. 15.—"Old Jim," Mr. York, the old Indian chief so well-known in this district, died the other day up at Nootsak, where he was staying with his son. "Old Jim" was over 100 years old, and everyone on Sumas prairie knew the old man, whose yarns were famous around the neighborhood. He used to live in the rancheree here, and was on a visit to his son when he died. Mr. York, whose name he had adopted along with his own, was one of the Sumas Prairie pioneers of the old time, and used to be the object of "Old Jim's" greatest admiration. The chief himself was a prominent man in his day.

CAPTURED THE PRESIDENT.

Paraguayan Revels Forced Chief Executive of Republic to Resign.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 15.—The Paraguayan revolutionaries have captured President Liberato Rojas and forced him to resign, according to the telegrams received here today from Asuncion, the Paraguayan capital. The garrison in the city remained neutral.

Fishermen Driven to Sea.

Astrakhan, Russia, Jan. 15.—By the breaking away of an ice floe, 109 fishermen have been driven out to sea in the neighborhood of the village of Ganjusceian.

It is believed they have been drowned in the Caspian Sea.

ONE MAN KILLED AT ALBERT CANYON

Wrecking Train Going to Aid of Another Stalled by Slide, is Itself Caught.

Revelstoke, Jan. 15.—The wrecking train composed of three cars, one of which was the private car of Superintendent Kilpatrick, of Revelstoke, which was going out to the aid of No. 4 from Vancouver, was struck by a slide at Albert Canyon. All three cars, engine and cab were turned over. One man was killed and three injured. The man killed was a fitter named Jackson. One of the injured was Dr. Hamilton, of Revelstoke, the company's physician. The names of the others are not known.

Skating Fatalities.

Emden, Germany, Jan. 15.—Twenty-seven persons are known to have been drowned and several are missing as the result of the ice in the River Ems breaking while hundreds of youths were skating today.

CRISIS IN SPAIN

King Wanted Condemned Murderer Reprieved.

RESIGNATION OF CABINET

Alfonso Victim of Warring Groups of Politicians—Urges Premier to Resume Office.

Madrid, Jan. 15.—The cabinet has resigned as the result of a divergence of views with King Alfonso as to the advisability of commuting the death sentence of Chatto Chuqueta, one of the rioters, who murdered a judge and who wounded several court officers at Cullera, in the province of Valencia, last September, during the general strike at that time when Valencia and other provinces were plotting to start an uprising against the constitutional government. The trial of the strikers concerned in the Cullera murder has engrossed public attention to the exclusion of all else for sometime, thanks to the skilful combination of the Radicals, who seized upon the affair as a weapon to attack the government in the same way that they utilized the refusal to reprieve Francisco Ferrer, director of the Modern School, who was executed in 1909, to bring about the downfall of the Maura cabinet.

Raised a False Issue.

Realizing that it was sordid crime, and that the accused men were impossible objects of sympathy, the Radicals raised a false issue, accusing the government of all sorts of tortures and cruelties towards the prisoners. The agitation spread with great rapidity and caused grave concern to Premier Canalejas. The rioters were tried first before a municipal court and six of them were sentenced to death. The case then went to the supreme council of war and marine for revision, and the council condemned all seven prisoners to death. Petitions in favor of a reprieve have flowed in ever since the first trial and it was evident that the nation strongly desired that the men be not put to death. Premier Canalejas advised the king to exercise his prerogative in the cases of six of the prisoners, but held that the seventh, Chatto Chuqueta, should be made an example of in the interests of law and order.

Disagreed with King.

The agitation by this time had reached formidable proportions, the Barcelona Radicals issuing a decree calling for a general strike if Chuqueta was executed today, the day fixed for his death. The premier went with his colleagues to the palace, where the king declared that he favored a reprieve for Chuqueta.

Premier Canalejas said he deferred to his majesty's judgment and would prepare a decree to that effect without delay, but considering as he did that the ministry had made a mistake, it was his duty to hand in his resignation. King Alfonso urged him to reconsider his determination, but he remained firm.

Is Inopportune.

The ministerial crisis at the German-Franco-Spanish trouble in Morocco is of exceptional gravity, and the king has lost no time in consulting with the leading statesmen. He conferred in turn with General Montero, president of the Cortes, and former Premier Maura, who hoped the Liberals would remain in power.

The king received Senor Canelejas last night, and asked him to resume the premiership, assuring him of continued confidence. Senor Canelejas asked for time to reflect, promising to give his reply today. On leaving the palace Senor Canelejas declared that if he decided to accept the office he would retain the same ministers.

SOPHIA NEARLY READY.

New C. P. R. Boat to Leave the Clyde for Victoria Soon.

Montreal, Jan. 15.—It is stated at Windsor station that the Princess Sophia, the Canadian Pacific Railway's newest ship, will sail for Victoria within the next two or three weeks. The boat, which has been building at the yards of Bow, McLachlan & Co. at Paisley, Scotland, is now practically ready for its long trip around Cape Horn. The Princess Sophia, while not as large as some of the other Princess boats of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is of the best construction and well fitted for service on the Pacific Coast. It is 247 feet long, 44 feet beam and 18 feet depth. It is equipped with triple expansion engines and its boilers are constructed either for coal or oil fuel.

Jail-Breakers at Large.

Vancouver, Jan. 15.—There is still no trace of the missing prisoners, Winkler and Collins, who broke jail on Sunday. Both are well-known bad characters.

Shortage of Provisions.

Vancouver, Jan. 15.—Over twenty trainloads of freight, mostly provisions, are held up between here and Winnipeg. The shortage of supplies is being felt by many wholesale houses.

Wants

WANTED — DRESSMAKING OR plain sewing, by the day. Miss Couin, 309 Keary street, Sapperton.

WANTED — COMPANION HELP; very light housework. Apply mornings, 317 Fifth avenue, or phone 362.

WANTED—COOK, GENERAL. APply Westminster Private hospital, 223 Townsend street, near Third street.

WANTED — WORK OF ANY KIND by intelligent single man, not using liquor or tobacco. Can help with accounts, if required. Address Box 1000, News Office.

HELP WANTED — TWO FIRST class salesmen; also one stock salesman. Apply Fraser Valley Investment Co., Ltd., 626 Columbia, New Westminster.

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, 2 quarts for $1.00; cream, 30c a pint. Phone your order to R 873 or write Glen Tana Dairy, Queensboro, Lulu Island.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—VIEW LOTS CLOSE TO five-cent car, $250 up, $25 cash, $12 per month. Box 60, Daily News.

FOR SALE—MALLEABLE STEEL ranges, $1.00 down, $1.00 per week. Apply market square.

FOR SALE—HALF ACRE BUSIness property at Edmonds Station. $500 dollars under value. Apply 626 Columbia Street.

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

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.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT—THREE LIGHT HOUSEkeeping rooms. Apply 1316 Cariboo street.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF TWO furnished housekeeping rooms, furnace heated, corner of Agnes and Dufferin streets. Tel. L638.

TO RENT — ACCOMMODATION IN private boarding house; all home-cooking; use of telephone and bath, nice quiet home. Terms very reasonable. Gentlemen only need apply. 513 Agnes street.

FOR RENT — HOUSEKEEPING rooms, furnished or unfurnished, light and bath; front view; also single beds; rates to suit, at 224 Seventh street.

LOST.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, DEC. 30, between 5 and 6 p. m. on Columbia street, or in Smith's or Collister's stores, lady Persian lamb muff, with three white tails and head. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to room 216 Dominion Trust Block.

LOST—BUNCH OF KEYS IN POST office. Finder deliver to Mr. Wilburg, B. C. Cigar factory, and receive reward.

LOST — COLLIE PUP, TWO months' old. Black with some white and tan. Return 527 Eighth street. Reward.

ELECTROLISIS.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIRS, MOLES and warts permanently removed by Miss E. Short, of Vancouver. Room 3, Collister block, Wednesday and Thursdays. Phone 978.

NOTICE.

Mrs. H. C. White is no longer in the employ of the Royal City Dye Works and has no authority to collect accounts.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the members of the Royal Agricultural & Industrial Society of British Columbia will be held in Council Chambers, City Hall, on Friday, January 19th, 1912, at 8 p.m.

Business: Reception of reports, election of officers and directors and any other business members wish to bring before the meeting.

D. E. MACKENZIE, Mgr.

New Westminster, B.C., January 13, 1912.

LAND REGISTRY

J. C. REID

LAND REGISTRY EXPERT

Titles Examined, Land Registry Tangles Straightened out.

Curtis Block City Box 482

DELHI THE CAPITAL.

A Reversion to Olden Times—Why Did King Do It?

King George has numerous precedents for his policy of changing the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi, as Ex-Attache points out in an article in the Pittsburg Dispatch. In India itself there is a most notable instance of this, provided two centuries ago by Jey Singh II., who abandoned Ambir for Jeypore. Ambir still remains, but its marble palaces are inhabited by snakes and monkeys and the tropical verdure has invaded the streets. Some of the temples and other public buildings must have cost great fortunes to rear, but the ruler showed his people what a truly great man he was by carelessly disregarding the loss of wealth that his whim entailed; and even if similar disaster should overwhelm Calcutta it is likely that the majority of his majesty's Indian subjects would be only more deeply impressed. As a matter of fact the change is not likely to be nearly so serious a matter for Calcutta, which will always be important as a port of entry, though it will no doubt resent the transfer of its official prestige to Delhi.

Other Capitals Changed.

In our own time there have been similar changes. In 1867, for instance, the Mikado transferred the capital of Japan from Kioto to Tokyo. The capital of Italy has been twice changed, once from Turin to Florence, and again in 1870 to Rome. The most recent example is that furnished by Australia, which is building a new capital at Dalgetty, and abandoning both Melbourne and Sydney. It is said that Alphonse XIII. is now considering a plan to remove the capital of Spain from Madrid to Barcelona. Madrid is probably the most unhealthy of the large cities in Europe, while the climate of Barcelona is salubrious. Barcelona, however, has won an international reputation as the stronghold of Spanish liberalism, and we may be sure that this will not enhance its value in the eyes of the King of Spain. He has a precedent, however, in the transfer of the capital from Toledo. Peter the Great moved the capital of his empire from Moscow to St. Petersburg in order, as he said, that he might have "a window to look out upon Europe."

Unhealthy Calcutta.

Siam's capital has been changed from Ayuthia to Bangkok, and Washington is the third capital of the United States, both Philadelphia and Annapolis having previously enjoyed the honor. Canada knows what it is to have had alternating capitals, and China may yet move her seat of government from Peking to Nanking. As far as Calcutta is concerned, it is a mere mushroom, or in view of its deadly climate it might be more correct to say a mere toadstool, for it has been called Golgotha with some reason. It is built on a swamp, and is so unhealthy that for several months each year, the government is practically removed to Simla. What sort of reputation Simla has, need not be explained to anyone who is familiar with Kipling. The city in the hills has been described as at once the blight and the cure of Anglo-Saxon officialdom. Its atmosphere is as deadly from a moral point of view as it is bracing to the jaded nerves, and scandal, indolence and intrigue are as pervasive as the breezes from the hills.

The World's Oldest City.

At Delhi, there will be no need for a retreat on the part of the officials, for if the climate is not always balmy it is about the best to be had in India. A thousand miles from Calcutta, it is high above the sea level, and a man might have a worse fate than life-long residence there. The climatic advantage is only one of the many that Delhi can justly claim. The fact that it is the oldest city in the world and the ancient capital of the Punjab has been made familiar to most of us in the course of the discussion of the Durbar. It dates back to at least 3000 years before the Christian era, and there is point in the old saying that under one name or another Delhi has always been in eixstence since the world began. For the first British ruler of India ever crowned in the empire to proclaim Delhi for his capital was a stroke of diplomacy well calculated to strike the Oriental imagination. All the auguries are now fulfilled. The possession of the Koh-i-noor marks King George as the rightful ruler to many of his Indian subjects, while the ownership of the jeweled Uma has a like significance to others, and to them all the change of the capital to Delhi makes a strong appeal.

It is a long time since such an important state secret was better kept, for when the announcement was made it plainly took Lord Lansdowne and Lord Curzon by surprise, though the latter is supposed to have the king's ear regarding India. The secretary enabled the agents of the government to buy all the land required at Delhi at prices much lower than would have prevailed had any inkling of the change leaked out. Now that the coup has been made many writers are wondering why it never occurred to the astute Lord Beaconsfield, who foresaw the wisdom of having Queen Victoria proclaimed as Empress of India. It is worth noting that Lord Kitchener is credited in some quarters with having originated the suggestion.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

HUBBARD IN TORONTO.

Learned and Intellectually Nimble Sage Hits "Toronto the Good."

Toronto, Jan. 15.—Elbert Hubbard, the famous long-distance talker and printer of ruinously expensive books, kept a gathering of several hundred members of the Toronto trade spellbound and convulsed, by turns, for the space of more than an hour last night, at a meeting of the Graphic Arts Board of Trade, which was held in McConkey's. Pretty nearly the whole range of human activity and experience was covered by the East Aurora sage in the course of his remarks, but "Big Business," and the constitution thereof, was the topical thread underlying his wanderings, and though he appeared to skip from one inconsequent subject to another, it was apparent from the nice way in which each fitted into the next that his discourse was anything but impromptu or extemporaneous.

To convey an idea of Mr. Hubbard's address would be impossible, short of a verbatim transcription, and only a few of his more striking witticisms can be selected as examples of the whole entertainment. "A doctor," he said at one time, "takes from $5 to $500 for performing a very light service for you; a lawyer takes all you've got, and a preacher takes what he can get. The last lives on tips, taking up a silver collection when he needs the money." Again: "I have written four editorials a week for Hearst for the last five years. He pays me twice as much when he doesn't use my name on them, as then he can make people think he wrote them. When people ask me why I write for these rotten papers, I say they are not half so rotten as they would be if I didn't write for them.' ' Of a certain railway magnate, the speaker said: "He travels around the road, blowing up everybody in each place. He is the sort that swears up the elevator, damning five floors at a time."

Fra Elbertus had a great deal to say about reciprocity, the sum of his statements being to this effect: "Half our time, if we lived ideally, should be spent in farming, and a nation can only be prosperous if half its population are farmers. We have only one-third farmers now in the United States, while you still have one-half. New York City is always within 48 hours of starvation, and that is why we want reciprocity — something you've got and we want. But I'm glad you did turn us down; it was coming to us. You did not refute the arguments of the great and good Sir Wilfrid Laurier (I always advertise him because he favors reciprocity, and so do I), but your votes were cast on sentiment, which is something higher than making money. Even the Scotch voted against it! You've given us our answer—us, the men from Missouri, who had to be shown. You have shouted back, 'I'll show you,' you've shown us you can do without us, and now the States have more respect for Canada than ever before. You want reciprocity only when it comes with a smile—and it will come with a smile, for we need your No. 1 hard."

Between times Mr. Hubbard preached a sound philosophical sermon from his text of "Business," giving farming as the most important business in the world, with railway transportation and printing as second and third. Each point was backed up with illuminating argument and reference, and by the time he was through every man in the audience felt the value of his optimistic gospel lying behind the speaker's distracting epigrams and queer mannerisms of speech and gesture. "To me a smokestack is just as sacred as a steeple, and a deal more necessary," he said in one place, and the remark came as a keynote to the whole discourse.

Mr. Atwell Fleming occupied the chair and introduced the speaker, and brief speeches were also made by Mayor Geary and Mr. Chester B. Ames, secretary of the society.

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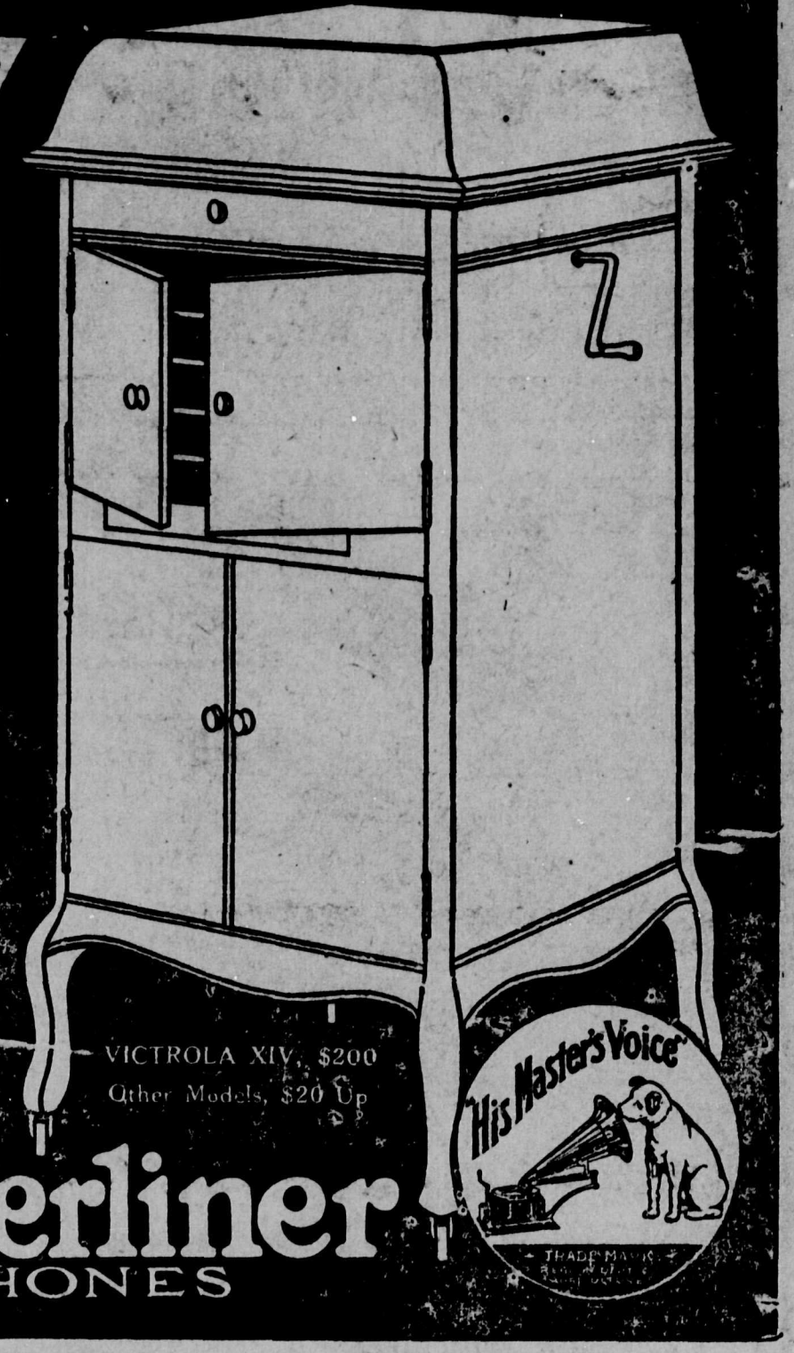

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CAVALEIR POETS.

As usual, the Neale Publishing company, of Washington and New York, present a valuable contribution to the literature of the season. They do not aim at popularity and "best sellers," but they do give to collectors of the best literature many a chance to add to their library a volume that is valuable in itself, and probably invaluable as a reference book. "The Cavalier Poets" is such a volume. It is written by Carl Holliday, M. A.

Every lover of English literature long has felt the want of an adequate treatment of the "metaphysical" movement that began soon after the time of Spenser and Shakespeare, survived the coldly classical day of Dryden and Pope, and finally culminated in the passionate outbursts of Burns, Byron and Shelley. But not until now could be had in a single volume a comprehensive anthology and study of that famous group of poets, known by various names, Metaphysical, Cavalier, Rhetorical, Fantastic, and Caroline Poets, who wrote so delicately and with so great charm during Cavalier days, and whose influence on the poetry of our time is so marked. In this anthology and study, Mr. Holliday, acting head of the department of English literature, Vanderbilt university, not only tells of the brave deeds of these Cavaliers, their love affairs, and their poetic ideals, but he also tells of the gay life of the day, of the customs, and of the scenes in rural England and in boisterous London of the early seventeenth century. The biographical sketches of the more important Cavaliers are delightfully entertaining, sympathetic and instructive. Such old favorites as, "I could not love thee, dear, so much, Loved I not honor more," and "Why so pale and wan, fond lover?" come to us with renewed charm because of the insight that this book gives into the life of brave, chivalrous, broken-hearted Lovelace, of the wild profligate, but loveable and brilliant Suckling, and of genial Herrick, "the hearty country parson, drinking the wine of life deeply and gladly," in the glowing fields of Devonshire or in London. Whether telling of Dr. John Donne, the founder of the movement, or of pious, romantic George Herbert, or of Tom Carew, gallant, gracious, insouciant, little knowing and caring less that his poems were the connecting link between Jonson and Prior or "of the saintly priest and enraptured singer" Crashaw, Mr. Holliday enters into the life and work of each in a way that fascinates as well as informs. For the author's style, although critical, fulfils his purpose, as announced in his preface: "It is my hope that the sweetness, the daintiness, the chivalry, the artistic temperament of this spirit may be transmitted in some degree to the readers of this volume. . . ." If you do not know these poets—Herrick, Quaries, Herbert, Carew, Lovelace, Cowley, Vaughan, Stanley, Habington, Suckling, Davenant, Marvell, Crashaw, Sackville, and all the other important Cavalier singers—if you do not know these poets, and if you do, you should get this fine volume.

HOME RULE.

The Problem of Problems in the Motherland.

Ulster's preparations for resisting Home Rule are going briskly forward, says the Toronta Mail and Empire, and indicate a temper in the great province of the North that will never submit to the measure Mr. Redmond is framing. Even if Ulster were left alone to fight Home Rule ,she would not prove unequal to the task, but she will fight shoulder to shoulder with the Unionist party, whose policy on the question was laid down by Mr. Bonar Law in a recent speech to his constituents. He declared that there would be no shrinking from strong action on the part of Unionist members of the House of Commons to defeat one of the most ignoble conspiracies which has ever been formed against the liberties of free-born men. The Unionist party will fight against Home Rule as they have never fought against any other measure introduced by the present government, and in the face of this opposition and that of the loyalists in Ulster it is difficult to see how the bill can be passed in parliament, or, if passed, how it can be imposed upon the North of Ireland.

Not Peace, But a Sword.

Mr. Law said that many people were in favor of Home Rule because they were sick of the Irish question, and they thought that Home Rule would end it. It was the duty of the Unionists to show them that the adoption of the measure would be the beginning, not the end, of the Irish question. It would bring to Ireland and to England not peace, but a sword. It is because it would not settle the Irish question that it is being supported by men whose political existence depends on Ireland being kept in a state of turmoil. Mr. Law declared the Unionist policy with regard to Ireland to be the same as the Unionist policy with regard to England and Scotland. Mr. Redmond's policy was to give Ireland less industry and more politics, while the Unionist policy was to give Ireland more industry and less politics.

Nationalists Block Reform.

Part of the Unionist policy with regard to Ireland was to complete the work it had begun in the Land Purchase bill. There were difficulties in the way of carrying out this measure, but these difficulties were The Nationalists did not want Ireland contented and prosperous, Mr. Law cited the attitude of the party to the Irish Agricultural Organization society, whose aim was to stimulate the farming industry in Ireland. Yet, only a few days ago, at the instigation of a prominent Nationalist, the Irish board of agriculture passed a resolution objecting to any money from the development fund being given to this society.

The Ulster Loyalists.

Speaking of the loyal minority, Mr. Law said that it constituted, at the very lowest estimate, one-fourth of the people of Ireland. This minority pays more than half the taxes, does more than half the trade of the country, and, from the point of view of character and everything that makes for strength, it represents at least the half of Ireland. To the majority in Ireland Home Rule would come as a doubtful blessing; to the loyal minority it would come as an intolerable curse. It was true that Mr. Redmond and other Nationalist leaders were full of benevolent promises to the Protestant minority, but there are no guarantees that the promises would be carried out. The Protestants of Ireland believed that their religious liberty would not be safe under Home Rule, and although Mr. Birrell had said the other day that the Irish loyalists had no more religion than billiard balls that meet in collision on the billiard table, this merely revealed his profound ignorance of the people of Ulster. They do not want any supremacy, religious or otherwise, over the Roman Catholic population of Ireland. They demand only equality, and they believe that under Home Rule they would not be given it. Certainly, if the majority chose to do so, it could impose disabilities of the gravest kind on the minority under Home Rule.

What Ulster Wants.

Mr. Law spoke with eloquence of the men of Ulster. "They have sympathized with us in good times and bad, and in all troubles. In their case there were no shouts of jubilation when the news came that our armies were defeated and that our soldiers were lying dead in the defence of the country. They sympathized in our sorrows; they shared in our triumphs. They have turned what was itself one of the most barren parts of Ireland into one of the most prosperous spots in the whole of the United Kingdom. They ask now that they should be given the same privileges, and nothing more, that are enjoyed by every man and woman in Great Britain. They ask only that they should enjoy these, and should be able to hand down to their children the heritage which they have received, the privilege of British citizenship and the protection of British law."

Never Spoke Again.

Grantley Berkeley, in his Recollections, notes one of the shortest parliamentary speeches on record. "Leonard Charlton tried to make a maiden speech, and, rising in his place with a very bald head, known too as he was to everybody as one of the oldest stagers in all the ways of the world, he began with great affectation of inexperience, and with an exceedingly mild voice, "Mr. Speaker, I am but a young member.' On hearing this assertion from so crafty a man, possessing so venerable a pate, the entire house roared with laughter. Twice he stopped, and three times he commenced with these words, but it was useless. The house would not listen, and he never assayed to speak again." —London Chronicle.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1912.

CANADIAN FOOD INSPECTION.

It is very gratifying to Canadians to feel that all meat, fruits, vegetables, condensed milk, and similar food products which are exported from this country are prepared under sanitary conditions and that each article is carefully inspected by trained officers of the Dominion Department of Agriculture; but it would be more gratifying still, says the Toronto Globe, if everyone could be certain that all the food consumed locally were inspected also. A few of the larger cities have established a system of inspection similar to that in force under the Dominion Government, but much yet remains to be done.

The work of inspecting meat and canned foods was begun by the Dominion Government in 1907. At first there were twenty-nine establishments placed under inspection. There are now fifty-five factories under close supervision. Some of these, however, are operated only during a part of each year. The staff at the beginning numbered forty-nine veterinary inspectors and ten lay inspectors. At the present time there are seventy-five veterinary and thirteen lay inspectors.

In his last report the Veterinary Director-General, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, C. M. G., says: "Speaking generally, the packers affected by the operation of the Meat and Canned Foods Act have taken an intelligent and reasonable view regarding its enforcement. With few exceptions they have complied more or less cheerfully with the requirements of the department, in spite of the fact that the fulfillment of these entailed in every establishment serious losses through condemnation of meat and other products, and in many cases a very considerable expenditure in the improvement of the sanitary conditions."

The thoroughness of the work of the officers under the Veterinary Director-General is largely responsible for the creation of public sentiment in favor of the inauguration of a complete system of food inspection under Provincial legislative control, so that all foods for domestic consumption will be subjected to expert examination as are the foods intended for export. The animals sent to the big packing-houses are of far better quality than those slaughtered by local butchers, and yet the number of carcasses and portions of carcasses in these houses is more than ample to convince the most skeptical that the need for inspection has been imperative for many years.

The point is this: Why should Canada go to so much trouble and expense to protect the foreign consumer of her food products while the domestic meat and other food markets are admittedly in need of greater care and supervision? The health of our own families is a matter that should concern us quite as much as the health of our customers. Why should food products be sold to our own people which are not fit for export?

WOMEN VOTERS ARE IN THE MAJORITY

The report has been sent out of Los Angeles that a quiet census just completed by the Women's Progressive league, of that city, shows there are nearly 100,000 more women voters than men voters in California. It is unfortunate that not much reliance can be placed on the figures the league gives out. To make an accurate count of the voters of California would necessitate the employment of greater facilities than the organization has at its disposal. The lists of the recent registration, the first in which the women of the state participated, cannot be relied upon to settle the question because there are certainly many men of voting age and probably even more women who did not register. The last federal census, having been taken nearly two years ago, affords nothing better than a basis for calculation.

Yet there is one weighty cause, in operation for a good many years, tending toward a preponderance of women voters in California. The state has long been the refuge of men and women whose health has become broken in the more rigorous climate of the East. Men whose wives or daughters did not obtain there the relief expected usually have returned to the business interests they left. Women from the East whose husbands succumbed to sickness after reaching California have in many cases remained in the state. The estates left them have enabled them to do this, for health colonies on the Pacific coast are mostly taken by people of ample means.

The real question is, whether there are more women than men of voting age in the state. If the margin is anything like as large as that claimed by the Los Angeles league, the test of woman's suffrage in California will be the most significant it has yet received. The conditions operating to cause a majority of women voters also guarantee for that majority a high degree of intelligence and ample time and means to devote to the public welfare. If the advantages claimed for woman's suffrage are not shown in a striking manner under such favorable circumstances as these, then some of the claims put forth by the leaders of the movement must be abandoned.

But in 1900 there were 156,000, or about 23 per cent., more males than females in California, and it remains to be proved that there is now a majority of women, whether registered as voters or not.

"HOTEL" FOR CONVICTS.

Pleasures of New Prison for Habitual Criminals.

An important step forward in the reform of our penal system is marked by the erection at Camp Hill, Parkhurst, just outside the eastern end of Parkhurst Forest, of the new prison for the treatment of habitual criminals whose reform will be attempted by means of indeterminate sentences, and a more humane treatment of those who show a disposition to return to the paths of virtue, even to the extent of monetary recompense for prison duty well and faithfully performed.

Band concerts and nature study lectures have, under the home secretaryship of Mr. Winston Churchill, brightened the lot of the 700 odd prisoners in the old convict prison hard by the new penal establishment, but this is a small concession compared with the delights of daily social intercourse at meals and literary and other recreation which will be the pleasant experience of the prisoners in what has been described as the new prison hotel at Camp Hill, the first part of which is practically completed and will shortly be ready for the first batch of fifty prisoners who are expected to take up their quarters there early in the new year.

Another still more humanizing feature of the new prison will be the fact that with their prison earnings the well behaved convicts will be allowed the use of a "dry" canteen, where they will be able to supplement their regulation fare with table dainties of various kinds, although they will not be allowed to indulge with pipe and glass in true canteen style. No money will change hands at the canteen, which will be conducted on the "I. O. U." system, and the cost of "purchases" will be deducted from the official gratuities earned by the canteen patrons.

In addition to the privilege of association at meals and recreation, etc., the prisoners will have some suggestion of home life in their cells, which are finished in bright colors and are splendidly lighted with quite large cottage sash windows of clear glass, which can be thrown up or pulled down at will by the occupant of the cell. There is, however, a steel grid outside to prevent escape.

Through somes of these window the convicts will be able to catch glimpses of the outside world and of the charming sylvan glades of the forest. Much of the prisoners' time will be occupied in the cultivation of extensive garden and farm lands, which are now being cleared of trees and other forest growth in preparation for the new establishment.

The new prison will accommodate nearly 800 prisoners in five prison halls, four of them two story buildings and the other of one story only. There is a prisoners' canteen, about the size of a cottage room, and an attractive looking bakery and cook house, beautifully fitted with all the latest conveniences for attaining perfection in the culinary art. No epicurean convict need fear that his food will not be cooked to a nicety here. The two story prison blocks will each accommodate fifty prisoners, whose "apartments" run along on either side of the central hall. At the end of each floor is the association hall, where the meals will be partaken of by the "boarders" en famille what time they discuss the weather and the hardships that have to be put up with by the criminal classes. The association rooms have very large windows and are remarkably well ventilated as well as lighted. The furniture for the new "hotel" is not by Maple or Waring and Gillow, but will be supplied from Parkhurst, and has been made by the convicts themselves. The prison itself will be heated by a hotwater apparatus, the pipes of which run through the cells. — London Weekly Dispatch.

The Waning Diplomatist.

Diplomacy is not a career which encourages the growth of a strong personality. The diplomatist is necessarily the tool of other men. Wandering from capital to capital, he is the mouthpiece of successive ministers, to whose divergent policies he must adapt himself with the good grace that leads to swift promotion. If he develops decided views of his own, or allows himself to cultivate embarrassing sympathies, he is apt to be marked as a dangerous and uncomfortable subordinate, for whom there will presently yawn some obscure and distant hole in a South American legation. The great ambassadors lived in the days when no telegraph had yet been invented to make bureaucracy omnipresent. It wants only some further perfection of the long distance telephone to abolish the diplomatist altogether.—London Athenaeum.

His Accomplishment.

Settlement Worker—So this is your small brother. What does he do all day?

Little Mother—Smoke a cigarette for the lady, bub, and swallow de stub!—Harper's Bazaar.

Ask For Amendment In Women's Favor

(Continued from page one)

the women of the city, irrespective of what society they belonged to, should try to secure a new hospital for the city. The other address of the evening was delivered by Miss Crease of Victoria, who is an old resident of New Westminster. She congratulated the city on the progress it had made, and also on the open spaces preserved around public buildings.

During the evening Miss Munn sang with her usual success, and Mrs. Levar took charge of the Round Table talk in a most efficient way.

GOLD IN ONTARIO.

Porcupine Reserve Property Good Showing for Whitney.

Porcupine, Jan. 15.—F. B. Lyon, of Lyon & Co., has taken over the Watson syndicate claims in Whitney township, near the Three Nations property, and a report has been made by Captain H. C. Anchor, of the Dome Extension, which is said to be very favorable. Walter R. Hensey, of New York, who is interested in the Bishop silver mines, of Gowganda, is connected with Mr. Lyon in this deal. The property is said to have been sold for a cash figure of $25,000. The formation is of the best in the camp from a geological standpoint, and free gold showings are frequent and spectacular. Mr. Lyon has opened an office in South Porcupine, to supervise the work on the property, and a shaft will be started at once.

A shaft has been put down on the Porcupine reserve property to a depth of about 50 feet. It is in the centre of a large dyke of quartz and schist which occurs on the Birk claim, half a mile south of the Vipond mines, and at a depth of 40 feet assays averaged $8 to the ton. When the shaft has reached a depth of 100 feet, cross-cutting and drifting will be commenced. In all, the company controls 500 acres, of which two claims are in Tisdale township, and the other eleven in Deloro, eight being in a block, not far from the Hollinger reserve. Robert Norrington, who is secretary and treasurer of the company, has recently been in camp, looking over these claims.

Cross-cutting on the Porcupine Imperial has been carried on to the south about 50 feet, and indications are that the 30-foot lead, which gave assays of $10 on the surface, will be reached in another 15 feet of cutting. A number of quartz stringers, giving values, have been cut, and the McKay vein, which gave an average of $12 on the surface, will soon be reached on the north, where cross-cutting has been carried on for 25 feet.

Poems of Madison Cawein.

The Macmillan Company of Canada publish the poems of Madison Cawein, an American writer with a distinct gift for interpreting the moods of Nature with a delicate and individual touch. In his "Forward" to the Poems William Dean Howells places Mr. Cawein "first among those midwestern poets of whom he is the youngest," and further declares that "in a certain tenderness of light and coloring the poems would recall the mellowed masterpieces of the older literatures rather than those of the New England school, where conscience dwells almost rebukingly with beauty."

The poet's intense sympathy with and knowledge of the creatures of the woods may be gathered from such a stanza on "The Tree Toad":

Minstrel of moisture! Silent when high noon
Shows her tanned face among the thirsting clover
And parching meadows, thy tenebrious tune
Wakes with the dew or when the rain is over;
Though troubadour of wetness and damp lover
Of all cool things! Admitted comrade boon
Of twilight's hush and little intimate
Of eve's first fluttering star, and delicate
Round rim of the rainy moon.

Clay Pipe Still Here.

The clay pipe has not quite departed. It is always to be seen tucked, stem downward, in the strap which the dustman and the coalman use to hitch up the legs of their corduroys—just beneath the knees. The china cigar-holder, however, is not only dead, but forgotten. Lady Dorothy Nevill can recall the monstrosity: "Lord Abergavenny," she notes, "remembers having seen my father-in-law, the Hon. George Nevill, born in 1760, smoking a cigar through a china holder, about the most uncomfortable method of smoking possible. Those old fashioned china cigarholders were often elaborately painted." Just the very thing, in fact, for a birthday present to the husband. —London Chronicle.

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Westminster branch. — Cars leave for Vancouver at 5, 5:45 a.m. and every 15 minutes thereafter until 11 p.m. Last car 12 p.m. Sunday leaves at 6, 7, 8 a.m. and every 15 minutes thereafter.

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

Burnaby line.—Cars leave for Vancouver every hour from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Fraser Valley line. — Cars eave 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.

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The B. C. E. R. Co. offers reduced rates of a fare and a third for week end trips to all points on its Fraser Valley line.

Tickets will be on sale on Saturday and Sunday, good for return until Monday.

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Corner lot on Third street, $2,250.00 on easy terms. This is an A1 buy.

Five-roomed house on Dublin street, $2,100.00; $500.00 cash, balance to arrange.

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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

SPORTS

All the players of the Senior Amateur team are requested to turn out for practice tonight on Moody Square. The team has been unable to train during the snowy weather and the secretary is anxious that everybody should turn out.

On Saturday night at St.Patrick's Hall, there will be a wrestling match between Dodan Singh, Astoria, Wash., and Frank Merserean, the New England wrestler from Boston, Mass. The Hindu's weight is 152 pounds, while Merserean tips the scales at 161 pounds.

The style will be catch-as-catch-can, best two out of three falls, side bet $100 each.

Dodan Singh challenges any wrestler for a bout under 162 pounds, and is willing to put up any amount from $100 to $500 that he wins out.

The Rovers have a practice on at 7 p. m. this evening at Queen's Park. Every player is desired to be on the field to work into training again now that the snow is gone.

BOWLING.

The team which will represent this city at the Los Angles tournament, bowled their first practice game last night at the Shamrock Alleys, Vancouver, defeating their opponents by 82 pins. The members of the team are hardly working together yet, but a few more of these matches should bring out whatever chances they have of getting in on some of the big prizes offered at the tourney. It is probable that one of Vancouver's best tournament teams will roll a practice match here with the locals on Thursday night. Last night's score:

New Westminster—			
Walsh	197	164	190—551
J. Chamberlin	156	140	168—464
O'Connor	167	157	162—486
W. Sloan	197	169	156—522
Willette	160	147	176—483
Totals	877	777	832—2428
Shamrocks, Vancouver—			
Grant	165	160	197—522
Leinhart	153	120	170—443
Conroy	167	168	134—469
Jellen	183	173	141—497
Hodge	133	157	183—473
Total	801	778	825—2404

The captains of all the teams entered for the billiard handicap to be played at Fletcher's poolroom are asked to turn up this evening at 8:30 p. m., to draw up the rules and constitution governing the competition. This gathering of dignitaries will be held in the poolroom.

New Westminster plays Victoria at ice hockey this evening. Unfortunately, the tickets for the game have not yet been sent over from Vancouver, and it looks as if local followers of the game will have to buy their tickets in a hurry, or wait until they get to Vancouver to secure their seats.

The game itself is arousing a certain amount of interest, as the Victoria team are the leaders in the league at present, and the Royals are the only team, so far, which has succeeded in lowering the Capitals' colors. With the New Westminster men feeling is as good fettle as they claim the game should be a fast and hard one, and the competitors from across the straits should have to go all they know, if they want to leave the ice with the score in their favor.

BOXING OR "SLUGGING."

Manly Art Has No Connection with Bullying.

Toronto newspaper men were amused to note a few years ago when a certain newspaper came under more austere editorship that one of the headings on its sporting page was changed from "The Ring" to "Boxing." They failed to observe, however, any change in the character of the news recorded in the department. Prize fights were called boxing contests, and the memorable struggle between Jeffries and Johnson was thus reported. The fact is now recalled in view of the attempt in England to make a distinction between prize fights and boxing matches. There is no doubt that there is a difference, and any one of experience can detect it promptly. To define it is more difficult, and especially to define it in a manner that will defy a casuist to discredit the definition. A Birmingham magistrate recently held that the proposed match between Driscoll and Moran would have been a prize fight, and he forbade the boxers to commit a breach of the peace. An appeal has been taken from his decision, and the fate of the sport in the ancient home of the prize ring depends on it.

What is a Prize Fight?

In England prize fighting is illegal. So it is in Canada, and in most States of the American union. Yet there are dozens of prize fights held in Toronto every year, says the Mail and Empire, the pretence being that they are boxing matches. They are limited in the number of rounds they may continue, the idea being to prevent the fight-to-a-finish, which was only ended by one man being rendered physically incapable of continuing. That a match that must be decided by one of the contestants collapsing from weakness or punishment is a prize fight is generally admitted; and the consensus would be that a match that is decided by one of the boxers punishing the other into insensibility is also a prize fight. Further than that agreement does not extend. For example, those in favor of the sport would deny that a match limited to ten rounds in which both contestants were on their feet and ready to continue at the end of it would be a prize fight, although both might have attempted on many occasions to knock out the other. Moreover, they would be loud in their expressions of disgust at a contest in which neither man attempted to knock out the other, and would hardly bother crossing the street to see any such "mill."

A Boxing Custom.

Some of the evidence taken in the Driscoll-Moran case is interesting, as showing that upon the knockout blow the distinction between a boxing match and a prize fight hinges. One witness for the police, a former heavyweight champion in the cavalry brigade at Aldershot, said that in his day it was a common thing for the boxers to knock the padding of the boxing gloves into the fingers or back of the wrists and make the blow with the fist more lethal. He described the condition of boxers at the end of a stiff bout—cut lips, eyes rapidly swelling so that they could hardly see, bruises on the ribs and neck, and general exhaustion. A well trained man who had received no internal injuries would usually be in first class shape again in a few days. To the counsel for the promoters of the fight he admitted that the more skilful the men were the less was the chance of either administering the knockout blow.

Lord Lonsdale's Evidence.

The most important witness for the defence was Lord Lonsdale, one of the most famous sporting peers in England, and one of the framers of the National Sporting club rules, under which most of the bouts in the old country are decided. He thought it would be a mistake to interfere with the contest since he had no reason to suppose that it would be different in any respect from the hundreds of other matches he had seen. Speaking of the knockout blow, he said that a great deal of nonsense was talked about it. There was only one knockout blow that he was familiar with, and that was a blow that happened to come, and knocks out the man who is struck. It need not necessarily be a hard blow. It is the accidental position of the blow and the condition of its victim that makes it different from the other blows in the contest. His lordship admitted that it had been administered to him on three or four occasions, and that on several occasions it had been his privilege to apply it to someone else.

No Pain in Knockout.

Eugene Corri, the National club referee, argued that it was not necessary for a man to be knocked out in order that his opponent might win the match. He said that if a man were knocked out for only nine seconds he might rise and knock the other out. It was the object of the referee to stop anything brutal. Dr. Allport, medical adviser of the Amateur Boxing association, explained that the training of the boxer was undertaken with the view of enabling him to stand punishment, and that a well trained man felt no more pain from an ordinary blow than an untrained man felt from a pin-prick. The knockout blow was not painful. Other witnesses deposed that men who were knocked out felt nothing at all, and usually did not remember the blow when they recovered consciousness. The magistrate thereupon took them at their word, and knocked them all out with the decision that there should be no fight.

As Others See Us.

Every two or three weeks I approach my house from the unusual side and make a note of the effect of porch, windows and the curtains. Then I try to go into the house as a stranger. Pictures which have become so familiar that they were a part of the wall I see the need of changing, and so I see things all through the house.

I think, more than anything else, I find the rooms overcrowded and fussy, and something can be banished. Of course, I can't always do these things at the time, but I make a note of them. This has worked so well for my house that I am trying it for myself. When dressed for the street or house I step to the glass and say, "Let me present you to Mrs. ——," and try to look at myself as a stranger, and I see many things to improve. It is a good thing to "see ourselves as others see us."—A. B.—From Harper's Bazaar.

Nothing Like Leather.

For over twelve months now a road made principally of leather has been in use at Handsworth, Birmingham, and shows practically no signs of wear. It is another example of the elimination of that commercial bugbear, "the waste product," for until some ingenious person hit upon the idea of the leather road practically no use had been discovered for the leather waste from which it is made. The waste leather was shredded until it virtually became a pulp. It was then treated with bitumen and tar and laid in the usual way. The road is claimed to have many great advantages. It creates little or no dust, gives considerable wear, is resilient and silent, and gives a good grip for motor tires and similar objects. It is a comfortable material for horses to tread on, and the heaviest vehicles that have so far passed over it have made no impression on it.—London Globe.

Two of a Kind.

"I find that my husband has been having the office boy call me up every day and mumble terms of endearment. That's a nice way to fool his wife. He's been going to the ball game." "How is it that you didn't catch on to the voice?" "Well, I'm busy at bridge every day, and I've been having the cook answer the telephone."—Washington Herald.

Busybody—Why don't you come away from that wall, my man? You've been leaning there all the morning.

Loafer—Sorry, but I daren't leave it now, mum. I should catch a cold in me back."—Watch Dog.

Dividend Notices

ELK CREEK WATER WORKS CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend for the half year ending December 31st, 1911, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum has been declared upon the capital stock of the company, payable on January 15th, 1912.

By order of the board.

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DODAN SINGH-152 Lbs.

ASTORIA, WASH.

FRANK MERSEREAU-161 Lbs.

BOSTON, MASS.

Catch-as-Catch-Can—Best two out of three falls.

St. Patrick's Hall, Jan. 20.

Ringside Seats $1.00, other Seats 50c. Bout commences at 8:30 p. m.

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MODERN POISON TESTS.

Make the Path of the Poison-Giver Thorny and Lead to His Conviction.

Most of our deadly poisons are comparatively modern discoveries. In the middle ages arsenic, which is still the favorite weapon of the commonplace poisoner, was almost the only poison commonly known.

Tartar emetic, a tartrate of antimony and potash, which is used in medicine, may be called the first of the modern poisons. It was discovered about the middle of the seventeenth century, and there are many cases of people being done to death by its means. The latest was the infamous Chapman, who was hanged some seven years ago for poisoning three women with this metallic drug.

The scientific poisoner is careful to avoid arsenic of antimony, or any other metallic poisons, because they remain in the body for almost any length of time, and are easy to detect by simple chemical tests.

As a proof of the astonishing way in which metallic poisons cling in the human body, the following case is worth quoting.

In the year 1883 a wealthy country farmer who had lived in Yorkshire died and was buried in the same tomb in which his father had been interred thirty-five years earlier. The old coffin was accidentally broken, and it was noticed that certain small particles of bright metallic substance were clinging to the bones which it contained. These were collected, and analysis showed them to be oxide of mercury. The deceased had taken this poison during his life time as a medicine.

Strychnine was the poison employed by the infamous Dr. Palmer, of Rugeley, in the terrible series of murders which he perpetrated in 1856, yet although strychnine is not a mineral but vegetable poison there are now tests which will betray its presence in the body of a victim.

Before modern tests were discovered, the alkaloid poisons could be used almost without fear of detection. Aconitine, for instance, which is a terribly deadly drug, was without a test until comparatively recent times. It was the poison employed by Dr Lamson, who was executed in April, 1882, for the murder of Percy M. John.

Poisoners who are ignorant of the effects of poisons are apt to make the most ghastly bunders in the doses which they administer to their victims. Fraulein von Haussler, Lady Superior of the Royal Maximilian Chapter, who was tried at Munich in 1903 for the attempt to murder a young nurse girl, Minna Magner by name, was said to have put muriatic acid in the girl's coffee cup. The burning qualities of this poison would leave effects plain to the eye of any doctor.

In another and more recent case a French girl was arrested in London for sending to another young woman sweets which were simply saturated with perchloride of mercury, better known as corrosive sublimate. But this poison gives itself away by its horrible taste, and no creature in its senses would dream of swallowing such a mixture.

The commonest of eastern poisons is powdered glass, though not in itself a poison, sets up irritations in the stomach ending in death.

In Burmah the powdered hairs of the bamboo are employed in similar fashion.

A curious superstition prevails in Morocco. If a man has a grudge against another he procures some human bones and grinds them into fine flour, which he mixes with his enemy's bread or other food. It is universally believed that the man who eats this horrible compound will begin to fade away, and eventually die.

If a doctor wishes to commit suicide he almost invariably has recourse to prussic acid, which kills instantly and quite painlessly. Some, however, prefer to use one of those numerous drugs such as veronal or chloral which induce a sleep ending in death.

Municipal Enterprise.

Many British holiday resorts have gone extensively into the entertainment business for the purpose of attracting visitors. Among them is Margate, which twenty years ago had no municipal enterprises in the shape of concerts, shelters, band stands or pavilions or bathing facilities. All these were later provided and the total revenue for last season from all sources totalled up to $75,000, as against $55,000 in 1910. Some of the revenues are remarkable. The new Forth Pavilion opened in August, drew on the average $1,500 a week, while two concert parties attracted $2,500 a week and were paid by a percentage on the profits. The municipal orchestra produced $1,750 a week on the average at its open-air concerts. An older pavilion, the Westonville, has already been paid for out of the profits. Margate's record has been surpassed in extent and results in other watering places in England, but it is an excellent example of the way in which a municipality can both boost itself and improve its revenues.

Prescriptions In Latin.

The following ludicrously illustrates the necessity of a reform in medical nomenclature.

Dr. Doane was very much confounded, a few years since, by a remark of one of his patients. The day previous the doctor had prescribed that safe and palatable remedy, syrup of buckthorn, and left his prescription duly written in the usual cabalistic characters—"Syr. Rham. Cath." On inquiring if the patient had taken the medicine, a thundercloud darkened her face, lightning darted from her eye, and she roared out: —

"No! I can read your doctor-writing. And I ain't a-going to take Syrup of Ram Cats for anybody."

A Military Hospital.

Gerlby Hall, near Retford, Eng., the stately home of Viscount and Viscountess Galway, possesses the distinction of being the only military hospital established in England by authority of the War Office for the reception of wounded in the event of the invasion of that country.

THE WORLD'S LUMBER.

Immense Productivity of the Tropical Forests.

Certain foresters who have recently been looking into the wood conditions of the tropics have brought back word which should serve to cheer the lumbermen and the paper manufacturers. One English investigator, Dr. H. N. Whitford, says we have a dim and hazy appreciation of the wonderful forests of the tropical and semitropical countries. In our own Philippine Islands there are 25,000,000 acres of virgin forest so heavily grown with timber that it has been estimated that they would produce no less than 200,000,000,000 board feet of timber. The United States forest reserves probably amount to 200,000,000 acres of land, and yet these would not produce at the highest estimate more than 400,000,000,000 board feet, which shows how much more productive the tropical forests are.

An acre of Philippine forest, in other words, will produce four times as much wood as an acre in the temperate climate of the North American continent. When one thinks how many thousands of square miles of virgin tropical woodland there are in the interior of Africa and South America it scarcely seems time to despair utterly. Lumbermen will soon exhaust all the available timber in this country if there is no provision made for renewing the supply, but when they learn to draw upon the tropics for their supply there will still be enough wood left in the world to supply kindling and timber until our forests can be regrown.

POUND SEVENTH VERTEBRA.

Japanese Method of Resuscitation in Cases of Drowning.

An English scientist, Professor A. Abrams, has recently been making a special study of the semi-miraculous restoration to life practiced by the Japanese, and, while he does not fully explain why the men come back to life after being to all intents dead, he does tell how it is done, and this in itself is interesting. In jujutsu if a man is knocked out, beaten senseless, killed or otherwise maimed and if a man has been killed by a sunstroke or by drowning the restorer rolls the patient on his face and extends his arms sidewise. Then he strikes the patient on the seventh cervical vertebra with his wrist severely and regularly until the patient recovers consciousness. Immediately he is placed in a sitting posture, his arms rotated, and he is aided in walking, for otherwise he relapses into unconsciousness immediately and in some cases dies at once.

This system of pounding the seventh vertebra has been found peculiarly beneficial in some acute heart diseases, and the effects of the treatment under Japanese manipulation seem almost miraculous at times. As yet there seems to be no clear medical explanation of the effects of pounding the seventh vetebra, but the genuineness of the cures and resuscitations frequently described by travelers is now scientifically established by Professor Abrams' investigations.—Chicago Tribune.

Why Building Stone Crumbles.

The crumbling of building stones is another form of decay that we are to attribute to the action of microscopic organisms. At a recent museum conference at York, England, Dr. T. Anderson showed that stone decay is not due to wind action and expressed the belief that it is not surface action at all, but a kind of rot produced by some low form of life like the molds and fungi that rot wood, canvas and other vegetable materials. Treatment based on abrasion or chemical theories having failed, he sought a cure of the stones by the use of various germicides. The result has been as anticipated, and in the two years since the experiments began the stones that have best resisted decay have been those that have been treated with sulphate of copper, bichloride of mercury and creosote. For a test of this kind, however, the time is too short to justify any definite conclusion.

Electricity and Plants.

The simplest of all methods of applying the supposed stimulus of electricity to growing plants appears to be that of M. Basty of Antwerp, Belgium. He sets upright in the ground metallic rods furnished with unoxidizable points and penetrating to the depth of the roots of the plants to be treated. These miniature lightning rods are supposed to collect atmospheric electricity and conduct it into the soil. The area of action, M. Basty calculates, is a circle of radius equal to the height of the rod. As many rods as needed may be employed at proper distances apart. As applied in a garden at Antwerp for several years past this method is credited with having increased the yield of lettuce, strawberries and similar garden products from twofold to fourfold.

Dreadnoughts of Small Size.

In these days of 32,000 ton Dreadnoughts it is interesting to note how much can be done on a limited displacement, as shown in the case of the three small ships of this type which are being built for Spain, says the Scientific American. Though these vessels are of but 14,700 tons displacement, which is less than that of the Connecticut, they will mount eight twelve-inch 50 caliber guns of the most powerful type and twenty four-inch guns and will carry an eight inch belt, tapering to four inches at the ends, and they will have eight inches and ten inches of armor on the turrets and barbettes. With 1,900 tons of coal they will have a radius of 5,000 miles at 10 knots.

INIMITABLE DICKENS.

Christmas Odor and Atmosphere Still Linger.

Among the prayers of Christmas we ought to include "A Christmas Carol," that incomparable story that will be the last of Dickens' works to fall into oblivion, says the Mail and Empire. Dickens was the greatest interpreter of the hCristmas spirit that our literature has produced, and in "A Christmas Carol" he lit a fire that has not gone out to this day. We must remember that the Christmas of Dickens' day was somewhat different from the Christmas that most of us are familiar with. Many reforms have been traced to the influence of his novels, but perhaps none of them is so far reaching as the transfiguration of Christmas that he brought about. He has made Scrooge and Tiny Tim household words, almost as familiar as Santa Claus himself. The story was dashed off hastily, the author having no idea that what he was engaged on was to be the very gem of all he had written or was to write, and yet practically alone of his great works it has escaped the hostile critics. We do not recall anyone undertaking to show what canons of art Dickens violated in "A Christmas Carol." Lovers of the story would be inclined to lynch anyone who laid impious hands upon it.

Thackeray's Tribute.

Posterity has endorsed the generous criticism of Thackeray in the Fraser's Magazine: "Who can listen to objections regarding such a book as this?" he wrote. "It seems to me a national benefit, and to every man or woman who reads it a personal kindness. The last two people I heard speak of it were women: neither knew the other, or the author, and both said, by way of criticism, 'God bless him!'

Many men were known to sit down, after perusing it, and write off letters to their friends, not about business, but out of the fulness of heart, and to wish old acquaintances a happy Christmas. Had the book appeared a fortnight earlier, all the prize cattle would have been gobbled up in pure love and friendship, Epping denuded of sausages, and not a turkey left in Norfolk. His Royal Highness' fat stock would have fetched unheard-of prices, and Alderman Bannister would have been tired of slaying. As for Tiny Tim, there is a certain passage in the book regarding that young gentleman about which a man should hardly venture to speak in print or in public, any more than he would of any other affections of his private heart. There is not a reader in England but that little creature will be a bond of union between the author and him ;and he will say of Charles Dickens, as the women said just now, 'God bless him!' What a feeling is this for a writer to be able to inspire, and what a rewar dto reap!"

The Ghost of Marley.

The only feature of the book to be regretted is the death of Marley, but Marley had to perish as a martyr. Dickens slew him to the glory of Christmas, for if he had not died it would have been difficult to melt the icy heart of Scrooge. The ghost of anyone but Marley would have carried no weight with Scrooge, and, if you remember, even when the ghost did appear Scrooge was inclined to doubt his message, and to ascribe the vision to "an undigested bit of beef, a blot of mustard, a crumb of chtese, a fragment of an underdone potato." But presently Marley convinced him that he was in reality the wandering, unhappy spirit of the man who had been his business partner, and as Scrooge had always entertained a profound respect for Marley, he listened to his recital, to his moanings and the clanking of his chains with growing horror. Then followed the three other visions, and as on a scroll Scrooge's past life of heartless selfishness was spread before him.

Every Day a Christmas.

Dickens has written nothing more affecting than the account of the following Christmas, and where is the heart that has not leaped when the new, old man, after scowling at the unfortunate clerk who was a minute or two late, suddenly announces that his salary is raised? Tiny Tim's Christmas prayer epitomises the whole thing—"God bless us every one!" Dickens' Christmas is one of overflowing generosity and kindliness, and like the quality of mercy "it blesses him that gives and him that takes." But the lesson he teaches, after all, is that every day ought to be a Christmas, and that peace and good will ought to be our message to our neighbors for three hundred and sixty-five days of the year. "A Christmas Carol" was not a revelation as to the lessons that Dickens loved to teach, for we may find hints of it in all his books, and indeed in "Pickwick Papers," the sexton's story partly anticipated the "Christmas Carol."

Mr. Pickwick's Christmas.

Every time Dickens describes a dinner or an inn he gives us a hint of his conception of Christmas, and most of us will recall the Christmas dinner at Wardle's where Mr. Pickwick and his faithful followers passed such a merry evening, with Mr. Winkle kissing the young lady with the black eyes, Mr. Snodgrass kissing Emily, and Mr. Weller, not being particular about the form of being under the mistletoe, kissing Emma and the other female servants just as he caught them. There was a great deal of eating and drinking and kissing mixed up in Dickens' idea of Christmas, and if another generation has learned to be wisely moderate in these indulgences, it is to be hoped that it will never acquire the wisdom that will teach it to be moderate in the expressions, and the proofs of the affection and good fellowship that the genius of Charles Dickens 50 years ago declared to be of the very essence of Christmas.

Miss Braddon's First Novel.

Mrs. John Maxwell, so much better known to readers of fiction as Miss Braddon, has recently celebrated her birthday. With more than half a hundred novels to her credit, Miss Braddon cannot be blamed if she prefers to take life easily, and, in Thackeray's phrase, to "lay the weary pen aside." It was while performing at a theatre in Hull that she discovered that neither acting nor poetry was her forte, and wrote her first novel, "Three Times Dead." Before it was published the publisher, involved in difficulty, had passed on the sheets to another man. There was talk of destroying the "rubbish," as it was called, and this was one. One can imagine the chagrin of the second publisher when Miss Braddon sprang into popularity and he found that he had foolishly destroyed her first effort, that might have been a gold mine to him.—Pall Mall Gazette.

He Didn't Know.

"See here, Rastus," said the new arrival at the hotel, "do you mean to tell me that this egg is fresh!"

"It was when hit was laid, suh," replied the waiter.

"And when was that, pray?" demanded the guest.

"Ah dunno, Boss," replied Rastus. "Diss yere is mah first season at diss yere hotel, suh."—Harper's Weekly.

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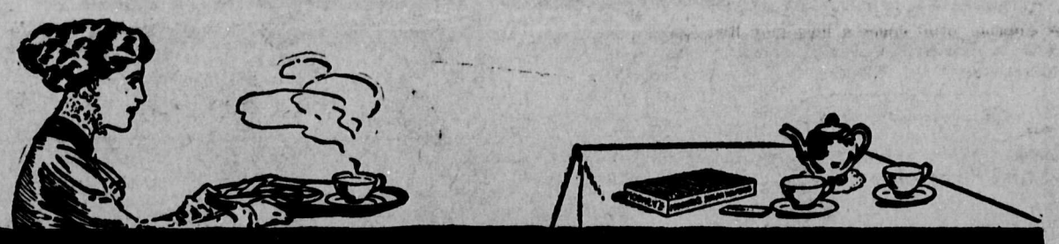

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HIS MILD REPROOF.

The Mate Let the Captain Down Easy About His Mistake.

The skipper was a man who had a good opinion of himself and his notions. He had pulled through shipwreck, mutiny and other perils of the deep, but he came a cropper once. For one of his voyages he had shipped a boatswain's mate who bore something of a reputation.

One day the skipper ordered him aloft to examine a sail on the royal yard.

"'Tain't safe, cap'n!" protested the boatswain's mate. "The foot ropes has got to be fixed first."

"Do as I tell you!" thundered the captain. "The foot ropes are all right. I know they are."

The man went up.

Five minutes later he came tumbling down through the rigging from the top of the mast, a distance of over 100 feet.

With a bang he landed on the belly of the mainsail and bounded into one of the canvas covered boats.

The sailors, thinking him dead, crowded about him in a circle.

To their amazement he sat up.

His eyes wandered vacantly about until they rested on the leathery face of the skipper, when they lighted up with intelligence.

"Cap'n," he said slowly, "you was mistaken about them foot ropes."—London Tit-Bits.

VALE OF THE WYE.

Glimpse of an Imposing and Romantic Spot in Wales.

Those who travel through strange places with their eyes and their ears open are likely to make strange discoveries, but there are plenty of other finds which, simply as a delight to the senses and without any wonder or curiosity attending them, are well worth the trouble of trying to forget one's preoccupation in what he sees and hears.

Both these pleasures of travel come to those who will fare slowly and observingly through the Vale of the Wye in Wales. It seems almost like a chapter from some magnificent Apocalypse to travel on to Cader and Plynlimon and glimpse the imposing grandeur of the visions that await the appreciative eye. Half of Wales seems to lie before the traveler. The mountains of the Cader range loom loftily, and Snowdon, of the lakes, seems to beckon him on. The long headland of Carnarvon hugs half a sea in the crook of its arm. Pembroke's ragged capes gleam beyond the lovely mountainous heights No sound breaks the vast silence. You are shut off from the bustling world The hawk circles in a noiseless void above the slopes whitened with grazing sheep. For a moment there may be the feeble pipe of the wheatear, and for another brief space a lark may lilt praise to heaven. But that is all.—Philadelphia North American.

Chinese Queer Ways.

Difficulties of census work among Chinese are amusingly illustrated by the British commissioner at Weihaiwei in his report. "A Chinese child at birth is said to be one year old," he writes, "and after it has passed one new year it is said to be two years old. Thus a child if born in the last month of the year may be said to be two years of age before it is thirty days old according to European reckoning. A child of eighteen months' time of life since birth is reckoned by Chinese to be either two years or three years old, this depending on whether it was born in the first or second half of the year It is common for a Chinese mother to give a son the name of a girl, presumably to deceive the fates, it being considered easier to bring up a girl. There are many large undivided families in Weihaiwei. The largest is that of a widow named Meng Tu Shih, whose family consists of sixty-six, which, with one servant, makes sixty-seven mouths to the common meal."

Knowing the Great Men.

Mr. Browning himself once told me how important and interesting he thought it that the young should have, as it were, landmarks in their lives by at least seeing great men who belonged to an earlier generation.

"Once," he said, "I was walking in the streets of Paris with my son, who was then a little boy. We saw an old man approaching us in a long, loose, rather shabby coat and with a stooping, shuffling attitude and gait. 'Touch that man as you pass him,' I whispered to my little son. 'I will tell you why afterward.' The child touched him as he passed, and I said to him, 'Now, my boy, you will always be able to remember in later years that you once saw and touched the great Beranger.'"—Dean Farrar in "Men I Have Known."

An Even Thing.

The late Sydney Mudd of Maryland was on a train going from Washington to his home when a man who had had too much to drink sat down beside him. The passenger blinked at Mudd for a moment; then he lurched over and asked, "Shay, wash your name?"

"My name is Mudd," he replied.

Said the other: "You got nothin' on me. My name's Dennis." — Saturday Evening Post.

Thick.

"How did you find the weather in London?" asked the friend of the returned traveler.

"You don't have to find the weather in London," replied the traveler. "It bumps into you at every corner."—Life.

To give up of your own will what would cost too much in time and strength is not failure—it is success.

AT GRAY'S INN.

How the Grand Night Is Observed by Benchers.

Mr. Winston Churchill, the new First Lord of the Admiralty, was, on Nov. 18, the guest of the evening when the treasurer and masters of the Bench meet for their Grand Night at Gray's Inn, and then had an opportunity of witnessing a quaint custom which has been observed on such occasions from time immemorial. Grand night at Gray's Inn is one of the most distinguished and exclusive legal gatherings, and the invitation card always bears the pleasant announcement, "No speeches," an announcement made in accordance with the ancient custom of tht Inn. But though there are no speeches on Grand nights at Gray's, there are three toasts, the submission and acceptance of which are exceedingly quaint.

On the withdrawal of the cloth, three raps resound at the head table, and the voice of the treasurer, who presides at the feast, is heard saying, "Mr. Junior, I give you a toast to the King!" From the other end of the table Mr. Junior repeats, in a sonorous voice, "The King!" whereat all the company stand and drink His Majesty's health.

After a short pause there are three more knocks on the table. "Mr. Junior," says the treasurer, "I give you the Prince of Wales and the Rest of the Royal Family!" "The Prince of Wales and the Rest of the Royal Family!" echoes Mr. Junior from the other end of the table.

Another interval, three more knocks, and then again the voice of the treasurer, "Mr. Junior, Domus!" "Domus!" repeats Mr. Junior. "Domus! Domus! Domus!" is cried from every table; and so the last toast is drunk.

Thirty Miles of Soda.

Forty million tons of the best washing material, supplied and manufactured by nature, are waiting to be carried from Central Africa to the European markets, and an extension of the Uganda Railway is to be built from Ulu to Lake Magadi in order to effect this. Lake Magadi is not really a lake, but an area of thirty square miles of soda deposit situated in the heart of Africa.

Two expeditions have gone out into this soda lake region, which though hot in the middle of the day, is declared to be quite healthy. It is in the midst of one of the finest big game shooting areas in the British South African Protectorate. In ordinary times the lake has a perfectly level, hard, and dry surface, like that of a gigantic mass of Fen ice, if a thirty-square-mile area can be imagined.

It appears that in the past it has been left to the Indians to remove soda from the lake. They cut out blocks, and what is called "Mother Liquid" spurts up and re-forms into solid soda, which they cut away next season. This is evidence that the soda in the lake is being continually augmented.

In addition to the many surface-springs discharging considerable quantities of soda into the lake, there are indications of large springs in the lake itself. On the removal of the soda already crystallized the "Mother Liquid," which takes its place at once, starts to re-form the crust.

It looks as if washerwomen can sleep comfortably in their beds for some years to come. So long as washing is provided for them, their soda shall be sure.

Should First Cousins Marry?

The seriousness of the risk run by first cousins who marry is emphasized by Miss Ethel Elderton, a co-worker with Prof. Karl Pearson at the Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics, London University. Marriages between near kin, such as uncle and niece, aunt and nephew, or grandparent and grandchild, are forbidden mainly on the principle of resemblance. Miss Elderton therefore determined to see whether cousins are as much alike as any of these pairs of relatives. She studied the cases of no fewer than 6,000 pairs of cousins, with a view to endeavoring to measure the degree of resemblance in health, intelligence, success, temper, and temperament.

The conclusion she came to was this—that the general resemblance between cousins is about half that between brother and sister, and practically the same as that shown by statistics of uncles and nieces and of aunts and nephews.

"If the undesirability of marriage within certain degrees is founded on the closeness of resemblance," says Miss Elderton, "the law which forbids the marriage of uncle and aunt with niece and nephew should also restrict the marriage of first cousins."

An African Concert.

Mme. Ada Crossley, the well-known contralto singer, has just returned to England from a visit to South Africa, and has been narrating some of her experiences, which included, among others, the shooting of crocodiles. Referring to her glimpses of native life, she remarks that among the Rhodesian mines "we were treated to a thrilling war-dance and a concert with a native orchestra of forty musicians. Their instruments were chiefly drums and a strange contrivance much like a xylophone, only a great deal larger. Weird but real harmonies were somehow beaten out of these crude instruments, and at times the effects were quite dramatic. Their favorite tune was 'Tarara-boom-de-ay,' which they played eternally, but so differently that it never grew monotonous."

Canaries Cross Ocean.

A remarkable scene was witnessed at the Halifax (Eng.) railway station recently, when 2,000 canaries of various breeds, comprising Yorkshire, Norwich, Border, Fancy, Lizard and Lancashire were despatched to America.

At Liverpool the canaries were shipped on the White Star liner Baltic, which sailed on a Thursday. Special arrangements were made to feed the many mouths on the ocean trip. All the birds were bred in the west riding of Yorkshire, and the exportation is by far the biggest on record from the district.

ONE OF NATURE'S MARVELS.

New Zealand's Curious Sea Volcano and Its Sulphur Vapors.

Among the most curious phenomena of New Zealand is its sea volcano. This is a great mountain of black scoria 830 feet high, from the top of which, with much force, rise white clouds of vapor to a height of fully 2,000 feet. It is not easy traveling on the island, for in places the black pebbles of the beach are all astir with water boiling up through them, water so hot that a misstep might scald the foot seriously.

At this point the crater wall has been broken down almost to the sea level and one may look into the great hollow island. The crater is circular, a full mile in diameter and hemmed in by walls many hundred feet high and very precipitous. The crater floor is an uneven plain of volcanic ash and scoria, with many little fumaroles or blow holes, through which hot sulphur vapors come wheezing out, while every few minutes there is a smart trembling beneath the feet and a low, dull, rolling roar.

The vapor begins to thicken as the traveler proceeds, and he very soon finds the cause. He is stopped short by a great lake of steaming water, quite filling this end of the crater and being, as can be seen when the clouds lift, nearly half a mile from either side. The water is too hot comfortably to apply the hand to it and is insupportable either to touch or to taste because of a strong infusion of alum and sulphuric acid. On the farther border of the lake is a row of violent salfataras (chimneys). They have built for themselves little pillar-like cones from ten to thirty feet high and a yard or two in diameter at the base, and through these open chimneys they trumpet steam and roaring sulphuric gases with a violence frightful to contemplate. A demoniacal screeching and din afflict the traveler's ears, even at a considerable distance.

The water of the lake is of a milky, opaque cast, not more than ten feet deep. Lines upon the shore show that it daily rises and falls slightly with the tide of the sea outside. In many spots the water boils furiously with much froth and foam, while still its heat is much below the boiling point of 212 Fahrenheit. These are dangerous places for boats; the abundant air in the water diminishes materially its buoyancy, and a boat sinks alarmingly low in crossing them.

One expedition landed across the lake at one of the salfataras nearest the beach and proceeded to demolish it with oars. It was a chimney about two feet in diameter, clay without, while within it was lined with crystals of sulphur of a beautiful straw yellow splashed with vermilion spots. Pushing in the top of this chimney, the fragments would first fall down its throat and then come flying out into the air with explosions that were startlingly like a prolonged stentorian cough.

Superstitions Up-to-Date.

All of us are superstitious, more or less, but it is doubtful if there are many who would regard a piece of a suicide's rope as a luck-bringer. Yet it was only the other day, at an inquest, that a man asked to be allowed to keep a portion of the rope with which a fellow-worker had hanged himself, "for good luck." It reminds one of the curious belief which exists among many people that to wear any article of clothing, or to carry a piece of an article of wearing apparel, which belonged to a dead relative is sure to bring good luck.

In the west of England the superstition that green clothes bring trouble is still believed in, and one often hears the saying quoted, "Wear green, wear black."

And how many people there are who still consider that to walk under a ladder brings bad luck; that seven years' misfortune will follow the breaking of a mirror; and that disaster is sure to follow the spilling of salt, unless three pinches are immediately cast over the left shoulder.

In the east end of London particularly it is a popular belief that misfortune is bound to befall a baby who gazes into a mirror before it is twelve months old, while it is very few people, however much they may laugh at superstitions beliefs, who will sit down at a table where there are thirteen guests.

To the Manner Born.

Max Muller, the famous Sanskrit scholar, was fond of recalling that he had once seen Queen Victoria and the Empress Eugenie enter a Paris theatre together. The audience cheered itself hoarse, but what interested Prof. Muller was the contrast in the conduct of the two royalties.

Both bowed in answer to the plaudits, and then sat down, but whereas Eugenie glanced behind her, much as you or I would do, to make sure of the chair being there to receive her, Victoria kept her eyes to the front and took the chair for granted.

That was the difference between being born into the purple and marrying into it.

Dickens at the Sea Shore.

For fourteen years Dickens made Broadstairs his principal summer home in England. London alone held a superior place in his affections. He felt his powers at their amplest when he was at the little channel coast town. Dickens has given the best picture of himself at his summer routine at Broadstairs: "In a bay window in a one pair sits from 9 o'clock to 1 a gentleman with rather long hair and no neckcloth, who writes and grins as if he thought he were very funny indeed. At 1 he disappears, presently emerges from a bathing machine and may be seen, a kind of salmon colored porpoise, splashing about in the ocean."

If He Was Careful.

A quaint paragraph appeared in the will of Mrs. Julie Hall of Brighton, England. At the reading of the will the other day it was found that she had bequeathed $500 to her coachman, provided he is in her service at her death and "if I do not die through or from the effects of a carriage accident when he is the driver."

NEW WESTMINSTER MAIL

Arrival: Closing

18:10—United States via C. P. R. (daily except Sunday).23:00
7:40—Vancouver via B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday).11:15
12:00—Vancouver via. B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday).16:00
18:00—Vancouver via B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday).20:30
7:40—Victoria via B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday).11.15
10:50—Victoria via G. N. R. (daily except Sunday).11:15
7:30—United States via G. N. R. (daily except Sunday).. 9.45
15:15—United States via G. N. R. (daily except Sunday)..16:00
11:40—All points east and Europe (daily) 8:15
22:43—All points east and Europe (daily) 13:15
11:40—Sapperton and Fraser Mills (daily except Sunday) 8:30
18:10—Sapperton and Fraser mills (daily except Sunday) 14:00
11:40—Coquitlam (daily except Sunday) 8:30
12:00—Central Park, McKay and Edmonds (daily except Sunday) 11.15
1400—East Burnaby (daily except Sunday) 13:30
10:00—Timberland (Tuesday and Friday) 13:30
10:30—Barnston Islands arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday 14:00
0:00—Ladner, Port Guichon, Westham Island, Burr Villa 13:30
10:00—Annieville and Sunbury (daily except Sunday).13:30
0:00—Woodwards (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) 13:30
10:50—Vancouver, Piper's Siding via G. N. R. (daily except Sunday)..14:20
15:50—Cloverdale and Port Kells via G. N. R, (daily except Sunday).... ....14:00
11:20—Clayton (Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 14:00
11:20—Tynehead (Tuesday and Friday) 14:00
7:40—Burnaby Lake (daily except Sunday 16:00
18:10—Abbotsford, Upper Sumas, Matsqui, Huntingdon, etc. (daily except Sunday) 23:00
15:15—Crescent, White Rock and Blaine (daily except Sunday) 9:45
15:15—Hall's Prairie, Fern Ridge and Hazlemere (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 9:45
11:20—Chilliwack, Milner, Mt. Lehman, Aldergrove, Otter, Shortreed, Surrey Centre, Cloverdale, Langley Prairie, Murrayville, Strawberry Hill, South Westminster, Clover Valley, Coghlan, Sardis, Sperling Station, Bradner, via B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday). 9:00
11:20—Rand, Majuba Hill via B. C. E. R. (Monday Wednesday and Friday 9:00
20:30—Chilliwack via B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday).17:30
11:20—Abbotsford, Huntingdon, via B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday) 17:30
15:50—Cloverdale via B.C.E.R. (daily except Sunday).17:30
12:00—Fraser Arm 23:00

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TO INSURE YOUR LIFE WHILE YOU ARE IN THE BEST OF HEALTH. DON'T WAIT TILL YOU ARE IN ILL HEALTH OR INJURED THROUGH ACCIDENT. COME IN NOW AND LET US WRITE A POLICY FOR YOU. IT MEANS FREEDOM FROM FINANCIAL WORRY FOR YOUR FAMILY, AND BUT A SMALL INVESTMENT FOR YOU.

Alfred W. McLeod

THE INSURANCE MAN

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HOT WATER BOTTLES

We have imported from England a large stock of Stone Water Bottles, which we are selling cheap.

We have also Rubber Bottles from $1.50 up to $3.00. We guarantee all our bottles to be satisfactory.

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New Westminster, B. C.

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

We Have Successfully Filled 80,000 PRESCRIPTIONS

since coming to this city, besides all the repeats. This naturally means experience. Bring your Prescriptions to us.

SEE OUR WINDOW

MUNN'S DRUG STORE

Dispensing Chemists, Etc.

Deane Block. 441 Columbia St.

New Westminster, B.C.

CITY NEWS

Mrs. Bynor Barker of Abbotsford, was staying at the Windsor Hotel yesterday.

Ice cream, all fruit flavors, promptly delivered. Phone 310. I. A. Reid. *

Mr. Stuart Wade, secretary of the Board of Trade, was at La ner yesterday.

A euchre party will be held in St. Patrick's Hall on Wednesday evening, under the direction of St. Peter's Church Social Assembly.

Thursday night at the Opera house "The Private Secretary." All seats reserved. Prices 25c to $1.50. Book early. Phone 900. **

Grand Mask Carnival at Pythian Rink, Wednesday night, January 17th. Good prizes. Admission 10c; Skates 25c. **

Mr. W. F. Northcote Johnson is a patient in St. Mary's Hospital, having recently undergone an operation there. Mr. Johnson is progressing nicely.

"The Private Secretary," at the Opera house Thursday night. Limited number of best seats at $1.50, balance $1.00, 75c and 25c. Phone 900 for seats. **

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Trew of Portland, Oregon, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Dorgan in this city. Mr. Trew is a well-known oil man with large interests of this nature.

"The Private Secretary," said to be the greatest farce comedy ever written, will be played at the Opera house Thursday night. Phone 900 for seat. **

Mrs. F. R. Pearson, Third street, will receive tomorrow afternoon for the first time since the new year, and will be at home on the second Tuesday of the month during the remainder of the season.

After playing before royalty in England and before Earl and Countess Grey in Toronto last year, Mr. C. James Bancroft and his talented company of English players, will produce that great English comedy, "The Private Secretary," at the Opera house on Thursday next, Jan. 18. **

Headaches caused from defective eyesight. Get your eyes tested by a graduate optician, and have your glasses made to suit, satisfaction guaranteed. W. Gifford Optical Parlors, in T. Gifford's jewelry store. **

Mr. Otway Wilkie, senior Provincial Police Constable for Westminster, has resigned his position. His resignation will come into force at the end of the month. All those who have come into contact with Mr. Wilkie during his tenure of his present position will learn with regret of his leaving the force.

All the work at present in the hands of the engineer's department was actively resumed today. During the past week or more work has been practically at a standstill out of doors, although with the Sapperton sewer and the other schemes on foot, the indoor staff has been busy as heretofore.

Mr. David Trew of Lindsay, Ontario, was in this city yesterday. Mr. Trew has just been judging the Nanaimo poultry show, which has been a great success. The judge says that the exhibition was one of the finest he has ever seen in Canada, the stock being very good, all round. There was a large number of game and fancy birds shown, but the more useful varieties were also numerously represented.

The half yearly meeting for the election and installation of officer-bearers of the Amity Lodge, A. O. U. W., was held last night. District Deputy G. N. G. E. Gilley; T. A. Muir; G. S. E. J. Bunghan; G. T. W. Smith, G. C., G. T. Paine; G. H., Herbert Lee. The following officers of the lodge were installed: N. G., H. W. Harrison; vice G., C. B. Bryson; recording secretary, James Ferguson; financial secretary, R. B. Purdy; treasurer, Alex. Adams; warden, R. A. Merrithew; conductor, James Robertson; outside guardian, George Gillard; inside guardian, W.E. Ferguson; R. S. N. G., G. A. Johnson; L. S., George Burr; R. S. vice, G. E. Harrison; L. S., W. W. Sobey; R. S. supporter, C. McKillop; L. S. supporter, W. Sangster; chaplain, A. M. Campbell; organist, W. Ward; team captain, J. D. Mellis.

What Drives Clerks Crazy.

"I want to buy a shirt for my husband. I don't know what size the neckband is, but he wears a six and one-eighth hat."

"My wife wants me to get her some ribbon to trim a dress. What shade do you think she would like?"

"My wife has just got back from the East and doesn't like the overcoat I bought here two months ago. Will you take it back?"

"What kind of a necktie would my husband like for his birthday?"

"Are those $1.29 cuff links solid gold! If not, I don't want them."—Brooklyn Eagle.

New Zealand has 24,000,000 sheep. The enormous growth of the sheep industry there is due to the equable climate and the fine soil for all kinds of grass.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of the late Mrs. A. Wells Gray, will take place from the family residence, 226 Second street, on Tuesday at 2 o'clock, to St. Andrew's church, and from there to the Odd Fellows' burial ground. Friends are invited to attend.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH FEW hundred dollars to take interest in a local business concern; experience not essential, but must be honest and reliable. Fine opening for right man. Apply Box 17, News office.

WANTED — WORK, DAILY OR otherwise. Mrs. Lowe, Queensborough P. O.

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

Miss Cave-Browne-Cave

L. R. A. M. A. R. C. M.

Member of the Incorporated Society of Musicians (England).

(Successor to Mrs. Reginald Dodd.)

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. Has had numerous successes in past years. Lessons by correspondence in any of the above subjects.

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

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A full sized lot and large house on

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An exceptional investment as Agnes street is the logical place for the next business district.

$15,000

$4000 cash, easy terms.

Major & Savage

550 COLUMBIA STREET

B. & M. FISH MARKET

537 Front St. - Phone 301

Fresh Salmon (half or whole, lb.	11c
Halibut (half or whole) ... per lb.	8c
Fresh Cod (half or whole), lb.	8c
Fresh Herring .....4 lbs. for	25c
Fresh Shrimps, per lb.	20c
Smoked Salmon, per pound	20c
Smoked Halibut, per lb.	15c
Smoked Cod, per lb.	10c
Finnan Haddie .....2 lbs. for	25c
B. & M. Brand Kippers, per lb.	10c
Prime Rabbits, each	35c
Eastern Oysters, per pint	50c

Delivery 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.
Terms—Cash.

ALL FURS ONE-THIRD LESS.

The T. H. SMITH Co. LIMITED

SWEATERS LESS THAN COST.

THE SALE MAKES A REMARKABLE START FOR THE THIRD WEEK

NOW TO KEEP IT UP

Anyone who has been to this store during the past two weeks could't help but notice the stir and activity caused by the Sale values. And anyone who has seen the goods and the prices at which they're offered would understand why this Sale would cause such big buying; for on every side the Stocktaking Sale tickets are to be seen, and where those tickets are you're sure to find an offer that's worth investigating, for certainly in the history of the store such opportunities for saving as this great Sale offers and the few examples on this list prove that.

Come Today. Come Early. Come Often.

Boys' and Girls' Coats in Excellent Qualities, Priced One-Third Less

Tuesday we put on Sale the entire Stock of Children's Coats at just two third their usual price; the coat sells regular at $3.00. Tuesday price will be $2.00, and corresponding reduction. In better grades, this means in many cases selling under cost, but as the store method is o make prices that will ensure speedy clearance, hence the savings in these little Coats; the styles and cloths are so numerous that space won't permit of more than mere mention. Come in Coating Serges, Tweeds, etc. Best tailoring and linings; sizes fitting from 5 to 16 years. In shades of Cardinal, Green, Black and White, Grey, Fawn.

See These Wonderful Values

Black Voile Skirts Marked for Record Selling

Values to $14. Sale Price $5.00 Each.

Beautiful Black Voile Skirts; finest quality in fine and medium grades; only nine in the lot. Styles are all good, so get here early for choice.

Towel Bargains

Heavy grade White Turkish Towels; size 21x42 inches. Extraordinary values. Regular worth 60c. Sale Price .....40c pair

Dressing Jackets, Very Special Values

$2.00 Each.

The balance of our stock of Eiderdown and Crepe Dressing Jackets is included in this clearance, values in many cases more than double this price. Great choice of shades and styles.

SEE WINDOW.

Wrapperette Bargain

300 yards Fancy Wraperettes, in stripes and fancy Paisley effects; good selection of shades. Regular values 25c. Sale Price .....15c yd.

New Bungalow

(999) We have just had listed for sale a new modern bungalow that will be sold below value. The owner is in need of money and has put the price low in order to make a sale.

This dwelling has seven rooms, has basement and is piped for furnace. Throughout the house the best of material has been used.

Price $2,750

The location is pleasant, having a splendid view and being handy to local and Vancouver car lines.

The terms are easy, only a few hundred dollars being required, and the balance can be paid monthly if desired.

Established 1891, Incorporated 1905.

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

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