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The Daily News

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PORT MANN, ACREAGE IN AND
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WHITE, SHILES & CO.

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 289. NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1912. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CIVIC COAL DEPOT

T. and L. Council Thinks Coal Costs Too Much.

WANT UNION LABOR CLAUSE

Bartenders Discontented with New Clauses Concerning Interdicted Persons—Lively Meeting.

Important subjects were discussed with some warmth at a well attended meeting of the Trades and Labor Council last night. The debate was enlivened by the presence of some Socialists, and at times the chairman had hard work to keep the speakers in order.

Mr. B. D. Grant introduced the question of the high price of coal, and brought forward a strong array of figures to prove that instead of coal being sold for \$7.50 a ton in New Westminster, it should not cost more than between \$5.00 and \$6.00. It was the universal opinion that something should be done to remedy this, and a resolution was passed to ask the city council "to start a coal depot so as to supply the residents of New Westminster at cost, as the present price of coal is prohibitive to the wage-earner."

The delegates who attended the B. C. Federation of Labor presented their report to the meeting, and stated that Premier McBride had promised to reply in the near future to the resolutions laid before him by the federation. Interest was added to the proceedings at this point by the announcement that the Bartenders' union had decided to have nothing to do with the B. C. Federation of Labor. Much trouble has arisen as a result of the new law brought down by the government regarding interdicted persons. It was the desire of the bartenders that the new law should make any interdicted person hanging about a bar liable to a \$50 fine, but instead of this the act provides for a fine of \$20 against the bartender about whose bar the interdicted one loafs. It was pointed out that no bartender could know all such persons in a city by sight, and that therefore this fine was very unjust.

The question of employing union labor on all public contracts was next brought up, and committees were appointed to interview the city council and the school board with the object of having union labor clauses inserted in all contracts. It was considered that the payment of a union wage was not enough, but that union men must be employed. Incidentally it was pointed out that the Masonic Temple was being built by all non-union men receiving the union wage. As this contractor, however, was a Vancouver man the council thought they could do nothing in the matter.

Another difficulty that has been experienced in the past is that there is no plasterers' union in the city, and consequently it is impossible for a contractor to employ only union men on a building job. Accordingly a committee was appointed to look into the matter, and try and organize a new local for the plasterers in this town.

A resolution was passed condemning the action of the Vancouver officials towards the working people of Vancouver in the matter of free speech, and the policy employed there was the subject of some strong criticism.

Finally it was resolved that each delegate refer to their locals with the object of ensuring that all union men see that only union teamsters deliver goods at their houses.

Tipperary Square Again.

Tipperary square is receiving much public attention just at present, and the question of building a high school on this site came up for discussion at this meeting again. Speakers confined themselves to the question of principle, and it was the unanimous opinion of those present that the question should be put to the people again before any decision were taken. A resolution to this effect was passed, and will be sent to the city council. Another resolution to be sent to the council was one condemning any action to give the Y. M. C. A. or any other such association exemption from taxation. The Y. M. C. A. was looked upon as largely a business proposition, and no one thought that it should be freed from taxation or city dues in any way. This opinion will be clearly put before the mayor and aldermen.

Redmond Describes Home Rule.

What we mean by home rule is the continuous government of Ireland according to the ideas carried out by Irish ministers, responsible to the Irish people—servants of the crown, but not holding office at the will of the parliament at Westminster. We ask the laws relating to Ireland alone shall be made by a popularly elected assembly sitting in Ireland, having leisure to deal with the necessities of the case and possessing first hand knowledge of them; and that responsibility for the administration of Ireland shall be confined to a ministry chosen by Ireland and going out of office when Irish public sentiment demands a change.

ASK WESTMINSTER

TO SUPPLY WATER

Reeve Kerr and Superintendent Mullett, of South Vancouver, Visited Mayor Lee.

Reeve Kerr, of South Vancouver, and Mr. Mullett, superintendent of waterworks, visited on Mayor Lee yesterday. They came to discuss the question of getting a temporary supply of water from this city for their municipality.

South Vancouver has been hard put to it for water for some time now, as the supply the municipality receives from the city of Vancouver is very often inadequate, and the high levels receive at times but a scanty supply of water, and during the dry months practically none at all, outside of what they can get from the wells sunk near the municipal hall. Nothing definite could be arranged yesterday, but the water committee will take the matter up this morning at 10 o'clock and see what they can do to afford South Vancouver some relief in this matter.

V. C. NAVAL HERO

ON LAST CRUISE

Sir Nowell Salmon Dies at Age of Seventy-seven—Fought at Siege of Lucknow.

London, Feb. 14.—Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Nowell Salmon, died today at the age of 77.

He was one of the rare possessors of the Victoria Cross, which he won for bravery in the field in 1857 at Lucknow. He was attached as lieutenant to the naval brigade and while the sailors were attacking a strongly occupied fort they suffered from the extraordinary marksmanship of one of the rebels. Salmon volunteered to climb a tree which exposed him to almost certain death, in order to pick off the Indian marksmen. His field-glass was shattered in his hand by the sharpshooters, but Salmon shot the Sepoy dead.

NEW FRENCH NAVY

IS ROUGHLY OUTLINED

Cordiale Entente is Misunderstood by Watchful Germans—France's New Policy.

Paris, Feb. 14.—The chamber of deputies adopted the naval program last night by a vote of 452 to 73.

M. Delcasse, minister of marine, in submitting the proposals, said that France must have enough warships to insure security in the Mediterranean, but that it was not necessary to keep pace with the construction activities of other nations.

An additional article was adopted, prohibiting the giving of government contracts to firms which have, or have had within a year, members of the senate or chamber of deputies on their directorate or as legal counsel.

The senate adopted the aviation program, for which an appropriation of \$5,000,000 yearly is asked.

The trend of the discussion in both Houses was that France must strongly develop all lines of defence and offence, so as to hold her rank among the great powers and maintain her allowances, thus exercising an influence in the world of peace.

Senator Alexandre Millerand in the senate outlined the aviation program.

Fifteen dirigibles, he said, would be constructed, but the special aim of France was the aeroplane. This year the army would mobilize 334 aeroplanes, divided into 27 squadrons and manned by 344 officers, pilots and 344 observers. An aeronautic regiment also was to be constituted.

Germans' Opinion.

Berlin, Feb. 14.—The declaration of French naval policy by M. Delcasse, the great French minister of marine, has created a profound impression here. Into the simple declaration that the French battle fleets will concentrate on the Mediterranean and leave the northern and Atlantic coast lines to submarine and torpedo boat protection, German anglophobes read the assurance that the fleet of England is ready to defend the ocean flanks of France against German attack. It is regarded as the most outspoken pronouncement yet regarding the secret past between France and England which followed the "entente" established by King Edward.

"The armies of France and the navies of Britain threaten the German Fatherland," declares an evening paper.

PARLIAMENT OPENS

King George Present With Ancient Ceremonies.

LEGISLATION OUT LINED

Home Rule for Ireland—Franchise Reform, and Disestablishment of Church in Wales.

London, Feb. 14.—With all the pomp and glitter prescribed by ancient custom, King George, accompanied by Queen Mary, today opened the third parliament of his reign. The address from the throne proved to be one of the most momentous to which British legislators have listened to in many years, forecasting as it did home rule for Ireland, separation of church and state in Wales, democratic reforms in franchise laws and other important measures.

King George and his consort left the palace shortly before noon in their state coach, escorted by a sovereign's escort of Life Guards and accompanied by the members of their suite. The king wore the uniform of a field marshal. Both king and queen were given a royal reception along the route.

On arrival at the entrance to the House of Lords and the great officers of state having taken their positions about the thrones, Sir Henry F. Stephenson, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was despatched to the lower house to summon the "faithful Commons."

In a few minutes as many of them as could crowd about the bar of the House—about sixty of the membership of 670—appeared under the leadership of Speaker Lowther, Premier Asquith and the members of the cabinet.

King George, when on the throne, arose and read the speech. Beginning with the customary expression of satisfaction over Great Britain's friendly foreign relations and expressing regret that the Turko-Italian war is still on, the king referred to his recent Durbar trip. He spoke in glowing terms of the warm welcome accorded him and the queen in India and of his appreciation of the loyalty of his Indian subjects and of the nature of the administrative and other reforms he announced at Delhi.

At the conclusion of the speech the king and queen left the House of Lords and drove back to Buckingham palace amid renewed plaudits from thousands of spectators along the route.

Meantime the Commons convened in their own hall, and for the benefit of those who were unable to crowd into the House of Lords the king's speech was read by the speaker.

CENTRAL PROPERTY MAY HAVE FETCHED BIG PRICE

Well founded reports are abroad that Dr. Drew has sold his property at the corner of Carnarvon and Sixth streets for the substantial sum of between \$75,000 and \$100,000. The doctor refuses to hear of such a story, but it is believed, that with the exception of a few minor details the deal is in shape, although it is not yet completed, and the papers have not been signed.

Ten Million for the G. T. P.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—A bill was put through the House today enabling the government to pay the Grand Trunk Pacific ten million dollars, as a result of the bargain made with the railway company by the late government in 1904.

Schooner Wrecked.

Victoria, Feb. 14.—The Seattle fishing power schooner Carrier Dove was wrecked in Discovery Passage, off Otter Point, Cinque Island. As far as can be learned no lives were lost. The crew is coming here on board the Quadra.

Telegraph Line Completed.

Edmonton, Feb. 14.—The Canadian government's telegraph line was completed yesterday to Dunvegan, on the Peace River extension.

BANKER WILL MAKE GODD JUTE WORKER

Walla Walla, Wash., Feb. 14.—A. J. Welty, convicted ex-banker of Bellingham, will make a good jute bag worker, according to Warden Reed today. Welty is employed in the jute mill, where he is "stufing" jute. He will work in the mill for a time and later may be put to work on the penitentiary books.

BOY WHO SHOT HIS FATHER MAY GO FREE

Seattle, Feb. 14.—John Philip Clark, the 19-year-old boy who shot and killed his drunken father here two days ago in order, he said, to save his mother's life, probably will be released. Evidence collected since the shooting all tends to substantiate the boy's story that his father appeared at their home at 2:30 o'clock in the morning and threatened to kill his mother and sister. He was attacking his wife when the boy leaped from his bed, seized a shotgun and shot his father.

HALDANE'S MISSION

Debate on the Speech From the Throne.

WHAT HE DID IN GERMANY

Return of War Lord from Berlin is Attended by Significant Happenings.

London, Feb. 14.—The debate on the speech from the throne began this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the House of Commons. Premier Asquith's statement relative to the visit of Viscount Haldane to Berlin and its purpose, overshadowed in interest any contemplated legislation. The prime minister stated that Haldane went to Germany on the invitation of the German government to discuss Anglo-German affairs and to relieve the high tension between the two great powers.

As a result of this visit the prime minister was able to say that the conversations thus initiated would not be barren of results.

Strong approval is given by the press and public to the outcome of the negotiations looking for a better understanding between the two people.

CARELESS BLASTING BY SWEDISH WORKMEN

Edmonds, Feb. 15.—A Russian, in the employ of the Tucker construction company, was, perhaps, fatally injured on Monday afternoon while thawing out blasting powder at the camp on Douglas road. The man's legs were broken and he sustained other injuries of a serious nature. The practice of thawing out large quantities of powder at a time appears to be common with these foreigners and several cases of this nature have been dealt with by the police of late.

Two weeks ago, while patrolling the Burnaby Lake district, Officer Leslie found a number of Swedes thawing out forty boxes of the explosive, the cases being piled around a huge fire. It was supposed that every box of powder would have been smashed. The same persons, a few days afterwards, undertook to use their shack as a thawing out place, with the result that the shack, clothes and \$700 belonging to the workmen, were blown to atoms.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE IS BEING ENLARGED

Business at the city hall is ever increasing, and particularly is this true in the city engineer's office. The latter is accordingly being enlarged, and workmen were engaged yesterday in tearing down the partition wall between the old office and a neighboring bedroom formerly occupied by the janitor's son. This enlargement will accommodate a probable increase in the staff, which will have to take place to cope with the work of the Sapperton sewer, and the stormwater sewerage schemes now well under way. The old committee room, which has been occupied by the harbor engineers for some months now, and has also afforded some relief to the crowded condition of the city engineer's office may shortly be changed back into its old shape, and used once more for the meeting of committees.

HOSPITAL MADE GOOD PROFIT FROM PANTOMIME

The great success of the "Doll's House" at the opera house last week has resulted in the Royal Columbian hospital making a net profit of \$281.81, which the women's auxiliary regards as very satisfactory. The auxiliary held a committee meeting yesterday afternoon, when everything was finally wound up, and this opportunity is taken by them of extending their thanks to all those who assisted in any way towards getting up the musical pantomime, and also to the public generally for their patronage.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures:

Received from the sale of tickets, \$1236.25.

Expenses including Mr. Milne's percentage, \$953.44; leaving a net profit to the hospital of \$282.81.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" FIRST SUBJECT OF DEBATE

The B. C. Political Equality league, Westminster branch, will hold its first public meeting on Friday evening at the home of Mrs. James Gilley. Short and interesting addresses are expected from members of both sexes on the question of the day, "Votes for Women." Questions will be asked after the speeches, and the ladies are anxious that the men shall come prepared. The chair will be taken at 8 p.m.

Woman an Assessor.

San Jose, Cal., Feb. 14.—The new county assessor here is a woman, Mrs. E. H. Spitzer, widow of Louis A. Spitzer, who dropped dead Thursday after 30 years of service in the position his wife today assumes. She will hold office until her successor qualifies in 1915.

RUSSIANS ENFORCE

DEMAND WITH GUN

Sub-Contracting Differences Settled with Alleged Intimidation—Sixteen Prisoners.

Charged with forcing William McIntyre, contractor, to sign a note for \$250 in their favor, sixteen Russians holding a sub-contract under him appeared for a preliminary hearing before Magistrate Walker at Edmonds yesterday afternoon. Evidence of arrest was given, and the men remanded until Saturday at 10 o'clock. The difficulty then arose with regard to where to put the men in the interval, the local lock-up not being planned for such numerous arrests, and Chief of Police Parkinson finally determined to send them down to the provincial jail to see if the authorities would take them in there.

It appears that these Russians had taken a sub-contract for clearing land from Mr. McIntyre, and had been going in the hole over the work. Before taking the sub-contract they are said to have put up a bond for \$250, and it seems that it was this money that they were so anxious to recover from McIntyre. Accordingly when he himself appeared on the scene on Tuesday they surrounded him, and at the point of a gun forced him under alleged threats of death to sign a paper for \$250. No evidence in the case itself was given at the hearing yesterday, but it seems that the origin of the business was quite a complicated affair along the lines outlined above.

COALITION DEFEATS

GERMAN SOCIALISTS

Herr Kaempf, Radical, Elected President of Reichstag Over Socialist Candidates.

Berlin, Feb. 14.—Final triumph of the coalition of parties opposing Socialism—The election of the Reichstag was celebrated today with the election as its president of Herr Kaempf, a Radical. A Radical, Herr Love, was elected vice-president.

Kaempf is the man elected from the kaiser's own district, who just won out over the Socialist candidate there, greatly to the relief of the emperor. It is believed that the Radicals, by an alliance with the Catholic Centrists, will now be fully able to prevent Socialist control of the Reichstag.

GOOD ROADS BEST

OF ADVERTISEMENTS

Californian Highways Are Splendid, Says J. J. Johnston—Development Bound to Follow.

Splendid roads, fine cities and glorious weather, that is the way Ex-Alderman J. J. Johnston looks on California. Just returned from a motor trip of over 2000 miles in the south Mr. Johnston waxes enthusiastic over good roads especially. The splendid surfaces of the Californian highways, both in the country and over stretches hundreds of miles long, and within the limits of the cities themselves, have impressed themselves on his imagination very deeply. "Good roads," he says, "are worth all the advertising possible. Give a country good roads, and it is bound to develop." A comparison between the roads of British Columbia and particularly that between Westminster and Vancouver, and those of the southern states would have been odious, so it was only hinted at. Everywhere the touring party went they met hundreds of motor cars all rejoicing in the perfect surfaces over which they were privileged to travel.

"As for the cities," said the returned traveler, "they are lovely. Los Angeles seems to me to be about the best of all. Business there is excellent, and the same is true at San Diego. I would not say that they are exactly booming, but they are enjoying a wonderful steady growth, and everyone seems determined to pull together for their city. The streets are crowded with police every few yards to regulate the swarming traffic."

Mr. Johnston did not forget New Westminster while he was away basking in a foreign sun, and kept in touch with the movements of affairs here by means of letter and telegram, and also by reports from the many Westminster people that he met on his trip. He looks to see a big advance made by the city this year, and believes that all classes of citizens are prepared to get together and work for the interests of the whole.

Ice in Kootenay.

Nelson, Feb. 14.—An attempt to break channels in the ice on Kootenay lake yesterday to allow traffic failed.

IN DYNAMITE PLOT

Accusation Against Thirty-Six Labor Leaders.

PRES. GOMPERS EXONERATED

Released on Bail Varying from Five to Ten Thousand Dollars—Expect Quick Trial.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 14.—Indicted by a federal grand jury here on accusations of complicity in a country-wide dynamiting plot which culminated in the destruction of the Los Angeles Times by John J. and James B. McNamara, thirty-six labor leaders, thirty-four of them members of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, were arrested today in sixteen eastern cities.

Foremost in importance of those taken into custody by the federal officials were Frank M. Ryan, president, John P. Butler, vice-president; Herbert S. Hoskin, vice-president and acting secretary, and H. W. Legleiter, a former member of the executive board of the Iron Workers. In every case where the union men were arraigned they at once pleaded not guilty to charges of conspiracy illegally to transport dynamite from state to state. They were all released on bail varying from \$5000 to \$10,000, and will be arraigned before United States Judge Anderson in the federal court here March 12.

Even in the midst of the arrests the cause of the union men scored a distinct triumph when accusations levelled at Samuel Gompers and the other officials of the American Federation of Labor were officially declared by the government to have been baseless.

Intimation that the arrested Iron Workers expect quick action in their cases was made by President Ryan when he was taken into custody.

"Of course we won't be given as much time as some others," he said, "I took the government seven years to get the beef trust into court. Watch how quickly they are getting on."

Members of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers have been arrested in the east on warrants growing out of the federal investigation of alleged dynamite plots, no arrests have yet been reported on the Pacific coast.

Officials of the Iron Workers' union here said today that while they had received no advance information regarding arrests on the coast, they would not be surprised at any action the government officials might take.

FIRST CARLOAD OF AUTOMOBILES ARRIVE

The first carload of automobiles ever to be received in New Westminster was unloaded yesterday afternoon on Front street. Seven Ford machines, representing a value of \$6650, arrived to the order of the Vancouver Carriage and Implement company, which established a branch office in this city about two months ago. Mr. Kennedy, who with Mr. R. B. McLeod, is managing the local branch, states that forty more cars are coming right in here as soon as possible from the Ford company's Canadian factory at Walkerville, Ontario. Mr. Kennedy looks upon the opportunity for his business in New Westminster as being peculiarly bright, and believes that in the opening of his garage he has made a good business step.

WHO SAID OYSTERS? HE STRUCK IT RICH

It is not a gold rush this time, but an oyster rush. Everybody is buying oysters at the Bismarck, for the report has gone round that the cook at that cafe has struck it rich in this new field. While he was opening an oyster that looked just like the rest, and was preparing it to meet the fate of ordinary oysters, his knife slipped on something hard and what should tumble out before his eyes but a \$800 pearl. At least that's how the story runs.

And now they are all oyster mad, and the wise ones are striking shells as fast as they can, and there is likely to be a rush tomorrow morning to discover a mining recorder, to register claims, or is it claims? so that they can begin prospecting in their new property as soon as the sun rises.

Almost Electrocuted

Vancouver, Feb. 14.—Shortly after 9 o'clock this morning a lineman working on a pole at the northeast corner of Abbott and Cordova street came in contact with a high tension wire, from which he experienced great difficulty in extricating himself. Though dazed by the shock he resumed his work again a few minutes later with that philosophical nonchalance which is a characteristic of the men who juggle with potent energy up aloft.

Mother's Awful Act

Hallfax, Feb. 14.—"I put my baby in the stove and burned him, but I'm sorry now," confessed Mrs. Ada McCarron to the police. She had spent the report her five week-old child had been kidnapped but brought home before the detectives.

Wants

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER WITH thorough knowledge of double entry and quick at figures. Apply in own handwriting stating age, experience and salary expected, with copies of testimonials, to Box 12, News office.

WANTED—FIRST MORTGAGE FOR nine thousand dollars on improved business property. Principal repayable eighteen hundred per year if required, interest 8 per cent. payable quarterly. Buildings cost eighteen thousand. Apply Alfred W. McLeod, 657 Columbia street, New Westminster, B.C.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO REPRESENT home building company. Every assistance given to right man. Ask for E. W. Cradock, British Canadian Home Builders, Ltd., 626 Columbia.

WANTED—WORKING HOUSEKEEPER; no washing. Apply to Mrs. W. T. Reid, 51 Royal avenue.

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

FOR SALE

PURE MILK—FOUR AND A HALF per cent. butter fat; pasteurized. From herd of purebred cows; all recently passed government tuberculosis test. Handled in most sanitary manner. This is worth looking into. Mothers who recognize the value of pure fresh milk for their children should apply to H. T. Hardwick. Phone L552.

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

TO RENT.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED housekeeping rooms; furnace heated; corner Agnes and Dufferin streets. Phone L 638.

FOR RENT—MODERN SIX ROOMED furnished house; including piano. Apply to P. Peebles, 620 Columbia street. Phone 307.

TO RENT—LIGHT, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, housekeeping apartments; steam heated; hot and cold water. Apply room 9, K. of P. hall, corner Agnes and Eighth streets.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, 57 Merrivale street.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE- keeping rooms; vacant Feb. 12, 224 Seventh street.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED front room on first floor, 703 Agnes street, opposite library.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, near Columbian College, 112 Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT FURNISHED—THE residence of Thomas R. Pearson, 715 Royal avenue, may be rented for three or four months. Possession given about March 1, 1912.

FOUND.

FOUND—A POCKET BOOK AT Moody square last Saturday. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for advertisement. Daily News office.

FOUND—AN ENGLISH SETTER pup about four or five months old, black and white spotted. Telephone 112.

ELECTROLISIS.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIRS, MOLES and warts permanently removed by Miss E. Short, of Vancouver, Room 8, Collister block, Wednesdays and Thursdays. Phone 978.

CORPORATION OF BURNABY.

Works Department. Tenders for Tools and Supplies.

The Corporation invite tenders for the supply of Tools and other supplies for the Works Department during the current year.

Specification and tender forms and other particulars can be had on application to the Municipal Engineer. Tenders to be delivered to the undersigned on or before 12 noon Monday, Feb. 19.

WILLIAM GRIFFITHS, Comptroller. Municipal Hall, Edmonds P. O., Feb. 9, 1912.

CORPORATION OF BURNABY.

Notice!

In consequence of the rapidly increasing volume of business, it is ordered by the council that in future no applications, will be considered by the Board of Works unless such applications are received seven days before the date of meeting on February the 19th inst., and on every alternate Monday thereafter.

ARTHUR G. MOORE, Clerk. Edmonds, B. C., Feb. 12, 1912.

LAND REGISTRY

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

DON'T BURN

Waste Paper or Rags.
Phone 475 and we will collect, free of charge.
H. P. VIDAL & CO.

WANTED

Land to clear or grade. Con- tracts taken; estimates given on cellars or foundations.

R. E. GRANNAN,

Phone 1074. 214 Fifth Ave.

CITY OF NEW WESTMINSTER

Health Department.

Regulations for the Collection of Garbage.

The Corporation has installed a Garbage Plant and expect to collect from the Householders one can of garbage per week. The size of the can is given below.

The rates of charges are also set out in the Schedule.

COLLECTION.

The Corporation does not bind itself to collect at any specified time, but collections will be made weekly or thereabouts.

Metallic tags will be used as payment for the collection of garbage.

These tags must be purchased from the Tax Collector's Department, City Hall, only, and will not be sold in less than one dollar quantities.

Tags cannot be purchased from the Collectors and they are forbidden to sell or attempt to sell to any person same under the penalty of instant dismissal.

Every person must deliver to the garbage Collector a tag or tags in payment for the collection, at the time of collection, in accordance with the before mentioned schedule of prices.

The Corporation will not be responsible for non-collection of garbage should a collector be unable to gain access to the garbage can.

It is expected that the public will assist the Health Department in this matter by placing cans in such places as can be easily got at.

Any complaints as to the incivility or non-attention of the Collector; or the non-collection of garbage, must be made immediately to the Health Inspector, giving full particulars of the complaint, together with the complainant's name and address.

Special collections can be arranged by giving reasonable notification to the Health Inspector at the City Hall. The following regulations have been passed by the Council:

FIXED CHARGES FOR REMOVAL OF GARBAGE, ETC.

1. The owner, agent or occupant of each house is required by law to provide separate and proper receptacles to hold garbage and ashes.

2. Garbage and ash cans should be of sufficient size to hold not less than 15 gallons, nor more than 30 gallons and must be circular. Cans must be placed in a position on the ground floor of the premises, easily accessible to the collector, and when filthy, leaking or in any way defective, must be repaired or renewed.

3. Put into garbage cans all animal and vegetable refuse from the kitchen, rags, waste paper, old shoes, rubbers, floor sweepings and all miscellaneous refuse that can be hauled away.

4. To have a clean can at all times, and this department suggests that all garbage be drained, before putting in can. It will then neither smell badly in hot weather, or freeze in cold weather.

5. Send all orders for service and report all complaints to the Health Inspector, Phone 70, City Hall.

6. Every person having scavenging work done by the city, shall pay to the city the following fees and charges, that is to say:

For hauling refuse, per cart load, \$1.25.

Packing out, per load, 50c.

Picking up dogs and cats, 50c.

Taking away horses, \$5.00.

Taking away colts, 1 year and under, \$2.

Taking away cows, \$5.00.

Taking away calves, 1 year and under, \$2.

Taking away pigs, 75c.

Taking away goats, 75c.

Taking away sheep, 75c.

Taking away fish, offal, 75c for one-half load or less, and over to \$1.25.

Taking away slaughter house offal, 75c for one-half load or less, and over to \$1.25.

Emptying dry earth closets, \$1.00.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE.

One load ashes or rubbish, per load, \$2.50.

Less than load, ashes, \$1.00.

One load of cow manure, \$2.00.

Pick up orders, per can for garbage, 25c.

Each additional can 10c.

All of the above prices are governed by Section 2 of these rules. Ashes, papers and rubbish must be placed at the back entrance or curb where easily accessible, otherwise an additional charge will be added for time required in carrying and handling same.

Scavengers will make daily rounds through the most thickly populated parts of the city; namely, commencing at the foot of Tenth street and extending to Royal avenue, thence east as far as Leopold Place, taking in Front street, Columbia street, Agnes street, Carnarvon street, Royal avenue; and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week to every occupied of any premises within the city limits.

S. J. PEARCE, Health Inspector.

W. HATT-COOK

'Pone 550

'The Potato Merchant'

527 Front St., New Westminster.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday Special:

Finest Red Ashcroft, \$2.00 Per Sack.
Agassiz White\$1.75 Per Sack.

Guarantee every potato sound. Free delivery in city or Sapperton.

Terms, Cash. Order direct and take advantage.

Professional Tuner of Pianos.

H. E. WATERMAN

From John Broadwood & Sons, London, and Steinway & Son, London. Twenty years' experience. Pianos selected for customers.
Organist and Choirmaster of St. Alban's, Edmonds.
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REMOVAL NOTICE

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CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER.

New Westminster, B. C.
Workshop 611 Victoria Street.
(Over Daily News.)

Auction Sale REAL ESTATE

To Investors, Trustees, Speculators, Home Seekers and Others.

An auction sale will be held in Biggars Hall, South Westminster, on

FEBRUARY 17, AT 2 P.M.

sharp. Valuable water front, dairy, fruit and chicken farms and city property, blocks and lots.

I am instructed by the owners to sell by public auction over 100 lots, 2000 acres, in the following districts and cities: Vancouver, New Westminster, Mission, Port Mann, White Rock, Sapperton, Chilliwack, Agassiz, Abbotsford, Burnaby, Langley, Matsqui, Lulu Island, Surrey, Richmond, Whonnock, Burnhamthorpe, South Westminster, Mount Lehman, Delta, Dewdney, Strawberry Hill, etc.

Write for catalogue with full particulars which is now ready at the office of the auctioneer, South Westminster, B. C. or phone F507.

ALBERT G. MARSHALL, Auctioneer.

South Westminster, B. C.
And at New Westminster Market, Fridays. B. C. E. R. car leaves New Westminster for South Westminster 1:20 p. m., fare 5 cents.

CORPORATION OF BURNABY

To Clearing Contractors.

Tenders are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon, Friday, Feb. 16, 1912.

Queen's avenue, Douglas Road to North side D. L. 120, 49 chains.

Queen's avenue, Douglas Road south to clearing at Nicholson, 34 chains.

Northern avenue, Delta avenue to Queen's avenue, 40 chains.

Royal Oak Road, Gilpin Road to North side, block 9, D. L. 80, 30 chains.

Specifications may be obtained at the Engineer's office, Municipal Hall, Edmonds, B. C.

Tenders will not be considered unless submitted on official forms and accompanied by cash deposit or marked cheque made payable to Wm. Griffiths for 5 per cent of amount of tender.

WM. GRIFFITHS, Comptroller.

Municipal Hall, Edmonds, B. C.

CORPORATION OF BURNABY.

Engineering Department.

Tenders for Portable Rock Crushing Outfit.

The corporation invite tenders for the supply of the above, consisting of the following:

1. Portable all steel jaw rock crusher, capacity 80 to 100 cubic yards per eight hour day, with elevator, Manganese Steel Dies, revolving screen, etc., complete and assembled.

2. Portable rock bin, mounted on carriage, capacity about 10 cubic yards.

References as to where respective rock crushing outfits are in operation locally, and satisfactory guarantee of life of plant to be provided.

Further particulars can be had on personal application to the Municipal Engineer.

Separate tenders, specifying time of delivery for the supply of the above F.O.B. at Edmonds Station, B. C. E. R., to be delivered to the undersigned on or before 12 noon, the 10th of February, 1912.

WILLIAM GRIFFITHS, Comptroller. Edmonds, B. C., Municipal Hall, February 1, 1912.

PAPER CURRENCY.

Authority on Banking Declares Independence of Banks.

Mr. H. M. P. Eckhardt, who is recognized in Canada as somewhat of an authority on banking and financial matters has an interesting article in Saturday Night, on the popular belief that a bank is obliged to redeem its notes in gold on demand. He takes as his text the experience of a lady who presented a ten dollar note of a certain bank at one of its branches located in a country town and asked for a gold piece of the same denomination in exchange. The manager of the branch informed her that he had no gold on hand at the moment, but that he would send for a coin if she wished him to do so. The coin was sent for and in delivering it to the customer the bank charged ten cents to cover cost of transporting the money.

About this charge a difference of opinion exists, says the writer. The bank officials considered it right and proper; otherwise it would not have been made. The customer and others consider that the bank should have made no charge. They base their opinion on the belief that the bank should stand ready to pay gold for its notes when gold is demanded. This belief, by the way, is widely held. Many people consider that according to Canadian law the banks are under obligation to redeem their notes in gold if the note holders insist upon gold. But this is entirely wrong. A bank's note, while in circulation, represents a debt of the bank. The bank is the debtor; the holder of the note is the creditor.

Legal Tender.

Now, the law has designated certain forms of money as "legal tender." It says distinctly, that if any debtor tenders payment of his debt at its maturity in any of these forms of legal tender his creditor is bound to accept the payment and discharge the debt. A debtor may offer payment of his debt as follows: In the copper or bronze coins of the Dominion of Canada—up to 25 cents; in the silver coins of the Dominion of Canada—up to ten dollars—in Dominion notes—up to an unlimited amount and in United States gold coins—up to an unlimited amount. A bank has the same right or privilege as another debtor. When a creditor presents its notes at a place where they are payable, it can tender payment in any of the above forms of legal tender, viz., in silver, up to ten dollars; in Dominion notes, British gold coins or United States gold coins, to an unlimited amount. So it is clear that even if the law required a Canadian chartered bank to redeem its notes at all of its branches the bank need not pay in gold.

At the Branches.

But the law does not require a bank to redeem its notes at all branches. A section of the Bank Act reads as follows: "The bank shall make such arrangements as are necessary to ensure the circulation at par, in any and every part of Canada of all notes issued or re-issued by it and intended for circulation; and towards this purpose the bank shall establish agencies for the redemption and payment of its notes at Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, Victoria, Charlottetown, and at such other places as are from time to time designated by the treasury board."

In the draft bill introduced by the late government for renewing the Bank Act, Regina and Edmonton were added to this list.

While it is not expressly stated, the obligation to redeem their note issues at all these points, by means of branches or redemption agencies, is here placed by implication upon the banks. A following sub-section states that "the chief place of business of the places at which its notes are made payable."

So, according to the Bank Act, one might say that the notes of any Canadian bank are payable at the cities named above and also at its chief or principal branch if such principal branch is in some city other than those named. The bank is under obligation to redeem its notes (i. e., pay cash for them), when presented at its branches or agencies in these cities.

So far as other branches are concerned, its duties in connection with its note issue are covered by the following section: "The bank shall always receive in payment its own notes. At par at any of its offices, and whether they are made payable there or not." That is, it must receive them at par on deposit or in payment of debts due the bank.

How an Enemy Might Score.

Manifestly, it would not do to compel the banks to give legal tender at all or any branches for any quantity of notes that might be presented. If that were the law an enemy of the bank might throw it into insolvency through collecting a large number of its own notes and presenting them at a small, out-of-the-way branch with a demand for legal tender. It would not do to have the whole note issue of a bank payable at every small office established by it.

So, it is clear that the manager of the branch bank referred to at the beginning of this article was under no obligation to pay gold on demand for a ten dollar note of the bank. Legally, his branch was not under obligation to redeem the note (i. e., to pay for it), though it was obligated to receive it at par on deposit or in payment of a debt due to the bank. The request for a gold coin, therefore, represented a request by the customer for the bank to undertake a special financial transaction, which consisted in bringing a piece of gold from another branch.

With reference to payments made by the banks, the Bank Act says that in making any payment the bank shall "on the request of the person to whom the payment is to be made, pay the same, or such part thereof, not exceeding one hundred dollars, as such person requests, in Dominion note for one, two or four dollars each, at the option of such person."

This refers to a debt of the bank. The holder of a cheque or draft drawn on the bank might make this request. So could the holder of its notes at

Salves Can't Cure Eczma

In regard to skin diseases, medical authorities are now agreed on this:

"Don't imprison the disease germs in your skin by the use of greasy salves, and thus encourage them to multiply. A true cure of all eczematous diseases can be brought about only by using the healing agents in the form of a liquid."

WASH THE GERMS OUT.

A simply wash: A compound of Oil of Watergreen, Thymol, and other ingredients as combined in the D.D.D. Prescription. This penetrates to the

disease germs and destroys them, then soothes and heals the skin as nothing else has ever done.

We have made fast friends of more than one family by recommending this D.D.D. Prescription to a skin sufferer here and there, and we want you to try it now. We can tell you all about D.D.D. Prescription and how it cures eczema, or you can get a free trial bottle by writing D.D.D. Prescription, 49 Colborne street, Toronto. For sale by F. J. McKenzie, Drug-gist.

such branches or agencies as they were made payable.

If a person desires to force a payment of gold he could present the obligation of a bank at one of its branches where such obligation was payable and demand legal tender. He might get gold in the first instance, if he was paid in Dominion notes he could present these at an office of the receiver-general and demand gold.

L'Envol of the Robbers.

When the Louvre's last picture is lifted the Luxembourg statues are pinched.

When the Oldest Master has vanished and the newest canvas is cinched. We shall rest, and, faith! we shall need it—lie low for a season or two, Till the work of the modern artists shall set us to work anew.

Then those that made good shall be happy; they shall start a fresh career, And purloin a ten-league canvas, with no one at all to fear; They shall find real art to draw from, hung on the same old wall; They shall take two or three of an evening, and never get caught at all.

And only Lupin could praise them, and only Sherlock could blame; For none could be sold for money and none could be shown for fame. But each for the joy of the stealing, and each in his separate car, Speed off with the picture he's pilfered, in spite of the laws as they are! —Carolyn Wells, in Judge.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

Re the North Easterly half of Lot 2, Block 13, in the City of New Westminster.

Whereas proof of the loss of Certificate of title number 1132F, issued in the name of the Westminster Masonic Temple Company, Ltd., has been filed at this office.

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

C. S. KEITH, District Registrar of Titles, Land Registry Office, New Westminster, B. C., Jan. 27, 1912.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY NEWS

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

Gilley Bros. Ltd.

COLUMBIA STREET WEST.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Coal

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

EVERY MONDAY FOR PRINCE RUPERT

Connecting with S.S. "Prince John" for Port Simpson, Port Nelson, Stewart, Massett, Skidegate, Pacofi, Lockport, Jedway, etc., also for points on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

EVERY SATURDAY for VICTORIA and SEATTLE

Through Tickets to Eastern Destinations via Chicago. Your choice of Routes.

TICKETS TO AND FROM EUROPE—ALL LINES.

City Offices 527 Granville Street.

Telephones: Passenger Seymour 7100, Freight Seymour 3060. Express Seymour 7986. Vancouver, B. C.

Brunette Saw Mills Company, Ltd.

New Westminster, B. C.

Are well stocked up with all kinds and grades of LUMBER FOR HOUSE BUILDING

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

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

B.C. Mills Timber and Trading Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, INTERIOR FINISH TURNED WORK, FISH BOXES, LARGE STOCK PLAIN AND FANCY GLASS.

Royal City Planing Mills Branch

Telephone 12 New Westminster B.C.

SAILING SHIP ARRIVES AFTER ADVENTURES

New York, Feb. 14.—With only one split sail as a memento of her long voyage, one of America's biggest ships, the Dirigo, quietly entered port, completing a trip around Cape Horn that consumed 143 days. During all of that time she was not spoken once or sighted by other craft until three days ago, when her square rigging, a distinguishing feature, was recognized off Barnegat. She had been unheard from for so long that there was fear she might have been lost.

While other ships met mishaps in the treacherous weather that swept along the Atlantic coast during the last three weeks, the sturdy Dirigo, remained straight in her course and sail edsteadily along, to arrive here yesterday with the report that only the ship's cat had dropped overboard when seas that appeared like mountains dashed upon her decks.

Incidentally the voyage of the Dirigo that ended yesterday is to be the last around Cape Horn to be made by Captain Walter Mallett, her master, who will retire from the sea when his present cargo is discharged. He has made the passage thirty-five times, which is only ten times more than his wife, who has made twenty-five trips around the extreme end of South America. They will go to Bath, Me., which also is the Dirigo's home port.

Sighted Whales and Icebergs. Weather that was more than usually calm held the big sailing vessel back in her trip at the start. She left San Francisco last September, carrying a cargo of five thousand tons of barley and a crew of twenty-seven men. Down the Pacific coast nothing happened in the way of rough weather that was not to be expected in the most ordinary of passages, but off the southwestern coast of South America, just before the rounding of Cape Horn was to begin, Captain Mallett began to sight whales and kept on sighting them for several days. Going around the Horn three icebergs were seen plainly, but the sailing vessel never got very close to them.

It was not until the trip up the Atlantic coast began that the cat disappeared. The animal just dropped out of sight at a time when the seas were running more than ordinarily high. She was the last of the ship's animals to disappear, but the others, two pigs and twelve chickens, had served as food.

Even then, however, the trim sailing vessel encountered but little difficulty in negotiating her way up the coast, and neither captain nor crew experienced any of the anxiety that was felt by her owners and other shipping interests, by whom no tidings, or her whereabouts had been received since the passage began last summer.

Safely Weathers Heavy Seas. While the terrific winds were sweeping vessels of their courses and playing havoc with shipping all along the Atlantic coast, the only damage encountered by the Dirigo was the splitting of one of her sails. It was quickly replaced, however, and there was practically no delay in the already long voyage.

For the rest of the trip some of the heaviest weather in the experience of Captain Mallett was encountered, but his ship kept strictly to her course, and, he said, when he reached port yesterday there was not a moment during all of the passage when the Dirigo was in even the slightest danger.

The Dirigo might have reached port two days earlier, but Captain Mallett remained with his craft off the New Jersey coast dickerling with tugboat owners until he struck up a bargain. He objected at first to the fees the tugboat men demanded for aiding him in the last stages of the passage.

The Dirigo is seventeen years old, and is owned by Arthur Sewall & Co. of Bath, Me. She is one of the biggest vessels of her type and is one of only four of the class now in commission in America. She is of 3000 tons net register and her hull is of steel.

STORIES OF LABBY.

Mrs. T. P. O'Connor Writes Interesting Reminiscences of Late Editor of Truth.

Some interesting reminiscences of the late Henry Labouchere, editor of Truth have come from the pen of Mrs. T. P. O'Connor, wife of the witty Irish journalist and Nationalist leader.

"Tell me," I said to him one night, "a story to lift my gloom, something that will make me laugh."

"As you are fond of dogs," he said, "I will tell you my solitary experience with a bulldog."

"When I was attache in Rome, the Marquesa di X held quite a salon. She dabbled in diplomacy, and one night after a large party I remained a few minutes longer. When I finally left, and just as I got beyond the steps, a large bulldog appeared from the bushes and made me quickly understand that it was his pleasure for me to stand stock still. Any move-

ment on my part, even the slightest aroused him to instant irritation and activity. He showed his teeth, snarled most unpleasantly about my legs and exacted an absolute immobility of position. He was not to be won, or softened by "good dogs," or "nice dogs," or "good old boy"; he remained adamant. So did I.

"Finally at five o'clock Rome began to wake up, milkmen and butchers and baker boys passed along. They were amazed to see a gentleman in evening dress standing apparently without reason rooted to earth, but the bulldog was keeping watch under a lilac bush. Finally in desperation I gave a flying leap, landed on the step and rang the bell. By this time my jailer was frothing at the mouth with rage, and held my trousers affectionately in his mouth. As the fashion of these garments was voluminous at the period, my leg had escaped with only a slight graze.

"When the English butler finally appeared, sleepy and yawning, but composed and unastonished as a butler should be, I said to him, as if I was in the habit of calling at five o'clock in the morning, 'Is the Marquesa di X at home?'"

"Yes sir, but she's in bed, sir."

"Ah," I said, producing my card case, "when she awakes, pray give her my card and say I called."

"Yes, sir."

Then, I said, "and by the way, I am not the least afraid of this brute, but as he seems to wish to chew something, I will wait here until you chain him up." He finally was chained up, but with quite a good sized piece of black cloth in his mouth.

How Labby Worked. In one of his stories Henry James speaks of a man who had the charm of being always at home. Mr. Labouchere certainly possessed this charm, for he was always, except when at the House of Commons—he rarely went to office of Truth—to be found in his library. He smoked, he read, he wrote, he talked. He never walked but he kept himself in good health by eating very moderately and drank nothing. Occasionally his doctor would urge him to take a glass of burgundy for lunch or dinner, and he always forgot it until Mrs. Labouchere said:

"You haven't taken your wine, Labby," and would then drink half a glass.

Those were the days when his pen was his sword. He wrote at a round table on a small pad, with a fountain pen. Every morning the footman filled half a dozen fountain pens, hung them up in a little rack on the wall, replenished a good size basket, hanging beside them, with cigarettes, and this comprised Mr. Labouchere's outfit for the day. He could write with half a dozen people chatting around him, and would finish a cigarette, toss it in the fire, and say, with a smile, "Listen, this will make him squirm," and, without a quaver, read in a soft and gentle voice an unforgivable vitriolic attack on a man, which would make him an enemy for life. Mrs. Labouchere would often say:

"Oh, Labby, I wish you wouldn't," but with his pen he was both fearless and ruthless.

In a personal interview, unless to his bitterest enemy, he could not be anything but kind, and no one ever came to him for personal help or advice without getting it, and he was the confessor to whom many quaint and curious secrets were told. He loved to unravel a tangled skein, and he loved to make peace. Many a scandal in high life in London has been prevented, and many a wife and husband reconciled through his clever intervention.

An Ideal Companion. As a companion he was ideal, careful, cheerful, agreeable and interested in every topic under the sun. Nothing and nobody bored him. The world in which he was so vital a factor and his own rich mind filled him with amusement and content. Even when suffering from gout his temper remained of the sweetest, and in all the years in which I knew him so intimately, I never once saw him cross, disagreeable or depressed. He was the most forgiving of cynics, and he really loved his kind.

There was never a greater philosopher than he, and there were no circumstances in life, no matter how tragic or how grim, that he could not illumine with his humor. During the siege of Paris, while suffering from positive hunger, he wrote home to Mrs. Labouchere when the authorities began to levy contributions from Mt. Zao for food:

"Camel soup, though somewhat woolly, is not half bad. But stewed mongoose is appalling. Last week I managed to get a chicken from a German by telling him that my mother was dying. The way to a German's heart is through his mother, or even grandmother. You must make the appeal to a Frenchman through his sweetheart. This is the difference between the two nations."

He was the soul of hospitality, nothing pleased him better than company. Mrs. Labouchere used to say he not only liked dinners and luncheons, but delighted in balls. There was no small act of hers that did not interest him, and she consulted him about everything. They differed widely in disposition and often in their point of view. Many arguments were the result, but I never saw two people have a better understanding. Indeed an argument was the breath of his life, for with his ready wit and his power of seeing an sides of a question, he generally routed his adversary.

Friend of Home Rule. Underneath his wit and whimsicality he had an iron will, great common sense and strong and definite opinions. He always believed in Home Rule and Irishmen never possessed a more loyal or serviceable friend. He had a great admiration for Parnell and was at his resourceful best when he exposed the forgeries of Pigott and forced from him his dramatic confession.

It was Labouchere to whom Gladstone gave a promissory paper of Home Rule which was merely to be read to Parnell and afterward returned to the prime minister. Parnell's

face never changed at the reading and he discussed quite naturally some points with the member from Northampton. Then putting out his hand, he said:

"Let me see that second clause a moment," and taking the paper from Labouchere he read it, considered it, folded it and placed it in his pocket.

Labouchere said, "Parnell, you must give me back that paper; I am under a bond to return it to Gladstone."

Parnell said, very gently: "Oh, no, it's safer in my pocket," and he withdrew all Labouchere's brilliant arguments to get it back, and in his pocket it remained.

Labouchere's interview with Gladstone was stormy. Gladstone fiercely blamed him for the retention of the paper and urged him to recover it, and finally Labouchere said, to the less daring statesman, "It's impossible; you get it back, I can't," and Parnell remained master of the situation and doubtless the document is still among his papers.

It was an experience Labouchere was very fond of relating and secretly he enjoyed intensely Parnell's superior cunning.

Jack the Ripper. Another character who greatly interested Mr. Labouchere was Jack the Ripper.

"The fellow is a humorous murderer," he used to say, and twice before his horrible crimes were committed, whether he wrote them himself or by coincidence, two letters were sent to Truth office, addressed to Henry Labouchere, saying, "A murder will take place tonight.—The Ripper."

"He signs like a monarch," Mr. Labouchere said, "and certainly at the present moment he is the most talked about man in London. I cannot fancy anything so thrilling as a man who has committed a murder having the morning papers brought to him, all with a different theory of his motive for the deed and his various whereabouts, while he himself is calmly drinking his coffee and safely eating toast and marmalade, his emotions must be celestial."

Some years ago there was a murder committed in England and the person strongly suspected was never convicted. Mr. Labouchere, with evidence and map of the locality before him, worked out the case to a perfectly logical and inevitable conclusion. He then sent the paper to Sir George Lewis, who promptly returned it, saying that it would lead to a case for libel, with such enormously heavy damages to follow that he could not publish it.

Many of Mr. Labouchere's most brilliant, witty and daring efforts never got beyond the Lewis office. He did not complain at the return of a manuscript in such a case, or consider it a waste of time. To exercise his keen and ever active mind with ingenious work was to him a delight. He had a great power of concentration and was always studying some new subject or a new language.

Labby and Whistler. Mr. Labouchere loved books and had a large and varied library, but he cared nothing for art, and boasted that the only picture he ever bought was Whistler's "Golden Girl," and that was simply to be of service to a friend.

He said to Whistler, after the picture was hung:

"I wish you would take it back and paint in the girl. I don't stipulate what kind of a girl, any type will answer, just let me see her, that's all I ask."

And Whistler did take the picture back and had it some time in his possession. They had much in common these two brilliant, witty men, and their friendship only ended with Whistler's death.

The Liquors of the Asiatics. Arra may be said to be the national drink of the Tibetans, being given at all times and in all places. The natives carry it in long buffalo horns on their trips from place to place, and the shepherds deem their existence miserable if they have not their daily allowance. Arra is used also by the Bhutians, but the great drink of these people is marwa. This is a kind of beer made from millet. The grain is subjected to a very primitive method of fermentation without malting, and is stored in earthenware jars. It has to be used quickly, as it soon sours; it is very light in alcohol, but it is extremely nourishing.

Nipa wine, made from the nipa palm, is a common beverage in Burma. It resembles in taste and flavor the palm wine or toddy of India, though by some it is thought to be more powerful in its inebriating qualities. But the favorite beverage of the Burmese is chouchou, which greatly resembles samchou, only it is a little more fiery in taste and its effect is somewhat quicker and decidedly lasting.

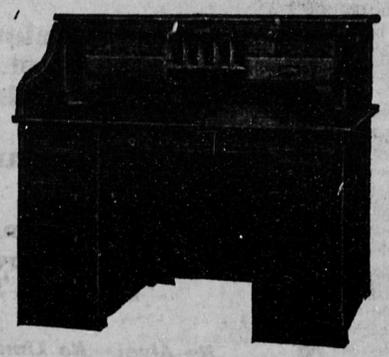


Are you one of those to whom every meal is another source of suffering?

Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets will help your disordered stomach to digest any reasonable meals, and will soon restore it to such perfect condition that you'll never feel that you have a stomach. Take one after each meal. 50c. a Box at your Druggist's. Made by the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited.

FURNITURE-DRY GOODS LEES LIMITED FURNITURE-DRY GOODS

Buy Your Office Desk Now



And save from \$5.00 to \$15.00 each in our Great Stock Reduction Sale

Chairs, Office Files, Supplies and Sectional Bookcases are all included in our effort to cut this stock in two.

All goods marked in plain figures so "He who runs may read"

CORPORATION OF BURNABY. Works Department. Tenders for Hauling Rock. Tenders are invited for hauling approximately 1000 cubic yards of crushed rock from cars at Central Park Depot, to points on the Boundary Road. Labor for filling wagons from cars to be supplied by contractor. Further particulars to be had on personal application to Municipal Engineer. Tenders quoting price per cubic yard, to be delivered to the undersigned, on or before 12 noon, Monday, Feb. 19, 1912. W. GRIFFITHS, Comptroller. Municipal Hall, Edmonds, B. C., Feb. 9, 1912.

GOLD DUST will sterilize your kitchen things and make them wholesome and sanitary

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

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

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

"Let the GOLD DUST Twins do your work."



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

It Pays to Advertise in the Daily News

FOR CHOICE

FISH OYSTERS CHICKENS LAMB BEEF MUTTON

GO TO P. BURNS' MARKET FOR THE HIGHEST QUALITY MEATS



FATHER KELLY Of "The Rosary" at the opera house Friday night.

Mrs. L. McLeod Office Hours 1 to 6 p.m. 625 Columbia St., New Westminster.

The Daily News

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

G. Lockie Brown, Manager



THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1912.

A REMARKABLE CORPORATION.

The British Columbia government has drawn tightly the legal net around companies doing business within the Pacific Coast province, but incorporated in other provinces, says the Victoria Times. So drastic is the legislation regulating these that British Columbia has been singled out as the chief offender among the provinces by those who are seeking federal legislation to define the powers of the provinces. In striking contrast to the concern of the government for the protection of British Columbian business corporations is the charter recently granted by the registrar of joint stock companies to a new company seeking a field for financial adventure in this province. This charter gives the company power to carry on the business of:

Capitalists, concessionaries, financiers, merchants, commission merchants, shipping agents, brokers, factors, importers, exporters, wholesale dealers, retail dealers, stockbrokers, underwriters, financial brokers, insurance brokers, collection agents, real estate agents, licensed victuallers, house brokers, special agents, general agents, merchants, wine importers, beer importers, tobacco importers, railway agents, steamship agents, taxi-cab agents, carriers, fruit canners, fishers, timber agents, gristmillers, dredgers, wharfers, warehousemen, manufacturers, lumber exporters, lumber guardians, spirit importers, foreign and colonial importers, automobile agents, food importers, rice millers, insurance agents, ship chandlers, steamship operators, timber agents, gristmillers, dredgers, logging, lumber driving, saw milling, lumber manufacturing, lumber exporters, lumber manufacturing, lumber exporters, lumber importers, safety deposit vault operators, corporation agents, money collectors, liquidators, administrators, estate managers, rent collectors, accounts adjusters, provincial companies' agents, extra-provincial companies' agents, foreign companies' agents, mining information bureau financial information bureau, property valuers, loan agents, investment brokers, business valuers, creditors, guarantors, money investors, partnership arrangers, etc., etc., etc.

The Monetary Times, commenting on this remarkable charter, says:

"The clauses of the charter exhaust the letters of the alphabet so that double letters have to be used also in order to satisfy the comprehensive appetite of the promoters. Fish canning and trust company work, real estate and wine dealing, insurance and rice milling, dredging and stockbroking, certainly make a curious mixture. One of the clauses in the charter stipulates, 'If thought fit, to obtain any act of the provincial legislature or the Dominion parliament dissolving the company and re-incorporating its members as a new company for any of the objects specified in this memorandum.'"

"We believe that the British Columbia government is doing a great injustice, especially to legitimate trust and other financial companies, and to the country as a whole, in granting such an extraordinary charter."

Nothing need be added to this terse but caustic comment by Canada's leading financial paper.

PANAMA CANAL.

Great Waterway Will Be Highway of Commerce.

Philadelphia, Feb. 14.—Congress is about to discuss the question as to whether the Panama Canal, which the engineers in charge of the work give positive assurance will be open for use inside of two years, shall be made free to commerce or whether vessels availing of its benefits shall be subjected to tolls.

The situation presented upon the completion of this greatest isthmian waterway is one of almost incalculable possibilities. For its construction the American people, through their national government, will have expended some \$375,000,000. That is just about three times the capital cost of the Suez Canal, which is the world's other artificial isthmian shipway.

Towards the Panama Canal other countries have contributed nothing that the American people have not paid for in hard cash. It is an American project, in which the American people have made huge investment. While this has not all been capitalized and while \$84,631,980 of the \$134,634,980 of Panama Canal bonds so far issued by the United States bear only 2 per cent interest, the others paying 3 per cent, it is fair to calculate that 3

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per cent per annum no more than meets the interest and sinking fund cost.

On this basis the American people, having invested \$375,000,000 in the Panama Canal, will be under an annual charge on account of it of \$11,350,000. In addition to all this, the canal must be operated and maintained. It costs about \$8,150,000 a year to maintain and operate the Suez Canal. Such a cost in the case of the Panama Canal would make it an annual charge on the American people of \$19,400,000. Completed and in operation, the Panama Canal will be the greatest factor in world commerce that has been introduced since the Suez Canal came into use. It will save 8415 miles on the present ocean voyage from New York to Pacific coast ports north of Panama. From our north Atlantic ports to points on the western coast of South America it will reduce the voyage distance by about 5000 miles on an average.

From Europe the Panama Canal will save 6000 miles on the present sailing distance to our Pacific coast ports and 2600 miles to points on the western coast of South America. It saves nothing on the Suez route from Europe to Asia and Australia, but from New York it will shorten the voyage to Hongkong by 89 miles; to Shanghai by 1629 miles; to Melbourne by 2656 miles and to Yokohama by 3729 miles.

The economic importance of the Panama Canal is obvious. But its advantages for the United are largely on paper and of only potential value unless they have ships to make use of them. Under present conditions European and Japanese shipowners will reap substantially all of the huge benefit to be derived from the Panama Canal—itsself entirely an American work.

Can Be Made to Pay.

But this isthmian waterway, which will have cost the United States \$375,000,000 to create and nearly \$20,000,000 a year to carry and maintain, can be made to pay for itself many times over. It offers an easy and effective means to restore the American merchant marine to its rightful place on the high seas.

As a nation we are paying very dearly for having permitted American ships to be driven almost entirely out of international trade. For the fiscal year 1910 American ships carried only 10 per cent of the imports to the United States, brought by sea. They carried only 7.5 per cent of our exports going by sea. American ships carried only \$260,837,147, or 8.7 per cent of the total sea-borne commerce of the country, which amounted for the year to \$2,982,799,622.

Figuring that ocean freight and insurance amounts to 3½ per cent of the value of imports, this country paid foreigners during the fiscal year 1910, \$46,180,333 on commerce, for the United States carried in foreign ships. Putting the like charge on our exports at 5½ per cent of their value, foreigners earned and America lost \$77,138,841 on the ocean carriage of American products shipped abroad in foreign bottoms.

As a people we pay the freight cost on imports in foreign ships. We merely do not earn the possible transportation earnings on exports made in foreign vessels. American shipowners earned during the fiscal year 1910, on the same basis of computation, \$5,148,534 on the transportation of imports to the United States, and on exports \$6,255,489. Thus the sea-borne commerce of the country paid American shipowners about \$11,400,000 in a year, while it yielded to foreign shipowners some \$123,300,000 during the same period.

Cannot Compete With Foreign Ships.

Events have proved that under present conditions American-built and manned ships cannot profitably compete with foreign ships. Statistics demonstrate how American merchant ships have been gradually driven out of international trade. On June 30, 1910, the aggregate gross tonnage of American merchant marine, the great bulk of which was engaged in coastwise and great lakes trade between American ports. From this trade foreign ships are excluded by federal law.

Except in 1898, when it was down to

726,213 tons, the gross tonnage of American vessels in foreign trade has not in years been so small as now. In 1884 it was 1,267,972 tons. Since then the American merchant marine has grown from 4,271,229 tons to 7,508,082, but that part of it in foreign trade has decreased by nearly 40 per cent. In 1861 American ships in foreign trade had an aggregate tonnage of 2,496,894. During 1894 all ships entered at American seaports from foreign ports had an aggregate carrying capacity of 12,085,156 tons. American ships constituted 2,820,792 tons, foreign ships, 9,264,364 tons, the latter making 76.7 per cent of the total. During the fiscal year 1910 all ships entering our seaports from foreign ports had an aggregate carrying capacity of 30,916,794 tons, of which total American ships made up 4,124,228 tons and foreign ships 26,792,566 tons or 86.4 per cent.

HE BROKE THE BANK.

The Man That Did It Is Now Poor.

Short is the life of a popular song, but no doubt thousands of readers will remember the "hit" which Evans and Hoey made in their comedy, "A Parlor Match," nearly a score of years ago. "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo" was the rage in its time, and it was unlike most popular songs in this respect, namely, that it described, with more or less poetic license, an actual event. A man did break the bank at Monte Carlo. Since that time he has broken stones in Portland Prison, and seems likely to break some more for the French Republic, since he was arrested a few days ago in Falmouth on a French warrant charging him with fraud. Of course, a man is presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty, but from what the world knows of Charles Hills Wells it will be rather prone to believe any ill of him. Mr. Wells would not go out with a slung-shot and separate a victim from his purse, but he has developed more subtle means of parting fools and their money, and they have made him almost as notorious as the historic exploit at Monte Carlo.

Helping an Inventive Genius.

Wells was educated in France as a civil engineer, and as soon as he had obtained his degree he went to England, where he began to apply for numerous patents. He devised some 100 contrivances, all of which he declared to be patentable, and most of which he asserted would make large fortunes for those possessing their manufacturing rights. He did not desire to selfishly profit by his ingenuity, but invited the public to purchase an interest in many of these contrivances. He advertised, and received numerous replies. All told, he received more than a quarter of a million dollars from people desiring to wager on his ingenuity. From a sister of a High Court judge he received \$75,000, and from the Hon. Cosby Trench, of Ireland, he got nearly \$50,000. Unfortunately for Wells, this capital was secured under false pretences, as was proved at the trial, for, as a matter of fact, he had no patents at all. The documents he showed prospective investors were not patent receipts, but the receipts for the pound it is necessary to deposit when application for a patent is made.

Breaking the Bank.

As the money poured in, Wells sent it to a banker in Monte Carlo, and some \$150,000 was on deposit to his credit when he made his memorable visit. It is supposed that he carried an equal amount with him. Certain it is that he had a sum aggregating a quarter of a million or more when he began his campaign. His first phenomenal winning was in July, 1891, when he took \$160,000 from the bank. In the following November he won he won \$150,000 more. In the same month he broke the bank five times in a single night, clearing \$50,000. It is said that a man breaks the bank at Monte Carlo when he wins \$10,000 from one table. To really bankrupt the Monte Carlo company, however, it would be necessary to take many millions from the tables, and this feat is never likely to be accomplished. When a table loses \$10,000 in a night it is customary for the play to be stopped for the evening. So rarely is this

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No. 1 Onions, 6lbs. for - - -	25c
Eclipse Laundry Soap, 6 cakes -	20c
Sapolio, 3 cakes for - - -	25c
8 cakes Toilet Soap - - -	25c
French Peas, 2 tins for - - -	25c

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amount won that the hero of the adventure finds himself famous.

Exposed by Labouche.

Mr. Wells' fame was inconvenient. It attracted the attention of Mr. Henry Labouche, of Truth, and he set on foot an investigation into the nature of Wells' patent business in England. The result was that one of the victims had entrusted Wells with money began suit to recover the amount of his investment, and in the course of the trial the fraudulent nature of the concern became apparent. Wells fled to a yacht that he had in waiting, with the object of reaching Portugal, where he would be safe from extradition. On the way, however, he made the mistake of stopping at Havre to dispose of his surplus coal. Before he could clear the port news of his arrival had reached England, and he was arrested. He was taken back, and made a bold fight in Bow street, claiming that his inventions were genuine. The jury listened coldly, and found him guilty. He was sentenced to eight years in Portland Prison.

A Career of Swindling.

When he was released he was penniless, and had to be aided by his friends. He gathered up considerable capital on the strength of his assertions that he had found the secret of breaking the bank at Monte Carlo, and was about to lay siege to it again. He disappeared with this money, and his English friends and dupes heard nothing more of him until he was arrested at Falmouth a few days ago. Just what is the nature of the fraud he has practiced in France is not known, but the information charges him with having secured \$200,000 on false pretences. Much of the booty is supposed to be on board of the yacht on which he was arrested, and the possession of this craft and his luxurious manner of living prove that Wells has not lost his old-time skill, even though he is now a man of 70.

"John M. Harlan," said a Chicago lawyer, in a eulogy of the late supreme court justice, "had a way of pointing an observation with a story."

"Once he wanted to rebuke a man for exaggeration, so he said he was as bad as a Pittsburg millionaire who was being interviewed by a New York reporter.

"Where, sir, were you born?" the reporter asked as he sharpened his pencil.

"I was born in Pittsburg," said the millionaire.

"And when did you first—er—see the light of day?"

"When I was nine," the millionaire replied. "My people then moved to Philadelphia." "—Washington Star.

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SPORTS

There is some doubt whether there will be any soccer in this city next Saturday. The Senior Amateurs are scheduled to play the V. A. C. on Moody square, but word was received from the secretary of the league, at the meeting held last night, that he had seen fit to change the order of the games, and he suggested that New Westminster might play an exhibition game with the West Enders. The local team, however, did not see things quite in the same light, and the V. A. C. will probably decide to play their match according to schedule. The Rovers have no game on this week.

The New Westminster bowling team left for the Los Angeles tournament last night. All the boys were feeling in good fettle, and if only they can roll some of their big scores at the right time this city's representatives will be finishing very near the top when the end of the tournament is reached. The following is the team which has gone south: W. J. Sloan, J. C. Chamberlin, Leslie O'Connor, Phil Willette and H. S. Walsh.

The team left on the boat with the two Vancouver teams, and will take the train at Seattle today for the scene of the fray. The following are the Vancouver teams: Greater Vancouver, McFarland, Sweeny, Harvey, Campbell and Hodge with Rodeker as manager. Vancouver Bowling club, Tate, Grant, Lockhart, McKay and Bill Nye.

BRITISH COMMERCE.

Eastern View of Uncle Sam's "Big Ditch."

At a New Orleans convention not long ago a speaker explained the advantages of the opening of the Panama Canal to the farmers of the Mississippi Valley, and pointed out to them that the produce and manufactures of that district would be able to pour into the Brazilian market without having to go round Cape Horn. The information was applauded, which may be explained by the fact that people do not listen to instructive speeches as attentively as they ought. The incident is made the text of an article by Mr. John F. Wallace, the first American engineer to be placed in charge of the work at Panama. Mr. Wallace does not believe that the Panama Canal will be the boon that the people of the United States expect. In his opinion it will be of more advantage to Canada than to the United States, and he says that some years ago an Englishman of high rank remarked to him: "Wallace, civilization is to be congratulated that the United States is constructing the Panama Canal for the benefit of British commerce."

A Benefit to the West.

Mr. Wallace says that the canal cannot increase the tonnage of the world's commerce, though it can, and will, revolutionize the routing of that commerce because of lower freight rates. There will be little advantage to the Great West, he believes, and not a great advantage to the established Atlantic ports, although they will be in a better position to ship to Australia and to the territory east of the Strait of Singapore. There will be little or no trade taken from the Suez Canal, because by the Suez route many old-established trading ports are reached, while the Panama route, with the exception of a few ports in the West Indies and Central America, is thousands of miles across the Pacific, with no intermediate trading ports except the Hawaiian Islands. The western coast of the United States should greatly benefit, for it will be brought into closer contact with Europe, and because of the short distance between the Pacific coast and the Orient traffic will naturally follow this coast line from the Panama Canal to Vancouver.

Vancouver the Chief Beneficiary.

Mr. Wallace goes on to say: "Vancouver no doubt will derive the greatest amount of benefit from the opening of the Panama Canal, and is destined, in my opinion, to be one of the greatest cities on the western coast of North America. It will be the great port of entry and export, through which the traffic of the marvelous and fertile Northwest will flow not only to and from Europe, but will doubtless increase through an awakened China. This port may eventually command the entire trade between the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, and the northern central portion of the United States, due to the fact that the present traffic between the United States, Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippines is classed as coastwise trade and carried in American bottoms. As Vancouver is a British port, there are no restrictions of this nature, and unless our shipping laws are changed a large amount of the business of the United States will be handled by the railroads which now or may hereafter centre at Vancouver."

Few American Ships.

Mr. Wallace's reference to the shipping laws of the United States requires some explanation, for his opinion the Panama Canal will be a failure, as far as the American people are concerned, if these laws, which require all coastwise trade to be carried in American bottoms, are not amended. It is a fact, he says, that it costs from two to three times as much to carry a ton of freight in an American bottom as in one of a foreign country. There are several reasons for this, but the tariff is said to be chiefly responsible. The carrying trade will continue to be done by British ships, which are free from the restrictions, that hamper American ships. There is only a very small merchant marine fleet flying the American flag, and it cannot be increased by any makeshift measure like the granting of subsidies, for it is the fast ocean liners that are considered when the question of subsidies is discussed, and the great bulk of freight traffic is borne by the slower vessels.

Nor can any scheme of discriminating in favor of American shipping succeed, according to Mr. Wallace.

Built for British Trade.

The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty guards British interests in this respect, and even should this treaty be broken, which, according to the ex-engineer-in-chief, would be "consistent with our action in trampling upon all the international equities," the highest toll rates possible to apply to foreign vessels at Panama would not be sufficient to enable American ships to compete with those of foreign countries operating under their native laws and conditions. Either foreign vessels must do the great bulk of the carrying trade through the canal or there will be no such reduction of freight rates as the American people have been led to expect. Unless present conditions are greatly altered Britain, Canada, Vancouver and the Canadian Pacific Railway will in the order named be the chief beneficiaries of the expenditure by the people of the United States of \$375,000,000 on the canal.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Whether a dog's bite will produce rabies in a human being is a question that the medical authorities are not agreed on, and, indeed, the general knowledge of the profession on the whole subject of rabies is not as thorough as it might be. In view of the fact that there are "mad dog scares" in at least one part of the Province of Ontario at the present time it would be well for the general practitioner and for the public as well to bear in mind one important and indisputable truth, and that is the existence of pseudo rabies. Leaving aside the question of existence of the disease in human beings there can be no doubt that there are many cases of false rabies. In other words, it is not rare for a person bitten by a dog to imagine that he is suffering from hydrophobia, and to develop symptoms that any but an expert might easily mistake for evidence of the disease itself. The New York Medical Journal has collected some typical cases of hysterical rabies, together with the comments of Dr. T. A. Williams, of Washington, foreign corresponding member of the Paris Neurological Society.

Fear and Alcohol.

One case came to light at the Hotel Dieu, in Paris, six years ago, the subject being a mechanic who had been scratched by a dog a few days before. He had been in fear of rabies, and to stimulate his courage had imbibed considerable quantities of alcohol. One morning he felt a strangling sensation in his throat, which he presumed to be a symptom of the disease, and to prove the correctness of his diagnosis he attempted to swallow some water. This he was unable to do, and the effort ended in convulsions, frothing at the mouth and other distressing symptoms. He was taken to the hospital, where the doctors decided against the rabies diagnosis on the ground that the disease would not so speedily manifest itself. The patient was assured that he had no rabies, and that his own fright plus the alcohol explained the symptoms. He accepted the word of the doctors, and speedily recovered without treatment.

After Eighteen Months.

A somewhat similar case was reported in the British Medical Journal some time ago. A Mohammedan soldier was bitten by a dog, but the wound healed, and the man apparently forgot all about it for 18 months. Then one day he felt ill, and began to develop some of the symptoms of rabies. He feared water, and gloomily discussed the probability of the disease having seized him. The native officer in charge locked him up, and when he opened the guardroom next morning the Sepoy had all the symptoms. He was removed to his home in the city, his eyes being bandaged on the way because of his horror at the sight of water. When he got home he snapped viciously and frothed at the mouth. His mother provided him with a pillow as a suitable object for him to chew when the fit seized him. He tore it into shreds. When his colonel visited him he observed that the sufferer by no chance ever snapped at his own hands when raising the pillow to his mouth. Eventually the man was cured by a powder supplied by a native doctor who was said to have cured other cases of hydrophobia.

Self-hypnotism.

In discussing this case, Dr. Williams says it was clearly a case of hysteria, as was sufficiently proved by the Sepoy's claim that the old wound on his leg pained him, though inflicted 18 months before. The biting and snapping were encouraged by the pillow so accommodatingly placed before him. The fear of water was another psychogenic performance. He feared water because he believed himself hydrophobic, and because he believed he was suffering from the disease. His cure was explained not by the nature of the poison given him by the medicine man, but his belief in the claim that the practitioner could cure the disease. A much more remarkable case came under Dr. Williams' own observation, for it shows how a victim may be forced to develop symptoms of a disease he does not possess by the foolish alarm of a third person. The patient was a boy of 12 who had been bitten by a dog, treated for the wound and discharged as cured. His mother had the notion that the cure could not be complete unless the dog inflicting the bite was destroyed, and as the dog in question was alive, she became convinced that her son would be likely to develop the disease.

Driven Insane by Fear.

Sure enough, in two weeks the lad had a convulsion. A physician was called, and administered a hypodermic injection, but the mother insisted that this treatment had merely driven the disease into his system. Later on the lad ran about on all fours, frothed at the mouth, showed horror at the sight of water, and developed every other symptom that his mother's foolish talk had led him

to expect. Eventually he became completely insane, and was confined in an asylum. He was no more the victim of rabies than is the most robust reader of this article. He was simply driven mad by fear communicated to him by his mother. Medical men called on to cauterize a dog-bite might well take the opportunity to dispel from the minds of their patient and his family the delusion that victims of rabies are certain to show fear or terror at the sight of water. This old superstition is the cause of much more suffering than the bites themselves, and probably responsible for more cases of rabies than all the dogs in the country.

GERMANY'S HERO.

Centenary of Frederick the Great Notable Event.

Germany celebrated the bi-centenary of Frederick the Great last week. "Old Fritz," as he was affectionately called by his soldiers, was one of the great men of the age, and united Germany owes much to him, for it was the military ability and statecraft of Frederick II. that broke the ascendancy of the Hapsburg family, and made Prussia supreme among the German states. He was one of those great men, too, whose memory might well be cherished by other nations beside his own. No Frenchman was ever a warmer admirer of French literature than the third King of Prussia. He was a grandson of George I. of England. He sent a sword to George Washington, on which was inscribed, "From the oldest general in the world to the greatest." Four nations, therefore, have reason to hold in remembrance the great Prussian, though it must be confessed that his relationship to the House of Hanover did not inspire him with affection for the English. He even went so far as to impose a cattle tax on all Hessians passing through his kingdom to take service with the English army.

Frederick and William.

Although Frederick II. left no children, being succeeded by his nephew, it has not escaped attention that in many respects he had qualities in common with the present Emperor of Germany. A lover of music and of literature and a delight in composing are common attributes. Frederick, like William, was a very hard worker, on some occasions going for weeks at a time with only four hours' sleep out of the twenty-four. No man more thoroughly devoted himself to furthering what he believed to be the interests of his people than Frederick. He was a man of large nature, and though his power was autocratic he did not object to criticism nor to the crude and sometimes cutting lampoons of which he was made the victim. "My people and I," said Old Fritz, "understand each other. They are to say what they like; and I am to do what I like." From which it would appear that he was not without a strong sense of humor. He was extremely democratic, and belonged to that school of great generals who never expected their soldiers to undergo greater hardships than they themselves were willing to face. It was on this account that he was able to command the devotion of his troops to an extent hardly surpassed in military history.

Father and Son.

In his life there is much that might be quoted in support of the theory that genius is akin to madness. He never lived with his wife. When he died it was found that he did not own a decent shirt, and so he was buried in his night gown. His father, too, was more than "queer." It was his great ambition to form a corps of giant soldiers, and to marry them to gigantic women in the hope that their sons would be still more formidable in appearance. He entertained a hatred for his son Frederick and his daughter Wilhelmina that was almost a mania. Until he reached the age of 20 Frederick was subjected to the most cruel tyranny. He had only to manifest the slightest interest in any study to have it forbidden him. His most innocent enjoyments were curbed, and it is not to be wondered at that he consoled himself with secret diversions that were not always so innocent. In desperation he fled to England, but was arrested and brought back. He was forced to be present at the execution of a friend who had aided him to escape, and his own life would have been taken had not the Emperor of Germany and two or three other monarchs interposed.

A Bitter Retort.

His father told him that if he would renounce his right to the throne he might go where he pleased and study what he pleased, and the young man's retort was probably the most bitter that ever fell on a father's ears. "I accept," he said, "if my father will declare that I am not his son." Before the old king died his heart softened, and with his last breath he cried, "My God, my God, I die content since I have such a noble son and successor." The scars inflicted on the boy never disappeared, for the treatment he had received from his father influenced him through life, though it did not make him unjust or cruel to others. It may be that the fierce was engaged in to win Silesia and undermine the power of Maria Theresa could hardly be justified on moral grounds, but they were probably inspired by motives as high as those that usually led to war in the eighteenth century.

A Great King.

Frederick the Great began the work that Napoleon finished, the de-

struction of the Holy Roman Empire, yet he was not more of a religious bigot than was the Corsican. He was a strict Lutheran, but no man was persecuted on account of his religion when Old Fritz was King. Justice was cheap and speedy in his time, property was secure and order was maintained. Though most of his life was spent on the battlefield, he had the gift of emerging from wars without crushing his people with debt. He inherited \$6,000,000; he left \$50,000,000, one of the best armies in Europe and the foundations of the German Empire.



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SURE OF THE RAINBOW.

The Pot of Gold at Rainbow's Rim—Old Story.

Once every few years there comes a boom day for the miner. Now the call comes from the glaring sunburnt veldt; anon it rings from the cold, bare reaches of the Arctic; but every time the call comes there are over a thousand answers from every quarter of the wide earth.

The call comes first as a whisper and it is heard only by the favored few. Bags and traps are gathered together and the lonely pioneer goes forth to labor in a far land. No more is heard of him until he returns home laden with wealth and full of stories of his new-found El Dorado.

Then follows the boom day. There is a rush for the gold. The new land becomes overrun with fortune seekers, and before long the solitary miner is outdone by the enterprising capitalists. Every claim is pegged out, and the opportunity for the pioneer is lost and gone forever.

The man who wants to make his own fortune must hear that first whisper. He must answer it on the hearing. He must go—at once.

For several weeks past a continuous procession of hardy men has passed to and from a little office on the third floor of the Russ building, Montgomery street. It is the office of Carlos Sanjines, consul of Bolivia. The men have been seeking information regarding a whisper they have heard about the gold mine prospects of the South American republic.

The information received has confirmed the stories sent to them from friends, for they have set out to be among the first there in what promises to be a boom day for Bolivia.

One man who was mining in Alaska had had many entreating letters from a mining brother in the southern republic, telling him of the wonderful prospects for gold seekers, which were offered in Bolivia. He left the northern territory, stopped for further information at the Bolivian consul's office in San Francisco, and is now on his way to the shining El Dorado of the south. His is but one instance of many such enthusiasts. Bolivia's day is about to break. The law of the gold field will see to it that the first to come shall be the first served.

The gold-bearing belt of the country is divided into three regions. The first, extending from the western boundaries of the republic in the Inambari Basin to the adjacent frontier on the upper Paraguay, embraces the whole mountainous section of the provinces of Copacabana, Mucenas, Larecaja, Cercado, Yungas, Ingulsi and Loaliza, in the departments of La Paz, thence to continue through the department of Cochabamba and ends at the Santa Cruz Paraguayan boundary.

The second region starts in Lipiez, extending south through the province of Chayanta, Sur Chichas (department of Potosi), Mendez (Tarija), Cinti and Acero (Chuquisaca) as far as Santa Cruz plains. The third section, which is the richest, extends toward the northwest of the republic, as far as Carabaya (Peru), and the head of the rivers Madre de Dios, Acre and Purus.

So far it has been impossible to estimate the exact output of gold, as the principal part of the production is being smuggled out to avoid the comparatively small tax of 20 cents on each ounce exported. As long ago as 1902 it was roughly estimated that the output was 1300 pounds. Since that time the industry has increased by leaps and bounds. New mines have been discovered; there has been a fairly large influx of miners, and the output has increased accordingly.

What Bolivia lacks is not gold, but miners and capital. The methods are primitive and obsolete. With the establishment of modern equipment and

the help of capital and enterprise Bolivia bids fair to become one of the most prosperous gold fields on the continent.

The whisper has gone forth. The rush has begun. It is no wonder that the Bolivian consul is kept busy by callers who are desirous of joining the army of those who would be among the winners.

The journey to La Paz is accomplished in three sections: From San Francisco to Panama, from Panama to Mollendo, and from Mollendo to La

Paz; the whole being done in less than a month at a cost of about \$260 first-class. The journey may be shortened by three or four days by going via New York.

Only One Obstacle.
Benevolent Person—"You have been laid up for six months and unable to get work! What was your complaint?"
The man from Pentridge Prison (mournfully)—"Th' walls was too 'igh kind lady."—Tit-Bits.

Moving Sale Now On

At Workingmen's Bargain Store

Front street, opposite B.C.E.R. Freight Office.

High Grade Suits, Boots and Shoes

and everything in

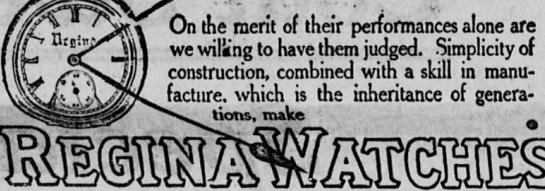
Gents' Furnishings

Sacrificed below cost

Entire Stock must be cleared by March 1st

Hurry or you will be too late OPEN EVENINGS

"By their works shall ye know them"



On the merit of their performances alone are we willing to have them judged. Simplicity of construction, combined with a skill in manufacture, which is the inheritance of generations, make

REGINA WATCHES

good time keepers and consequently comfortable watches to carry.

Their efficiency is assured by a guarantee which enables the owner to have any constructional defect remedied free of charge by the nearest agent in any part of the world. They

- are not made in grades which cannot be fully guaranteed. •

Persistency

Is a necessary attribute to the most successful kind of advertising. The effect of an advertisement is sustained by one following it.

Advertising

Can never be overdone as long as you can deliver the goods, and it means as much to your business as fire in a locomotive. Steam will generate so long as the fire is stoked and water kept in the boiler.

The Daily News

Is a proven medium that will bring your advertisements in it the most satisfactory results.

The Readers of The Daily News are a class worthy of your most persistent efforts to secure and retain their patronage and esteem.



The Dessert That Is Always Good

It is no longer necessary to spend much money and hours of time making desserts that "might be good," when you can buy this delicious confection—Mooney's Sugar Wafers. It costs but little money, requires no time and is always good.

Mooney's Sugar Wafers
The Dainty Dessert in the Dainty Package

There is nothing like these spicy sweetmeat sandwiches in all Canada—nothing half so tasty. Years of experiment, experience and excellence are back of Mooney's Sugar Wafers. You know our record as Canada's premier biscuit makers—you've eaten our Perfection Cream Sodas and our Chocolate Chips—now try our Sugar Wafers.

In 10 and 25 cent dust and damp-proof tins.

Ask your grocer.

The Mooney Biscuit and Candy Company, Ltd. . . . Stratford, Canada

THE GENTLEMAN.

Robert E. Lee's Definition of the Qualities That Make Him.

Lee hated parade, display and ceremony, hated above all things being made an object of public gaze and adulation.

"The forbearing use of power does not only form a touchstone, but the manner in which an individual enjoys certain advantages over others is a test of a true gentleman.

SKIN OF A BADGER.

So Loose the Animal Can Almost Turn Around in It.

The pelt of an adult badger is extremely thick and difficult for a biting adversary to penetrate.

Should a dog acquire a hold on the throat the badger turns himself so that the dog's grip is on the back of the badger's neck without having loosened his first hold.

He who has removed the pelt of a badger and is at all observing does not wonder at this animal being sharp bitten and that he is able to hang with bulldog tenacity when the formation and adjustment of his jaws are noted.

When Ice Covered Europe.

During the long tertiary epoch, when opossums disported themselves on the site of Paris and mastodons tramped along the valley of the Thames.

Children's Prattle.

At times it cannot be denied the questions of children become irksome, but who would wish a child to ask no questions?

A Notable Exception.

Ridiculous.

Only Technically.

Not Tied to Them.

Awful Rot.

COAL New Wellington

MEMBERS AT PRAYERS.

It is a Means of Securing a Seat in British House of Commons.

Ever since Stuart days the Commons have had their own chaplain to open their daily proceedings with a simple and impressive service.

The prayers are read daily by the chaplain immediately after the Speaker enters the House; the Speaker himself giving the responses as he stands at the table.

To make quite sure of the seat he has thus secured he takes from a box on the table a small card bearing the words "At prayers"; he writes his name on it, and places it in a slot provided for this purpose at the back of his seat.

Drunkards' Patron Saint.

What has come to be known as St. Martin's Summer consists of a few lovely days about the second week of November.

Before his conversion he was a military tribune, stationed at Amiens.

Morris' Dream Poem.

Sir W. E. Smith's Career.

Not Tied to Them.

Awful Rot.

A DOMINIE PRESIDENT

CARTER OF NEW BRUNSWICK HEADS CANADIAN CLUBS.

Superintendent of Education in Maritime Province Vindicates Right of School Teachers to Lead Great National Movement as in Other Lands—Aim of the Federation is to Unify Public Opinion.

At the annual conference of Canadian Clubs, held in Winnipeg last summer, Mr. W. S. Carter, M.A., LL.D., was elected president of the Association for all Canada.



MR. W. S. CARTER, M.A., LL.D.

ter has probably had more experience elucidating eloquently the virtues of Canadianism, than many of the business men who belong to the Canadian Club, and have not encountered Young Canada in the raw as he has.

As head of the Association of Canadian Clubs, he will have an opportunity to organize public opinion in a quiet but effective way.

Prisoners of Parliament.

Not everyone is aware that the British Houses of Parliament have their own prison.

To Protect Jewels.

The Duchess of Marlborough has now installed a band of detectives at Sunderland House, her residence in Mayfair, to guard her treasures.

At least \$5,000 year, but she thinks it is money well spent.

An entertaining story is told by Mr. Robert Hichens of the time when he used to write lyrics for music.

NEW WESTMINSTER MAIL

Table with columns for Arrival and Closing times for various routes including United States via C.P.R., Vancouver via B.C.E.R., and Victoria via G.N.R.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

FRATERNAL. L. O. O. F. AMITY LODGE NO. 27. The regular meetings of this lodge are held in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Garnarvon and Eighth streets, every Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA. Capital paid up \$6,200,000. Reserve \$7,200,000.

BANK OF MONTREAL. ESTABLISHED 1817. CAPITAL (Paid-Up) \$15,413,000.00. RESERVE \$15,000,000.00.

THE CONTINUOUS GROWTH OF A BANK. CAN MEAN BUT ONE THING—THAT THE SERVICE IT RENDERS ITS CUSTOMERS MAKES FOR PERMANENT BUSINESS RELATIONS.

JACKSON PRINTING CO. Fine Office Stationery. Job Printing of Every Description—Butter Wrappers a Specialty.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. 3-DAILY TRAINS-3. Toronto Express leaves at 8:50. Chicago Express leaves at 13:50.

PALMER GASOLINE ENGINES. 3 1/2 to 25 H.P. 3 and 4 Cycle. Local Agents: Westminister Iron Works.

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

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC B. C. Coast Service. FROM VANCOUVER. For Victoria. 10:00 A.M. Daily except Tuesday. 1:00 P.M. Daily. 12:00 Midnight Saturday Only.

THE CONTINUOUS GROWTH OF A BANK. CAN MEAN BUT ONE THING—THAT THE SERVICE IT RENDERS ITS CUSTOMERS MAKES FOR PERMANENT BUSINESS RELATIONS. THE Bank of Toronto. WITH MORE THAN 55 YEARS OF CONTINUOUS GROWTH AND SATISFACTORY SERVICE, INVITÉS SAVINGS AND BUSINESS ACCOUNTS.

F. G. GARDINER, A. L. MERCER. Gardiner & Mercer. ARCHITECTS. WESTMINSTER TRUST BLOCK. Phone 661. NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Westminster Transfer Co. Office Phone 185. Barn Phone 137. Baggage Delivered Promptly to any part of the city.

Light and Heavy Hauling. OFFICE—TPAN DEPO. CITY OF NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Sole agent for Hire's Root Beer. Mineral Waters, Aerated Waters. Manufactured by J. HENLEY. NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C. Telephone R 113 Office: Princess St.

COAL New Wellington. JOSEPH MAYERS. Phone 105. P. O. Box 345. Office, Front St. Foot of Sixth.

Snaps

Good lot on Fifth Street near Seventh Avenue \$1050. Good terms.

London Street near Tenth Street; good lot on north side \$850. Good terms.

Major & Savage
550 COLUMBIA STREET



YOU OUGHT TO INSURE BECAUSE YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF; BECAUSE YOU OWE IT TO YOUR FAMILY; AND BECAUSE YOU OWE IT TO YOUR EMPLOYEES. WE INSURE YOUR PROPERTY AGAINST FIRE, YOUR FAMILY AGAINST LOSS, IF YOU DIE, AND YOUR BUSINESS AGAINST LIABILITY TO EMPLOYEES.

Alfred W. McLeod

THE INSURANCE MAN
657 Columbia St.,
Phone 62. New Westminster.

SEASONABLE

Lime Sulphur Spray

Sulphur, Blue Stone, Lye, Arsenate of Lead--and anything else in this line. Any Quantity

ALSO

FRESH SEEDS NOW IN

Curtis Drug Store

For PHOTO GOODS SPECTACLES SEEDS

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

Phone R672. 619 Hamilton St.

D. McELROY

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

Seely's Perfumes

We have them 25c. and 60c. lines A big stock in all odors.

SEE OUR WINDOW

MUIR'S DRUG STORE

Dispensing Chemists, Etc. Queen Block, 441 Columbia St. New Westminster, B.C.

CITY NEWS

The SS. Ivanhoe called in port yesterday to take on a cargo of steel from the Vulcan Iron Works for the Powell River company's pen-stock, which the local firm is putting in for that company.

Ice cream on hand Ira A. Reid, next tram office. Phone 310. **

"Alaska Jack's" moving pictures of the north at the opera house. Saturday matinee 2:30, 10 cents; evenings at 8:30, 25 cents.

Only four members turned up to the meeting of the New Westminster Automobile association called for last night. Accordingly the meeting was adjourned to some date in the near future to be decided shortly.

Mrs. William Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Collister, Miss Ward, Ex-Alderman J. J. Johnston and A. H. Johnston have returned from their visit to California. Every member of the party seems to have enjoyed the extended trip, and the splendid weather that prevailed during their holiday.

Fresh cut daffodils, violets and carnations. Tidy, the florist. Phone numbers L 184 and 1037. **

Mr. D. Walker's tonsorial parlor at 630 Columbia street, is now open. Mr. Walker extends a hearty welcome to all his old and new friends. **

Chief Bradshaw is still working on the story of supposed Bank of Montreal gold discovered in Tipperary park by a Chinese boy, and sent to his father in China. Nothing very definite seems to have been discovered so far and the police have no information to give out on the subject, but that they are working on the clue is undoubted.

"Alaska Jack's" moving pictures of the Land of the Midnight Sun at the opera house Saturday at 2:30 and 8:30, are not the ordinary pictures. They drew crowded houses in Seattle, Portland and Tacoma. Matinee 10 cents; evening 25 cents. **

Living pictures in the Arctic, "The Polar Bear Hunt," "The Walrus Hunt," "The Eskimo Dance," "Ice Pack in the Arctic," "Dog Team Race" and many other scenes are features of the moving pictures at the opera house Saturday afternoon and evening, all described by "Alaska Jack," who spent fourteen years in the north. Matinee 2:30, 10 cents; evening 8:30, 25 cents. **

Dr. H. R. Hope, eye specialist, can be consulted daily from 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., at 657 Columbia street, over Curtis' drug store, or by Phone 295. **

Removal Sale.—Hee Chung, merchant tailor, 13 Begbie street, is taking orders in suitings in woolen goods at cost price for 15 days only before moving to Front street, rear of Lees Ltd. **

Methodist Society Active.

The reorganized Epworth league of the Sixth Avenue Methodist church will be addressed next Monday night by Rev. C. W. Brown, B.A., D.D., on the question of church union. The meeting will take place in the church itself. Last Monday Mr. G. I. Sovereign, physical director, gave an interesting address on the "Power of Purpose," in which he denied existence of such a thing as luck. He illustrated his argument with physical examples. At the same meeting Mr. Watson Edmonds was elected president, Miss L. Fairweather first vice-president, Mr. Knight second vice-president, and Miss Mills third vice-president. Mr. Featherstone was appointed secretary.

Funeral of W. A. Lasseter.

Mr. W. A. Lasseter, who died of pneumonia last Sunday afternoon at the age of 54, was buried at the Odd Fellows' cemetery on Tuesday afternoon in the presence of a large gathering of friends. Rev. F. S. Okell conducted the funeral service at the home of the deceased, and the interment at the cemetery. The late Mr. Lasseter, who was well known and highly respected in the city, follows his wife to the grave, she having died about ten months ago. He leaves one son, John, and a daughter, Miss L. Lasseter.

Sprays were contributed by the following: Miss Anna F. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. McWhinnie, Mrs. Brenckly, Mr. and Mrs. D. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dodd, Mrs. Tidy and Mrs. Rev. Okell's class. An anchor was given by the family, and wreaths by the Ladies' Aid of the Sixth Avenue Methodist church, and by Mr. and Mrs. M. Furness.

Edmonds Club.

Edmonds, Feb. 15.—The Edmonds club have decided to abandon the project of building a club house on their property opposite the municipal hall and instead will lease a suite of rooms in the new addition of the Edmonds Development company's block, work on which will be commenced in a few days. The property of the club has been taken over by the late owner, who is a member.

"The Rosary." Miss Jessie Arnold, in private life, Mrs. Edward B. Rose, is being featured in her husband's latest play, "The Rosary." Miss Arnold created the dual role of Vera Wilton and Alice Marsh in "The Rosary." "The Rosary" will be produced at the opera house Friday night.

BORN.

RUSSELL—ON FEBRUARY 13, 1912, at 328 Third street, to the wife of M. Russell, a daughter.

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.

LESSONS BY CORRESPONDENCE For terms, etc., apply 37 Agnes St., New Westminster. Phone L438.

You want the most sanitary wall coating. Then take a pail of water, add Alabastine, stir a few moments—apply with a brush.

It is so easy to decorate with Alabastine. Any man or woman can do it. And when up, you have a wall coating endorsed by eminent physicians on account of its sanitary features.

Alabastine

No disease germs or insects can exist on a wall covered with Alabastine. And Alabastine, from tests, has proven it allows air to circulate through the walls, thus keeping air in room pure and healthful.

5 lb. pks. of this artistic and sanitary wall coating for only 50¢.

Anderson & Lusby

B. & M. Specials

Fresh Herrings 4 lbs. for 25c
Fresh Cod (half or whole), lb. 8c
Fresh Salmon (half or whole), lb. 11c
Halibut (half or whole), per lb. 8c
Also a large variety of Smoked Fish.

537 Front St. - Phone 301

Auction Sales

Conducted on Commission.

Joseph Travers

Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent.
421 Columbia St.

A LIST OF LOTS

For Builders and Investors

Indications point to increased activity in building in New Westminster this year. Not only will there be more dwelling houses erected, but new business blocks, apartment houses, hotels and some important manufacturing plants will be constructed this year. All this will help increase the value of New Westminster property. The time to buy is now.

- (900) Fourth Street—50 foot lot with lane at rear, \$700. Terms to be arranged.
- (801) Thirteenth Street—Lot with double frontage, \$800. Terms to be arranged.
- (1004) Eighth Avenue—Two lots overlooking Moody Park, lane at rear, \$1000 each. Easy terms.
- Fifth Avenue—Near Second street, two cleared lots, \$1500 each. Small cash payment to suit. Good opportunity for builder.
- (748) Princess Street—Lot 63 by 132, near Sixth street car line; price \$1000. Terms to arrange.
- (1043) Seventh Avenue—Near Sixth street car line, \$1050. One-third cash.
- Sixth Avenue and Ash Street—66 foot lot, \$4000. Buy before Sixth avenue car line is built.
- (757) Arbustus Street—Near Queens Park, lane at rear, \$1250. Terms to arrange.
- (1005) Fifth Avenue—Near Sixth street, lot 66x132, cleared, \$2500. Terms to arrange.
- (1040) Burnaby Lots Cheap—On Second and Third avenue, near Sixth street car; partly cleared, 50x150, \$650 each. Terms \$50 cash, balance \$20 per month.

Established 1891, Incorporated 1905.

F. J. Hart & Co., Ltd.

New Westminster
Head Office, New Westminster (Branches at Vancouver, Victoria, Chilliwack and Alderprove, B.C.)

The T.H. SMITH Co. LIMITED

The Spring Modes

are here in

Women's Suits

A beautiful showing of New Spring Suits has just arrived. A display of charming models of which we're proud, with a wonderful range of styles and prices. We can please the woman who wants a new suit for spring. Suits of Whipcord, Serges, Tweeds and Fancy Mixtures. New and charming conceptions that are the shoots in the garden of spring are displayed to advantage in our Ready-to-Wear Section.

Every Price is Reasonable

New Spring Suits of Tweed; in shades of fawn and grey; coat 26-inch length; collar and deep revers of self; four buttons; satin lined throughout; skirt strictly plain tailored effect. Price, each at ..\$18.50

New Spring Suit of Fawn Homespun; collar of brown Velvet; trimmed on pockets to match; deep revers of self; fastened with four buttons; skirt with panel back. Price, each\$22.50

New Spring Suit of Whipcord Serge; in navy; long revers and collar of black satin edge with wide fancy black braid; point collar at back with silk tassel; cuffs trimmed with braid as collar; coat and side panel of skirt trimmed with two large black crochet buttons on each; skirt loose panel effect at back and bias panel at front. Price\$35.00

New Spring Suit; a charming model in grey striped Tweed; self collar with large size revers of black satin; fastened with two large buttons of self with centre of black satin; skirt of coat and panel of skirt also trimmed with buttons; skirt high waist line effect with loose panel at back. Price ..\$30.00

New Spring Suits of Fine English Serge

In shades of blue and tan, collar and revers of self; trimmed with black satin and small silver buttons. coat trimmed on skirt with fancy buttons; skirt plain panel back. Price, each\$25.00

We Invite You to See these New Spring Models

FURNITURE

Bought and Sold. Highest Price Given.

Auction Sales

Joseph Travers

Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent.
421 Columbia St.

RING 456

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

Tree Sprays

Lime and Sulphur Quassia Chips
Whale Oil Soap, Arsenate of Lead, Etc.

AT RYALL'S DRUG STORE

EYES TESTED BY OPTICIAN.
WESTMINSTER TRUST BLOCK

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

SMALL-BUCKLIN

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

INTERURBAN TRAMS

Westminster Branch.—Cars leave B. C. E. R. Co. station for Vancouver at 5:00, 5:45 and 6:45 a.m. and every 15 minutes thereafter until 10:00 p.m. After 10:00 p.m. half hourly service until midnight.
Sunday Service.—Cars leave for Vancouver at 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00 and 9:30 a.m. Regular week day service prevailing thereafter.
Freight Service.—Cars leave New Westminster for Vancouver at 7:20, 11:20, 12:20 and 15:20.
Burnaby Branch.—Cars leave B. C. E. R. Co. station for Vancouver at 5:45, 6:45 and 8:00 a.m., with hourly service thereafter until 10 p. m. and late car at 11:30 p. m.
after and late car at 11:30 p.m. leaves at 8:00 a.m. Regular week day service thereafter.
Freight Service.—Leave New Westminster for Vancouver at 8:20.
Lulu Island Branch.—(To Vancouver via Eburne)—Cars leave B. C. E. R. Co. station at 7:00 a.m. and hourly thereafter until 11:00 p.m.
Sunday Service.—First car leaves at 8:00 a.m. Regular week day service thereafter.
Freight Service.—Leave New Westminster for Van. at 10:00.
Fraser Valley Branch.—Cars leave B. C. E. R. Co. station for Chilliwack and way points at 9:30 a.m., 1:20 and 6:10. For Huntingdon and way points at 4:05 p.m.
BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY.