SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY OF PORT MANN ACREAGE IN AND ADJOINING THE TOWNSITE.
(Lower Office.)
WHITE, SHILES & CO.

The Daily News

SEE US FOR PRICES IN PORT MANN PROPERTY, IN AND ADJOINING THE TOWNSITE.
WHITE, SHILES & CO.

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 287. NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1912. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LIBRARY, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
FEB 14 1912

ASKS WHO IS BOSS

People or Trustees to Decide on Tipperary Site.

COUNCIL'S MANY SCHEMES

Important Reports Brought in by Various Committees—Big Things Projected.

The city council showed by their action last night that they do not mean to be left out of the question of using Tipperary site for the High school. Mayor Lee introduced the matter by saying that he understood the school board meant to go ahead and build the High school on Tipperary. Twice, though, the question had been referred to the people, and twice they had turned it down, and he thought it should be decided finally, whether it was the school board or the people who had the say in the matter. Tipperary had been given to the city to be used as a park until required for school purposes. Who was to say when the time had arrived that it was required for school purposes? Accordingly, the chairman of the parks committee was instructed to go into the matter with the city solicitor and report to the council.

Many other matters were brought up during the evening, and much business was put through. A motion was passed to the effect that Alexander street be paved with stone setts, and after Alderman Curtis had expressed his opinion that smaller setts should be used than on the other streets so paved, in order that they might have as many interspices as possible to prevent the horses from slipping, instructions were given that tenders be called for for the supplying of setts in two sizes, large and small. Alderman Dodd brought up the question of wages and conditions of labor on city contracts, and the mayor appointed Aldermen Dodd, Kellington and White to be a special committee to enquire into the matter.

Cemetery questions came up twice during the evening. In the first place, a report from the city engineer was read on the site offered by Messrs. P. Peebles and S. F. Marks, for a new cemetery, in which the engineer stated that the land was a low-lying hollow, very wet, and in his opinion unsuited for cemetery purposes. This report was adopted. Alderman Gray then brought up the question of clearing and grading the five acres recently purchased for a cemetery, and the council left the calling of tenders to the board of works.

Water Committee Reports.

Several important recommendations were brought in with the different committees' reports, and big works for the future were foreshadowed by such clauses as that of the water committee, that the city engineer be instructed to prepare plans and estimates for increased reservoir capacity within the city limits. The water committee had been considering the recommendations made in the city engineer's annual report, and had other suggestions to make. First, they want the Cameron district to be supplied with water from Queens park reservoir, which would thus serve the area lying below the 200 foot contour. This change would relieve the supper or high level reservoir, while the supply at Queens park was plentiful. Again the city engineer is to investigate and report fully on the duplicate pipe line under the Fraser river to serve Lulu island. It was understood, said the chairman of the committee, that Richmond municipality was ready to share in the cost of this latter undertaking.

The finance committee has apparently taken up the Silver creek water power project seriously, and recommended that the first steps towards securing water power for the city be taken, namely, that the land be staked, an engineer sent on to the ground to complete the survey, and the city solicitor asked to advertise at once as regards the water records. They also urged the passing of a resolution to allow the C. P. R. to put in a switch at the foot of Begbie street on Front street, but only for the purpose of placing and handling refrigerator cars loaded with fish and ice, and they considered that the present interchange on Front street was unsatisfactory, and the Sappers' bridge change too far off to be of any particular purpose. The use for this were to be safeguarded the city's rights clause, in a special

Board of Works.

Several important matters appeared in the board of works' report, this committee showing no signs of flagging in its activity. Its first recommendation was that the council accept the blue print of the B. C. E. R. company for the positions of overhead trolley poles, subject to all poles being clear of street lines and sidewalks the at least one foot, and provided the work be finished and the line operated within one month from date. The tender of Gilley brothers to supply 20,000 yards of rock at $1.70 a yard was accepted, as the Builders' Supply company, whose price was $1.65, had failed to submit any proof that they were in a position to deliver the rock as required. Instructions were given to the engineer to prepare plans for the Clarkson street bridge, and to set out cross-sections of Front street, before work was begun there.

RACE IS NOW ON IN LIVELY BURNABY

Nominations for Councillorship of Ward Four Filed Yesterday—McKee and Fau Vel.

Edmonds, Feb. 13.—Nominations for councillor to represent ward four were filed yesterday afternoon at the municipal hall, the names of H. J. McKee and P. W. Fau Vel being presented by their respective committees. A new election for this ward has been made necessary following a judicial decision annulling the election of Mr. McKee on account of a mix-up in the ballot papers. Considerable interest is being evinced regarding the outcome of the approaching struggle, as ward four has for years been the most closely contested district in the municipality. This is the third time within two years that Mr. McKee and Mr. Fau Vel have been aldermanic candidates against each other. In 1911 Mr. McKee won out by a few votes, while in January last only two votes separated the two candidates. It is thought that in event of Mr. McKee being successful, his appointment on several of the committees made last month by Reeve Weart will remain unaltered, but, if otherwise, the committees, in view of Mr. Fau Vel being a new man in council work, would be re-adjusted.

The recommendations that Burnaby, Garfield and Richmond streets be graded, and Carnarvon street macadamized from Tenth street to the B. C. E. R. tracks were also adopted, together with one that Braid street be opened for 1000 feet from Brunette street to accommodate two new industries, provided that those concerns start operations at a reasonable date. Arrangements were also made to provide that builders should clean up the streets after they had finished construction and should at no time litter the public way with unnecessary material.

Further improvements for Columbia street east were foreshadowed in the appointment of a committee of Aldermen Curtis, Henley and Gray to take up with the Dominion and provincial governments the matter of permanent improvements in front of their properties in this city, the asylum and penitentiary grounds being specified in particular.

Y. M. C. A. Taxation.

The question of exemption of the Y. M. C. A. from taxation cropped up again, when Alderman Gray pointed out that while the question was unsettled the association did not pay its taxes, and owed $200 on light, and something on water too. Mayor Lee pointed out that the Y. M. C. A. would have to get a private bill passed to secure exemption from taxes and he thought that the city would have to get a private bill passed to enable them to give free light and water to the association.

The final reading of the temporary loan and west end sewer local improvement debenture assessment by-law were passed.

Cars to Millside.

Alderman Curtis inquired when the B. C. E. R. company intended to protect their line to Millside. In reply, the mayor said Mr. Conway had stated at a banquet that the railway commission were on the point of giving the order for the company to cross the G. N. R. tracks, and that the line would be in operation inside of two months. The clerk, however, was instructed to write to the head of the company in the province to ask for definite information on the subject.

Correspondence.

Among the correspondence received was a letter from the B. C. Telephone company stating that the company would give free telephone communication from pay stations to the city police headquarters in future. A letter from S. F. Mark, secretary of the Agnes Street Ratepayers' association, requesting the council to instruct the city engineer to prepare estimates of the cost of widening and improving Agnes street was referred to the finance committee to report. The council was also requested to take up with the B. C. E. R. company the question of double-tracking that street. Another letter referred to the finance committee came from the Providence Orphanage, asking that it be finally released from all tax arrears. The S. P. C. A. asked for a grant of $100 per annum to defray expenses, and this matter was left over until the bringing down of the estimates.

Lulu Island.

Mr. Moore waited on the council to ask for permission to build a large apartment house with 40 or 50 two-room suites on Lulu island with drainage into a triple septic tank and thence into the dyking ditch. The matter was left to the health committee to act, after consulting the city solicitor. The council adjourned to meet on Thursday afternoon at 4 p.m. to consider the permitting of alterations to poor buildings within the fire limit. On Friday night it will meet again in committee to consider the assessment roll.

In Committee Again.

The school board held another meeting last night, but as has been the custom ever since the election of the new board, it resolved itself into committee at the very start, and remained in that condition for the rest of the evening. Nothing, therefore, can be divulged of what proceeded there.

HALDANE IN GERMANY

Secretary for War Ploughs the Sands.

RUMOR BUSY AND UNKIND

German Bourse Has Report that British War Minister's Trip Has Been Failure.

Berlin, Feb. 12.—Reports that the mission to German of Viscount Haldane, British secretary for war, has been a failure, were circulated on the Bourse today and contributed to the prevailing weakness and pessimistic feeling. The rumors were not justified, however, as the situation will be cleared only after Viscount Haldane's conference with his colleagues of the British ministry, with whom rests the decision as to whether definite negotiations with Germany are to begin.

The German foreign office apparently is well satisfied concerning the situation. Viscount Haldane returned to London in possession of an outline of the new German naval and military proposals notwithstanding the fact that these have not yet been communicated to the German federal council.

May Change Churchill.

Cologne, Germany, Feb. 12.—Viscount Haldane, the British secretary for war, had plenty of opportunities during his visit to Berlin to confer with authoritative personages and thus gain an understanding of the existing feeling in Germany, according to an inspired dispatch from Berlin which appears in today's Cologne Gazette. This dispatch says:

"When a personage of the importance of the British minister for war goes home after a trip of observation, the information acquired by him undoubtedly will have weight with his government. This information probably will tend, among other things, to change Winston Spencer Churchill's surprising conception that a fleet is a luxury for Germany.

"Whether the secretary for war's trip will have further consequences must be awaited.

MOVE TO COQUITLAM VERY MUCH IN AIR

Mr. Schaake Says No Proposal Has Come Officially Before Directors—Everything Uncertain.

Nothing definite has been done with regard to the moving of the Schaake machine works to Coquitlam, reported in a contemporary. "Nothing has come officially before the directors," said Mr. Schaake, when interviewed on the subject, "and therefore nothing has been settled." Mr. Schaake, however, admitted that his company had been approached from the Coquitlam side, but the negotiations are in a very uncertain condition, and it is impossible to forecast their outcome.

It seems that a site has been found on the Pitt river, and the idea is to organize a company to take over this property and the Schaake machine works together, and develop the latter industry. As has been said, however, the plans are at present of the vaguest description, and have not been submitted in official shape to the directors of the local company.

KNIGHTS JOURNEY OVER BOUNDARY

Thirty Members of Local Lodge of Knights of Columbus Return from Bellingham.

Some thirty members of the local Knights of Columbus lodge returned yesterday morning from a visit to Bellingham lodge 829, where they had attended the amplification of the three different degrees. Other lodges represented at the function were those of Vancouver, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, but the crowd from New Westminster was the biggest present. Among the latter were James I. Keary, Grand Knight; Deputy Grand Knight Roach, and F. Cairns, financial secretary.

A banquet was given by the Bellingham lodge to the visitors, and a most enjoyable time was spent by all.

Mr. L. Price, formerly of the B. C. Telephone and of Molson's bank, Vancouver, has taken a position in A. W. McLeod's office.

The Rambler club will hold another dance on Friday evening at Moreton hall, Edmonds. If the previous party is any criterion there will be a large attendance.

MANCHUS ABDICATE

At Last Chinese Puzzle is Solved.

ANCIENT DYNASTY RESIGNS

After Three Hundred Years of Absolute Rule Reigning House Leaves China a Republic.

Peking, Feb. 12.—China joined today the sisterhood of the world's republics. In three imperial edicts the Manchu dynasty changed four hundred million people from subjects of an absolute ruler to citizens of the largest self-governing nation on the earth.

The first edict announced the abdication of the dynasty after three hundred years of absolute rule; the second declared that the throne accepted the republic; the third approved all the conditions agreed on by Premier Yuan Shi Kai and the Republicans.

The third edict created great astonishment. It had been expected that the Manchus would demand conditions which would safeguard many of their privileges, but according to the proclamation the surrender is unconditional. The edict informed the viceroys and provincial governors of the retirement of the throne from political power and instructed them to continue doing their duty and to preserve order throughout the land. It declared that the step taken by the throne was in order to meet the wishes of the people.

Mongol princes, who at first refused to listen to plans for abdication, finally consented when assured that Premier Yuan Shi Kai would be chosen president. After the edict was issued they today telegraphed Provisional President Sun Yat Sen that unless Yuan Shi Kai were elected president they would desperately oppose the formation of a republic.

The abdication of the Chinese throne by Pu Yi, the child emperor, brings to an end the powerful Manchu dynasty which has reigned in China since 1644.

TENDER COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET TO MAYOR LEE

A complimentary banquet is being tendered to Mayor Lee at the Westminster club tonight by some fifty members of the most progressive business men in town. These men feel that the mayor has done much for the city in the past two years, and that he deserves some recognition of his services. It is also intended to make this an occasion for further strengthening the go-ahead spirit which was manifested at the banquet given to Sir Donald Mann. All of those present will be men prepared to support an advanced policy that will redound to the advantage of the city of New Westminster.

BURNABY WOULD BE THE BEAUTIFUL

Edmonds, Feb. 13.—At the board of works meeting held last evening Police Magistrate Walker made it known that there were many shacks in the municipality erected by logging contractors, harboring tramps, thieves and vagabonds, and made a request that steps be taken with the owners either to have them destroyed or placed under police supervision. The matter was referred to the police department.

The sum of $2500 will be expended on the municipal hall grounds.

Applications to the board of works with reference to municipal work will not, in future, be acted upon unless presented seven days prior to meetings.

The engineer recommended that a civic employment agency be established at the municipal hall.

A building by-law, and one regulating the planting of shade trees, will be acted upon in the near future.

FACTORY WORKERS MAY JOIN REBELS

Cuernavaca, Mex., Feb. 12.—Adherents of Zapata, numbering 1000, were defeated last night in a battle six miles north of here by 500 federal troops. The fight lasted two hours. The federals lost five soldiers killed, but the rebel losses were not learned.

Orizaba, Mex., Feb. 12.—Nearly 15,000 cotton factory employees were locked out today by the Industrial company, of Orizaba because they threatened to strike. It is feared the unemployed men will join the rebel forces in Oaxaca and Puebla. The situation has been much complicated by the strike of 200 mechanics in the Mexican railway shops at Pera.

Seven Miners Killed.

Antonienhuette, Persia, Feb. 12.—Fire which broken out in one of the pits in this coal mining centre last evening caused the death of seven miners. A number of other miners were below when the fire started, but they escaped through other shafts.

COMMERCIAL CLASS SUCCESSFUL HOSTS

Charming Affair at St. Ann's Convent Held in New Annex—Raise Money for Equipment.

A very dainty and charming Valentine entertainment was organized and carried out by the past graduates of the commercial class of St. Ann's convent yesterday afternoon on behalf of the equipment of the commercial rooms of the new annex. The girls had decorated the rooms in a most tasteful way, and the tea room particularly looked lovely with festoons of pink and white hearts strung in every direction. Great excitement was aroused by the typewriter competition, in which Miss Underwood and Miss Remington vied for popularity. Votes cost ten cents apiece to the voter, as did tickets in the magic well and graduate doll competitions, and the money thus obtained will be devoted, as has been said, to the purchase of an up-to-date filing system. A continual stream of visitors poured through the rooms from 4 to 9 p.m., and everyone was delighted with their reception.

The commercial class was organized at St. Ann's in 1906, and 45 pupils have graduated since then. Eighteen of these girls are holding first class positions in this city, and it was they and the class of this year that were responsible for yesterday's social gathering. A very high standard of admission is observed for this class, and rather than take unsuitable pupils, such applicants are turned away by the school. Six very good subjects, reports the sister in charge of this work, are in the present class, which certainly should do well in the splendid new rooms now provided for their accommodation.

JOHNNY CANUCK EXERTS AUTHORITY

Undesirables from South of the Boundary Line Turned Back at Bellingham.

Six people, it is reported from Bellingham, were put off the train at that point yesterday morning by the immigration officer. One of these was a contractor, well known in Vancouver, who is believed to own interests in that city worth $40,000. He is said to be a constant traveller between that city and Seattle, and is an American citizen. He had only $27.50 on him on attempting to cross the line, and although fellow travellers offered to lend him the sum necessary to make it $50, the official, so runs the story, warned them to do no such thing, as they would make themselves liable to a heavy penalty if they did.

TELEPHONE COMPANY STATES ITS CASE

Leading Businessmen Recipients of Booklet Setting Forth Failure of Government's Phones.

The local manager of the B. C. Telephone company yesterday distributed among some of the leading business men of the town a little booklet called "Government ownership and operation of telephones in the province of Manitoba." The object of the book seems to be to prove that the government phones in that province have proved a failure, and that they have not been operated at a lower rate than those of private companies. It seems to emphasize the fact that it has not been found possible to reduce the telephone rates as low as had been expected, but when comparisons are made little attention is paid to the fact that the system has been greatly extended, or to the question of quality of service. These are the points urged by the supporters of government ownership, namely, that the service provided is much improved, and that the system is more rapidly extended. As the companies always maintain, that rates must increase with the growth of the system, special attention must be paid in any comparison to the relative size of the systems compared.

Woman's Council Met.

An excellent meeting of the Local Council of Women was held yesterday afternoon in the board of trade room. The president, Mrs. Fletcher, was in the chair, and every affiliated society was represented by a delegate. Much routine business was transacted, and committees were appointed for the current year. The meeting also planned a great deal of work for the future, which will appear later on, when plans are quite complete.

WEART IN NEW YORK

Burnaby Municipal Council Met Last Evening.

LEAVES FOR EAST TODAY

Neighboring Municipality Fully Alive to Benefits to Be Derived from Good Highways.

Edmonds, Feb. 13.—That Burnaby is fully alive to the benefits to be derived from the proposed paving of the Westminster, Vancouver road, was brought out at the council meeting last evening. Representatives of a Vancouver paving concern appeared before the board with a request that they be allowed to tender on the work when the plans come nearer completion. A deputation representing Burnaby and South Vancouver waited upon Premier McBride last week with the proposition that the provincial government pay half the cost of the work, which is estimated to be in the neighborhood of $900,000. South Vancouver will be asked to co-operate with Burnaby and engage the services of a competent engineer to go over the ground, making a new survey to find out the exact cost.

A communication was received from the Edmonds Ratepayers' association complaining of the excessive speed made by the B. C. E. R. cars between Edmonds and New Westminster. The letter was referred to the solicitors.

A communication was read from the municipality of South Vancouver asking what amount of water Burnaby could supply to avert a threatened water famine. At present Burnaby can supply 300,000 gallons daily and when the city of Vancouver has completed the new installation, the municipality will be in a position to sell 800,000 gallons daily. The agreement will be drawn up, however, so that it can be cancelled at any time.

Legal proceedings will be resumed in connection with the opening of Sixth street from the Edmonds road to Burnaby lake.

[illegible] municipality. It successful the work will be done by the government.

Foreman James Lee and John Walton were acquitted of charges preferred against them, which the committee found out to be purely the result of spite.

Burnaby policemen will in future receive $70 a month the first year, rising to $100 a month after four years' service.

A destitute case in North Burnaby was referred to the medical officer with power to act.

Councillor MacGregor was appointed acting reeve in the absence of Reeve Weart, who leaves on a business trip to New York this evening.

STOLE MONEY AND SETTLERS' TICKET

Edmonds, Feb. 13.—William Grant, of East Burnaby, came up before Magistrate B. G. Walker yesterday charged with the theft of a pocketbook containing $17 and a settlers ticket, from a young lady of East Burnaby. Grant pleaded guilty at the preliminary examination. He had disposed of the money, but retained the tram ticket. It developed that he had served three years in the Westminster penitentiary for a similar offence. He will come up for trial later.

Need for Drydock.

Vancouver, Feb. 12.—The cable ship Restorer moved from Esquimalt to Bremerton drydock yesterday to be overhauled preparatory to going to Midway Island to repair a cable break. The incident is seized on by shipping men as an example of the necessity for providing Vancouver with a drydock capable of handling a big ship. The dock at Esquimalt is occupied by the Strath Albyn and because there is no drydock here the Restorer had to go to the American side.

Choral and Orchestral Society.

The following is the program to be submitted at the Choral and Orchestral society concert this evening:

Part I—
Overture—"The Goddess of Liberty" ..... E. Isenmann
Part Song—"The Chimes of Oberwesel" ..... H. Bammer
Song—"Chanson Provencale" De Aqua. Mrs. Byron Renshaw.
Intermezzo—"Lion du Bal" . E. Gillet
Chorus—"Song of the Vikings" ..... Eaton Faning
Selection—"Tannhauser" ... Wagner

Part II—
Overture—"Raymond" ... A. Thomas
Ode—"Hymn to Music" . Dudley Buck
Songs—(a) "Boat Song" Harriet Ware
(b) "I Love Thee" Mildenberg. Mrs. Byron Renshow.
Glee—"The Bells of St. Michaels" ..... Sir R. P. Stewart
Allegro from Fifth Symphony (first movement) ..... Beethoven
Part Song—"Good Night Beloved" ..... Pinsuti
Finale—"Queen of Autumn" ... Riggs "God Save the King."

Wants

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

FOR SALE—NICE LARGE BUILDing lot near corner Fifth avenue and Sixth street. Apply to Owner, 632 Sixth street.

FOR SALE—AGASSIZ POTATOES in large or small quantities at $35 per ton, or $1.75 per sack; guarantee every potato sound; free delivery within city; term cash. Hatt Cook, 527 Front street, New Westminster. Phone 550.

PURE MILK—FOUR AND A HALF per cent. butter fat; pastuerized, 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 conveni ences. 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 apart ments; 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 HOUSEkeeping rooms; vacant Feb. 12. 224 Seventh street.

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

TO RENT — HOUSEKEEPING rooms, furnished or unfurnished; take City car. 619 Hamilton street. Phone R672.

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.

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.

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.

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. Contracts 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 occupant of any premises within the city limits.

S. J. PEARCE,
Health Inspector.

"NA-DRU-CO DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Proved of Great Value to Me"

There is only one explanation for the numbers of enthusiastic letters that we receive praising Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets, and that is that these tablets certainly do cure any kind of stomach trouble.

Here is a typical letter from Miss Eliza Armsworthy, Canso, N.S.:

"It is with pleasure I write to inform you that your Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets have proved of great value to me. I tried remedy after remedy but without any lasting good. Having heard of your tablets curing such cases as mine I decided to give them a fair trial. They proved satisfactory in my case."

The remarkable success of Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets is such a success as can only come to an honest remedy, compounded according to an exceptionally good formula, from pure ingredients, by expert chemists. If you are troubled with your stomach just ask your Druggist about Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets, compounded by the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, and sold throughout the Dominion at 50c. a box. 142

REMOVAL NOTICE

D. V. Lewthwaite

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, Burquitlam, 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.

REPUBLICANISM IN GERMANY.

Every year the German Government grows more nervous over the possible result of the Reichstag elections. And every year they become more and more a danger to the peace of Europe, says a German ex-professor in the London Evening Standard.

On the present occasion it has been found necessary to drag England as a red herring caross the trail of internal discontent. Uncontrolled abuse is being poured upon her devoted head, and she is represented as the national enemy against whom all should combine.

When in Germany a few days ago I was discussing the danger of this political restlessness of Germany with a well-informed Bavarian friend. He said: "Wait a little. Here is one thing you may be sure of—before Germany fights any one else, we shall have war at home." Whether this forecast be correct or not, there is ground enough for the anxiety of imperialism at the present time.

No one in this country understands what the German Social Democratic party really is. Not only is it the strongest numerically in Germany, but its power and influence are much greater than that of mere numbers. So wide and deep is discontent throughout the Empire today in every department of domestic affairs that the ranks of the Social Democrats are being recruited from the most diverse quarters.

These new adherents are coming in from almost every party in the state, men of position and responsibility, bankers, merchants, actually government officials, and even military men of all ranks. These are not Socialists, but men whose sentiment and judgment rebel against the autocratic irresponsibility of the kaiser's rule.

The Kaiser's Army.

Of set purpose, the kaiser's army has been elevated to the petted and privileged position of a Praetorian guard, and the kaiser is never tired of affirming his unbounded confidence in its support. But that army likewise is daily becoming honey-combed with sympathy for Social Democracy, a result largely due to the persistently brutal treatment of soldiers, and the hopeless feeling created among the keenest men by the narrow bureaucratic spirit which strangles life in every branch of the German military service today.

We arrive at this, therefore, that the German Social Democratic party is advancing not only in numbers but in social influence at the same time. Simultaneously its sense of responsibility has increased, and the methods which it is employing to win over the mind of the country have greatly gained in steadiness and power of conviction. The actual import of this fact will be apparent from what follows.

The explanation of German official anxiety in reference to the present electoral struggle is that the government of the kaiser is opposed not so much by a Socialist body as by an avowedly Republican party in the state. For the Social Democrats of Germany as at present constituted are far more Republican than Socialist, and represent the progress which, despite the most drastic repression, the Republican spirit has made in modern Germany.

There is a strange poetic justice about this, because the Hohenzollerns, in order to establish their own and Prussian ascendancy, set themselves persistently to undermine the loyalty of the people to the old German dynasties. This Machiavellian policy has now recoiled on themselves, for Hanoverians and Brunswickers, attached to their ancient ruling families, finding the restoration of these houses opposed by the relentless hostility of Berlin, have, instead of transferring their allegiance to the Hohenzollerns, become Republican, and vote with the Social Democrats.

Last Bulwark of the Throne.

Thus, the recent remarkable election victories of the latter party should be considered as marking the advancing wave of Republican feeling in Germany instead of as merely Socialist triumphs. And this will make it easier to understand the apprehension of the Prussian oligarchy at Berlin and the inveterate petting of the army and navy, which the kaiser regards as the last bulwarks of his throne.

And this apprehension is well founded. Although we in this country have little conception of it, the kaiser and his government are under no delusion whatever with regard to the spread of Republicanism or of its actual power in Germany today. This power is sufficiently evidenced by the manner in which the party has triumphed over the obstacles officially opposed to its success at the polls. Not only has the German government means of overcoming the secrecy of the ballot, but it enjoys an enormous advantage against the Republicans in the "second ballot." This is necessary in every case where the candidate heading the poll fails to obtain a majority over the whole of the votes cast for about three to four candidates. Thus, if, as frequently happens, a Social Democrat heads the first poll with less than the statutory majority, he must contest the election again with the second list, which invariably means that he has to fight a coalition of the other parties against him. The repeated triumph of the Republicans in spite of this heavy handicap is proof enough of the immense power at their command, and pregnant with omen for the future.

Hanoverian King's Prophecy.

No repression can stay their progress or obscure the logical objective of their political activity. To those who have studied at close quarters the signs of the times in modern Germany, it is increasingly evident that the Republican party holds the future in its hands. Indeed, the spectre of that defeat and overthrow of German Imperialism which King George V. of Hanover foretold in 1866 is at last assuming recognizable outlines.

This monarch prophesied that although the Hohenzollerns, by means of their military power, would manage to secure and for some time retain the hegemony of a united Germany, they would not be able to retain it for a very prolonged period; that the German revolution was inevitable and that the future political arrangement would be a federation of republican states.

Remembering this, one feels it a startling coincidence to hear quiet and sober men in Germany today hotly declare that they "hope to live to see the proclamation of the German republic."

What is perhaps the most striking manifesto issued by the Republican party in Germany concludes with these words: "Have a care, sire. Remember that if you are King of Prussia you are also German Emperor and that the forces which made Prussia might easily be perverted to the undoing of the empire.'

It is the voice of a people who are girding up their loins, a voice, in truth, which the hapless King of Hanover seemed to hear in his prophetic vision of the future.

This is the spectre which stands behind the Hohenzollern throne and inspires the restless foreign policy of the kaiser's government. It is the cause also of that ceaseless preparation for war, which, in spite of the opinions of my Bavarian friend quoted above, may yet be resorted to for the preservation of another menaced dynasty in Europe.

Jumped From Window.

Colfax, Wash., Feb. 12.—Mrs. Pearl Henke, aged 36, wife of Professor Henry Henke, of the Washington State College at Pullman, while temporarily insane, jumped from the second story window of the Dr. Else Hospital at Pullman during the supper hour, breaking her neck. She was dead when a nurse reached her.

Genius, Fame, Poverty.

Charles Dickens made $200,000 on one lecturing tour, but his descendants, it is said, are now in want. His eldest son, Alfred Tennyson, whose sudden death was recently recorded, had been traveling through the States delivering lectures in an endeavor to keep the family pot boiling. Tragic incidents of this kind are of daily occurrence, and yet they make as little impression upon us as the rain on the duck's back. One of our newspapers in commenting on the pathetic facts asked the significant question: "What is to become of us when we are old?" There is but one answer: A man must save in his youth if he will have a "nest egg" in the days when his locks are hoary and his earning powers have departed. But that is not all. He must adopt a system of saving which will not fail him in the hour of trial. This system has been provided under the Canadian Government Annuities Act, in regard to which you may obtain literature of your postmaster, or on application to the Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa.

Good Weight.

The very latest trick of the trade was taught to the young butcher by the marketman who gave him his first employment. The old dealer pointed to the trays of beef, lamb and pork trimmings beneath the counter.

"When customers ask to have all the waste that has been cut from their own meat wrapped up with their order be sure to put in a few of these trimmings besides," he said. "Most always they want the scraps sent home so they can weigh the whole business and find out whether or not they are getting full weight or not. Enough extra pieces to tip the scales half an ounce beyond the supposed weight won't hurt anybody and will give us a good name."

Shortly after that the new clerk heard one frugal housewife say to another: "Oh, why don't you trade at Blank's? He give such good measure—often almost an ounce more than you pay for."

The clerk smiled.

An English Chemist Has Discovered How to Grow Hair

In England the ladies have entirely abandoned wearing rats, which is due entirely to this new discovery.

It has been proven that Henna leaves contain the ingredients that will positively grow hair. That they contain this long-looked-for article is proven every day.

The Americans are now placing on the market a preparation containing the extract from Henna leaves, which is having a phenomenal sale.

This preparation is called SALVIA, and is being sold with a guarantee to cure Dandruff and to grow hair in abundance. Being daintily perfumed, SALVIA makes a most pleasant hair dressing. Ryall, your druggist, is the first to import this preparation into New Westminster, and a large, generous bottle can be purchased for 50c.

Comedy abounds in "The Rosary," despite the impressions that might be gained otherwise by the title of the play. The comedy is the unexpected feature of this play. This tender and sweet story of life will be played at the Opera House Friday evening, February 16.

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

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LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, INTERIOR FINISH, TURNED WORK, FISH BOXES. LARGE STOCK PLAIN AND FANCY GLASS.

Royal City Planing Mills Branch

Telephone 12 New Westminster Box

HE CHANGED THE GAME.

Harry Griffith Made Rugby a Matter of Speed.

Rugby football as played in Central Canada has undergone a great change in the past few years. The game has changed, and is still changing. And the spirit of the game has altered and will continue to alter as the pastime eliminates brute strength features in favor of speed, strategy, and high-minded sportsmanship. There must be a development in thought before there will be improvement. Conception always precedes reform. Who started the revolution in football we don't know. Many minds assisted in the good work. Burnside when he worked out his, now almost forgotten, snap back system, which put the ball into play quickly and rendered the game open and spectacular, helped. Other aided in varying degrees, and so the good work progressed. Meantime over at St. Catharines a young man of ideas was putting new conceptions of football into the heads of the youth of Ridley College. He came with the message that speed and brains could overcome brawn, and he was so sure of himself that others believed him.

Then he came to Toronto and took the senior teams of the University of Toronto into his confidence and breathed in their ear that they were champions, and they listened and followed the instructions of the new prophet, and presto! it was so.

The following year, with a new squad of players at his disposal, the man who coached for the love of doing it, welded together what was considered the best team that ever stood on a gridiron. They were great because they played as a unit. They played with all their hearts and heads. And, with the honor of their Alma Mater on their hands, it can be safely said that they never did a mean, underhand, dirty trick in the whole schedule of games. That was the way Griffith taught them to play the game, and that is how they played it.

Harry, or "Reddy," or Hon. Coach, it doesn't matter what you call him, you are bound to respect him. He is a man of force. He has a bright, piercing eye, a high, commanding Roman nose, and a well-developed forest of dark red hair, indicates his great nervous energy. He is a born commander and strategist, and if he had been born a century or so ago, he would surely have been a general of some renown.

In many respects he has shown the spirit and force of a military commander. He is domineering. He is a strict disciplinarian. When he speaks a period falls and that particular matter is closed. A tyrant you will say, and the answer is yes and no. He is a tyrant in that he will brook no interference, but he is a magnetic leader, and his men love and respect him even though they do fear—and they do fear him.

It is singular, but it's true, that one man by the very force of his mind can subjugate others to his will, how, when he speaks the sound of his voice brings them to attention like soldiers, and vitalizes all their latent energies. Thus is Griffith.

He has worked and not in vain. Three years running he brought out the greatest football machine ever turned loose on the rugby field. Dr Wright assisted him in the coaching and the players worked out his plays with marvelous cleverness on the gridiron. But 'twas Griffith that supplied the spirit and the brains. This year he has been assisting Dr. Wright but it's ever the same. The genial doctor supplies the brains, but Griffith still supplies the energy, the spirit.

Hon. Clifford Sifton's Escape.

Hon. Clifford Sifton, who was extremely prominent in the reciprocity campaign, had a narrow escape from death the other day near Ottawa.

Mr. Sifton, an enthusiastic member of the Ottawa Hunt Club, was chasing the hounds with some other members of the club.

The run was a wildly exciting one. The eager huntsmen even followed the foxes along the railway track. The dogs were slowly creeping down on their prey. Hunters shouted, horses thundered, dogs barked.

Above the deafening medley of sounds arose the hoarse shriek of a locomotive. It had been tooting for several minutes, but the hunters were so absorbed in their sport that they had not given it a thought.

Suddenly the powerful engine and its train of clattering cars whirled through a clearing in the woods near by. It flashed down the track right upon the hunters at full speed.

Some of the hunting party scampered across the rails. Hon. Mr. Sifton, who is very deaf, did not realize the oncoming danger. Two of the hunters sprang to his aid and cleared the track with him, just before the heavy train rocked past in its wild career.

A Soldier First.

There is, perhaps, no description which the Duke of Connaught, the new Governor-General of Canada, appreciates more than being termed "Britain's Soldier Duke." He has always insisted on being recognized as a soldier first and a member of the royal family afterwards. In this connection a good story is told. Walking one night after sundown along the road through camp, a sentry recognized him and promptly turned out the guard. The duke acknowledged the salute, and then walked up to the sentry. "Why did you turn the guard out after 'Retreat' had sounded?" he enquired. "Orders is, turn out the guard at all times to members of the Rile Family, sir." "Then kindly remember that I'm only a general at Aldershot, whatever I am at Windsor," was the quick reply.

Poor Timber Along H. B. Railway.

Reports of exploration parties along the route of the Hudson Bay Railway have been received by the forestry branch of the Department of the Interior, and are very disappointing. The timber areas were found to have been burned over, except in some isolated instances, and careful conservation will be required to produce forests of merchantable timber.

MODERN POISON TESTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Municipal Enterprise.

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

Prescriptions In Latin.

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

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

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

A Military Hospital.

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

ONE OF NATURE'S MARVELS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Superstitions Up-to-Date.

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

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

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

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

To the Manner Born.

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

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

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

Dickens at the Sea Shore.

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

If He Was Careful.

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

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IN OUR GREAT
Reduction Sale

This Stock Must Be Cut In Two

If you have a little cash to spare you can make it go a long way in purchasing here.

Read over again our yesterday's advertisement for prices. You will find it quite worth your while

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.

WE WANT YOUR ORDER

CASH IF YOU CAN.
CREDIT IF YOU CAN'T.

We have no hot air to peddle; just legitimate tailoring.

J. N. AITCHISON
MERCHANT TAILOR
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It is part of my professional service to show women how to correctly wear their corsets
Let me select and fit, in the seclusion of your home, that comfortable, classy, perfect garment—
The Spirella Corset
No other is so flexible, yet permanently shape-retaining as
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Light, cool, sanitary, comfortable.
Guaranteed for one year against rust or breakage.
My personal services are free. I guarantee a perfect fitting, modish *Spirella Corset.*
An appointment with me places no obligation on you—is arranged to your convenience.
Post card or phone call will bring me.

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Read the Spirella advertisements in Ladies' Home Journal, Delineator, Designer, New Idea and Vogue.

Mrs. L. McLeod
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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."

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G. Lockie Brown.....Manager

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1912.

SPELLING.

The London Times, the last paper from whose conditions it could be looked for, has complimented the Nova Scotia Department of Education on having practically adopted in its Normal School the simplified spelling, says the Montreal Witness. The London Journal of Education, on the other hand, ridicules the proceeding, and says it is wonderful how many papers urge other papers to adopt it. To do so, the Journal adds, would ruin the Times in a month. Possibly it would, as the Times has lived for long generations on the support of the philistine element in British society whose one faith is in the tenet that everything British is right, and who would think that England, dear old England, was going down the hill if she should drop the u out of her honour. It is true, however, that a number of publications, popular among the better classes in the United States, have adopted the simplified spelling as far as it has been urged by the Simplified Spelling Society, without so far as we know, any loss of favor—or should we have said favour, for that is the way English papers still spell it.

Our objection to this simplified spelling crusade is not that it is not right. It is eminently in the right direction. All the changes that have been yet set afloat have indeed been returns to usages that were current before Dr. Johnson set his heavy stamp of authority on countless abnormalities. Before his day there was no rule of English spelling. Shakespeare and Oliver Cromwell spelt the same word in a variety of ways and we of this generation should surely be free to choose the one which best represents the words as we speak them. We regard these simplified spellers as engaged in a great campaign, if only for their assertion of freedom from one of the most unfounded despotisms that ever shackled a great race. Once remove the sacredness of the Johnson spelling, or rather of its present offspring, and the whole structure must fall. English people, accustomed to the grotesque collocations of letters by which they arbitrarily represent their words, do not realize, and indeed refuse to see that they are stealing a year or so from the life of every one who has to acquire their written language, whether, as an infant, after learning to speak it, or, as a foreigner, while learning to speak it. To the Chinaman it is not quite as bad as it is to the Englishman to learn the Chinese language, who has to learn the individual sign for every word with no guidance at all from its form. The spelling of our Latin words gives a fairly good indication of how we pronounce them, though we do not pronounce as the Latins did, but that of our common Saxon words is chaotic. The same spelling represents half a dozen different sounds, and the same sound is represented by half a dozen different combinations of letters.

Where this movement is at fault is that, by the process adopted, it would take centuries to emancipate the language, making continuous war against continuous prejudice. What is wanted is a completely phonetic spelling such as was adopted for Italy by the Academia della Crusca; such as Spain adopted for her language two centuries later; such as came into Germany in Luther's time. Any one who can compass the pronunciation can learn to read one of those languages in a few hours. Indeed, there are few intellectual exercises in which one gains so much knowledge at such small cost. It should be a part of every high school course. But he who would read English has to learn every English word separately. There is no measuring the extent of the handicap which this disability puts on the dominance of the English tongue and the influence of Anglo-Saxon ideas. We learn from China that the Republic proposes that English shall be taught in the Chinese schools. If President Sun wants to confer the greatest possible educational boon on his own people, and if he is not averse to making the greatest possible gift to the English race, he will appoint a commission to establish a phonetic spelling of the English language. Once in use anywhere, such a spelling would necessarily spread, so great would be the advantage of it.

POULTRY NOTES.

(Any letters or suggestion will be welcome in the columns of this paper.—Editor.)

Artificial Incubation.

Now that hatching season is so close at hand it is high time for the old hands to be getting their incubators into shape and for beginners to make up their minds what make of machine they are going to use.

There are two systems on the market, namely, the hot air and the hot water systems, and it is claimed by many that they are both equally good, though, personally, I have had better luck with hot water, and therefore prefer the hot water machine.

There are several good makes of both classes of machine. I myself use a Peerless incubator from Lee Manufacturing Co., Pembroke, Ontario, and have excellent results. None could wish for a better hot water machine. In hot air machines the Cypher and Chatham are both reliable and, of course, there are several other good makes. One great essential to success is certainly to buy a good machina in either class, as inferior machines are never satisfactory and are, I believe, the cause of many people giving up the poultry industry.

The next most important item is the eggs. Now, if one has their own breeding stock it is simply a question of having hardy, healthy stock which were not mated before the breeding season, which fact, I think, greatly increases the vitality. But, again, if one has to buy the eggs, then try and see the breeding stock. If that is impossible pay a good price for the eggs from a reliable breeder. It pays best. It is no manner of use putting good eggs in a cheap incubator, or vice-versa. If one has a good incubator and good eggs, and exercises ordinary care, I see no reason why a beginner should not have a good hatch. Keep the thermometer at 103 degrees, turn the eggs carefully twice a day up to the 18th day; then do not open machine again until the hatch is off. Just fill and trim the lamp. There is one more important item and that is testing the eggs. Now, I never test until the eighth or ninth day, as I believe that there are millions of eggs thrown away through inexperience in testing on the fourth or fifth day. Testing is something one cannot learn by book. Nothing does but experience, and if one only goes by the book, one may easily throw out an egg on the fifth day, which, if left a little longer, would show a chick. There are, of course, many other things to be said upon artificial incubation, but first and foremost, is the necessity of having a good machine. Then come good eggs, good care, good hatch.

S. C. W.

PLANTS AND FOREST FIRES.

The Wattle and Waratah That Grow on Burnt Over Districts.

A remarkable fact in connection with forest fires is that after their occurrence a different vegetation usually springs up. his after the burning of the larger timber trees in Australia there grows a crop of wattles—various species of acacia—even in places where none have been known within the memory of man.

In the case of a scrub fire which has swept away the undergrowth leaving the forest trees still alive, but with bare and blackened trunks, the plant to spring up is the waratah.

The waratah has been said to be the handsomest wild flower in the world. In its brilliant color it seems a reflection of the fire which caused its birth. A traveler through the bush writes of it: "Among the charred trees little tongues of flame seem to lick. They are the waratahs, each plant bearing on a stem six feet high a single burning red flower shaped like a heart and the size of a man's fist. Imagine many hundreds of red stamens, greater in size than those of the tiger lily, packed closely together to make a heart shape and you have the Australian waratah.

Some interesting experiments recently carried out in Australia by Prof. Ewart, of Victoria, have suggested to him a possible explanation of the above remarkable phenomenon. Experimenting with seeds of acacia 50 or 60 years old has found that these will germinate if the hard coverings are previously softened or oiled.

In the case of the Australian forest fires, Prof. Ewart thinks that the alkaline ashes produced by the fire may act on the hardened coats of the wattle seeds lying in the ground and soften them. Or the heat may partly char these same hardened seed coats. In either case the seed is able to germinate. Thus the idea seems to be that the covering of a seed may get so hard that the embryo cannot penetrate it, and that it may be preserved in the ground indefinitely in this state without losing its power of growth.

Is there here a hint for the gardener? It is said that the waratah is difficult to grow in gardens, but that some have succeeded in growing it by first of all roasting the seeds. And those who grow cannas are in the habit of steeping the seeds in hot water before sowing them. Such effects of a fire are not confined to forests.

After the great fire of 1666 there sprang up on the site of London immense quantities of a yellow cruciferous flower, hence known as London rocket. It was so abundant that there was supposed to be on this spot more than in all the rest of Europe. And it does not appear to have been noticed there previously.

Another example of the same plant springing up on the site of a smaller fire is given by Baxter in his "British Flowering Plants." A spot in the Oxford botanic gardens on which rubbish had been burning for two or three days was trenched and prepared for a plantation of willows. This was in 1834, and in the following year an abundant crop of London rocket sprang up, "on a part of the garden," writes Baxter, "where I never remember seeing it before."—London Globe.

Plead "Not Guilty."

Cleveland, O., Feb. 12.—The case of the United States against the three individuals and ten corporations charged with rebating were called in court. The three individuals and four of the corporations made no appearance, but the six remaining corporations pleaded not guilty, though reserving the right to withdraw the pleas within two weeks.

Aviator Falls Into Sea.

Antibes, France, Feb. 12.—The American aviator, Hugh Robinson, while making a flight in an American hydroplane, in a series of trials before French officials, fell into the sea. He was descending and his machine was caught between the heavy wind and the swell of the sea and capsized. Robinson was not hurt and swam ashore.

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SPORTS

BOWLING.

Bowling on neutral alleys last evening, the team which will represent the Royal City at the coming Los Angeles tourney took a fall out of the Vancouver aggregation, the locals losing on games, but winning on aggregate pins. The event took place on the Van Decar alleys. Walsh, for the Royals took high score with 224, while Lockhart, for the Terminal City, made a good showing with an average of 207. The following are the scores:

Vancouver.

	1	2	3	Ttl.
Tate	165	174	159	498
Grant	194	165	160	519
Lockhart	220	198	204	622
McKay	187	142	190	159
Morris	151	142	191	484
	917	821	904	2642

New Westminster.

	1	2	3	Ttl.
Walsh	157	224	151	532
O'Coxnor	164	193	163	520
Chamberlin	195	158	177	530
Sloan	189	145	182	516
Willette	180	183	193	556
	883	903	865	2654

MONTO CARLO WELLS.

Man Who Broke the Bank Arrested on Charge of Obtaining Falsely.

London, Feb. 21.—A man, who, according to the English police, admitted he was Charles Wells, who broke the bank at Monte Carlo twice in one day in 1891, inspiring a popular song, was arrested on board the steam yacht Excelsior at Falmouth, together with a woman named Jeanne Peris, on Saturday on a French warrant of extradition, charged with obtaining more than $200,00 in France under false pretenses. The police say Wells also is known as Lucian Rivier, James Burns, De Ville and other aliases.

Wells, or Rivier, and the woman have been having a glorious time fishing and shooting on board the yacht formerly known as the Harbinger, of Southampton, which, in addition to being handsomely finshed with complete electric installation, has an ingenious contrivance to make fishing easy and what is called a fishing box for Mlle. Peris, who is a fine shot. They had spent considerable time on board the yacht at Falmouth, but while the tradesmen gladly accepted their money, which they spent freely, they made no impression on the conservative Cornish society.

Arrests were effected without trouble in the Excelsior's cabin by local police representatives, a Paris detective being present to identify the accused, who were taken to the Falmouth police station and there remanded to await removal to London They were brought before a magistrate in the extradition court in Bow street on Tuesday.

"Monte Carlo" Wells is reported to have done involuntary service for the state in more than one country. Paris detectives declared yesterday he is identical with Lucian Rivier, a financier, who vanished suddenly from Paris last April after effecting a brilliant coup by promising to pay small investors 1 per cent a day on all money deposited. At first the obvious bait was taken by only a few dupes, but as the months went by and on every fifteenth day the daring investors received the accumulated fortnight's interest the bank began to do an enormous business. Rivier, a little white-haired abstemious man of 70, directed the great business. When he had collected $350,000 he suddenly disappeared and has been pursued by the French police unavailingly since.

The Paris detectives, suspecting that the woman, Mlle. Peris, fled with Rivier, set a watch upon her sister. Their vigilance was rewarded by letters, which gave them a clew to the financier's retreat at Falmouth. Mlle. Peris is about 40 years old and passed as Rivier's niece.

"Monte Carlo" Wells, or William Davenport, has had an astonishing career. He was educated as an engineer in France and went to England in 1885 with $40,000. He exhausted his fortune in taking out patents ranging from a musical skipping rope to torpedoes and electric lights. Then he advertised for a person with capital to assist in working his scheme. He raised nearly £15,000 $250,000), with which he went to Monte Carlo to test his system for breaking the bank.

Wells' own story was that the money he used at Monte Carlo was provided by two Americans. He won £63,000 ($315,000) in five months. His own share of the winnings he says was $100,000. Of the remainder $15,500 went to another man assisting him in a commercial enterprise in Paris styled Wells & Co.

The Excelsior, the steam yacht, which was the couple's luxurious home, is schooner rigged and five feet long.

She was purchased last May at Southampton. A casual search of the vessel, according to the Daily Mirror, revealed not only a considerable sum of money, but very valuable jewels, rings, bracelets and brooches, and a rich wardrobe belonging to Mlle Peris.

"B. P.'S" CROWDED LIFE.

Founder of Boy Scouts Movement Had Many Escapes.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell, founder and chief scout of the British Boy Scouts, who is now inspecting Boy Scouts in the Eastern States, is one of the British heroes of the Boer war, having earned his fame by his brilliant defence of Mafeking.

In fact the history of Baden-Powell's life is packed with incidents of daring. When only 19 he entered the army, being appointed a sub-lieutenant of the 13th Hussars, a crack cavalry regiment, and being sent to India.

From India he was sent to South Africa and participated in the Zululand operations in 1888. From there he went to Malta for three years, and in 1896 he was ordered to Mafeking, and from there made many scouting expeditions to various parts of the country.

While on the Umgusa River he had several narrow escapes from death. On one occasion, in a fight with natives he had emptied his rifle, and had only his revolver left. "Presently," he said, in narrating the circumstance, "I came on an open stretch of ground, and about eighty yards before me was a Kaffir with a Martini-Henry. He saw me and dropped on one knee and drew a steady bead on me.

"I felt so indignant at this that I rode at him as hard as I could go, calling him every name under the sun. He aimed for an hour it seemed to me, and it was quite a relief when at last he fired at tabout ten yards distance, and a still greater relief when I realized he had clean missed me. Then he jumped up and turned to run, but he had not gone two paces when he cringed as if someone had slapped him hard on the back, then his head dropped and his heels flew up and he fell on his face, shot by one of our men behind me."

Scouting in Matabeleland.

While in Matabeleland, Baden-Powell had abundant opportunity to engage in scouting and to learn the art which fits him for leadership in the boy scout movement. He had a native servant who called him by a name that meant "The beast that doesn't sleep but sneaks about at night" for in those days he used to spend hours of the night in making his way about the veldt and studying the country. One instance which he relates goes to show how Baden-Powell reads the woods.

"I was riding one day while in Matabeleland across a nopen grass plain with a native scouting," he says. "Suddenly we noticed the grass had been recently trodden down. Following up the track for a short distance it got on to a patch of sandy ground, and we saw that it was the spoor of several women and boys walking towards some hills about five miles distant, where we believed the enemy to be hiding.

"Then we saw a leaf lying about ten yards off the track. There were we knew, trees of that kind in a village fifteen miles distant, in the direction from which these tracks led.

"Probably, then, these women had some from that village, bringing the leaf with them and had gone to the hills. On picking up the leaf it was damp and smelled of natiive beer. So we guessed that, according to the custom of these people, they had been carrying pots of native beer on their heads, the mouths of the pots being stopped with bunches of leaves.

"One of these leaves had fallen out, but we found it ten yards off the track, which showed at the time it fell a wind had been blowing. There was no wind now, but there had been at about 5 a. m. and it was now nearly 7 o'clock.

"So we read from these signs that a party of women had brought beer during the night from the village 15 miles distant, and had taken it to the enemy in the hills, arriving there about 6 o'clock. The men would probably start to drink the beer at once—as it goes sour if kept for long—and would, by the time we could get there be getting sleep from it, so we should have a favorable chance of reconoitering their positions. We accordingly followed the women's tracks, found the enemy, made our observations and got away with our information without any difficulty."

Organized Irregulars.

Just before the Boer war broke out Baden-Powell was sent to South Africa to organize a force of irregulars and prevent any native uprising in the country surrounding Mafeking. The government did not believe that in the event of war that place would be attacked. Baden-Powell, however, took it upon himself to be prepared in the event of an attack, and it was through his foresight, his personal courage and ability that Mafeking held out for seven long months against the Boers.

It was not long after was was declared that General Cronje surrounded Mafeking. Until the day of relief there were practically daily attacks on the little town. In those days, after the Boers surrounded the town Baden-Powell would go out at night past the sentries to do scouting.

Many of the things he learned on these night trips enabled him to forestall the attacks of the enemy. In all those days when the food supplies were running low, and many of the defenders were ill and others wounded, Baden-Powell was alert and cheerful. His confidence gave inspiration to his men and his bravery and resourcefulness won from him their admiration.

During the siege of Mafeking a writer described him as follows: "He is eminently a man of determination, with great physical endurance and capacity and extraordinary reticence. Outwardly he maintains an impenetrable screen of self-control. He seems ever bracing himself to be on guard against a moment in which he should be swept by some unnatural and spontaneous enthusiasm."

Mule Soup and Locusts.

Among his feats that stand out in the course of the defense of Mafeking was the engagement on May 12, 1900, when the Boer besiegers, knowing that relief was on the way to the garrison, made their final desperate attempt to storm the town. But Baden-Powell's men, who for months had kept themselves alive on mule soup as a staple diet and locusts as luxuries, after fourteen hours of fighting, out maneouvred and totally defeated the Boers. When Mafeking was relieved five days later the people of this country joined with those of England in hailing Baden-Powell as a hero.

Ever since retiring from the army Baden-Powell has given his time to organizing the boy scout movement, which in England has received official recognition. An army of boy scouts last July was reviewed by King George and Baden-Powell was publicl commended for his work.

Survey Nearing Completion.

Seattle, Feb. 12.—The Alaska-Canadian boundary survey will be completed this year, according to the present plans of those in charge of the work. A party of 25 men will leave Seattle for the north and will cover the last stretch of the Arctic Ocean. A smaller party will complete the work south of Scolai Pass in the White River district.

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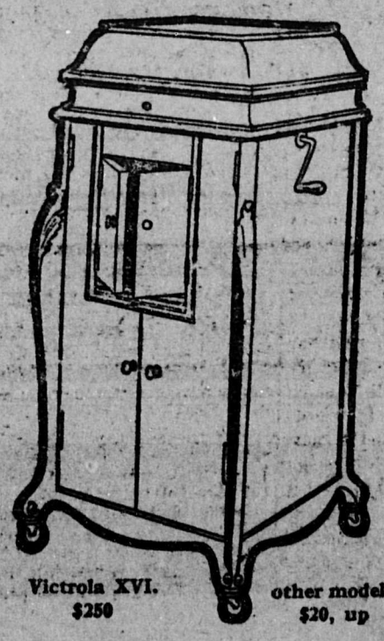

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Governor Wilson's Campaign.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, opened his campaign in Illinois for the Democratic presidential nomination Monday, Lincoln's birthday, when he was the guest of the Iroquois club at a luncheon and delivered the principal address.

Reichstag President Resigns.

Berlin, Feb. 12.—Dr. Spahan, leader of the Clerical Centre party, who was elected President of the Reichstag on Friday, has announced that he would resign the chair on Monday, declining to be associated with a Socialist vice-president.

King George a Good Shot.

King George is reckoned not only one of the three best shots in England; his record extends to all parts of the world, and he is easily the greatest all-round shot in the British Empire. The recent tiger hunt in the Nepal jungle has added another record to his long list of successes. Out of a total bag of thiry-nine tigers, twenty-four fell to the king's rifle, and has been reported that he brought down a tiger and a bear with a right and left barrel.

His records extend to almost all forms of game shooting, not only in England, but also in Scotland, Canada, Australia and India. Unfortunately, when he visited South Africa the war was still on, and he had no opportunity of testing his skill there.

In 1904, when he was Prince of Wales, he brought down 2190 head of game on Lord Lathom's estate in seven hours. He worked three guns, and on more than one occasion there were four dead birds in the air falling together to his gun. In a week's stalk at Balmoral twenty-two stags were shot, of which thirteen fell to the king. Once at Windsor he had a friendly shooting competition with the kaiser. The wind at the time was high, the light was fading, and the birds were strong on the wing. The competitors made fifty-four alternative shots. The king missed only once; the kaiser seven times. The king is devoted to all forms of game shooting, except pigeons in a trap—a sport in which he has never taken part.

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FOR EVERY AILMENT THERE'S A NA-DRU-CO SPECIFIC BEARING THIS TRADE MARK. SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne is an absolutely safe household cough-and-cold remedy, compounded by expert chemists. Your Druggist will confirm our statement that you can give it to the little tots without any risk. It is put up in 25c. and 50c. bottles. 113

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited

ST. CHARLES EVAPORATED CREAM

The Golden Cow is the trade mark of the St. Charles Condensing Company. This sign on a can of Evaporated Cream stands for purity and quality.

There is no other cream just like St. Charles Cream. It combines at a low price the highest quality and the greatest purity, the finest flavor and the greatest power of nutrition. For infants and growing children, for nursing mothers and invalids it is a necessity. For the strong and well it is a luxury. It is equal to the best of ordinary cream for all purposes. For many purposes it is infinitely superior. In using St. Charles Cream, whether for infants, for invalids, or in ordinary cookery, *you take no chances.*

Handsome booklet of valuable information to mothers and nurses sent *free* upon application.

Sold by Best Grocers Everywhere

ST. CHARLES CONDENSING COMPANY :: :: Ingersoll, Ont.

Important to Grocers and Consumers!

Registered Trade-Mark

The absolute purity and healthfulness of

BAKER'S COCOA and CHOCOLATE

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

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

WALTER BAKER & CO. LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1780 DORCHESTER, MASS.

Canadian Mills at 1000 ALBERT STREET, MONTREAL

A Soda Cracker Was a Soda Cracker UNTIL——

Six years ago we gave to the Dominion a Superior Soda Cracker —better flavored, better made.

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas caught and held popular favor, through their flavor. Tons of them are consumed every day—and the demand gets bigger every day.

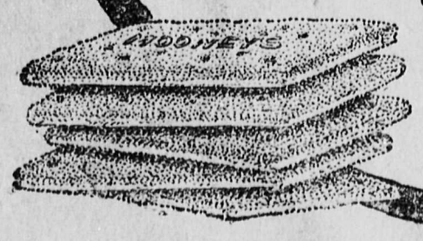
You Want Biscuits Shipped in Private Cars

We use none but the choicest ingredients. We get the best because we pay top prices. Then they are baked by Canada's master bakers in the largest sunlit sanitary factory in the country.

But we don't stop with *making* the finest soda cracker—we go further. Every package is shipped in our own private cars. The cars are specially made so an even temperature is maintained. We are the only makers to go to this trouble and expense. It's expensive, but better for the biscuits.

They arrive at your table fresh, flaky and delicious. And they cost no more than common kinds.

Try a package today.



Ask Your Grocer

THE MOONEY Biscuit & Candy Co., Ltd

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 satis-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 WORLD'S LUMBER.

Immense Productivity of the Tropical Forests.

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

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

POUND SEVENTH VERTEBRA.

Japanese Method of Resuscitation in Cases of Drowning.

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

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

Why Building Stone Crumbles.

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

Electricity and Plants.

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

Dreadnoughts of Small Size.

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

NOVEL TILLAGE MACHINE.

Motor Operated Apparatus That Plows, Harrows and Rolls.

A tillage machine which will perform the work of a plow, disk, harrow and roller, tilling the soil in the same manner as can be accomplished with a gardener's shovel and hoe, was recently described before the German Agricultural society at Berlin.

Three strong wheels with broad rims carry a covered platform, upon the front part of which is a forty-five horsepower gasoline engine making 500 revolutions per minute. The power is transmitted to the tilling mechanism by means of drive chains. This mechanism, which is attached to the machine by means of adjustable arms, consists of a cylinder provided with

TILLING MECHANISM.

disks. Two lateral sheet steel knives attached to each one of these disks comprise the "hoe." When lowered to the ground this mechanism will dig itself into the soil in a manner resembling the action of a paddle wheel in water, digging up clods and throwing them backward against a guard, where they are crushed, finally reaching the ground again shattered to small pieces or thoroughly pulverized.

The adjustment for deep or shallow tilling is simple, and it is claimed that the machine will work in all kinds and conditions of soil. It leaves the seed bed equally well tilled to its entire depth, with the density of the soil particles increasing from the pulverized top layer down, so as to make the passage from loose to firm soil gradual.

NONCORROSIVE STEEL.

Metal That Possesses Remarkable Rust Resisting Qualities.

A new quality of steel that resists both the corroding influence of smokeless powder and rust has been manufactured in England and put through a series of the most severe tests.

Five thousand cartridges containing 43.21 grains, troy, of smokeless powder were fired through a rifle barrel made of it without showing any effect whatever on the steel. During the intervals between the firing, which covered a period of fifty days, the barrel was kept uncleaned in a damp cellar for the purpose of testing its resistance to rust. At the conclusion of the tests there appeared to be nothing changed about the steel inside the barrel or in its texture.

In the course of internal pressure tests it was shown that the force required to burst the barrel was as high as fifty-one tons per square inch. The ultimate tensile strength of the steel was shown to be sixty-three and one-half tons per square inch and the elastic limit fifty-four tons per square inch. Under these conditions it would appear that the metal could be used with great success in the manufacture of pump shafts, valve spindles and seats, plug valves, check rings for valves and for a variety of other things where noncorrosive and rust proof qualities are desirable.

A Remarkable Motor.

A remarkable performance of an electric motor is noted in a recent issue of an electrical paper. The motor was doing service in a mine geared to a pump, and because of the high temperature prevailing at the spot the motor was not inclosed, as motors often are. Last winter the mine was flooded, submerging the pump and the motor to a depth of two feet. As it was necessary to continue the operation of the pump, the motor was not shut down, and for two hours it ran without interruption, though completely submerged, until it had actually pumped itself clear of water. The motor suffered no damage and was stopped only long enough to clean off the dirt and chips around the motor, after which the bearings were oiled, and it was started again. Since then it has been running steadily for an average of twenty hours a day.

The Ruins of Yucatan.

Arthur Diosy, F. R. G. S., has recently completed a series of explorations in Yucatan which bring to light many new facts about the stupendous ruins which stretch through the country in a chain 300 miles long. The most amazing thing about these ruins, according to Mr. Diosy, is that the people who possessed such high architectural skill and the knowledge of rich and graceful decorative arts belonged to the stone age and had no knowledge of metals. These wonders in stone were carved with flint implements, and a civilization which has been compared to that of Egypt grew up without even the use of bronze and iron.

Pickled Telegraph Poles.

In Russia, particularly in the south east, brine is very largely used for impregnating railway sleepers and telegraph poles. Though not so effective a preservative as creosote, brine is considerably cheaper. Special impregnating basins have been constructed in which the sleepers are placed in rows and allowed to remain in the brine from three to four months. The brine contains 164 grams of saline matter (136 grams of sodium chloride) per liter. The brine does not penetrate far into the wood, but the sleepers absorb from 70 to 100 per cent of their weight.

A MERCILESS LANDLORD.

Clanricarde, Ireland's Greatest Tyrant, to Sell His Property.

Nothing so significant has happened in the history of Ireland for many a day as the decision of Lord Clanricarde to sell his estates to his tenants, announced recently by John Dillon at a meeting at Portumna, County Galway, in the heart of the Clanricarde country.

Perhaps no Irish landlord has been more execrated than Clanricarde, and certainly none has deserved it more. When others were reducing rents, and even waiving them in hard times, Clanricarde exacted the uttermost farthing and evicted and burned without mercy when they were not forthcoming. His estate has been in a condition of actual war thirty years.

How pitiless he was is proved by the fact that the men of his own class even refused to associate with him. Things were made so unpleasant for him he was not seen in the House of Lords for many years, and when he did make his appearance a couple of years ago to vote on a division of great importance to his class he was shunned by every one.

A great English landlord, Lord St. Aldwyn, who is better known by his former title of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, even went so far in a debate as to declare that Clanricarde's vote in favor of a measure was equal to half a dozen votes against it, and to denounce him as a disgrace to landlordism.

Clanricarde has not been in Ireland for at least thirty years, and probably for a good deal longer. He had not even the courage to face his tenants, but left that dangerous work to his agents, and more than one resigned rather than carry out his orders.

He lived alone in London, occupying a little flat in Piccadilly, amusing himself by collecting pictures and antiques. Although a wealthy man, he probably spends less on himself than most clerks, and few of the people who meet the queer old man in the garb of nearly a century ago walking along Piccadilly every fine morning, realize this is the man whose fame as the worst landlord even Ireland ever produced is known to all the world.

The pity of it is that Clanricarde is the last of a race that has been great in Ireland nearly 700 years, and some of whose members really served their country. His name is Hubert George de Burgh Canning, but the "Canning" was added a couple of generations ago. He is therefore the head of the great Burke family.

The first of the race in Ireland was Richard de Burgh, who was lord lieutenant in 1227, and who received the title of Lord of Connaught. His son became Earl of Ulster, and four generations later the present title was created. Other branches of the family are the Earls of Mayo and Viscounts of Galway.

There isn't any doubt that Lord Clanricarde has made up his mind to sell his estates because he sees that Home Rule is inevitable, and knows he will receive much less consideration from an Irish executive than he will in making a bargain with the congested districts commissioners, to whom he has signified his willingness to consider a fair offer.

Story of Self Help.

A man who began his working career as a scissors-grinder in Sheffield, England, and married on a wage of only $6 a week, has just died worth $100,000, and has left bequests of $2,500 each to four charitable institutions of the city.

He was Mr. David Fenby, glass and china dealer, the proprietor of a very large business, which he acquired as a result of hard work and thrifty habits, in which his wife shared.

When he was earning his small wage the couple always managed to save something, and when they had a little capital they started a small general grocery business in a back street. He purchased a donkey and hired a cart, and after two years in business was able to take a grocer's shop with an off-license. After nine years he had saved enough to buy the shop and nine adjoining houses. At the same time he was carrying on a business as furniture remover, his wife looking after the shop.

He was afterwards able to move to bigger premises and became a wealthy man, but he and his wife continued to live in a very moderate style.

Defying the Dictionary.

George Eliot and Horace Walpole introduced the strange word "greenth" in place of "greenery" into their writings, Shakespeare wrote "kist" and "drest" and is said to have signed his name in sixteen different ways, and Carlyle was fond of such terms as "sensiblest" and "pitiablest." Even Queen Victoria often spelled separate "seperate." Dickens introduced the most eccentric punctuation when writing "Pickwick." Jane Austen was very partial to the use of the word "excessively" when she obviously meant "exceedingly," and the critics have accused Miss Marie Corelli of using "perspicuity" instead of "perspicacity."

Offers Maid Every Night Out.

The Australian scarcity of domestic servants is so acute that would-be employers have to be original in their appeals for help. Probably no more enticing offer to domestic servants ever has been made than is contained in the following advertisement from The Sydney Morning Herald:

Wanted—Good general, 3 in family, washing done out; wages no object; every night out, tram and boat fare paid; drawing room, with use of piano when required; also sewing machines; excellent home for a suitable girl.

The British Seas.

The seas around the coast of the British Isles are mostly narrow. The greatest width of the English Channel is between Portland Hill and St. Malo, 140 miles. It narrows to twenty and one-quarter miles at one point in the straits of Dover. The distance between Great Britain and Ireland is even less. Tor Head is only twelve miles from the nearest point of the Mull of Cantire. Between Carnsore Point and St. David's Head, in Wales, forty-seven miles is the least breadth of water.

NEW WESTMINSTER MAIL

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

F. G. GARDINER. A. L. MERCER
Gardiner & Mercer
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Light and Heavy Hauling
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JOSEPH MAYERS
Phone 105. P. O. Box 345.
Office, Front St., Foot of Sixth.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

FRATERNAL.

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

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

STENOGRAPHY & TYPEWRITING

MISS M. BROTEN, public stenographer; specifications, business letters, etc.; circular work taken. Phone 415. Rear of Major and Savage's office, Columbia St.

AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT.

H. J. A. BURNETT, AUDITOR AND Accountant. Tel. R 128. Room, Trapp block.

PROFESSIONAL.

WHITESIDE & EDMONDS—Barristers and Solicitors, Westminster Trust block, Columbia street, New Westminster, B.C. Cable address "Whiteside," Western Union. P.O. Drawer 200. Telephone 69. W. J. Whiteside, H. L. Edmonds.

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

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

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

JOHNSTON & JACKSON.
Barristers-at-Law, Solicitors, Etc Adam S. Johnston. Frank A. Jackson. Offices: Vancouver, Room 405 Winch Building; New Westminster, Room 6, Ellis Block, Columbia street. Telephones: Vancouver, Seymour 2163; New Westminster, 1070. Cable Address: "Stonack." Code: Western Union.

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

The
Royal Bank of Canada
Capital paid up.....$6,200,000
Reserve 7,200,000
The Bank has over 200 branches, extending in Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in Cuba throughout the island; also in Porto Rico, Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad, New York and London, Eng.
Drafts issued without delay on all the principal towns and cities in the world. These excelent connections afford every banking facility.
New Westminster Branch, Lawford Richardson, Mgr.

Bank of Montreal
ESTABLISHED 1817.
CAPITAL (Paid-Up) ...$15,413,000.00
RESERVE $15,000,000.00
Branches throughout Canada and Newfoundland, and in London, England, New York, Chicago and Spokane, U.S.A., and Mexico City. A general banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued available with correspondents in all parts of the world.
Savings Bank Department—Deposits received in sums of $1 and upward, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum (present rate).
Total Assets over $186,000,000.00
NEW WESTMINSTER BRANCH,
G. D. BRYMNER, Manager.

Phone 388. P. O. Box 517.
JACKSON PRINTING CO.
Fine Office Stationery
Job Printing of Every Description - - - Butter Wrappers a Specialty
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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
3-DAILY TRAINS-3
Toronto Express leaves at 8:50
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Through Pullman Tourist and Diners. For Reservations and rates apply to
ED. GOULET, Agent
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3½ to 25 H. P.
2 and 4 Cycle.
Local Agents
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Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators
Estimates Given.
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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
For Nanaimo.
2 p.m.....Daily except Sunday
For Seattle.
10:00 A. M.....Daily
11:00 P. M.....Daily
For Prince Rupert and Alaska
7 P.M. .....Jan. 13th, 27th
For Hardy Bay.
8.30 A. M. .....Thursday
For Upper Fraser River Points, Steamer Beaver.
Leaves New Westminster, 8:00 a.m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Leaves Chilliwack, 7:00 a.m., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
For Gulf Islands Points.
7:00 A. M. Friday for Victoria, calling at Galiano, Mayne, Id., Hope Bay, Port Washington, Ganges Hr., Guicheon Cove, Beaver Point, Fulford and Sidney Id.
to ED. GOULET, Agent, New Westminster.
H. W. BRODIE, G. P. A., Vancouver

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
— IN —
THE DAILY NEWS

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, INVITES
SAVINGS AND BUSINESS ACCOUNTS
CAPITAL $4,600,000
REST $5,600,000
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C. BRANCH
J. GRACEY, MANAGER.

LOOK!

Sixth Avenue near Fourth Street good lot $1650, $350 cash.

Balance 6, 12, 18, 24 and 30 months.

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

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FRESH SEEDS NOW IN

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Phone R672. 619 Hamilton St.

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

We Have Successfully Filled 80,000

PRESCRIPTIONS

since coming to this city, besides all the repeats. This naturally means experience.

Bring your Prescriptions to us.

SEE OUR WINDOW

MUIR'S DRUG STORE

Dispensing Chemists, Etc.

Deane Block, 441 Columbia St. New Westminster, B.C.

CITY NEWS

Bishop de Pencier left yesterday morning for Nelson, where he will hold a synod.

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

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Loat are leaving this city very shortly on a trip to California.

Mr. and Mrs. George Speck became the proud parents of a daughter yesterday morning.

Mr. D. A. Shiles left last evening for the Okanagan country on business. He will be absent about a week.

G. N. Nickerson, special agent of the Northwest National Insurance company, was in this city on business yesterday.

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

The Ladies of the Maccabees have postponed their Valentine party for an indefinite period, owing to unavoidable circumstances.

The Cantons, a branch of the Odd Fellows, have arranged to give a dance on February 26. This will take place in the skating rink.

About thirty prisoners were shipped away from the provincial jail yesterday morning. The men left for Nanaimo in the charge of Inspector Smith.

The Bachelor Girls of this city are giving a dance next Thursday in the Odd Fellows' hall. This is sure to be a popular affair, and a big crowd of guests is certain to be there.

The annual meeting of the board of trade will be held on Thursday evening. Reports of committees for the year will be received, and new officers elected.

Mr. F. Bourne is lying very ill at the Royal Columbian hospital. Mr. Bourne underwent a serious operation a little time ago, and has not recovered much since.

McKenzie, who is being held on a hold-up charge, came up before Judge Howay yesterday for election. He chose to wait until the assizes and to be tried by jury.

Mr. Harry G. Smith, C. P. & T. A. of the Grand Trunk Pacific Steamship company and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company, paid a visit to the city yesterday.

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

Holy Trinity Young People's association are marking the evening of St. Valentine's Day by a suitable social evening in the parish hall on Wednesday, under the auspices of the lady members of the organization.

Rapid progress is being made with the cement piping which is to carry off the stream that runs through the Ravine lot on Columbia street. More than two-thirds of the work has been completed, and the job will be finished in a very short time.

The Rebekahs, of Vancouver, are holding their annual ball next Wednesday. Invitations have been issued to the members of the New Westminster lodge, but unfortunately many of them will be unable to attend. However, it is hoped that some will go over for the occasion.

The rural deanery of Westminster will meet this evening in St. Barnabas church, and continue their session over Wednesday. The rural dean, Rev. E. R. Bartlett, will be in the chair, and all the clergy of the Fraser valley and New Westminster will be represented. The conference will open with evensong at 8 o'clock this evening and various conferences will be held tomorrow.

INTERNATIONAL CLUBHOUSE

Various Sites Discussed—Popularity Rests With Lake Samish Site.

A proposal to establish an international club house which can be used by the automobile clubs of Tacoma, Seattle, Everett, Bellingham, Vancouver and New Westminster, is attracting attention among the leading motorists of the coast at the present time. The scheme was suggested some time ago by W. J. Kerr, president of the Canadian Highway Association, who discussed the matter with Frank M. Fretwell, secretary of the Pacific Highway Association.

It is proposed to secure from twenty to fifty acres of cheap land in the state of Washington, probably somewhere near Bellingham.

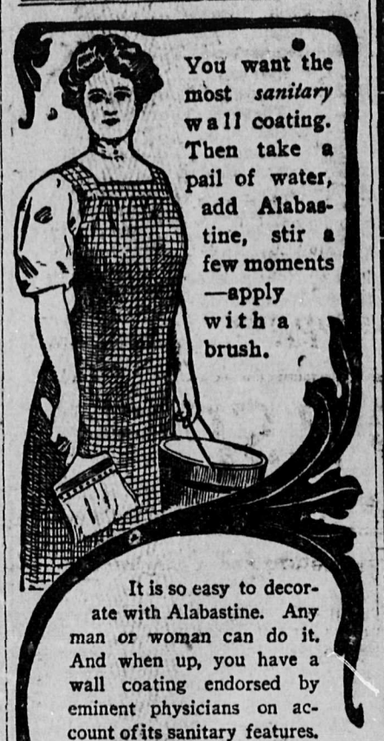
The residents of Blaine, alive to the advantages such a club would be to their district, have offered a site on Semiahmoo Spit, but objection is taken to the location by the Seattle Automobile Club members, who say that it is too far from their city. Mr. Plempton, president of the automobile club of Seattle, recently inspected a number of suitable sites, and is preparing a report for his association.

A number of Bellingham business men have exerted themselves with a view to securing a site on Lake Samish, and at the present time this is the location most favored by those interested.

Lake Samish is closer to Vancouver than it is to Seattle by about thirty miles. It is a good afternoon's travel form either place, but with the improvements now under contemplation for the roads from Vancouver to Seattle, the time required will be lessened. Objection has been taken in both cities that the distance is too great, but it is considered that it would be difficult to find a central spot more suitable for a club house than this at Lake Samish.

At a meeting of the Westminster Automobile Club to be held on Wednesday, a committee will be appointed to act jointly with a committee from the Vancouver Automobile Club, and Messrs. James H. de Veuve, W. A. Avery, and Frank M. Fretwell representing the motorists of Seattle.

The intention is to build a commodious club house, with all the usual appurtenances of a country club and with a large garage in connection. The money required for this purpose will be raised by the sale of stock in the International Club House, Ltd., to be organized as soon as the preliminary negotiations have been completed. It is probable that the first club run of the Westminster Automobile Association will be to Bellingham, with a side trip to Lake Samish, so that local motorists may become acquainted with the location of the proposed Internatinal headquarters.



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The greatest array of beautiful new Curtain Nets, Madras, Scrims, Casement Cloths, etc., we have ever shown. House cleaning time is almost here once again, and there will be something in these lines that are almost certain a necessity for the beautifying of the home. Choose now while the range is complete. Generally the select designs go first. Perhaps you may not want them right now, but with anniversary saving prices this range is worthy of early thought. See window today.

Scrims Priced from 15c to 40c

Bungalow Nets from 20c to $1.00

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A LIST OF LOTS

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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 arrnged.

(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 66 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.

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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.