Legislative Assembly

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VICTORIA, B. C.

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HERE AND THERE

THE EXHIBITION.

The first Vancouver Exhibition bids fair to be a greater success than at first was anticipated. It is stated that there has been more entries received than can be accommodated and that many have been refused on those grounds. In a sense it is gratifying to think that our first Exhibition has met with such extensive support, at the same time it is also a matter for regret that there is not sufficient accommodation for all applications.

All that is required now is fine weather and the patriotic support of the venture by the citizens. It is hard to appreciate the magnitude of the undertaking, and the effort required to get it into shape, but it is certain that the public owe a debt of gratitude to those citizens who have worked so assiduously and long to attain this end, the consummation of which will be seen during next week at the Hastings Park.

MONOPOLY OBJECTS.

The B. C. Telephone Company has entered an objection to the proposed erection of the Stave Lake Power Co.'s wires through Burnaby and Hastings, on such roads or streets as are already occupied by the B. C. Telephone.

There would appear to be something more behind this objection than appears upon the surface. The B. C. Telephone and the B. C. Electric are "bosom friends." Their operation do not conflict and yet are productive of common or mutual interests. Can it be that the B. C. Electric are the real opposers of the Stave Lake Company? It is a well known fact that the citizens have been looking forward to the advent of some competing power company in order that a better and cheaper service might be obtained, and their hopes seemed about to be realized in the Stave Lake Co. This, of course, would affect the B. C. Electric, and would naturally meet with disapproval from that quarter. Then, again, it is the policy of the B. C. Electric to work out its schemes through apparently independent parties, e. g., the $18,000 subsidy to the Ninth avenue west car line, and also the Richards street line. In both of which cases emmissaries of the company worked out the scheme in the guise of disinterested citizens.

We want "power competition" in Vancouver in the worst way, and every encouragement should be extended to the Stave Lake Company or any other company, to get their plant into working order.

Then, again, both the B. C. Telephone and B. C. Electric are using the public highways without compensating the public in any way for it, and it ill-behooves them to object to others having the same privilege as they themselves enjoy.

FALSE CREEK AGAIN.

Mayor Taylor and Ald. Hepburn have returned from Victoria without the consent of the Provincial Government to the transfer to the Great Northern of he 130 acres of land in bed of False Creek, which he citizens voted away on June 28th last.

It appears that the Goverument is exercising a paternal care over the interests of several owners who claim to have riparian rights, which rights have been ignored by the Railway Company. It was evidently the intention of the Company to "bluff" these owners out of their rights by holding up to them the prospects of a "Privy Council" law suit, but the local Government have stated that unless all these claims are properly and equitably adjusted that they will not give their consent to the transfer, and as this is necessary before a deed can be given, and further as a deed must be in the hands of the Great Northern before they will consent to turn a sod, it naturally follows that it may be some time yet before the citizens, who voted away that splendid piece of property, will see the desired developments.

We should remember that the Great Northern have "five years from date of commencement" to finish the depot, and they will not commence until they have received a deed in fee simple for the whole 130 acres. It is stated upon best authority that the Dominion Government has taken precisely the same position as the Provincial Government, so it would appear as if False Creek is still to be a "Problem."

LORD KITCHENER.

(Standard of Empire.)

"Lord Kitchener is no longer a member of the Imperial Defence committee. This fact was elicited from the Prime Minister while it was being questioned in the House of Commons regarding the institution of the committee. Lord Kitchener, it will be remembered, was appointed a member last year, when he was nominated for the Mediterranean Command. It is remarkable that Lord Fisher, who is retired, remains on the committee, while Lord Kitchener, on whom the country looks as its greatest asset in the Army, disappears. Was Lord Kitchener removed or did he resign?"

The foregoing is an editorial by the "Standard of Empire" and asks a very significant question and one in which the whole Empire is vitally interested. We have been looking to Lord Kitchener to assume the control of the military part of the Imperial program, but apparently the war office think otherwise.

THE MOTOR CRAZE.

"Resolved: That the banking fraternity of Oklahoma should use their power and influence to curtail the tendency of the people of the State toward extravagance and speculation in real estate and the prevalent habit of withdrawing the funds they sadly need as capital in their business for investment in motor-cars and gasoline."

This resolution was adopted, after careful discussion, by the Oklahoma State Bankers' Association.

The problem of extravagant living is one of very grave importance. Every dollar that is diverted to an abnormal indulgence of the society "fad" is just so much capital withdrawn from production uses.

Extravagance was the root cause of the down-fall of "Rome," "Persia," of "Babylon" and other ancient civilizations. It is also the cause of the French Revolution. It is well to consider our national habits occasionally, and to call a halt if the pace is too fast. There is no doubt quite sufficient reason for alarm in the tendency which is now generally exhibited to "discount the future" and also in the extravagant habits which are being formed by the rising generation.

DRIFTING BACK FROM CANADA

Last winter at the sessions of Congres at Washington, D. C., the question of emigration to Canada occupied a very prominent place in the discussions of the house. Many suggestions were made of how to check the exodus and also numerous explanations were advanced regarding the cause of it, but about the only result that can be seen, up to the present, is to be observed in the frantic efforts of the Press of the country in publishing misleading statements of the wohle question, in some cases seeking to impress those who may be contemplating the trip with stories of the "bleak barrenness of the northern wilds," and also spreading broadcast reports of large numbers returning disgusted with their experience. The New Orleans "Times-Democrat" says:

"The American settlers were dissatisfied with the character of the land, the crops from which they alleged consisted principally of alfalfa and such hardy grains as winter wheat, and even these were not sure. The form of government did not appeal to them, and they considered the railroad freight rates exorbitant. The climate was a source of dissatisfaction, ice and snow in August and September of last year adding to their discontent."

Imagine growing "alfalfa" and "winter wheat" in a country where they had "snow and ice in August." We admit that there is something of a winter in the Nor' West, but the above statement can only be characterized as a "Lie."

The Louisville "Courier-Journal states:

"But the Canadians neglect to tell about the streams of disappointed Americans who are leaving Canada and returning to their own country. . . . . Lured into an alien climate and environment, and virtually compelled to renounce allegiance to their own country, the disappointment which has come to many of them was natural. To a large extent the Canadians have been playing a confidence game on American farmers, and the facts are coming to light."

Again we say "False." The greatest advertising medium for the Nor' West that is in existence today is the farmer who has settled in Alberta and Saskatchewan and writes back to his friends in "Indiana," Ohio, and other states of his splendid success, and to substantiate this we have the following statement by Cy Warman in his despatch to the "New York Sun":

"I have yet to find the first Yankee or Scotchman kicking on the country or the conditions. This statement is the third foolish and futile attempt to stop the stampede to Canada and meanwhile Americans from the Middle West are pouring into Canada; one special train delivered about 600 settlers at the two-year-old town of Scott, Sask., in a single day last spring, and they were estimated to be worth $10,000 in money and machinery. They are coming at the rate of about 100,000 a year, bringing $100,000,000 with them.

"Americans dominate the grain trade and the lumber business in the West. The statement is made, and I have not seen it contradicted, that two-thirds of the land that has passed from the Crown in the Canadian West has passed to Americans or American capital. American merchants and manufacturers are participating in this wonderful development."

ASSAULT ON MAYOR GAYNOR.

The recent attempt to assassinate Mayor Gaynor of New York was one of the most dastardly actions of modern criminal history. The misguided wretch who perpetrated the act had been discharged because of incompetancy, had appealed to the mayor to be reinstated, but had been refused, and because of this, in a fit of mad hatred, attempted to take the life of the first citizen of New York.

Mayor Gaynor has done more to clean up the civic corruption of New York than any public man of recent years. It was not anticipated by the "Moral Reformists" that Gaynor would attempt much along the line of civic reform, but on the other hand it was expected that "graft" and "favoritism" would run rampant. The direct opposite has, however, been the case and Gaynor has been instrumental in reforming the civic methods of this great and corrupt city.

Mayor Gaynor has not only been busy setting the civic household in order but has interested himself with remarkable success in matters of public importance, such as "short weights," etc. Commissioner Driscoll, an appointee of the mayor's, has dumped many wagon-loads of weights and measures which he had found because of incompetency, had appealed to the mayor to be reinto be below standard, into the harbor.

The following extract from the "Baltimore Evening Sun" will show some of the other activities of this most progressive mayor:

"Mayor Gaynor has also discovered that the butchers of New York in weighing drest meats count in the wrappings and charge for them at the full rate for meat. On the average Chicago ham, for example, there is a burlap covering which weighs nearly half a pound. It costs the packer three-fourths of a cent, and yet the consumer has to pay for it at the rate of from 22 to 30 cents a pound. In the same way the public is regularly mulcted for wrapping-paper, twine, and skewers. According to Mayor Gaynor's experts, the people of New York pay $40,000 a year for skewers alone, buying them as a lamp chop or tenderloin at from 25 to 50 cents a pound. They cost the butchers about $500 a year."

It is estimated that the efforts of Mayor Gaynor along these lines in the interests of the consumer will mean a saving to the citizens of upwards of $5,000,000 per annum. This is no small matter and is most meritorious work. The country can ill afford to lose such men as Gaynor and we sincerely hope that he may have a speedly recovery.

EXPLOITING THE LONDON MARKET.

"Monetary Times."

The comparative failure of many Canadian flotations in London recently deserves special attention. Too frequently has the nonsucess of new security issues been covered by that glib term, "bad market conditions." With really good propositions, the London market does not seem to be overburdened more than usual. For poor proposals, is has no appetite whatever. Further, it is not likely to have. Except for a peculiar and periodical wild gamble, the British investor is thoroughly conservative. As a rule, he carefully analyses the proposed investment. In addition, he has many reputable financial journals as guides, past which few disreputable companies can make headway after a close scrutiny. It would seem as though the London market is at present being exploited by many highly speculative Canadian enterprises. The result is failure for themselves and harm to others more deserving. The sooner it is recognized that London will not look at our purely speculative securities, the better it will be for Canadian credit and the market for the Dominion's securities generally.

OF INTEREST TO ALL

RECIPROCITY.

Sir Wilfred Laurier has been renewing his promises to the farmers of the Northwest regarding tariff reform. It would not require a very great stretch of imagination to make one think they were back in the days of "1896" when "reciprocity" was the Liberal slogan, and "protection" the Conservative war-cry. The day has happily passed, however, when either of these extreme views will any longer command the unswerving support of any great section of the electorate. Men are learning the lesson gradually, that a "cut and dried" political policy, framed up by the "party leaders," is not necessarily the best policy, nor is it essential to the prosperity of the country.

Sir Wilfred in 1896 promised "free trade," but upon assuming office he adopted the policy of Sir John A. McDonald which was "protection," and during the past 14 years this policy has been assiduously adhered to.

Now that the Premier is re-visiting the constituencies of the Northwest his old time farmer supporters are pestering his life out with quotations from his speeches of that former trip, and Sir Wilfred, like an astute politician, is making new promises of **"free trade"** or at least a serious investigation by a **"Royal Commission"** into the whole subject of tariff reform.

The fact of the matter is that the Premier is altogether too good a statesman to advocate openly the full policy of "reciprocity" and "free trade," and realizes that Canada cannot afford any such extravagance at this stage of her development.

The very similarity in the policies of the two great parties is a guarantee that the country is pretty much of a unit on the question and that the general opinion leans towards "moderate protection." Up to the present, however, no statesman seems to have been able to correctly interpret the exact requirements of the case, and the public have consequently been deprived of a suitable opportunity of expressing their views.

Canada is a country of vast natural resources, raw and undeveloped. We also have unlimited food supplies. These two facts point to a certain peculiar future for our country, viz., that wherever the raw material is to be had in large quantities, there is bound to grow up manufacturies of various kinds and also to make a successful manufacturing center you must have an abundant food supply. Thus it is reasonable to assume that the time is not far distant when the extensive manufacturing industries of the Eastern States and of Europe will, to some extent, be transferred to Canada and, in place of being as at present, a sparsely settled country, we shall have a country thickly populated and the center of great industrial activities.

This particularly applies to certain classes of industries, such as those lines which use a large quantity of wood in the process of making, and also in regard to the manufacture of paper. And again, in the various metals such as steel, nickle, copper, etc., Evidences can already be noted of this change of manufacturing centers. Large companies from the United States are establishing branches in Canada. Several big old country steel concerns are now arranging to open up i nthis country in locations contiguous to the mineral deposits and coal beds. There are indisputable signs of the change in the course of industrial events. It should be the aim of all governing bodies to so exploit the resources of the country, over which they hold sway, as to develop them to the best advantage for the people as a whole and not for the benefit of any particular class. It should be clear to all impartial Canadian statesmen that to "throw down the bars" entirely, as far as Canada was concerned, would be tantamount to extending an unqualified invitation to "Uncle Sam" to invade our territory and extract from the great natural wealth of our country that which he requires so badly to build up the waning industries south of the line. It would also mean that European manufacturers, with the advantage of cheap labor, could import raw materials from here and manufacture them in their own countries and sell us the finished article at a good profit. What we require is a tariff policy which will prohibit the exportation of raw material and will encourage the establishment in Canada of such industries as will utilize the great wealth of crude materials which we have in such prodigious quantities. We could very well afford to place on our "free list" such articles as cannot possible be manufactured out of the raw material which we have, such as cotton, silk, rubber, hemp, sugar, tea, coffee, tropical fruits, etc., in fact Canada could frame up a very attractive "free list" as an inducement for better trade relations with almost every country of any great importance, without in the slightest degree jeopardizing her own interest one iota.

The difficulty has been that we foster and subsidize industries that we could well do withuot and are rapidly dissipating some of our most valuable natural resources. In other words the manufacturers as a class, irrespective of the usefulness of the industry, have been pampered by the authorities, needlessly so, while not even common-sense has been exhibited in developing our own resources.

The people are now awakening to the great value and importance of our heritage, and hence the persistent questioning on all sides as to the requirements of our country. The failure, in the past, of the "parties" to adequately deal with this problem points to the establishment of a still more democratic form of government, than that which we now enjoy, by the introduction of "Direct Legislation," which would rapidly solve such intricate problems.

VANCOUVER - ITS PAST PRESENT AND FUTURE

BY PROF. ODLUM

One of the urban marvels of human history is the City of Vancouver. Twenty-five years ago this spot was a mighty forest occupied by giant firs, cedars, spruce, nemlocks, and smaller trees of many kinds. Wild animals and Indians were the point occupants, and the few white men developing the lumber trade, planning for the terminus of a splendid railway as the the Canadian Pacific Railway is, and the other pioneers and hunters made a small and insignificant showing in the face of the herculeean task to be performed before the present city could emerge.

But those early men were idealists and dreamers, such dreamers as the world at all times has needed and ever will need to ensure success. No

(Continued on page 8)

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Chicopee Falls, Mass.

IN THE ESTATE OF LOUIS RINGE DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the Estate of the late Louis Ringe who died on or about the 19th day of April A.D., 1909, are required on or before the 1st day of August A. D., 1909, to send by post, prepaid or deliver to the undersigned their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their claims duly verified, statement of their accounts and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after the above mentioned date the executors of the above mentioned Estate will proceed to distribute the assets of the said disceased among the arties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims with which they shall then have notice. And the executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

Dated, Vancouver, B. C., this 28th day of June, A. D., 1910.

MACGILL & GRANT,
Solicitors for William Godfrey. and John B. Mills, Executors.

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6 ACRES BEEN IN CROP

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LAND ACT.

New Westminster Land District.
District of New Westminster.

TAKE notice that Ida M. S. Debou, of Vancouver, B. C., intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the Northeast corner of T. L. 26256; thence 40 chains, more or less, East; thence 80 chains, more or less, North; thence 40 chains, more or less, West; thence 20 chains, more or less North; thence 20 chains, more or less, West; thence 20 chains, more or less, South; thence 10 chains, more or less, East; thence 40 chains, more or less, South; thence 40 chains, more or less, West; thence 40 chains, more or less, South; thence 80 chains, more or less, East to point of commencement containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

IDA M. S. DEBOU,
Name of Applicant.

William John Pascoe, Agent.
Date, April 15th, 1910.

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WAY STATION

By J. L. Harbour.

We are growing into a big and perhaps an over-boastful nation; but we have many things in which we may feel a pardonable pride. We have achieved many tremendous results within a comparatively short time, and have some right to be proud of our "big things." One of the biggest of the achievements of the last decade may be seen in some of the railroad stations which surpass those of any other country in the world. The latest of these enormous buildings to approach completion is the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in New York City. This is in some respects the greatest station on the face of the globe, and is regarded as one of the greatest triumphs of modern architecture. It is the most imposing in appearance of any station in the world, and it can "show the figures" to prove that it is the costliest station on the face of the earth, its entire cost exceeding one hundred millions of dollars. As an engineering achievement the station and the tunnels leading to it command the admiration of all who see them and appreciate the full scope of the undertaking. When trains are finally running regularly into the station, passengers will be carried under New York's two bordering rivers, and Manhattan can hardly be called an island any longer. Travellers from the West or the South may keep their seats or berths in a train of the Pennsylvania lines until they reach Seventh avenue and Thirty-second street, or they may go on without even coming to the surface of Manhattan Island to Long Island. Under two great rivers and the greatest city on our continent runs the lines of steel. There need not be any more of the rather slow and tedious ferrying across the river from Jersey City to New York, the approach to the city on one of the boats on this route is very interesting, and one can see more than it will be possible to see in the great new tunnel. The tunnel is declared to be the costliest improvement ever made by a railroad company. The tracks are forty feet below the surface of the street in the great new station, and the station is divided into three levels. The Seventh avenue entrance is for foot passengers only, and it leads to the main waiting room through an arcade 225 feet long by forty-five feet in width, and this arcade will be flanked on both sides by shops and booths. At the farther end of the arcade one finds a great restaurant and cafe, and beyond are he general waiting rooms. On the first level below the street is the station proper, and here is the general waiting room, which is said to be the largest in the world, as it is 277 by 103 feet in size. Adjoining this are two other waiting rooms, one for men, and the other for women, and each of these rooms is 58 by 100 feet in size. The baggage room has a frontage of 450 feet, and the baggage will be taken away through a special subway. Some idea of the actual size of the station may be gained from the fact that the stone work covers eight acres of ground, and a total of 550,000 feet of granite has been used, in addition to 27,000 tons of steel and 15,000,000 bricks. The station itself is really a kind of a monumental and most artistic appearing bridge over the tracks, with entrances to the street on all four sides. In this respect the station is unique among the railway stations of the world. The trackage within the station would, if laid in a straight line, reach sixteen miles. The platforms adjacent to the trains would reach in a straight line four miles. The length of the station is 784 feet, and its width 450 feet. Nearly four hundred buildings were removed in order to secure room for the station, and the ground was acquired at a cost of many millions of dollars. The total excavation was 3,000,000 cubic yards. The facilities of the station are so great that one thousand trains a day can be run into it. The station will not be in general use for all trains until next October, although the trains from Long Island will be running into it before that time.

Many thousands of dollars were spetnt simply in making experiments to test the value of some features of the work when the station was under construction. No detail of the equipment of the station was decided upon its actual value. Experiments were made with paints to determine which would give the best light and finish. Over one end of the station was suspended a great wooden clock face with painted hands. This has been made to provide a basis of study of the size and design of the real clock which would be required to give perfect satisfaction. Many models of different things were made before designs were finally acepted, and every detail was looked after with expensive and patient care. The problem of how to burrow through the soft silt on the bottom of the west side of the East River had to be worked out. One of the experiments tried was that of freezing the silt before cutting it. A pilot tunnel seven feet six inches in diameter was driven in the bed of the river for a distance of 160 feet. Circulating pipes were laid in it, and brine at a very low temperature was passed through the pipes until the ground was frozen for a distance of about 11.5 feet around the tunnel. But it was found that the shield method was working all right, so the unique idea of freezing the bottom of the bed of the river was given up. one of the commendable things about this wonderful railway station is the entire absence of the long and unsightly train sheds of so many other great railway stations. In the new Pennsylvania station all of the train sheds and tracks are under ground, and one sees only the splendid and imposing station itself, with its fine Grecian pillars. It is one of the most dignified looking buildings in New York City, and its completion will witness the triumph of one of the greatest engineering and architectural enterprises the world has ever known.

HOW HE FELT.

A young lady who taught a class of small boys in a Sunday-school desired to impress on them the meaning of returning thanks before a meal. Turning to one of the class, whose father was a deacon in the church,, she asked him:

"William, what is the first thing your father says when he sits down to the table?"

"He says, 'Go slow with the butter, kids, it's forty cents a pound,'" replied the youngster.—Everybody's.

ARTISTIC.

Mr. Blinks (in art museum): "I didn't know you were such an admirer of curios, Mrs. Blunderby."

Mrs. Blunderby: "Oh, yes, indeed; I just delight in iniquities."—Boston Transcript.

CONSERVATION.

"I see you only have one chair in the kitchen, Mary. I must get another one for you."

"You needn'e mind, ma'am. I have none but gentlemen callers."—Buffalo Express.

CHILD EMPLOYMENT

The report of the Departmental Committee on the Employment of Children Act, 1903, just issued, makes the following recomendations:

1. That street trading by boys be wholly prohibited by statute up to the age of 17.

2. That street trading by girls be similarly prohibited up to an age not less than 18.

3. That the definition of street trading be revised, so as to make it clear that the delivery of newspapers and other goods by the employees of a tradesman to regular customers is not covered by the term.

4. That the functions of Local Education authorities should be extended so as to include the administration of law, either through school attendance officers or through officers specially appointed for the purpose, as well as the giving of advise and assistance to children at or leaving school in the finding of suitable employments.

5. That street trading cases should be heard in the Children's Court, or, failing such a court, in a court of summary jurisdiction.

6. That the penalties for illegal street trading should be revised.

How Criminals Are Made.

Referring to the effects of street trading on those engaged in it, the report says: "We have come to the conclusion, after hearing a great deal of evidence bearing on the point from many kinds of witnesses, that the effect of street trading upon the character of those who engage in it is only too frequently disastrous. The youthful street trader is exposed to many of the worst of moral risks; he associates with, and acquires the habits of, the frequenters of the kerbstone and the gutter. If a matchseller, he is likely to become a beggar; if a newspaper seller, a gambler; the evidence before us was extraordinarily strong as to the extent to which betting prevails among the boy vendors of the evening papers.

"There was an almost equally strong body of testimony to the effect that, at any rate in crowded centres of population, street trading tends to produce a dislike or disability for more regular employment. The child finds that for a few years money is easily earned without discipline or special skill; and the occupation is one which sharpens the wits without developing the intelligence. It leads to nothing permanent, and in no way helps him to a future career. There can be no doubt that large numbers of those who were once street traders drift into vagrancy and crime.

"So far as girls are concerned, there must be added to the above evils an unquestionable danger to morals in the narrower sense. The evidence presented to us on this point was unanimous and most emphatic. Again and again persons specially qualified to speak assured us that when a girl took up street trading she almost invariably was taking a first step towards a life of immorality. On the physical side, the evidence, though not entirely unanimous, emphasises the obvious danger to health arising when children, and especially young girls, often very inadequately clothed are exposed for long periods to inclement weather." So far as girls are concerned, the committee feel that thee argument in favor of than diminish in force as the age of the trader advances. They say that the entire body of testimony laid before them has forced upon theem the conclusion that street trading by girls is entirely indefensible, and that no system of regulation is sufficient to rid the employment of its risks and objections.

CO-OPERATIVE PROFIT.

("Standard of the Empire")

The profits of co-operation are strikingly shown forth by the success of an experiment undertaken by the Master Butchers' Associatign of South Australia in 1906. The association which was formed in 1905, and has a membership of nearly 190, decided, twelve months after its formation, to establish a hide and skin department, to dispose, on behalf of members, of skins, hides, tallow, etc., and in this way to avoid agents' charges, and if possible to save on the handling and disposal of such products. The business became profit-producing from the start, and the profit has been distributed amongst the members in the form of cash and reversionary bonuses. In four years a total profit of $29,000 has been made, and $1,503,885.00 worth of hides and skins sold.

THE SWEET TAFFY THAT CAME AFTER THE COLD ROAST.

"Say, Jen," said Katie, the brunette, with white side combs in her hair. "I see Mamie has bleached her hair again. Ain't it terrible?"

"Yes, perfectly awful!" replied Jennie. "She asked me if I would do it, if I were she, and I said "Yes". Don't she look perfectly dreadful—and it's getting streaked already. You could tell in a minute it was bleached, the roots are so dark.

"Sure. I noticed that!" responded Katie. "And say, did you see the rag of a dress she had on yesterday? And it's fit — gracious! looked perfectly dreadful did'nt it?"

"Perfectly dreadful echoed Jennie.

"Well she wanted a pattern and I gave her the one of that dark blue silk I had three years ago," said Katie.

"You did?"

"Yes I did."

"Oh!"

"And the hat she was wearing," continued Katie. "Did you get your optics on that?"

"Yes."

"Where did she get it?"

"Oh down at the Moody's. I helped her pick it out," was Katie's reply. "Why, why here comes Mamie now," she continued. "Hello, Mamie, you dear sweet thing! How nice you look—too darling for anything!"

"Yes indeed", added Jennie. "You do look perfectly charming. Say, let's all go and get some soda."

And the three friends walked away together.

USEFUL HINTS.

Old corks make good knobs for tea kettles, coffee pots or any cooking utensil that has lost it's knob.

UNOBSERVING.

"John, did you take the note to Mr. Jones?"

"Yes, but I don't think he can read it."

"Why so, John?"

"Because he is blind, sir. While I wur in the room he axed me twice where my hat wur, and it wur on my head all the time."—Housekeeper.

"Doctor," he said, "what shall I take to remove the redness of my nose?"

"Take nothing—especially between meals," the doctor answered.

SURREY

10 Acres—at $125 per acres
near R. R. Beautiful View
SNAP.

A. S. GOARD, 2147--3rd Ave., West
Phone 1405 or 5581

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"CALL"

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Phone 1405

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Editor: H. H. STEVENS.

Subscription One Dollar

Change of Adds
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Other pages 25c per inch
Transient Ads to arrange for
Lodge and Church Cards $10.00 per year
Birth, Marriages and Deaths free

Local and Otherwise

Have you seen Kelly's ad.

* * *

Mr. W. P. Goard was in town Tuesday.

* * *

Mrs. Robert Rolsten has returned home.

* * *

Mrs. Viles and daughter are visiting in Seattle.

* * *

Miss Chambers is holidaying in Sechelt.

* * *

Mr. McAllister expects to be in his new store next week.

* * *

Mrs. Casselman and family are home after a visit in Alberta.

* * *

Miss E. Lawrence is visiting friends in Extension , B. C.

* * *

Mr. N. J. Thrift of White Rock spent a day in town recently.

* * *

Swan Bros. are moving to new premises about Sept. 1st.

* * *

Mrs. W. B. Skinner is visiting in Victoria.

* * *

Mr. W. A. Mullen, of Westminster avenue, is out of the hospital.

* * *

Mr. L. Spencer, who has been visiting Mrs. Cloy, has returned home.

* * *

The Union Bank are about to move to the store to be vacated by Mr. McAllister.

* * *

Mr. Frank McKinney from the East is visiting his brother, Mr. J. S. McKinney.

* * *

Mr. R. Rowley of Toronto, father of Mr. Ernil Rowley of photo fame, has returned home.

* * *

Mrs. Clay, of Lorne street east, has returned from a week's visit with relatives in Seattle.

* * *

Mr. N. H. Russel, 233 Eleventh avenue east, arrived home on Tuesday evening from Winnipeg.

* * *

Watch for the Bazaar of the Mission Circle of the Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Roberts have returned from their trip to Port Mellon.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Lawrnc, who wr visiting on the hill, have left for a visit in Tacoma.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Merrill and the Misses Merrill have gone to Port Mellon for a couple of weeks camp.

* * *

Mr. F. Colbourne and family, 244 Eleventh avenue east, are spending a week at Harrison Hot Springs.

* * *

Mr. R. Sparling has arrived home from a trip through the Yellowstone National park and Nelson, B. C.

* * *

The many friends of Miss Vera Fenton will be sorry to hear she is in the hospital, ill with appendicitis.

* * *

Mrs. W. G. Dickinson, of Calgary, who has been visiting Mount Pleasant friends, left for her home today.

* * *

Miss Ruby Gow, of Tenth avenue east, is spending her holidays at the camp of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Murray, on Texada Island.

* * *

Mr. Wm. Lawrence, manager of the Simon Leiser store, Cumberland, B. C., is in the city on business and is the guest of his uncle and aunt, Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence, 2228 Westminster avenue.

* * *

Tuesday night the Baraca class of the Baptist Church chartered the Observation Car of the B. C. E. Ry. Co. and made a trip to Westminster by way of Eburne.

Mr. H. H. Stevens' family have returned from White Rock.

* * *

Mr. W. Robertson, 253 Tenth avenue east, who was severely injure dfrom a fall off a scaffold on Thursday last, is improving slowly.

* * *

The pastor of Grace Methodist church, Rev. Mr. Elliott, has returned from Victoria, where he has been for the past month.

* * *

Mrs. W. D. Skinner of Manitoba street and Eleventh avenue is spending a few weeks visiting relatives in Victoria, B. C.

* * *

The W. C. T. A. of Mt. Pleasant, are about to open Physical Culture classes and for this purpose have secured the assistance of Mrs. Perkins, an exceptionally well suited person for this work.

* * *

Dr. Chown, head secretary for social and moal reform in connection with the Methodist Church of Canada, will conduct both servnices in Sixth Avenue Methodist Church on Sunday, Aug. 14. Dr. Chown is on his way to attend the conference to be held in Victoria next week.

* * *

Mr. T. G. McBride, the well-known builders' supplies merchant, will take the members of the Mount Pleasant Presbyterian church choir for a picnic in his lanch, on Saturday afternoon. Mr. McBride was a charter member of the Mount Pleasant church, and every year he takes the choir for a launch trip to show his attachment toward his old home church.

* * *

The members of the Alexandra Hive No. 7 held their regular meeting on Tuesday evening in the K. P. Hall. After the business session Dr. Belle H. Wilson gave the members an interesting lecture on Health. Dr. Wilson will give a series of lectures. The ladies are planning a picnic to be held in Stanley Park on Friday afternoon. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Hoffar, Mrs. Matin and Mrs. Cuthbert.

* * *

And now look cut for "something doing" on Saturday at Recreation Park when the Royal City almost lacrosse invincibles will play the locals. Ernie Murray, the hard-working home man, will be there with his old time form and net-finding shots. Oh, say, just chalk down that Ernie is one of our Mount Pleasant boys who used to be one of the old Maple Leaf standbyes. Matheson, another old-timer and team-mate of Murray, will also be on hand to convince Vancouver that homebreds are the equal of any importation.

FALSE CREEK LAID OVER.

As a result of objections taken to the False Creek proposals by Ross & Howard of this city, through their solicitor, Mr. Robertson, the application of Mayor Taylor and Alderman Hepburn before the provincial executive in Victoria this week was laid over until August 19. It was stated by the representative of Ross & Howard that the city's proposals were not yet advanced to a stage where the property owners of the lots on the north side of Westminster avenue bridge were in a position to understand the situation. The owners protested against the acquisition by expropriation of the remaining lots having riparian rights at the head of the basin. The application to have the Hastings Park grant amended was not taken up either.

FERRY PROFITS.

North Vancouver, Aug. 10.—The detailed statement of the receipts of the North Vancouver City Ferries Company for the months of July is given as follows: Commutation, $4,662.50: returns, $3,365; monthly, $790; vehicle ticket sales, $861.50; freight collected, $275.60; freight prepaid, $31; miscellaneous receipts, rents, cash fares, etc., $283.30; total, $10,268.90 These figures reveal the fact that about 75 per cent. of the pedestrian traffic was of local origin, the balance of 25 per cent. represents the $3,365 received from those making the return trip.

Mr. Harry Mitchell and bride (nee Richards), Fort William, Ont., and formerly of Melita, Man., who are touring the coast cities, spent a couple of days this week with Mr. and Mrs Richardson, 677 Nineteenth avenue west.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Trimble arrived home on Tuesday from a three months' visit in Cumberland, England, their old home.

Mrs. Mitten and family, of Manchester, England, have arrived in the city and are residing at 2722 Quebec street

WANT FIRE MACHINES IN PARADE

A delegation from the trades and labor council waited upon Mayor Taylor on Wednesday morning with the request that he allow the fire hall apparatus or at least a part of it to be used in the parade on Labor Day during the provincial exhibition.

Capt. Davidson, late of the Mont Eagle is making his home at White Rock.

Master Allen Grant of Eighth Ave., East, went on Wednesday last to make a visit at the home of his aunt, Mrs. E. Garnet at Nanaimo.

Mr. S. Spencer, who has been the guest of his sister-in-laws, Mrs. Clay and Mrs. Viles, Lorne street, returned on Wednesday to his home in Seattle.

Miss Dick, sister of Mrs. Effington, Mason of Sixth avenue returned on Thursday from Seattle where she has spent the past month visiting friends.

Miss Muriel Goudie of Victoria is spending a few weeks in Mt. Pleasant with friends.

Mrs. Newrich—"I don't know, ma'am, but we've been in Cologne, and I never saw any like it there."—Town Topics.

THE IDEAL LIGHT.

The Society of Illuminating Engineers in England has lately discussed the best means of avoiding glare from artificial lights. It is beginning to be recognized that the recent introduction of intensely dazzling points of light raises problems in the solution of which the oculist must take a hand. Two Berlin professors urged in a communication to the society the "advisability of imitating daylight." The quality of daylight is its diffusion, whereby the eye is saved from injury. It has been estimated that the diffused daylight from a clear sky is about 60 per cent. of the direct daylight. It is pointed out that injurious effects of artificial lights are not confined to the light centers, but arise also from the glare reflected from the surface of shining paper and other bright objects.

THE SLAVERY OF DRINK.

The story is told of a group of handsome young men, laughing and drinking in a bar-room, when a poor tottering tramp pushed open the door and with sad eyes looked at them appealingly.

"Come in Senator, an drown your cares in the flowing dowl!" they said jeeringly. "I will come in, thank you," he said, "for I am cold and hungry." "Take this brandy, Senator," they said mockingly, "and drink to our health." tramp gazed at them for an instant, and then, with a dignity and eloquence that showed how far he had fallen in social scale, he began to speak.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I wish you well. You and I complete a picture of my life. I was, alas, a Senator. My bloated face was once as young and handsome as yours. This shambling figure was once as young and handsome as yours. I, too, once had a home, and friends, and position. I had a wife as beautiful as any artist's dream, and I dropped the priceless pearl of honor and respect in the wine cup, and, Cleopatra-like, saw it disolve and quaffed it down. I had children as sweet and lovely as the flowers of spring and I saw them fade and die under the curse of a drunken father. I had a home where love lit the flame upon the altar and ministered before it and put out the holy fire and darkness and desolation reign in its stead. I had aspirations and ambitions that soared as high as the morning star, and I broke and bruised their beautiful wings, and at last strangled them, that I might be tortured with their cries no more. Today I am a husband without a wife, a father without a child, a tramp without a home, a man in whom every good impulse is dead—all, all swallowed up in the maelstrom of drink.

"Young gentlemen," he said, as he passed out into the darkness, "whichever way you go—whether you follow your mothers,' wives' or children's prayers and enjoy their love on earth and dwell with them in Heaven, or whether you become a saddened soul forever lost like me—I, I wish you well." Tears dimmed the eyes of the young men as they watched a despairing soul disappear.—Ex.

EASY TO BUY
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5 room new house
ON 8th AVENUE

PRICE $3255.00
CASH $ 475.00
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A GOOD CHANCE TO SECURE A HOME AND A PLACE WELL WORTH THE MONEY

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A MODERN HOME

On a corner lot, 40x100. This house is very convenient and commodious and its plan and arrangement is in accordance with modern ideas of construction.

IF YOU SEE IT YOU WILL WANT IT.

Price Is $7500

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A. W. GOODRICH & CO.
REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND INSURANCE
Phone 4672 BETWEEN 8th and 9th 2450 Westminster Ave.

VICTOR HUGO'S MASTERPIECE

THE STORY OF
JEAN VAL JEAN
WILL BE TOLD (D.V.) BY
Rev. S. Cleaver, D.D.
Pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, Toronto.
IN
Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church
VANCOUVER

TUESDAY, AUG. 30, 1910
at 8 o'clock P. M., sharp
UNDER THE AUSPICES W. M. S.

THE PASTOR, REV. LASHLEY HALL, B.A., B.D., IN THE CHAIR

To hear Dr. Cleaver's presentation of this affecting story is a privilege not soon forgotten and is to become thoroughly acquainted with one of the most interesting characters ever given to the world.

The scene is laid in France, where, owing to financial depression, the poorer classes suffer for the necessaries of life. Jean could secure no employment. He could starve himself—the poor in some countries learn that art early—but to hear the fatherless children of his sister cry for bread was more than he could endure, and one night, when all was quiet, he slipped away to the baker's shop, where he had seen bread during the day, and breaking a pane of glass put in his hand; but the baker, fearing just such an attack on his shop, was ready. Jean ran fast, but the baker ran faster, and as a result Jean was arrested and received a heavy sentence, all the circumstances of the case being considered. From that day Jean started to harden and all humanity seems to turn its back on him. He tries to escape several times, but fails, and each time years of hard labor are added to his already severe sentence.

Finally, after nineteen years of convict life, having cleverly disguised himself, he makes a start in the commercial world, and success attends his efforts. He amasses considerable wealth, and becomes Mayor of the town where his jet factory is located. But his chief of police suspects that Mr. Mayor is the famous ex-convict, Jean Val Jean, who escaper from the clutches of the law. Jean realizes he is discovered, and flies, with Javert, the Chief of Police, in hot pursuit. Jean takes with him Cosette, a little girl, the daughter of a woman whom he had ofttimes befriended.

To follow the movements of Jean Val Jean, Cosette and Detective Javert, and mark the various steps by which Jean achieved a nobility of character that has few equals in literature, is thrilling and intensely interesting, and those who hear Dr. Cleaver tell the story in his own inimitable style, will not soon forget.

TICKETS - - 25 cts

Can be obtained any day from the following:—
Capt. Sacret. at the church cor. 10th Ave and Ontario St.
Prs. W.M.S. Mrs. Beckett. 675 Broadway W. Phone L4915
Cor.-Sec --Mrs Craighead, 12--8th Avenue E. Phone L2370

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Mount Pleasant CARRIAGE PAINTERS
Work done Promptly and with Despatch 272 8th Avenue E

Campers | Station now at | Ocean Park

4 trains each way each day
If you are camping you can't afford to miss OCEAN PARK. Call at 329 Pender Street
WEEK END RATES
To OCEAN PARK and WHITE ROCK good Saturday morning to Monday night.

For good values in
REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS
Call on
TRIMBLE & NORRIS
Cor. Broadway and Ninth Avenue

USES OF SAWDUST.

Sawdust is usually regarded as an objectionable product because it increases the danger of fire if deposited near mills or lumber piles and necessitates either cartage with accompanying expense or the construction of a "burner" and the use of conveyors or carts to transfer it from the saws.

A double economy, however, is now in progress. As a result of the use of band saws instead of the old circular and gang saws, a log that, under the old system produced 8 boards, will now produce 9, a very substantial increase in product with a corresponding decrease in the amount of sawdust produced.

Owing to the chemical and mechanical properties, it produces dynamite. Used with clay and burned, it produces a terra-cotta brick full of small cavities that, owing to its lightness and its properties as a non-conductor, makes excellent fire-proof material for partition walls. Treating it with fused caustic alkali produces alcohol. Mixed with a suitable binder and compressed, it can be used for making mouldings and imitation carvings; while, if mixed with Portland cement, it produces a flooring material. It is an excellent packing material for fragile articles and for dangerous explosives and can be used as packing in walls to make them sound-proof and cold-proof.

MANY A MAN

Gets the reputation for having a sour disposition when the truth of the matter is that he has a sour stomach.

Nyal's Dyspepsia Tablets

will help that man. They contain pepsin and diastase in scientific proportions. He can eat what he likes and what the pepsin fails to digest the diastase will take care of.

A good digestion is a blessing.

NYAL'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS
bring a blessing. Large box 50c.

Hillcrest Pharmacy
(E. R. GORDON, CHEMIST)
3214 Westminster Ave.
PHONE 4667 Near 16th Avenue.

Large assortment of
JAPANESE BROOMS
Reg. 50c value for 25c.
MURRAY'S GROCERY
Corner 10th and Westminster Avenue

MOUNT PLEASANT BRANCH
THE ROYAL BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY
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CAKES, PASTRY, BREAD, CONFECTIONERY
Special--*ROYAL CROWN BREAD (5c. a LOAF)*

Main Store -- THE ROYAL -- 430 WESTMINSTER AVE (Opposite City Hall)

PRAIRIE PRODUCE CO.
Phone 3973 - - 1941 Westminster Avenue.

New Laid Eggs	40c doz.
Orange Creamery Butter	3 lbs. for $1.00
Prairie Rose Creamery Butter	3 lbs. for $1 00
Fresh Alberta Dairy Butter	30c lb.
Fresh Alberta Dairy Butter in tubs	28c lb.

Fresh Buttermilk at all times.

Leave us your name and address and we will call on you twice a week.

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2152 Westminster Avenne
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Special attention given to Lame and Inerfering Horses.
Between Sixth and Seventh Avenues PRINCE EDWARD STREET

Mount Pleasant Livery
NEW STABLES - - NEW EQUIPMENT
2545 HOWARD STREET - - PHONE 845
HACKS, BROUGHAMS, SURREYS,
SINGLE AND DOUBLE DRIVERS.
Night Orders promptly attended to.

THE STERLING DRY GOODS
AND MILLINERY HOUSE
3218 Westminster Avenue
SPECIAL THIS WEEK
SLAUGHTER SALE OF CHILDREN'S DRESSES
Must be cleared out.

IN APPLE BLOOM.

Oh, the glory of the orchards when the apple is in bloom,
And a million swinging censers are spilling their perfume!
When the maples stand a-quiver in their frills of tender green,
And the busy robins building in their branches may be seen;
When the dogwoods light the fringes of the woodland turning gray,
With the buds that swell to bursting at the airy touch of May,
And the wheat holds endless riot in the bladed ranks that run
O'er the hillsides and the valleys, in the shadow and the sun,
While the lark is in the clover, and the crimson-throated throng
Are pouring all their melodies in sweetest strains of song.

The lindens fling their banners out, the poplars laugh and play,
And the willows take a glory from the coming of May,
While the fleecy clouds above us with trailing shadows pass
Across the woven carpet of the soft, enameled grass;
While the killdee calls his mistress where the meadow runnels flow.
Where the cowslips edge the shadows and the watercresses grow,
While the marsh-frogs in the hollows, and the blackbirds on the hills
Are alive with all the rapture the heart of Nature thrills,
And the braided bow of promise lightens every cloud of gloom,
For earth has never gladder time than 'mid the apple-bloom.

What airy grace of greening things the rolling landscape fills,
With plume and tuft of tender leaves, a-feathering the hills!
And far and wide the buttercups are mining all their gold,
While dandelions star the grass with beauty as of old;
And forth the wild birds pour at morn the sweetest wine of song,
As if the world had never known a jarring note of wrong:
For surly storms of winter again have flown away,
And earth is all transfigured in the glory of the May;
With her beinig full of rapture and a songful beat of rhyme.
What is there like her gladness in the apple-blooming time?

—Benjamin F. Leggett.

A WISE BULLET.

Cooper drew his revolver and fired two shots. One of the bullets took effect in the forehead of the assailant and he dropt to the cement walk. The other fled.—News item in the Chicago Daily Journal.

Tattered Timothy—"I've been trampin' four years, ma'am, an' it's all 'cause I heard that the doctors recommended walkin' as the best exercise."

Mrs. Primm—"Well, the doctors are right. Walk along."—Tit-Bits.

MARKET RATES.

Considerate Motorist—"I'm awfully sorry I knocked you down—hope you aren't hurt. Now, what can I give you?"

Yokel—"Well, zur, 'ow much do 'ee generally give?"—Tit-Bits.

A CROP THAT PAYS.

No farmer can make the broad statement that one crop pays better than another. The amount of the return depends largely upon the character of the land on which the crop is grown. One kind of land brings the greatest return from a certain crop; another piece of land of different quality would perhaps yield a very small return if sowed to the same crop. Finding out the particular class of crops the land is best suited to growing is therefore a very important matter for the wide-awake farmer.

A splendid example of what can be gained by the intelligent adaptation of crops to soil conditions is to be found in the county of Norfolk, Ontario. In certain parts of that county there are considerable areas of sandy land that cannot hope to compete with heavier, richer soils in the growing of wheat and other staple grains. Thus, farmers who attempted to grow these crops found that their profits were not as satisfactory as might have been desired. Some years ago, however, a few men noted that the soil and climate of the country were well suited to growing fruit, especially apples. The Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association was formed and forthwith started on a reputation making campaign. All members agreed to care for and spray their orchards as stipulated by the rules of the Association. Incidentally, too, all fruit was to be marketed through the central agency. The results have been little short of phenomenal. The orchard acreage has been largely increased. Norfolk apples are now held as second to none in the markets of the world and the profits have been most gratifying. As a consequence, land values, in the last six years, have doubled.

And this has been accomplished mainly by selecting the crop best adapted to the soil. The work that the Commission of Conservation has undertaken, of classifying lands according to the character of the soil to determine what crops can most profitably be grown, is therefore a task of no small importance. If the Commission points out the crops that pay the best on different soils, both the farmer and the nation will be the richer for it.

To the Religious Editor.

The following ministers will occupy the respective pulpits of the Methodist churches in the city and New Westminster on August 14 and 21. These gentlemen are delegates with many others to the quadrennial General Conference convening August 15 in Victoria, and will arrive here on Saturday by special train bringing delegates from different parts of Canada, from one ocean to the other. The Conference will be in session two weeks and successful efforts were made to secure their meeting on the Western seaboard on this occasion, the first time in their ecclesiastical history. The General Conference is the legislative body of the whole church, consisting of one minister to every twelve ministers in the Connexion, and an equal number of laity, and is one of the most important ecclesiastical bodies on the continent. Steps are being taken to have a number of delegates see around Vancouver on arrival of train, the others proceeding direct to Victoria.

Wesley Church, a.m. Rev. O. Darwin, p.m. Rev. A. E. Smith.

Mt. Pleasant, a.m. Rev. A. E. Smith, p.m. Rev. O. Darwin.

Sixth Avenue, a.m. Rev. Dr. Chown, p.m. Rev. Dr. Chown.

Kitsilano, a.m., Rev. James Endicott, p.m. Rev. Dr. Heartz.

South Kitsilano, a.m. Rev. Dr. Heartz, p.m. Rev. James Endicott.

Central, a.m. Rev. Dr. Woodsworth, p.m. Rev. T. C. Buchanan.

Grand View, a.m Rev T. C. Buchanan, p.m. Rev. Dr. Woodsworth.

Robson Memorial, a.m. Rev. C. H. Huestis, p.m. Rev. Dr. Riddell.

Mountain View, a.m. Rev. Melvin Taylor, p.m. Rev. Prof. Andrews.

Grace, a.m. Rev. Prof. Andrews, p.m. Rev. Melvin Taylor.

Dundas Street, a.m. Rev. Wm. Harrison, p.m. Rev. Dr. Manly Benson.

Trinity, a.m. Rev. Dr. Riddell, p.m. Rev. C. H. Huestis.

Ferris Road, a.m. Rev. J. F. German, p.m. Rev. Wm. Harrison.

North Vancouver, a.m., Rev. James Livingstone, p.m. Rev. James Livingstone.

New Westminster.

Queen's Avenue, Rev. Dr. Young, both services.

Sixth Avenue, Rev. Heber Crews, both services.

Sapperton, Rev. J. P. Wilson, both services.

August 21 (subject to alteration)

Wesley Church, a.m. Rev. Dr. Johnson, p.m. Rev. Dr. Levi Curtis.

Mt. Pleasant, a.m. Rev. Manly Benson, p.m. Rev. Manly Benson.

Sixth Avenue, a.m. Rev. S. T. Bartlett, p.m. Rev. S. T. Bartlett.

Kitsilano, a.m. Rev. Dr. Levi Curtis p.m. Rev. Dr. Johnson.

Central, a.m. Rev. G. W. Henderson p.m. Rev. Dr. McCamus.

Grand View, a.m. Rev. D. McCamus. p m. Rev. G. W. Henderson.

Robson Memorial, a.m. Rev. T. B. Darby, p.m. Rev. W. H. Ditchon.

Mountain View, a.m. Rev. J. H. Robinson, p.m. Rev. F. G. Lett.

Grace, a.m. Rev. F. G. Lett, p.m. Rev J. H. Robinson.

Dundas Street, a.m. Rev. W. H. Ditchon, p.m. Rev. T. B. Darby.

Trinity, a.m. Rev. Geo. Steele, p.m Rev. Benj. Hills.

Ferris Road, a.m. Rev. Benj. Hills p.m. Rev. George Steele.

North Vancouver, a.m. Rev. J. I. Pitcher, p.m. Rev. J. I. Pitcher.

New Westminster.

Queen's Avenue, Rev. Wm. Sparling D.D. (both services).

Sixth Avenue, Rev. W. H. Emsley (both services).

Sapperton, Rev. Prof. Patton (both services).

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2747 WESTMINSTER AVENUE, Near 12th
Richmend Dairy Ice Cream, Butter and Pure Cream fresh daily. Try our Ice cream Sodas and Sundaes. Woman's Bakery Bread and Confectionery, just like mother used to make. You will note we keep only the best.

ICE CREAM
For LAWN PARTIES and SOCIALS
per gallon, $2.00
Special Discount to Fraternal Orders and Churches.
Independent Drug Store
(LEPATOUREL & McRAE)
Cor. 7th & Westminster Avenues

Save the Pieces
If you have the misfortune to break your glasses and we will be able to fit another lens exactly the same or if you happen to lose them
Our Expert Optician
by the aid of the latest scientific method of eye testing will fit you another pair as good. if not better than the old ones.
GEO. G. BIGGER
WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER
143 Hastings, W.
Opposite Province

STEVENS
IF you intend to Camp or go on a Vacation Trip, remember that the accurate and reliable STEVENS RIFLES, PISTOLS AND SHOTGUNS are made in Styles and Models suitable to every requirement of the shooter. Our RIFLES AND SHOTGUNS also possess the "Take-Down" feature, which means that the STEVENS can be carried in a Trunk, Grip or small Package.

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Send for Latest Catalog; a 100-Page Book of Ready Reference for present and prospective shooters. Profusely Illustrated and replete with STEVENS Fire Arm Information. Mailed for 6 cents in stamps.
"GUNS AND GUNNING" By Dan Beard will be mailed to any address for 20 cents in stamps.
J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO.
P. O. Box 5001
Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

THE EVIDENCE LOCATED.

"Did you sweep your room, Bridget?"

"Faith an' I did, mum. If yez don't believe me, look under the bed."—Life.

A SIMPLE SOLUTION.

"Repeat the words the defendant woman plaintiff in a case of slander being tried in the First Criminal Court of Newark recently.

"I'd rather not," bashfully replied the defendant. "They were hardly words to tell to a gentleman."

"Whisper them to the judge, then," magnimously suggested counsel—and the court was obliged to rap for order.—Lippincott's.

If You Never
Have had a good picture of yourself you need not feel discouraged. All the more reason to try a really skilled artist, one who has made a life study of the human face and who stands second none in photographic ability.
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ALSO BASKETS AND TUBS AT A SACRIFICE
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We Want Your LOCALS

ITEMS OF INTEREST

SEND THEM IN.

Modesty has nothing with the matter. You owe it to your friends to announce their visit or your own social events.

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HOME CENTRE

It helps to Boost YOUR WARD!

VISITING FRIENDS

are glad to have mention made of their visit; friends are found that you otherwise would have no knowledge of being near. Besides all this it makes the community more homelike.

Drop us a card or

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THE Western Call

2408 Westm'ster Rd

TO COUNT UP CANUCK HEADS

How the Census of the Dominion will be Taken.

Iniquisitive Gentleman Will Call First of Next June and Ask all About You.

The next census of Canada will be taken under date of June 1st, 1911, and will embrace the subjects of population, mortality, minerals, fisheries and dairy products.

Population will be recorded under the heads of residence and personal description; citizenship, nationality and religion; profession, occupation and trade, or means of living; wage earnings and insurance; education and language spoken, and infirmities.

Every person living on the first of June will be entered on the schedule of population by name, as member of a family, institution or household, together with the place of habitation, sex relationship to head of tthe family or household, and whether single, married,, widowed, divorced or legally separated. The month of birth, year of birth and age at last birthday will also be recorded.

WHERE YOU COME FROM.

Entries will be made for each person to show the country or place of birth, year of immigration to Canada if born elsewhere, year of naturalization if formerly an alien, and also racial or tribal origin, nationality and religion. Every person of alien birth who has become a naturalized citizen is a Canadian by nationality; and every British subject with residence in Canada as well as every native of Canada who has acquired citizenship by birth or naturalization, is also a Canadian by nationality, but there is no Canadian by racial or tribal origin, unless the Indians are so counted.

WHAT YOU DO.

Every person having an occupation or trade will be entered for it, but if employed in the census year at some other occupation for part for part or whole time he will be so recorded also. If the person is working on his own account, the entry will be so made. An entry is also required to be made showing where the person is employed, as on farm, in woolen mill, at foundry shop, in drug store, etc.

Wage earners are entrered to show the number of weeks employed in 1910 at chief occupation or trade: at other than chief occupation, if any; the hours of working time per week at chief occupation, or at other occupation if any; the total earnings in 1910 at chief occupation; the total earnings at other than chief occupation; and the rate per hour when employed by the hour.

Entries are required to be made for each person showing the amount of insurance held at date of the census upon life, as well as against accident or sickness, together with the cost of such insurance in the census year.

WHAT YOU KNOW.

Under the heading of education and language records will be taken for every person of five years of age and over showing the number of months at school in 1910, and if the person can read and write, and the language commonly spoken by each person. The cost of education in 1910 for persons over 16 years of age at college, convent or university is also called for.

WHAT AILS YOU.

The last question on the schedule of population relates to infirmities. It calls for a record of each person having an infirmity. If blind, deaf and dumb, crazy or lunatic, idiotic or silly, a record thereof will be made in the proper column, and the age at which the infirmity appeared is required to be specified.

WESTERN FARMERS AS OIL CONSUMERS.

Extracts from a New York journal are beeing quoted and commented upon, and are of interest now that oil propositions are numerous and several Canadian flotations are being considered. The article referred to states that the North-West Grain Dealers' Association will consume between August and the end of December beteween 2½ and 3½ million gallons of gasolene and naphtha in elevation engines, and the oil engines for traction purposes are constantly on the increase throughout the new West. The explanation made is that coal is scarce and expensive in the great wheat belt, and that gang ploughs carrying from ten to twelve blades each can, by the consumption of oil, be profitable used. The writer of the article states: "I know of a Standard Oil shipment of forty-two car loads of oil to one town out there of from 1,500 to 2,000 inhabitiants. Agriculture has become an oil business as well as a land business."

SPAIN AND THE VATICAN

(By Frank L. Vosper.)

Whoever has folowed the course of events in Spain with any interest during the past forty years must have observed that the Church of Rome has been consistent with its ancient policy of bitterly opposing all who are striving for civil and religious equality and when the choice has been between two parties nearly equally balanced in the matter of intolerance and bigotry her lot has been cast with the party which appeared able to master the strongest battalions. The Inquisition was established in Spain at the end of the 14th century; but the one who gave it complete organization and enforced its requirements was the infamous Domingo Torquemada who was appointed Inquisitor General in 1483. In 1697, when Charles II. of Spain was married to Louise of Orleans a grand "Auto Cafe" formed part of the marriage solmnities, and for 14 hours the young couple sat and witnessed the burning of 23 "heretics." When the French under Joseph Bonaparte entered Madrid in 1808 they abolished the Inquisition and the world was horrified at what was revealed when the dungeons of the Inquisition were made to yield up their secrets. On the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814 the Inquisition was re-established by the half imbecile Ferdinand VII. Six years later (1820) the people of Madrid rose and burned the palace of the Inquisition which however was not finally abolished until 1834.

In 1851 Queen Maria Isabella made the "Concordat" or agreement with the Pope for the suppression of heresy and it was the attempt to enforce the provisions of this agreement coupled with her scnadalous life which led to the revolution of 1868. On the Queen's abdication a provisional government was formed, led by men of broad liberal views, chief among whom were Sagasta, Terrano, Topete and Prim representing the civil, military and naval authorities. In the Spring of 1869 a measure was introduced into the Cortes for the granting a certain amount of religious liberty. While this was being discussed a circumstance occurred which materially assisted its passing. It was this: Near the center of the city of Madrid was a large open plot of ground which rose toward the center into a high mound, the whole being overgrown with weeds and strewed with rubbish. This place which bore the ominous name of "The burning place of the cross,' was being excavated for building sites. It was found to consist of ashes, charred wood and bones, fragments of old chain and staples, partially burnt hair, much of it women's hair, and the soil when exposed to the heat of the sun had a horrible oily appearance which clearly indicated what it was composed of. This circumstance was taken ad- of. This circumstance was taken advantage of by the advocates of toleration, and I well remember how that one of them, Senor Eschegary, member for the Basque Provinces, stated in his speech that during the 350 years in which the rules of the Inquisition were enforced 2,200 persons consisting of Christians, Jews and Mohammedans were burnt alive at that spot. "And all was done," exclaimed the fiery young Spaniard "by the orders of that holy man—the Pope." The measure passed the Cortes and placed Spanish Protestants in somewhat the same position in which the German Protestants were placed by the treaty of Angsburg in 1555.

When Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, abdicated the throne of Spain in 1874, after strenuously endeavoring for two years to govern the Spaniards, a republic was proclaimed, and Don Carlos, father of the present pretender to the throne, under the sanction and blessing of the Pope, who four years previously had been declared infallible, raised insurrection, and spread ruin and desolation through the northern and eastern provinces. To encourage his soldiers about 20,000 "scapularies" were distributed in the army and after being duly "blessed" were sold at 50 cents each. These "scapularies" consisted of a square piece of flannel with a heart embroidered in the center and the words, supposed to be addressed to any bullet or bayonet that might come that way, "Hold! the heart of Jesus is with me.' This was warranted to keep the wearer from injury unless (a wise provision this) he was in mortal sin. After a couple of years desultory fighting Don Carlos met a disastrous defeat near Bilboa, and, judging from the number of his followers wearing "scapularies" who strewed the heights of Sommoirastro there must have been a very considerable number of them in "mortal sin."

Meanwhile a strong feeling in favor of the son of the deposed queen had been growing among the people who were yeary of the state of anarchy into which the country was plunged and the infallible pope withdrew his blessing from Don aCrlos and bestowed it on Alphonso XII. Don Carlos, after some more desultory fighting, retired in disgust, but what became of the remaining "scapularies never transpired. Now his son, Don Jaime, with the blessing of the Church, again transferred to his branch of the family, is trying to overturn the government of Alphonso XIII and there may be a new issue of "scapularies," but all lovers of liberty of conscience will watch the progress of the struggle with intense interest, and their sympathies will be with those who are simply trying to curtail the power and curb the pretensions of the eclesiastical party.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I, John Hammond, of Nelson Island, occupation farmer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the South East corner of Pre-emption No. 2131, being about 3-4 miles in a South Easterly direction from mouth of creek in Billings Bay (Nelson Island) about 1-2 mile from the entrance of bay; thence North 40 chains; thence East 20 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence West 20 chains to stake of commencement, containing 80 acres.

JOHN HAMMOND.

April 4th, 1910.

LAND ACT

New Westminster Land District.
District of New Westminster.

TAKE notice that I, Irving L. Bain, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation wood dealer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Lot 19, thence north 20 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 80 chains more or less to point of commencement.

IRVING L. BAIN.

April 18th, 1910.

LAND ACT.

New Westminster Land District.
District of New Westminster.

TAKE notice that Ella Deboo, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation nurse, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the Northeast corner of T. L. 20021; thence 80 chains, more or less, North; thence 80 chains, more or less, West; thence 80 chains, more or less, South; thence 80 chains, more or less East, to point of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

ELLA DEBOO,
Name of Applicant.
William John Pascoe, Agent.

Date, April 15th, 1910.

Land Act

Take notice that I, W. J. Pascoe, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation Broker, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the North-west corner of District Lot 1495, on the East shore of Howe Sound, thence East 20 chains; thence North 40 chains; thence East 20 chains; thence North 40 chains; thence West 20 chains, more or less, to the shore line; thence Southwesterly, following the meander of said shore line, 80 chains, more or less, to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

WILLIAM JOHN PASCOE.

February 4th, 1910.

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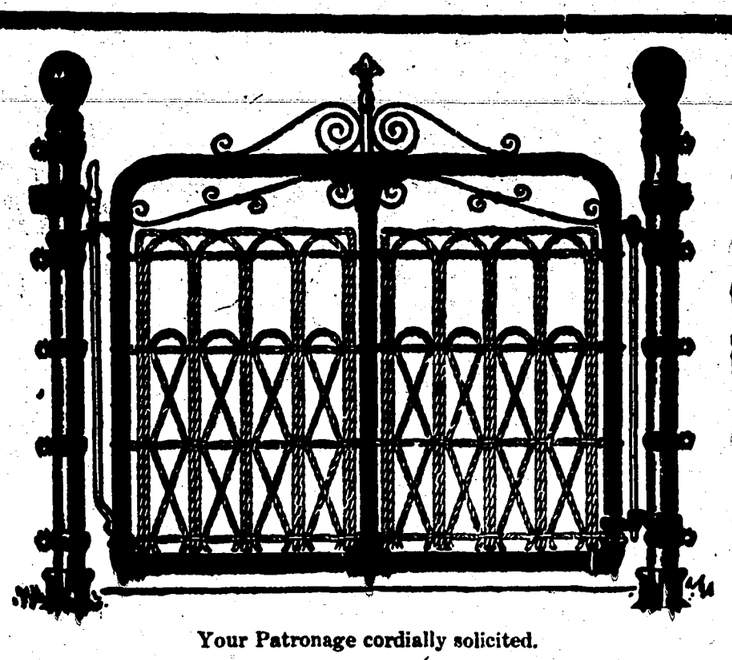

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B. C. Ornamental Iron & Fence Co., Ltd.

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THE ADVANTAGE OF POVERTY

It was not the intention of the office boy to be smart, and luckily for his his employer did not take his answer as smart. The "boss" had forgotten his own penknife, and everybody else it seemed had forgotten his. Finally says a writer in the Washington Star he called the office boy.

The youth was able to furnish the desired article.

"How is it, Tommy," asked the man, "that you alone of my whole office force, always seem to have your knife with you?"

"I guess," answered the boy, "it's because my wages are so low that I can't afford more than one pair of trousers."

CHURCHES

Baptist

MTPLEASANT Baptist Church—
Cor. 10th Ave. and Quebec St.
REV. S. EVERTON, B. A., Pastor.
250 13th Avenue, East.
Preaching Services—11 a. m. and 7:3
p. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m
B. Y. P. U.—Monday, 8 p.m.

Methodist

MT. PLEASANT CHRCH.—
Corner Tenth ave. and Ontario
SERVICES—Preaching at 11 a. m and a
7:00 p. m. Sunday School and Bibl
Class at 2:30 p. m.
REV. W. LASHLEY HALL, B.A.B.D
Pastor.
Parsonage 123 Eleventh avenue, west. Tele
phone 3624.

Presbyterian

MT. PLEASANT Church—
Corner Ninth ave. and Quebec st.
SUNDAY SERVICES—Public worship a
11 a. m and 7:00 p.m ; Sunday schoo
and Bible Class at 2:30 p. m.; MON
DAY—Christian Endeavor at 8:00p. m
WEDNESDAY—Prayer Meeting at 8:0
p. m. FRIDAY—Choir practice.
REV. J. W. WOODSIDE, M. A.,
Res. 170 Ninth ave. W Tel. B3948. Pastor

WESTMINSTER Church—
Cor. Welton and 26th. Cars pass east
of Westminster Ave.
SERVICES—Sunday 11:00 a. m. and 7:3
p. m Sunday School 2:30.
Wednesday—Prayer meeting 8:00 p. m
REV. J. H. CAMERON, B. A.,
Residence Cor. Quebec and 21st. Pastor

Anglican

ST. MICHAELS—
Corner 9th ave. and Prince Edward st
SERVICES—Morning Prayer at 11 a. m
and Evensong at 7:30 p. m. each Sun
day. Holy Communion on first and
third Sundays in each month after
Morning Prayer, and on second and
fourth Sundays at 8:00 p. m. Sun
day School at 2:30 p.m.
REV G. H. WILSON, Rector.
Rectory, Cor. Ave. 8th and Prince Edward St.
Telephone L513.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH—
Corner Tenth Ave. and Laurel St.
SERVICES -Preaching at 11 a.m. and
7:30 p.m Sunday School at 2:30 p.m
REV. P. CLIFTON PARKER, M. A,
11th Ave. W Pastor

Latter Day Saints

REORGANIZED Church of Christ—
837 Ninth avenue east.
SERVICES—Every Sunday evening at
o'clock. Sunday school at 7 o'clock
Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m
J. S. RAINEY, Elder.

LODGES

Independent Order of Oddfellows

MT. PLEASANT Lodge No. 19.
Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m
in I. O. O. F. Hall Westminster ave.
Mt. Pleasant. Sojourning brethren
cordially invited to attend.
Campbell, Noble Grand, Adela P. O
Doughs, Vice Grand, 26th & Westr.
OS SEWELL, Rec. Sec. 481 7th ave. E.

Loyal Orange Lodge

MT. PLEASANT L. O. L. No. 1842
Meets the 1st and 3d Thursday of
each month at 8 p. m., in
the K. of P Hall.
All visiting Brethren
cordially welcome.
JOHN COVILLE, W. M.
30 18th ave. W.
N. E. LOUGHEED, Secy
725 17th ave., W.

Independent Order Foresters

COURT VANCOUVER No. 1328—
Meets 2d and 4th Mondays of each
month at 8 p. m., in the Oddfellows
Hall, Mt. Pleasant. Visiting breth-
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You connot afford to miss our values.

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1024 Westminster Ave.

WOMAN'S WORLD

If a pinch of butter is added to a green gooseberry tart when cooking it is much improved in flavor.

Scatter salt on the carpet when sweeping and you will not only find it has a cleansing effect, but that it also keeps away moths.

To remove fly spots from mirrors and picture glasses, take a cloth and dip in a little pure paraffin, rub the spots well, then polish with a dry duster or chamois.

The dust cloth for any room should be washed and dried after each dusting operation. Dirty dust cloths do more harm than good in cleaning a room.

To prevent the corners of rugs from curling, get some furniture webbing, such as used for holding springss in place, and sew it along the edges of the rug on the wrong side.

Lemon juice applied with a camel - hair brush is very good for tender or ulcerated gums. It should be lightly brushed on the affected parts, care being taken not to touch the teeth.

Much time is saved if paper linings for cake pans are cut in quantities and kept ready for instant use in a dust proof box with tight lid.

A little muriatic acid added to the rinsing water after a blue and white fibre rug is scrubbed with soap and water will help to restore the color.

A clean cloth dipped in hot water, then a saucer of bran, will speedily clean white paint without injury to it. The soft bran acts like soap on the dirt.

There is only one way to have good servants; that is to be worthy of being well served.

Peppermint lozenges are invaluable to check a cold or a chill, but they should be of the best quality.
under the heading:

A good silence cloth for the dinner table can be made with a double thickness of white flannel laid with the soft side on the inside and quilted on the machine; edge with a binding of white tape.

A sticky cake or bread pan should not be cleaned with a knife or anything which will scratch the surface and make sticking more probably thereafter. For this reason the crust of bread often advised as a cleaner is not desirable.

Canned fruit is greatly improved by standing at least an hour in the air thus restoring the oxygen and making it much richer.

When washing knives never allow the handles to go into the water, as this discolors them and often loosens them. A good plan is to put the knives in a jug of water with just enough water to cover the plates and afterward rub them with a cloth.

In washing white ribbon the water should be warm rather than hot, and the soap a fine white one. Rinse in two clear waters and one strong blue one.

Paper wrapipngs should never be left on meat or any other damp kinds of food longer than is really necessary. Paper (being a compound of rags, lime, etc., with acids and various chemicals intermixed), is clearly not fit for keeping such things in for any length of time.

People often spoil their walls by driving in nails haphazard, only to find the nails bend because they are being hammered againts tthe bricks. The right way is to pierce the wall with a darning needle to find the crevice between the bricks and then to drive in the nail.

A vinegar and bran poltice is invaluable for pains and aches of all kinds. To make it moisten some bran with vinegar, heat in a sauce pan or in the oven until it is nearly boiling, then put the mixture in a flannel bag. Stich up the opening, and apply the poultice as hot as possible.

Tea is very much improved if the milk taken with it is made hot. If one is likely to be subject to great fatigue, or going on a long journey, tea made with boiling milk instead of water will be found a most sustaining and delicious beverage. The tea pot must be well heated before the tea is placed in it.

Feather beds and pillows sometimes have an unpleasant odor after being put away for a time. Set them on a clothes line in the sun and air for two or three days, and then give them a thorough drying before a clear fire. If this is not successful, empty the pillows, have the ticks washed and the feathers thoroughly purified.

THE VISIONS OF A HUMBLE BOY

By Warren G. Partridge.

Of all American poets, with the single exception of Longfelow, Whittier has been the most beloved and most popular. It is said that Whittier has done as much for the scenery of New England as Walter Scott did for Scotland. Many of his poems, such as "Telling the Bees," are as fine as any in the English language. Did this great man in youth have a "pull"? Was he born with a silver spoon in his mouth? How does it come to pass that his name resounds around the world, wherever the English language is read or translated? The purity of his soul as a boy gave him a vision. John Greenleaf Whittier was a farmer's boy. His father had a little farm in the hamlet of Haverhill, Mass. Haverhill was at that time a little farming village. The farm was small and poor, and there was a struggle to make a living. The little farm was burdened with debt. His parents had no spare money, and had to practice the most rigid economy. The boy's first duties were those of a farmer's boy, driving the cattle to and from pasture, riding to mill, fetching in wood for the "undying kitchen fire," and helping in the labors of haying and harvest. There were potatoes to plant and to dig, and a vegetable garden to weed, and hundreds of little duties about the house, and the farm, and the barn. His school was for only twelve weeks in a year—in the depth of winter—and half a mile distant. Besides working on the farm, this noble country boy helped his hard-working mother, who not only did her own housework, but also did the spinning and weaving of the linen and wolen cloth out of which the clothes of the family were made. This boy did not have stylish clothing, but he dressed in "homespun," and his mother was his tailor. His parents were Friends, and the boy used to drive to the Friends' Meeting house for worship on Sunday at Amesbury, which was eight miles away. The boy loved nature, and this helped in giving him a pure heart and a healthy mind. He loved to wander in the woods, and study the flowers and the birds and wild animals, and climb Job's Hill, which rose abruptly from the brook which rippled down at the foot of their garden. He had intimate communion with Mother Earth and with Nature, and as a boy gained that intimacy with country life which gave, in later life, that exquisite charm to many of his poems, and especially to his 'Snow Bound." This boy did not have any bad books to read, for there were only about twenty books in the house, and most of them were the journals of pioneer ministers. The only annual was an almanac. But this humble and pure-minded boy early in life was fond of reading good books, and when he heard of a book of travel or biography, he would walk miles to borrow it.

This poor boy was handicaped in life by poor health. He was never robust in health. He had a sensitive and nervous temperament, and in early boyhood suffered from pain in his head, which he never outgrew. Later in life he was not able to read or write for more than half an hour at a time, and often not so long. His father and mother dressed in the peculiar garb of the Friends. A farm hand taught him shoe-making in boyhood, and by this trade he earned enough money to pay his expenses in Haverhill Academy for six months in 1827. He taught a district school the following winter. In this way he enough to atend the academy for another six months. Such a boy appreciates an education, for he has made the sacrifices and knows what an education costs. The boy lived a simple life. The moral and spiritual elements in him were strong. He had purity of heart and humility of mind, and in his nineteenth year he began to write some of his famous poems. The ambition to become a poet was awakened in him when he was in his fourteenth year, by a copy of Robert Burns' poems falling into his hands. When his father died, he carried on the farm for five years. He continued to send forth his beautiful lyrics, and his popularity increased all over the world. He loved his country with a passionate devotion, and his beautiful visions of Love, Liberty, Equality, and Brotherhood were the result of purity and humility of heart.

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EDMOND ROSTAND'S wonderful "Chantecler" is the dramatic sensation of the world. In it Rostand proves himself to be one of the greatest dramatists of all times. "Chantecler" is not only the greatest play of the century,—it is the one great play of the last hundred years. It is an exquisite story, palpitating with human sympathy and interest. It warms the blood—stirs the emotions—arouses every commendable sentiment. "Chantecler" sparkles with wit—counsels with wise philosophy—entertains with fascinating idiom—while the tones of the hour bell of today, and today's problems, are heard through the medium of "Chantecler's" deliciously up-to-date slang. No language contains sufficient superlatives to describe it. Only reading and study will enable you to appreciate it. It has aroused all France—London has gone mad over it.

The Only English Translation

Rostand has chosen HAMPTON'S MAGAZINE as the medium through which to present "Chantecler" to the English-reading world. The publication will be in four instalments, one act to each instalment, beginning in the June number. The translator is the same who helped to make "Cyrano de Bergerac" so fascinating to American booklovers.

We have made special arrangements with the publishers of HAMPTON'S by which our readers may get "Chantecler" and the many other fine features published in HAMPTON'S in connection with our own paper, practically without cost. Read our offer below.

OTHER EXPENSIVE FEATURES

HAMPTON'S MAGAZINE every month contains the most costly, most important, and most interesting contents ever put between the covers of a general magazine. "Peary's Own Story" of the discovery of the North Pole, a $50,000 feature, is now in its most interesting stage, giving the positive "proofs" that Commander Peary and no other man discovered the North Pole. "The True History of the Southern Pacific Railroad" by Charles Edward Russell is one of the greatest magazine serials ever published. Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr's articles on the "Power of the Women's Clubs" are without an equal in their appeal to women everywhere. Fiction contributors include the foremost story-tellers of the world: Arthur Stringer has a new series called "The Adventures of an Insomniac;" James B. Connolly describes in several stories his Trip Around the World with the American Fleet; Frederick Palmer is contributing a series of airship stories of which Danbury Rodd is the central character. The only new idea in detective fiction since Sherlock Holmes is provided in the second series of stories about Luther Trant, the psychological detective, written by Edwin Balmer and William G. MacHarg. Other Short Stories are by such favorites as O. Henry, Gouverneur Morris, Charles Belmont Davis, Rupert Hughes, Josephine Daskam Bacon, Harris Merton Lyon and many others.

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By special arrangement with HAMPTON'S MAGAZINE, we are able to make the following remarkable offer to our readers. The publishers of HAMPTON'S advise us that the demand for "Chantecler" is tremendous. We therefore advise you to order on the attached coupon **now.** The only sure way of getting all of "Chantecler" is to send today.

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30c lb. Regular price 40c lb.

English Breakfast Coffee
25c tin; regular price 40c tin

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Baker's Cocoa in half pound tins
SATURDAY - - - 15c tin
Regular price 30c tin.

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Genuine French Peas, per tin 10c
SATURDAY ONLY

Gillett's Lye
per tin - - - - - - - - 10c

Matches
Parlor Matches in large boxes, regular price 5c box. SAT'DAY
2 boxes for - - - - - - - 5c

EXTRA SPECIAL
FOR SATURDAY

Fresh Creamery Butter
Direct from the creamery, only per lb. - - - - - **30c.**

Royal Crown Cleanser
SATURDAY, 4 tins for - 25c

Corn Starch
3 packages - - - - - - 25c

Laundry Starch
3 packages - - - - - - - 25c

Bee Starch
8 pkts. for - - - - - - - 25c

Sapolio
per cake - - - - - - - - 10c

Soap
Lighthouse Soap, 6 bars in package, per package - - - 15c

Good Fresh Eggs
Only - - - - - 30c doz.
Every egg guaranteed.

All goods sold here at City Prices. Give us a trial order and you will be a pleased customer ever after. WE GUARANTEE EVERTHING WE SELL

G. S. KELLY 2333 WESTMINSTER AVENUE
MOUNT PLEASANT'S LEADING GROCER

VANCOUVER - ITS PAST PRESENT AND FUTURE

(Continued from page 1)

great and successful work ever resulted until the immaterial castle builders pioneered the way. These idealists came, beheld, planned, had faith in nature, in man, in the future and in themselves. As their faith was, so were their works,, and the forest was turned into one of the most successful and promising cities on earth. The forest has gone, dwellings, factories, mercantile houses, financial institutions, churches, schools, colleges, streets, docks, railways and warehouses have come into existence with amazing rapidity.

And Vancouver with its population of perhaps 120,000 has come to stay, grow, succeed, make her voice felt in the councils of the nation, and to work out her destiny as one of the most prosperous, wisely governed, moral and truly patriotic cities in the empire.

At this hour she stands up clear and strong, as the result of a most vigorous and ambitious campaign. She has emerged out of the twenty five year struggle, and stands looking around to make comparisons. And she has many eyes, much thought-material, and an unconquerable spirit furnished in the lives of her sons and daughters. Her men and women are peering into the future to descry what they may do to advantage in the near and far-off future. Her citizens are her wealth, yea, her foundation and life.

A city or nation is that which the citizens are, and I affirm that on this earth there is not to be found a more regal-minded, a higher spirited and a more promising people than Vancouver is proud to call her own.

The present day gives promise of many things. The future has produced the splendid present, and the now can, and will, produce a more excellent future. There are many things of value that one might mention which furnish a guarantee that the on-coming time will produce greater results than the past quarter of a century was able to perform.

The very first and most pomising is our citizenship. Every element necessary to produce a city of tremendous power and importance is to be found in our people. And they are planning bigger events than those already attained. It has taken four years for a small band of patriotic citizens to bring the Vancouver Exhibition out of nothing to the present splendid proportions. These few men dreamed their dreams, and being practical men in this material world and materialistic age, they set to work to give visible effect to their abstract thinkings and idealistic imaginings. Hence the present most excellent Exhibition, where are converged much of the best this continent can produce. The few have become the many, and lo! the citizens are proud, and Vancouver covers herself with glory.

As with the Vancouver Exhibition Association, so with the Horse Show, one of the most successful on the big round earth. So now is the promise of our National Apple Show. Already Canada has beaten all other countries in the contests at the various world exhibitions of apples. British Columbia has beaten the rest of Canada in this competition.

Everything of permanent value in the hills, mountains, in the valleys, fields and waters within hundreds of miles is tributary to the future of this City of Vancouver. These things must tell in the development of the time to come, and we shall see to it that we get our full share of what is coming within reach, and we have long arms of great grasping power.

The railways are here and coming. Think of it! and then answer those who ask concerning our city: "What is to keep it up?" Tell them the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., the Great Northern, the Grand Trunk Pacific and other railways are a most valuable part of this future of which I am speaking.

Then there are the steamboat transoceanic lines, the coast lines, the river boats, and the multitudinous small fleet. Every kind of water-craft imaginable from scows and barges up to pleasure craft and the gigantic ocean liners, will be seen multiplying in our harbor, even more rapidly than in the past. Warehouses, docks, transfer companies, and all the many land collaterals of an ocean trade, are increasing in a manner to surprise and satisfy the most impatient.

There is room for scores of factories not yet even represented in the city. In past letters to the press I have mentioned many of these in detail, and at a later date shall again refer to them.

And by the active aid of the Tourist Association which is doing a good work and the business-like co-operation of the Board of Trade, the Stock Exchange, the Central Executive of the Ratepayers Association, and other bodies, much help may be given by which these factories can be located in our city. If they do not come here, they will go to Westminster, Victoria and other centers. Just as Westminster defeats Vancouver in lacrosse will she beat Vancouver in the location of factories, in case the Terminal City is bound to sleep, thinking she is so big that the industries are sure to come without any move on the part of the city. Westminster has a splendid body of business men who know what they need and how to secure that very thing.

But Vancouver is only nedding and snoozing for a little while. Already she is yawning, and showing signs of arousing herself to fresh action. When she does settle down to real work then something will be undertaken and carried to a successful issue.

The future of all British Columbia in general, and Vancouver in particular, is very bright. The men and women who are somewhat anxious as to the near time coming need not be afraid. Our growth and steady increase for the past twenty-five years will be surpassed during the coming century.

Properties in the center of the city, in the outer parts and in the inner fringe of the annexed portions or districts will double in our time, even inside of the twenty years next to hand. We can and shall make our city the best in Canda before we quit, and make it a joy to behold and a comfort in which to live. Let us go at our task afresh.

We DESIGN and BUILD Modern Bungalows for CASH or on TERMS.

If you seriously consider building a home we would be pleased to submit you our proposition. A fair sized desosit secures you a house on any lot you prefer.

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AN UNGALLANT TOAST.

At the dedication of a new fire engine in a little town on the Massachusetts coast, the following toast was proposed: "May she be like the dear old maids of our village; always ready, but never called for."—Success.

THE WITCHING HOUR.

Claire: "Jack told me he wanted to see you the worst possible way."

Ethyl: "And what did you say?"

Claire: "I told him to come to breakfast some morning."—Brooklyn Life.

THE REFORM HE NEEDED.

Earnest but prosy street-corner orator: "I want land reform; I want housing reform; I want educational reform; I want educational rdarodinhrd form; I want——"

Bored Voice "Chloroform."—Manchester Guardian.

NO TROUBLE AT ALL.

your new automobile?" "Not a bit. So far I haven't hit a single man without being able to get away before he got my number"—Cleveland Leader.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

Mr. Browning (pompously): "This is a great day for us at home. My daughter comes out tonight."

Mrs. Diggle (surprized): "You don say so, mister? So does my 'usband 'e's been in for a month."—The Tattler.

PASSING THE TIME.

The Scotchman could not find his ticket. On the conductor's second round it was still missing. "What's that in your mouth?" he asked. Sure enough, there was the missing ticket. The conductor punched it and went his way. "Ah, we'el," said Sandy, in reply to his fellow passengers' banter, "I'm nae sae absent-minded as ye wad think.. Yon was a vera auld ticket and I was jist sucken aff the date."—Success.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

Gerald—"I have never kissed a girl before."

Geraldine—"You have come to the wrong place; I'm not running a preparatory school."

paratory school."—Town Topics.

Mind your P

PERFECT PAINTS
PLEASED CUSTOMERS
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Made to Stand B. C. Weather
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