Library Legislative Assembly
OCT 24 1910
VICTORIA, B. C.

Library Legislative Assembly
OCT 24 1910
VICTORIA, B. C.

Legislative Assembly

ARE YOU ON OUR LIST?
NO! WHY?

The Western Call

SUBSCRIPTION $1 A YEAR
IN ADVANCE

Vancouver City, Mount Pleasant, South Vancouver and The Province

VOLUME II | VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OCT. 21 1910. | No. 24

EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS

The Anglo-Saxon race has ever been the champion of religious liberty. We believe as a people in allowing each person to entertain whatever views he may wish on all religious questions, and this generous attitude has done much towards the advancement of civilization and the moral elevation of the national character.

No more striking example of this large minded liberality need be sought for than that which has been given in the recent Eucharistic Congress in Montreal and the former Congress held in England. It was a measure of surprise to some of our foreign Roman Catholic friends that distinctly Protestant countries, such as England and Canada, should not only allow, but should show sympathetic interest in the convention. It is one of the most attractive features of Protestantism that they insist upon perfect freedom of conscience, both towards those who are of like faith and to those who differ.

There is an analogous characteristic in our political life, generally speaking we insist upon absolute independence of church and state, or of religion and politics. This principle has not always obtained, in fact it only partially obtains in England even today, but in Canada for about fifty years this principle has obtained and has been demonstrated to be infinitely preferable to the former alliance of the church and state.

It was therefore with no small surprise that the people of Canada learned that the Hon. Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada, Marcil, attended the Eucharistic procession in his official capacity as Speaker of the House, and in his robes of office; also that Mr. Justice Anglin, a member of the Supreme Court of Canada, wore his judicial garb and officially as such attended the congress; and, perhaps, the most surprising event of all was the official message of the acting governor-general, Justice Girouard, extending to the ambassador of the Pope the "homage" of the Canadian people.

It is a matter of supreme indifference to the average citizen whether its administrators believe in the infallibility of the Pope, the Calvinistic doctrine, the thirty-nine articles, total immersion in baptism, or any other of the innumerable abstract dogmas of theology; but they are deeply interested in knowing that those who represent them are fair and impartial, whatever their individual belief may be. We have a right to insist that they who guide the destinies of our country should be free from any other interests or influence than that which is clearly for the best material and moral interests of the nation.

The action of Sir Wilfrid Laurier on this occasion is in striking contrast to that of his afore-mentioned colleagues. He took part as a private citizen and a devout Catholic. This he had a perfect right to do, and none but the most bigoted would for an instant question it; but it is certain that he has a most unpleasant duty to perform in reprimanding the Hon. Speaker and Justices Girouard and Anglin for thus violating the independance and dignity of their office.

STOCK PROMOTION.

As a genuine sample of stock promotion, we submit the prospectus of the International Goose Farm. Many of our readers are "investing" in Cocos Island, Sunset Oil, Birmingham town lots, or some other lines of stock, and to such we highly recommend a careful perusal of the following, and trust that if you have already made a "goose" of yourself, that it may keep you from doing so again in the future.

Prospectus of the International Goose Farm.

It is proposed to start this enterprise with one thousand (1000) geese and continue in business for two years only.

The original investment would be One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) of one dollar apiece for the original thousand geese.

Each goose will lay three (3) eggs per week or 156 eggs per year, so that the first year we will have 156,000 eggs.

No eggs will be sold the first year; all incubated and hatched producing 156,000 geese which in addition to the original one thousand gese gives us 157,000 geese at the end of the first year.

The natural per centage (based upon actual experience) of ganders would be 82,000 ganders out of the first years hatch of which we will sell 77,000 leaving 80,000 geese.

The second year's crop will be the same ratio as the first, therefore we will average 156 eggs for the year from 80,000 geese or 12,480,00 eggs, which incubated and hatched and added to the 157,000 geese would make (geese) 12,560,000
ganders sold first 77,000

TOTAL GEESE FOR MARKET 12,637,000

Financial Returns.

Dressed geese sold, 12,637,000 @ $1.50	$ 18,955,500.00
Feathers sold—$2 each goose, 25,274,000 lbs., $15 lb	379,110,000.00
Goose livers—12,637,000—60c	7,582,000.00
Bills sold for toothpicks, etc.—10,531,000	1,053,100.00
Upper bills worth 11/5c. account of button factory, saving punching holes in one button, and lower bills worth 1c. or average 11/10c. for 25,274,000 bills	278,014,000.00
TOTAL REVENUE	$406,987,814.00
Expenditures:	
Original Investment ..... $ 1,000.00	
Cost of handling, feeding 74,000.00	75,000.00
NET PROFIT TWO YEARS	$406,903,814.00

We regret that we cannot publish at this time a list of the directors. We presume, though, that many men of great prominence are associated with it, otherwise as a prospectus it would be a lure.

CATECHISM IN PUBLIC SCHOOL.

(Toronto Globe.)

Because Roman Catholics in the township of Cambridge, Russell County, insist on having the catechism taught in the rural public school, against the protest of a Protestant minority, Mr. Morris Driver and other ratepayers of the township have taken action against the public school board. The writ was filed at the court house here yesterday. The case will be tried at the next sitting of the high court. The plaintiffs ask to quash and set aside a certain resolution passed by the public school trustees on August 22, 1910, instructing the teachers of their schools to teach the catechism to their pupils. They seek an injunction perpetually restraining the defendants from permitting the catechism or denominational instruction to be taught in their school.

T. P. O'CONNOR, M.P.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., arrived in Vancouver on his palatial private car on Wednesday last. He is making a tour of the States and of Canada, soliciting financial aid from all and sundry for his "Home Rule" campaign, which he states is nearing a successful conclusion.

Mr. O'Connor addressed the Canadian Club and delivered an eloquent oration on his favorite theme. As would be expected, his remarks were interspersed with a great deal of native Irish wit, which called forth repeated rounds of applause from a sympathetic audience.

Boiled down to commonplace facts, the burden of Mr. O'Connor's speech was this: Home rule for England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, because of difference in race, in creed and in local land policies. Underlying all his remarks was evident a very strong desire to secure for Ireland an established state religion which would be acceptable to most of her citizens. The tenacity with which he clung to this point, and yet the avoidance of any direct statement regarding it, shows clearly that Mr. O'Connor would, when the opportunity is given (if it ever is given) establish a joint secular and religious government.

In all other points Mr. O'Connor seemed to be striving intelligently for the best interests of his country and of the empire. His advocacy of the principle of small ownership of lands or peasant properietors, was eloquently and logically presented and with great force. He also exhibited a keen appreciation of the responsibilities of imperialism. His address on the whole was entertaining and instructive. Vancouverites who heard him should now have a better idea of the "Home Rule" question and its possible effects.

In view of the recent events in Portugal, Spain, Italy and France, as a result of too intimate relationship between church and state, it might be well to allow Ireland to have "Home Rule." I know of no better way to cure the persistent demand for church and state control than by bitter experience. The Irish are sufficiently pugnacious to throw off a yoke which is too burdensome, and it is certain they would find that the burden of "Home Rule" attached to the skirts of the priesthood would be infinitely more irksome than administration from Westminster Hall.

WARD VI. TROUBLES.

We are in receipt of a communication from a ratepayer in Ward VI. who expresses indignation at the action of certain members at a meeting held last Monday.

There was about sixty present at the meeting, which was representative. It was called to decide upon representatives for the next election, yet objection was taken to the meeting and that part was left over.

It would appear that the Kitsilano association desired to bring out Ald. White again, but it was pointed out that this association had held no meetings this year, hence had no call to make any public statement. One thing is certain, and that is that West Ward VI. is in a deplorable condition. The engineer and board of works are to blame, and the ratepayers should see to it that whoever they support will deal with the causes of their difficulty.

As regards Third Avenue grade at Arbutus, it was stated by certain supporters of the present engineer that this was petitioned for by the owners. We have carefully enquired as to this statement and find that none of the owners have any knowledge of a petition at least for two and a half years back.

The name of Mr. W. S. Cameron has been mentioned, and it is understood that upon pressure from a large number of ratepayers he has decided to allow his name to stand. Mr. Cameron is a progressive young business man, with a due appreciation of the demands of this growing city. He is opposed to the present engineering system and should make a good alderman. Mr. McMaster is also announced as a candidate. Mr. McMaster is a capable man in every respect, and just the kind of man wanted in the civic arena.

THE FLOURISHING TOWN OF HAMMOND

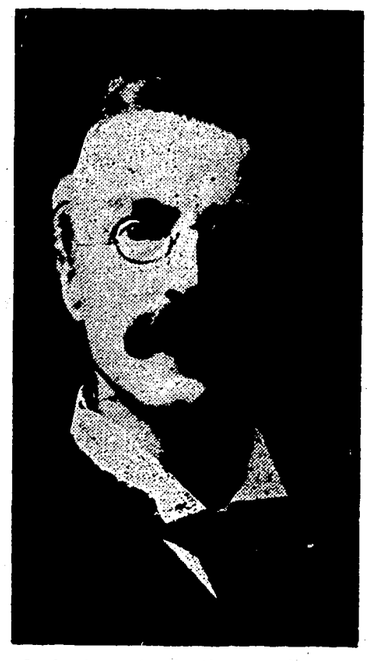
HAMMOND.

A Flourishing Trade Centre.

Among the many stations along the line of the C. P. R., none is more attractive than Hammond. The beautiful townsite is superb. The place is steadily advancing in enterprise and improvements.

Edward W. Powell handles Hammond real estate. He is a substantial citizen of the new rising town and a keenly intelligent gentleman to meet. He was a farmer in Manitoba for 20 years. He handles dairy and fruit farms, market gardens, ranches, etc.

John Cutler supplies the citizens of Hammond with choice steaks, juicy roasts, and tender chops.



A. L. Lazenby is the popular postmaster of Hammond, J. P., notary public and conveyancer. He has operated in these lines for nearly 20 years. For several years he was a merchant in the town, and has officiated as Clerk of the Municipality and Collector. The above portrait represents this genial citizen.

GREAT BRITAIN'S AWFUL CRIME

Rev. Morton Smith Delivers Powerful Address on Opium Traffic.

We print this week the most complete and forceful declamation of Britain's responsibility for China's opium curse that we have ever heard. We would urge every reader to study it well. There is no doubt that the responsibility is ours, but we have formed a convenient habit of ignoring it and keeping it in the background. The time has now arrived for action. What shall we do as a nation? The following resolution was passed at the conclusion of Mr. Smith's address, and will be forwarded to the Imperial authorities:

Resolution moved by Thos. Duke, seconded by John Graham,

That this meeting at Knox Congregational Church, believing that the growth and manufacture of opium in India for export to China, enforced by appeal to Treaties, is "morally indefensible" a serious hindrance to the influence of Christianity in the East, and that the British name will not be free from reproach nor China be free to purge herself from this evil, so long as this policy is continued, urges upon His Majesty's Government that without delay

(1) China be formally released from Treaty obligations to admit opium;

(2) The connection of the Indian Government with the opium export trade be brought to an end;

(3) The financial difficulties, created by the cessation of the opium revenue, be met by the British Imperial and Indian Governments, in a way that shall not increase the taxation of the mass of the people in India nor injure the Feudatory States concerned.

I am not pleading to-night for the establishment of the Millenium, nor even that Britain should adopt the principles of the Gospel in her dealings with China. Simply, that we should return to moral decency from which we strayed over 50 years ago, and that as a government we should maintain a business virtue as high, at least, as that set by those whom we have been wont to call the heathen Chinee. Nor am I making a wanton accusation against Great Britain, for her's is a thrice self-confessed sin.

On April 10th, 1891, the following resolution carried in the House of Commons by a majority of 30:

"That this House is of opinion that the system by which the Indian opium revenue is raised is morally indefensible, and would urge upon the Indian Government that it should cease to grant licenses for the cultivation of the poppy and the sale of opium in British India, except that they should at the same time take measures to arrest the transit of Malwa opium through British territory."

On May 30th, 1906, the following resolution carried unanimously:

"That this House re-affirms its conviction that the Indo-Chinese opium traffic is morally indefensible, and requests His Majesty's Government to take such steps as may be necessary for bringing it to a speedy close."

And on May 6th, 1908, two years later, another ringing resolution was again carried, without a dissentient voice:

"That this House, having regard to its resolution unanimously adopted on 30th May, 1906, that the Indo-Chinese opium trade is morally indefensible, welcomes the action of His Majesty's Government diminishing the sale of opium for export, and thus responding to the action of the Chinese Government in their arrangement for the suppression of the consumption of the drug in that empire, and this House also urges His Majesty's Government to take steps to bring to a speedy close the system of licensing opium dens, now prevailing in some of our Crown Colonies, more particularly Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, and Ceylon."

These have now been closed. Thus has Great Britain, through her Parliament, thrice arraigned herself before the whole world as guilty of a sin against God and a crime against man in this matter of the opium traffic.

Crime is a harsh word. It is not mine. On December 3rd, 1842, the London Times, only, in a leading article, delivered itself as follows:

"We think it of the highest moment that the Government of Great Britain should wash its hands once and for all, not only of all diplomatic, but of all moral and practical responsibility for this (the opium) traffic; that we should cease to be mixed up with it, to foster it, or to make it a source of Indian revenue. . . . We owe some moral compensation to China for pillaging her towns and slaughtering her citizens, in a quarrel which never could have arisen if we had not been guilty of this national crime."

That was written 68 years ago. In order that we may have some conception of the awfulness of Britain's crime. I must now briefly review the past history of the trade in opium with China.

The medicinal use of the poppy has been known in China for 900 years. The art of extracting opium from it was practiced for 400 years, for its medicinal purposes only, before the vice of smoking opium was introduced. Tobacco smoking was introduced into China by the Spanish early in the 17th century, and the smoking of opium mixed with tobacco by the Dutch about the middle of the 17th century. The smoking of opium alone appears to have been introduced to China early in 18th century, from Formosa and Java. Foreign opium was first imported into China from Coa, India, by the Portugese early in the 18th century. The first edict prohibiting opium smoking was issued from Pekin in 1729. From this time onward the sale of opium for purposes of smoking became a criminal offense.

In 1729 the arrival of foreign opium in China was only 200 chests. This increased, in spite of the edict, to 1,000 chests in 1767, and to 4,000 chests in 1790, passing the customs, doubtless, as medicine. In 1796 an edict, formally prohibiting the importation of all opium was issued, and in 1800 this edict was issued anew.

Britain's responsibility for the Bengalese opium trade with China began in 1773, when Warren Hastings, finding it a private and profitable monopoly, took it over as a good source of revenue for the East India Company. Warren Hastings' declaration as to opium was: "Opium is not a necessary of life, but a pernicious article of luxury, which ought not to be permitted except for purposes of foreign commerce only, and which the wisdom of the government should carefully restrain from internal consumption."

The policy of this man, then, was to restrain the consumption of this drug in British possessions because of its known pernicious effects upon the people, and to encourage its export to China as a source of revenue. Roughly speaking, this has been Britain's policy to this hour.

It may be well to note in passing, that Warren Hastings was the most successful and vigorous administrator India ever had. He greatly increased Britain's power and prestige. He amassed an enormous fortune for those days. He left turbulent India in profound peace and was received home with marked favor. But Warren Hastings ere long was hurled from his pinnacle. Impeached before the House of Lords, ruined by a trial that dragged through seven years, and although acquitted before man, he stands guilty before God of inaugurating a policy that has meant a century of shameful procedure by Great Britain.

The Chinese edicts of 1796 and 1800 brought the trade in opium down to 2,000 chests. It quickly revived again, however, until in 1820 it reached 5,000 chests. As early as 1782 remonstrances had come to the British East India Company from their officials at Canton, deprecating the trade, in view of its being prohibited by China. The

(Continued on page 4)

Mount Pleasant Livery

NEW STABLES - - NEW EQUIPMENT

2545 HOWARD STREET - - PHONE 845

HACKS, BROUGHAMS, SURREYS,
SINGLE AND DOUBLE DRIVERS.

Night Orders promptly attended to.

Paper Hanging and Kalsomining

E. H. PINK & SON

968-8th AVE., WEST FAIRVIEW

Interior Decorating, Sign Painting and Hardwood Polishing
HOUSES FOR SALE

William R. Webb Harold E. Brockwel

TELEPHONE 3839

MIDWAY ELECTRIC CO.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

Electrical Chandeliers
Bells, Fittings, House wiring
Motor Wiring and Repairing
Telephone Systems

829 Broadway W
VANCOUVER, B. C.

W. J. PERRY Paper Hanger, Painter and Decorator

SPECIALIST in all kinds of Interior and Decorative Work, Churches, Schools. etc.

2022 Westminster Ave. Moderate charges Estimates given

REPAIRS **FURNITURE** REPAIRS

Ellis & Timewell

CORNER 11th AVE & WESTMINSTER ROAD

Upholstering and Draperies; Easy Chairs and Settees made to order
Mattresses made and repaired. Window Seats, Cosy Corners,
Boat Cushions, Etc. Slip Covers.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

C. B. C. C.B.C. C.B.C. C.B.C. C.C.

BUILDERS, LOOK!

Long lot running through from 15th to 16th, between Park to Victor a Drives, with lane alongside whole length, facing on both streets. Can be divided into 2 lots. Price $1800. $800 cash; 6 and 12 months or builders' terms.

CITY BROKERAGE CO.

Branch--164 Broadway E. G. E. PIERROT Mgr.

C.B.C. C.B.C. C.B.C. C.B.C. C.B.C.

THE UNION SHEET METAL WORKS

FOR ESTIMATES ON

Hot Air Heating, Cornice Work, Roofing Skylight and Mill Work.
We handle the "New Rival Furnace" which is giving excellent satisfaction.

TRY US.....

240 BROADWAY WEST W. E. Peebles, Prop

WILL TRADE FOR LOTS

FINE MODERN 6-ROOM HOUSE

with furnace and hall and stairs panelled and burlapped, on 33 foot lot to lane, on 13th Ave., only a few blocks from Main St. Price $4500
Cash $1500, balance over 5 years.

Will exchange for building lots in in or near city
What have you to offer?

A. W. GOODRICH & CO.

REAL ESTATE. LOANS AND INSURANCE
Phone 4672 BETWEEN 8th and 9th 2450 Westminster Ave.

Gems of Wisdom

Without reverence and love citizenship cannot exist. Ian Maclaren.

When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice; but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn.
Solomon.

Whatever depresses the standard of living in any one class lowers the level and worth of life throughout the community as a whole.
Rev. A. M. Fairburn, D. D.

A solitary individual in no way connected with his fellow creatures, would have as little opportunity for good as for evil."
Barroness von Marenholtz.

For philosophy is an elegant thing if any one modestly meddles with it; but, if he is conversant with it more than is becoming, it corrupts the man.
Plato.

Good God! How rare men are! There are eighteen millions in Itlay, and I have with difficulty found two, —Dandola and Metze.
Napoleon as a result of his search for men of genius in Itlay.

Not al ne for the cultured eyes
Do the sweet flowers spring and grow;
There is scarcely living a man so poor
But he may their sweetness know;
And out of the town to the fresh fair fields
The toilers all can go.

It may be a commonplace thing to say, but it has the charming truthfulness of commonplace, to say, that more that half the difficulties of the world would be allayed or removed by the exhibition of good temper. In official or parliamentary life, most people who have had great eperience, will tell you that the main difficulty in accomplishing a good work consists not in the innate arduousness of the work itself, but in prevailing over the humors and tempers of the men who have to frame it, to consider it, and to bring it into execution. Temper is not only, as the good bishop (Wilson) said, 'nine tenths of Christianity," but it constitutes nine tenths of secular success as well as of religious life. SIR ARTHUR HELPS.

ADVERSITY.

Adversity is sometimes hard upon a man; but for one man who can stand prosperity there are a hundred that will stand adversity. CARLYLE.

Men, whether lay or clerical, suffer better the flame of the stake than a daily inconvenience or a pointed sneer, and will not readily be martyred without some external circumstances and a concourse looking on.
Robert Louis Stevenson.

Men formerly thought that the simple direct action of the benevolent instinct by means of self-denying gifts was enough to remedy the misery they deplored; now we see that not only thought, but historical study is also necessary. Arnold Toynbee.

"Man does not live by bread alone,"
And well it needs must be
That we all should look on the Father's works
By the river and lake and sea,
And spend our souls in adoring praise,
For he careth for you and me.

Away from the factory shop and desk,
Where the dilligent work in throngs,
They sometimes go to the well earned rest
That to faithful zeal belongs;
And the shore and the forest welcome them,
And the larks pour down their songs.

And well may all, with a stronger hand
And a brave, truer heart,
Go back to the task that God has given,
And faithfully do our part;
And hear in our souls the peace of the fields
To the counter, the desk and the mart.
MARIANNE FARNINGHAM.

THE PEOPLE'S HOLIDAYS.

Not alone for the rich and great
Are the beautiful works of God;
The mountain's slopes and the ocean's beach
By the people's feet are trod,
And the poor man's children sing and dance
On the green, flower-covered sod.

A 1000 FOOT SHIP.

Unless the huge ship which has lately been commenced for the Hamburg-American Line stops growing in dimensions, the 1000 foot ship will be among us before we know it. The latest semi-official figures announced regarding this ship give her a length of 880 feet; but Mr. Boas, the general manager of the Hamburg-American Line in New York, is credited, in a recent daily press interview, with stating that the ship will be more than 900 feet long. This would look as though the 880-foot dimension was between perpendiculars. If so, a ship of this size would easily exceed 900 feet in her over-all dimensions on deck.

A BEAUTIFUL CITY.

"The failure of New York city, and most of the larger cities of the United States, to present to view those open plazas and spacious boulevards surrounded or flanked by municipal buildings of dignity, and so placed as to present a harmonious architectural combination, is not due to any lack of enterprise or want of capital for construction, but rather, and we might say almost entirely for the want of foresight, and the failure on the part of the municipal authorities, at least in the earlier days, to pay any attention whatsoever to the question of the future architectural and aesthetic appearance of the city."

FAME AND LONG LIFE.

"The Cross of the Legion is a wonderful thing for health."
"How's that?"
"There is nothing like it to encourage long promenades in the park."—Fliegende Blaetter.

A VIGOROUS CENTENARIAN.

Mrs. Ann Saunders, of Wootton, who was born at Stoneshells, Arreton (Isle of Wight), has just celebrated her one hundred and first birthday. She has been the subject of royal congratulations. Only a year ago Princess Henry of Battenberg sent her a gold initial "B. B." brooch studied with brilliants and emeralds. She can still use her needle without the aid of spectacles, and her hearing is good. It is said that she can still 'eat anything', but she prefers bread and butter and apple pudding, and is rather partial to a piece of fat pork. She was "at home this week to visitors, including her children, her grandchildren, and great grandchildren. Her daughter, Mrs. Mary Parker, with whom she lives is 80 years

SO THEY SAY.

Stranger—"I say, my lad, what is considered a good score on these links?"

Caddie—"Well, sir, most of the gents here tries to do it in as few strokes as they can, but it generally takes a few more."—Scottish American.

PHONE R2196

KEELER'S NURSERY

For a fine assortment of
DUTCH BULBS
just imported from Holland
PRICES REASONABLE
COR. 16th & WESTMINSTER AVE

MRS. FRASER

Ladies' Dressmaking Parlors.
Strictly High Grade Workmanship
2456 MAIN ST.

PRAIRIE PRODUCE CO.

New Laid Eggs	65c doz.
Eastern Eggs	35c doz.
Eastern Select	40c doz.
Eastern Extra Select	45c doz.
Sweet Butter	40c lb.
Orange Creamery Butter	35c or 3 lbs. for $1 00
Fresh Alberta Dairy Butter	30c lb.
Fresh Alberta Dairy Butter in tubs	28c lb.

168 8th Ave., East - - Mathers Block
PHONE 3973

Phone 4607 - - McGowen & Salter

THE DON

NOTICE

Owing to alterations at our old store, we have moved our stock temporarily to
2638 WESTMINSTER AVE. (BETWEEN 10th & 11th)
MILK, CREAM & BUTTER FRESH DAILY AS USUAL.

Phone 845 Always in Mt. Pleasan

JELLY'S

EXPRESS & BAGGAGE TRANSFER

Stand: Mount Pleasant Livery.

Phone 845

Yes!

This is the place for Groceries, if you want what you ask for and want it delivered when you say. Phone

L 5065

and you will not be disappointed.

We do not carry any cheap specials, but we guarantee what we handle and think that when it comes to the food question the best is none too good.

YOU CAN ALSO GET THE BEST OF MEAT NEXT DOOR.

WINSON
Watkins
CASH GROCER
Cor. 7th Avenue, W. and Columbia Street

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

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 149, on the East shore of Howe Sound, thence East 20 chains; thence North 40 chains; thence East 20 chains; thence North chains; thence West 20 chains, more or less, to the shore line; thence South westerly, following the meander of said shore line, 80 chains, more or less, to point of commencement, containing 1[illegible] acres, more or less.
WILLIAM JOHN PASCOE.
February 4th, 1910.

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 [illegible] chains, more or less, North; thence [illegible] chains, more or less, West; thence [illegible] chains, more or less, North; thence [illegible] chains, more or less, West; thence [illegible] chains, more or less, South; thence [illegible] chains, more or less, East; thence [illegible] chains, more or less, South; thence [illegible] chains, more or less, West; thence [illegible] chains, more or less, South; thence [illegible] 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.

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 [illegible] chains, more or less, South; thence [illegible] 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
New Westminster Land District.
District of New Westminster.
TAKE notice that I, Irving L. Bai[illegible] of Vancouver, B. C., occupation wo[illegible] dealer, intend to apply for permissi[illegible] to purchase the following describ[illegible] lands: Commencing at a post plant[illegible] at the north-east corner of Lot [illegible] thence north 20 chains, thence west [illegible] chains, thence south 20 chains, then[illegible] east 80 chains more or less to point [illegible] commencement.

PROPERTY OFF THE MARKET,
[illegible]ersons now having listed proper[illegible] as follows: Lots 28, 29:224, 526 ta[illegible] notice that the same is hereby wit[illegible] drawn. This property has been de[illegible]cribed and is known as 214, 3rd av[illegible] W. A. S. GOARD[illegible]

NOTICE.

On and after September 15th, 19[illegible] all deliveries of coal made by t[illegible] undersigned companies will be on [illegible] cash basis only. Cash to accompa[illegible] the order or to be paid to the tea[illegible]ster on delivery.

While we very much regret havi[illegible] to take this action, especially w[illegible] the trade of our customers who ha[illegible] dealt with us on a credit basis [illegible] years past, yet we find that on accou[illegible] of the enormous growth of Vancouv[illegible] the expense of keeping credit accou[illegible] for so many small items has beco[illegible] prohibitive.

MACDONALD MARPOLE & CO. L[illegible]
H. P. HOWELL & CO., Ltd.
VANCOUVER COAL CO.
EVANS COLEMAN & EVANS, Ltd.

BE SURE AND SEE OUR STOCK OF

STOVES, RANGES, HEATERS, Etc.

BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

One of the Most Up-to-Date Stocks On the Hill

Agents for
SHIRWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS and VARNISH

G. E. McBRIDE & CO.
Cor. 16th and Westminster Aves.

Oscar Kidd PRACTICAL HORSESHOER
Special attention given to Lame and Inerfering Horses.
Between Sixth and Seventh Avenues PRINCE EDWARD STREET

2410
Westminster R'd
MT. PLEASANT
VANCOUVER

RUBBER TIRE WORK A SPECIALY

STEELE & MUIR

RRIAGE WORK; GENERAL BLACKSMITHING
HORSE SHOEING, JOBBING

he best stock of ARMS,
MUNITION, CUTLERY,
SPORTING GOODS can
ound at the store of

as. E. Tisdall
618-620 Hastings St.

If it is
Class SHOEMAK-
nd SHOE REPAIR-
ING
go to
PETERS & CO.
11 WESTMINSTER AVE.
(Near Broadway)
ntee our work to be as good
as any in the city.

A. E. Wark
DENTIST
en an OFFICE in the
R BUILDING, Corner
nster Ave. and 8th Ave.
t AUGUST 8th. '10

ssortment of
NESE BROOMS
50c value for 25c.
AY'S GROCERY
and Westminster Avenue

BADGLEY — Teacher of
tion, Physical Culture and
rt. Plays Coached, Enter-
irected, Platform Recitals
: 992 HORNBY STREET
Telephone R3535.

A. Mullen
WESTMINSTER AVE
REAM PARLOR
ONFECTIONERY,
S. ALL KINDS OF
T DRINKS

RM FOR SALE.
rm in the beautiful Okana-
alf mile from town. Half
ard and small fruits of
cely plastered 7-roomed
th basement and Veran-
around. Madern. City
etc.
soil, $8000. Terms.
Carolina Street.
Vancouver property in
e place.

'Ads' bring
Results

TORONTO
FURNITURE STORE
3334 Westminster Avenue.

Beds, Bed Springs and Mattresses, Dressers and Stands, Extension and Kitchen Tables, Carpet Squares, Linoleums, Oil Cloth with leather seats, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Crockeryware, Japanese Spuares, all sizes, Rugs, Lace Curtains and Poles.

M. H. COWAN.

South Vancouver
BAKERY
Westminster Ave.

Cakes, Pastry Bread, Confectionery, Etc. Wedding and Birthday Cakes a specialty

South Vancouver Bakery
GEO. HERRING, Prop.
westminster Ave.

IN THE ESTATE OF MARIE ESTHER SWITZER, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other having claims against the estate of the late Maria Esther Switzer, who died on or about the 10th day of June, A.D. 1910, are required on or before the 10th day of October, A. D. 1910, 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 administratrix of the above mentioned estate will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled threto, having regard only to the claims with which she shall then have notice. And the administratrix 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 her at the time of such distribution.

Dated Vancouver, B. C., this 8th day of September, A. D. 1910.

MacGILL & GRANT,
Solicitors for Hannah Sophia Curtis, Administratrix.

CANADIAN APPLE SHOW

Vancouver, B. C.—With the success of the first Canadian National Apple Show from an exhibition standpoint now assured there is every indication of a large attendance of visitors from the entire Province and even throughout the Dominion. The engagement of the 48th Highlanders' Military Band, a leading band of Canada and one of the world's best musical organizations, has added very much to the attractions of the Big Show.

The 48th Highlanders' Band which has never been west of the Rockies will play twelve concerts, two daily, with an entire change of program at each performance.

The management believes that every obstacle to the success of the big undertaking has now been removed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company granting a one way first class fare for the round trip from all points in the Dominion of Canada, and in addition to that have granted selling dates in advance of the regular selling dates to the public for the benefit of the exhibitors, thus giving to all exhibitors the same privileges as granted to the public.

Exhibitors' tickets will be sold on the certificate plan. The dates of selling for British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan being Friday October 21st to Saturday October 29th. Any exhibitor desiring the advantage of the one fare round trip rate must notify the secretary of the Canadian National Apple Show who will furnish him with a certificate. This certificate on being presented to the nearest C. P. R. ticket agent will entitle the holder to a ticket to Vancouver and return at lowest one way first class fare. No certificate will be required on the open selling dates to the public. These dates are as follows:—

For General Public.

From stations west of North Bend to Vancouver including branch tickets good going Monday October 31st up to and including Friday November 4th.

From Arrowhead and Revelstoke up to and including North Bend and branch lines tickets on sale Saturday October 29th up to and including Thursday November 3rd.

From stations in British Columbia east of Revelstoke and south of Arrowhead tickets on sale Friday October 28th., up to and including Wednesday November 2nd.

From stations in Alberta and Saskatchewan tickets on sale Thursday October 27th up to and including Sunday October 30th.

All tickets good for continuous passage only going and return trips and good for return to reach destination up to and including Friday November 9th.

For the Province of Ontario, Port Arthur and west thereof and all points in Manitoba, selling dates for general public will be Tuesday October 25th to Monday October 31st, final return limit Wednesday November 30th, continuous trip, no stop-over allowed either on going or return trip.

Judges and exhibitors' tickets on certificate plan will be sold October 21st to October 29th.

From all points east of Port Arthur on C. P. R. Ry., tickets to general public will be sold on certificate plan October 24th to October 26th going transit limit Nov. 5th. Return tickets will be honored at Vancouver up to and including November 30th, returning to starting point by same route travelled on going trip and reaching final destination not later than December 7th. Both going and returning tickets from Maritime Provinces will be good to stop over at Port Arthur and points west thereof within transit limits only. These tickets must be validated by joint agent T. C. P A. at Vancouver.

For judges and exhibitors only, tickets may also be obtained Oct. 17th at points east of Port Arthur.

EMPIRE BEAUTY SHOW.

A novel feature of the Festival of Empire next summer will be the beauty show for competitors of both sexes, in which the most beautiful women and the handsomest men will compete. It will be one of the biggest beauty shows on record, for the idea is to invite the most beautiful women and the handsomest men from every Oversea State, as well as from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. These Empire beauties will be selected by various local committees, and they will be representative of the colonies they come from. There will be prizes for every group, and then the prize-winners will compete for the final prize. A committee of artists will be asked to act as judges.

COURT REFORMS

Americans will Abolish Abuse of Expert Testimony.

One of the most disgraceful proceedures which is characteristic of American jurisprudence, and in a somewhat lesser degree of Canadian, is that of expert testimony. An effort will be made at the next session of congress to introduce bills amending legislation regarding witnesses. The following extract from an editorial article in the "American Medicine" of New York is interesting. Says this paper:

"The old disgraceful conditions are doomed because it has been finally realized that they are standing in the way of justice. The bills being prepared for legislative action all seem to be on the one plan of getting such testimony from a witness called by the court, paid by the state or county, and absolutely independent of prosecution or defense—as nearly impartial as human plans can make it in our present state of imperfection and fallibility. There may be defects in the bills, no doubt there are, for no human action is perfect; but it must be confessed that no better plans have been suggested so far and that some of the ablest physicians and lawyers have given the subject very serious consideration. The accused and prosecutor can employ all the experts they desire to help in the conduct of the case, but such men will now be openly acknowledged as hired partizans who can not occupy the witness chair.

"The proposed laws exclude the partizan expert and, as the court is not presumed to know who are competent, confine the choice to a list supplied by a reputable body, say a local medical society in the case of medical cases. An engineering or chemical society should similarly nominate experts for their particular lines. To eliminate the dangers of officialism and the exclusion of experts from abroad or of new men not yet recognized as expert, there should be provision for the court calling any man jointly requested by the defense and prosecution if it so desires. We presume this will come in time—if not already provided for in twenty states now studying the matter; but even if there is no such provision, it is no ground for opposition, as the measures are so infinitely superior to the present horrors that every one should demand the early enactment of the bills. Their passage will prevent the miscarriages of justice which have so disgraced American jurisprudence."

OTTOS' AUTO

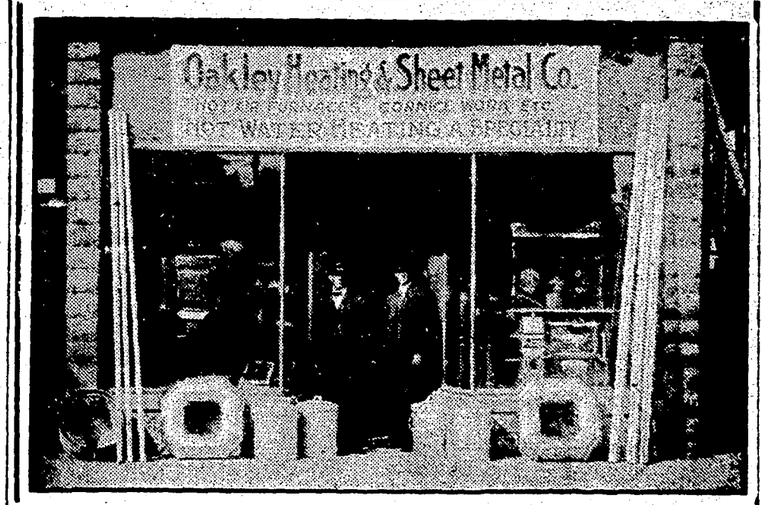
Young Otto bought an auto, which he
ought to not have done
Till he had studied fully how an auto
ought to run;
But Otto didn't do it, so he had him-
self to thank
That when Otto cranked the auto, why
young Otto was the crank.
For Otto left the auto with the lever
pushed to "go,"
When he ought to have reversed it,
with the power shut off you
know;
So when Otto cranked the auto the
auto gave a jump,
And landed Otto sprawling with an
automatic thump.
But Otto grabbed the auto as the auto
autoed by,
Then Otto and the auto down the
street did fly;
And at a speed that auto the luckless
Otto whirled
Like an automobile autocrat who
thinks he owns the world;
While the auto-hating public stood
and watched the auto rash
Till it ran against a lamp-post with a
most terrific crash;
Then they sadly laid poor Otto, who
has lost his auto zest,
Where the autos cease from troubling
and the Ottos are at rest.

L'ENVOI.

Now in this auto story, with its sad
and fatal turn,
There is a moral hidden which we
surely ought to learn:
No Otto ought to auto till he knows
the auto rules,
For an automatic auto is no toy for
auto fools.

NEW STEEL CARS.

The Grand Trunk Railway has put into service on its International Limited train between Montreal and Chicago, a new equipment of cars, which are counted among the best on the continent. They are chiefly of steel construction, and are fitted up with every device to ensure the comfort of travellers, including electric lights, operated from dynamos connected with the car exles. The train is made profitable by the increased passenger travel. This travel has also led the Canadian Pacific to put on a third daily train between Montreal and Toronto.



Oakley Heating & Sheet Metal Co.

Hot Water Heating a Specialty.
Hot Air Furnaces. All Kinds of
Cornice and Sheet Metal Work.

Phone 6643 - - 105 Broadway East

5 Minute Car Service
ON FOURTH AVENUE

Is promised for next week. Think what that will mean to

KITSILANO

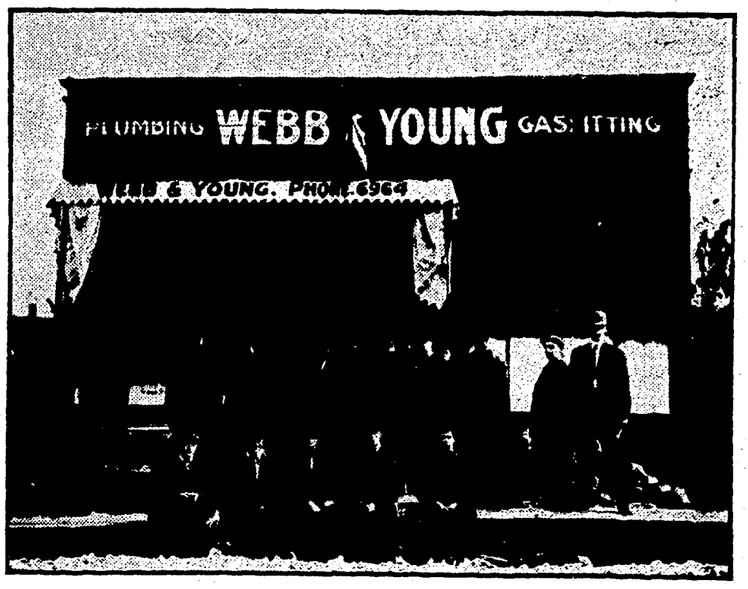
I have some of the best buys in the District, both homes and vacant properties. It will pay you to see me before buying.

Jas. A. McLean
SUITE 19 - - 413 GRANVILLE STREET

PROF. COWAN

EXPERT TEACHER of Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, Authoharp and Zither. Twenty Private lessons $7.00. No class lessons. ....
Musicians supplies of every description.

COWAN'S UP-TO-DAT STOR
2315 MAIN STREET near 7th



PHONE 6964 P.O. BOX 15, HILLCREST

WEBB & YOUNG

PLUMBING, GASFITTING and HOT WATER HEATING. Stoves Connected and General Repairs, Etc.

Estimates Given COR. 21st and WESTMINSTER AVE

WE ARE LEADERS IN THE GROCERY LINE

We have the largest and best Grocery Business in Mount Pleasant. If you are not a regular customer of this store you should come in and get acquainted and we would soon demonstrate to you the quality on which our business is growing. A store with a large business always has fresher and cleaner goods than the others

APPLES

We have just received a large shipment of Wealthy Apples that are hand picked, well graded and of a beautiful color. They are the best table apple you can buy to day per box $1.75

APPLES

Good Cooking apples per box $1.25

GRAPES

All varieties of best quality of Grapes 7 lb. basket 50c

BANANAS

We have 1200 dozen of the finest Bananas to sell on Saturday at only doz. 15c

FISH

We are now receiving Eastern Salt Fish each week. Labrador Herring, the large fat ones each 5c

EASTERN MACKEREL each 5c

CODFISH

Choicest cuts of boneless fish 2 lb. box 30c

KIPPERED HERRING
SMOKED HALIBUT
BLOATERS, ETC

G. S. KELLY

MOUNT PLEASANT'S LEADING GROCER

2333 Main St. - - - Phone 938

(Continued from page 1)

GREAT BRITAIN'S AWFUL CRIME.

directors of the East India Company in London condemned it officially as "being beneath the Company to be engaged in such a clandestine trade." But they continued the manufacture in India, selling it at public auction in Calcutta, instead of shipping it themselves as a company. Forbidding the sending of opium to China, they favored the establishment of a trading station in the eastern islands, whence it might find its way to China "without the Company being exposed to disgrace." And while prohibiting their own servants from carrying it, they encouraged its inclusion in the cargoes of the British ships which could only trade between India and China under license from the Company. Notice, these licenses were to be cancelled if any other than the Company's opium was taken on board.

The opium fleet, sailing from Calcutta, were some of the finest cutters ever built. They were heavily armed, capable of defying all the war junks of the Chinese empire. On reaching the Chinese coast they were moored off Canton. The drug, taken out of the chests and put into bags for easier transfer, was smuggled ashore in fast boats called "crabs," manned first of all by Chinamen, but later by desperadoes of other races, armed to the teeth.

The policy of the Company as regards the use of opium in India was restrictive. Their instructions to their collectors in India were "to discourage to the utmost the sale and consumption of the drug except for medicinal purposes." Their disclaimer in parliament of the year 1831 has become famous: "Were it possible to prevent the use of the drug altogether, except strictly for purposes of medicine, we would gladly do so in compassion to mankind." But in strange contrast to this was their active policy to China. The trade thither grew from 5,000 chests in 1820 to 10,000 chests in 1829. More than that. The Chinese custom officials were systematically bribed by the opium merchants, who, almost without exception, were British. Early in 1839 the Chinese Emperor determined to put a stop to the traffic. After several ineffectual efforts, Commissioner Lin was sent from Pekin with imperative orders to end the trade. Arriving in Canton he surrounded the quarters of the British merchants and compelled them to deliver up 20,283 chests of opium lying in British ships. He destroyed it all and this led to a war, condemned by Dr. Arnold as "so wicked as to be a national sin of the greatest possible magnitude."

Wm. E. Gladstone denounced it thus: "A war more unjust in its origin, a war more calculated to cover this country with permanent disgrace, I do not know, and I have not read of. The British flag is hoisted to protect an infamous contraband traffic, and it was never hoisted except as it is now hoisted on the coast of China, we should recoil from its sight with horror."

"This, our first war with China, has been called "the opium war," and justly so, for opium was the prime, though not the only cause.

Sir George Stanton, British representative at Canton at the time, was certainly well qualified to judge. His declaration in parliament, April 14th, 1843, as to the cause of this war is clear and emphatic:

"I have never denied the fact that if there had been no opium smuggling, there would have been no war. Even if the opium habit had been permitted to run its natural course, if it had not received an extraordinary impulse from the measures taken by the British East India Company to promote the growth which almost quadrupled the supply, I believe it never would have created that extraordinary alarm in the Chinese authorities, which betrayed them into the adoption of a sort of "coup d'Etal" for its suppression.

By the treaty of Nankin, which closed this war, China had to pay $6,000,000 for the cost of opium destroyed, $12,000,000 for expenses of the war, $3,000,000 for debts due Britishers by the "Hong," in addition to $6,000,000 already paid for the ransom of Hong Kong. Hong Kong was ceded to us and four other ports besides Canton were opened to trade.

In spite of a supplementary treaty, signed a year later, wherein we pledged ourselves to discourage smuggling, Hong Kong speedily became a huge opium warehouse. An ordinance was passed permitting Chinese boats to fly the British flags, which led up eventually to the second war. The Indian government continued the export of opium, prepared for Chinese use, the number of chests rising from 30,00 in 1830 to 75,000 in 1858. The British foreign office instructing Britain's representative in China "to avail himself of every favorable opportunity" to urge China to legalize the trade, pointing out the immense gain that would accrue thereby. From 1842 to 1858 the Chinese government steadily refused to consent. The reply of emperor Tao Kwang, quoted in parliamentary report, China 1847, page 292, is a terrible indictment of Great Britain. It runs as follows:

"It is true I cannot prevent the introduction of the flowing poison; gain-seeking and corrupt men will, for profit and sensuality defeat my wishes, but nothing will induce me to derive a revenue from the vice and misery of my people." Emperor Kwang is said to have lost three of his sons through the vice, and to have died of a broken heart in consequence.

Our second Chinese war arose out of the capture of a Chinese boat called the "Arrow," engaged in the smuggling trade and flying the British flag. This war closed after awful carnage with the treaty of Tientsin, signed June 26th, 1858, and by a supplementary tariff added to this treaty on 8th November, Great Britain at last obtained the legalization of the import of our Indian opium into China. Sir R. Alcock, our ambassador at Pekin, soon after declared before a House of Commons committee in 1871, that "We forced the Chinese government to enter into a treaty to allow their subjects to take opium."

Thus was China's resistance broken by two cruel wars, the injustice of which is now at length coming to be generally recognized as an awful blot upon British history. Worse still, the guilt of the second war is peculiarly a national one, for Lord Palmerston, defeated in parliament, on the ground of its injustice, appealed to the country, and being sustained, carried it to a conclusion.

The treaty of Tientsin remains in force to-day and is still being used in tying China's hands in her brave, her unparallelled struggle with a national vice. The treaty of Tientsin was ratified at Pekin two years later after a third brief war, in which the French joined us. The events preceding this latest war I would rather not relate, they are full of horrors.

Lord Elgin, who conducted the second war with China, wrote thus at the time, December 22, 1857:

"When we steamed up to Canton and saw the rich alluvial banks covered with luxuriant evidences of unrivalled industry and natural fertility. . . . I thought bitterly of those, who for the most selfish objects, are trampling underfoot this ancient civilization."

December 9th—"Nothing could be more contemptible than the origin of our existing quarrel. I have hardly alluded in my ultimatum to the wretched question of the "Arrow," which is a scandal to us, and is so considered by all, except the few who are personally compromised."

December 25th.—"Canton doomed to destruction through the folly of its own rulers and the vanity and levity of ours."

August 30th. — "This abominable East; abominable not so much in itself as because it is strewed all over with the record of our violence and fraud."

November 6th.—"In our relations with China we hvae acted scandalously."

The treaty of Tientsin not only legalised the import of our Indian opium into China, in another clause it, for the first time, legally recognized as permissible in China. The teaching and profession of Christianity. No wonder the Chinese mind coupled the two things together. Joshue Rowntree says: "The linking of the religion of Jesus of Nazareth with the British opium trade is as bitter an irony as professing Christians have ever brought on themselves. To the Chinese they came together, spread together, have been fought for together, and finally legalized together."

Thank God! the truth long glossed over is becoming known! The day when Britain must own her wrong—make amends and pay full price therefor is at hand.

The treaty of Tientsin contained a clause permitting revision every 1

(Continued on Page 5)

Corner of 18th and Westminster Ave.

DRY GOODS DRY GOODS

S. ESTABROOKS

Corner of 18th and Westminster Ave.

Special for Saturday FLANNELETTE in all designs regular 10c a yard ***4 yds for 25c***

A consignment of Stamded Cushion Tops, Centre pieces, Towel and Pipe Racks and other Xmas Novelties. THESE ARE VERY CHOICE

5 doz. prs. 2/1 and 1/1 Rib Cashmere Hose. Sizes 8 to 10. Double Knee. Regular price 40c per pr. FRIDAY and SATURDAY **25c**

Men's Working Gloves

Broncho Hide, extra values at **50c**

Asbestos very soft and pliable tan calf skin at **50c**

These gloves are usually sold at 75c.

You men get in on this.

THE STORE OF QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES

Extra Good Values in Blankets

A new line of Curtain Scrim just in; newest designs at the lowest prices. These goods are suitable for halls, drawing rooms, dining rooms, etc.

15 doz. prs. of Men's Canvas Gloves 3 pairs for **25c**

25 pr. ladies' misses' boys' and children's Boots; to clean this lot out at **$1.25**

Children's at - 65c

A few prs of Rubbers

A very large line of FANCY AND PLAIN FLANNELETTES

I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF CHILDREN'S APPAREL.

You will find everything here for the little ones, in fact the most complete line in this section.

A FULL LINE OF D. & A. CORSETS.

A big range of W. G. & R. Shirts in all sizes.

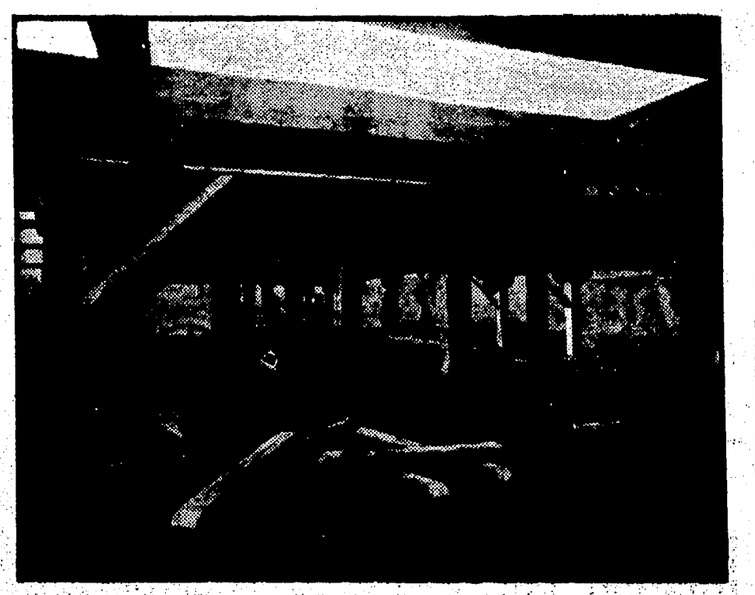
HAMMOND

A recent impetus to the little burg is the building of the Baillie Lumber Co's saw mill on the banks of the Fraser river which will have a capacity to cut from 30,000 to 50,000 feet of lumber daily.

Mr. Baillie is a lumberman with over a quarter of a century's experience in the business. He will manufacture and handle everything required to build a house from the ground up. He owns a lot of valuable property in the town and is full of enterprise and vim from the word "go."

He is a pleasant Scotchman to meet and Hammond will be recognized in the future as the city of opportunities.

George W. Allison was born in Auld Scotia and deals in groceries, dry gods, boots, shoes, hardware, flour and



feed. He has operated two years and a half in the town and is doing well.

The Bank of Hamilton Branch which is ably managed by H. L. Paynter who formerly followed the broad and noble field of teaching.

Phillip A. Francis is a new comer and a live hustler and livery man. He operates a boarding house for horses and furnishes rigs to drummers.

J. M. Dale is the old "Pioneer" and founder of the town. He operates the company store of the place and the hotel. He has been a resident of Hammond for 20 years and is anticipating retiring from the active mercantile field in the near future.

W. J. Marriott is the "knight of the anvil" and is a star horseshoe and general blacksmith artizan of the interior.

(Continued from Page 4)

ears. It was under this clause that 1869 the Chinese foreign office addressed a memorial to Great Britain, hich Sir R. Alcock described as "insting and urging by every argument ey could adduce, the necessity of e British Government consenting to e total prohibition of opium."

I will draw my to-night's address to close with this appeal from the overnment of China, and in order at you may appreciate China's attide, I must ask you to listen to this ted official document in full:

rom Tsung-Li-Yamen to Sir Alcock, July, 1869.

Chinese Foreign Office.

"The writers have on several occans, when conversing with His Exlency, the British Minister, referred the opium trade as being prejuial to the general interests of comrce. The object of the treaties been our respective countries was to ure perpetual peace; but if effective ps cannot be taken to remove an umulating sense of injury from the nds of men, it is to be feared that policy can obviate sources of fue trouble.

'Day and night the writers are conering the question with a view to solution, and the more they reflect n it, the greater does their anxibecome, and hereon they cannot ld addressing His Excellency very earnestly on the subject.

"That opium is like a deadly poison, that it is most injurious to mankind, and a most serious provocative of ill-feeling is, the writers think, perfectly well-known to His Excellency, and it is therefore needless for them to enlarge further on these points.

"The Prince" (Prince Kung was the President of the Board) and his colleagues are quite aware that the opium trade has long been condemned by England as a nation, and that the right-minded merchant scorns to have to do with it.

"But the officials and people of this Empire, who cannot be so completely informed on the subject, all say that England trades in opium because she desires to work China's ruin; for (say they) if the friendly feelings of England are genuine, since it is open to her to produce and trade everything else, would she still insist on spreading the poison of this hurtful thing throughout the Empire?

"There are those who say, 'Stop the trade by enforcing a vigorous prohibition against the use of the drug.' China has the right to do so, doubtless, and might be able to effect it; but a strict enforcement of the prohibition would necessitate the taking of many lives. Now, although the criminals' punishment would be of their own seeking, bystanders would not fail to say that it was the foreign merchant seduced them to their ruin by bringing the drug, and it would be hard to prevent general and deep-seated indignation. Such a course, indeed would tend to arouse popular anger against the foreigner.

"There are others, again, who suggest the removal of the prohibitions against the growth of the poppy. They argue that, as there is no means of stopping the foreign (opium) trade, there can be no harm as a temporary measure in withdrawing the prohibition on its growth. We should thus not only deprive the foreign merchant of a main source of his profits, but should increase our revenue to boot. The soverign rights of China are, indeed, competent to this. Such a course would be practicable; and, indeed, the writers cannot say that, as a last resource, it will not come to this; but they are most unwilling that such prohibition should be removed, holding, as they do, that a right system of government should appreciate the beneficence of heaven, and seek to remove any grievance which afflicts its people, while to allow them to go on to destruction, although an increase of revenue may result, will provoke the judgment of Heaven and the condemnation of men.

"Neither of the above plans, indeed, are satisfactory. If it be desired to remove the very root, and to stop the evil at its source, nothing will be effective but a prohibition, to be enforced alike by both parties.

"Again, the Chinese merchant supplies your country with his goodly tea and silk, conferring thereby a benefit upon her; but the English merchant empoisons China with pestilent opium. Such conduct is unrighteous. Who can justify it? What wonder if officials and people say that England is wilfully working out China's ruin, and has no real friendly feeling for her? The wealth and generosity of England are spoken by all; she is anxious to prevent and anticipate all injury to her commercial interests. How is it, then, she can hesitate to remove an acknowledged evil? Indeed, it cannot be that England still holds to this evil business, earning the hatred of the officials and people of China, and making herself a reproach among the nations, because she would lose a little revenue were she to forfeit the cultivation of the poppy!

"The writers hope that His Excellency will memoralize his Government to give orders in India and elsewhere to substitute the cultivation of cereals or cotton. Were both nations to rigorously prohibit the growth of the poppy, both traffic in and consumption of opium might alike be put an end to. To do away with so great an evil would be a great virtue on England's part; she would strengthen friendly relations and make herself illustrious. How delightful to have so great an act transmitted to after ages!

"This matter is injurious to commercial interest in no ordinary degree. If His Excellency the British Minister cannot, before it is too late, arrange a plan for a joint prohibition (of the traffic), then no matter with what devotedness the writers may plead, they may be unable to cause the people to put aside ill-feeling, and so strengthen friendly relations as to place them for ever beyond fear of disturbance. Day and night, therefore, the writers give to this matter most earnest thought, and overpowering is the distress and anxiety it occasions them. Having thus presumed to unbosom themselves, they would be honored by His Excellency's reply."

This appeal by the Chinese Government was sent home to the British Government by Sir R. Alcock, accompanied by a confidential despatch, fully endorsing the Chinese apepal. The following is an extract from that official letter:

"He had no doubt that abhorrence expressed by the Government and people of China for opium as destructive to the Chinese nation, was genuine and deep-seated; and that he was also quite convinced that the Chinese Government could, if it pleased, carry out its threat of developing cultivation to any extent. On the other hand, he believed that so strong was the popular feeling on the subject, that if Britain would give up the opium revenue, and suppress the cultivation in India, the Chinese Government would have no difficulty in suppressing it in China, except in the Province of Yunnan where its authority is in abeyance."

Such then, was the appeal addressed to Great Britain by the Chinese Government and backed by our own representative. After many months of waiting and repeated applications for an answer, Sir R. Alcock was at length compelled to say to the Chenise cabinet that there was no response, and that none need be expected. Then began the last awful lap in the degradation of a whole nation. China, despairing of getting any relief from Britain, launched into the most extensive cultivation of the poppy, producing opium at a much cheaper rate than could be done in India. They hoped thus to stamp out the import trade and then, after that had been accomplished, to prohibit the production of opium among themselves. Her power broken by our force of arms, her repeated apepals ignored or rejected, China took refuge in a policy of despair. The results are thus recorded in The Times (London) of December 26th, 1887:

"By 1887 the relations between the Chinese and the Indian drug are found to have altogether changed. In all parts of the Empire, except the islands of Formosa and Hainan, it is said to be produced in substantial quantities. The broad province of Si-chuen produces a hundred and fifty thousand piculs, each picul being 133 1-3 lbs. Yunnan comes next. It is estimated that a third of its cultivation is devoted to poppy fields.

"This huge stock of Chinese opium is raised for the supply of scores of millions who never smoked before.

"Si-chuen, for instance, contains 70,000,000 of inhabitants. Seven-tenths of the adult male population, it is computed, now are opium-smokers. Probably twenty-five years ago only a fraction had contracted the habit. The propensity, which is understood to have a total existence in China of no more than a short century, has of recent years spread like wild-fire among the nation."

Alas for China! Her statesmen who took refuge in this policy of despair, did not forsee that the rapid spread of poppy cultivation in China would soon accomplish the nationalisation of the vice! But what shall we say of Great Britain's responsibility for the rapid spread of this evil? It is a curious example of the awful ruin of human nature that the nation capable of the sublime financial sacrifice of paying $150,000,000 for the freeing of every slave throughout the British Empire should also be the nation that, through contemptible greed of gain, and in the same century, fastens the habit upon 400,000,000 people.

I will not harry your feelings by the awful stories of desolations wrought by opium in China. For every cry from heart-broken Chinese mother, brought with her children to ruin and starvation by the besotted opium-smoking father, for every daughter sold to a harlot's life to feed the father's opium pipe, Britain stands responsible before God and man.

There is no platform for the judgment of nations, as such, in the world to come. The coming final judgment in the eternal sphere is necessarily of individuals. A nation has its birth, childhood, youth, manhood and maturity in this present world. Proportioned to its establishment in justice and righteousness will be its real strength, worth and continuance. The endorsement of injustice, slavery and iniquity by any nation, will secure its chastisement, hasten its judgment, and precipitate its final overthrow. It is but a question of time and of the Divine forbearance. The history and final passing away of Babylon, Egypt, Greece and Rome are illustrations and profs that the judgment of nations and empires takes place in this world. God is calling on Great Britain to repent and pay the price of her hellish work in China.

The statements laid before you in this addres come to me endorsed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Primate of Scottish Episcopal Church, the Moderator of the Free Church of Scotland, the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of England, the Moderator of the Church of Scotland, the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Wales, the Moderator of the United Free Church of Scotland, the Clerk of the Society of Friends, the President of the Baptist Unions, the President of the National Free Church Council, the President of the Countess of Huntingdon Churches, the President of the Congregational Union, the President of the Wesleyan Conference, the President of the Primitive Methodist Conference, the President of the Wesleyan Reform Union, the President of the United Methodist Church. In other words, backed officially by the entire Protestant Church of Great Britain and Ireland.

I have not been able to-night to take up the more recent developments of this Indo-Chinese opium traffic. My object has been to sink into your mind Britain's crime.

Before closing, however, I must briefly summarize present conditions:

Early in 1906, four of China's leading viceroys requested their foreign office to approach the British minister at Pekin, asking for a united movement for the gradual suppression of the trade by the curtailment concurrently of the production of home-grown opium and of the import of Indian opium.

On May 30th, following this, came the anti-opium debate in the House of Commons, in which Mr. Morley sounded, what we believe will prove to have been the death-knell of the opium traffic. The House, as I have already shown, unanimously condemned the traffic as immoral.

As an imediate result of this debate and vote at Westminster, China issued a decree for the doing away with "the poison of foreign and native opium within the period of ten years." That decree was dated September 30, 1906, and was followed on November 22nd by the most drastic regulations for carrying of this policy into effect.

After some negotiations the British and Indian governments concurred in the ten-year arrangement proposed by China, to date from January 1st, 1908.

Reckoning on the basis of 51,000 chests, our average export to China for five years, we agreed to reduce that amount by 5,100 chests each year.

This reduction after 1910; two years' trial was made to be conditional upon China being able to prove that she had carried out her part of the arrangement.

Mr. Max Muller, our own special representative in China, under date of October, 1909, reports China's progress, after 21 months' effort, as follows in the 21 provinces of China and Manchuria:

Seven provinces in which growth is already entirely suppressed.

Eight provinces in which total prohibition has been ordered for this year; four in which successful enforcement of edict is to be expected.

Three provinces in which total prohibition has been ordered, but in which officials are slow to take any rigorous steps.

Three provinces remain, in which one has elected not to finally suppress the growth till 1911; in one other, no order for suppression has been issued, and in the last no opium is grown at all.

China, then, has far more than fulfilled her part of the bargain, and on the strength of this has appealed to Britain to shorten the time in which opium shall be allowed to degrade the Chinese nation.

This Britain has refused to do.

We believe and hope this refusal is half-hearted and against better judgment, and that we are on the eve of a sudden termination of our shame.

The appeal from the entire church of Great and Greater Britain.

October 24—Anniversary of ratification at Pekin of Tientsin treaty.

Resolutions.

Don't forget to be at "THE STERLING" dry goods store at 10 a. m., Saturday. Read ad in this issue.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Nicol, 128 Eighth avenue west, were pleasantly surprised by a number of their friends on Friday evening last. A very enjoyable evening was spent. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. McNeil, Mr. and Mrs. D. Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carnochan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Livingstone, Mr. and Mrs. D. Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. M. McDuff, Mr. and Mrs. D. Russell, Mrs. T. Belltestone, Mrs. W. Lockley, Miss C. Carmichael, Miss Russell, Messrs. Wm. Neilson, Jas. Smith, D. Sinclair, Dave Neilson, R. McKendrick.

* * *

Take a Davie street car and get off at 16th avenue and follow the crowds to the Big Sale on Saturday at "THE STERLING."

* * *

NEW WESTMINSTER WEATHER.

Thirty days hath September,
April, June and November,
All the rest hath thirty-one
Without a blessed ray of sun;
And from January until May
It raineth or sleeteth every day;
But if all the months had two and thirty,
They'd all be just as wet and dirty.

THE PROFIT IS YOURS

Read carefully and then take advantage of

Young & Thompson's Prices

Flour—Our best Flour, per sack $1.60
Royal Household Flour $1.95
Purity Flour, per sack $2.00

Breakfast Foods—Superior Rolled Oats, per sack 25c
Carnation Wheat Flake, per package 10c
Canadian Wheat Flakes, per package 35c
Olympic Pancake Flour, per package 35c
Cream of Wheat, per package 20c
Corn Flakes, per package 10c
Shredded Wheat Biscuit, per package 25c

Fresh Fruits—Extra Fancy Apples, 4 lbs. 25c
Gravenstein Apples, 5 lbs 25c
Good Cooking Apples, 10 lbs 25c
Apples, per box $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 ..... $2.25

Marmalades—Chiver's Famous Pure English Marmalade, per glass 15c
Per 2-lb. tin 25c

Jams—St. George's Pure Australian Jam. Climax Jam, assorted flavors, per pail 50c
Chiver's Pure English made Jam, per 1-lb. glass 20c
Simcoe Straw Jam, per glass 15c

Currants—We have some extra fine recleaned currants which we are selling at 3 lbs. for 25c
Raisins, extra choice seedless, 3-lb. package 25c
Mixed Peel, nice and fresh, per lb. 15c

Farinaceous Foods—Genuine French Maccaroni, per package 10c
Sago, 6 lbs 25c
Rice, 6 lbs 25c
Tapioca, 6 lbs 25c
Corn Starch, 3 packages 25c

Robertson's Patent Barley, per tin 25c
Robertson's Patent Groats, per tin 25c
Symington's Pea Flour, per tin 25c
Symington's Coffee Essence, per bottle 25c

Teas—Young & Thompson's Famous Old Country Blend, which for quality and flavor cannot be surpassed. Per lb 50c
Blue Ribbon Tea, per lb 40c
Ridgeway's Five o'Clock Tea, per lb. 60c
Ridgeway's Great Cup Tea, per lb. 40c

Biscuits—Crawford's Butter Buffs, per package 15c
Crawford's Oaten Wafers, per package 15c
You should try some of these for your afternoon tea. They are really FINE.

Place your order with us and by doing so you will help to build up South Vancouver.

PROMPT DELIVERY — PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION

Young & Thompson

Phone 7032---Cor. 26th and Westminster Ave.

MACK BROS. Undertakers

Open Day and Night

2020 GRANVILLE ST. Phone B4642

NEW TYRANNY IN SIGHT

(From the Toronto World, Sept. 25.)

Yes, it's time the people of Ontario, of Canada generally, began to take a little stock of the men active in the Eucharistic Congress.

Mr. Henri Bourassa, for instance. We have been reading his speech, delivered at the Congress, and we have been reading his lashing of Bishop Fallon of London (Ontario), who has dared, according to Mr. Bourassa, to declare for English teaching in preference to French in the schools in his diocese (including the French County of Essex). But the good Bishop of London is not to be let rule in his own diocese. He must take orders from the new religious tyranny that is being set up in Montreal. For this tyranny is based on the idea of a solid French-Canadian vote from Quebec, and a French-Canadian wedge in as many counties of Ontario as possible, and these all kept in one solid block by a spiritual chief in Montreal and a political chief associated with that spiritual head. Bourassa wants to be the political end of this deal. He will tolerate no Irish bishop in Ontario that will not take orders from Montreal and come into the bi-lingual game. Nor will Mr. Bourassa tolerate if he can help it, any bishop for Ottawa that is not a French-Canadian. He says the promotion of the Archbishop of Kingston to the See of Ottawa is a mistake. Bourassa would like a cardinal head at Montreal, who would rule the whole church in Canada as a political solidarity. According to Bourassa, French - Canadians must have bishops of their race, must have bi-lingual schools in every quarter of Canada, and especially in Ontario, and that the only true churchmen are of his nationality. It would follow from his argument that a French-Canadian cannot be satisfied with any Prime Minister that is not of his race, or, at the very least, that the French-Canadians are entitled to a bi-lingual Premiership. He's bent on a double national front to everything.

We are doing Mr. Bourassa no injustice if we say that he regards the mission of his race as to crowd the English out of Quebec, and to recover Ontario. The French - Canadian congress, which is largely his machine, is to be the means of Frenchifying this Province and to encircle the national capital with a range of absolutely French counties. Then will come tithes in Ontario.

We imagine there are Catholics, and many English - speaking ones, that would prefer to see the English tongue prevail in this province, and that the public funds be not used to split Canada into a country of two nations at every point of the line.

And we cannot deny Mr. Bourassa's ambition if he can attain it. He will do it if the others let him. And he hopes to do it by the creation of a great political solidarity under spiritual direction.

The World trusts that the Catholics of Ontario will stand by the Bishop of London against this new tyranny in Montreal. The people of this Province have swallowed a lot, and may have to swallow a lot more. But there must be a limit.

The more the Girouard, Anglin, Marcil incidents are examined, the more one reads Mr. Bourassa's deliverances, one is forced to the conclusion that he is for the submission of the State to the Church, and for the creation of a solidarity in the votes of one faith that will be worked at every turn for concessions. We carefully guard against saying that our fellow countrymen who are Roman Catholics all hold this view, but that's what Bourassa holds, and he is busy on the job. Such a political solidarity in collusion with some of the great corporations in this country would forever stop all political and other progress in Canada.

The World trusts that the Bishop of London will rule his own diocese as they think best, not as Mr. Bourassa, dictates. And the supreme authority at Rome might have a care as to creating any spiritual supremacy in Montreal that may be used as a political solidarity to suit the designs of those who are for the subjection of the State to the Church, and whose sole ambition is to dispossess English-speaking people of Ontario, and to make a wreck of the political freedom that has been established here at so great a cost.

It is time the people of Ontario began to do a little thinking. They have trusted to Globes and Stars, and they have been betrayed.

Bishop Fallon has lots of friends in Ontario.

CHARACTERISTIC OF ROOSEVELT

Roosevelt may be a noisy agitator, but he is also something of a man. The following incident is characteristic of the man. He seems to be honest in spite of his brusqueness, the "Literary Digest" relates the following:

In striking contrast to Mr. Roosevelt's snubbing of Senator Lorimer, in Chicago, is his recent meeting with Judge Lindsey, at Denver. When the ex-President arrived at the station he was met by a delegation of Denver's prominent citizens; but Judge Lindsey perhaps the most distinguished citizen, was noticeable for his absence. Inquiry revealed that the judge of the "Kid's Court" hab been snubbed by the committee, and the ingenious rebuke devised by Colonel Roosevelt is told by the Denver Express, as follows:

Early in the day, when the reception committee met the colonel, his first question to the members was: "where is Judge Lindsey?"

The committee sidestept. At noon when the colonel was resting for a few minutes, there was shoved into his room a copy of Clay's Review, with eight pages devoted to slandering Lindsey.

Then the Roosevelt wrath arose, and he declared to Gifford Pinchot and his other friends that he must see Lindsey at the entrance to the auditorium as he entered for his speech.

Accompanied by Mayor Speer, Chairman Reynolds of the convention league, and others who had shown with reflected glory, Roosevelt approached the auditorium. Then he saw Lindsey, left the party, and stretched out his hands with:

"I am glad to see you, Judge."

Still holding Lindsey by the hand, he turned to the discomfited committee, and said:

"Here is the man that I have been demanding to see all day."

With this rebuke, which left his reception committee in apprehension of his next move, he turned back to Lindsey with an invitation to go with him to the platform. Lindsey protested that he had not been invited by the committee and did not wish to intrude. Then the famous teeth clenched and he turned toward the committee with this remark:

"Judge Lindsey is my guest on this platform to-day. Will you kindly see that he is provided with a seat."

Then taking Lindsey by the arm, he walked with him to the stage.

Nor was Roosevelt satisfied with this rebuke. He wanted the world outside to know that he believes in Lindsey; believes in his story ("The Beast"), and cares nothing for the slanders which have been circulated. He wanted the widest publicity to his acts.

It just happened that Gilson Gardner, the Washington correspondent of The Express, was directly in front of him as he finished speaking. As he finished the speech, Roosevelt stept to the press box and, calling Gardner, said to him:

"I wish that you would tell the gentlemen of the press that in opposition to my wishes there was no place provided in my reception for Judge Lindsey, whom I so greatly esteem. I wish that you would see that they know that his appearance upon this platform was at my request and as my guest, and that I insisted on his presence here. I deem it an honor to have upon this platform with me a man who has done so much for humanity and has been so courageous against wrong as has Judge Lindsey."

DEPENDS ON THE KIND.

A bunch of old deep-sea fishermen in the cabin of a smack had been puzzling for half an hour over the mental problem; "If a herring and a half costs a penny and a half, how many herrings can you buy for a shilling and a half?"

"What did you say the mackerel and a half cost?" asked one of the fishermen.

"I didn't say mackerel; I said herring!" exclaimed the skipper.

"Oh, that's different," said the sailor man. "I've been figuring on mackerel."

INNOCENCE ABROAD.

The ashman was raising a can of ashes above his head to dump the contents into the cart, when the bottom of the can came out. Ethel saw it and ran in and told her mother.

"I hope you didn't listen to what he said," the mother remarked.

"He didn't say a word to me," replied the little girl, "he just walked right off by the side of his cart, talking to God."

DRUNK ON DUTY

Surely in self-defense, citizens will ultimately be driven to suppress all liquor selling for beverage purposes, in view of the fearful peril in which, under the responsibilities of modern civilization, men who drink may put the lives of others. This possibility is forcibly illustrated in a press despatch from Winnipeg published in the daily papers of September 12th, which said: Samson Patison, aged thirty-six, a fireman on the C. P. R. Kenora local, leaving the city at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, jumped to instant death from the cab when the engine left the rails at Wood's Crossing, six miles from Winnipeg. The accident is alleged to have been caused through the negligence of the signalman in the tower of the crossing, who is believed to have been drunk on duty, and to have thrown the derailing switch just as the train was approaching the crossing near the Canadian Northern tracks. The whole train was derailed, but no passengers were injured. The engineer saw the switch was wrong, and shouted to the fireman, both jumping at the same time from the opposite sides of the cab, just after the engineer set the emergency brakes. Patison struck his head on a post carrying semaphore wires, being instantly killed. The engineer escaped with slight injuries. The signalman locked himself in the tower and defied the train crew for some time before he could be secured. He is under arrest."

THE OLDEST TREE.

The most ancient living thing on earth is a tree. Eactly where that tree stands is a mooted question, for many localities lay clam to it; but there have been scientists curious enough to investigate the various claims, and we can probably arrive at a pretty exact result by a few comparisons, says the New York Times.

There are certain yews in England that were stalwart trees when Caesar landed on her shores. More than a century ago a scientist named Decandole proved to the satisfaction of botanists that a certain yew standing in the churchyard of Fortingal, Perthshire, was more than 2,500 years old, and he found another at Hedsor, in Buclas, which was 3,240 years old at that time.

Humboldt refers to a gigantic baobab tree in Central Africa as the oldest organic monument in the world. This tree had a trunk 29 feet in diameter, and Adanson, by a series of careful measurements, demonstrated conclusively that it had not lived for less than 5,150 years—and it lives to-day. Nor is this so remarkable when one stops to think that, given favorable conditions for its growth and sustenance, the average tree will never die of old age. Its death is merely an accident, without which it may flourish for century upon century.

ST. JOHN ASSYRIANS ANGRY.

Will Withdraw from Catholic Church if Their Views are Not Met.

The Assyrian colony in St. John, N. B., consisting of fifty-two families of the Maronite Catholic faith, decided to take their children from the Catholic schools and send them to public schools. They say they have repeatedly asked Bishop Casey to permit them to build a church of their own with a priest speaking their own language, and that he has refused to do that or permit any Assyrian priest to say mass in the Cathedral. They say they will withdraw from the Catholic Church if the matter is not settled to meet their views.

IN THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM HURST, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the late William Hurst who died on or about the 5th day of June, A. D. 1910, are required on or before the 20th day of September, A. D. 1910, 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 deceased among the parties 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 20th day of August, A. D. 1910.

MacGILL & GRANT.
Solicitors for Justice Swanson and Herbert Lambert, Executors.

We Are Busy

Already making pictures for Xmas for our customers. Don't put off till the last few weeks. And don't think you must have fine suuny weather. We can make photographs any day—rain or shine.

PHONE 5484

and make an appointment with

WELFORD
MT. PLEASANT PHOTOGRAPHER
COR. WESTMINSTER AVE, and BROADWAY
PHONE 5484 Mount Pleasant

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

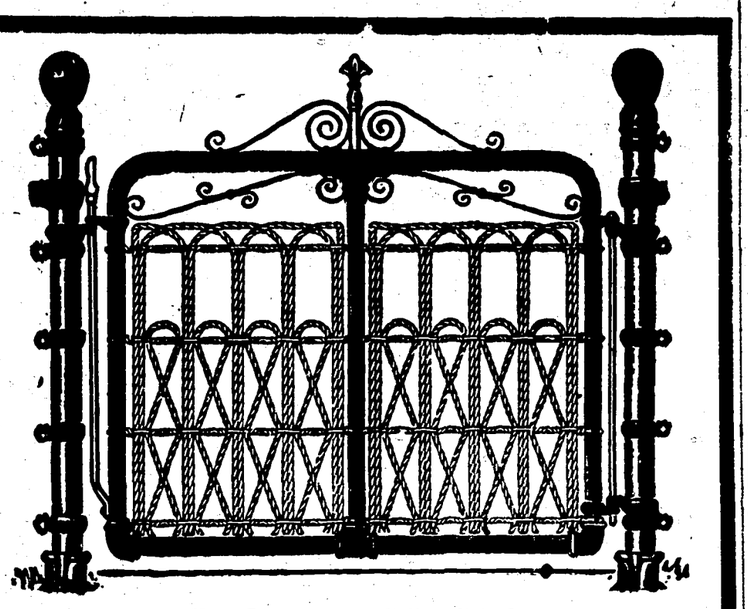
by the aid of the latest scientific method of eye testing will fit you another pair as good, if not better than the old ones.

GEO. G. BIGGER
WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER
143 Hastings, W.
Opposite Province

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

THE
Acme Plumbing & Heating Co.
For Estimates on Plumbing
HOT WATER HEATING
PHONE 5545
319 Broadway E Vancouver

The Pleasant Cafe
SALTER, EATON & CO., 2642 MAIN ST.
THE LIGHTEST, MOST AIRY and MOST CHEERFUL PLACE TO EAT ON THE HILL
Cuisine of the Best
Everything new and up-to-date. We are here to serve, not to be served. Give us a call and you will call again



Your Patronage cordially solicited.
B. C. Ornamental Iron & Fence Co., Ltd.
PHONE 6571 COR. WESTMINSTER AVE. and FRONT ST

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.

CHURCHES

Baptist

MT. PLEASANT Baptist Church—
Cor. 10th Ave. and Quebec St.
S. EVERTON, B.A., Pastor.
250 13th Avenue, East.
Preaching Services—11 a. m. and 7:30 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 st.
SERVICES—Preaching at 11 a. m and at 7:00 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2:30 p. m.
REV. W. LASHLEY HALL, B.A.B D. Pastor.
Parsonage 123 Eleventh avenue, west. Telephone 3624.

Presbyterian

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

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

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 Sunday. Holy Communion on first and third Sundays in each month after Morning Prayer, and on second and fourth Sundays at 8:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p.m.
REV. G. H. WILSON, Rector.
Rectory, Cor. Ave. 8th and Prince Edward St. Telephone L3543.

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., Pastor.
11th Ave. W

Latter Day Saints

REORGANIZED Church of Christ—
837 Ninth avenue east.
SERVICES—Every Sunday evening at 8 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.
J. Douglas, Noble Grand, 26th & Main
T. Matthews, Vice Grand,
THOS. 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 13th 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 brethern always welcome.
H. HANKINS, Chief Ranger
M. J. CREHAN, Rec. Sec. 337 Princess street, City.
A. PENGELLY, Financial Secretary. 237 Eleventh avenue east.

Piano Tuning
Expert Repair Work.
Factory Experience
Best References
W. J. GOARD.
Leave your orders at the Western Call

FLOUR
Try our
Imperial Brand
The Best Bread Flour.
FEED
Best quality of HAY, GRAIN, CHOP and POTLTRY SUPPLIES.
Pratt's Poultry Food
The wonderful egg producer.
TRY A BOX. 25c and 50c.
S. W. KEITH
Broadway and Westminster Road
PHONE 1637

DRY GOODS MILLINERY BOOTS and SHOES

NOW OR NEVER

THE STERLING

FREE Saturday

To the FIRST LADY PURCHASING **$3.00** worth of goods will be given her choice of any of our $5.00 purses.

To the SECOND LADY PURchasing same amount will have her choice of any article amounting to **$3.00**

To the THIRD LADY PURCHASING same amount will receive **$2.00** worth of Cashmere Hose

Byrnell Dry-Goods Stock

MAIN BETWEEN 16th & 17th Aves.

THE ENTIRE STOCK

FREE Monday

To the FIRST 50 LADIES purchasing **$2.00** worth of goods will be given a coupon and the lady holding the lucky number will be given her choice of any $10.00 article in the store.
SECOND LADY purchasing same amount as above will receive any $5.00 article in the store
THIRD LADY purchasing same amount as above will receive any $3.00 article in the store.
DRAWING will take place on WEDNESDAY at 11 a. m.

Turned over to Great Eastern Adjustment Co., Montreal

AT 48CTS. ON DOLLAR

This stock consists of

Dry Goods, Millinery, Men's and Boys' Furnishings

in fact everything which goes to make up a first class, up-to-date store.

THIS ENTIRE STOCK POSITIVELY MUST BE CLEARED OUT DURING THE NEXT 13 DAYS

This great event means savings to every man, woman and child living in Vancouver. DON'T MISS IT! It's a saving opportunity of a lifetime. The finest merchandise is offered at prices below the actual cost of RAW MATERIAL.

Remember! ONLY 13 DAYS TO SELL ENTIRE STOCK

Notice

This is no Bankrupt Stock or old shelf worn goods, but good up-to-date merchandise. Practically all THIS SEASON'S GOODS.

Merchants wishing to purchase a portion of this stock must call between the hours of 9 a. m. and 10 a. m.

YOUR CHOICE BY COMING EARLY.

10 Sales Ladies wanted at once.

Who Are We? THE GREAT EASTERN ADJUSTMENT COMP'Y

Are among the oldest promoters in the world. Known from Ocean to Ocean as the world's greatest bargain givers. We sell and close out stocks of any size. The secret of our success is BARGAIN GIVING and ADVERTISING TRUTHS. We advise your coming early as this is ONE OPPORTUNITY IN A WHOLE LIFETIME. DON'T HESITATE.

ITS A SHAME TO SACRIFICE

This class of Merchandise just at this time of year when such goods are needed but our instructions are to sell ***Regardless of Cost.*** Remember, not a Single article Reserved. The Entire Stock is at your Mercy and every article is ***Marked in Plain Figures***

Notice

The store will be closed until date of Sale, **October 22nd**

CLOSED

LOOK FOR THE BIG RED SIGN.

FAKES DIE BUT FACTS LIVE ON FOR EVER. We mean business.

READ EVERY WORD. IT MEANS DOLLARS TO YOU.

Space will not permit us to mention many prices. Be on hand when the doors open you will be more than satisfied

Suspenders reg. 50c, and 40c Sale price 25c
Celluloid Collars 2 for 35
Ties regular 50c for 25c
Sox reg 25c and 35c 2 pairs for 25c

Shoe Polish for the 10c tins 5c
Broken lines of Boots and Shoes at Half Price
Men's Work Shirts at Half price
Boys Caps Half Price
Boys' Suits while they last ½ price

Boys' Blouses Half ½ Price
Girls' dresses the prices will dumfound you
Children's Bonnets, while they last at 15c

Ladies don't miss this opportunity
Boys Stockings reg 35c, 25c 2 pairs for 35c
We have everything to satisfy your wants from a pin to a $50 hat

Remember! doors open at 10 a.m., Saturday 22

THE GREAT EASTERN ADJUSTMENT COMPANY OF MONTREAL CLOSING OUT THE STERLING

3218 Main Street between 16th and 17th Avenues, Vancouver, B.C.

BOYS' CLOTHING SOME MOORE MILLINERY GIRLS' DRESSES

DRY GOODS MILLINERY BOOTS and SHOES GENTS FURNISHINGS

Slaughter Sale
High Grade Clothing

J. K. CAMPBELL
600 Westminster Ave.

COR KEEFER and WESTMINSTER AVE.

We must have $10,000 in 10 Days

This stock will be sold regardless of Cost
The Entire Stock is at the Mercy
of the Money Saving Public

NOTHING RESERVED

LOOK FOR THE BIG SIGN, LOOK

A few convincing prices

$2.50 Cord Pants	$1.35	$20.00 Suits	$11.95
$15.00 Cravenette Rain Coats	8.95	$25.00 "	14.25
$15.00 Suits	7.95	$3.000 "	18.95
		$35.00 "	22.95

This is all good Up-to-Date Clothing. Store now locked up.
DOORS OPEN SATURDAY, 22nd, 9 a.m.
Be sure you see the sign 'LOOK' Then Act

United Mass Meeting

For furtherance of the INDO-CHINESE OPIUM TRAFFIC will be held in the

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

GEORGIA and CRIHARD STS., **MONDAY, 24th OCT., 8 p.m.**

HIS WORHIP, THE MAYOR, IN THE CHAIR. This meeting is called by the Vancouver Ministerial Association in response to the urgent appeal of United Church of Great Britain & Ireland

The Kitchen Piano
A SOUTH BEND MALLEABLE RANGE

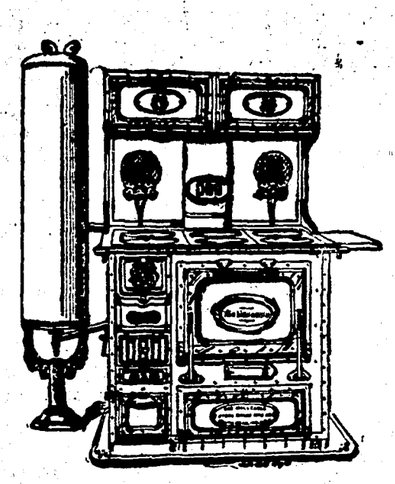
South Bend Malleable Range

is conceded by the stove trade to be the *Leading Range of America*—handsome as a picture. Strength, durability, economy and convenience combine an ornament to the kitchen; made of malleable iron and Bessemer steel in combination, riveted together like a boiler. It will last a life time. Saves repairs—saves the cook—saves time and labor—and does more and better work on *less than half the fuel* of cast stoves. No cracking, no warping, no polishing, and no open seams. Burns wood, cobs, hard or soft coal.

A Perfect Baker, Ideal Draft, Plenty of Hot Water

A Perfect Range

Means Time for Reading and Recreation, Time to give to your Children.



Don't you think you have put up with that old cook stove or poor steel range long enough?

Go to-day and see a perfect range.
You will find one at the store of

W. R. OWEN

2337 WESTMINSTER AVE. - - TELEPHONE 447

Ask for "Oven Secrets," "Inside Range Information," and a valuable Cook Book FREE.

Local and Otherwise

Read the big sale ad in this issue.

Building goes on apace in South Vancouver.

Lougheed and Coates have moved to 429 Pender street.

McKenny Bros. left on Monday for Barnet to look after the erection of the Hamilton Powder House.

Mr. A. Heilburg of 2610 Main street, arrived home from a short stay at Harrison Hot Springs, on Sunday.

A. B. Attwood he opened up a new grocery store corner Westminister and 21st avenues.

Next Monday will be nomination day in South Vancouver for School trustees, F. E. Elliot having retired.

The Union Bank of Canada will open a new branch at the corner of Main St., and 25th ave., about the 1st of November.

Mrs. D. McLeod will receive Wednesday, Oct. 26th for the first time, at her new address, 590 6th ave., east, and every Wednesday thereafter.

Look for the big sign at the big sale on Main St., between 16th and 17th avenues, "THE STERLING" Dry Goods Company.

The forerunner (hoped for) of the construction of an amusement park at Trout lake may be seen. A pile of timber has been unloaded on the shores of the lake.

On Friday evening the 14th inst., the Mt. Pleasant Lodge, No. 1842, L. O. L., paid a fraternal visit to Inneskillen Lodge. They report a very enjoyable evening.

Leslie Dutton of 116 7th avenue east, a small lad of 6 years of age, on Tuesday was unfortunate in having his thigh fractured. He was taken to the General Hospital.

The Central Park Presbyterian church are to keep Thanksgiving Day in the good old fashioned way and will give a Thanksgiving Supper in the Agricultural hall at which you may find turkey and pumpkin pie.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Watson of 45 Broadway east, left last Friday morning, 14th inst., for an extended trip south. Mrs. Watson, has an only only brother connected with the irrigation project in Hermiston, Oregon, whom she has not seen for some time. They will visit him on their way to Los Angels and other points farther south. May they return much recuperated.

The Great Eastern Adjustment Co., of Montreal is selling out "THE STERLING" Dry Goods Company's Stock, on Main St., between 16th and 17th ave.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Watson, 45 Broadway east, have gone on an extended trip south. They intend taking in the cities of Seattle, Portland, Frisco, Los Angeles and Hermiston, where Mrs. Watson has a brother who is president of the irrigation project there.

The movement which started some little while ago to have the name of South Hill exchanged to "River View" culminated in a motion passed Monday evening at the council meeting authorizing the change. According to the motion introduced by Councillor Baid and seconded by Councillor Third, all that portion of the municipality lying south of Ferris road, or 56th avenue, will now be known as River View.

Monday the new two-room school on Wilson road was opened, and when the tally was made it was found that sixty pupils had enrolled. Misses Anstie and Forrest have been appointed teachers in the school. The four-room addition to the South Hill school was opened at the same time. All the rooms are in use and these are practically full. The trustees say there will be no room to spare even here after all the pupils who will attend this fall are enrolled. Miss McDonald, Miss Matheson, Miss Todhunter, and Miss Perlard are teaching the four new classes.

Ward V. Conservatives met in the I. O. F. hall on Monday evening, and during the winter months they will hold meetings every Monday, when games, addresses, lectures, debates, smokers and general business sessions will be held. A committee was appointed to arrange programs for every Monday evening, and another to arrange for a dance in the Oddfellows' Hall early in November. Among those at the meeting on Monday evening were Messrs. A. H. B. Macgowan, H. H. Watson and C. E. Tisdall, members of the legislature for Vancouver, and License Commissioner Findlay and Mr. Maitland from Ward I. Association.

Mr. George W. Cowan has just returned from England where he has been on a special trip to purchase a carefully selected stock of Musical Instruments. He has brought from England alone about five thousand dollars worth, and will open up for business in the old stand of the Racket, at Number 2315 Main St.

Mr. Cowan is also a professor of music, and will add this to his other business. He is an able and experienced musician and will be a great acquisition to the "Hill."

On Tuesday of last week, the members of the of the First Advent Christian church held a reception to meet their new pastor, Elder Snider and his family. There were about forty present and a most pleasant evening was passed. Addresses of welcome and fellowship were given by Messrs. Robt. Muir, J. Jelly, F. Hopcraft, Thos. Lobb, to which Elder Snider replied in a few well chosen words of appreciation.

LOST—On Friday morning, Oct. 7, two automobile curtains, along the following route:—Westminster avenue, Eleventh avenue, Howard street, Twelfth avenue, Scotia, Eleventh avenue, Prince Edward Street, Eighth avenue and Westminster avenue. Reward at 1946 Westminster avenue.

A very pretty though quiet wedding took place on the fifth instant at the residence of Captain and Mrs. F. W. Roberts, 1175 Fifteenth avenue east, Mount Pleasant, when their daughter, Mae was united in marriage to Kenneth F. Oxley, of Kelowna, B. C., son of Mr. Herbert Oxley, of Wallace, N. S. Rev. Mr. Kenmure officiated. The bride was beautifully and elaborately gowned in French blue silk chillon over white silk, trimmed with heavy brocade insertion over silver. With this she wore the usual veil and wreath of orange blossoms, and carried a magnificent shower bouquet of white bridal roses. Her sister, Miss Elsie Roberts, who acted as the bridesmaid, looked charming in pale pink crepe de chine relieved with Paisley. Her bouquet was of pink carnations. The bride entered the room leaning on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She was preceded by her bridesmaid, and the wedding march was played by Mrs. R. F. MacKenzie. The groom was supported by Mr. R. Buxon. The ceremony was performed beneath a canopy of green leaves and flowers. A dainty repast was afterwards served and a pleasant evening enjoyed by all present. Both bride and bridegroom received many beautiful presents. The groom's gift to the bride was a handsome traveling coat, and to the bridesmaid a pearl ring. After a short stay in Vancouver, Mr. and Mrs. Oxley will leave for their new home in Kelowna, B. C.

WOMAN'S GUILD, MT. PLEASANT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Woman's Guild of Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian Church held their regular monthly meeting in the Ladies' Parlor of the church on Wednesday afternoon. There was a large attendance and much business was done.

Final arrangements were made for a Thanksgiving Supper, to be held in the gymnasium of the church on Oct. 31st. A good supper consisting of turkey, etc., is promised to those who come, and a programme of music will be provided. Admission 50cts. for all.

This energetic society is also busy preparing for a sale of work to be held on Thursday afternoon and evening Nov. 24th. A large committee of ladies has been formed (of which Mrs. Neill, 148 5th Avenue, w., is convener) who are carrying out the arrangements for this sale, and already they are busy canvassing for work, home-cooking, etc.

WANTED—To exchange, house and lot in California for Vancouver property. Apply

Mrs. F. J. Simmons,
2510 Scott St.

Obituary

MARGARET HILDA BURTON.

The death occurred in the city on Sunday of Margaret Hilda Burton, beloved wife of Mr. Irad Burton, 1975 Ninth avenue east, aged 39 years. The deceased was a native of Sydney, Cape Breton, and besides her husband, leaves one daughter. The funeral took place on Tuesday at 10 a. m. from the residence of the deceased, Rev. H. F. Waring officiated.

* * *

BABY BURNHAM.

The death occurred in the city Monday of Baby Burnham, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Burnham, 367 Eight evenue east, aged seven months. The funeral took place from the above residence on Tuesday at 10 a. m., Rev. S. Everton officiated.

* * *

MURRAY.

The funeral of Edmond Murray, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Murray, 2334 Westminister avenue, took place Tuesday from the family residence. Rev. J. M. Cameron conducted the services.

FRIDAY SATURDAY BARGAIN DAYS

H.

Macartneys

Tea
IF YOU HAVEN'T TRIED OUR DELICIOUS TEA YOU ARE MISSING A TREAT
3 lbs. for.....$1.00

Baking Powder
NEW! NEW! NEW!
EGGO BAKING POWDER
16-oz. Can 25c

Apple Butter
HEINZ DELICIOUS APPLE BUTTER
Large Jars 50c

Asparagus
LIBBEY CHOICE ASPARAGUS WHILE THEY LAST
Large Tins 35c

Tomatoes
GREEN TOMATOES
14 lbs. for.....25c

Crab Apples
Per Crate $1.00

Coffee
OUR 25c COFFEE EXCELLS ALL OTHERS.

Tomato Catsup
COME AND TRY SOME. CHOICE TOMATO CATSUP
Large Tins, only.....10c

Butter
SOVEREIGN BUTTER! BUTTER! BUTTER BEST THAT CAN BE BOUGHT.
3 lbs. for.....$1.00

Apples
APPLES! APPLES! APPLES! ALL KINDS
Per Box $1.25

Lard
TRY OUR PURE LARD IN BRICKS
2 lbs. for.....35c

P. S.—DON'T FORGET THE ADDRESS.

Cor. Bridge St. & Seventh Ave.

PHONE 6126