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VICTORIA, B. C.

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NO! WHY?

The Western Call

SUBSCRIPTION $1 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

Published in the Interests of Greater Vancouver.

VOLUME II | H. H. STEVENS, EDITOR. | VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, MCH. 17, 1911. | No. 47

License Board

Mayor Taylor has written a letter to the License Board resigning his chairmanship and refusing to act in conjunction with them any longer. He gives as his reasons—"It is a purely political board." The board is constituted of two members elected by the city at large, the Mayor and two citizens appointed by the Government. From this it will be observed that the citizens elect three out of the five members from the city at large. The two members appointed by the Government are Messrs. Pike and Dr. Patterson, two gentlemen absolutely above reproach. The only objection the Mayor dare make to these gentelmen is that they are guilty of being of a different political stripe than he is. His Worship has repeatedly stated that he has no politics—we assert that there is no man in a public position in Vancouver to-day who is allowing the question of polities to interfere with the discharge of his public duties more than he has done. He will not work with the License Board because the members happen to be of a different political shade; he is obstructing all efforts to get a proper sewerage system because the Government of the Province happen to be of a different political party.

Another reason given for his action is that the "Board is erratic." They certainly were **under his leadership.**

Again, he says: "The action taken by the Board in requesting the inspector to prosecute hotel cafes against the advice of the city solicitor, whose interpretation of the hotel by-law should be accepted, is such that I decline."

In the first place, the **City Solicitor drew the by-law,** and he now says it is no good. Again, in this dispute re the "wine cafes," the Mayor has placed himself in the position of an obstructionist to the efforts of the Boarrl to control them. Instead of seeking to enforce control of these places, he has deliberately blocked all attempts to get a suitable control.

The action of the Mayor in this case, also in the case of the Greater Vancouver sewerage system, is that of a petulant spoiled child and is illustrated best by an old song which went the rounds a few years ago and runs like this:

"You can't holler down my rain barrel,
You can't climb my apple tree,
You can't play in my yard,
If you won't be good to ME."

With decided emphasis on the **ME.**

PUBLIC FUNDS TO PROMOTE A CREED.

Why should the city of Vancouver give $500 to the Roman Catholic Church for charitable purposes in connection with their Children's Aid, and not give it to the Methodist Church, Presbyterian Church, Baptist Church? The answer is simply because they asked it. But why the public money should be spent in propagating one particular creed in preference to all other creeds is a question which we cannot answer.

The time has arrived when we should as citizens agree, that no public funds be given to any quasi-religious institution, be it Protestant, Roman Catholic or any other sect. If any body of citizens are desirous of propagating any special creed or belief, they are quite free to do so, but **out of their own funds.**

This year a grant of $500 of public money was made to the Roman Catholic Aid Society. It was threatened that if the grant was not made, they would collect through the courts the charges for keeping the children. This is rather a high-handed matter in our estimation, and only emphasizes the need of some common basis upon which all our civic grants should rest.

CONFEDERATION AND THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT.

That the Provinces could have continued much longer distinct was imposible. With separate tariffs, no method of promoting intercourse between themselves, no means of combining to make representations abroad on qeustions jointly affecting them, or to unite in the redemption of the Northwest from savagery, a union of the Provinces had to come. The pity is, that it should have been accomplished at the time and with the object it immediately served. A constitutional deadlock had arisen between Quebec and Ontario, caused by the clashing of church and state. The remedy, the removal of all semblance of connection between the two, the politicians of the day would not face. Both parties agreed that whatever new arrangement was made, they would leave the institutions peculiar to Quebec alone. It was acordingly agreed to copy the American system, to substitute a federal for the existing legislative union. Ontario and Quebec were to separate, each to be autonomous and self-governing as regards local affairs, with a federal house to deal with maters common to them and the other provinces that had agred to join. There were no compunctions as to leaving the English speaking people of Quebec to the rule of the majority. Protests from the minority against their abandonment were treated as the expressions of bigots, somewhat the same as similar protests from the Protestant minority in Ireland regarding Home Rule are treated to-day. It was represented on behalf of the Quebec majority in the same way as Mr. Redmond is now talking on behalf of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in Ireland, that there was nothing to fear, that the Protestants would be the objects of their most considerate care. McGee scouted the idea that the Protestant minority would be in any way injured. He declared that they would be the pets of the majority, the spoiled children of the new Dominion, that they would be smothered with kindness. Others, whom such gush did not blind, thought that the minority could not suffer with a preponderating Protestant influence in the Federal House, while there were those who looked on Confederation as a temporary stage, bound to end in a legislative union. The representatives of the minority gave little

(Continued on page 4)

Reciprocity

Feeling of Unrest Spreading—Change in Fiscal Policy Not Favored.

Now that the nation has had an opportunity to give careful consideration to the proposed reciprocal agreement, the public expression of opinion is becoming more and more hostile. The Monetary Times, Canada's leading financial journal, says:

"The proposed agreement is one of the most important ever placed before the Dominion House for discussion. In the national interests of Canada **it should not be ratified.** The Monetary Times entertains every respect for the Dominion Government, particularly for its Finance Minister, Mr. Fielding, and for their judgment. But it does not believe that judgment in this instance is in the best interests of Canada's national individuality."

From every quarter, except the extreme Government supporters, similar remarks are heard. There is a widespread feeling of alarm at the effects this agreement will have should it pass the House at Ottawa. There is another feature which should not be lost sight of, viz., the "favored nations" clause in the treaties of Great Britain, by virtue of which Austria, Holland, Denmark, Russia, France, Italy, Argentine, etc., will enjoy the same privileges as America. This will result in a marked decrease in our revenue, without adequate provision having been made to meet the deficit.

The whole proposition seems to have been ill-considered and no effort has been made to cope with the changes which must necessarily result from such a far-reaching change in the fiscal policy of the nation. Already the effect of the suspense can be observed in business circles. Money is tightening up in a marked degree. Foreign capital is hesitating about investing until the question shall have been decided, especially in industrials, and the whole business world is on edge awaiting the decision of Ottawa.

One thing seems certain and that is that this whole question should be referred to the people before any definite action is taken. There is no doubt whatever as to the reason why Sir Wilfrid introduced this measure now, it is because of the fearful scolding administered to him during his tour last year by the northwest farmers. These farmers are largely Americans who have settled in our country, but, with the usual enterprise of the American, they brought with them all the traditions and customs of their home country, and have insisted on rteaining their affections for the land they left. We do not question their right to do this, providing they do not obtrude their views too strongly on the rest of the public; but when Canada and her traditions are only used as a medium for securing wealth, it is time to question the rights of this element to dictate the policy fo the nation. Apparently they succeeded in giving Sir Wilfrid a thorough "scare," and he forthwith sent to "Cousin Taft" at Washington offering to meet the views of these American farmers in the Nor' West.

RECIPROCITY CLIPPINGS.

"The price of wheat has already fallen from 10 cents to 12 cents per bushel since the reciprocity bill was introduced in Congress, and the wholesale prices of many other farm products affected by that measure have also fallen. If the bill is enacted prices will fall still lower, with the result that the 35,000,000 people living on farms will have just so much less money with which to buy manufactured articles. Will a decrease in the purchasing power of the farmers benefit the factory workers in our towns and cities? On the contrary, will it not injure them by depriving them of a part of their most valuable market for their products? Will not this mean less goods handled by our railways and sold by our merchants? Any legislation that diminishes the capacity of the farmer to buy manufactures hurts all other business interests."—N. J. Bachelder, of the American National Grange.

Mr. C. W. L. Launspach, of London, England, says in a letter than "an inevitable result of the reciprocity agreement is therefore that Canada must not in future expect as favorable borrowing terms in Great Britain as has been the case these last few years. The attitude of the English investor will be that, if Canada looks to the United States for her trade, she must also look to the United States for her money."

The Harvester Trust says: "Should the reciprocity agreement with Canada be consummated, additional plants will be constructed preparatory to increased demand for its machines. There is no question but that reciprocity with Canada would greatly enhance its agricultural position, and this fact, together with harvesting machinery going into Canada free of Charge, would result in earnings of the International Harvester Company showing a pronounced increase."

LONGER HOURS FOR HOTEL BARS.

While we are decidedly in favor of the efforts of the License Board in their general policy, we are forced to protest against the effort to extend the hours during which bars and cafes may be open.

It is proposed to extend the hours to 12 p.m. Against this we protest. There is a universal tendency to restrict hours during which liquor may be sold, and it is dangerous precedence to extend the hours here. We trust that on sol second thought the Board wil not force this measure.

Council Approves

SUGGESTED BY ALD. STEVENS.

"At last Vancouver authorities are waking up to the responsibilities of their office and are planning for the future." This is thew ay in which a prominent citizen sized up the present situation regarding the sewerage problem for Greater Vancouver.

The question was brought to a head last Monday when Ald. Stevens presented to the City Council a concrete proposition which was carried by a vote of seven to five. Those favoring the scheme being Aldermen Crowe, Rogers, King, Kirkpatrick, Campbell, Williamson and Stevens. Those opposing being his Worship the Mayor, Aldermen Enright, MacPherson, Cameron and McMaster.

The proposition as presented to the Council by Alderman Stevens is as follows:

"As this question affects Point Grey, South Vancouver, Burnaby and the city of Vancouver, I would recommend that a joint conference of these bodies, together with representatives, of the provincial government, be called to meet in the council chamber of this city, to take into consideration the following:

(a) The advisability of the installation of a comprehensive trunk sewerage system, capable of serving the peninsula between Burrard Inlet and the Fraser River, with provision for a population of at least 500,000;

(b) The securing of the best expert sanitary engineer or specialist to consult with the committee and to prepare and draft plans, specifications and estimates of a complete scheme;

(c) The advisability of proceeding with an immediate preparatory survey of the districts mentioned and the tabulation of the necessary data for submission to the said expert;

(d) The consideration of the financial arrangements so as to provide for an equitable distribution of the costs and to take steps to secure from the Provincial Government assistance towards the carrying out of the plans;

(e) To organize, if deemed advisable, a sewerage commission, which shall have charge of the whole system, and to prepare the necessary legislation and arrange with the Provincial Government for the execution of the same.

I would further suggest that the annexation committee be appointed to represent the city at this conference, and that the meeting be called for next Monday, at 8 p. m.

In regard to the foregoing proposal, I wish to state that as chairman of the Annexation Committee and of the Board of Health, I have interviewed both the attorney-general and the Provincial Medical Health Officer and have been definitely assured by them of the hearty approval and co-operation of the Provincial authorities in this plan, and further, that the government will lend us any financial assistance which may be required to successfully carry out the scheme until such time as the district affected shall have become able to assume the full responsibility. This is of very great importance, as the financial aspect of the scheme is the one which will present the most difficulty.

The significance of this question cannot be overestimated, nor the urgency for immediate action. I would therefore beg to impress on the committee the grave necessity of facilitating the solution of this problem as far as we possibly can."

tion of the same;

Oowing to the bitter opposition of the Mayor is was agreed to drop, for the present, clauses "D" and "E" and leave them for the joint conference to discuss.

In considering this problem, which is undoubtedly the most significant that has ever been submitted to the city, there are a few things which should be carefully borne in mind—first, that in regard to rapidity and permanence of expansion Vancouver holds a unique position among the cities of the continent; secondly, this growth has only begun as it were, and is destined to continue for many years; thirdly, that because of this rapid expansion the demands on the city's exchequer are very heavy, and consequently it is advisable to adjust the financial obligations so as to make an equitable distribution of costs of improvements, in other wards, when a large and permanent work is to be undertaken it would be well to finance it independent of the city's ordinary improvements; fourthly, the question of sewerage is of paramount importance and must be dealt with in a most broad-minded manner, making provision for all time to come. This means that the system when inaugurated will be greatly in excess of the present requirements and hence will impose a very heavy burden on the tax-payer at the commencement.

Some people have the idea that all that is necessary is to say, that "large trunk sewers should be constructed," and, presto! it comes to pass. It is this utter lack of appreciation of the stupendous difficulties to be surmounted which causes so many citizens to unfa ly criticise the tardy progress of public works, and is also the reason why the civic authorities so frequently take a course which will give immediate results, even though they are only temporary. It requires both brains and courage to wait for permanent results in the face of a clamoring public.

The present situation in Greater Vancouver as regards sewerage is critical, in that the course adopted now will decide what will be the sanitary state of Vancouver in years to come. We have it in our power to lay the foundations upon which future generations may build with confidence, or we can follow a make-shift policy which will mean that in five or ten years from now the work will have to be done over again at great expense and inconvenience.

The first step necessary in carrying out this scheme is to make a complete topographical survey of the whole district and to tabulate the data, then to make plans and profiles for submission to an expert sanitary engineer.

This specialist should be a man of eminent authority and ability, and very great care should be exercised in choosing him. Upon him will fall the responsibility of recommending the best system to adopt, both regarding method of construction and of disposal. It will also be necessary for the districts affected to agree upon some definite system for control. Ald. MacPherson suggested that we go n further than agreeing upon the general plans on paper, then each municipality carry out its system to that plan as they found it necessary to construct. This was also favored by the Mayor. There is a vital weakness in this suggestion which would result in the complete failure of the scheme, for instance, we will presume that the plans showed a trunk sewer running through that part of South Vancouver known as Cedar Cottage and the council of that Municipality decided to construct that part but that the city authorities were not ready; or neglected, or delayed the construct of that portion running through the city, immediately we would have a row on our hands, with the usual bickerings, procrastinations and disputes as to rights, etc. Again, presuming that the final outlet were in Point Grey and the city completed the main trunk to its western boundary, and Point Grey, not being able to use the sewer and not able to finance it, had not or would not complete the system to its outlet we again see that the difficulty and possible controversy which would result. We, therefore, believe that it is essential to the success of the scheme that there be a definite arrangement for carrying out its construction in such a way as to meet the requirements most expeditiously. As we pointed out previously this will entail great expense long before the whole system will be used to anything like its full capacity, and consequently it will be necessary to have some staple method of financing.

The Provincial Government has offered to assist in this respect and it might be wise to get special powers granted to float debenture loans on the system and induce the Government to either advance the money or to guarantee the bonds until such time as the district is able to bear the whole burden equitably.

Another important feature is the fact that neither the City nor the Municipalities are now empowered to enter into any such a joint scheme, therefore it is imperative that some special powers be granted. This must be secured from the Provincial Government, consequently we assert that it is a wise course to make the Government a party to the scheme so they may be in touch with every need and detail, and be in a position to expidite matters in the ways mentioned.

Civic Finances

It is a good time of the year to take into consideration the state of the civic treasury and its sources of supply. The general revenue was all appropriated a week or two ago, so the only source to draw from for the remainder of the year is the balance of our borrowing power. This borrowing power is based upon 20 per cent. of the average of the last two preceding year's assessment. Taking in our very latest assessment, which has just been revised, we can borrow $17,914,080.79.

Our present debt is $16,074,171.21, leaving a balance of $1,839,909.58. This balance must provide for by-laws now before the Council for over $1,900,000, and also for all the city's share in all local improvements which will be carried out this year. This will likely amount to approximately $1,000,000.00, or in other words we now have in hand public works which will demand a million in excess of our borrowing powers.

We are quite free to admit that it is necessary to push forward the work in a growing city, but we also maintain that some better system must be devised whereby a proper check will be kept on our exchequer. We have before us now a list of local improvements which passed the Court of Revision on July 26, 1909, nearly two years ago, and not one item out of 92 has yet been done. These items amount to about $300,000.00. This is only one list and there are many more, which goes to show that the public works department has not been properly handled. It will take the authorities about two years to do the work already provided for.

There seems to be only one solution to the difficulties with which we are faced in a city such as ours, and that is "Government by Commission." It will probably take a year before this can be secured, but it certainly should be inaugurated at the earliest possible date.

FARMERS' BANK CASE.

The Monetary Times, in a very pointed editorial, states the case in behalf of the Public vs. Farmers' Bank. We cannot do better than to reprint the item referred to:

"The ends of justice are best attained by rapidity in judicial methods. The morality of the Farmers Bank case may be lost, the lessons it should teach fail to be learned, and the men who should serve jail terms, escape, if the numerous cases in connection with the wrecking of the bank are allowed to be adjourned continually. There are well-defined suspicions that some in high positions are balking justice. The sudden removal of Mr. Travers to Kingston penitentiary was effected at a critical juncture. Perhaps incorrect conclusions were arrived at by the public in consequence. Now we are told that the Farmers Bank cases which were anticipated to have come up before Judge Winchester at the March sessions will be traversed to the May assizes and heard by a superior court judge instead of a senior country judge in the sessions. This is unwelcome news. Delay is dangerous to the cause of fair play. If it is intended thus to soothe the public outcry, we fear a mistake is being made. The country intends to see the Farmers Bank scandal probed to the bottom, and those responsible made to suffer the proper penalties."

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SEAMEN'S STRIKE CLOUDS HORIZON.

Sailormen Forecast Long Shipping Year and Record Traffic—Peer Holds Walking Championship—Sheriffs Are Upset—Chinese Marry White Women—More Smallpox Scares.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Montreal, March 13.—It's going to be a busy year on the St. Lawrence this season, say the old salts, with corresponding wealth and boom to the Dominion. Sailing dates are set earlier for all the ocean-going steamships than ever before and the Department of Marine and Fisheries is doing its share by promising to get the buoys and lighthouses on the long river channel in shape to guide the pioneer vessel of 1911 safely from the sea to her berth on the waterfront.

There is one cloud in th e sky. The long-rumored seamen's strike apears to be growing into something real. It is a move by the sailors against the International Shipping Federation and affects all men who go down to the sea in ships the world over. Owners and agents of vessels here are watching keenly for the results of the meeting of the International Congress of Seamen which is being held in Antwerp and which will decide the stand to be taken by sailors and stokers in dealing with shipping masters.

Earl Percy's Long Walk.

No less a person than the Governor-General himself is said to have taken the other end of the small wager Earl Percy made that he could walk from Montreal to Ottawa in three days. The Earl, who is an attache to the vice-regal household, left Montreal early on a Saturday and arrived at Rideau Hall the following Monday night, thus covering the one hundred and ten odd miles in three days. A Yukon dog driver in the pink of condition would hardly do better. This is not altogether a record for the peerage, however. When the Earl of Lonsdale was in Canada fifteen years ago, he walked up the same route Earl Percy took as far as Como, crossed the Ottawa river to Oka and continued across country to St. Eustache in one day. After resting at the old seignoury of the Globenskys over night, he returned to Montreal by St. Rose and Terrebonne—almost ninety miles in two days.

Hangmen Are Scarce.

Is hanging obsolete? Sheriff Lemieux, of Montreal, certainly thinks so. There are three murder cases before the courts in one stage or another and Radcliffe, the public executioner, is dead. The Government has announced that no successor will be appointed and that, hereafter, each sheriff will be expected to be his own hangman. This is quite as it should be and according to law. But the sheriffs don't like it. They want a man with some experience for such an important undertaking. Mr. Lemieux has a standing offer of a new suit of clothes and a nice round wad of bank bills to any man who will come forward and put a satisfactory finishing touch upon any one of the three men now up for trial who may be convicted.

From Town to Country.

Canada's larger cities have not yet solved the problems of transporting the great crowds which daily throng to the business centres in the morning, and disperse towards the outskirts each night. Workers have to work to get to work and work to get back home again. Montreal is disgraceful in this respect, and acknowledges so. Her street railway is absolutely incapable of handling the people who live in the suburbs. But a change is coming. The development of the suburban trolley system, such as they have in the States covering miles upon miles and connecting town after town, and with it the development of much now inaccessible country is no longer a question for the future around Montreal. Plans are in the making to bring towns as far away as Sherbrooke in the Eastern Townships to Montreal's back door. Power has been turned into Sherbrooke's new power house and the Sherbrooke Railway and Power Company, under the new management, has plans afoot which will rival Adam Beck and his hydro-electric scheme for Ontario.

Mixed Marriages.

Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal, has placed the ban on mixed marriages in his diocese and curiosity has reached bubbling point in society circles as to how Miss Alice Shaughnessey, Sir Thomas Shaughnessey's oldest daughter, is going to get the knot tied when she becomes the wife of Mr. H. W. Beauclerk. Miss Shaughnessey is a strong Roman Catholic, and Mr. Beauclerk a Protestant. Rouse's Point, just across the border line, is Montreal's Gretna Green; but it is likely that it will be necessary to go there, although there have been many weddings in the little boundary town of late on account of the ban. There are other mixed marriages which are causing trouble also, but they are not to be mentioned in the same breath. These are the union of Chinese men to white women. Orientals appear to have a strange fascination over some women. If they cannot get married they go to live in Chinatown anyway. The police say it is the "dope" which attracts them. Be that as it may Chinese wedding bells are frequent these days and the bride is always a white girl. With few exceptions the Chinks make good husbands, but the authorities do not approve.

Smallpox is Spreading.

Although the Provincial health authorities say they are not in th e least alarmed it is evident that the dread disease, smallpox, has by no means been eliminated from the Montreal district by the isolation of the three cases discovered here in as many weeks. There are suspicions of further outbreaks and several suspects are under surveillance. A woman is being carefully watched in Maisonnouve and three children have been placed in a vacant house in the north end with an heroic, trained nurse. The medical authorities are doing their utmost to keep the cases quiet with a view to nipping any public unrest in the bud. Montreal has not yet forgotten the trying times of 1885 and 1886, when hundreds lost their lives.

Cures for Insanity.

A cure for insanity, discovered by Dr. Geo. Robertson, of the Royal Edinburg Asylum for the Insane, has been reported and attending physicians at the Verdun and St. John de Dieu asylums here are so much interested that an effort is being made to send a specialist to Scotland to get further particulars.

The Milk Supply.

Here is a "pure milk" story recently told in the newspapers:

A lady who complained to her milkman of the quality of milk he sold her, received the following explanation:

"You see, mum, they don't get enough grass feed this time o' year. Why, them cows o' mine are just as sorry about it as I am. I often see 'em cryin'—regular cryin' mum—because they feel as how their milk don't do 'em credit mum. Don't you believe it mum?"

"O, yes, Ibelieve it,' responded his customer; "but I wish in future you'd see that they don't drop their tears into the can."

Just One Question.

A colored woman was on trial before a magistrate charged with inhuman treatment of her offspring.

Evidence was clear that the woman had severely beaten the youngster, aged nine years, who was in court to exhibit his battered condition.

Before imposing sentence His Honor asked the woman whether she had anything to say.

"Kin I ask Yo' Honah a question?" inquired the prisoner.

"Go ahead," said the judge, and the courtroom listened.

"Well, then, Yo' Honah, I'd like to ask yo' whether yo' was ever the parfent of a puffekly wuthless cullud chile.

ing upon the pest, and until we have such information it is impossible to prophesy what the results of the outbreak will be and whether considerable loss will be caused or not before the pest is controlled by these natural agencies.

'I have conferred with M. G. C. Piche, the Chief Forestry Engineer of the Province of Quebec, and with the Hon. W. C. Edwards and others who have interests in the forests at present attacked. It has been decided that the area over which the outbreak extends at the present time shall be delimited and Mr. Piche has arranged f osruch a survey which I believe is now in the field. When this survey is complete Mr. Piche and I intend to visit the worst infested region, and it is proposed to elucidate certain points with regard to the life-hi tory and habits of the insect, and the vi it will enable us to determine, so far as i possible, to what extent the trees have been injured by the previous depredations. It will be possible, also, to discover whether the trees, weakened in vitality by the defoliation by the caterpillars, are being attacked as is often the case, by species of bark-bettles which complete the destruction of the living tree.

"The Association may be assured that we are giving this serious matter our most careful attention, and we hope that next year, when the parasitic work is continued, that those concerned will assist us in obtaining supplies of material to enable us to make our investigation as complete as possible."

(Canadian Forestry Journal (Oct., 1910.)

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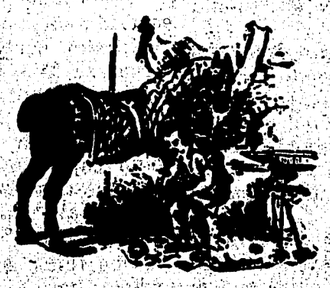

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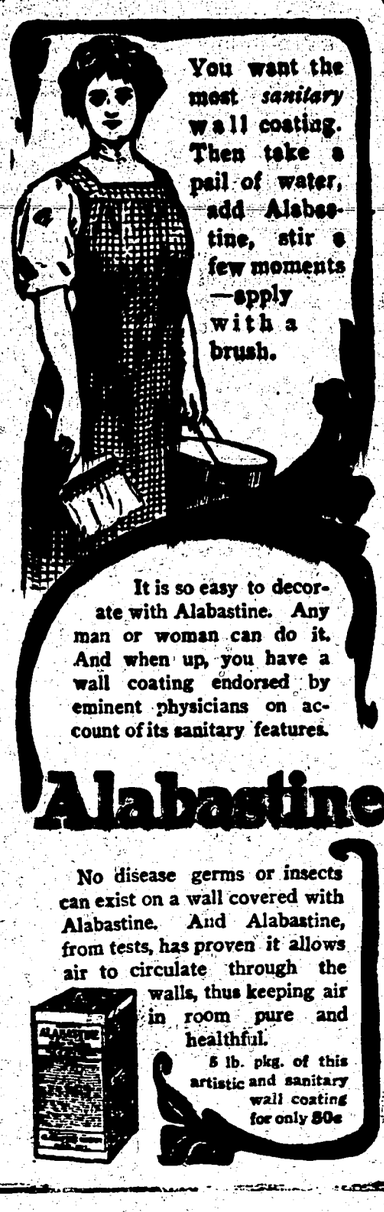

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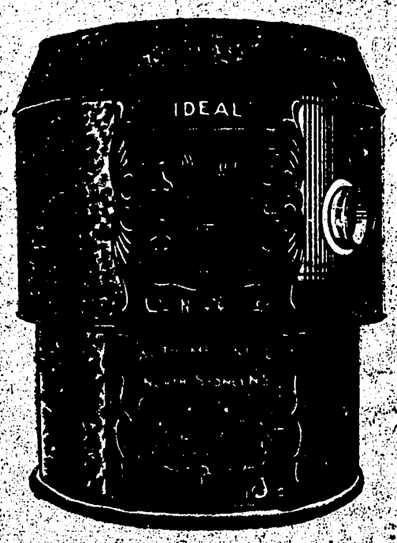
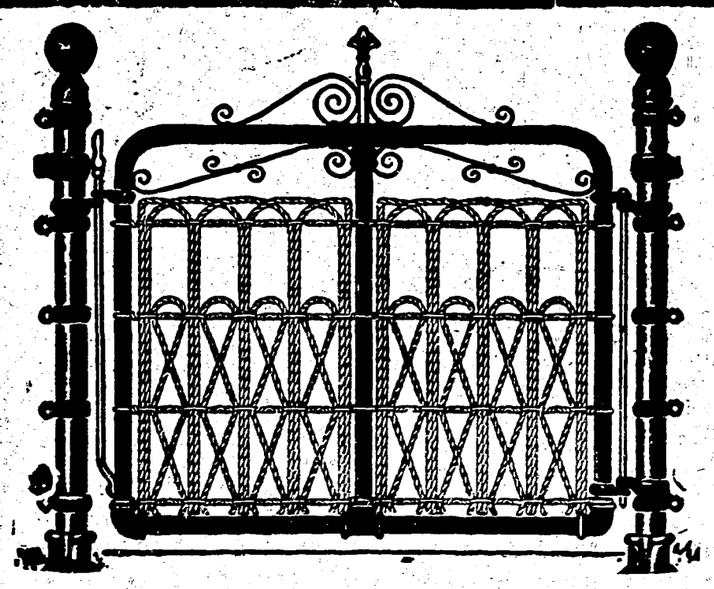

This is the FURNACE we install.
Come and see us or call
Phone 6643
Oakley Heating & Sheet Metal Co.
105 BROADWAY, EAST.

WALDEN
25th AVE.
BREAD
Full weight One & one-quarter pound loaf for . . . 5c
Confectionery, Fruits, Etc., a Specialty


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

The Western Call
Issued every Friday at 2408 West'r. Rd.
Phone 1405
Editor: H. H. STEVENS.

LAND ACT.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT.

District of New Westminster.

Take notice that Arthur Samuel Goard, of Vancouver, occupation printer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted the Southwest corner of Lot 2438 G.1; thence north 80 chains; thence west 15 chains more or less to the east boundary of pre-emption No. 2172; thence south 80 chains; thence east 15 chains more or less to the point of commencement, containing 120 acres more or less.

ARTHUR SAMUEL GOARD.
(Name of Applicant in Full)
January 20th, 1911.

TREE PRUNING
Fruit shade and ornamental by one who knows how.
SMITH
550 Seventh ave. East

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Plumbing business carried on by Messrs. Kipp & Montgomery, of 3030 Westminster Road, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Montgomery will continue the business in the old stand.

Mr. Kipp is opening up business on the corner of Fifteenth Avenue and Humphrey Street, near Westminster Road.

All unfinished work, and any outstanding accounts, is assumed by Mr. Kipp.

Mr. Kipp's address is Hillcrest post office.

(Signed) WM. D. KIPP.
(Signed) S. S. MONTGOMERY.

If it is First Class SHOEMAKING and SHOE REPAIRING you want, go to
PETERS & CO.
2511 WESTMINSTER AVE.
(Near Broadway)
We guarantee our work to be as good as any in the city.

WANTED
Household Goods of all description.
The Peoples' Store
Cor. 9th & Westminster R

KEELER'S NURSERY
Leave your order for
Rose Bushes
1, 2 and 3 years old. PRICES RIGHT.
Cor 15th Ave. & Main St.
PHONE R 2196

The best stock of ARMS, AMMUNITION, CUTLERY, and SPORTING GOODS can be found at the store of
Chas. E. Tisdall
618-620 Hastings St.

Hay
No. 1 Timothy
Alfalfa
Prairie
Green Oat
POULTRY SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY
F. T. VERNON
Successor to S. W. KEITH
Broadway and Westminster Road
PHONE 1637

A New Thought.

The new girl had been but three weeks in the employ of an artistic family, but her time had evidently not been spent exclusively in studying the domestic arts. As her mistress was giving her instructions as to the dinner she said: "Marie, don't forget the potatoes."

"No, ma'am," was the reply; "will you have 'em in their jackets or in the nood?"

Confederation and British North American Act

(Continued from page 1)

opposition. Party allegiance constrained part of them to silence; others were bribed by promises of office. There were protests from isolated bodies of electors, but they went unheeded. The one danger in the eyes of many was the educational. Make our schools secure and we will go in for Confederation, was the cry of many. Sir A. T. Galt satisfied these people by getting a clause inserted that their schools were to be continued as they were, and that should any complaint arise of invasion of this provision, appeal could be made to the Federal authorities. In the proposal of this clause, the Church of Rome saw her opportunity. If, said her representatives in th e conference, we concede this, we must have equal security for the schools of the minority in Ontario. The schools of the Quebec minority were Public Schools, the schools of the Ontario minority were the schools of a church, there was no parallel between them; yet the demand to place them on an equality was successful, and just because the English-speaking people of Quebec prayed for protection against the possibility of having their free, open, non-sectarian schools changed into confessional schools, the price of that protection was that the people of Ontario should have fastened upon them for all time, as far as the British North America Act could do it, the Separate Schools that had been in the first place imposed upon them by Quebec votes. They who speak of the framers of the Confederation Act as statesmen, may take this as one instance of several, of how their political idols were made to kiss the Papal rod.

In the discussion of the proposals for Confederation, one true voice was raised. Col. Haultain, member for Peterboro, asked whether it was just to ignore the aversion of the Protestants residing in Quebec to Confederation, because it would place them at the mercy of an intolerant hierarchy. A syllabus had just been issued by the Pope, and amongst other things which it condemned was the statement, "that emigrants to Catholic countries should have fredom of worship." Col. Haultain pointed out that the Pope was the head of the controlling influence in Quebec, and therefore the fears of the minority were not unreasonable, when called upon to put themselves into the power of the hierarchy, for to them, that was what Confederation meant. The Colonel was jeered by members who had declined to commit themselves to the suport of Confederation until the scheme had been submitted to the Pope and had received his approval. At the consecration of a church at St. Johns, Que., Cartier presented a copy of the proposed constitution to Bishop Bourget, who considered it with his confreres, and finally sent it to the propaganda at Rome, which returned it with its endorsation. A constitution relating to British colonies had to receive the Papal stamp before it went before the legislatures of the people affected. The constitution, withheld from the direct vote of the people of Canada, was sent abroad for a foreigner to consider.

Confederation was supported by the leaders of the two parties in Quebec and Ontario as a device to leave the connection between Church and State as it was, partially releasing Ontario from the hold of the hierarchy while strengthening its grip on Quebec. Confederation prolonged the life of an evil, the meddling of the Church of Rome with the government of the country; an evil which ought to have been dealt with in 1866, and which, assuredly, will yet have to be dealt with, for it is inconceivable that a free people will continue to submit to their government being subject to the influence of any church; that cardinal, archbishop, or ablegate has to be consulted when a question comes before parliament in which the Church of Rome claims a voice. The right of the people to have their affairs managed by a parliament and administered by an executive, free from clerical dictation, is self-apparent. In copying the American plan of union, the framers of the Act of 1867 did not base it upon equal rights. An article forbidding the establishment of any church in any of the provinces, would have ensured peace and permanence. The United States constitution carefully avoided the subject of negro slavery, and doing so resulted in the greatest civil war that the world has ever known. Those who drafted the Act of Confederation carefully refrained from touching the supremacy of Rome. A generation to come will know the consequences. The commercial advantages of Confederation have been great, so great that they have blinded people to the fact that it was a cowardly evasion of duty, and carries in it the seeds of future trouble.

Confederation bestowed on Quebec substantially what Papineau asked. She became an independent, self-governing Province, having a legislature of her own, her own civil service, her own Cabinet, and her own Governor. In every regard, outside of inter-provincial relations, she was not to be held accountable. The power of the bishops soon grew so that the church was able to completely control the political life of the Province. One of the judges of the province gave a decision that the priests belonged to a spiritual order and were therefore above the law and beyond the jurisdiction of the courts. There were decisions recognizing canon law, and burial was refused in the parish cemetery to the body of a man because he had been a member of a society which had declared for the principle of religious toleration. Public men made it their boast that their obedience to the bishops was implicit and unreserved, and in pleading before the electors, held this up as a claim for support, rival candidates competing on the hustings in depreciating each others loyalty to the Church. The subserviency of the legislature to the bishops was complete. The care of lunatics, reformatories, refuges, were handed over to nuns and monks, and free grants of money and land made to the organizations of the Church. They not only thus ceased to be public institutions, acceptable to all classes, but passed from the control of the legislature, for by virtue of their vows and ordination, nuns and monks, professing to be of a heavenly class, resent the superintendence of laymen. A striking instance of a legislature calling itself British surrendering its sovereign and exclusive right to make laws, was shown in regard to a bill which the Government had brought down to amend the Education Act. The Archbishop of Quebec sent for the Premier and expressed his indignation at its being introduced without consulting him. The bill was hastily dropped, and the promise made, which is still observed, that no measure affecting education should be introduced without being first submitted to him for his approval. The law was so changed as to place education under the control of the bishops. The council of public instruction was reconstructed so as to be composed of an equal number of ecclesiastics and laymen. An ecclesiastic was given the privilege to send a substitute to any meeting that he could not attend, but this privilege was withheld from the lay members. Consequently the priests are always in the majority. Thus the educational system, by one fell swoop, was given into the hands of the bishops, the legislature divesting itself of what it defines in the Act as part of the civil service, and handing over to ecclesiastics the control of the expenditure of the public money for schools and colleges. Additional instances could be added of the subserviency of the legislature, but perhaps the most striking of all was that of the Mercier government in 1888. Bishop Bourget invited the general of the Jesuits to renew his order in Canada, and in 1842 six Jesuit priests were sent to Montreal to establish a college. Whoever chooses to look over a parliamentary guide will see how many members, both at Ottawa and Quebec, have received their training in St. Mary's College, and will realize how deeply, through the men imbued with its principles in that chosen seat, Jesuitism influences our politics, and shapes the destinies of the Dominion. These newly-arrived Jesuits and their successors described to their pupils as an act of spoliation the confiscation of the Jesuit Estates by King George at the time of the conquest, and claimed that compensation ought to be made. None of the scores of young men who passed through their hands and rose high in the political world dared to propose that the Jesuits be compensated for the act of a British administration, until Mercier appeared. Visiting Rome, he made a proposition to the general of the Jesuits, and this offer was afterwards ratified by the Pope. On the assembling of the legislature, he introduced a resolution to pay out of the public funds the sum of $460,00, as compensation to the Jesuits for the estates the Crown had declared public property over a century before. The resolution was adopted and the bill founded upon it passed. To none of the guarantees for the rights of the minority, which he got inserted in the Act of Confederation, did Sir A. T. Galt attach the same weight as that of appeal to the Federal Parliament. It was now to be tested. There was no mistaking the principle that was involved. Was it lawful for the Quebec Legislature to tax Protestants for the purpose of making a present to the Jesuits? An appeal was made to Ottawa to veto what had been done at Quebec. The appeal was rejected by 188 to 13. The money was paid, and the delusions of the Protestants of Quebec about guarantees shattered.

We will deal further with this subject in another article.

(To Be Continued.)

Bait

She—"Why, Charlie, you seem to have become quite a man of fashion—such clothes! such jewelry!

He—"Yes, you see, my creditors are very anxious that I should get married."—Simplicissimus.

CALL UP
8-7-9-2
We Deliver the Goods.
Cochrane & Elliott
615-617 15th Ave.
AND
Westminster Rd.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

New York, March 16.—One-piece frocks are undoubtedly popular, but that does not mean that blouses will be out of the running during the coming season. A glance at the advance displays in the fashionable shops will dispel any erroneous notions in that direction. There have been pretty blouses in other seasons, but never were they more charming than at this time. The most adorable models may be found in the big shops and their prices vary a great deal according to the materials and trimmings used.

Last year a touch of color crept into many of the blouses, and this year the color note is even more pronounced, the result being extremely attractive. Last summer the color element crept into white blouses through the medium of embroidery or, in the fine imported cottons and linens in which a colored design apeared on a white ground. These effects are again shown this season, but something newer is the little yoke or hem or inserts of finest cotton marquisette or voile in color, a French blue and a soft pink being the coloring most often repeated.

The elaborate lingerie and net frocks which are figuring among the advance models displayed by the fashionable shops give one the idea that the next summer season's styles will not be famous for their simplicity, although occasionally one may find some charming model of demure simplicity. In the fine lingerie models open-work embroidery plays an important role, being used freely with lace and other hand embroidery, and one often finds bold open work designs on comparatively heavy linen, entering into combination with the sherest and finest of handkerchief line, French lawn or batiste.

The lower part of the skirt, for example, may be entirely of the heavier linen, weighted with heavy embroidery, while the rest of the frock, save for trimming motifs, may be fairly cobwebby in its fineness. Another idea frequently developed shows very sheer lingerie in open work and raised embroidery in open work and raised embroidery, the latter showing frankly, also in trimming bands or motifs. Heavy laces, too, are used for contrast with the sheer lingerie materials and like the heavy embroidery will drag a soft fulled skirt down into the approved straight and narrow lines. Irish lace is lavishly used, having apparently quite regained the popularity which seemed for a time to be waning.

Whether the new skirt invented by a famous French designer will attract the same amount of attention as the "hobble" remains to be seen. But one would think the "harem" contained even greater humorous possibilities for the funny paragrapher than its predecessor. The "harem" resembles the garment worn by Turkish ladies. It is a divided skirt, but so subtly are the divided parts merged into the upper portions and so gracefully draped are those divisions that the general outlines of a flowing skirt are preserved. The "harem" skirt is designed for indoor and outdoor wear upon all sorts of occasions.

Physic Cruelty.

The Judge—"Can you describe any specific act of cruelty on the part of your husband?"

The Complainant—"I should say I can. Whenever he had anything to say to me he'd call me up on the telephone and say it, and then disconnect before I had a chance to talk back to him."

If It's Good, We Have It.

AND

the Price is Right

AT

... THE ...

BROADWAY TABLE SUPPLY

518 Broadway, E.

You might as well have the BEST in Eatables.

SPECIAL
For Saturday and Monday

Quaker Tomatoes, 3 lb. tin, per doz. - - - - - $1.65

Quaker Peas, per dozen - $1.35

Quaker Corn, per dozen - $1.35

Quaker Golden Wax Beans, doz $1.35

These goods were not put up to sell cheap. You know the quality. 100 cases only at this price.

Our Home-made Pork Sausage and Head Cheese are the "more-ish" kind.

Canadian transportation lines, they say, run East and West. The Canadian people have made and are still making great sacrifices to build them, in order to encourage trade between the provinces and with the United Kingdom. This immense investment should not be jeopardized by a Reciprocity Treaty which would divert traffic southward, benefiting United States' transportation lines at the expense of Canadian railways and steamships. No extended treaty of trade should be entered into with the United States unless we are prepared to abandon the National Transcontinental with all the millions already spent upon it, and unless we are ready to relinquish the idea of deepening the Welland Canal, of constructing the Georgian Bay Canal, of building the Hudson Bay Railway, and of erecting terminal elevators adequate to our needs at Montreal and Vancouver.

Of the Balance of Trade.

For the fiscal year ending 31st of March, 1910, our purchases from the United States were $223,591,809, their purchases from us $113,150,778. For the past decade the returns in round figures show imports from the United States of $1,600,000,000, exports to the United States of $800,000,000. In other words seven million Canadians purchased twice as much from the United States as ninety million people in the United States purchased from Canada.

As the result of some investigations conducted by The Monetary Times and subsequently verified and added to by officers of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, it is known that at the present time at least 200 United States manufacturing companies are operating branch factories in Canada, representing an aggregate investment of $226,000,000. For this influx of capital, with all the benefits accruing to the Dominion therefrom, we must thank a tariff which made it worth while for those who hoped to sell us goods to come to this side of the line to manufacture. Had that tariff not been a protective one, those United States manufacturers would probably have enlarged their home factories to take care of Canadian business instead of building on this side, in which case we would now be using goods made from United States material with United States labor, instead of goods made from Canadian material with Canadian labor.

CANADA'S FORESTS.

Much to Be Done in Preserving Them For Future Use.

"Of all the civilized nations in the northern hemisphere, Canada is doing the least to treat the public timberlands as a permanent asset."

This is the conclusion reached by Mr. H. R. MacMillan, one of the Assistant Inspectors of Dominion Forest Reserves, after a study of the present status of forestry in Canada, particularly in regard to the forest fire problem. This study is published by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior as their Bulletin No. 9 ("Forest Fires in Canada").

During 1909 the loss through forest fires throughout Canada amounted to $210,400, and 1909 was by no means a bad year for fires. The expense of fire fighting and fire protection amounted to $330,000.

There can be little doubt that this total of fire loss is much too small. In the first place, the value of the timber destroyed is arbitrarily placed at $1.00 per thousand feet, board measure, while the actual value of the trees as they stand in the forest would average much higher than this. No account is taken of the damage done to young growth, which, while not now actually saleable, will in the course of a few years have considerable value. "An enormous amount of cordwood," to quote the words of the writer, "destroyed, in districts where it now has a value, and in other districts where it will soon be needed, has neither been estimated nor valued." Many fires have undoubtedly occurred in districts remote from present settlement, and have destroyed large quantities of timber, which ultimately would command a ready market.

Extracts are given from many works dealing with exploration in Canada to show how widespread and disastrous have been the fires in former years—even before exploration was attempted, in many cases.

Treating the subject more generally in the first part of the bulletin, Mr. MacMillan arrives at the conclusion that seven times as much timber has been destroyed by fire in Canada as has ever been cut by lumbermen. This view is sustained by many lumbermen, some of whose estimates exceed even this.

The treatment of land cut or lumbered over and destined to remain permanently in forest, is one of the big problems of forestry on this continent. This is also discussed, and plans are outlined for the cutting of the timber so as to reduce as much as possible the danger from fire. Of all kinds of land, cut-over timber land, with chips, tree-tops and other debris scattered around, presents the greatest danger from fire—a fact that is emphasized by many fires which occurred even during the past summer in British Columbia and Western Ontario.

Any who care to look further into this subject may obtain copies of the bulletin mentioned above, free of charge, on application to R. H. Campbell, Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa.

12-10-14B.

THE DAILY NEW YEAR.

Every day begins a new year. The date on the calendar does not matter. The earth starts every morning on its year-long journey round the sun as truly as on the first day of January, and each new dawn is therefore a fresh opportunity to begin right. It is for us to determine what the year shall be. The demand upon us is not that we succeed, but only that we try; and to try manfully every day and all day long is inevitably to attain in the end a supreme success.

We wish to call your attention to our

NEW SPRING Millinery

We have a Nice Line of

Ladies' Misses and Children's Hats

In Pleasing Styles and Reasonable Prices

We will be pleased to have you call and Inspect our Stock

The Sterling Dry Goods Store

3218 Main St., Hillcrest

Real Estate Is Moving ON MAIN STREET

Near Broadway

Building with 50 ft. frontage producing revenue.

$50,000

Cash $10,000. Bal. 6-12-18 months.

This Office is now under entirely new management who will be pleased to renew old listings.

We are Specialists in MT. PLEASANT AND SOUTH VANCOUVER

Looking at HOUSES

Without the advice of an expert is rather risky business. Let us show you some we know are all right.

Here's one:
Modern Four-Room Bungalow, one block from car.

Price $2550

Cash $500. Balance as rent

CITY BROKERAGE CO.

Here are some particularly choice

LOTS

Four 33 ft. Lots near Ferris and Victoria Rds.

$450 Each

Quarter Cash. Bal. 6-12-18 months.

Also 2 good Building Lots on 11th Ave.

164 BROADWAY, EAST

Handsome House

Like we're offering to your wife.

5 room Modern House, elegantly finished.

$3600

Cash $600. Bal arranged.

SOMETHING JUST AS GOOD AS MOTHER USED TO MAKE

SULPHUR, CREAM TARTAR and MOLASSES
The best Spring Medicine. A large bottle for **25c**

NOTE--We are now carrying a full stock of Cameras and Supplies.

FISHER'S DRUG STORE ♣♣ Night Bell PHONE 3489 ♣♣ Cor. Broadway AND Scott Street

HILLCREST MILLINERY

3210 MAIN STREET

We wish to announce to the Ladies that we are now open for business, and can supply them with the latest New York styles in Millinery also the Paris styles
We cordially invite your inspection of our stock.

Hats Remodelled
Hats Made-to-Order a specialty

Miss F. Kennedy
Hillcrest Leading Milliner

Dry Goods
Fancy Goods

S. Estabrooks
COR. 18th AVENUE and MAIN STREET

Dry Goods
MEN'S
FURNISHINGS

New Spring and Summer Arrivals

We are receiving daily new consignments of Spring and Summer Goods. It will pay you to visit our store. WE SELL FOR LESS. It is a pleasure to show our goods. All we ask is a fair comparison of our goods and prices.

SPECIAL SPECIAL

RIBBONS -- All Silk Ribbon, 5½ inches wide, on sale Monday per yd 20c
All Silk 3½ inches wide per yard 12½c

STAMPED GOODS -- Cushions and Centre Pieces
New arrivals. Prices ranging from 25c to $1.25

Curtain Muslins
and Stenciled Scrim
36 inch wide per yard 20c
44 " " " 25c

Children's Rompers
Prices ranging from 50c, 60c, 75c

CHILDREN'S PINAFORES
In Doled Swiss Muslin and Lawn in Lace and Embroidery trimming
Prices ranging from 60c, up

NEW LINE OF
French Corsets
THE JUSTOFIT. The correct styles for the season. Prices $1.50 $2.00 and $3.00

A complete line of
Hosiery
in Black, Tan, Blue, Pink, Helio Grey and White at the right price.

Children's Wash Dresses
All made to order, only the best of Crum's Prints and Anderson's Ginghams used in these garments. Prices range from 75c to $3.50. Don't fail to see these dresses.

D & A Corsets
in all the latest styles. Prices ranging from 75c to $3.00

NEWS AND VIEWS OF STENOGRAPHERS.

Great men on shorthand: Cecil Rhodes, "If I had a son I would see that he learned shorthand."

The Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, "The young men who know shorthand will get the preference."

Lord Herschell, "We should all grasp the fact that shorthand is of the greatest utility, not only in public offices and commercial life, but to every human being."

Lord Rosebery, "Our first economy must lie in the direction of a much greater employment of shorthand."

It is estimated that the average rate of public speaking in England is 120 to 150 words per minute. In America the rate of speaking is considered to be slightly faster than in England.

Several noiseless typewriter companies have been floated from time to time, and one is under way at the present time in England, but so far the practicability of these machines has not been satisfactorily demonstrated.

One of the best helps toward becoming an accurate typewriter is to forget that there is such a thing as an eraser. If the beginner would stop to consider that it takes twice as long to erase one mark as it does to write twenty words, and would proceed with a little more care, more would be accomplished in a given time than by hurrying beyond the limit of accuracy.

FAILURE OF 'LIBERAL' THEOLOGY

That 'Liberal' theology has made an almost utter failure in Germany is asserted by one of its leading spokesmen in a liberal religious organ. It consists too much of mere negation, he thinks, and has no strong faith in anything. The masses have rejected it, and the educated have acepted it only in small numbers. Practically it is a failure, and he demands a reconstruction along new lines, with new ideals and new methods. This courageous liberal is Rev. Dr. Rittelmeyer, of Nuremberg, and he writes in the "Christliche Welt (Tubingen). Here are the main points of his argument:

"Let us ask honestly what results modern theology has atained practically. As far as the great masses of workingmen are concerned practically nothing has been gained. They either do not understand it or they distrust it. All the public discussions and poularization of modern critical views have not found any echo or sympathy among the ranks of the laboring people.

And how about the educated classes? It has long since been the boast and hobby of advanced theology that it and it alone will satisfy the religious longings of the educated man who has broken with the traditional dogma and doctrines of orthodox Christianity. But what are the actual facts in the case? It is a fact that there are a considerable number among the educated who thankfully confess that they can accept Christianity only in the form in which it is taught by the advanced theologian. But how exceedingly small this number is! A periodical like the "Christliche Welt," the only paper of its kind, has not been able to secure more than five thousand subscribers although its contributors are the most brilliant in the land of scholars and thinkers; while periodicals that are exponents of the older views are read by tens and even hundreds of thousands. There are whole classes of society among the educated who are antagonistic to liberal tendencies in religion. Among these are the officers of the army and the navy, practitioners of the technical arts and of engineering, and almost to a man the whole world of business. It is foolish to close our eyes to these facts.

What is the matter? asks this writer. What is the weakness of liberal and advanced theological thought? These are some of the answers:

"One trouble is that modern theology has entirely grown out of criticism. Its weakness is intellectualism; it is a negative movement. We can understand the cry of the orthodox, that advanced theology is eliminating one thing after the other from our religious thought, and then asks, What is left? True, we answer, God is left. But is it not the case that the modern God Father faith is generally a very weak and attenuated faith in a Providence and nothing more? And on this subject too we quarrel among ourselves whether a God-Father troubles himself about little things only or about great things too, such as the forgiveness of sins. We do the same thing with Jesus. We speak of him as of a unique personality, as the highest revelation of the Father, and the like but always conected with a certain skeptical undercurrent of thought, but we do not appreciate him in his deepest soul and in the great motives of his life. He is not for modern theology what he is for orthodoxy, the Savior of the world and the Redeemer of mankind."

Quite naturally this open confession of a pronounced liberal attracts more than ordinary attention. The liberal papers, including the "Christliche Welt itself, pass it by without further comment, but the conservatives speak out boldly. Representative of the latter is the "Evangelische Lutherische Kirchenzeitung" of Leipzig, which says:

"The psychological and spiritual solution of Rittelmeyer's problem is not so hard to find. The soul of man can not live on negations. To stir the soul there must be positive principles and epoch-making historical facts, such as are offered by the scriptural teachings of Christ and his words. There can be religious life only where there is faith in him who is the truth and the life. Liberal theology has failed because it has nothing to offer."—"Literary Digest."

United States Exports of Manufactures.

An examination of the trade statistics of the United States throws an interesting side light upon that country's present overtures for reciprocity with us. For the nine months ended September, 1910, their exports of domestic merchandise of every kind were $1,193,321,512, of which $210,490,966 were manufactures for further use in manufacturing, and $401,684,694 were manufactures ready for consumption. The sum of these two, $612,625,660, accounts for 51 per cent. of all of their exports put together. But this is not crediting the exports of manufactures with a class known as "foodstuffs, partly manufactured," which are valued at $180,159,193. If we regard this also as legitimately forming part of the exports of manufactured goods, it means that of everything the United States exported for the nine months ending September last manufactured goods amounted to over 66 per cent.

Want Still Wider Market.

Applying the average for the first nine months of the last three, the figures for which were not available when this statement was prepared, it indicates that the exports for the year of manufactures ready for consumption use in manufacturing will pass the $800,000,000 mark. This is an enormous amount for which to have to find an outlet, and there can be little doubt that underlying the present agitation in the United States for reciprocity with Canada, is an earnest desire to open wider the markets of this country for exploitation by their manufacturers.

At the same time it enables us to catch a glimpse of what the future may hold in store for us if we continue to work out our own industrial destiny along independent lines.

The Postmistress—It's pesky little use I have for that Mrs. Styler from town.

Silas Redboot—Why, at one time used to say she was all right.

The Postmistress—Yes, but then she used to write all her affairs on postal cards. Now she writes sealed letters an' I can't find out her business to save my life.

Young & Thompson's Specials for the Week

CREAM.

Large Can of Cream; regular 2 for 25c; 3 Cans 25c

This is a good, rich cream. Every can guaranteed.

FRUIT.

Extra Choice Table Apples, 4 lbs. 25c
Good Cooking Apples, 6 lbs. 25c
Apples, per box $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50
Oranges, extra large navel, 2 dozen for 35c
Extra Choice, per dozen 25c
New Dates, 3 lbs. 25c
New Prunes, 3 lbs. 25c

CANNED FRUIT.

Pineapples, 3 cans 25c
Peaches, large cans; regular 35c. size 20c
Pears, large cans 25c
Apricots, large cans 25c

HAMS.

Extra choice Sugar Cured Hams, in whole and halfs, per lb. 20c
Picnic Hams, per lb. 18c
Bacon, sweet and streaky, per lb. 25c
Back Bacon, per lb. 28c

EGGS.

New aid Eggs, per dozen 35c
Finest Selected, per dozen 30c
Good Fresh Eggs, per dozen 25c

LARD.

3-lb. Pails Lard 45c
5-lb. Pails Lard 75c
1-lb. Pkt. Swift's Pure Lard 20c

PICKLES AND SAUCES.

Blue Label Catsup, per bottle ... 25c
E. D. Smith's Catsup, per bottle . 25c
Rowatt's Pickles, 2 bottles ..... 25c.
Victoria Cross Pickles, per bottle ..... 25c.

OUR.

Robin Hood Flour, per sack ... $1.80
Five Roses Flour, per sack ... $1.75
Royal Household, per sack $1.75
Our Best Flour, per sack $1.60

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Carnation Wheat Flakes, large size, per pkt. 35c
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Post Toasties, per pkt. 10c
Puffed Wheat, 2 pkts. 25c
Puffed Rice, 2 pkts. 25c
Corn Flakes, per pkt. 25c
Cream of Wheat, per pkt. 20c

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Charlotte Water Icing.—Melt one square of unsweetened charlotte over hot water, add four tablespoonfuls of boiling water and stir until smooth, then add a cupful of sifted confectioners' sugar gradually, and beat until of right consistency to spread. Flavor with vanilla.

Orange Sponge.

Soak a teaspoonful of granulated gelatine in a fourth of a cupful of cold water until soft, dissolve by standing in hot water, and strain into a cupful of orange juice and pulp; add the juice of one lemon and let cool. Cook one cupful of sugar and one-third of a cupful of water to the thread, and add gradually to the stiffly-beaten whites of three eggs. Beat until smooth, and add the gelatine mixture by the spoonful when it commences to thicken. Add more sugar, if needed, turn into a mold and chill. Garnish with sweetened whipped cream, flavored with vanilla. This is a simple, delicious dessert. Any kind of fruit juice or mashed fruit may be used in place of orange, as strawberries, red raspberries, peaches, varying amount of sugar according to the acidity of the fruit.

Banana Cream.

Soak a level teaspoonful granulated gelatine in a fourth of a cupful of cold water, disolve in one-fourth cupful boiling milk, add one cupful sugar and the juice of a lemon. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, then strain into a cupful of mashed banana. Let stand until mixture commences to thicken, then fold in one cupful of heavy cream beaten until stiff and dry and the white of one egg stiffly beaten. Turn into a mold lined with lady fingers and chill.

Jellied Walnuts.

The foundation for this simple dainty is orange jelly. Soak a tablespoonful of granulated gelatine in a fourth of a cupful of cold water until soft, disolve in one-half cupful boiling water, add three-fourths cupful sugar and the grated rind of an orange. When cool add three-fourths cupful orange juice and two tablespoonfuls lemon juice, then strain through cheese-cloth. Cover the bottom of a shallow pan with one-half the mixture. When firm, arrange halves of English walnuts one inch apart over the surface. Add remaining jelly by the spoonful to avoid disarrangement of nuts. Chill. To serve cut in squares and garnish with sweetened whipped cream, flavored with vanilla.

One Thing at a Time

"How is the new filing system? Success?" asked the agent of the merchant to whom he had sold a "system a few days before.

"Great!" said the merchant.

"Good!" said the agent, rubbing his hands. "And how is business?"

"Business?" echoed the merchant. "Oh, we have stopt business to attend to the filing system."—San Francisco Star.

The Actuality

A bright reporter on an evening paper boasts that he has tracked a mystery to its "lair." Some people would reverse those vowels.—M. A. P.

THE MILKMAN'S FIB.

Boy—"What is a white lie, Pop?"

Father—"Most of the milk we buy, my son."

For the Home

HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS.

Ten stale macaroons, mixed with stiffly whipped cream and sprinkled with pistachio nuts, makes an easily improvised dessert.

Combs will soon warp and break if washed with water. They should be cleaned with a good, stiff, dry toothbrush or nailbrush.

A few drops of paraffin added to the shoe blacking will impart a good polish to damp shoes and also help to preserve the leather.

Few skins can stand glycerine, and it should never be used without being diluted. Otherwise the skin will become dry and parched.

A variety may be secured by baking potatoes with a slice of bacon inside. The bacon is put into a hole made by an apple corer.

A French dainty possible from canned goods is sliced French goose liver, served on lettuce, with either French dressing or mayonnaise.

When running dates, figs or raisins through the food chopper add a few drops of lemon juice to prevent the fruit from clogging the chopper.

Wipe off screens with a duster each morning, and beat with a soft brush. The beating should be done lightly in order that the wire be not bulged.

Don't handle the dough any more than necessary when making biscuits, doughnuts or cookies. The more you handle it the tougher it will become.

THE ART OF LACE-MAKING.

There has never been an art which in the delicacy and beauty of its results can excel that of lace-making. The origin of lace-making is unknown, though there are many legends referring to its invention. Upon the whole, writes W. L. Puxley in the "Young Woman," it seems probable that the idea of lace first hailed from Greece or the Ionian Islands, where many arts flourished long before they reached Western Europe. The many stories of the extreme antiquity of lace are without foundation, at least beyond the fifteenth century, for it seems improbable that the fabric we should now call lace was known before about the beginning of the fifteenth century, when amongst the inventories of the great Italian families mention of certain pieces of lace is made, as in the case of the D'Estes; and all the earliest lace known is made in needle-point and is wrought in designs of Oriental arabesques, thus seeming to confirm the belief of its Eastern origin. At first it was made from a drawing done on parchment, upon which thread was placed, and the main pattern was outlined in this thread fastened to the parchment, when the lace was continued by means of buttonholing and other stitches done entirely with the needle, and hence known now as "needle-point" lace; while the first known patterns of pillow lace were those published at Venice in 1557 in a small book called "Le Pombe." From its very beginning the art of lace-making flourished greatly in the two centres of pictorial art, i.e., Flanders and North Italy, and the marvelous beauty of the designs and the execution of lace-making which are seen in the early lace from these two centres has never been surpassed. Some church work, as for example the lace kept in the cathedral of Granada, and shown as early Spanish, is in reality Flemish lace, and was probably brought to Spain from Spanish Flanders. Our own best native lace, that known as "Honiton," is a copy of the Brussels lace, taught by the followers of the Duke of Alva when he came to England, and never quite lost in Devonshire; while tradition tells us that the lace industry in the Midlands was brought into this country by Queen Catherine of Aragon, who interested herself in teaching the art of lace-making to the people of the Midlands when she had been sent to Luton to await her divorce.

GELATINE DESSERTS.

Granulated gelatines are preferable for general use, because they are easily and accurately measured. A box of gelatine contains two ounces, or four level tablespoonfuls, and will jelly three and a half pints of liquid. Gelatine must always be soaked in cold water until soft, in the proportion of a fourth of a cupful of water to a tablespoonful of gelatine; then dissolve in boiling liquid—water, milk or custard—or by standing it in a pan of boiling water, stirring until clear. The cold water softens and swells the gelatine and renders it readily soluble in the hot liquid. Strain through a fine strainer after it is dissolved. Gelatine should not be cooked, as much boiling destroys its solidifying property. Whenever a cupful is mentioned, a standard measuring cup, holding half a pint, is meant. Spoon measurements are always level.

Molds must be rinsed in cold water, then drained, just before pouring in jelly. Chill on ice. To remove the jelly, dip the mold quickly in hot water, dry it with a cloth, loosen about edges, if necessary, with a sharp pointed knife, then invert on a cold serving dish and carefully lift the mold. Keep molds of gelatine closely covered, as gelatine readily absorbs impurities from the surrounding atmosphere.

Charlotte Russe.

Soak a tablespoonful of granulated gelatine in a fourth of a cupful of cold water, add a fourth of a cupful of boiling milk and two-thirds of a cupful of sugar; stir until dissolved, strain and cool. Beat a cupful and a half of heavy cream until solid, add gelatine mixture by the spoonful, and flavor with vanilla. Line one large mold or six or eight small ones with sponge cake, lady fingers or macaroons, and fill with the cream. Chill on ice. This is one of the simplest and most delicious of gelatine dainties. By varying the flavoring, or by adding fruit and nuts, many delightful dishes are possible.

For Coffee Charlotte soak the gelatine in strong cold coffee, dissolve in boiling coffee, and proceed as in making charlotte russe. Turn into sherbet glasses to chill, and serve heaped with vanilla.

For Burnt Almond Charlotte put three-fourths cupful each of sugar and almonds together in a smooth pan, stir constantly over a hot fire until sugar is melted, then pour into a well-buttered pan. When cold, pound or grate fine, and add three-fourths of it to the charlotte russe mixture. Serve with whipped cream and sprinkle with the remaining candy.

For Chocolate Charlotte melt one ounce unsweetened chocolate over hot water, add one-fourth cupful each of sugar and water, cook until smooth and add to gelatine mixture while hot, then proceed as in making charlotte russe. Garnish with sweetened whipped cream flavored with vanilla.

Chocolate Loaf.

For this simple dish bake a sponge cake in a loaf, scoop out center, leaving an inch-rim on bottom and sides, then brush inside and out with chocolate water icing. Fill with charlotte russe or chocolate charlotte mixture and chill. At serving-time, garnish top with sweetened whipped cream flavored with vanilla and sprinkle, if desired, with chopped cut-meats.

French Charlotte.

Soak a tablespoonful of graulated gelatine in one-fourth cupful cold water, dissolve in one-fourth cupful boiling milk, add one cupful sugar, stir until dissolved, strain and cool. Whip a pint of heavy cream until stiff, add gelatine mixture by the spoonful, then fold in six macaroons crumbled fine, two tablespoonfuls each of candied cherries and candied pineapple, and one cupful chopped blanched almonds, toasted in the oven until delicately browned. Flavor with vanilla. Turn into a mold and chill. Serve with lady fingers or angel cake. Simply made, but very rich.

Marshmallow Pudding.

Soak a tablespoonful of granulated gelatine in a fourth of a cupful of cold water, disolve in three-fourths cupful boiling water, and add one cupful of sugar. Stir until dissolved, strain and cool. Beat whites of four eggs until stiff, add gelatine mixture by the spoonful, one cupful heavy cream whipped until stiff and vanilla to flavor. Divide mixture into two parts. Tint one part pink with red color, which comes in package of gelatine, and add one-half cupful cherries cut fine. Flavor remaining part with orange, lemon or bitter almond extract, and add one-half cupful candided cherries cut fine. Flavor remaining part with orange, lemon or bitter almond extract, and add twelve marshmallows cut into dice. Put into a mold having pink layer underneath, and sprinkle one-half cupful English walnuts cut into pieces between layers. Chill, unmold and garnish with one cupful of heavy cream beaten until stiff, sweetened with one-third cupful sugar and flavored with vanilla. An attractive and delicious dessert.

Chocolate Jelly.

Soak one tablesponful granulated gelatine in one-fourth cupful cold water. Melt a square of unsweetened chocolate in the top of a double boiler, add two-thirds cupful of sugar and two cupfuls milk. When hot, add the soaked gelatine and stir until it is dissolved. Strain, cool and flavor with vanilla. Turn into a mold, chill and serve with plain or whipped cream. This is an inexpensive and healthful dessert, of which the little ones are usually very fond.

To readily change this into the popular Plum Pudding Jelly, add half a teaspoonful of cinnamon and an eighth teaspoonful of cloves. Soak one cupful seeded raisins, one-half cupful currants and one-fourth cupful sliced citron in hot water to cover for ten minutes, drain and add to gelatine mixture when it commences to harden. Turn into one large or several small molds. Serve with whipped cream.

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Royal Crown Cleanser— 3 tins for	25c
Glass Wash Boards	50c
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FRUITS	
Oranges— Special, per dozen	25c
Lemons— Per dozen	25c
Table Apples— 4 lbs. for	25c
Cooking Apples— 6 lbs. for	25c
Fry's Breakfast Cocoa ½ lb. tins	25c
Bananas— per doz.	25c
Cross & Blackwell's Marmalade 1 lb. crock	15c
2 lb. tins	25c
Aylmer's Grape Jelly	25c
Goodwillie's Raspberries	35c
Aylmer's Pork and Beans 1 lb. tins 3 for	25c
2 lb. tin	10c
Heintz Pork & Beans lb tins 2 for	25
3 lb. tins	25c
Cowan's Cocoa— ½ lb. tins	25c
Small tins	10c
Baker's Cocoa— ½ lb. tins	25c
Van Houten's Cocoa— ¼ lb. tins	25c
Fry's Cocoa— ¼ lb. pack., 3 for	25c
Local Fresh Eggs— 1 doz.	40c
Eastern Fresh Eggs— 2 doz.	55c

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A SCHOOL-READER FAVORITE

Was "Farmer John" in your school reader? If it was, as certainly it was in those days of many "Scrap Book" readers, this reappearance of a poem associated with boyhood's care-free days will prove welcome. How it used to rattle out in the little red and white schoolhouses of the country, where its sentiments were appreciated! with what gusto the boys would repeat, "Well, well, old Bay! Ha, ha, old Gray! Do you get feed when I'm away?" Those who have pleasant memories of their acquaintance with "Farmer John" will be glad to hear also that the author, J. T. Trowbridge, one of the most profic and best loved of American writers, is still enjoying good health at nearly eighty-four.

By J. T. Trowbridge.

Home from his journey Farmer John
Arrived this morning, safe and sound,
His black coat off, and his old clothes on.
"Now I'm myself," says Farmer John;
And he thinks, "I'll look around."
Up leaps the dog. "Get down, you pup."
Are you so glad you would eat me up?"
The horses prick up their ears to meet him;
"Well, well, old Bay!
Ha, ha, old Gray!
Do you get feed when I'm away?

"You haven't a rib," says Farmer John;
"The cattle are looking round and sleek;
The colt is going to be a roan,
And a beauty, too; how he has grown!
We'll wean the calf next week."
Says Farmer John, "When I've been off
To call you again about the trough,
And watch you, and pet you, while you drink,
Is a greater comfort than you can think!"
And he pats old Bay,
And he slaps old Gray—
"Ah, this is the comfort of going away!

"For, after all," says Farmer John,
"The best of a journey is getting home;
I've seen great sights—but would I give
This spot, and the peaceful life I live,
For all their Paris and Rome?
These hills for the city's stifled air,
And big hotels, all bustle and glare,
Land all houses, and roads all stones,
That deafen your ears and batter your bones?
Would you, old Bay?
Would you, old Gray?
That's what one gets by going away!
"There money is king," says Farmer John,
"And fashion is queen; and it's Mighty queer
To see how sometimes, while the man
Is raking and scraping all he can,
The wife spends every year
Enough, you would think, for a score of wives
To keep them in luxury all their lives!
The town is a perfect Babylon
To a quiet chap," says Farmer John.
You see, old Bay,
You see, old Gray,

I'm wiser than when I went away.
"I've found out this," s ays Farmer John—
"That happiness is not bought and sold,
And clutched in a life of waste and hurry,
In nights of pleasure and days of worry;
And wealth isn't all in gold,
Mortgage and stock and ten per cent—
But in simple ways and sweet content,
Few wants, pure hopes, and noble ends,
Some land to till, and a few good friends,
Like you, old Bay,
And you, old Gray,
That's what I've learned by going away."

And a happy man is Farmer John—
Oh, a rich and happy man is he!
He sees the peas and pumpkins growing,
The corn in tassel, and buckwheat blowing,
And fruit on the vine and tree;
The large, kind oxen look their thanks
As he rubs their foreheads and strokes their flanks
The doves light round him, and strut and coo;
Says Farmer John: "I'll take you, too—
And you, old Bay,
And you, old Gray,
Next time I travel so far away."

Figg—"Do you and your wife ever think alike?"

Fogg—"When I'm out late at the club we do. She keeps thinking what she'll say and so do I."

"Can he sing well?"

"Well, I'll tell you. He offered to sing the baby to sleep the other night, and his wife said, 'No, let her keep on crying.'"

Mrs. Newbride—"Bohoo! Henry threw a biscuit at me. One that I made myself, too."

Mother—"The monster! He might have killed you!"

Good Work.

There were four of them talking confidentially in a corner of the smoker.

"I tell you, boys," exclaimed a loud-voiced drummer, "I'm proud to say that no house in the country has more men pushing its line of goods than ours."

"Humph! What do you sell?" asked a curious one.

"Baby carriages."

Then He Understood Her Move.

A clergyman, who was summoned in haste by a woman who had been taken suddenly ill, answered the call though somewhat puzzled by it, for he knew that she was not of his parish, and was, moreover, known to be a devoted worker in another church. While he was waiting to be shown to the sick room he fell to talking to the little girl of the house.

"It is very gratifying to know that your mother thought of me in her illness," said he. "Is your minister out of town?"

"Oh, no," answered the child, in a matter-of-fact tone. "He's home; only we thought it might be something contagious, and we didn't want to take any risks."

IN FEBRUARY.

First Father—"It must have cost you a lot to send your son to college.

Second Father—"It did."

First Father—"And what have you received in return."

Second Father—"My Son."

ACCENT ON THE BOX.

Wife—"John, wasn't that a good box of cigars I gave you on Christmas?"

Husband—"I never saw a better box my dear."

CONFERENCE OF THE POWERS.

Lady—(to her cook's intended)—"I have been very much annoyed by your young woman recently. She has been serving us burnt meat."

Intended—"Yes, I have been annoyed by it too. Now shall I turn her off, or will you?"

REMEMBER THIS.

"How did this fatal accident in the air omnibus happen to Dr. Jenks?"

"He was used to stepping off the street car before it stopped and tried it with the air-bus."

THE SOLACE.

Proud Motorist—"Yes it took me about six weeks' hard work to learn to drive my machine."

Pedestrian—"And what have you got for your pains?"

Proud Motorist—"Liniment."

The New Politics

First New Woman—"It is very important to get all cooks interested in the suffrage movement."

Second New Woman—"Why so?"

First New Woman—"Because every cook controls two votes—her own and that of her mistress."—Life.

Commission Government at Home

Here is an explanation of the famous initiative, referendum and recall about which we are hearing so much these days. Mr. Man goes home and announces that he is going down town after supper to meet a man. That's the initiative. The lady of the house says: "Are you?" in that ascending voice, which seems to walk over the tops of his nerves. That's the referendum. Then Mr. Man sits down and reads his paper. That's the recall.—Rockford, Ill., Star.

Fist Choice

Mr. Jawback—"My dear, I was one

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SEEDS PLANTS GARDEN TOOLS

THE ROYAL FLORAL CO.
Cor. Broadway & Westminster Rd. Mt. Pleasant

the clerk.

"Oh," answered Frank, "gimme the biggest one you've got. It's to warm my bedroom with."—Success.

Back in the '90's

Paul Withington, the Harvard coach, was praising the milder football of 1910:

"Football in the '90s was a terrible game," said Mr. Withington. "Bourget, you know, devoted a whole chapter of 'Outre Mer' to its horrors. Some of the stories of the football of '90 or '91 are, in fact, almost incredible.

"A Philadelphia sporting editor returned one November Saturday from West Philadelphia with a pale, frightened face.

"'Many accidents at the game?' a police reporter asked him.

"'One frightful accident,' replied the sporting editor. 'A powerful mule from a neighboring coal dealer's entered the field, blundered into one of the hottest scrimmages and got killed."—Washington Star.

To Raise the Temperature

Frank had been sent to the hardware store for a thermometer.

"Did mother say what size?" asked of the first to leave."

Mrs. Jawback—"Oh, you always say that."

Mr. Jawback—"I can prove it this time. Look out in the hall and see the beautiful umbrella I brought home."—Toledo Blade.

An Even Break

"Those people talked all the time you were playing. They couldn't hear a word of your music."

"That's all right," replied the eminent performer. "My music prevented me from hearing their conversation."—Washington Star.

A Quick Shift

A Scottish parson, remarkable for the simple force of his pulpit style, was enlarging one Sunday upon the next, "Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish."

"Yes, my friends," urged he with solemn earnestness, "unless ye repent ye shall assuredly perish," deftly placing his left forefinger on the wing of a bluebottle fly that had just alighted upon the reading desk while the parson's right hand was uplifted, "just as surely as, my friends, I flatten this poor fly."

But before the threatened blow descended the fly got away, whereupon the minister further "improved the occasion" with ready wit, exclaiming, "There's a chance for ye yet, my friends."—The Continent.

A Vulgar Pastime

"Really, motoring is quite common now. Why, even some of my creditors are running around with us."—Fliegende Blaetter.

He Knew One

Teacher—"Tommy what is a simile?"

Tommy—"I fergit, ma'am."

Teacher—"Well, if you said, 'My hours at school are as bright as sunshine,' what figure of speech would that be?"

Tommy—"Irony."—Cleveland Leader.

"Where is your father?" asked the man on horseback.

"Up the river fishin'," answered the boy.

"Where is your big brother?"

"Down the river fishin'."

"What are you doing?"

"Diggin' bait."

"Hasn't your family anything to do but amuse itself?"

"Mister, if you think we're doin' this for fun, you wait and hear what maw says if we come home without any fish."

Tommy (during a lull in the conversation)—"I say, Ma, isn't it a pity you haven't got the toothache instead of poor Jane?"

Ma—"Gracious me! Why, dear?"

Tommy—"Why, 'cos you can take yours out and she can't."

This story would seem to show that colored people have tough heads:

Dinah, crying bitterly, was coming down the street with her feet bandaged.

"Why, what on earth's the matter?" she was asked.

"How did you hurt your feet, Dinah?"

"Dat good fo' nothin' nigger (sni e) done hit me on de haid wif a club while I was standin' on de hard stone pavement."

Shifting the Burden

Father (sternly)—"Can you support my daughter in the manner she's been accustomed to?"

Lover—"Yes, sir, I'm sure I can."

Father—"Well, I can't do it any longer, so take her, my boy."—Judge.

He Got His

Standing by the entrance of a large estate in the suburbs of Glasgow are two huge dogs carved out of granite. An Englishman going by in a hack, thought he would have some fun with the Scotch driver.

"How often, Jock, do they feed those two big dogs?"

"Whenever they bark, sir," was the straightfaced reply.—New York Times.

B. C. Cafe
Meals - 25c
Meal ticket $5

Short Orders a Specialty.
The most Up-to-date place to eat on the Hill.
All home cooking. White help. Quick service.

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MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS.
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Local and Otherwise

The annual meting of Ward II. was held on Wednesday night.

On Sunday evening at Knox Congregational Church, Rev. Merton Smith will preach on "The Danger Confronting the Modern Home."

Millinery Opening is to be held at 533 Broadway west, on Friday and Saturday of this week. You are invited to call.

Miss Florence M. Delamater—Lessons in China and Water Color Painting, China Decorated to order. "The Algonquin" Apartments, Suite, 3, Vancouver, B.C.

Cedar Cottage Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. C. Madill, pastor. Moring service, 11:00 a.m., "The Gift of the Sabbath;" Evening subject, 7:30 p.m., "Reasoning with God." Sunday School and organized Bible class at 2:30 p.m. Special music.

St. Paul's Presbyterian Church on the Hill, corner of Fourteenth and Burns, will hold their anniversary union and concert on Thursday, March 30th, in the church. A splendid programme will be given. A sumptuous tea will be served from 6:30 to 8 p.m. Mr. T. Gillieson will occupy the chair. The admission will be 25 cents.

Well may the new management of the Sterling Dry Goods Store feel gratified in their efforts to cater to the needs of the people of this district. The people are finding that at this store they can get a choice of dry goods, millinery, etc., equal to any down town. It is well worth while for the residents on the Hill to give them a trial and be convinced.

Mrs. C. A. Bodie, 1290 Eleventh avenue west, will be at home the third Thursday of April.

Mrs. Isaac W. Mills, 950 Twelfth avenue east, will receive to-day, March 17th, and the third Friday of each month following.

Mrs. George Dalzell, 803 Fifteenth avenue east, corner Burns, will receive Friday, March 17th, and the third Friday of each month.

Mrs. Walter C. Parham, 148 Seventeenth avenue east, received Wednesday and in the future on the third Wednesday of each month.

The residents are finding that they can purchase goods of the finest quality at the store of Miss Estabrook, corner Eighteenth and Main street, and get a service in every respect up-to-date, and courteous. It is well worth your while to investigate.

Miss Curle's Millinery opening was a genuine success, and her store was thronged during its continuance. The daintily and exceedingly tasty dressing of her fine store drew forth many favorable comments from those who had come not only from the nearby district, but from other parts of the city and country. The display was quite the equal of that of any of the large stores in Vancouver.

The ladies of the Mountain View Methodist Church, with commendable zeal and courage, are busy preparing for a sale of work, etc., to be held on Easter Tuesday, April 18th. The proceeds of the sale are to be applied to the furnishing of the new church, which, it is hoped, will soon take the place of the one so recently destroyed by fire.

Donations of fancy or useful articles will be thankfully received by Mrs. Betts, president; Mrs. Warwick, secretary, or by any member of the Ladies' Aid Society.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

A complete showing of Trimmed and Ready-to-Wear Hats. Children's Headwear a Specialty.

MISS CURLE

2636 MAIN STREET VANCOUVER, B. C.

Mrs. Third, 36 Twelfth avenue west, will not receive until further notice.

Mrs. H. Orr, 134 Seventh avenue west, will not receive until further notice.

Mrs. Jno. Schmitz, 416 Sixth avenue west will be at Home on the third and fourth Thursdays in April and May.

Mrs. John Schmitz, 416 Sixth avenue west, will be at home on the third and fourth Thursday of April and May.

Mrs. A. Stabler, 256 Twelfth avenue East, has recently returned from Southern California, and will not receive until the third Thursday of April.

Lougheed & Co., real estate, are moving their head office from Hasting street to Main street, near Eighth avenue.

The new post office, City Heights, will be opened next week, and will be situated in Chambers' drug store at Twenty-fifth avenue and Main street.

The S. McClay Stone Works, at the corner of Main and Seventh avenue are being removed. It is reported that Mr. McClay sold the corner at a good figure.

A very pretty wedding was celebrated at the home of the bride's father, Mr. Charles Olts, corner of Lansdowne and Quebec street, when his daughter Ruby was married to Mr. Alex. Macdonald, of New Westminster.

The young lad, Harry Swan, who fell off a rig in South Vancouver and had his leg broken, is improving. It is to be regretted that some action is not taken to stop the hanging on the back of rigs on the busy thoroughfares.

A very enjoyable evening was spent at Mount Pleasant Methodist Church on Monday evening, when the social committee of the Epworth League arranged a very entertaining program, and served a dainty supper. A great many young people were present.

A pretty wedding took place on Wednesday, March 15th, at Wesley Church, when Miss Mary Gladys, daughter of James McPherson, of Regina, and Reginald J. Thorpe, of Vancouver, were united in marriage. Rev. Robert Milliken performed the ceremony.

The painstaking efforts of Miss Kennedy, of the Hillcrest Millinery establishment, to provide up-todate and beautiful headwear were crowned with success at her recent opening. She certainly deserves the support especially of those on the Hill in providing such a store that can supply the needs of the most fastidious.

Woman's Rights.

Without attaching importance in themselves to the changes demanded by the champions of woman, we hail them as signs of the times. We would have every arbitrary barrier thrown down. We would have every path laid open to woman as freely as to man. Were this done, and a slight temporary fermentation allowed to subside, we should see crystallizations more pure and of more various beauty. We believe the divine energy would pervade nature to a degree unknown in the history of former ages, and that no discordant collision, but a ravishing harmony of the spheres, would ensue.

Yet then, and only then, will mankind be ripe for this when inward and outward freedom for woman as much as for man shall be acknowledged as a right, not yielded as a concession. As the friend of the negro assumes that one man cannot by right hold another in bondage, so should the friend of woman assume that man cannot by right lay even well-meant restrictions on woman. If the negro be a soul, if the woman be a soul, appareled in flesh, to one Master only are they accountable. There is but one law for souls; and, if there is to be an interpreter of it, he must come not as man, or son of man, but as son of God.

Were thought and feeling once so far elevated that man should esteem himself the brother and friend, but nowise the lord and tutor of woman—were he really bound with her in equal worship—arrangements as to function and employment would be of no consequence. What woman needs is not as a woman to act or rule, but as a nature to grow, as an intellect to discern, as a soul to live freely and unimpeded, to unfold such powers as were given her when we left our common home. If fewer talents were given her, yet if allowed the free and wull employment of these, so that she may render back to the Giver His own with usury, she will not complain; nay, I dare say she will bless and rejoice in her earthly birthplace, her earthly ot.

It requires just as much discernment to praise as to blame, and it is is praise that heartens the worker.

A mere good impulse that does not result in good works is rather worse than useless, for if not carried out in deed, it has a reaction instead of an action as its outcome.

LOYAL TRUE BLUE ASSOCIATION.

One of the most successful events of the season of the Vancouver Lodge No. 191, was that held at their last meeting which took the form of a social evening and whist drive. Bro. Vick, P.G.M. of B. C., chairman of the evening, commenced the program with a short address, folowed by an instrumental selection by Miss Blanche Davis, other items on the programe included Mr. W. Tuff and Miss Smith, selection, and Mrs. Merkeley, recitation. The chairman then called in Bro. S. T. Scarlett, chairman of the Jubilee Social Club, to take the chair and conduct the whist drive. Over 125 took part. The first prizes were won by Mrs. Minns and Mr. J. Menchins, and the booby prizes by Miss M. White and Mr. E. Butler. After the awards the chairman called in the director of ceremonies to conduct Past W. M. Sister Gosse to the platform, to whom a complementary address was made, and she was presented with a beautiful past mistress' jewel. Sister Gosse, in replying, thanked the members for their beautiful gift, and said that later on at a future meeting, she would reply in a more suitable manner.

Refreshments were then served, while tickets were being sold for a handsome cushion presented by Sister Patterson, of Toronto, towards the Orphanage Fund. The sum of $15.50 was made. Sister Fallon, W.M., of Fairview Lodge, being the lucky winner of the cushion.

The Jubilee Club met during the week and arrangements were made for a grand April fool masqueradte ball to be held on March 31st in aid of the Orphanage Fund.

Everyone interested is requested to keep that date open. Invitations can be had from any of the committee or from Miss Blanche Davis, 624 Salsbury drive.

LECTURE-RECITAL.

On Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 8:15 p.m., in the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church, corner Tenth avenue and Ontario street, Dr. Edward Harper, organist and director of the choir of the above chuch, will give a lecture-recital on the great master Mendelssohn. The program will contain excerpts from the songs without words. the songs with words, the organ son atas, the choral works and the larger planoforte works.

Dr. Harper will be assisted by soloists, students and the choir of the church, and a pleasant and artistic evening is assured. It is desired, by means of this recital, to add to the funds for the projected enlargement of the organ and choir stalls, and those who have pleasant memories of the last recital on "The Divine Schumann" will, it is hoped, interest themselves to make a great success of this evening with Mendelssohn. Admission to auditorium will be 25 cents, and to gallery, 50 cents.

Obituary

Toon.

The funeral of t he infant son of Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Toon, Tenth and Fraser avenues, took place from the Dominion Undertaking parlors last Tuesday.

Ohmen.

The death occurred Monday of Folke Ohmen, the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Z. Ohmen, Twentieth avenue and Ash stret. The funeral was held from the residence Wednesday at 2:30 p.m. Rev. C. R. Swanson conducted the services.

Scott.

The funeral of the late Mary Scott was held Tuesday at 10 a.m. from the family residence, 2070 Third avenue east. Adjutant Howell of the Salvation Army conducted the serv es.

A BIBLE RECIPE FOR CAKE.

From An Old English Cook Book.

Four and a half cups of 1 Kings iv, 22.
One half pound of Judges v, 25.
Two cups of Jeremiah vi, 20.
Two cups of Nahum 111, 12.
Two cups of 1 Samuel, xx, 12.
Two cups of Numbers xviii, 8.
Two teaspoonfuls of 1 Samuel, xiv, 25.
To taste, 11 Chronicles ix, 9.
Six teaspoonfuls Jeremiah xvii, 11.
One and half cups Judges iv, 19.
Two teaspoonfuls Amos iv, 5.
One pinch Leviticus ii, 13.
Directions, Proverbs xxiii, 14.
Bake one and half to two hours. Baking powder may be used instead of leaven.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Passion is the motive-power of life.

Love never loses by being tested.

He who never would, never could.

Indolence is the paralysis of t soul.

Nothing can be great which is n right.

There is nolimit to the influence love.

Revenge is weet until it begins ferment.

Doubt indulged soon becomes dou realized.

The essence of true nobility is i glect of self.

Pleasure always knocks louder tha Opportunity.

Making progress is one of the sig of greatness.

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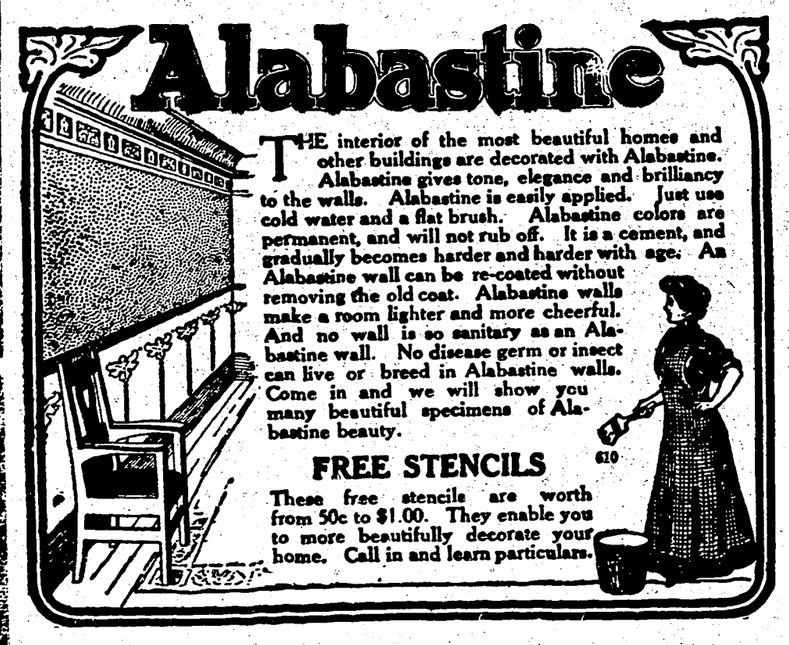

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