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The Western Call

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Legislative Assembly

SOME FACTS WORTH KNOWING

ANNEXATION AND THE B. C. ELECTRIC.

Mayor Taylor has repeatedly made certain statements regarding the effect that the defeat of the annexation movement would have upon a readjustment of our agreement with the B. C. Electric Ry. Co. Many of these statements are misleading, in that they give to the public the impression that negotiations with the Company had been completed up to the point of annexation, and also that D. L. 301 and Hastings Townsite "have been saddled with a perpetual franchise by the Provincial Government."

This journal will not retract a single statement made on the Government's action in refusing enabling legislation to South Vancouver. There has no doubt been a serious mistake made by the Victoria authorities. It is not however an error which would warrant a wholesale denunciation of the Government's policy, nor do we think that it is sufficient reason to demand the resignation of local members.

The following is taken from the editorial columns of The World, March 6th.:

"The Mayor pointed out that the annexation of South Vancouver was not the only question to be considered: District Lot 301 and Hastings Townsite had been saddled with a perpetual franchise granted to the B. C. Electric Company. This franchise had been granted by the Provincial Executive. By agreement between the B. C. E. R. Company and the City, had annexation gone through the franchise of District Lot 301 and Hastings Townsite would have been consolidated to twenty-three years, and in return for this concession, the civic authorities would have lengthened the term of the company's franchise in the city to fourteen years. From the point of view of the municipalities, he said, this was the chance of their lives. His Worship pointed out that it was because of the perpetual franchise which the Government, without consideration, had given to the company in the outlying districts, that the City was required to extend the term of its franchise in case of annexation."

First we would state that the B. C. Electric have not a perpetual franchise. Mayor Taylor knows this, but has repeatedly made the foregoing statement. The facts are as follows: When the B. C. Electric applied for a franchise in 301 and Hastings, the manager, Mr. Glover, promised the ratepayers that if they would not object to his application he would only ask for a term which would expire concurrently with the City Franchise in 1919. When the Company made the application at Victoria to Hon. Mr. Fulton, the then Commissioner of Lands and Works, they deliberately left out any mention of the term. The Attorney General was not there at the time and did not see the agreement at all, Mr. Fulton neglected or overlooked this very important point and the franchise was granted with **no limit stated.** The Company no doubt thought they had performed a smart trick, but in this case theyover-shot the mark, in that it left the way open for the Government to insert a clause limiting the time, which was subsequently done at the request of a delegation of the Districts affected and the City.

In January or early in February, 1910, Mayor Taylor, Ald. Stevens, Solicitor MacDonald for the City, Messrs. Brown and Ash for D. L. 301, and Messrs. Woodsides, Kirkpatrick and others for Hastings Townsite waited upon the Executive and asked that the B. C. Electric franchise be limited. Premier McBride, Attorney General Bowser and other members expressed surprise at the fact that it was not in the agreement or franchise and explained that it was a pure oversight by the Commissioner of Lands, and they forthwith ordered that a limit of **twenty-one** years be inserted. The company was represented by Mr. Bodwell, who put up a strong fight claiming that such a change could not be made, but the Premier stated that "if necessary they would bring down a special bill to limit the term."

Now His Worship knows this perfectly well, he also knows that the Company are seeking to set aside the action of the Government and have refused to acknowledge the order of the Government. It is also clear that it would **materially assist the Company** to create the impression that they had a perpetual franchise in these districts in order to get **from the City** a better readjustment. But the B. C. Electric are barking up the wrong tree. They made a mistake when they left that clause out of the original agreement, thus leaving the way open for the Government to correct it and if they do not bow to the order of the Dept., then, as stated, the Government will bring in a **"public act."**

Thus it will be seen that this franchise is now limited to twenty-one years and **not perpetual,** and therefore does not affect the negotiations between the City and the Company one iota only, in that it would be extended a year or so according to the terms of the new agreement suggested to the City by the Company but which are not yet accepted.

The next point referred to in the above mentioned editorial is "The civil authorities would have lengthened the term of the Company's franchise **in the city to fourteen years.**" This is a gross error, if intentional it is unpardonable, as it leads the public to believe that all the Company asked was an extention "to" fourteen years, instead of an extention "of" fourteen years, which is an altogether different thing, as **there are yet nine** years to run in the present city franchise. We are inclined to think that this is a direct slip on the part of the writer of the editorial, in any case it should be corrected as it is very misleading.

The article further states that the reason the city was compelled to extend the franchise was because the "Government had given to the Company in the outlying districts a **perpetual franchise.**" This is not so. We have already shown that the Government did in response to the request of the Mayor and others of the delegation, limit the franchise of D. L. 301 and Hastings to twenty-one years, and that is all they had anything to do with, the municipalities of Point Grey and South Vancouver gave the Company forty year franchises, and **that was the reason we, as a city, opened negotiations with the Company.** During the conferences the question of 301 and Hastings had figured very little, only in a general way.

As far as Annexation relates to the agreement with the B. C. Electric it had very little to do with the actual negotiations. It is true that it was with the hope of getting annexation that the conferences were held. The exact condition of the readjustment of the agreement with the Company is at present almost at a dead-lock. It is true that if the Mayor had had his way the agreement would have been closed up by now and practically on the Company's terms, plus some minor concessions, but the committee have asked for three clauses which are at present under advisement by the Company. Two clauses were submitted by Ald. Stevens. 1. "That all matters in dispute between the City and the Company and all exigencies which may arise and not contained in the agreement should be submitted to arbitration," and 2. "That the percentages of gross earnings which shall accure to the city shall be: on the first $1,000,000.00, 6%, from $1,000,000.00 to $1,500,000.00, 8%, up to $2,000,000.00, 10%, up to $3,000,000.00, 12%, over $3,000,000.00, 15%." The other clause was suggested by Ald. Ramsay and was "that the company should not accept bounses from ratepayers to induce construction." It will readily be seen that these clauses are absolutely vital. Without the clause re Arbitration we would be simply placing ourselves in the hands of a corporation for a term of twenty-three years. The clause on percentages is also essential to the agreement, as it would be absurd to extend the franchise without adequate returns. We readily admit that His worship has never viewed these clauses as necessary and has repeatedly urged that the agreement be consumated without them, but we do assert that the **Committee** take a different view and are insisting on the inclusion of these clauses in spite of the efforts of Mr. Glover and of the requests of the Mayor.

Then the question of the length of the franchise has not yet been settled. The Mayor and the Company suggested twenty-five years at first and the committee would not consider it at all. The Company then came down to twenty-three years and the Mayor again urged acceptance but the question was left in abeyance until the committee could ascertain what concessions the Company were willing to give. Mr. Glover stated at the last meeting that he did not think that his company would grant the last mentioned clauses at all, hence we repeat that these negotiations are at a dead-lock.

It is altogether unfortunate that this question of the B. C. Electric should have been brought into the discussion on annexation in this way. On the annexation question the people have undoubtedly the best of the argument, but to accept such manifestly unfair and in many cases inaccurate contentions as are contained in the afore mentioned editorial and as have been uttered from the public platform, it is time to call a halt. Mayor Taylor has received most flattering support in the discussion on annexation, it has been the spontaneous outburst from honest western hearts which desire to express their wish in the strongest possible terms and we have cheerfully concurred in support of the movement. We object however to being wittingly a party to unfair misstatements of the case or to participate in a scramble for office by taking advantage of the temporary unpopularity of a political party.

EVENTS FROM 1791 - 1841

IN SO FAR AS THEY BEAR ON THE QUESTION OF SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

(Continued from last week)

no other way is the price of aid so pernicious to the welfare of the people. It is a simple statement of acknowledged facts that in all such negotiations, whenever a Governor, a leader of a party, or an ordinary politician, approached a representative of the Church of Rome, the ecclesiastic has always exacted a benefit for his church. The men of the world who came asking for the Church's favor had only a temporary purpose to serve, and cared not for the future so long as their personal ends were met. The advantages they craved and obtained perished with them. Not so with the black robes with whom they had dealings. The favors they got in return for those they bestowed were not for themselves, but for their Church, and were permanent. The ruler or the politician had a momentary or selfish purpose to serve; the ecclesiastic looked solely to the aggrandizement of the vast system in whose hand he was a staff. The early history of Canada exemplifies this as that of no other country, and does so because it is a solitary instance of a large Catholic population being ruled for fourscore years by a handful of Protestants, and when the non-Catholics did come to outnumber the Catholics, the latter, from their coherence, continued to hold the balance of power. The records tell one story —of the extremity of the State being made the opportunity of the Church, of how that Church has grown in power and prerogative through the subserviency of politicians who made alliances with her to promote their individual interests or those of their party. In the days of Murray and Carleton the Church of Rome was dependent on the will of the civil magistrate; today she dictates her desires to Cabinets and Legislatures.

The breaking out of the War of 1812 came opportunely for the priesthood. The new danger caused the Executive to seek their assistance, and the plan devised by Craig, to bring the priests under the direct control of the Governor, was abandoned. The yearly allowance from the Imperial treasury of $1,000 to Bishop Plessis was raised to $5,000, and what he valued more than the additional money, was the fact that in 1813, the warrant for his salary was no longer made out in favor of "*the superintendent of the Romish Church,*" for the existence of a bishop had not hitherto been officially recognized; but was made in favor of "*the Roman Catholic Bishop of QUEBEC,*" thus giving him for the first time since the Conquest, a legal status as such. Reduced to choosing between the rule of the American Republic and that of Britain, the priesthood had no hesitation in deciding for the latter, so that there was really no necessity of offering them special inducements to follow out the bent of their inclinations. The claim that it was due to the priests that Canada did not join in the American Revolution, that the madness of the uprising against the monarchy in old France did not spread to Quebec, that they prevented an invasion during Napoleon's reign, that they held back the habitants from assisting the Americans during the War of 1812,

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SIR WILFRED ON RECIPROCITY

We are told that the House at Ottawa was packed on the occassion of Sir Wilfred's speech on the "Reciprocity Agreement." He is reported as saying that "the Reciprocity proposals had met with the approval of the majority of Canadians." This is a pretty broad statement and, with all possible allowance for Sir Wilfred's remarkable ability, we submit that he has no sound basis for such a statement. It **may** be true, but we would very much like to see it proven by an appeal to the people, which is the only fair way to test the public sentiment on any great question. We also maintain that no such change to the general policy of the government of the day should be contemplated without such an appeal.

He then goes on to say that he "is surprised that there should be any opposition to it." This is another sublime statement and is worthy of the most careful analysis by competent political economists, for we confess that we are unable to find in this any adequate explanation as to how Canada will benefit by shipping the wheat of the Northwest to Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Chicago, etc. Nor does it explain why pulp-wood should be shipped to the States and paper returned free. But of course we should remember that even Sir Wilfred's most ardent supporters never charge him with knowing anything about figures, so we must pass it up.

He next takes refuge behind the ghost of Sir John A. MacDonald, claiming that **he** had favored reciprocity. So he did back in 1854. But not after the introduction of the great "National Policy." Then it should be remembered that what was a good move for Canada prior to the N. P. time, is not necessarily good now. At that time Canada was practically composed of Ontario and Quebec farms. She was surfeited with farm produce and no home market to consume it. We had no Northwest with its millions of bushels of grain. We had no great manufacturing centers, no great cities, few great railroad systems, but thanks to Sir John A's N. P. we have them now. Sir Wilfred and his party recognized this and have continued this policy up to the present, but now in response to the agitation of American farmers in the Northwest, he is willing to let down the bars to American commercial filibusters.

Sir Wilfred continues:

(Continued on page 4)

THE LODGING HOUSE CURSE

THE QUESTION OF HEALTH—THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CITIZEN—THE DUTY OF THE AUTHORITIES.

Since the annexation question has become so prominent a feature in local civic politics many references have been made to the sanitary conditions which obtain in our city.

The most important factor in this regard is undoubtedly that of "sewers." Vancouver City is not well sewered. We have spent large sums and have not received as much relief as we could reasonably expect. The pressing demands for sewers in many districts must be met by the authorities. No small "penny-wise and pound foolish" policy will ever do this, but a broad and comprehensive scheme, incorporating within its bounds the needs of the whole peninsula, must be devised without delay and at the same time immediate relief must be given to many districts which are now in a critical state. To accomplish this will require the best efforts of the authorities.

Not only will the sewerage question make serious demands on the attention of the council, but also the unsanitary condition of our streets and lanes, here again it is the duty of the authorities to act, and efforts are now being made to increase the efficiency of the scavengering department.

Another grave duty, (and one which has been somewhat neglected in the past) of the health authorities is that relating to a proper supervision of lodging houses, etc. This is undoubtedly a most difficult thing to do, owing to many legal safeguards which surrounds the private citizen according to the common law and which is often taken advantage of by avaricious landloards in order to swell their revenue.

In regard to the latter we know of many cases which would startle our readers were they fully acquainted with the horrible conditions which obtain in certain rooming or lodging houses owned by wealthy citizens who are prominent in social and religious circles.

On a recent tour of investigation along this line we ran across several places totally unfit for decent habitation. On the lane between Cordova and Hastings streets and Carral and Abbot streets is a rooming house known as the "Chicago Rooming House," it is run by a Mr. Bond. One room is part of an old ware-house 34x22 feet, dull, dirty and damp, with no less than twenty-six beds in it. This room is only 10 feet high and at the foot of the stairs leading to it, which by the way are constantly open, is the toilet and sink with one dirty rag of a towel for the twenty-six lodgers. The plaster is rotting off the walls and patches of filthy paper hangs loose on all sides. To occupy a bed in these fearful surroundings men pay 20 cents per night.

Another place is the Calgary Rooming House on Water street. Last year the Health authorities condemned this place, but for some unknown reason the council decided to allow it to remain, on condition that certain rotten and delapitated out-houses were demolished. These same out-houses, which last year was the home of rats and vermin are this year the domicile of those unfortunate men who are unable to pay for decent quarters. In one of these shacks, lying below the level of the damp and dirty yard into which it opens, are housed seven men. The beds are crowded in in such a manner as to render it impossible for more than two or three to disrobe at one time. Beds are also placed in every conceivable corner, even in dark and illventilated passageways. Many of the rooms are mere boxstalls with their only ventilation a hole into the hallway.

The Gold House is another of these places. At the rear of this place and immediately beneath where men sleep, is an old shed heaping with putrifying rubbish, the accumulation of years, the stench of which is sickening. In one room, 10x20, nine men sleep at 35 cents per head. In another room, 8x12, four men sleep, this room is damp with mouldy walls. It adjoins a urinal, the stench of which is sickening.

The Health Authorities have demanded the destruction of this place, but the owners, Messrs. Thomson Bros., are intending to build there and have asked for a years grace, it is altogether likely however that this place will be condemned along with a large list of others which will come before the council at its next meeting. There are many others, but these are sufficient for this week to illustrate our point. We propose exposing these abuses of the right of "personal liberty" from time to time. If men will insist upon making revenue from such sources they must bear the responsibility and also public scrutiny. These disease breeding blots in our city must go, it is up to the citizens to support the authorities in eradicating them. For our part men, wealthy or otherwise, who take advantage of the penury of their fellows in order to make revenue out of such disgusting places as these will receive neither consideration or sympathy from this journal, but a cold statement of facts.

The responsibility of the citizen is an important factor in keeping our city clean and healthy, it is direct and indirect. Direct, in-so-far as it affects our persons and our homes, keep both clean. Indirect, as it related to supplying lodging for gain. No man has a right to demand remuneration for supplying a fellow citizen with an unsanitary and unhealthy domicile.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE

Now that "indignation meetings" are over it is well to study the situation, re-annexation, dispassionately and with a desire to get to the core of the matter.

In the first place, what are the most urgent needs of the community? Sewers, water and roads. These can best be obtained by the process of annexation, therefore our object should be to overcome the difficulties in the way.

To annex South Vancouver it will be necessary to secure a favorable poll of the registered owners of over fifty per cent of the assessed value of the property. This is a tremendous task, but with proper organization can be done. If one-half of the effort which has been expanded in "indignation" is now directed towards obtaining this poll it can most certainly be done. If a modicum of the enthusiasm exhibited during the past week or two is brought to bear on this effort we may expect to see Greater Vancouver an accomplished fact in the near future. It is necessary then to organize this energy so that it may be judiciously expended in order to produce the desired result.

This should be taken up at once and an immediate start made on the voter's lists, in the mean time the required legal formalities could be attended to, and in three months, at the latest, the work of annexation should be an accomplished fact.

Failing annexation the various districts comprising the peninsula should appoint a sewerage commission whose duty should be to lay out a sewerage scheme for the whole community. The districts referred to should include Burnaby, South Vancouver, Point Grey and the City. It would be wise to secure also the assistance or co-operation of the Provincial Health authorities and also a competant

(Continued on page 4)

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3 lbs. Pearl Barley	.25
4 lbs. Split Peas	.25
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2 Cans Peas	.25
2 Cans Wax Beans	.25
Tomatoes, Large Tins	.15
Pork & Beans, 3 for	.25
Salmon, Flats, 6 for	.25
Salmon, Large, 3 for	.25

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MADMAN AT THE BANK

LONDON—Some excitement was given to the every day round of business at the Bank of England the other day when a lunatic appeared and demanded money. The man went to the office of the cashier and presented a letter which declared that there was a considerable sum of money due to him. The letter contained a threat that if the money was not paid a few people would be killed. The bank official saw at once the sort of a man he had to deal with, and telling him that the detective on duty was a bank official asked him to accompany the officer, and told him all his demands would be satisfied if he did so. When they reached the Threadneedle street entrance two other detectives joined them. At the corner of Dowgate-hill he suddenly drew a revolver and was about to level it at one of the officers when the three threw themselves on him and overpowered him after a struggle.

CALGARY'S GROWTH

The City Assessor reports that the present population of this city is 48,000, and estimates that by next summer this will have increased to 53,000. The President of the Board of Trade predicts that within a few years the irrigated lands round Calgary will contain a population of 200,000, and Calgary itself 100,000, which means that manufacturers locating here will have their own local markets. He bases his assertions on the following statistics as a concrete example of the district's progress:—In 1900 Calgary's population was 5300, with an assessed value of $2,133,000; in 1905 the population was 12,500, and had an assessed value of $5,434,000, while today the population is placed at 48,000, and has an assessed value of $40,000,000.

INCREASE OF CRIME IN BRITAIN.

London.—Figures published in the Blue-book on Criminal Statistics for 1909, which has just been issued, show that the high figure for crime, which was a marked feature of the statistics of 1908, is again apparent in 1909. In 1908 the total number of persons tried for indictable offenses was 63,116, a larger number than in any previous year for which figures are available. In 1909, though not so large as in 1908, it was 67,149, which is considerably larger than in any year before 1908. For the five years 1894-8 the annual average was 52,208, for 1899-1903 it was 55,018, for 1904,8 it was 62,000, and for 1909 it was 67,149. The real increase in crime, however, it is stated, is probably even greater than is shown by the record of actual prosecutions. The conclusion is also given that the figures indicate not so much an increase in the number of habitual criminals as to a greater prevalence of criminality in the community generally.

The Reason.

It is permisible to suggest that this steady increase of crime during the last ten years is largely due to a general relaxation in public sentiment with regard to it, says one of the experts who has had to do with the production of the report. He further states that a section of the Press and certain forms of fiction are largely to blame. Criminals are being taught to regard themselves as "victims of society." In fact, it is not extreme wealth which suffers so much from crime as the less well-to-do. A hopeful view, however, is taken of the Prevention of Crimes Act 1908.

The Proof

"You're very contradictory, my son."
"No, I'm not, pa."—Lippincott's.

THE SPRUCE BUDWORM.

An Account of the Work Being Carried On.

On applying to Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, as to the work that the Federal Department of Agriculture were doing in regard to the Spruce Budworm (Tortrix fumiferana), he made the following statement.

'The attention of the Department was first called to serious attacks of this insect in the upper Gatineau region of Quebec by the Hon. W. C. Edwards. Mr. Arthur Gibson, Chief Assistant Entomologist of the Division of Entomology, was immediately sent to investigate the outbreak in July, 1909, and he has already communicated an account of his investigation to the Canadian Forestry Journal (Dec. 1909).

'In October, 1909, a few weeks after taking charge of the work of the Division of Entomology, I visited British Columbia and investigated the attack of the insect on Vancouver Island. The serious character of the attack of the Spruce Budworm on the balsam and spruce in Eastern Canada and the Douglas fir in British Columbia, rendered a careful study of the insect, its depredations and controlling agencies imperative, and accordingly such a study was commenced. During the present summer (1910) the line of investigation that we have been following has been to discover the species of parasites attacking the pest. In the case of an outbreak of this nature, when the insect has gained great headway before its discovery, and where it is impracticable to adopt any means of control, the most important and only line of investigation possible is a study of the species of the parasites, which are the natural means of control, attacking the caterpillars, with a view to discovering: first, what species there are, and secondly, whether they are increasing in number. This information is of very great importance and value, not only from a scientific but also from a practical point of view, as the following instance of a similar study will show. In England, a serious outbreak of the Larch Sawfly was reported in 1906. (This is the same insect which destroyed all the larch or tamarack throuhout Eastern Canada some years ago, and again anpeared about five years ago). In the following year I began to study the life-history of the insect and its parasites. Except in newly planted areas it was not possible to adopt any means of control. It was found in 1908 that a certain species of ichneumon fly, an important parasite, had killed about six per cent. of the insects; in the following year the percentage killed had increased to about twelve per cent. I than left England and came to Canada, but to continue the investigation many thousands of the cocoons were imported from England, and this year I found that the percentage of insects in the cocoons killed by the parasites was over 60 per cent. This discovery, which was also confirmed in England, is of the greatest interest and importance as it indicates that in those localities, where the infestation was most serious the parasites have almost gained complete control of the sawfly, and control will mean eradication. The practical value of this continued study lies in the fact that theowners of timber feared its destruction by the continued defoliation by the caterpillars, many acres having been so killed, and were cutting down timber before it had reached its full growth and value to save it. This will now be unnecessary, as we know the pest will be controlled by its parasites. In a similar manner we have already begun a study of the parasites of the Spruce Budworm, and we hope, next year, to study the percentage of the caterpillars attacked by the species of parasites that we have bred from them during the present season. It is expected that such an investigation will indicate to us the extent to which natural means of control are acting 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-history and habits of the insect, and the visit will enable us to determine, so far as is 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-beetles 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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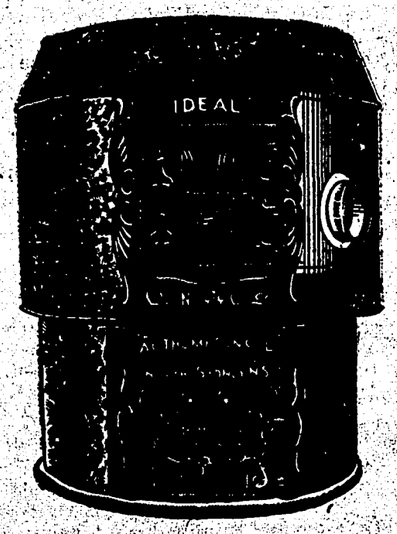

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Rhubarb should never be peeled hen tender. for much of its coloring d jelly-like properties are thus rown away. Rhubarb sauce, as ually prepared, is not inviting, but st spring I discovered, quite ac-ently, a delicious way to serve this olesome fruit.

Having occasion at one time to cook me rhubarb while preparing the orning meal I selected several edium sized stalks and wiped them refully with a clean, damp cloth—tting up about a pint into a small, ay enameled preserving kettle, into ces three-quarters of an inch in gth. Being interrupted, as a happy ought I covered it with a cupful of nulated sugar and let stand over ght. By morning the fruit had med its own juice and, setting the tle on the stove without adding a p of water, I let the rhubarb sim-r without stirring for five minutes. hen ready to serve each piece a preserved form, quite as whole when in the raw state, and surrounded by a rich juice of a delicate pink color, pleasing alike to eye and palate. My pie-plant for canning was prepared by this same method. It retains its freshness and appetizing qualities remarkably; in fact, it keeps better even than when canned by the "cold-water process."

Fresh rhubarb cut into small pieces, sprinkled with sugar and partially dried in the oven on earthen plates, then sun-dried, is excellent to cook in the winter with milder flavored dried fruits. A German neighbor makes her rhubarb pies in the usual way, but with no upper crust. To make rhubarb jelly without waste, drain the juice from the cooked rhubarb, measure and use the same amount of sugar as you have of juice, and cook a little longer than other jellies. The fruit that remains after the juice is drained off may be canned for pies.

Rhubarb Shortcake—One egg beaten light with a little salt, two-thirds of a cupful of sugar, one cupful of sour cream or buttermilk, one-half teaspoonful of soda. Add flour enough to roll out, and bake on buttered tins. Then split the cakes open and spread rich rhubarb sauce, fresh or canned, between layers and on top. This is delicious.

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Editor: H. H. STEVENS.

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

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(Name of Applicant in Full)
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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.

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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?"

Events from 1791 to 1841

Continued from page 1

will not bear examination. In every one of the four opportunities which the French-Canadians had to rise against Britain, it is obvious that their Church was going to gain more by remaining under British rule than in passing under that of Robespierre, of Napoleon, or of the United States. Under such conditions, it was easy to pose as the friends of Britain, and to accept money and legal concessions for supposed services.

The Rebellion of 1837 in Lower Canada was really a race struggle, while in Upper Canada it was a struggle for constitutional government. In Lower Canada the Assembly was French, the Council English. These two bodies were continually at loggerheads, and there is no question that a great deal of the trouble was caused by the Council resisting the efforts of Papineau and his compatriots to make a French Republic of the Lower Province. Papineau said: *"The people of this country are preparing themselves for a future state of political existence, which I trust will be neither a monarchy nor an aristocracy. I hope Providence has not in view for my country a future so dark as that it should be the means of planting royalty in America, near a country so grand as the United States. I hope for the future, America will give Republics to Europe."*

Bishop Plessis encouraged and aided the movement headed by Papineau, but his successor discovered, that in the interests of his Church, there would have to be a change. There was, owing to the increase of population, a need for the appointment of two more bishops. The Government refused its sanction to create dioceses. Then, in the proposed Union Bill, Bishop Panet had found out that there were provisions for putting into force the slumbering power of the Crown in nominating the bishop, and presenting Cures to parishes. Back of all this, he had information of a proposal to carry into effect the confiscation of the seigniory of the Island of Montreal, and the use of the funds for Crown purposes. The bishop was alarmed. What was the cause of *la nation Canadienne* compared with the interests of Rome? The Church came first. The Governor was approached, the bishop seeing an opportunity for making a bargain. If the Government would agree to leave the Seigniory of Montreal in the hands of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, if it would give its consent to the appointment of a bishop for Montreal, if it would give civil powers to new canonical parishes, if it would drop the clauses in the drafted Union Act, the influence of the priesthood would be won over. An understanding between the bishop and the Governor was arrived at. The change of attitude of the priests was quickly perceived by Papineau. They had encouraged him in the agitation so long as it suited them, and now they had made a bargain at his expense and that of his associates. He resented the betrayal with all the ardor of his enthusiastic temperament. The bureaucrats, he now told his followers, were not the only class to be dealt with. When the English were got rid of, there were black gowns to be clipped, and there were tithes to be reduced.

The terms on which the Church of Rome agreed with the British authorities to assist in defeating Papineau and his associates included recognition of the division of the Province into two dioceses, Quebec and Montreal, with Lartigue as bishop of Montreal; bestowing on the bishops the power to create new parishes and re-arrange old ones; and returning to the Sulpicians the three seigniories that they owned before the Conquest. Thus was the Church's treachery to Papineau rewarded.

Next week we will deal with the Act of Union of 1841.

THE ACT OF UNION OF 1841

The Act of 1841, uniting Ontario and Quebec, is spoken of as the result of Lord Durham's advice. The union effected by the Act was not such a union as he recommended. Durham wanted complete union——a merging of the people of the two provinces into one, with one law and one administration of law, no discrimination to be allowed on account of faith or origin, but an effort to be made, so far as legislation could effect it, of assimilation by the destruction of all legal differences. This was the kernel of his plan. It was ignored by the framers of the Act, who provided for a restricted union with a joint legislature. It was a forced union, even on that basis, resented alike by French and English. The French, knowing its purpose was to keep them in check, naturally detested it; the English of Ontario did not like an alien people having a voice in ruling them. As a consequence, the Union of the two provinces failed to accomplish the purpose for which it was designed, and was a disastrous failure. The parliamentary history of Canada between 1841 and 1867 is, in essence, a narrative of how, step by step, Quebec obtained dominance. The first notable advance was in 1849, when the Baldwin-Lafontaine administration secured the repeal of the section in the Union Act making English the sole official language. This is the first time in the history of Canada that we have French admitted as an official language, 85 years after the Treaty of Paris was concluded. So that there is conclusive evidence that the use of French as an official language was obtained by legislation, and not by treaty rights. The supremacy of Quebec was not absolute, however, until Sir John MacDonald and Cartier took office on the understanding that no bill affecting Quebec should become law unless supported by a majority of the members from that province. Such a basis of action virtually dissolved the Union.

In the session of 1841 and those that followed, the members from Ontario had an opportunity of vindicating the great principle upon which freedom rests, by framing a system of government that would have given equal rights. Instead of doing so, they ware false to the principles which they professed, and for the sake of personal or party advantage, sold their principles to secure the votes of delegates who held their mandates from the bishops. In the history of self-governing countries, there is nothing more disgraceful than the course pursued by the members from Ontario from 1841 to 1867.

At the Conquest, the Church of Rome entered a condition of sufferance; its next step was that of a power to be propitiated for the sake of the favors bestowed. It next blossomed into supremacy. During the last seventeen years of the union, the bishops got what they sought, and in Quebec their Church was buttressed by statutes and enriched by donations by the votes of the Ontario members. One member realized the extent of the evil, but failed to perceive its cure. The remedy of George Brown, representation by population, was the old delusion in a new guise of overcoming the difficulty, that arose from Quebec, by force of numbers instead of plucking the difficulty out by the roots. Had Brown traced the wrongs he deplored to their source, he would have applied himself to effecting in Quebec what he helped to do in Ontario, namely, complete separation of church and state. Sandfield MacDonald's remedy, double majority, was the device of a coward, who, instead of facing a difficulty, evades it. His plan was that the members of each province were to decide bills affecting their respective provinces, and when there was not a majority of the members concerned in favor of such a bill, it was to be dropped, even if a majority of the united house was in its favor. When a crucial case arose, MacDonald showed the cloven foot. The Roman Catholic bishops pressed for Separate Schools in Ontario. It was a bill that concerned Ontario alone, and a majority of the Ontario members voted against it. MacDonald refused to apply his own principle to the case, and Separate Schools were forced on Ontario by the votes of the Quebec members. Thus it was 86 years after the Treaty of Paris was concluded that the first Separate School was established in Canada, and the evidence places the fact beyond dispute that the special privileges enjoyed by the French race and the Roman Catholic Church with regard to language and the schools were obtained by legislation and not by treaty rights.

In doing violence to their professed convictions by uniting in the purposes of the Quebec majority, the Ontario members lowered their moral standard and became self-seekers. Sir John MacDonald, though the most careless of men about his own pecuniary advantage, knew how to win support by exercising the potent lever of self-interest. Cartier seconded him effectively by using the Quebec votes as a bludgeon to defeat opposition. His shout, "Call in the members," ended many a discussion. All went swimmingly until the venality of some of the members turned the moral sense of Ontario against the MacDonald-Cartier combination, and its candidates could not secure re-election. Then there was a deadlock——the end of the Union of 1841 had come. There was no question as to the cause of the deadlock, it was admittedly the thrusting of the will of the Quebec hierarchy on Ontario. To take steps, that for the future, that hierarchy should have no hand in what the legislature did, would have been the remedy of statesmen. But the party politicians, to whom the solving of the difficulties fell, were intent alone in getting the machinery of the state again in motion——the Conservatives to enjoy a new lease of office; the Liberals, long shut out, were eager for a coalition, that they might get their share of the honors and the patronage. How the deadlock was broken and the influence of the Roman Catholic hierarchy continued will be dealt with in our next article on, "Confederation and the British North America Act."

(To Be Continued.)

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EDUCATION AS CHILD PROTECTIO N

The city—especially the large American city—is no child's world. No restraint is put upon its flaring publicity in the interests of childhood's innocence; hence education is "mostly a matter of protection against an environment which is unfavorable to the natural and healthy growth of the child." These are the words of Mr. Percival Chubb, principal of the Ethical Culture Society's high school department, delivered before an assembly held at the Child's Welfare Exhibit, in New York. It is not to be wondered at that the heads of families become "commuters" as soon as children appear, when we read that the great city is "an adult world which recks little of the effects of its ways upon the sensitiveness and innocence of the young." As reported by the New York papers he went on to say:

"Deplorable as is the overstimulation which causes, as evidenced in the precocity and 'smartness' of a typical child, the moral effects of this environment are still more serious.

"The nervous rush and crush of it all, the selfish push and greedy haste which reach their barbarous climax in the subway, the immodest assertiveness of the advertising, are unwholesome and ruinous. There are no advertisements for children; the child is everywhere nudged with the rest of us to interest himself in all that concenrs his elders—beautifiers, beverages, and all. There are na theatres for children. There are no newspapers for them; and no news-stands make provisions for their reading needs. The chi.d is everywhere invited to enter prematurely into the life and concerns of grown-ups.

"Against these social or enviro mental influences which are the master part of the formative forces at work upon most of our city children, the teacher has to wage a grim and uncertain battle. Thus, to draw nearer to my special theme, the task of the teacher of English is to counteract the linguistic 'literature' environment which corrupts the speech and taste of the average chi.d.

"So the task of a director of school festivals (which we foster at the Ethical Culture School) is to counteract the recreational environment of the child—the influence of the adult theatre and vaudeville, with its ragtime ditties, which heedless parents allow their children to patronize. And, so, too, the general moral task of the school is to protect boys against smoking, drinking, and gambling, which they see around them 'and there are recurring epidemics in our schools), and the girls against folly and immodesty in dress and all the vagaries of flaunting fashion.

"And to clinch my point, let me quote from the latest issue of a little club newspaper, just received from East Orange; referring to a local theatre and its play, it asserts that a certain poster and show have done more to corrupt the youth of these Oranges than all the clubs and Young Men's Christian Associations and Sunday Schools and churches and those sex-hygiene lectures can neutralize. let alone make good. Until every school board is primarily a board of moral health, which jealously guards the child against moral disease in all such forms—posters and shows, sensational newspapers and songs—these things will happen."

The daily newspaper, thinks Mr. Chubb, "ought to have no direct influence on the child under sixteen. Its "chronicle of scandal, sin, and crime" is plainly not written for his consumption. But he is not forgotten on Sunday. Says Mr. Chubb:

"It is when we come to that American monster of misrule, the Sunday newspaper, with its lurid comic supplement for the child's particular benefit, that our trouble begins. I havn't time to mince words about that. It is, in almost every example of it, the product of the newspaper vaudeville artist, who has lost his sense of humor, his ethical values, and his taste. It glorifies the smart child, proficient in monkey tricks; the cheeky, disrespectful, and irreverent child, who 'guys' his elders and betters; the libertine child of silly, humoring parents. Its so-called humor is the humor of distortion, akin to that provided for the parents in those insane cartoons which serve up daily and nightly in our journals the misshapen, apelike creatures of a diseased imagination.

"It is strange that the forces of religion in the church and the Sunday School have not been active to repress this Sunday invasion of vulgarity. Is a child who has feasted on this coarse food in any state of mind to attend Sunday School or church? Or is indulgence in the Sunday newspaper habit, or, let us say, the comic supplement habit, calculated to induce the right kind of reaction after the services of the Sunday School and the church? But what can we expect of the child if the parents are indifferent and even sets an example? If he, as his chief Sunday relaxation, gives himself up to the enjoyment of the average type of swollen Sunday newspaper, with its ubly mosaic of scandal and gossip and crime, and its frequent indecent piquancy, what is to be expected of the children?

"What meaning will the words dignity, nobleness, refinement, sweetness have for these little people, whose weekly literary diet includes this crowning morsel from the sabbatical breakfast table? The agitation against the comic supplement for children is making encouraging headway, but has not yet amounted to a force sufficient to change the practise of the newspapers. The attitude of the newspaper proprietor, be he ever so wealthy, is frankly commercial. He disowns any educational or philanthropical intention. He meets those who have pleaded with him for reform with the statement that as soon as public opinion has developed far enough he will make a change."—Literary Digest.

MARY AND JOHN.

If John marries Mary, and Mary alone
'Tis a very good match between Mary and John.
Should John wed a score, oh, the claws and the scratches!
It can't be a match—'tis a bundle of matches.

COCOS ISLAND AGAIN.

In our last issue we published an article clipped from the Monetary Times on the Cocos Island venture. In this article the following statement occurs:

"It appears that Messrs. Rickard and Frith are the new fiscal agents of the Company, etc." We are pleased to here make a correction. Messrs. Rickard & Frith inform us that they were for a very brief time the agents, and that they had been induced to take the matter up on certain conditions and providing that everything was as represent d and satisfactory to them. They carefully investigated the Company's affairs and decided that it **was not as represented** and far from satisfactory to them. They then turned the business back to the directors of the Company, refusing to have anything further to do with it.

In fairness to Messrs. Rickard Frith, who are very reliable gentlemen, we wish to say that they have assured us that they have no further connection with the Cocos Island Hydraulic & Treasure Company.

It appears that the treasure-hunting expedition is still in the imagination of the promoters. The good ship "Mary Dier," which was to have sailed ere this is still here. In fact, the Company have forfeited their charter and are now negotiating for the purchase of a sailing boat in Seattle. The directors **hope** to get in the unpaid balances on the stock sold to pay for this new vessel. We are not informed as to what disposition has been made of the monies paid on stock hitherto. but understand from public statements of the company that it is in the "Mary Dier," where in all probability it will remain.

SUPERVISED PLAYGROUNDS.

President Leeson, of the Juvenile Protection Association, Tells What is Done in Other Cities.

At a meeting of the Juvenile Protection Association in the city hall last evening it was unanimously decided that Vancouver should have supervised playgrounds and representations will be made to the city council with the idea of having the aldermen take the matter up.

In entering on the subject, Mr. Leeson stated that although the establishment of the juvenile court had been a great step in advance, yet he was convinced that prevention was beter than cure. This prevention, he thought, could in a large measure be supplied b yhaving properly supervised playgrounds in all parts of the city.

He had been in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and most of the cities of the east, and thought that those eastern places had a great advantage over the coast on account of being able to provide winter sports. Every vacant lot in Winnipeg was transformed into an open-air rink. However, most of these places were not supervised.

The president told the meeting that Toronto had set aside one-tenth of a mill on her entire assessment to provide for the purchase of parks; Chicago was far advanced. There were forty supervised playgrounds in Boston; Detroit had public free swimming baths and parks; Spokane had four fully equipped supervised parks and was making provision for the purchase of more.

He told of the millions that Chicago and New York were spending to buy breathing spaces and dwelt on the efforts made by Seatle to follow the path set by the large eastern cities.

"I think," he continued, "that we should make some definite effort to secure suitable grounds where children would not have to go a great distance to get proper recreation. This is the best opportunity we wil have. We have Kitsilano and English Bay, which ought to be made public bathing grounds.

Mr. Leeson thought that the matter should be taken up by the municipal authorities. The school board should have a say in it and the parks commissioners should be included on the board of management.

Treasurer J. J. Roberts, Vice-President Beatty and Rev. Father Madden approved the suggestion in brief addresses.

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SIR WILFRID ON RECIPROCITY. (Con. from pp. 1)

"Wherever new markets were to be found, the government would not hesitate to take advantage of them. In cereals, fruits, vegetables, in all farm products, Canada was unafraid of free competition from any country in the world. If now it was to be admitted that Canada in these lines could not openly compete with the United States, then it was all over with the boasted place of Canada as the granary of the Empire."

Who ever thought of America as a "New Market?" This is one on Canadians. Can it be true that our Premier has recently been brushing up his geography and discovered America? Or does he wish us to understand that because he is willing to allow the export of our raw materials, that we are in that sense to look upon it as a "New Market?"

Then, "Canada is unafraid of free competition in farm produce, fruits, etc." This is supposed to put the quietus upon the claim of the Ontario and British Columbia fruit growers, "that the Northwest is their natural market" and proposes to turn it over to the Americans. It is also presumed that it will silence the objection raised against shipping our wheat to America centers to be milled. He make a great point of our boasted position as the granery of the Empire," but at the same time would have an American medium to handle the grain.

"In the last analysis" says Sir Wilfred, "the Government propose that the tiller of the soil should get the best possible renumeration for his labor." We ask, did Uncle Sam ever pay John Canuck high prices for his farm produce **prior to the introduction of the National Policy?** Did the farmer ever before get the prices he is getting now?

In discussing the chief objections raised to the agreement, Sir Wilfrid maintained there was no danger of deflecting export trade from present Canadian channels, since the new bonding privilege had been put in force, and only cheapness of respective trade routes regulated mode of export."

This is a mere subterfuge and does not answer the objection referred to at all. There is a modicum of truth in the statement where it refers to "cheapness of respective trade rountes." But Sir Wilfrid carefully avoids a discussion of the effect it will have upon the "storage centers." It is well known that Port Arthur, Fort William, Winnipeg, Brandon and numerous other centers, collect the wheat and then route it to the European markets. The question of which railroad shall handle it is not vital, although we would prefer a Canadian road, but the question of which city shall collect and store it is of vital importance. "Duluth or Port Arthur," "Minnie or Winnie," etc. **In this Canada is deeply interested,** and we should make careful investigations as to the possible result to our cities in this regard, for as Sir John A has put it "a farm without a city is a poor national asset." Jim Hill advocates reciprocity and has constructed numerous feeders, running north and south accordingly. Why? To build up Canadian centers? No. But **to build up American cities.**

The fact is Sir Wilfrid has not met the objections in any single instance, but has simply negatived every statement. He says:

"The loyalty of the Dominion to the mother country was too well founded in the hearts and minds of the people to be affected by the mere matter of selling more goods to a neighbor to the south. There was no disloyalty in exports."

We wish to say that the foreigners from all parts of Europe and from America are pouring into our country by the hundreds of thousands annually, these are loyal in a sense, but only in a business sense. They measure their loyalty and national interest in dollars and cents, and this trade arrangement will affect them. Those who come from British stock will always be loyal and for these alone can Sir Wilfrid speak in the forgoing language, while the hordes of other nationalities which are coming here will be **influenced by other arguments.**

There is no excuse for the Reciprocity Agreement except as a sop for the American farmers of the Northwest, who object to the Union Jack over the schools, who refuse to allow their children to sing "God Save the King" and the "Maple Leaf," but who celebrate the 4th instead of the 1st of July and sing Yankee Doodle.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE. (Cont. from page 1)

sanitary engineer. The whole scheme should be drafted and plans made with estimates of the total cost. This cost should be distributed among the districts affected, not on a local improvment basis, but in the form of a special tax of a certain number of mills on the dollar of each district's assessment, or by a special loan. Once the scheme is completed on paper, immediate steps should be taken to commence construction in such a way as to give early relief where most needed, but so as to work to the whole. This problem of sewerage is vital. We are inviting an epidemic by the way we are dealing with the question at present. We quibble over unsignificant details and are allowing the greater scheme to wait. Our duty as citizens is to grapple with the difficulties with something like a determination to overcome them. They are not insuferable, and can be removed. This is not the work of a month, but of years. Every day spent in useless excusing or accusing is only so much wasted time and makes the ultimate accomplishment that much further off.

Regarding water for South Vancouver, this can be arranged by joint action also. The City authorities are ready to negotiate with any out-side district to supply them on a reasonable basis.

Other improvements such as streets, fire-hall sites, etc. will have to be handled as well as conditions will allow in case annexation is not consumated now. A definite scheme should be prepared and due notice given so that it can be brought up in proper order before the next legislation.

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To the Electors of Ward V

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Please accept my best thanks for your kind support in returning me as your Alderman by such a splendid majority on Saturday last.

I wish to assure you that I will use my best endeavors to justify the confidence placed in me as your representative to the Council.

Your Obedient Servant,
GEO. E. WILLIAMSON

INDIA-CHINA OPIUM TRAFFIC

Although the complicated negotiations with China regarding the future of the opium trade still continue, the Indian Government has decided to take immediate action to remove a grievance upon which China has laid much stress. When the original agreement was signed in 1908 provision was made for a progressive reduction of our Indian exports of opium by 5100 chests a year. The programme of reduction has been scrupulously observed and will continue during 1911. China has, however, complained that her imports of Indian opium have not diminished in the same proportion as our reduced exports, owing of course, to the fact that the extraordinarily high prices ruling in China have attracted opium which formerly found a market elsewhere. In view of this the Indian Government has agreed to issue special certificates for all opium which from January 1, 1911, onwards leaves India under declaration that it is destined for consumption in China. The amount which will thus be certified this year will be 30,600 chests.

BE WISE IN TIME.

Montreal.—There is smallpox at La-[illegible]ne, and natural uneasiness prevails. Montreal once had a gruesome outbreak of it, but that was about a quarter of a century ago, and the popular horror of it has evaporated. There was at the time referred to a great outcry against vaccination led by a respected physician. But that method of fighting the disease, which then only applied to smallpox, has come become a principle in dealing with all sorts of germ diseases. From time to time smallpox cases have been discovered and treated, and the unvaccinated have been advised to be vaccinated; but we fear that to-day there are very many who have not taken that precaution. The Protestant School Board is to be commended in that it insists upon the vaccination of all the children attending its schools; and it would be well if all employers of abor were to insist upon a certificate of vaccination as a condition of employment. It is the fashion nowadays in some quarters to decry vaccination and actually to oppose it; but the protective effects of vaccination cannot be denied by the unprejudiced. London has records reaching as far back as 1629 and Geneva from 1580. In England, before vaccination, the death rate from smallpox was above 3,000 per million, and in London it was over 4,00 per million. Now it is less than 20. In Prussia the rate before vaccination was slightly over 4,000, but with compulsory vaccination enforced, the rate is now les than two per million. Similarly, the death rate in Sweden fell from 2,049 per million for sixteen years prior to 1800 to one per million in 1899. Evidence in statistics is overwhelming indeed to prove the protective effects of vaccination against smallpox, and with a pure virus, if carefully performed, and given thorough attention after treatment, vaccination is practically without danger. When there are complications they are usually found to be due to the unsanitary surroundings and dirty habits of the patient. Here is a hint for our City Controllers, to see that all our filthy back lanes are thoroughly cleaned early this spring; and it would be well if they would insist upon sufficient sanitary inspectors going through the slums, noting the insanitary conditions there, and persuading the landlords to put their houses in order, if only to the extent of a coat of whitewash throughout the interior and the mending of the drains. There is a good deal of plague abroad just now, as well as some smallpox at home, and we cannot be too careful in lessening their chances of spreading here.

MISSIONS IN CHINA.

Tronto.—A striking indictment of Mr. Endicott in this city recently. Mr. Endicott spent seventeen years in China as a missionary.

Discussing the Chinese character, in the address to which we refer, he said that the Chinese were naturally the most tolerant people on earth with regard to any form of religion except Christianity. They had in times past allowed the Buddhists to come in and proselytize. They had welcomed the Mohammedans and protected them. Mr. Endicott himself had seen a colony of Hebrews in the interior of China practising, unmolested, their own form of religion. Moreover, when Christianity was first introduced into China it was received as cheerfully as other forms of religion. The missionaries were accorded extraordinary privileges. But the thing that turned the Chinese against the Christian religion was the usurpation of civil power by the Jesuit Fathers. The Jesuit missionaries protected criminals upon the ground that they were converts to their religion. Their interference with the civil magistrate incensed the Chinese people to such a degree that every representative of a Christian Church has for half a century or more been hated and feared.

The periodical massacres of missionaries that have taken place throughout the Chinese Empire are directly traceable to the same cause that has produced revolutions in France, Italy, Portugal, and, in fact, almost every papal country in th e world. The doctrine of infallibility and of temporal power leads inevitably to the subjection of all civil powers to the Roman pontiff. It is his craving for political supremacy that will ultimately destroy the remarkable edifice which has been built up since the tenth century.—'Sentinel."

RECIPRICOTY DISCUSSION WAXES WARM.

No Signs of a Disturbance in Financial Circles as Yet—Medical Jurisprudence in the Courts—Quebec Ahead ni Temperance Legislation—Some Raw Sport in a Great City.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Montreal, Feb. 27th.—It seems no use trying to get away from it. Reciprocity dogs out every footstep, startes us in the face when we get up in the morning and is the last thing on our tongues or in our minds when we go to bed. In fact we are lucky if we do not dream about it. The papers are full of it, public bodies are passing resolutions about it and our friends pester us to say what we think about it. Tiresome as the Naval discussion was many would welcome it back if it would rid us of the present talk, talk, talk.

The somewhat ironical motto: "All this too, will pass away" confronts the visitor to the office of a famous police official in this city. It carries very little comfort to the criminal who stands on the brink of a long separation from society behind the grated windows of a penitentiary cell or purchance stands in the shadow of the gallows but it spells splendid significance to the man who is compelled to listen while the politicians rage and the party press howls one way or the other about the evils or the benefits which are sure to follow in the footsteps of the enactment now on the boards.

AN EXTENSIVE PROPAGANDA.

The big interests are well organized and make their felings known in very short order throughout the length and breadth of the land. They are all have thrown the full weight of their powerful organizations into the battle against the international agreement. Money is no object and their is very little doubt that a lavish fund is at the disposal of those who are making the welkin ring. The vast majority of the people have no organization and are very little heard from.

NO SIGNS OF DISTURBANCE.

If the industries of the country are ever in danger the stock market has a method all its own of which way the wind blows. The prices of the leading securities listed on the stock exchanges are not slow to discount unfavorable conditions and long before they materialize and long before the general public realizes what is going to happen a decline in values sets in. In justice to the Reciprocity agreement it must be stated that the stock market has as yet shown no signs of distrubance. On the other hand it has not even interrunted the bull movement which has been in progress for months.

Canadian Pacific which was one of the great corporations which was going to be chewed up at both ends and its business knocked endways, has unkindly kept on increasing in value. This the Government press is not slow to point out. As for the Anexation talk everyone knows what a stew the country was thrown into by Mr. Champ Clark's hot talk at Washington. And even yet there are many who believe we can reciprocate and still be loyal to the Empire.

THE EAST AND WEST.

For one reason or another people in the east have an idea that the west is, as a whole, very much in favor of reciprocity, and it was with a feeling of pride and no little astonishment that manufacturers and others read the sentiments expressed by Pat Burns, the Calgary Cattle King, on the subject. Mr. Burns, as is well known, is robably the biggest man in many ways the west has produced. He is the owner of thousands of heads of cattle of large packing plants at Calgary and Vancouver, and is an extensive trader in sheep, swine, poultry, butter, eggs and kindred products. He has been called the Armour of Canada, and in Western Canada at least, where he operates something like seventy-six distributing houses and retail stores, he deserves the name. Mr. Burns says reciprocity is "not dangerous" to his business, but he goes further and says that, no matter what its effect, he would be in favor of a pact which would benefit the whole country and not of one which might bring a few temporary dollars to a certain class. Mr. Burns spoke like a patriot and he has many a follower in the west.

BRITAIN AND RECIPROCITY.

The fear has ben expressed in many well informed quarters that, if this reciprocity agreement goes through Canada will be cut off like an erring son from England's bounty. English money has been coming into the country for investment in handfuls lately, much to the advantage of the Dominion. Should the agreement pass Englands will draw her purse strings. Mr. C. H. Cahan, K. C., President of Corporation Agencies Limited, has been in England for the past two weeks or more on a financial mission for his company, and his return has been awaited with interest by the banking community here. Mr. Cahan says there is a great deal of talk in London that if reciprocity goes through it will be far more difficult for Canadian government and municipalities and other undertakings to procure financial assistance in England, but that his own feelings are that so long as Canada maintains its present prosperous condition it will not be difficult to find in England purchases for good Canadian securities, although it may be necessary, for some time to come to pay higher rates of interest for our borrowed money. While in London, Mr. Cahan arranged for the opening of an office for Corporation Agencies in that city, and made some valuable connections for that corporation there, so that it will now be in a far better position to assist in the reorganization of the finances of good Canadian undertakings, and also to facilitate the investment of English money in Canada.

IN THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

The outlook in the industrial world in and about Montreal in particularly promising, and as spring approaches signs of activity are apparent on every hand. New manufacturies are springing into life, and the older established ones, while having been busy all winter, are more than ever busy now that the days are growing longer and the sun stronger. At this time of the year it is customary for superintendents and general managers of plants to make exhaustive reports to their boards of directors concerning the state of the business and the outlook for the summer. These as a rule are considered confidential, but some of them are given to the public, although they are usually couched in such technical language that it is hard for the laymen to fully comprehend them. As an exception to this your corespondent happened on a report made by Mr. Edward Slade, managing director of the Black Lake Consolidated Asbestos Company, a large concern in the Eastern Townships in which many Canadians are interested. He ends with the significant words: "I can safely state that the property is now in a position to earn all its fixed charges, and a substantial surplus. The mines are capable of turning out over 1,000 tons of rock a day and are proving a Godsend to those in want of labor in the district. As soon as the weather conditions permit Mr. Slade says there will be great activity in this industry.

WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE.

Medical jurisprudence was destinctly at loggerheads this week in the trial of the claim for damages in the Superior Court and it was evident that medical men, like all other professions, are influenced by the commercial angle from which they look at a subject. Neuresthenia was the trouble from which the victim was supposed to be suffering and one side claimed that it was not that disease at all while the plaintiff's argument was all in that direction. Paul Dinowertz was injured in the Spanish River wreck on the Canadian Pacific about a year ago and the claim he put in totalled up to about $14,000 while the company was willing to settle for $1,500. There was much learned evidence on the nature of the alleged disease and the upshot was that judge and jury were practically at sea as to just what neurasthenia meant and what it was likely to do to a man when he was not l[illegible]g. Ultimately the claimant was awarded $3,500 and costs and while he got more than the railway offered there is no it paid the company to fight rather than pay the full amount demanded. Consequently both sides won.

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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
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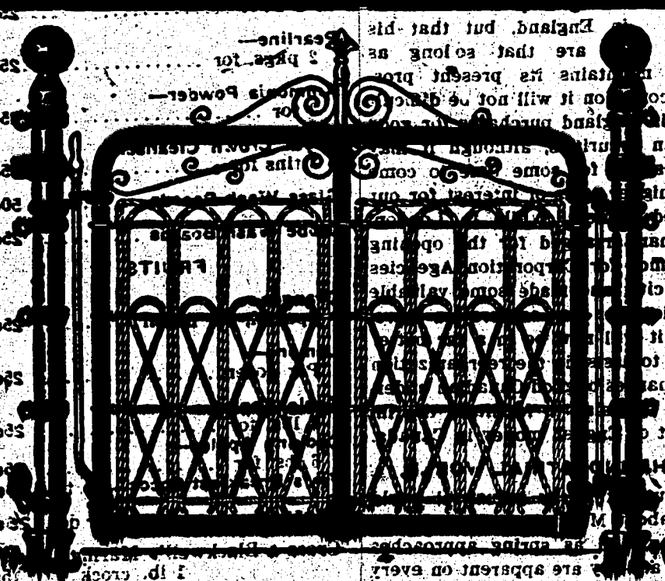
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For the Home

Taking a Lady's Arm

Is it proper for a gentleman accompanying two young girls late at night to walk between the two and hold each by an arm? Is it ever proper for a gentleman to hold a lady by the arm except when helping her off a car or other conveyance?

No "gentleman" would so conduct himself with two young girls. He should walk on the outside of the two, placing himself between tehm and any possible danger. It is very "provincial" for a man to hold a woman by the arm except when he may be of real service to her.

The Signature of a Married Woman

Please inform me if it is legal and correct form, for a married woman to sign her name Mary Smith Dudley—her maiden name being Mary Eleanor Smith. Some friends maintain that Smith is changed to Dudley when Miss Smith marries Mr. Dudley.

Strictly speaking, a woman's baptismal name in its entirety is her name, but a woman may, according to the sanction of custom, substitute her maiden surname for her second baptismal name if she choose—provided she always adheres to that form and makes it her l gal signature.

When Several Men Send Flowers

When two or three men send flowers for a dance whose shall I wear so as to avoid hurting their feelings?

If the dance be a cotillion you should wear those sent by the one who is to be your partner for that dance, and you may explain this to the other men when thanking them with cordiality for their gifts. If not engaged in advance to dance with any one you should wear the flowers which you received first if you do not wish to excitae any jealous rivalry, and may explain this reason to the men whose flowers you do not wear.

Morning Calls

Will you kindly tell me the etiquette of morning calls?

Only intimate friends are privileged to call in the morning, except on business, to ask information about a servant, or in the interest of some charity, or, perhaps, to inquire after a friend's health. The call should not be prolonged beyond the necessary time required for the object of the visit. In the country in summer a morning call is a pleasant informality, much to be commended in the interests of friendship.

When a Man Must Take Back an Invitation

What can a man do, if after asking a young lady to be his partner for the german, he finds that it will be impossible for him to be at the dance?

He should write her a note of explanation and apology as soon as he knows that he cannot attend the dance, and arrange with a florist to send her a bunch of violets or a few long stemmed roses or orchids on the evening of the entertainment accompanied by his card, with a line or so expressing anew his disappointment. Or he may send the flowers when the note is sent.

How to Give a Housewarming

Will you tell me the manner of entertaining most appropriate for a housewarming?

A reception is the form usually chosen by which to welcome all one's friends, young and old. The whole house is open to inspection and every part of it should be in perfect order, if not in gala array.

The Unchaperoned Young Girl at the Theatre

Is it proper for me to go to the theatre in the afternoon if I am unchaperoned? I am fifteen years old.

No, not even alone with another girl at your age. If you wish to be classed with well bred people you will observe the rules that guide their conduct. Girls of fifteen do not know the world, and innocently and because of high spirits they often make themselves conspicuous. They laugh loudly, they gaze about them, they often talk so as to be overheard, all of which lays them open to misunderstanding, and many a girl has been spoken to by men who are not fit for decent society, and girls think such attentions complimentary when in reality they are insulting. When very young girls are seen in public places unchaperoned it reflects seriously upon their parents, who are thought to be ignorant of the proper social conventions, or careless of their daughter's reputation, which is as delicate a thing as the bloom on a grape, no touch must mar it. I am speaking of manners in cities. In small towns conventions vary, and the best thing to do is to consider the ways of those young girls whom you consider the best bred and most worthy of imitation.

GOOD FORM.

Calls of Condolence

How soon should visits of condolence be made?

From two to four weeks after a funeral friends should call upon the bereaved family, if only to show that they are not unmindful of them or indifferent to their sorrow. One unually asks to see the member of the family with whome one is best acquainted, and sends messages of sympathy to the rest.

Paying Your Guest's Railroad Fare

If a friend accompanies me home to pay a short visit should I pay her railway fare?

If the distance is short and the price of fare under a dollar, for instance, it would be a gracious act for the hostess to pay her guest's fare, but it is not incumbent upon her to do this and the guest will probably insist upon paying her own expenses. If the railway fare amounts to more than a dollar or so the hostess may offer to get the guest's ticket with her own.

Calls at Other Times Than "At-Home" Days.

If a woman has a reception-day and has sent cards to all her friends to notify them of the fact, need she receive chance callers on any other day?

No, provided that the maid is instructed in advance to excuse her mistress when opening the door, that the caller may not feel that any discrimination has been made against her. To reply to a visitor, "I'll see if Mrs. A is at home." is not only an evidence of ignorance on the part of mistress and servant, but is also an injustice to the visitor, whose time one has no right to waste. Some persons think that the formula "Not at home" involves no more falsehood than the word "regret" in reply to an invitation. It may be so, but for a woman to be seen at the window by the caller receiving her message, "Not at home" might be as embarrassing to explain as though she had really intended to deceive. "Mrs. A is very much engaged and desires to be excused to any one who might call" cannot offend, since it implies that all comers are to be treated alike.

An Engagement Ring Not Indispensable

Is it accepted that if two people have come to an understanding they are engaged even though no ring has been given? and should not the ring be given before any announcement of the engagement is made?

The ring is merely the "outward and visible sign" of an engagement and in no way affects the real fact. It is customary for a ring to be given before the engagement is made public, but there are, doubtless, many persons who never receive any ring and the compact is none the less sacred.

USEFUL HINTS.

To Destroy Flies

Strong green tea, sweetened well and set in saucers. Place where the flies are numerous.

Grease on Carpets

If not too long standing, it can be easily disposed of by washing the spot with hot soap suds and borax. Put half ounce borax to a gallon of water and use a clean cloth to wash the spot with. Rinse in warm water and wipe dry.

To Remove Mildew

Put a teaspoonful of chloride of lime into a quart of water and strain it twice. Then dip the part mildewed in the solution and lay in the sun. If not removed, dip again when dry.

To Mend Hat Pins

Melt a small piece of sealing wax and drop it whilst hot into the hole; then insert the pin and press the edges around it. The pin is then as firm as new.

"Yours Truly" in a Business Letter

Should not a business letter dispense with the usual leavetaking of "Yours truly" and merely be signed with the name of the writer?

Common sense would seem to indorse your view, but we are not yet emancipated from the servility of eighteen century manners, and it is still the custom to subscribe one's self to people indiscriminately in the form you disapprove. Some merely write "Very truly" before their signature, which certainly does not commit them to anything personal to the one addressed.

Where Washington Rested.

A small feather pillow which nestled in a glass case in the historical museum created especial interest among the visitors.

"I don't see anything unusual about that pillow," remarked a girl, turning to the guide.

"It's a very valuable pillow," replied the guide. "That is Washington's original headquarters."

She Had a Natural Advantage.

At a Hallowe'en party the guests were asked to take part in a game in which everybody was to make a face, the one who made the worst face to win the prize. It seemed as if all of their worst. Then the judges went to one woman who was sitting off in one corner.

"Madam," said he, "I think you have won the prize. Allow me to—"

"Excuse me," she said haughtily, "I wasn't playing."

A One-Man Jury.

A tailor who wsa defendant in a case tried in court seemed much cast down when brought up for trial. "What's the trouble?" whispered his counsel, observing his client's distress as he surveyed the jurymen.

"It looks pretty bad for me," said the defendant, "unless some steps are taken to dismiss that jury and get in a new lot. There ain't a man amongst 'im but what owes me money for clothes."

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MT. PLEASANT LODGE NO. 19
Meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m. in I.O.F. Hall, Westminster Ave., Mt. Pleasant. Sojourning brethren cordially invited to attend.
J. Mathews, N. G.
F. McKenzie, V. G., 452 10th avenue
J. Sewell, Rec. Secy., 481 7th avenue

INDEPENDENT ORDER FORESTERS
COURT VANCOUVER NO. 1328
Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at 8 p.m. in the Oddfellows' Hall, Mt. Pleasant. Visiting brethren always welcome.
J. Hankins, Chief Ranger.
J. Crehan, Rec. Secy., 337 Princess City.
Pengelly, Fin. Secy., 237 11th Av. E.

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE
MT. PLEASANT L. O. L. NO 1842
Meets the 1st and 3rd Thursdays of month at 8 p.m. in the K. of P. Hall. Visiting brethren cordially welcome.
Birmingham, W.M., 477 7th Ave.
M. Howes, Sec., 393 10th Ave.

HALL FOR RENT.
I. O. F., Mount Pleasant.—All applications for use of this Hall to be addressed to J. Haddon and all rents for same to be paid only to me.
J. HADDON,
L3184 Care Trimble & Norris.
2503 Westminster Road.

Young & Thompson's Specials for the Week

FRUIT.

Choice Apples, per box	$1.25
6 lbs.	25c
Extra Fancy Table Apples, 4 lbs.	25c
Extra Large Navel Oranges, Per doz.	25c
New Dates, 3 lbs.	25c
New Prunes, 3 lbs.	25c

LARD.

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

HAMS.

Extra Choice Sugar Cured Hams, in wholes or halfs, per lb.	20c

BACON.

Sweet and Streaky, per lb.	25c

EGGS.

Finest Selected, per doz.	35c
Brookfield Eggs, New Laid, per dozen	50c

CANNED FRUIT.

Pineapples, 3 cans	25c
Peaches, Large Cans; regular 35c size	20c
Pears, Large Cans	25c
Apricots, Large Cans	25c

PICKLES AND SAUCES.

Blue Label Catsup, per bot.	25c
G. D. Smith's Catsup, per bot.	25c
Small size	10c
Rowat's Pickles, 2 bottles	25c
Victoria, large bottles	25c

FLOUR.

Robin Hood Flour, per sack	$1.90
Royal Household, per sack	$1.80
Five Roses Flour, per sack	$1.80
Our Best Flour, per sack	$1.65

ROLLED OATS.

20-lb. sacks Rolled Oats	75c
6-lb. sacks Rolled Oats	25c
7-lb. bulk Rolled Oats	25c
B. & K. Rolled Oats, per sack	35c
B. & K. Extra Cream, 2 pkts.	25c

BREAKFAST FOODS.

Carnation Wheat Flakes, per pkt.	35c
Carnation Wheat Flakes, Small size, per pkt.	10c
Malta Vita, 2 pkts.	25c
Post Toasties, per pkt.	10c
Puffed Wheat, 2 pkts.	25c
Puffed Rice, 2 pkts.	25c
Corn Flakes, per pkt.	10c

TEA.

If you want a really good cup of Tea then try one pound of Young & Thompson's Famous Old Country Blend, which for quality and flavor cannot be surpassed.

Price, per lb. 50c

WE SAVE YOU MONEY ON EVERYTHING YOU BUY.

YOUNG & THOMPSON

Cash Grocers and Provision Merchants

Cor. 26th & Main

PHONE 7032

A HEARTLESS CLERICAL HOAX

Last week the following appeared in the columns of the Daily Province. As it was heavily leaded, did not stand in the correspondence department, and had no openly avowed author, it must be accredited to the editor of the paper.

Here is the heading:

"HOW THE LONDON TIMES WAS HOAXED"

"Tale of an Irish Mother Separated From Her Offsprings."

"Some joker has been perpetrating a hoax at the expense of the London Times and two Irish Newspapers. In a letter to the Times he gave details 'of a cruel and heartless desertion of the victim of a so-called unhallowed union by the partner who should have remained faithful to her for life.'"

The letter proceeded: "The case has received considerable notice in the Belfast News Letter and Northern Wig. The poor mother thinking that at least she should have her children to console her, who however not only abandoned by her natural protector, but robbed of her offspring.

"Sir, this occurred close to Bangor, within twelve miles of Belfast, and I am in a position to say that the foul robbery of flesh and blood was pedpetrated by a member of an Irish secret society. No terms were dictated, because no terms would have been accepted, and the unfortunate creature was deprived of that which by all laws of nature was nearest and dearest to her.

"But there is a bright side to the picture. I can say that the mother is in no state of destitution. She is being at present amply provided for by a wellknown elder of the Presbyterian Church.

"The three hoaxed Journals have now learned to their discomfiture that the foregoing pathetic story related to a cat whose kittens had been taken and drowned soon after their birth."

The above is the production, a monstrous production, which appeared in the Daily Province last week. While I so state a fact, I do not for a moment suggest or suppose that the responsible editor or sub-editor had knowledge of the horrible, heartless and diabolical facts of the case.

The Province has been sadly hoaxed by some creature whose identity ought to be known to the public and who will be hunted up and spotted by the Province for the future, if the Proprieperson.

I shall give the facts of the case, and in doing so, venture to assert that the author of the above dastardly production has so managed, as to keep himself out of sight from the public, and in all probability from the Province which was so mercilessly hoaxed.

Now for the facts of the case, put as concisely as possible. In or near Belfast a Roman Catholic man married a Protestant woman. They have a small family of two children, very young, the babe being about four months old. Husband and wife got along harmoniously together and were as well mated as two persons of antagonistic creeds could be. In course of time a Roman Catholic priest appeared on the scene, and told the husband and wife that they were not really married, though they had been married according to the law of the land, and were respected as honest upright citizens. The priest brought such pressure to bear upon the husband as to lead him to forsake his wife, and to aid in removing the children from the mother's love and care. She was robbed of husband and her helpless children in the name of religion, and she was turned out on the street as a helpless pauper, in the most heartless manner, in the name of the same religion.

The heartless act of the recreant husband, the stealing of the two helpless babes, and the atrocious conduct of the misguided priest, ho aroused Belfast, Ulster and all humanitarian Ireland, that much has been attempted and done to force the return of the stolen children, and to make the husband give support to the wife he in terror of the priest so heartlessly left destitute. Monster meetings were held in Belfast, and the overflow meetings could not be taken care of by the public halls at their disposal.

The ASSEMBLY HALL was filled to overflowing, and then GROSVENOR HALL was packed until standing room was at a premium.

The following will speak for itself I copy from the Belfast Witness, of January 6th, 1911.

"ROME AND MIXED MARRIAGES.—GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN BELFAST."

THOUSANDS ATTEND ASSEMBLY AND GROSVENOR HALLS

"STIRRING SPEECHES BY MODERATOR, LORD BISHOP, AND OTHERS."

"A great united Protestant demonstration was held last evening in the Assembly Hall to protest against the Roman Catholic claims in connection with mixed marriages, with particular reference to that Churche's recent cruel assertion of those claims in Belfast.

"The keenest interest was manifested in the proceedings, and so great was the demand for tickets of admission that the promoters were obliged to secure the Grosvenor Hall for the purpose of an overflow meeting.

"On the platform were the Rev. Dr. Murphy, the Moderator of the General Assembly; the Lord Bishop of Down; Right Hon. Thomas Sinclair, L. D.; Right Hon. Thomas Andrews D. L.; Sir Wm. Crawford, J. P.; Col. R. G. Sherman Crawford, D. L.; Capt. James Craig, M. P.; Mr. Robert Thompson, M. P.; Mr. W. J. Allen, D. L.; Mr. Alex M'Dowell, the Dean of Connor, the Archdeacon of Connor; Revs. Dr. MacDermott, Dr. Magill, Dr. H'Ilveen, Dr. Lowe, Dr. Workman, John Pollock, W. Conkey, B. Banks, J. D. Lamont, W. J. Hanson, G. Thomson, S. Thompson, J. Knowles, R. B. Cooke, D. K. Mitchell, R. M'Elney, H. R. Willis, John Piper, H. J. Lilburn, Pastor S. J. Reid, Mr. John Sinclair, Mr. D. Thompson and Mr. R. L. Calwell.

The following spoke, and their speeches are in print and before me as I write. "Rev. Dr. Murphy, Moderator of the General Assembly, the Lord Bishop of Down, John Pollock, Rev. J. D. Lamont, Rev. Wm. Corkey, Right Hon. Thomas Andrews, Rev. Dr. MacDermott, Right Hon. Thomas Sinclair, and Rev. De. Lowe."

The above gentlemen spoke at the Assembly Hall meeting.

At the Grosvenor Road Hall 4000 persons were packed, and many were unable to get into either hall. The Rev. G. R. Wedgewood, of Mountpottinger Methodise Church, presided at Grosvenor Hall. The chairman spoke at length, and was followed by Rev. Dr. Stephenson, Rev. W. A. Watson, Rev. F. E. Harte, Rev. J. W. Gibson, M. A., and others.

Now I shall quote a part of one of the adresses of that memorable occasion: "Rev. Wm. Corkey, M. A., who was heartily received said: 'I understand the reason why I have been asked to speak here tonight is that I may give to this audience a plain and unvarnished statement of the facts of this case in which we are interested. The first question that will be naturally asked is as to the character of the unfortunate mother who has been so hardly dealt with. I do not think I can do better than read an extract from a letter sent to me by her minister, the Rev. Mr. Gilmour, of Ballymena, in whose church she was brought up, and who officiated at her wedding, and baptised her two children. He says that "neither before nor after her mariage, up to the present time, have I personally known or heard anything against her character." So far as my own experience of this poor mother goes, I have found her above reproach in every respect. It is true that she suffers from an incurable stiff back, and will never bend the knee to Rome. After her marriage she had a happy home until the time came when she and her husband were informed by the priest that they must be re-married.

"This the mother absolutely refused to agree to. Father Hurbert says it would have done the woman no harm to get maried over again. In his eyes it might have meant little, but it meant everything to the mother. No self-respecting woman would asknowledge that she had been living three years in shame. No mother who loved her children would put upon them the stigma of illegitimacy. No woman believed in her religion would acknowledge that its ceremony was null and void. The woman was perfectly justified in refusing to be maried over again. If by 'married over again' meant so little, why did Rome insist on it? But she was not prepared for what it would cost her.

One Monday evening, after being out for a short time, when she returned to her home, she found that her little infant, four weeks old, had been taken away. It had been literally torn from her breast. Her other infant, about twelve months old, had also been torn from her, and this was done under the guidance of a Church which claims as its founder the Lord Jesus Christ, who said: 'Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.'

"But worse was in store for her. She stayed in the lonely house with her husband until Thursday, pleading with him all the time to bring back her children. He kept promising that he would do so, and on Thursday he took her out to bring her to her children. After walking her around a number of streets, he took her to Castle Junction, and leaping upon a moving tram, he left her alone upon the street. When she made her way back to her home on Cavendish street, she found that all the furniture had been removed, and that whilst her husband had been promising to bring her to her children, he had really been planning to break up her home. And, now, without children or husband, or home, she found herself absolutely destitute. All her clothing, the little things she valued, and everything was gone. And she was left without a penny on the street, not knowing where to turn to, and unable to find either husband or children."

The above sad story is a small part of what could be given in conection with this case, but it is enough to let those who read have an insight of the awful travesty of religion this sad tale reveals.

Now, for a few short easily understood coments on all the above. First, I would ask the reader to read over the letter I have copied from the Daily Province. Then read carefully the list of names of those who took an active part in the monster meetings of indignation against the above unchristian and monstrous act.

But especially let the reader ask himself, or herself this question: Who is the real cause of getting the "Hoax" letter or article into the Daily Province? What could be his motive in referring to the mother as a cat whose kittens were taken away and drowned? Has the author an idea in his head that he could take this article and carry it around to certain people in Vancouver and district who are already furiously aroused over this and other similar dastardly acts?

Was it a fool, or a knave, or a kind-hearted gentleman who originated that heartless letter or article? A poor heart-broken Irish mother is robbed of her home, her husband and children in the name of religion; and while she is in deep sorrow some person is heartless enough to refer to her disaster by likening her to a cat whose kittens were drowned. The children so far have not been found. Surely they were not 'drowned."

However, the man, or men who deed would scarcely scruple to make the discovery of the children and absconding husband impossible, even if acts as bad as indicated by the cat story were necessary. In closing I am free to say that at present I do not believe that the proprietor or responsible editor of the Province dreamed of so great and heartless a misrepresentation getting into their paper. Doubtless those who read, will have no serious trouble in locating the real perpetrator, the true cause, and all will be sorry that a deception so brutal in in its nature could find an author, and a medium for public use.

In every thought running through my mind I hold our fellow-citizens as too manly, womanly, and too humane to sympathies with this sad attempt at fooling the public by claiming as a "Hoax", an awful fact, that of destroying a happy home in the name of Jesus the Nazarene.

February, 28, 1911 E. ODLUM.

"Mamma, is the old black hen going to be sent away for the summer?"

"No, Tommy; but why do you ask?"

"Well, I heard papa tell the new governess that he would take her out riding when he sent the old hen away for the summer."

E. O. GRANT
2648 Main Street Near Cor. 11th Ave.

To the Mothers
We make a specialty of
Boys' Clothing
and we want you to bring your boys in and we will be pleased to show you our stock. Our prices are right and *the quality cannot be surpassed.*

For the Men
A complete line of SPRING UNDERWEAR.
" " " " " HOSIERY.
" " " " " NECKWEAR.
" " " " " CLOTHING.

Leave your measure for a SUIT OF CLOTHES.

Drop in and see our Spring Samples. They are up to date.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS

We have a nice line of

Ferry's and Steele's

Garden Seeds in packages. In bulk we have
SWEET PEAS
NASTURTIUMS
LAWN CLOVER
LAWN GRASS, Etc., Etc.

Every ounce is fresh from the producer.

MOUNT PLEASANT PHARMACY

THE OBLIGING DRUG STORE F. A. WILSON, Prop.

2419 Main Street

SUB P. O. 8 TWO PHONES: 790 and 7721

Local and Otherwise

About 20 lots at White Rock changed hands last week.

We have received a large number of subscriptions in February. Have you renewed yours?

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

A concert under the auspices of the choir is announced for Tuesday evening, March 14th, in the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, corner of Quebec street and Tenth avenue. Madam Ada Bennett and other first-class artists of the city are assisting.

A petition is being circulated for the permanent paving of Alberta street from Broadway to Sixteenth avenue. The petition is being handled by Mr. J. B. Arthur. Any person wishing to sign same will be able to do so by calling at Mr. Arthur's residence.

The Royal Floral Company, cor. Westminster Road and Broadway, have just received a complete line of garden tools and seeds. Their aim is to carry a complete stock of everything required for the garden.

The Royal Floral Company, corner of Westminster Road and Broadway, we notice, have been supplying some remarkably beautiful wreaths and designs for the various funerals which have taken place in this vicinity lately. The work is done at the Granville St. store by a lady artist who displays remarkable taste and originality in the work that is being turned out.

Rev. R. Newton Powell, the popular minister of Kitsilano Methodist Church and President of the Conference leaves on Monday by the G. N. R. for the East, where he will attend the transfer Committee and the General Conference Committee of the Methodist Church which is being held in Toronto. While away he will visit a number of the Colleges in an effort to secure fifteen new men for the work here. Mr. Powell will be away four Sundays.

Mrs. Trimble is indisposed.

Mr. Gow has opened his pool room and it is a credit to the town.

A new barber shop has been opened in Gow's Pool Rooms.

Misses Marshall have installed some new silent salesmen.

Messrs. Rickard & Frith report Ocean Park becoming the Summer Resort, according to inquiries.

Cubon Grocery, 3024 Westminster Road, report business good.

Try Hillside Blend Tea. Cochrane & Elliott's, 615-617, Fifteenth avenue.

Look the Buffalo Grocery ad. over this week. They are there with the goods.

Mrs. L. W. Ross, 404 Sixth avenue west, has returned from a visit to California.

Jas. L. Lougheed & Co. are moving into their new quarters in Mount Pleasant.

E. O. Grant, 2648 Main stret, has a complete line of Boy's Clothing and Furnishings.

Burnham Hardware Co., corner Eighteenth avenue and Main street, report business booming.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Carter, of Eleventh avenue, have returned from a thre months' trip through California.

Miss Curle has the largest and most up-to-date Millinery stock on the Hill. Don't forget the opening, March 9, 10, and 11. Store open evenings.

Miss Estabrooks, corner Eighteenth avenue and Main street, is receiving daily new Spring and Summer Goods. Drop in and look them over.

G. E. McBride & Co., opened their branch Hardware Store at corner Fraser and Miles avenue, on the first of March.

Messrs. Foxcroft and Pearson took the third degree in Oddfellowship on Tuesday last, after which the lodge sat down to a choice supper and a jolly hour was spent.

On Monday evening last Mr. and Mrs. James Goard gave an evening of pleasure to a number of their musical friends. After the music and deadings a dainty lunch was given and thoroughly enjoyed.

Mrs. David Jackson, 614 Eleventh avenue west, will be at home next Wednesday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock, the occasion being the fourth quarterly mite-box tea of the Auxiliary of th e Woman's Misionary Society of Mount Pleasant Methodist Church. The contents of the mite boxes will be received. An attractive programme will be given. A cordial invitation is extended to all the ladies of the congregation.

L. O. L. Mt. Pleasant are giving an "At Home" on Thursday, March 16th, in the K.P. Hall on Eighth avenue east. Visiting brethren are cordially welcome. The following program will be given:

Instrumental quartet; vocal solo, Mr. Taylor; violin solo, Mr. Coates; recitation, Miss Anderson; auto harp solo, Mr. Redburn; vocal solo, Master B. Cran; speech, Ald. H. H. Stevens; cornet solo, Mr. Redburn; vocal solo, Mrs. Roach; instrumental duet; vocal solo, Mrs. Martin; piano solo, Miss Jessie Sacred. Bagpipes to play during refreshments.

The committee who see after the relief of the poor and needy in connection with the Woman's Guild of Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian Church gave a most enjoyable tea on Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. U. H. Mason, 106 Eighth Avenue E.

The object of this tea, which was attended by over 60 ladies, was to raise funds to help this committee to carry out their good work.

Little Mis Dorothy Murray attended to the opening of the door, while Mrs. Mason received the guests. The tea-table was presided over by Mrs. Geo. Murray and Mrs. P. R. Smith, who were assisted in handing round tea by Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Coulau, and Mrs. Keith.

During the afternoon, Mrs. R. H. Baxter played selections on the piano, and Miss Gladys Wallace sang two songs, all of which were greatly enjoyed by those present.

STORE REMODELLED.

Messrs. Young & Thompson have found it necessary to put an extra delivery rig on, and also have found it necessary to remodel the store, taking the space originally occupied by the butcher business. This now gives them the space to carry a larger stock, and they will need it from the way their business is increasing.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

The Evangelistic Meetings in Grace Methodist Church, cor. Sixteenth and Burns, have grown very interesting, will be continued this week. Every evening except Saturday, at 7:50. Besides the choir and other earnest workers of the church, the pastor has excellent help in Dr. Osterhout and Messrs. D. P. Henry and C. L. Terry. "Come and see."

The Rev. Mr. Williamson preached on Sunday evening, and made a very and tender appeal both in his sermon and in the after meeting.

The Revs. R. N. Powell, of Kitsilano Church, and A. M. Sanford, of Trinity, are announced for next Sunday.

Appraently South Vancouver School Trustees and Council are not pulling together.

Said a prominent clergyman: "I once met a beautiful and brilliant American woman on shipboard. She talked splendidly but she was very positive—positive indeed. 'I am a good reader of faces,' she said one day at luncheon. 'On first sight of a person I can form an opinion of that person's character, and I am never wrong. I am positively never wrong.' 'Mother,' her little boy called shrilly from the end of the long table, where he sat with his nurse. 'Well, what is it, my son?' said the mother indulgently. And we all turned to hear what the little fellow had to say. 'Mother,' he replied, 'I want to know what was your opinion, mother, when you first saw me?'"

BETTER METHODS REQUIRED

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario has recently stated that the 175,000 farmers in Ontario would at least double their annual income if more up-to-date agricultural methods were used. The present yield from agriculture is between$200,000,00 and $300,000,000, which, it will be noticed, is more than equal to the entire capital borrowings of Canada from Great Britain per year. That is, by better agricultural methods the farmers in Ontario alone could lend all the additional capital that is needed in Canada yearly.

BACK TO GRAN'PA'S

I'm goin' back down to Gran'pa's,
I won't come back no more
To hear remarks about my feet
A-muddyin' up the floor.
They's too much said about my clothes,
The scoldin's never done—
I'm goin' back down to Gran'pa's,
Where a boy can have some fun.

I dug up half his garden
A-gettin' worms for bait;
He said he used to like it
When I laid abed so late;
He said that pie was good for boys,
An' candy made 'em grow;
Ef I can go back to Gran'pa's,
I'll turn pirate fust you know.

He let me take his stotgun,
An' loaded it fer me;
The cats they hid out in the barn,
The hens flew up a tree;
I had a circus in the pard
With twenty other boys—
I'm goin' back down to Gran'pa's,
Where they ain't afraid of noise.

He didn't make me comb my hair
But once or twice a week;
He wasn't watchin' out fer words
I hadn't orter speak;
He told me stories 'bout the war,
An' Injuns shot out west;
Oh, I'm goin' down to Gran'pa's,
Fer he knows what boys like best.

He even run a race with me,
But had to stop an' cough;
He rode my bicycle, an' laughed
Bec'us' he tumbled off;
He knew the early apple trees
Aroun' within a mile;
Oh, Gran'pa was a dandy,
An' was "in it" all the while.

I bet you Gran'pa's lonesome
I don't care what you say;
I seen him kinder cryin'
When you took me away.
When you talk to me of heaven,
Where all the good folks go,
I guess I'll go to Gran'pa's,
An' we'll have good times, I know.

—Sheldon Sun.

FLEMING-McCALLUM.

A very pretty wedding took place at 60 Lansdowne Avenue, when Miss Annie Fleming and Mr. John McCallum were united in marriage. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Woodside, while the best man was Mr. Irvine. The bridesmaid was the bride's sister, Miss Sarah Fleming. after the wedding the company sat down to a choice supper. Their many friends wish them much joy.

JACOBSON-WARD.

Notable among the weddings of the early spring in Mount Pleasant was that of Miss Nellie Ward and Mr. Carl Jacobson, which took place Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Ward, in the presence of friends and relatives. The bride and her attendants entered to the strains of the wedding march and were met at the bridal arch by the groom and best man, Mr. Robert C. Ward, and the officiating clergyman, Rev. J. W. Woodside of Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church. The bride was handsomely gowned in cream silk cashmere with a tunic trimmed with cream lace ornaments and carried a shower bouquet of white carnations and asparagus fern. The filmy tulle veil was held in place with a wreath of orange blossoms. Miss Etta Ward, bridesmaid, was gowned in blue voile with silk trimmings. Little Agnes Ward, sister of the bride, was the flower girl and wore a French dress of Persian lawn with pink hair ribbons and pink sash, and carried a basket of pink carnations. The bride's travelling costume was of navy blue chiffon broadcloth with black hat trimmed with plumes. The wedding presents were numerous and were both beautiful and useful. After the wedding supper, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson left for a short bridal trip. On their return they will be at home to their many friends at their residence, Head street, Victoria.

"Woman is very unreasonable," said a venerable Justice of the Peace. "I remember that my wife and I were talking over our affairs one day, and we agreed that it had come to the point where we must both economize. "Yes, my dear." I said to my wife, "we must both economize, both!" "Very well, Henry," she said, with a tired air of submission, "you shave yourself, and I will cul your hair."

When the gentleman with decided tendencies toward looking after everybody's business but his own, saw a furniture removal van being loaded near his house, he sallied forth into the street, on investigation bent. "I say, carter," he said bumptiously, "are the people upstairs moving?" The carter looked at him scornfully. Then he wiped the perspiration from his manly brow. "No, sir," he retorted, grimly, "we're just taking the furniture for a drive."

"What is geography?" asked the father who was testing his son's progress in study.

"Geography," replied Jimmy, "is what you put inside your trousers when you think you are going to get a whipping."

Perfectly Reckless

The members of the church vot that their dearly-beloved and devot pastor should have a vacation, a so he decided that he would visit brother-worker in the neighbori village. This good brother, recognizi his fellow-worker in the Lord w back among the congregation, on Su day morning, and wishing to sho every courtesy, asked him to lead prayed. But the visitor calmly replie "You'll have to excuse me, de brother. I'm on my vacation."

She (to partner claiming the fir dance)—"You are an early bird, M Glossinest!"

He (gallantly)—"Yes' by Jove! Iv caught the worm."

She—"What!"

Millinery Opening

THE LADIES ARE SPECIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND

March 9, 10, 11

Store open Friday & Saturday Evenings to 10

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2636 Main Street - Vancouver

SOUTH VANCOUVER Snap

Corner 22nd and Kathleen Ave

Price $1000

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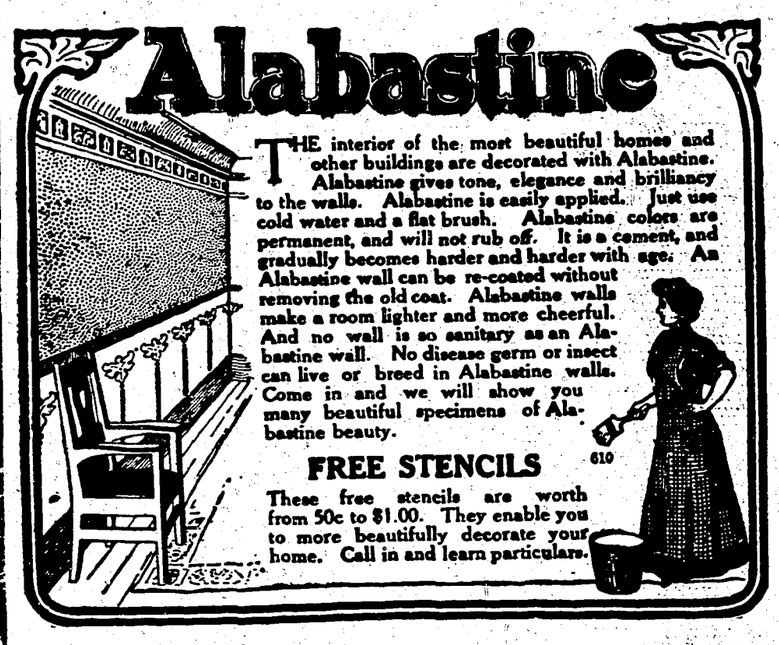

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FREE STENCILS

These free stencils are worth from 50c to $1.00. They enable you to more beautifully decorate your home. Call in and learn particulars.

610

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For a small cost you can add a considerable value to your house by using the celebrated

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We have one of the most Complete Hardware Stores in town

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