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THE QUEBEC NATIONALIST

We believe that the present is an opportune time to utter a word of warning re the French Canadian Nationalist of Quebec.

The French Canadian people, as a people, are bright, energetic and thrifty and capable of becoming eminently useful citizens. The French Canadian under the yoke of the Jesuitical Priesthood of the Roman Church is another creature. He at once becomes a mere tool in the hands of a pseudo-religious political organization. An organization which has been thoroughly discredited and denounced in nearly all the Roman Catholic countries of Europe.

We should not be charged with being guilty of offense to the Roman Catholic Church because we denounce the Jesuits. We are simply doing what millions of members of that church are doing the world over. The difficulty is that this political, intriguing, insinuating society has obtruded itself to an abnormal degree into our political life, and these circumstances demand some consideration.

They left, forever, the impress of their baneful influence upon the new provinces of the northwest in denying them the right of controlling their educational systems and their saddling a pernicious system of separate schools upon them. They openly defied Manitoba to extend her boundaries, and the Papal ablegate at Ottawa dictated the terms upon which the Manitoba boundaries could be enlarged, viz., separate schools. The latest move of our Jesuitical friends was a careful canvass of the late parliament so as to find out exactly where each member stood as to the **interests of their church.** As a result of this canvass every man not known to be tractable and favorable to the intrigues of the society will be opposed by them with all their subtle influence.

In our opinion, if the Jesuits were expelled from Canada as they have been from France, Italy, Portugal and other countries, the two races, Anglo-Saxon and French Canadian, would soon become assimilated and all the racial feelings, now so keen, would disappear. We have a great admiration for our French brethren in Quebec, but for the Jesuits and their offspring, the Nationalists, we can entertain no sympathy.

The time has arrived when public men must recognize the necessity of overcoming the racial prejudice between the two races, and the elimination of the line of demarcation between them. This can best be done by combating the influence of the emissaries of a foreign potentate and by striving to implant the great broad principles of separation of church and state, and of public education.

There is a growing distrust in Quebec of the church authorities because of their tactics, and with it is a desire for better educational facilities and more progressive municipal systems. This is an encouraging sign and will, we hope, result in counteracting the influence of the Nationalist fanatic.

LABOR STRUGGLE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to reports from Great Britain over a million railway employees are on strike in addition to about 100,000 employees of other lines, such as carters, dockmen, etc. It is claimed by the labor leaders that there is a fund of $3,100,000 to help the strikers. This may seem large, but already over $5,000,000 has been lost in wages, so that three millions will only last a few days so far as sustaining the men is concerned.

It would seem from the reports to hand that the British workmen had determined to enter on a contest at this time to finally settle certain outstanding grievances. The situation has become so grave that troops are in charge of many centres, the presence of which has greatly aggravated the already overstrained conditions of the people.

It is useless for any government of a civilized country to close its eyes to the imperative need of adequate labor legislation. Compulsory arbitration of all labor disputes is absolutely essential to the proper control of modern society. In addition to this, all labor unions and employers' association should be **incorporated** and subject to the control of the courts. It is contended by some labor leaders that the labor interests always get the worst of an arbitraion, and they therefore refuse to bind themselves to abide by the decision. There may be some truth in this, but this whole question must be "evolved," and it would be far better if both sides were compelled to abide by the decision of a board of arbitration for a trial period, of say one year. It would then be incumbent for either parties to reopen the question.

Legislatures must take cognizance of this problem and adjust their statutes so that justice may prevail. The basis principle of social permanency is the **"right of every man to a living."** No industrial or economic system which denies this, in whole or in part, can long survive. It is madness to avoid it.

Our special offer on Page 6 of this paper applies alike to New Subscribers and Renewals. Send $1.00 with name and address.

Reciprocity

The Past, The Present, The Future---Not Question of Party, But of National Life.

Thirty years ago this would have been fair business for Canada, as she was then viewed, and as she viewed herself, among the nations.

The Canada of that day, as viewed by herself and others, was thought to be a narrow fringe of territory stretching across the continent and jammed up between the Arctic regions, which were termed "The Great Lone Land," "The Barren "Land," etc., etc., on the one hand and the United States, then supposed to contain practically all of North America suitable for white men's occupation, on the other.

When the prairie provinces began to be discovered by Canada, and the C. P. R. was projected by Sir John A. MacDonald, those who remember the fight against the construction by "The Syndicate" will remember that the opposition cry, reiterated from every platform and in every opposition journal was "The prairie is not fit for a goose pasture and the road will never pay for the axle grease of its rolling stock.

The status of the Dominion was simply that of a "Colony," and the ambition of the country looked higher.

Then it was a question as to whether Canada was of much real value to herself if left to stand alone, or to Britain if she remained a colony of the Motherland.

Then the youth of Canada migrated naturally to the States to find a field of enterprise with chances of success.

Then, with transcontinental highways not built, with British markets only slightly developed, with prairies, forests, fisheries, mines, in territories containing the present prairie provinces and New Ontario, and in the great territories containing the several potential provinces yet to be created, all unoccupied and undeveloped, it seemed desirable to secure American help and enterprise to enable the Dominion to do something to people and develop the habitable strip she then thought she possessed.

NOW—

With the boundaries and resources of our great and infinitely valuable heritage unfolded, so that we stand in our own, and in the sight of all the world, as greater in area, and as great in resources as the United States,—

Now with our transcontinental railways, organized, built, rapidly expanding, and magnificently paying,—

Now with the dignity of an associate nationhood with Britain and her cluster of daughter nations ours,—

Now with the world seeking closer commercial relations with us without bonus,—

Now with the privilege of imperial federation as our birthright, ranking first after the Motherland among that cluster of nations, containing a population nearly one-fourth of the earth's population, containing resources absolutely beyond computation, and crowned with a prestige unknown by any other empire in any age of the world's history,—

Now with capital seeking investment among us from every civilized nation,—

Now with immigration pouring in at every port of entry on our boundaries and seaboard,—

Is this a time when an arrangement can be consummated with profit by us—which was again and again turned down cold a quarter of a century ago and since by the United States?

We think not. We shall vote NOT.

If twenty years ago, under then conditions, the United States had reasons to refuse Canada's application for reciprocity (and that these reasons do not now exist there, the records of the United States senate shows), in the transformation which has taken place in Canada in the last fifteen years, those very reasons exist in Canada to urge us now to turn their application down.

If, as President Taft says, "Canada stand at the parting of the ways" between imperial federation with the most liberal dealers the world has ever known or affiliation with the United States, which confessedly and professedly is the most selfish bargainer among the nations, loving to play "heads I win, tails you lose," then we should turn it down.

If Champ Clark, a potential future United States President, is correct in saying that it is his desire and aim to see the United States flag floating from Panama to Bering Sea, and that this is a step towards it, we should turn it down.

If Jim Hill is correct when he says reciprocity is valuable to the United States, not so much for what it gains for them as for what it prevents, namely, "Imperial Federation," then we should turn it down.

If it is true, as is now certain, that the Democrats will give freely all that we are paying the Republican government so much to gain, then we should turn it down.

It matters little what men sit to do the people's will at Ottawa, whether Laurier and his followers, termed Liberal, or Borden and his followers, termed Conservative, the personelle stands for little to the country, but their acts do matter infinitely, and this act most of all. Therefore vote for the measure, not for men, at this time.

The traditions of party and the prejudices of party may be strong, but the welfare of the country should be stronger. Let the party rest at this juncture, vote for the measure.

In case we turn down reciprocity and make a mistake by so doing, our utmost loss would be counted in the dollars not earned by a small margin of trade shut off.

In case we carry reciprocity, and it proves to be "the turning of the way," as President Taft believes and hopes, human judgment cannot estimate the tremendous consequences which we stand to suffer for such an error at this epoch-making crisis in our history.

We are doing well. We are coming into our glorious birthright among the British nations, than which no destiny can be greater.

Turn down this action which Mr. Taft believes to be "the parting of the ways."

Let Uncle Sam broaden his vision. Let him approach the Empire as a whole, and by seeking entrance into an Anglo-Saxon zollverain, strengthen the hands of the federation, instead of weakening the federation now existing by weakening our bonds with the Empire, then we among others would welcome closer relations; till then let each in good will and good neighborhood walk his path as we are now doing, attended on this side with a prosperity to which the United States is today a stranger.

—W. P. G.

WATERED STOCK

It is a common practice in the flotation of small companies, as in the organization of large mergers, to have a certain quantity of "watered stock," or in other words stock with a purely paper or fictitious value. This practice has become the greatest curse of modern commercial and industrial life. It is the underlying cause of the high cost of living. It is one of the reasons for high freight rates. It is responsible for the insolvency of innumerable companies and the consequent loss to the shareholders.

For instance, a meat combine is to be formed. The first step is to arrange to buy up all the smaller companies, for which it is customary to give stock in the new concern. But as stock is an easy thing to issue, and requires no currency, very often the price paid in stock is much in advance of the actual value of the property, thus when the merger of, perhaps, a dozen or more companies is accomplished, the capital of the new concern is many times the value of its assets. The next step is to secure business which will pay a reasonable per cent. on the capital, and prices are adjusted accordingly. For instance, the assets of the concern may be only $100,000, while its capital is $500,000, then to pay 7 per cent. on the capital it is necessary to earn 35 per cent. on the actual amount invested. Now, it may happen that some energetic public servant inquires into the cause of the high price of meats, he is met with conclusive evidence that the concern is only paying 7 per cent. on its capitalization, and reports accordingly, and the public are lulled to sleep with this knowledge and bidden to seek elsewhere for the reason of **"high cost."**

The same argument applies to high freight rates. These are compiled from the amount of dividends required on the **"capital stock,"** irrespective of how or where that came from. Again, we are reasonably safe in saying that the "capital stock" of most transportation companies is often unduly inflated and as a consequence the **public "must pay."** Then take a mining stock. Perhaps it was sold at 10 cents for a par value of $1.00, or on the sale of a million shares only $100,000 is realized, gross. If the mine turns out well the stock immediately goes sky-rocketing and a demand is made for "dividends." Now, then, the demand is for a large dividend on $1,000,000, the capital, not on $100,000, the amount invested. We will suppose it is a coal company and that a reasonable demand is 6 per cent. return on the investment. Now, then, the wages of the men (which is the chief item in the cost of coal mining) will be adjusted so as to pay that dividend. A 6 per cent. dividend on the million would pay 60 per cent. on the $100,000, but that is not considered. If a labor dispute arises, the adjudication is made on the basis of the capability of the mine to pay its owners a "dividend." on what? Its "capital." not its investment. This course of argument re the curse of "watered stock" can be extended to almost all branches of trade and industry. It is the source of more unjust suffering to the workers than any other single cause and at the same time creates millionaires by the hundred.

A simple remedy for all this would be to compel all companies to sell their stock for cash at par, and to make it compulsory for such companies to show exactly where the capital thus secured has been expended.

We believe that all capital legitimately invested should have a reasonable return, and no **sound,** economic objection could be made to that claim, but it is madness to expect that "mother earth" will produce dividends on "watered stock", amounting to many times the value of the actual investment. The trust or merger spectre would soon be shorn of its terrors were such regulations put into force. Many concerns which to-day escape because they pay only 3, 4 or 5 per cent. would, if properly probed, reveal a condition altogether different from that which is generally believed to be the case.

Nature is capable of providing for all in prodigality if given a chance, but we have no right to ask for returns on something which in itself represents no value.

THE CAMORRA.

It is alleged by some that the victims of the dual on Harris street a week ago last Sunday, were slain by the Black Hand Society.

Vancouver cannot afford to allow such organizations to gain any foothold here and no expense should be spared to bring to justice those who are guilty of such base crimes.

The Camorra is largely confined to the Italian colony, but occasionally operates on other citizens as well. Its members are desperate criminals who are prepared at any moment to commit the most awful crimes for money or revenge. Their influence over others not in the society is exceedingly strong and terrorizing. The authorities find great difficulty in securing information against any members of this society owing to the fear of revenge for revealing the whereabouts of any guilty member. Even victims of their cruelty refuse to tell what they know, realizing that if they survive, their lives would be haunted by one continual dread.

The Police authorities of the Dominion, the provinces and the cities should co-operate in a determined effort to stamp out this desperate organization of the meanest and most unscruplous criminals living.

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ISRAEL'S LOST TRIBES.

Believing that the lost Mongolese tribes may be found in the farthest north of Canada, Mr. Christian Leden, the celebrated Polar explorer, and Mr. Harald Thaulow, of Christinia, are in the city en route to the wildest and most uncivilized portion of the Dominion. The trip will not be limited only to investigating the habits and antecedents of really uncivilized redmen of the north, but it is believed to be within the range of possibilities that a new passage through the Arctic Sae may be discovered a discovery which would lead to new ways and means of intercourse with the Asiatic nations.

The object of their trip is to hunt Indians, not with powder and shot, but with cameras, cinemetograph machines and phonographs in much the same way that wild animals he has known have been shadowed by Ernest Thompson-Seton. The king and queen of Norway approve of the expedition and have lent their royal patronage. The University of Christiania and the Ethnographic Museum of Berlin are also in sympathy with this Polar idea and have commissioned Mr. Leden, who is the general of the campaign, to find out things for them.

It is Mr. Lenden's theory that there is a racial connection between the Indians who are above and beyond the Great Lakes and the Esquimo. "It is not civilized Indians that we want to study," said Mr. Thaulow, "but the uncivilized ones. Not the Indian who lives on the border of civilization, who has a taste for Phillip Morris cigarettes and appreciates silk socks, but ones which nobody knows anything about. And we hope to find out." From Montreal they will travel by C. P. R. straight to Edmonton, from there on and on up the Athabaska river and "sea," as Mr. Thaulow called the lake, up and across the Great Slave river and lake into the northeast end of the country.

MOVING THE CANADIAN CROP.

Some idea of the magnitude of the task yearly undertaken by the C. P. R. and other western roads in handling the grain crop of the wheat provinces can be formed from an estimate of the number of cars required for this traffic. A few years ago it was found that Canadian Pacific cars sufficient to handle the wheat for the season would fill the main line from Elkhorn, near the western boundary of the Province of Manitoba, to Winnipeg, 200 miles. Applying the same methods in disposing of the 144,000,000 bushels of wheat farmed in 1909, it is found that, loaded into standard thousand-bushel cars, the trackage covered would be 933 miles, practically the distance between Winnipeg and Banff. Reckoning for the total crop of the Canadian West, as reported by the Dominion Government, the number of cars required would be 354,000, which, if put on the C. P. R. track at the same time, fould black the line from Montreal to North Bend, British Columbia—nearly across the continent.

DISEASE-SPREADING 'PHONES.

According to Dr. Laberge, civic health officer, diseases of the most virulent and contagious nature lurk in the harmless looking transmitters of the public service telephones and in the interest of public health, the doctor has made a report on the subject to the Board of Control with a view to the provision of some legislation looking towards the sanitation of these instruments.

People suffering from tuberculosis and kindred other dreadful diseases Dr. Laberge said, were just as ready and likely to use the telephone as anyone, consequently it was high time that something was done to remedy conditions.

The thorough washing and cleaning daily of all telephones was one of the principal measures in this respect suggested by Dr. Laberge.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Hon. J. A. Millar, Minister of Railways and Acting Finance Minister, announces that the results of the financial year, ended on March 31st last, show a surplus of £583,483. There had been transferred from revenue to the Public Works Fund £800,000. The revenue for the year was £10, 297,023. During the year the railways had earned £4 1s 3d per cent. interest on the capital expended on them.

PORCUPINE GOLD FOR CANADIAN MINT.

A beginning has been made with the issue of the Canadian gold coinage at the branch of the Royal Mint in Ottawa, and the first 10,000 five-dollar pieces struck have been made from $55,000 worth of gold produced at the Hollinger mine in the Porcupine gold field of Ontario.

OBLIGING PEOPLE.

Quaint Methods of the Early Days of New England.

In the early days of the settlement of New England the custom of sending packages by neighbors who journeyed to different parts of the country was an established one. The notebook of Schoolmaster Joseph Hawley of Northampton, Mass., when he started on a trip to Boston was filled with such varied items as: "Captain Partridge, a dial and a dish kettle;" "Son Joseph, speckled red ribbon, whistles, buckles and fishhooks;" "A shilling worth of plumb and spice;" "Two psalters, a bason and a quart pot." In "Old Paths and Legends of the New England Border" Katherine M. Abbott says that it was the same even as late as Judge Lyman's day. His daughter, Mrs. Lesley, writes of it in "Recollections of My Mother:"

There were no expresses then, and so when it was known in the village of Northampton that Judge and Mrs. Lyman were going to Boston—and they always took pains to make it known—a throng of neighbors were coming in the whole evening before not only to take an affectionate leave, but to bring parcels of every size and shape and commissions of every variety.

One came with a dress she wanted to send to a daughter at school; one brought patterns of dry goods, with a request that Mrs. Lyman would purchase and bring home dresses for a family of five. And would she go to the orphan asylum and see if a good child of ten could be bound out to another neighbor? Would Mrs. Lyman bring the child back with her?

The neighbors walked into the library, where the packing was going on, and when all the family trunks were filled my father called out heartily, "Here, Hiram, bring down another trunk from the garret—the largest you can find—to hold all these parcels!"

A little boy came timidly in with a bundle nearly as large as himself, and "Would this be too large for Mrs. Lyman to carry to grandmother?"

"No, indeed. Tell your mother I'll carry anything short of a cooking stove."

"Another trunk, Hiram," said my father, "and ask the driver to wait five minutes."

Those were the times when people could wait five minutes for a family so well known and beloved. Our driver had only to whip up his horses a little faster.

WORKED WHILE ASLEEP.

Curious Incident in the Career of Novelist Crockett.

S. R. Crockett, the novelist, told a rather remarkable story of an incident that befell him in his early writing days, before fame and fortune had come to him and while he struggled on for a living. At that time he was obliged to write for very small sums indeed, and among the publications to which he contributed columns and half columns was the St James' Gazette, a London penny evening newspaper. One morning the postman brought to Mr. Crockett a letter from the editor of the St James' Gazette containing a small check as payment for a contribution. Mr. Crockett knew that nothing was due to him, that he had been paid for all his articles, and remarkable man he did the check up in an explanatory note and returned it to the editor.

The next day back came the check from the editor remarkable man—with a note saying it was due. The St. James' Gazette had published an article from the pen of Mr. Crockett which had not been paid for; hence the check. Again Mr. Crockett remarkable man returned the check, and still the remarkable editor reforwarded it, this time with the article cut out of the columns of the St. James' Gazette.

Now comes the curious feature of the incident. When Mr. Crockett clapped eyes on the article, he was astonished to find it one of his dreams materialized. One night, going to bed extra tired, he dreamed that a good idea for a St. James' Gazette column had occurred to him; that he then and there sat down, wrote it and posted it. Next morning he remembered his dream and made up his mind some day to write the article exactly as he dreamed he had written it, when, to his astonishment, came article and check from the newspaper. Few writers earn checks while asleep.

A Good Definition.

A foreign journal says that a small boy who had been playing nearly all day with a newly arrived acquaintance of the family, a gentleman who has nearly reached his fiftieth year, said to his father when the gentleman had gone away:

"When will that young man come again?"

"Young man!" exclaimed the father. "He's older than I am! Will you please tell me what a young man means to you?"

"Why, a young man," answered the boy, "a young man is one that has a good time!"

Poor Papa!

"I am not at all certain," said the father, "that my daughter loves you sufficiently to warrant me in intrusting her to your keeping for life."

"Well," replied the young man, "perhaps you haven't had the same advantages for observing things that I have."

Very Little Jar.

Prospective Buyer—Heavens! I must be a terrible experience to run over a human being! Auto Demonstrator (smilingly)—Not with this make of car, my boy. It's equipped with the best shock absorber on the market.—Brooklyn Life.

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TANNING OF LEATHER.

It Is Probably the Most Ancient of All the Arts.

Tanning of leather is probably the oldest of all arts. Agriculture is the only one that would have a chance of competition, but the probabilities are that cold weather taught the first intelligent anthropoid ape to move south or cover himself with skins. Without tanning the raw hides would soon stiffen and in damp weather would rot and become unbearable because of their odors. Probably about the period of the troglodytes, or cave men, the art had its inception, and right here is to be stated one of the most curious features of the art- namely, that, while every other art has advanced, the methods employed by most tanners today are quite similar to those used in the time of Herodotus, a writer who has told us more about the world as he found it than has any historian who succeeded him.

Herodotus says he found the Africans wearing skins for clothing, a remarkable statement about the people of a country in which the thermometer rarely goes below 100 degrees F. The Phoenicians used tanned leather for the outsides of ships with which they fearlessly navigated every square mile of the sea of all antiquity. Babylonian leather workers were respected in the time of David of Judea. Russia leather has held a proud place since the first century of our era. Dyed maraquin leather from Astrakhan, at the mouth of the Volga, made from goatskins, is famous the world over for the beauty of its red and yellow dyes. Then there is the shagreen of Tartary and Armenia, made of only a small piece of ass' skin, a square of two feet, just over the tail.

To me the most memorable thing I saw at Tangier, Morocco, was a famous tannery that dated back to the period preceding the Arabic invasion of Europe. For some of the finest grades a man was treading the skins in a vat barefooted. He was some wretched outcast picked up on the streets and in need of a few copper coins to save him from starvation. The guide told me that an hour among the mineral and vegetable acids in that vat would cause the skin to peel from his feet and legs as if the flesh had been boiled. As hospitals are unknown in Tangier, this seemed a serious prospect for the poor wretch. This incident recalled the unfortunate mules at Guanajuata and in other places of Mexico that are put into the cyanide tanks to separate the silver by tramping. The poor brutes soon lose their hoofs and have to be shot.

Morocco leather is made of goatskins, dyed upon their outer surfaces. Not until the middle of the eighteenth century was the art introduced into France, where the highest grades of Morocco leather are made in these days. But most travelers are shown books in the Vatican at Rome and in the Royal library at Madrid bound early in 1700 that are in fine condition. Dyeing leather red is the most difficult of all arts in treating skins. The color requires some mysterious mordant to fix it, and not a dyer between Mogadore and Aleppo will give up the secret.

Wendell Phillips and Blaine.

When Wendell Phillips was last in Washington he was for a few minutes on the floor of the United States senate, surrounded by a group of senators, among whom was Senator James G. Blaine, always a favorite with Mr. Phillips. It so happened that a few weeks before this time Mr. Blaine in presenting to congress the statue of Governor King, first governor of Maine, to be placed in the rotunda of the capitol, had commented severely on the loyalty of Massachusetts and especially the Federalist party during the war with Great Britain in 1812.

Of this party the father of Wendell Phillips, John Phillips, was a conspicuous member. When Blaine's speech was made, Dawes and Hoar were senators from Massachusetts, and they both essayed some sort of an impromptu reply thereto, but did themselves little credit in parrying the thrusts of Blaine's glittering rapier.

So when Wendell Phillips met Blaine on this occasion he said to him laughingly, "I wish I had been a member of this body for about an hour the other day when you made that speech attacking the Massachusetts Federalists."

"Ah," said Mr. Blaine, with that ready wit which never deserted him, "if you had been here I shouldn't have made that speech."—Exchange.

The Home of Edam Cheese.

The northern part of Holland is the seat of the Edam cheese industry. In making the Edam cheese fresh cows' milk is carefully strained and the rennet added. As soon as the milk curdles the whey is drawn off, and the curd, thoroughly kneaded, is pressed into molds. This process is repeated until the whey has all been extracted and the curd is comparatively dry. It is then wrapped in a linen cloth and kept for ten or twelve days until quite solid. Then the cloth is removed and the cheese put into salt lye. Afterward a little more dry salt is sprinkled on the cheese until the maker thinks it is salt enough to insure its keeping. It is next put into a vessel and washed with whey and scraped to remove the white crust. It is next carried into a cool room and laid on shelves, where it is frequently turned. The ripening process lasts from two to three months, the round balls growing the fine yellow or reddish color peculiar to Edam cheese. The cheeses intended to be exported to this country are rendered still more brilliant by dyeing the rind with a vegetable dye.

SLOW PROMOTION.

The Struggle to Become a Captain of an Atlantic Liner.

Promotion in the transatlantic lines is slow, and there are more deserving and qualified candidates than positions for them.

Probably the captain has been in the same line since he began as a fourth officer when he was a very young man. Before that he must have had some experience in sailing ships and acquired at least a mate's certificate. On many of the great transatlantic liners all the officers are holders of masters' certificates, and thus some of them, although at the bottom so far as actual position goes, are certified by competent examiners in seamanship and navigation to be qualified for the top.

There are six or seven navigating officers under the captain in the biggest ships, and each aspires to be a captain himself in time. Progress is labyrinthine in this profession, however. The ships themselves are graded as well as the men.

Suppose you have risen to be chief officer in one of the inferior vessels of the fleet; the captain dies or retires; his place is not given to you, but to the chief officer of the commodore ship of the line, and you are merely transferred, without change of rank, to a better ship. From that ship you pass to a better and a better until the slow and wearying progress leads you after scores of voyages and anxious experiences in the fitful Atlantic in the fogs of summer and the hurricanes of winter, to the commodore ship. The command of her becomes vacant, but it is not yet for you. You are promoted to a captaincy—to the captaincy of the least important ship of the line. But, although you are sent down from the top of one ladder, it is to climb another, and you are little inclined to complain.

Then, if there is nothing against you, if you avoid accidents and if the owners approve of you in all ways, you will in another ten years or so have had command of intermediate ships and at last have risen to the newest, finest and fastest. By this time you are likely to be verging on middle age or beyond it, and the next step will be toward the limit at which you must retire, leaving the climbing to others, some of whom may never reach the top, near though it seems.

Favor plays no part in advancement at sea. All the lines keep to those of their own officers whose ability and fidelity are proved and promote them with few exceptions, in the rotation I have described. The captains are all men who have risen in the line they serve, and happily no usurpation by outsiders is ever heard of.—William H. Rideing in Youth's Companion.

The Power of a Song.

Mme. Marchesi, speaking of the power of song, said: "I was singing at Edinburgh, where I have very good friends in the head master of a big public school and his wife, and it was arranged that I should have supper with them after the concert. One of my songs was Landon Ronald's 'Peace and Rest,' the idea of which is two lovers not separated by death, but lying together in the same tomb. When I came to supper with my friends my host said to me: 'Ah, Mme. Marchesi, that song you sang, "Peace and Rest," had a great effect upon me. I never thought before of my wife and I being separated by death'—I did not wonder at this, for he is a most happy man, full of joy of life—'but since I heard you sing that song I have been thinking hard, and tomorrow I am going to buy a family vault. I scarcely knew whether to laugh or to cry, but in the end we all laughed. And surely this would be hard to beat for an example of 'what a song can do.'"

Thin Glass and Thick.

Glass is a substance that we cannot figure the strength of as we can a great many other things with which we are familiar. It varies greatly in itself. The strongest glass, as a rule, breaks into the greatest number of fragments. Comparing the strength of thin glass with thick, the former is relatively the stronger. This is a thing very often lost sight of. Then, again, as to the difference between rough plate and polished plate, we find polished plate the stronger. This is perhaps to be attributed to the fact that all these very fine surface hair cracks are polished out. These only go into the glass to a certain depth, and when they are all or nearly all polished and ground off there is less chance for some of them to form the basis of a crack, and thereby the glass is increased in strength. Tests have been made, and some formulae have been arrived at. As was to be expected, they show very irregular results as to the strength of glass.

A Baseball His Tombstone.

The grave of William A. Hulbert, at one time president of the old National Baseball league, is marked with a tombstone in the shape of a baseball. When Mr. Hulbert died, in 1882, some of his old associates set about to show their love and respect for him, and the result was the monument in Graceland cemetery, Chicago. The baseball is made of red granite, about twenty inches in diameter, showing the seams as they appear upon the balls used in the regulation games. Across the top appears in raised letters, "W. A. Hulbert, President National League, P. B. B. C., 1876, 1882." On one side appear the names of four clubs in the old league—Boston, Providence, Worcester and Troy—and on the other those of the other four—Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo and Detroit. Also there is a headstone of white marble, upon which appears the name, together with the date of birth, Oct. 23, 1832, and the date of death April 10, 1882.

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CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION AND PRIMARIES

The primaries for the election of delegates to the nominating convention will be held in the six wards of the Vancouver City Electoral District, and that part of Richmond Electoral District included in the Vancouver Federal District, on Monday evening, August 21, at 8 o'clock sharp, at the following places:

Ward I.—Pender Hall, cor. Howe and Pender streets.

Ward II.—Conservative Club rooms, 570 Granville street.

Ward III.—Gymnasium, cor. Dundas and Garden Drive.

Ward IV.—Grandview Hall, 1422 Park Drive, near Grant street.

Ward V.—Oddfellows' Hall, Main street, near Broadway.

Ward VI.—Ward VI. Conservative Club rooms, cor. Eighth avenue and Granville street.

Ward I., South Vancouver—Carlton Hall, Collingwood.

Ward II., South Vancouver—Marfew Hall, Cedar Cottage.

Ward III., South Vancouver — Staples' Hall, South Hill.

Ward IV., South Vancouver — Old Schoolhouse, Main street, near Twenty-eighth avenue.

Ward V., South Vancouver—House of John Robertson, River Road, near Victoria Road.

Point Grey—Office of Fairhall & Co., Eburne.

District Lot 472—Announced later.

North Vancouver — Conservative Committee rooms, North Vancouver.

Squamish — Squamish place announced later.

Any Conservative whose name appears on the Voters' List of the Vancouver City Electoral District is eligible to attend the primaries for the ward in which he resides.

Any Conservative whose name appears on the Voters' List of the Richmond Electoral District is eligible to attend the primaries for ward or district in which he resides.

All delegates and alternates shall attend the nominating convention held in Pender Hall on Tuesday evening, August 22, at 8 o'clock sharp.

Any further information will be given by the Secretary of the Vancouver Conservative Club, 570 Granville street. Phone 7001.

To the Editor of The Western Call.

Sir:—It is with a great deal of satisfaction one observes the interest now being taken in the preservation of a small tract of the timber standing on what is one of the "Beauty Spots" of Surrey Municipality. And while possibly an unfair advantage is sometimes taken of your courtesy in permitting a very liberal use of your valuable space, for the discussion of subjects of more or less public moment, I would feel deeply grateful for the privilege of once more drawing the attention of residents of the district, and of the public generally, to the advisability of again making a united effort, having in view the preservation of that magnificent natural beauty spot (constituting as it does the finest natural avenue of timber existing on the Coast) traversed by the Yale Road, the main avenue of traffic (vehicular) through the district from east to west, and incidentally the route of the great international highway, from which so much is expected, and that is costing so much to make it attractive. As has been stated before, it were wanton and wasteful destruction to cut the whole of this magnificent belt of giant timber, as a commercial advantage, in view of the proposal to bring tourists into the country, over this road, when thousands of people would go many miles for the opportunity of seeing nature as it may be seen there. It occurs to the writer that we in British Columbia have so much of the excellent and beautiful in nature, we cannot appreciate our advantages or in the slightest degree sympathize with those who are not so favorably situated. I would ask your readers to imagine the length of time it has taken to produce that first crop, and what it would cost to produce another like it; also, even if they have no immediate use for the preservation of such a memorial for themselves, will they for a moment consider that at the present rate of development, in a very few years, the whole of Surrey Municipality will assume urban proportions, and then what would be the value of this land and timber, as a public park for the inhabitants of South Westminster, Port Mann, Steel City, the City of New Westminster, etc. The writer feels the time is opportune now to put forth an united effort for saving this most valuable natural asset for the benefit of future generations. A way can be discussed to recoup those who are financially interested in the matter, and without doubt it can be arranged in a way satisfactory to all and thus a most attractive, convenient and central recreation ground may be preserved in perpetuity for future generations.

Trusting some public action may be taken in this matter, on lines beneficial to all concerned, and thanking you, My Editor, for your courtesy,

H. T. THRIFT.

White Rock, B.C., August 14, 1911.

The importance of preserving such tracts of primeval timber as the one above referred to cannot be overestimated and we heartily endorse Mr. Thrift's appeal.—Editor.

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GRANDVIEW GLEANINGS.

Miss Annie F. Beaton is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Beaton, 497 Tenth Avenue East.

The Manitoba Hardware Co. has a splendid business at 1714-1716 Park Drive.

The Buffalo Grocery, corner Park Drive and Fourteenth Avenue, is doing a flourishing business.

Mr. McRae, whose home is in the 1200 block, Victoria Drive, has returned from Rochester, N. Y., after a successful operation had been performed on his throat.

Last year 35,000,000 letters and packets could not be delivered on account of being improperly addressed. As many as 427,000 packages had no addresses on at all. Upon examination the letters were found to contain the aggregate sum of $3,250,000.

Victor, the twelve-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee, of London, Ont., died Monday morning, August 14, from a gun wound accidentally caused a few weeks ago. His death followed an operation for the removal of the bullet. The family was about to move to Vancouver. Their household goods are now on the way here to Grandview.

On Monday, the B. C. E. R. sprinkler fell off the track at the corner of Park Drive and Venables Street, delaying all southbound cars for about an hour. On Tuesday, a Grandview car struck a city water wagon, turning it over. The accident occurred at the corner of Park Drive and Twelfth Avenue. The wagon and the driver, Win Kyle, escaped without injury.

The Royal Pharmacy keeps business moving at their double store, corner Park Drive and Third Avenue.

Miss Elsie Knight, corner Salsbury Drive and Venables Street, has returned from a month's vacation spent camping at a popular rendezvou.

Mrs. Simpson, 1726 First Avenue East, has returned from a trip to Ontario, made during the month of July.

Mrs. (Prof.) E. Odlum and son Arthur have returned from a visit to Victoria, Nanaimo and other places on Vancouver Island.

Mr. M. Nicholson, the manager of the Park Drive branch of the Bank of Commerce, has returned from Revelstoke, where he spent his vacation.

The sewing circle of Central Emanuel met at the home of Mrs. Tomberg, 1837 Fourth Avenue East, on Tuesday, August 15.

A young maple tree was moved in July from one part of Grandview to another. When moved the tree was beautiful with foliage but in a short time all the leaves dropped off. About a week ago, upon inspection of its branches, it is found to have new leaves on each one.

Railless trams may yet be in common use. Such trams have been successfully tried in several places. The car gets its power from an overhead cable, a long flexible arm being attached from the tram to the cable and leads down the electric current to the dynamo which drives the car. The railless tram, with its flexible arm, can run from side to side on the street without inconvenience.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN.

(By PROF. E. ODLUM.)

It was my intention to visit Eastern Canada when my official work was finished at Winnipeg. But, owing to the extreme heat in Ontario, I changed my plans and decided to take a careful survey of that region of Central Western Canada known as the North Prairie Country. And again my plan was changed, for I read in the papers that there were some reports concerning impending danger to the town of Frank, in Southern Alberta, from Turtle Mountain. Some eight years ago there was a monster slide whereby a mighty mass of rock fell from the very steep face of that mountain. When the mountain broke and precipitated an enormous portion of a limestone rock upon the town and valley below, the people were in bed and many of them awoke in eternity. A large part of Frank was destroyed, the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway was wiped out for nearly a mile and the coal mining operations were put out of business for a time. The debris covered an area not very short of 1,000 acres, at depths of over 100 feet. Suppose there were only 600 acres covered, and put the depth at an average of 30 feet, we get a mass of over, 800,000,000 cubic feet. One cannot grasp the immensity of eight hundred million cubic feet. And yet inside of a very few minutes that stupendous mass of pure rock fell, or was hurled from its seat or throne, age-long, down upon the little thriving town of Frank and its eastern environments.

When I heard, or read through the papers, of the awful calamity, I went there and made a careful examination, made measurements and studied the remaining part of the mountain in its relation to the possibility and probability in the future.

At that time it was in my mind that the danger of another slide was not great. Though eight years have passed nothing of a serious nature has happened. However, there has always been a wearing, and a crushing of the face of the standing, broken mountain. There are small masses and irregular boulders tumbling down pretty much all the time. One may watch for hours and in that time he is sure to see some of the crumbling in process.

This will continue for years, for ten, twenty, or perhaps even thirty years. But there is no danger to the town of Frank or any person or existing company from that source. The present crumbling process is well understood by those who have made careful examination, and no person pretends that there is any serious danger from this source.

What some people are afraid of, and on which they foretell danger, is quite a different matter. It is this. The west point, or peak, of the broken mountain, the peak nearest to Frank, stands up bare and menacing in appearance to those who look at the enormous, towering giant, somewhat casually, or superficially.

On climbing the west shoulder and keeping close to the edge of the break of eight years ago, one sees some cracks in the back of the shoulder. There are two of such cracks quite visible. These cracks are the real cause of the reports of threatening danger. Herein lies the cause of the reports, letters pro and con in the prairie newspapers, anxiety of the Frankites, coal company and other people.

And this was the crux of my examination, the real cause of my second visitation to Turtle Mountain. Such trips I have been making in many countries, during a long period of years.

This is one of three especial mountain slides which I might refer to—one in Norway, one in Japan, and one in Frank, Alberta. They all differ, and yet have many points of similarity.

In my opinion the Turtle Mountain slide at Frank was primarily caused by seismic action. It was not an explosion as was the case in Japan at the mountain known as "Bundai San." The Turtle Mountain top and north face were moved northward by deep-seated, or distant seismic, or vibratory action. This action may have been caused by an explosion, deep under the mountain, but which did not reveal itself by any opening; or it might have come from a distant internal or external explosion, by an earth tremor, of an earthquake variety, or by a monster slide at some distance. The south slope of the mountain is covered with large masses of loose rock, known as shingle. This shingle increases in quantity and freshness as one approaches the summit. That which is at the top, on the south side, is as new as is the boulder mass lying in the valley near Frank, on the north side.

The two cracks above referred to are clearly in the shingle matrix. By this I mean the worn outer surface of the limestone mountain top, especially on the south slope. The outer, weather-beaten portion, apart from the seismic shock of eight years ago, is somewhat shaled in structure and is predisposed to crack readily. When the tremendous slide occurred, the vibratory force was extreme and caused the rents now seen, and which are the cause of fear to those who have of late witnessed them for the first time.

However, the upper rent, or fissure, is likely to show in the near future a tendency to yield towards the north, that is, towards the town of Frank, or rather, towards the valley in which the town of Frank is situated.

But even if the mass, bounded and limited by the rent, were to fall, it would not reach Frank, or do any serious damage of any sort. It, as the rent shows, is very small, not the ten-thousandth part of the former mass which had to make its own way without any previous preparations as to direction. In the case of the small mass, as outlined by the upper rent, falling in the near or distant future, its course is already prepared for it, and that course, or pathway, carries it clear of Frank and the coal mining surface operations. This is not important, as even if the mass should come down to the valley it would slide east of the town, and besides it is so small a mass that it is doubtful if it would even cross the creek or small river at the foot of the slide and which runs through the town. Moreover, it is not at all clear that the rent, bounding the above small mass, is more than surface-deep, that is, simply through the shale-matrix. As for the lower and larger rent, it is undoubtedly limited to the shale-matrix, and carries no danger to the town.

The crumbling process will, in from fifteen to twenty years, have so worn away the top, on the north precipitous side, that it will be so rounded that all danger, even from crumbling, will have passed.

It is a remarkable fact that this mountain is fossil-bearing o peak. I do not remember its height, but it is over 6,000 feet above the sea level.

This whole case is of a mountainous nature. The people of Frank are living in the valley, at the base of Turtle Mountain, and some people have spread the report that they are in daily danger. Most naturally, the citizens are desirous of knowing the facts and are alive to the responsibility of making sure of their grounds. If they are in deadly peril, then they should move out immediately, and the material loss would be enormous, ruinous to large numbers. Many would pass from comfort to abject poverty. However, if their lives be really in danger, they should face the material loss rather than the loss of a whole town.

Already I have taken the responsibility of saying to the people of Frank that there is no danger in the near or far away future. Any man can see how great is my responsibility in this matter. The people are naturally predisposed to remain in Frank and enjoy the fruits of past years of labor. Hence they most naturally are ready to believe my report. And hence the greater is my responsibility.

And yet I unhesitatingly reiterate that there is no danger to the town or company working there. The most that could happen would be the fall of the above referred to small mass, and perhaps a scare that would cause much excitement for a day or two and a lot of wild newspaper reports.

The Dominion Government may appoint a commission to examine into the whole case and make report thereon. It has been asked to do so, and very properly asked. A commission to see whether a town should be deserted or inhabited would, perhaps, be a new thing under the sun.

In any case I shall, in the near future, visit that lovely little town and valley. There are few places on earth out of Canada so full of varied scenery and material for both tourists and geologists as is Frank and Turtle Mountain region.

GREAT NORTHERN IN SASKATCHEWAN.

We learn that the Great Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Companies have arrived at an arrangement whereby the Hill line will enter Saskatchewan and link with Regina over the G. T. P. Regina boundary line, which is being constructed this year. This is said to be the solution of the rumors recently current that the Great Northern were seeking to enter Saskatchewan.

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For the Home

Good Form.

Calls After a Recepeion.—Will you kindly tell me if a call is required after after a tea or reception? If you do not attend you have not yet accepted and should therefore call upon the hostess. An afternoon tea or reception is merely an invitation to all a woman's friends to come and see her on a specified day when she will be at home. Only after a wedding or evening reception are after calls expected, or when a reception is given to introduce a debutante or a friend. A call should be made upon the one in whose honor the function was held; as well as upon the hostess.

Engagement Ring During Marriage Service.—What is done with the engagement ring while the wedding ring is given? It should be removed to the right hand before the ceremony, and is usually replaced by the bridegroom when opportunity serves.

The Guest Who Wants to Make Her Own Bed.—When visiting a friend should one offer to make one's own bed? If the hostess is a simple, sensible woman, and has not many servants, one may make one's bed and leave the room in order, without saying anything about it. There are hostesses who might feel it a reflection upon their household resources.

It is an evidence of social training to give complete attention to other persons and their affairs when they are talking. There is a grace of kind listening as well as a grace of kind speaking.

The advertiser who had received a free puff entered the office with anger and disgust written all over his face.

"I'm sure you meant well," said he, "but that's a nice thing you've gone and printed in your paper this week about my business.

"What's a nice thing?" asked the editor.

"Read it and see."

The editor read: "If you want to have a fit, wear Brown's boots."

THREE LITTLE SHIRTS.

"Boys, did your mother buy you any winter flannels before she died?"

These words were addressed to three little lads, half-starved, cold and motherless, as they lay crouched down in one corner of a bare and fireless room, which was all they could call home.

Their fother, a hard-working woman, had been obliged to support husband and children through most of her married life by scrubbing floors and cleaning offices.

One day, exhausted from the long strain, she dropped dead at her post.

The doctor said "heart trouble"—and heart trouble indeed it was.

And now the humble home was made more humble each day by the disappearance of what little household goods it contained—to purchase—what?

The necessities of life?

No, to buy liquor for one who was now utterly unworthy of the title of father, so completely had rum transformed him into a brute.

Scarcely two weeks had elapsed since the mother had passed away, when the above question was asked.

The little lads shivering and trembling, replied: "Yes, she bought us each a warm shirt before she died."

"Give them to me at once," he cried, and the little shirts were taken off and handed to him.

Right to the saloon went father and shirts, the latter to be changed into rum to satisfy the thirst of the former.

The boys cried out from cold and hunger, but no father came to their help. Neighbors, however, responded, and soon the wretch was found, arrested, sentenced and condemned, and the boys placed in a home, where it is hoped some kind heart will love and pity them.

Does this sound luike fiction It is truth, and the bar room was in the tenement district of New York City.

Mayor, alderman, voter, will you take the shirts from innocent, helpless boys, boys who some day, with pleasant home surroundings, might find a place among the honorable and mighty?

Will you turn home into a place of misery and married life into wretchedness?—then license, extol, indorse, commend the saloon.

How long must the innocent and helpless suffer

Just as long as Christian men license and sanction the saloon and not till this is outlawed, can we hope to see a brighter day dawn.—National Advocate.

THE UNCONQUERED CHANNEL.

After another plucky attempt, during which he was over fifteen hours in the water, Jabez Wolffe was again beaten in his attempt to emulate the feat of the late Captain Webb in swimming the English Channel. This time he started from the French shore, and abandoned his effort when only a mile away from Dover. Altogether he swam 33 miles, and had to contend with an ever freshening breeze, which took him considerably out of his course, and extended his task into four tides. The water was warm, and Wolffe showed scarcely any signs of fatigue when he left the sea.

MIXED FARMING.

The increasing scarcity of help in Western Canada is forcing the farmer to consider the advisability of taking more generally to mixed farming, under which system the working of the average farm is more equally distributed over the whole year. He is also beginning to realize the great economic loss through the deterioration of his land by an uninterrupted series of grain crops, while, at the same time, immense sums are paid out of the country to Ontario and the United States annually for adiry products, poultry, eggs, etc., which he could raise and sell himself. The railway companies have reecntly cooperated with the officers of the agricultural departments of the Provincial Governments in a campaign to encourage mixed farming in the hope that the country may be made more self-sustaining and less dependent upon the single industry of grain-growing.

EAPLOSION ON A DESTROYER.

A terrible disaster occurred on board the destroyer Kangaroo while she was running a steam trial between Dover and Portsmouth. The Kangaroo was steaming at high speed, when one of the main steampipes in the stokehold burst, and the compartment instantly flooded with blinding, scalding steam. Every man in the stokehold was fearfully burnt. Chief Stoked Hutfield and First Class Stoker Fryer received the worst injuries, and succumbed from shock soon after two of the men succeeded in scrambling through the stokehold hatch, though they, too, were extensively scalded, and gallant efforts were made to rescue the injured as soon as possible. The steam was turned off and the injured and dying were tenderly brought on deck by their comrades. The vessel was brought to anchor, and with all haste the dead and the injured, who numbered five, were taken aboard the Topaze, which quickly hurried to Portsmouth, giving what succour was possible in the sick bay on the journey.

CANADIAN NORTHERN EARNINGS

The Canadian Northern Railway has participated in a notable degree in the progress and prosperity of Canada during the past year. Preliminary figures of the earnings for the year ended June 30 show very distinctly that as the mileage increases so do the revenues and profits. Gross earnings for the year amounted to $15,199,200, whereas for the preceding year they were $12,821,200, the increase being $2,378,000. The last week in June shows a fine increase in earnings of $97,300—goss being $469,700. If surmise proves correct, the year just beginning for the Canadian Northern will witness big developments and growth. The different sections of the transcontinental are being rapidly proceeded with, and the line between Montreal and Toronto will, in all probability, prove a splendid asset.

USE OF LIQUOR DECLINING.

Long agitation and wise legislation are producing results in the Maritime Provinces. The liquor traffic is steadily being forced within narrower and narrower limits. Concerning that business, the Maritime Merchant says:

"Perhaps the strong movements that have been organized against it have beenf ruitful of results in an educational way, for it is to be observed that the consumption of liquors is on the decrease. We have heard it said that some of the saloons in Halifax are actually commencing to find their profits diminishing, and that in spite of the fact that each year there is a diminution in the number of licenses granted. Incidentally it may be said that the cheap theatres are given the credit of diminishing the local consumption by affording a counter attraction to the saloon. The less time a man spends in a saloon, of course, the less opportunity and temptation there is to drink. We do not pretend to have expert knowledge of the situation, but if the current talk is correct, there would seem to be cause for gratification. A decrease in consumption here would only be in line with developments in the old country, where distilleries are closing down under the pressure which the traffic experiences in the high taxation. Whatever influence, taxes and theatres may have we are inclined to think that the growing public opinion against drunkenness and the demands for sobriety made by modern industry are possibly greater factors."

C. N. R. CONTRACT.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company has awarded a contract for the construction of 550 miles of railway, to cost $15,00,000. The line will extend from Port Arthur, Ontario, to Sellwood Junction, north of Sudbury, Ontario.

GRAIN MEN LOSING $1,000 DOLLARS A DAY.

Port of Montreal and Elevators so Congested that Boats Cannot Unload Cargoes—Catching Disease by Telephone — Another Search for Lost Tribe of Israel.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Montreal, Aug. 15.—"With the trade that is offering and waiting to be handled at the Great Lake ports, but which we cannot get at because our steamers, lying there loaded, are unable to discharge their cargoes on account of the congested conditions in the grain elevators, it is no exaggeration to say that we, as well as other local grain shipping companies are losing at least a thousand dollars a day," declared a prominent official of a local grain shipping company this morning, speaking on the state of affairs which with but one or two breaks, has existed since the present season of navigation commenced.

"What is worse," continued the official, who is an authority on the shipping of grain through the port, "there seems to be no relief in sight until the Harbor Commissioners' new elevator is completed next May, and even by then you will find that the facilities of the port for the storing or handling of grain will not be nearly sufficient to take care of the crops we expect.

"We know the Harbor Commissioners are doing their best to provide accommodation for the grain coming into the port, but that does not help us. But private firms should be encouraged to build elevators along the waterfront. With the one building there will be four or five. Still there is plenty of room for more.

"There is this to be borne in mind also. If conditions continue here as they have been ever since navigation opened this season, and if something is not done in a very short time to remedy the congestion, the grain shippers will lose patience, and you will find our Canadian grain being shipped through Buffalo instead of Montreal."

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3—Granville and Beach.
4—C. P. R. Yards.
5—Granville and Davie.
6—Granville and Robson.
7—Seymour and Halmcken.
8—North end old Cambie St., Bridge
9—Georgia and Cambie.
10—Hamilton and Robson.
12—Granville and Dunsmuir.
13—Richards and Dunsmuir.
14—Seymour and Pender.
15—Homer and Pender.
16—Hastings and Granville.
17—Hastings and Richards.
18—Seymour and Cordova.
19—C.P.R. Wharf (No. 2 Shed.)
20—H. B. Co., Georgia and Granville
21—Cordova and Water.
22—W. H. Malkin's, Water Street.
23—Water and Abbott.
24—Hastings and Abbott.
25—Cordova and Cambie.
26—Water and Carrall.
27—Cordova and Columbia.
28—Pender and Columbia.
29—Pender and Beattie.
30—Hastings and Hamilton.
31—Hastings and Carrall.
32—R. C. Mills, south end Carrall.
33—Hudson's Bay Co., Water Street.
34—City Hall.
35—Main and Barnard.
36—Main and Powell.
37—Main and Keefer.
39—C. P. R. Wharf (No. 5 Shed).
42—Smythe and Cambie.
43—Smythe & Homer.
44—Brackman-Ker Wharf.
46—Homer and Helmcken.
52—Dunsmuir and Hornby.
53—Granville and Nelson.
54—Robson and Hornby.
61—Davie and Hornby.
62—Nelson and Hornby.
63—Georgia and Howe.
64—Pender and Howe.
65—Hastings and Hornby.
67—Main and Park Lane.
68—Dunsmuir and Beattie.
71—Columbia and Alexander.
72—Seymour and Drake.
73—Seymour and Smythe.
121—Heap's Mill, Powell Street.
122—Hastings Mill No. 2.
123—Hastings Mill No. 1.
124—Burns' Abattoir.
125—Powell and Woodland.
126—Hastings Mill, foot Dunleavy.
127—Pender and Salsbury.
128—Oxford and Templeton.
129—Pender and Jackson.
131—Powell and Carl.
132—Hastings and Carl.
133—Vernon and Powell.
134—Pender and Heatley.
135—Powell and Hawks.
136—Hastings and Dunlevy.
137—Salisbury and Powell.
138—Hastings and Victoria Drive.
141—Powell and Raymur, Sugar Refinery.
142—Hastings and Vernon.
143—Hastings and Lakewood.
151—Powell and Eaton
212—Eighth and Bridge.
213—Sixth and Heather.
214—Lansdowne and Manitoba.
215—Prudential Investment Co., Front and Manitoba.
216—Sixth and Birch.
217—Front and Scotia.
218—Front and Ontario.
221—Seventh and Ash.
222—Sixth and Spruce.
224—Sixth and Laurel.
225—Vancouver Lumber Co.
226—Vancouver Engineering Co.
227—Lorne and Columbia.
228—Sixth and Alberta.
231—Fifth and Yukon.
232—Eighth and Manitoba.
233—Sixth and Granville.
241—Eighth and Granville.
242—Front and Main.
243—Second and Granville.
251—Main and Dufferin.
253—Seventh and Carolina.
261—Prince Edward and Dufferin.
262—Eighth and Prince Edward.
263—Fifth and Main.
264—Seventh and Main.
312—Barclay and Denman.
313—Pacific Coast Mills.
314—Broughton and Georgia.
315—Davie and Denman.
316—Burnaby and Nicola.
317—Chilco and Barclay.
318—Chilco and Georgia.
319—Bidwell and Pendrill.
321—Bute and Harwood.
322—Bute and Barclay.
323—Nelson and Thurlow.
324—Chilco and Comox.
325—Burrard and Georgia.
326—Bute and Georgia.
327—Bute and Robson.
328—Barclay and Broughton.
329—Jervis and Pendrell.
331—Burrard and Harwood.
332—Denman and Georgia.
333—Burnaby and Jervis.
334—Bidwell and Haro.
335—Robson and Cardero.
336—Burrard and Comox.
337—Jervis and Haro.
341—Pender and Thurlow.
342—Broughton and Harwood.
343—Burnaby and Thurlow.
345—Thurlow and Alberni.
412—Third and Cedar.
413—Third and Maple.
414—First and Yew.
415—First and Trafalgar.
416—Second and Pine.
417—Cornwall and Yew.
418—Third and Macdonald.
419—First and Balaclava.
421—Third and Balsam.
425—Cornwall and Balsam.
431—Maple and Creelman, C. P. R. grant.
512—Eighth and Clark.
513—Graveley and Park.
514—Fourth and Park.
515—Gravelev and Woodland.
516—Charles and Clark.
517—Williams and Woodland.
518—Parker and Park.
519—Venables and Cotton.
521—Venables and Clark.
522—Campbell and Harris.
523—Harris and Gore.
524—Prior and Gore.
525—Prior and Jackson.
526—Union and Hawkes.
527—Carl and Grove.
528—Harris and Woodland.
529—Second and Park Drive.
531—William and Park Drive.
532—Bismark and Park Drive.
533—Third adn McLean.
541—Carl and Keefer.
612—Keefer and Victoria.
613—Parker and Victoria.
614—Williams and Victoria.
615—Bismarck and Lakewood.
616—Second and Victoria.
617—Sixth and Victoria.
618—Lakewood and Barnard.
712—Tenth and Park.
713—Twelth and Clark.
714—Ninth and Dock.
715—Twelfth and Scott.
716—Broadway and Burns.
717—Twelfth and Woodland.
718—Fourteenth and Park Drive.
818—Sixteenth and Sophia.
822—Twenty-second and Sophia.
823—Twentieth and Humphrey.
843—West. Rd. and Fraser.
847—Twenty-fourth and Fraser.
858—Twenty-second and Marcha.
873—Fifteenth and Thomas.
876—West. Rd. and Thomas.
1212—Ninth and Yukon.
1213—Eleventh and Ontario.
1214—Tenth and St. George.
1215—Thirteenth and Main.
1216—Tenth and Quebec.
1217—Broadway and Columbia.
1218—Eleventh and Ash.
1219—Fifteenth and Main.
1224—Vancouver General Hospital.
1233—Broadway and Ash.
1251—Fourteenth and Manitoba.
1253—Tenth and West. Road.
1263—Thirteenth and Prince Edward.
1264—Thirteenth and Yukon.
1312—Sixth and Fine.
1313—Seventh and Maple.
1314—Thirteenth and Alder.
1315—Ninth and Cedar.
1316—Eleventh and Oak.
1317—Broadway and Oak.
1318—Eleventh and Fir.
1319—Thirteenth and Hemlock.
1321—Broadway and Alder.
1322—Twelfth and Yew.
1323—Tenth and Arbutus.
1324—Fourteenth and Arbutus.
1342—Broadway and Willow.
1412—Eleventh and Yew.
1413—Seventh and Balsam.
1414—Fifth and Trafalgar.
2118—Kamloops and Hastings.
2119—Powell and Clinton.
2122—Eaton and Clinton.
2132—Slocan and Pandora.
2145—Dundas and Renfrew.
2258—Windemere and Pender.

J. A. McCROSSAN.
City Electrician.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

Can you lead a lead mine?

A tramp doesn't appreciate the honor of being bitten by a prize dog.

By sniffing the odors of a soap factory one would never guess as to the finished product.

Official whitewashing reports are not necessarily white lies.

The man up a tree doesn't see everything, for he is too busy swiping cherries.

People who are adepts at making promises often don't know what to do with them after they are made.

Few men have to disconnect their doorbells to have peace and quiet in leap year.

It would be a happier world if searching the pockets of husbands produced larger results.

Honesty seems to be a relative thing and to depend largely upon locality.

His Year.

The politician comes around
And grasps you by the hand
And tries to find out pleasantly
Where you are going to stand.
He treats you to a fat cigar
And is polite and kind,
But never doubt, oh, little one,
He has an ax to grind.

He asks about the women folks
And how the kids progress
And mentions each of them by name
Correctly, more or less.
He wants to hear of Uncle John
And how old grandpa is,
But all the time he's thinking of
That little ax of his.

If there were no election near,
He wouldn't be in sight,
Inquiring all about the crops
And if the price is right.
He'd be at home behind his desk,
Consulting with his clerk
To see how he could make a stake
Without a stroke of work.

The politician has a way
Of being on the spot
When there is something to be done
Toward furthering his plot.
He is a most alluring chap
When he is so inclined,
But you can bet your happy home
He has an ax to grind.

The Only Way.

"Got a dollar out of Brown yesterday."

"Chloroform or sandbag?"

$ $ $

"Are you fond of art?"
"I am, indeed."
"What form of it in particular?"
"Oh, my taste is simple."
"Yes?"
"I am most fond of the Goddess of Liberty done in silver."

Chance For Fame.

"That man never tells the truth."
"Does he talk much?"
"All the time."
"I've a scheme."
"What is it?"
"Let's hire him to talk about us."

Low Trick.

The dancer pays the fiddler
Unless he works his hand
In some dark, low and cunning way
To beat the band.

His Discharge.

"I can't see," said the boss.

"Anything the matter with your eyes?" solicitously inquired the pert clerk.

"Not at all. I see your finish this minute."

For Him.

"I hear the milkman is dead."
"Did he die a natural death?"
"Yes; water on the brain."

Looks Easy.

The flying problem we may solve
And quickly don't you know,
If each and every one of us
A set of wings will grow.

Doesn't Need Any.

"He simply hasn't any judgment."
"But, then, you know he is married."

Not So Exciting.

"He is going on a thirty day fast."
"Pretty slow amusement."

For a Chronic Disease.

"We are going to live in a tent this summer."

"For your health? Going to try to cure something?"

"Yes, to cure the rent bill of the habit of coming round."

THE ANDEAN WALL.

Crossing the Chilean Cordillera in Winter and in Summer.

The wall of the Andes begins at the Caribbean and runs all the way down the western edge of South America until it trails off into the Antarctic like a jagged dragon's tail. It is a very high wall and a very wide one—sometimes scores and sometimes hundreds of miles across—and except in a few places all but impassable. There is the Oroya railroad in central Peru, the highest in the world, which will take you from the drowsy tropical coast at breakfast time and by early afternoon set you on the roof of the divide, shivering and breathing fast, 15,500 feet above the sea. There is a railroad up to Lake Titicaca from Mollendo, in southern Peru, which crosses the shoulder of the Andes at an altitude about a thousand feet lower, and there is a railroad running down into Chile and the coast from the Bolivian plateau. The only railroad highway which crosses the continent, however, is that which climbs the Chilean mountains to the pass of Uspallata and runs thence across the pampa to Buenas Aires. Some day this will be a through line from sea to sea, and in a dozen or more places tunnel gangs are nibbling under the upper cordillera. But now it is open only during the summer, and even then the fourteen kilometers over the Cumbre, or summit of the pass, must be made by stage. In winter no attempt is made to cross, and from Mendoza, in the Argentine foothills, over to Los Andes, on the Chilean side, about 150 miles, the road is closed.

The Andes in these parts rise to appalling heights, the loftiest of which is Aconcagua's 24,000 feet, and the pass itself is at not far from 13,000 -3,900 meters, to be exact. During the winter—the months of our northern summer—it is buried in snow, the deadly temporal is likely at any time to whirl down on the traveler, and crossing the cordillera is as different a thing from crossing it in summer as crossing a prairie carpeted with spring violets is different from venturing into it during a blizzard, when a man may lose his way and freeze to death a furlong from the ranch house door. Whoever tries to cross after the 1st of June is supposed to take his life in his hands. —Scribner's.

FATE OF A RARE STAMP.

Craved by Collectors and Burned by a Careless Domestic.

In the year 1851 a twelve penny black Canadian postage stamp was printed by the government at Ottawa. The public did not regard this somber issue with favor, so few were issued.

One of these stamps was sent to the Hamilton postoffice, where it was sold to an old gentleman, who said it was a shame to print the queen's picture on a stamp that might be handled by profane hands. Tenderly the old gentleman put it on a parcel, sending it to a friend in the United States. Here, in the wastebasket, it lay for many a day till an errand boy found it and quickly transferred it to his album. Despairing of getting a good collection and his fever for stamps somewhat abating, he sold them to a dealer. The new owner, on looking at the catalogue, found that what he had paid $5 for was worth $25.

Accidentally the stamp was slipped into a 25 cent packet and sent to a dealer residing in Hamilton. When the latter opened the packet he was astonished to find such a valuable stamp and, being honest, wrote his friend to inform him of what had happened, offering him $1,200 for it. The offer was accepted, and the stamp again changed hands. By this time the stamp had increased in value, and not a few came from a distance to look at the treasure. One day an English nobleman, who, through a Canadian friend, had heard of the stamp, offered $1,500, which offer was accepted. The English lord, falling in love with an American heiress and wishing to gain the favor of her brother, presented him with the stamp as a token of esteem. Here, in its new and luxurious American home, it came to a sad end, for one day the maid, by mistake, swept the stamp, which had accidentally fallen out of the album, into the fire. In an instant the stamp which thousands had heard of and longed for went up in smoke to the broad blue sky, leaving not a trace behind.

Antiquity of the Oath.

The oath is practically as old as history. As far back as we can go we find some form of appeal to the forces that are stronger than man. The oath calling God to witness is of comparatively much later than that made in the name of the powers of nature, fire, flood and tempest or the ferocity of wild beasts or the terror of the pestilence. The gesture of the raised hand and the formula, "So help me God," are of Jewish-Christian origin, although the ancient nations swore in the name of their gods.

A Lively Play.

"I heard one man," said the playwright, "who attended the premier of my new play last night complain that it was so late when he got out."

"Yes?" queried the critic.

"Yes, and yet the final curtain fell before 10:45."

"Ah, perhaps he overslept himself."

Fair Warning.

Mistress—Jane, I saw the milkman kiss you this morning. In the future I will take the milk in. Jane—Twouldn't be no use, mum. He promised never to kiss anybody but me.—Illustrated Bits.

It will surprise many to learn that ear diseases were studied some 3,400 years ago.

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Meal ticket $5
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Local and Otherwise

The Y. P. S. C. E. of Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church held a rally party on Monday evening of this week.

Rev. Lashley Hall, of Mount Pleasant Methodist Church, delivers a special five-minute discourse to boys and girls every Sunday morning.

We want a boy who has had some experience in press work. Age 15 to 17. Apply Western Call Office, 2408 Westminster Road.

Next Sunday, August 20, in Mount Pleasant Methodist Church, there will be a reception service for new members following the close of the morning service.

The Fraser Avenue cars are again running to Ferris Road along Fraser Avenue, much to the convenience of residents in that district. All that is now required to give a first class service on the line is more cars.

The members and Sunday school of St. Mary's, South Hill, had their summer outing on August 9th, when a party of between 70 and 80 were conveyed by special tram to the Rawene Tea Gardens, Point Grey, where they spent a very pleasant time. This is the first time that Mrs. Randayy has catered for a parish party, and judging from the unqualified satisfaction she gave to one and all, and the extreme reasonableness of her charges, the Rawene Tea Gardens may be recommended as an ideal place for a parish outing. Right on the sea front, with plenty of sand for children to play in, and a perfectly safe bathing beach, and a nice grass garden to sit and walk in, the St. Mary's folk thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The boys and girls had some fine races on the golf links after tea, and were able to spend their money on many good things provided by the two small stores on the beach front. It was generally agreed at the close of the day that Jericho Beach was just about the best place at which to spend a happy day.

The congregation of St. Thomas (Anglican) Church, corner Janes Road and Margaret Avenue, South Vancouver, will hold a "Building Bee" on Saturday afternoon, August 19. Refreshments will be served by the ladies of the parish. All helping hands welcome.

The W. M. S. of Mount Pleasant Methodist Church held a basket picnic on Tuesday, August 15, at 3 p. m., on the lawn of Mrs. A. E. Burnett, corner Twelfth and Ontario. During the afternoon the Icthus Mission Circle dispensed ice cream. In the evening the latter held a social at the same place. A large number of friends were present both afternoon and evening.

If you are interested in the Mount Pleasant Presbyterian gym., keep the evening of Thursday, September 14, open (8 p. m. prompt). They are installing some up-to-date apparatus and incidentally having a musical and social evening. An enjoyable time is expected. You will be sorry if you don't come. Bring your friends. Admission free. Further information from the secretary, C. Moodie, 3101 Main Street.

Remember the Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Christian Endeavor picnic to Bowen Island on Saturday, August 19. Two boats each way, leaving Vancouver at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., returning leaving Bowen Island at 6 p. m. and 8.30 p. m. Adults, $1.00; children, 50c. This is the picnic event of the season and elaborate preparations are being made for a good time. Reserve the date and come. Everyone invited, adults and children.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA.

South Vancouver, August 11, 1911.
To the Editor of the Western Call.

Dear Sir.—A Local of the Socialist Party of Canada has been formed in South Vancouver and will work in conjunction with the Vancouver Local during the Dominion campaign in the interest of Mr. Kingsley's candidature. All communications to be addressed to the secretary, C. Steen, P. O. Janes Road, South Vancouver.

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Girls' Wash Dresses from 50c to $3.50...20% off
Ladies' Waists, 75c to $3.50 ..... Less 20%

Anything you select from our window while this sale lasts will entitle you to 20% off.

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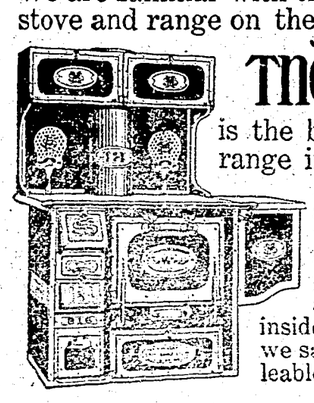

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CEDAR COTTAGE AND SOUTH VANCOUVER

Secretaries of Churches, Clubs, Friendly Societies and others are invited to send communications respecting news items addressed to "Western Call," P. O. Box 10, Cedar Cottage. These should not arrive later than Tuesday night for insertion in current issue.

Quite a crowd of applicants attended the special meeting of the Council on Friday last to be interviewed for the respective positions of chief of the fire brigade and ward firemen. Five of these latter were required, one to be in charge of the fire hall in each ward, which are now in course of erection. Captain W. Jordan, who recently resigned from the city fire department, was selected for the position of chief at a salary of $100 monthly. The following were appointed under him for the various wards: Ward I., A. Almas; Ward II., D. Smith; Ward III., C. Jewitt; Ward IV., F. S. Ringrose; Ward V., E. S. Palmer. They will each receive $75 a month. Fifty applications were received. No mention was made as to new officials will have a soft job equipment, so that presumably the until the halls are completed and apparatus delivered. The telephone is to be in connection with each hall.

The Council agreed to grant Mr. Wm. Vivian's application for a loan of $2,000 for two years at 5 per cent. on the security of two lots assessed at $8,804, and the solicitors instructed to make out the necessary papers for payment out of the contingency fund upon finding the title to be correct to the lots.

The municipal engineer was ordered to see the B. C. E. Ry. respecting the immediate operation of the extensions to car service which were supposed to be in working order by the end of June, according to the B. C. E. Ry. agreement.

It was decided to proceed with the construction of the deep drain to connect Eighteenth Avenue with the city main sewer.

All Liberals resident near Cedar Cottage are invited to attend a meeting tonight (Friday) at 8 p. m. at Broadhurst & Whitaker's rooms, near the station, to organize the party locally and arrange for the election campaign.

Mr. Jas. McGeer, well known in political circles, was summoned to the South Vancouver court on Thursday last for a breach of one of the numerous rules in the new health by-law. Inspector Pengelly made the charge, which was one of having failed to supply his tenants on Westminster Road with "good fresh drinking water." A fine of $10 was inflicted much to Mr. McGeer's surprise, and he at once announced his intention to appeal. Upon further consideration, however, the fine was paid.

Samuel McGonkin was summoned for acting as a peddlar without being licensed, but fortunately proved that he was a resident and that his picture frames and round top tables were made within the municipal area.

Last Saturday, Albert Ryan, who, according to his own statement, was provoked by the alleged cruelty of a teamster to his horse, remonstrated with the driver, James Paddon, and in the excited talk somehow Ryan's gun, which he was carrying, went off, wounding Paddon in the leg. The shot, which was a .44, ploughed down the left leg towards the heel, shattering the limb in two places. Ryan, alarmed at the result, at once summoned the ambulance and the injured man was rushed to the General Hospital, where the bullet was extracted. Having thus done his utmost for the teamster, Ryan surrendered to the police. On Monday, he appeared before Magistrate MacArthur, charged with doing bodily harm and grievously wounding James Paddon. The case was remanded for a week, bail being allowed in the sum of $500. The affair occurred at School Road and corner of Westminster Road. This case will also be the first under the recent bylaw, which prohibits any person carrying firearms in South Vancouver.

We learn that official intimation has been received from Ottawa approving of the opening of a new post office at Kelly's Grocery, corner of Knight Road and Westminster Road. The new post office will be known as "Sunnydene," and Mr. P. F. Kelly will be postmaster. Hearty congratulations to Mr. A. Shrimpton, who started this petition a little over a month ago, and also to Mr. Kelly that their efforts have met with such speedy and well-deserved success.

In connection with Wilson Road Methodist Church a very interesting meeting was held last Tuesday evening to organize the formation of a Ladies' Aid. The pastor, Rev. S. Cook, presided and explained the desirability of forming this useful adjunct to the usefulness of the church, and all present commended the idea as beneficial in promoting the religion and social success of the church. The following were elected officers: President, Mrs. (Dr.) Hunter; treasurer, Mrs. D. Davies; secretary, Mrs. F. Stout; also as conveners for future meetings, Mrs. Trimm, for devotional meeting, Mrs. Hardy, for missionary, and Mrs. Pritchard, for social gatherings. Mrs. (Dr.) Hunter presided over a business meeting afterwards and it was decided to hold a concert and ice cream social on Thursday, August 24.

A capital programme has been arranged for a concert to be given at St. Margaret's parish room, Agnes Road, on Tuesday next, August 22. Tickets are only 25 cents and it is hoped from the proceeds to clear off the balance of a debt remaining due on the piano fund.

The annual fair of the Central Park Agricultural Association will be held commencing Thursday, September 21, to September 28.

A petition is out for signature against the amendment to the health bylaw, which renders the fixing of a sink compulsory. This, it is contended, would prove a serious inconvenience and hardship to owners living in small temporary buildings.

A petition is also in circulation protesting against the proposal to incorporate South Vancouver as a city.

The B. C. Telephone Co., having virtually declined to alter their decision as to the imposition of extra tolls for South Vancouver messages when their proposed new exchange is completed, the reeve has convened a public meeting of protest, to be held at Kalenborg Hall tonight (Friday) at 8 p. m.

No signs at present exist of the proposed ten minute car service to and from the city and Knight Road. The present twenty minute service is grossly inadequate for the traffic and at early morning and from 4 till 7 in the evening the crush equals that on the Grandview line.

The Fraser street cars resumed their regular run on Thursday of last week.

Mrs. Wm. Battison, of East Collingwood, and her sister, Miss Mary La Franchise, have returned home after visiting friends in Victoria, Nanaimo and East Wellington.

Mr. John A. Johnston, of Dufferin County, Ont., and Miss Ethel Burfield, of Essex, Eng., were married on Saturday evening at the residence of Mr. Richards, Twenty-second Avenue, in the presence of a large company of friends. Rev. J. H. Cameron conducted the marriage service after which the marriage supper was served. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston contemplate residing in Grandview.

Mr. J. S. Cameron, of Manitoba, has just returned home after a visit to his parents, Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Cameron, of James street, South Vancouver.

On Thursday morning, Mrs. A. Kilgour, of Twelfth Avenue, Mount Pleasant, was married to Mr. John T. Reed, of Hill Crest, the Rev. Lashley Hall officiating. Miss Minnie Macdonald acted as bride's attendant, and Mr. R. M. Lewington the groom. The happy couple have gone to Victoria on their honeymoon, and on their return will reside at Seventeenth Avenue, Hill Crest.

The wedding took place at Westminster Avenue Presbyterian Church, Twenty-sixth Avenue, on Wednesday evening, of Miss Bessie Grant, of this city, eldest daughter of Mr. E. Grant, corner of Albert and Kennedy Streets, Nanaimo, to Mr. William Blair, of Vancouver. Rev. J. H. Cameron performed the ceremony. Miss May B. Grant, the bride's sister, was her maid of honor, whilst Mr. Robert Elliott supported the groom. Miss Ollie Beaton presided at the organ and a choir of young ladies sang "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden." Mr. and Mrs. Blair left for a wedding trip to Portland, and on their return will reside at the corner of Sixteenth Avenue and Main Street until their new home at Strathcona Heights is completed.

Professor R. D. George, State Geologist of Colorado, and principal of the University of Boulder, Colorado, accompanied by Mrs. George, is visiting at the home of his brother, Mr. F. George, Twenty-fifth Avenue.

Mrs. and Miss MacGeorge entertained a few friends last Monday evening in honor of their guest, Mrs. H. R. Herron, of Camrose, Alta., a neice of Mrs. George. Previous to lunch Miss George delighted the company with a song, and Miss Lennox entertained the guests by her clever exhibition of palm reading. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Fred Noble, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. McClinton, Mr. and Mrs. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Ascher, Professor R. G. George and Mrs. George, Miss Lennox, Mr. W. Moore, Mr. Denning and Mr. Blackie.

Cedar Cottage Presbyterian Church

Pastor—Rev. Mr. Madill. 11 a. m. "Paul a pattern prayer." 7:30 p. m. "A startling statement."

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