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Legislative Assembly

Earl Grey Approves of Fight Against Home Rule

Borden Administration Popular--Conservative Wins Great Victory in Chateauguay, for Sixty Years Liberal

Local Member to Urge Better Usury Law for British Columbia

ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING OF LOCAL CONSERVATIVES

Hundreds Unable to Enter the Hall.

Usury Under the Search-Light.

By Alex.

The Ward One Conservative Association meeting held in Carleton Hall, Collinwood West, on Monday evening of this week was a striking demonstration of the popularity of the speakers and of the interest attached to politics. Hundreds of eager citizens could not find access to the hall which was simply jammed.

The speakers were Messrs. A. H. B. MacGowan, J. D. Taylor, H. H. Watson, M.P.P., R. S. Pyke, president of the Vancouver Conservative Association, and H. H. Stevens, M.P.

The speaking was remarkably fitting and spicy. Among several questions of vital interest **Usury** was handled with good taste and in vigorous terms by Vancouver's member, H. H. Stevens. Of his speech the Vancouver World has the following to say in Tuesday's issue:

"Mr. H. H. Stevens touched a question of extreme importance to the business life of the people, when, speaking at a meeting of Ward One Conservative Association, in Carleton Hall, Collingwood West, last evening, he said there were two pieces of legislation which he intended to push at Ottawa this session, one of which was the rates of interest charged by money lenders. Many cases of this sort in which men had been mercilessly victimized had been brought under his notice, he said. He explained that the law as it stands prohibits the charging of more than twelve per cent. interest on loans of less than $500; but he knew of cases in which interest as high as 240 per cent, had been charged, and cases in which one hundred per cent. was charged were numerous. This, he urged with much reason, was a condition of affairs that ought to be remedied.

"It is not too much to say that until the system of currency and the law as it applies to loans are changed, the present form of civilization will not reach its highest stage of development. Take the system of credit, for example. The question is not one which may be hastily pronounced on; but it is an anomaly that with a country possessed of natural resources so extensive and so valuable as this, the Government has to go to foreign countries for loans, while the currency within the country, on which business men are required to pay interest if they would obtain the use of it, is in the hands of a few. When it comes to the money lenders, the case is much worse. 'Any community,' declared Mr. Stevens, 'that the money shark gets his clutches on soon goes to the wall, and it is better that a man should go to the wall at once than that he be sucked of his life blood by these money leeches. They are many business men and lawyers who are guilty of these exorbitant charges,' he continued, 'and I propose to secure the passage of a law that will prevent their operations. If possible, I will make it a criminal offense to charge more than 12 per cent.'

'The question is one that strikes at the roots of social wellbeing, and in seeking the means of repressing the practices of which he spoke, the Dominion member for the city will have the approval and support of every enlightened and patriotic citizen.''

IMPERIAL UNION BY DISINTEGRATION

The Home Rule in Ireland agitation is a striking illustration of how some would "unite by separation." It is Sir Wilfred Laurier's policy for Canada. He would keep Canada in the Empire by repudiating **ALL IMPERIAL RESPONSIBILITY.**

Home Rulers would promote unity in Great Britain by giving Ireland her own customs tariff, her own postage, in fact, complete control of these large national matters as well as the smaller local affairs.

Let Canadian supporters of Home Rule study the bill more and talk less on the vague and abstract principle of Home Rule.

As at present drafted, this bill spells **"IMPERIAL DISINTEGRATION"** as does Sir Wilfred's **"NAVAL POLICY."**

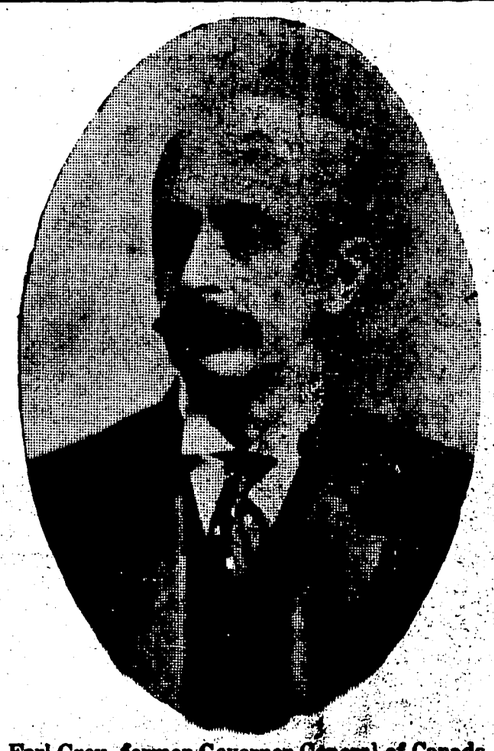
PACIFIC SHIPPING VIA PANAMA.

We are informed on excellent authority that certain German shipping companies are booking up passage to the Pacific Coast via Panama, for four years ahead of date of sailing. We are told this is being done on the installment plan. Poor people are thus enabled by laying aside a few cents each week, to purchase a fare to this Coast.

The significent feature of this procedure is that it demonstrates the confidence of these big companies in our Pacific Coast and also in the Panama route.

Earl Grey on Home Rule

Home Rule Means Disunion



Earl Grey, former Governor-General of Canada

The gifted and popular Earl Grey, former Governor-General of Canada, replying to his Canadian critics for his hearty approval of Sir Edward Carson's campaign against the Home Rule Bill, says:

"It is, I believe, the general opinion of the Canadian people that the ministerial measure confers upon the Irish the same powers of local self-government as they enjoy. That they should hold this opinion is only natural.

Equal, Not Greater Powers

"When Mr. T. P. O'Connor was in Ottawa in 1910 he conveyed the impression that the policy of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond was to give to the Irish equal but not greater powers of local self-government than those enjoyed by the nine provinces of the Dominion. If this had been the subject and effect of the ministerial measure of Home Rule it would have found me an enthusiastic supporter.

A Practical Test for Thinkers

What would be said in Canada if the Canadian Government proposed to apply the principles of the present Home Rule Bill to the provinces of either Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. The combined population of these provinces is much smaller than those of the four northeast counties of Ulster.

Managed Against Will

What would be said by the people of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick if they were to be told that their local affairs were to be managed for them against their will by the electors of the province of Quebec, and that the government of Quebec would be able to regulate their customs and to fix the design upon their postage stamps.

Should be Settled on Federal Lines

The great mistake the present government is committing," continued Earl Grey, "is in attempting to settle the question, not on Federal lines, but on a Nationalist basis, which will inevitably lead to disunion."

MINE DISASTER

The fearful disaster in the Universal Colliery near Cardiff, Wales, demonstrates the awful risks under which the coal miner daily operates. It is reported that 400 souls were sent to eternity with scarcely a moment's warning. Four hundred homes mourn the loss of some loved one.

We have been called upon all too frequently to record these heart-rending incidents, in fact so common are they that they have become "only incidents" in our lives.

Are the public aware that it was because a coal-miner, a member of the fire committee, at Cumberland, reported dangerous gas in the mine that he was turned out of his job? Does the Provincial Government not know that this miner's report was corroborated by the Provincial mine inspector? Do the public know or realize that the discharge of this man is the real cause of the strike on the Island? Are they aware what it means to daily face death in this horrible manner?

Is it any wonder that the men fight for a vital principle—viz.: Safety in the mine.

What a terrible responsibility rests upon those who administer the laws, and also on those who frame them?

Four hundred lives snuffed out in the twinkling of an eye! Why? Faulty ventilation, imperfect protection. Let the people of British Columbia beware lest they are now aiding, by their sympathetic support, mercenary owners to reap larger dividends at the expense of human lives.

SOUTH VANCOUVER INCORPORATION

Once again the agitation to incorporate South Vancouver as a city is the chief topic of conversation in and around the municipality.

The advocates of annexation to the city have given up all hope of persuading the Provincial Government to amend the Act so as to make it possible for annexation to become a fact, and now the sponsors of "Incorporation" are again to the fore.

One thing is certain and that is the municipal clauses act as it now stands is not suitable or wide enough in its scope for a community like South Vancouver.

Something **must be done.** What shall it be?

There is a splendid opportunity of designing a model charter for this important "city-to-be." It might incorporate some of the admirable features of such cities as Glasgow. It should avoid many of the evils which have crept into most of the Canadian cities.

Then what about the name? You can hardly call it "South Vancouver." The young city should have a name suitable to its position as the third city of British Columbia if not, indeed, the second city. Here is a splendid opportunity for our wise ones to exercise their skill.

BEEF SHORTAGE.

Wholesale butchers are assiduously circulating dire reports regarding the shortage of **beef.** Well we all know what it means—simply that they desire to prepare us for another 20 per cent. raise in price.

When Earth's Last Picture Is Painted

When Earth's last picture is painted, and the tubes are all twisted and dried;
When the oldest color has faded, and the youngest critic has died!
We shall rest and faith, we shall need it—lie down for an eon or two,
Till the Master of all good workmen shall set us to work anew.

And those that were good shall be happy; they shall sit in a golden chair;
They shall splash at a ten-league canvas with brushes of comet's hair;
They shall find real saints to draw from—Magdalene, Peter and Paul;
They shall work for an age at a sitting and never be tired at all.

And only the Master shall praise us, and only the Master shall blame;
And no one shall work for money, and no one shall work for fame;
But each for the joy of the working, and each in his separate star,
Shall draw the thing as he sees it for the God of Things as they are.

—Rudyard Kipling.

"GREAT CONSERVATIVE VICTORY IN CHATEAUGUAY"

"BORDEN WINS FROM LAURIER."

By Prof. E. Odlum, M.A., B.Sc.

Such are some of the headings to be seen in the Conservative organs since the victory of the Conservative, Mr. James Morris, over the Hon. Sydney Fisher. And they have good reason to call it a "great victory." This contest was fought out mainly on two lines, of a clearly national character, viz., the Borden Naval Bill and Reciprocity. What I wish to get at is the following speech as reported in the press. It shows the true stand of Sir Wilfrid at the present moment, and just where he, the Hon. Fisher, and the Liberal party fell down.

Let me quote the ex-Premier's words: "Let them talk about their $35,000,000 for the defence of the Empire, but I maintain that Canada, with her growing importance, NEEDS A NATIONAL NAVY. There is no country in the world with a population of seven or eight millions and a coast line which has no navy. WHY THEN SHOULD NOT WE?"

This is a most remarkable speech. No wonder the Hon. Fisher and Sir Wilfrid went down in the contest. The people answered their convictions by their votes. They told him, in effect, that they knew he was not saying the thing that is. He boasts of "never deceiving any one" in his political career. What is the above statement but an attempt at misrepresentation? He says Canada has no navy. That is not true. Canada has the entire British Navy, and every honest man knows this to be so. Hence his electors threw him down hard at the election.

He asks: "Why should not we have a navy?" And he knows we have. Canada is as much a part of the Empire as is England. And the navy is the biggest and best in the world. Now let me attack this political word-juggler from another standpoint. Sir Wilfrid was in power a good many years, long enough to tire the Canadian electorate. During all that time what did he do to build the navy? He now is of opinion that Canada has no navy. Why did he not build one, or do something towards such a patriotic course of action? Perhaps he would say he did get the Rainbow and the other little make-believe. These two little, useless things are the true index of Sir Wilfrid's ideal of a Canadian navy. No wonder his French-Canadians threw him and his lieutenant down with a thud.

The French are beginning to tire of imposture and misrepresentation. They want facts and an honest, open policy. They aim at straight Nationalism outside the Empire, as per Bourassa; or they aim at being true citizens of that Empire, as per the Chateauguay vote last week. But to pose as Britons and loyalists to Great Britain, and at the same time performing the acts of those who would not aid the Empire to the value of one little, well-manned ship, is too much for the intelligent voters, and hence they pitched out into the shades the Hon. Fisher and his master.

Now one more word before closing. If the Liberals of British Columbia ever hope to gain

(Continued Page 5)

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Grandview

The Rev. W. H. Pierce preached in the Grandview Methodist church Sunday evening.

• • •

The W. C. T. U. met on Saturday in the Grandview Methodist church. At this meeting it was decided to hold a mother's meeting once every month. The laws relating to the legal status of women of British Columbia were read and discussed for the benefit of those not familiar with them.

• • •

The Ladies' Aid of the Grandview Methodist church met at the home of Mrs. A. Harrison on Thursday. This was the first parlor meeting of the season, and ther were an unusually large number present. Among those who spoke on this occasion was Mrs. G. H. Smith, who related her experience in the work in former years. The work of the winter with reference to the Children's Aid was planned out, and it was resolved to devote one afternoon per month to work for this aid.

• • •

The young men of the Grandview Methodist church met on Thursday evening for the purpose of forming a club. Plans were talked over and it was resolved to meet on Wednesday, evening, October 22nd, for the purpose of electing officers. These boys plan to have a reading room and means for social entertainment within doors, and they are also making provision for sports in the future, such as football, tennis and other games. All those wishing to join may obtain information by inquiring of Mr. Arthur Clark, 906 Commercial drive.

• • •

Following the formal opening of the True Blue Orphanage, 818 Milton street, New Westminster, which took place on the 25th ult. a series of evening entertainments will be given by the local lodges to help along with the work. The orphanage, which is a Provincial institution, under the auspices of the Loyal True Blue Association, began work the first of May, and about 22 children have been cared for. There are 14 orphans, varying in age from 4 weeks to 5 years, in the institution at present. Mrs. McLeod is the matron. The special work of the women of the True Blue Association is the care of the children. A "Tag Day" was held on the 12th of July, by means of which a reasonable sum was obtained. One of the entertainments given recently was that in Carson Lodge, No. 217, Loyal True Blue, Grandview, where an enjoyable evening was spent with an excellent programme.

• • •

The necessity of a paved street running through from Grandview to the city was demonstrated at a meeting of the Ratepayers' Association on Thursday evening. The street under discussion was Venables and the immediate course it should follow to Campbell avenue was a matter of hot discussion. Alderman Evans advocated the acquisition of a sixteen-foot strip of land on the south side of Venables street from Glenn drive to Campbell avenue, for the purpose of creating Venables street at that point a clear sixty-six-foot thoroughfare.

Alderman Evans, advocating the plained that the B. C. Electric were giving sixteen feet off eleven lots, and would give a perpetual right-of-way over their tracks from Glenn drive to Campbell avenue in exchange for a thirty-three-foot strip at the small end of Prior street. It was also proposed to acquire a sixteen-foot strip from other property owners at that point. The B. C. Electric proposed building immense car repair shops on Prior street, and also to place a double track along Prior street to Main street, but how soon they could not say.

Alderman McSpadden took the opposite view to Alderman Evans. "All we get from the B. C. Electric is an easement," argued Mr. McSpadden. If they spent the money that was proposed they would only benefit the B. C. Electric to the extent of $50,000. "I am fighting the B. C. Electric," he declared, "and I'm going to fight them all through." An alternative scheme of more value to the city, he thought, would be to open up Prior street through to Venables street by taking off the corner of Venables and Raymur. They would then have a though street from Main street to Venables, thus giving a traversible road from the city to Grandview direct.

Among those who took the view of Alderman Evans were Mr. Wm. Astley, Mr. Charles Smith, Mr. Maxwell Smith and Mr. Charles Reid, while ex-Alderman King sided with Alderman McSpadden.

The absence of any definite information as to the probable cost of the proposed undertaking led to an adjournment before the vote of the ratepayers be taken.

A special meeting is called for Thursday evening, the 23rd inst., to further consider the matter.

South Vancouver

The choir of the Westminster Presbyterian church, Sophia and Twenty-sixth, are preparing, under the able leadership of Mr. M. A. Irwin, for special music at the evening service on Sunday preceding Thanksgiving day.

• • •

South Vancouver High school has made rapid advance during the past year. It was only last year that the School Board decided to take over their High school work, which had been previously carried on in the City schools, and they made provision for a preliminary course in their own locality at Cedar Cottage, where they established two rooms with two teachers. There were about 52 names enrolled. All of these who continued with the work graded into the second year. This year the High school is accommodated in the new Gordon school, situated on the Ferris road. Here the full course is provided for and is carried on by six teachers. Nearly 200 pupils attend. A site for the erection of a High school was purchased some time ago.

• • •

At the next regular meeting the Victorian Order of Nurses expect to have Miss McKenzie, of Ottawa, the general superintendent, present. The meeting will probably be held in the nurses' home on Chester street and Forty-seventh avenue. This organization held their first annual meeting in August, and the following officers were elected: Mrs. T. Dickie, president; Mrs. J. Mullett and Mrs. J. Esselmont, vice-presidents; Mrs. Young, corresponding secretary; Mrs. McDonald, secretary, and Mrs. Prowse, treasurer. The society was formed a little over a year ago by Mrs. J. Macaulay, who is the honorary president. Guaranteed by the South Vancouver council, two nurses, Miss Tower and Miss Pay, were immediately engaged and a home rented. The council has been generous to this worthy object, and granted $950 for the remainder of the year 1912, the date of the formation of the society, and for the year 1913 their grant was $1,500. Excellent work has been accomplished. The home was furnished by donations from business firms and private parties, consisting of both furniture and money. The society plan to hold a social evening in the near future.

Cedar Cottage

The Family Shoe Store, 826 Granville street, have opened a branch at Cedar Cottage.

• • •

Mrs. Herbert Wittaker, who has undergone a serious operation, is progressing favorably.

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The audience at the Cedar Cottage Amateur Vaudeville listened to an excellent programme on Thursday evening.

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The Fourth avenue car and the Interurban car came into slight contact at the corner of Commercial drive and Eighteenth avenue on Friday morning. Very little damage was done.

• • •

Cedar Cottage Orange Lodge will hold a meeting at the Cedar Cottage hall, Victoria road, on Monday, October 20th, at 8 p. m. The County Lodge officers will be present and a good programme will be provided.

• • •

Rev. W. H. Pierce, who is addressing the Epworth Leagues throughout Greater Vancouver, addressed the league of the Robson Memeorial church on Tuesday evening on Indian work in the North. Mr. Pierce was born and brought up among the Indians, and all his addresses are exceedingly interesting.

• • •

Mrs. Peter Y. McCarter, 3326 Fleming road, entertained a number of friends at a card party on Friday afternoon, in honor of Miss Young of Ontario, cousin of Mr. McCarter. Five tables were provided for the game of five hundred. The parlors of Mrs. McCarter were handsome with the red and yellow dahlia, and the lights turned on with the closed blinds made the rooms look very cosy to those coming in out of the rain. Miss Young was gowned in pale cream and purple and the hostess wore a dress of blue and nelrose Miss Young won the first prize and Mrs. Booth the consolation prize. Refreshments were served from the tables where the guests were gathered.

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The October number of Rod and Gun in Canada, published by W. J. Taylor, Limited., Woodstock, Ont., has been received, and justifies its reputation as Canada's leading sprotsman's magazine. The cover cut this month is worthy of special comment, depictig, as it does "A Madonna of the Marshes," a cow moose and her calf, photographed in their natural habitat. "Moose, the Swamp Hog of the Canadian Forest, is the leading article, being a study of mose in Henry Braithwaite's country in Central New Brunswick, with photographs of live moose in their natural environment.

"When Fortune Smiled in Mooseland," is the story of a big game hunt in Northern Ontario, and is brim full of interest to every sportsman. "The Game Trials of Canada," by S. E. Sangster, is a resume of the variety and character of game to be found in the different Canadian provinces, and includes an estimate of the approximate outlay involved in a big game hunt, for a non-resident, in each of these provinces. Other stories there are of out-door interest and the regular departments are well maintained. Under Alpine Club of Canada appears the story of the "Cathedral Camp," held this summer in the Canadian Rockies, and under the Trap department there is a special write-up of the 13th Annual Tournament of the Dominion of Canada Trap Shooting Association.

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Canada's Future

All Canada's modern development—Confederation, the great railways, the growth of the West, most great machines—have come in the last fifty years.

The seedlings of that day are scarcely more than tie timber now.

Fifty years is a very short time in the life of a forest. Most of the timber being cut in British Columbia today is over two hundred years old—some of it is over eight hundred.

There is a crisis coming—when the forests which for a century men have thought "inexhaustible" are going to be greatly depleted.

We must prepare for that contingency.

It takes years to grow trees—not hours or days.

To keep us in timber, pulp, an equable water supply, fish and game, we must have trees.

Stop the fires.

Stop the waste in logging, milling and utilization.

Stop the insect and fungus depredations.

Cut timber only when it is "ripe"—when it will produce as much value as possible in usefulness to men.

Plant up the waste places.

Plant the needed shelter belts.

These take time, they take men, they take money, but they are worth it.

France has spent $35,000,000 in planting trees on watersheds.

Germany spends up to $13 per acre per annum on some forests, and gets gross returns up to $24 per acre, thus yielding net profits up to $11 per acre every year.

As a whole, German forests produce about $2.00 net per acre annually.

Canada spends much less than one cent per acre per annum on the forest lands under management.

If we set the fire loss against the timber product, Canada's forest balance sheet shows an enormous deficit.

How can Canadians stop the losses, arrest the waste?

There is but one answer.

Public opinion, public interest, public conscience are the only forces that will ever make for progress.

"Where were they to meet?"

"At a rendezvous known as the Lone Tree, not far from Medford."

"Was the Tory officer named Grant?"

He stared at me in surprise.

"I am not at liberty to answer."

"Oh, very well; however, I understand the situation even better than you do probably. Only I advise you one thing—don't condemn that boy until you learn the truth. Grant is an unmitigated, cold-blooded scoundrel,

Farrell Came at the Head of Fifty Men, Well Armed, and I Had a Word With Him.

and the treachery is his. You'll learn that, if you wait long enough. Mortimer is either dead, or in Fagin's hands. Good night."

I passed out, and was beyond the guard, before he could call me, even had he desired to do so. I had no wish to talk with him longer. I felt disappointed, sick at heart, and realized this staff officer was strongly prejudiced against young Mortimer. It seemed to me I saw a little light, although not much. Eric had been at Elmhurst, and Claire was not innocent of his presence in that neighborhood. She was shielding him, and it was through her help that his first report to Lee had been sent back by the Indian. Then Eric must have been in the house while I was there. Indeed it must have been Eric who made me prisoner. And to protect him she had told me a deliberate falsehood.

As I rode back through the night, finding a path almost by instinct through the maze of military encampments, I thought of all these things, exonerating her from wrong, and yet wondering more and more at her real connection with the various events. The chief had not stated what information of value Grant had promised to reveal; nor what Eric's first report had contained. In my sudden disappointment I had forgotten to inquire. And where could the boy be? What could have happened to him? Something serious surely to keep him thus hidden for nearly a month. Claire would know, but she was probably long ago back in Philadelphia in the heart of the British garrison. And I? Well, I was tied hand and foot by discipline; helpless to turn aside from duty now in the face of this new campaign. Every man was needed, and no personal consideration would excuse my leaving the ranks even for a day. It was with heavy heart I rode into the camp of my regiment, and lay down on the bare ground, with head pillowed upon the saddle, knowing the drums would sound in a few short hours.

It was hard to work through the routine of the next few days, although some excitement was given us of Maxwell's brigade by scouting details sent across the valley to observe the movements of the British patrols. On such duty I passed the greater portion of two days in the saddle, and, by chance, met both Farrell and Duval, who were with the Jersey militiamen, now rapidly coming in to aid us, as the rumors of an impending battle spread across country. Farrell came at the head of fifty men, rough looking, raggedly dressed fellows, but well armed, and I had a word with him while pointing out where Dickinson's troops were camped. Unfortunately he knew little of value to me. Mortimer's column of Queen's Rangers had passed his place on their return to Philadelphia two days after my escape. Grant was not with them, but Claire was, while Peter had been left behind at Elmhurst. Fagin had not been overtaken, although the Rangers had engaged in a skirmish with some of his followers, losing two men. Colonel Mortimer had been wounded slightly. As to Eric he knew nothing—no one had even mentioned the lad's name.

It was thus clearly evident I could do nothing, although I now possessed a well defined theory of just what had occurred. To my mind Eric was in the hands of Fagin, either hidden securely away among the sand caves for some purpose connected with Grant's treachery, or else with the intention of claiming the reward for his capture offered by Howe. The former probably seemed most likely in view of Grant's failure to return to Philadelphia with Colonel Mortimer, yet there was no reason why the conspirators should not wreak vengeance, and win the reward also. But did Claire know, or suspect the predicament of her brother? If she did, then she was seeking to conceal the truth from her father, but would never remain long inactive in the city. I knew the girl's real spirit too well to believe she would fail for long in learning the boy's fate. And when she did she would act quickly. Perhaps even now she was back at Elmhurst, facing peril in the track of the contending armies, striving to give the lad refuge.

In an agony of apprehension I asked for a scouting detail in that direction, but was sternly refused. Word had come that Clinton was evacuating Philadelphia; that his advance was already across the Delaware. Any moment might bring to our little army orders to press forward to intercept him. I was a soldier, compelled to remain.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Forcing Clinton to Battle.

I was left behind at Coryell's Ferry, for the purpose of hastening forward any supplementary orders from Washington, when Maxwell, and the Jersey militiamen, pressed forward in an effort to retard the march of the enemy. From the reports of scouts we began to understand what was occurring. Before dawn on the eighteenth of June the British army began leaving the city, crossing the Delaware at Gloucester point, and by evening the motley host, comprising Regulars, Hessians, Loyalists, and a swarm of camp followers, were halted near Haddenfield, five miles southeast of Camden.

The moment this knowledge reached Washington, he acted. In spite of opposition from some of his leading officers, his own purpose remained steadfact, and every preparation had already been carefully made for energetic pursuit. Our troops fit for service numbered less than five thousand men, many of these hastily gathered militia, some of whom had never been under fire, but the warmth and comfort of the summer time, together with the good news from France, had inspired all with fresh courage. Whatever of dissension existed was only among the coterie of general officers, the men in the ranks being eager for battle, even though the odds were strong against us. There was no delay, no hitch in the promptness of advance. The department of the Quartermaster-General had every plan worked out in detail, and, within two days, the entire army had crossed the river, and pushed forward to within a few miles of Trenton. Morgan, with six hundred men, was hurried forward to the reinforcement of Maxwell, and, relieved from my duties at the ferry, I was permitted to join his column.

I know not when, during all my army life, I was more deeply impressed with the awful solemnity of war, than as I watched these volunteer soldiers land on the Jersey shore, and tramp away through the dust. In those ranks were sick and wounded scarcely able to keep up; occasionally one would crawl aside but the moment he was able would join some new body, and resume the march.

They were animated by a stern purpose which yielded power. Such as these were not to be trifled with. Others might scoff at their raggedness of line, their carelessness of discipline, their nondescript garments, and variety of equipment, but to one who had seen such in battle—who had been with them at Trenton, Brandywine, and Germantown—they were warriors not to be despised, stern, grim fighters, able to hold their own against England's best drilled battalions. I watched them file past—Wayne's, Varnum's, Scott's brigades, and Jackson's and Grayson's regiments—marking the brown, dust-caked faces, the eager eyes, the sturdy, tireless tread, the well oiled muskets. Boys, men, graybeards, all alike exhibited in their faces the same expression. They were anticipating battle against a hated foe, and counted hardship as nothing compared with the joy of conflict. Every step brought them closer to the grapple of arms—to that supreme test of strength, courage, endurance, for which they had left their homes. They might be poorly drilled, ill-dressed, variously armed, yet these were fighting men.

It was midnight when Morgan led us up the steep bluff, and out upon the sandy road. We advanced silently, and in straggling column through the darkness, passing the embers of camp fires for several miles, the recumbent soldiery of other commands sleeping on the ground. At Hopewell, Washington was holding another council with his officers. As we swung past we could perceive his tall figure standing in the glow of a fire, and there arose from the lips of our men a sudden, involuntary cheer, breaking strangely upon the solemn silence of the night. The group about him were startled and looked about, and he paused a moment shading his eyes.

"What troops are these?" he asked, his voice cutting across the distance. A hundred answered him:

"Morgan's riflemen!"

"Good, my lads!" and even at that distance I could see his face brighten. "There will be work for you at dawn."

With a rolling cheer, echoing down our ranks from front to rear, we answered, swinging the guns over our heads, as we swept forward into the dark night. There might be discussion, dissension about that council fire, but there was none in the hearts of those who were going out to die. Already rumors were flying about regarding Lee's unwillingness to engage in battle. I saw him as I trudged past, standing beside Wayne, the firelight on his face, although his head was bowed. Even to our cheers he never once glanced up, and, as we passed beyond the radius of light, I laid my hand upon the mane of Morgan's horse.

"Is it true that Charles Lee thinks we should let Clinton go without fighting?" I asked soberly. "That was rumored at the ferry."

"'Tis enough," he answered, his eyes upon the dark column of plodding men. "And he seems to have others with him. I know not what has put the coward into the fellows of late. Saint Andrew! the odds are no greater than we have met before. But there'll be no fighting, lad, I fear, unless Washington takes the bit in his teeth and orders it. I'm glad the boys cheered him; 'twill give the man new heart."

"You favor the joining of issue?"

"Why not? Were we ever in better fettle? A retreating army is always half whipped, and we can choose our ground. Why, lad, 'tis reported Clinton's line stretches out full twelve miles, with train of baggage wagons and battery horses, and camp followers enough for a division. 'Twill be easy work attending to them, and most of his troops are Dutch and Tories."

By daylight we came up with the New Jersey militia, lying at rest along the bank of the Millstone river, waiting their turn to ford that stream, and join Maxwell on the opposite shore. From where I stood I could see the thin lines of Continentals spreading out like a fan, as the skirmishers advanced up the opposite bluffs. Down the trampled bank, men were struggling with a light battery, and suddenly in the press of figures I came upon Farrell. He was mud from head to foot, his face streaked with it, but he looked up with beaming eyes as I spoke his name, and our hands clasped.

"I thought you would be over there with Maxwell," he said, pointing across at the black dots, now clearly distinguishable in the glow of sunshine.

"I was left behind, and came up just now with Morgan," I replied. "But I am anxious enough to be with my own fellows. What means that skirmish line, Farrell? Are we already in touch with Clinton?"

He swept the hair out of his eyes with his great fist.

"No one knows exactly, but the British are not far off, and are headed this way. A scout came through with the news two hours ago—Clinton has taken the road to Monmouth." He chuckled grimly, glancing at my face. "And who think ye the lad was who told us?"

"Who?" my throat tightening.

"The same you was so anxious about a few days back."

"Mortimer! Eric Mortimer?"

"Aye, unless my eyes fail me already, it was the boy."

"You are sure? You saw him?"

"Well, I had a glimpse, as he came up the bank here from the ford, his horse dripping. It was dark still, and

"He Went by Me, Digging His Horse With His Spurs and Lying Close."

he only stopped to ask the road. I knew the voice, and the form—the lad is as slender as a girl—then he went by me, digging his horse with the spurs, and lying close. He had a Dragoon's cape flapping from his shoulders, but 'twas the boy all right. Ah! there go the guns up the bank. Now, perhaps, they'll let me take my fighting dogs across."

The way was open for me, at least, and I swung up into the saddle and drove my horse down the slippery shore into the water. The stream was not deep, although the current flowed swiftly, and a moment later I had found Maxwell.

"Yes," he said to my first question, "we are going to fight, although it may not be anything more serious than skirmishing today. Washington has decided in spite of Lee, thank

(Continued on Page 7)

AROUND VANCOUVER

SOUTH VANCOUVER.

A son was born to Dr. and Mrs. Wood of 238 Seventeenth Avenue W. on Saturday.

• • •

Mr. J. F. Langer, Thirty-ninth Ave. W., is confined to his home this week with influenza.

• • •

Rev. G. E. C. Caffin, rector of St. Peter's, has improved his property by adding a coat of paint to his residence.

• • •

Rev. W. H. Redman, formerly pastor of South Hill Baptist Church, has accepted a call to the pastorate at Nanaimo.

• • •

A small addition has been built to the fire hall, for the purpose of accommodating the new piece of apparatus soon expected.

• • •

Mrs. Allison, 741 Broadway E., has leased the store on Main and Thirty-ninth streets for a grocery and confectionery business.

• • •

The South Vancouver police were seen closing up the stores along Main Street last Sunday. Residents living on that street expressed their joy.

• • •

Mr. Francis, teacher of the fourth grade, Van Horne School, was a patient at St. Paul's Hospital last week. His pupils were glad he was able to resume his duties Tuesday.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. John Bolger of Ontario with their young daughters, Olive and Hetty, have been visiting Mrs. Bolger's brother, Mr. G. W. Hamilton. They left for their home on Tuesday.

• • •

Mrs. S. S. Gordon, 48 Twenty-fifth Avenue W., was removed to the General Hospital on Monday night for an operation. Her friends are pleased to know that the operation was successful and she is in a fair way to recover.

• • •

South Hill Parliament has not as yet resumed its sessions. At a meeting held on Tuesday evening in the Municipal Hall, a resolution was passed to form a literary and debating society this season. A contrary resolution was passed to open the parliament, but the former resolution was not rescinded.

• • •

Motorman Bishop and the conductor of a Victoria Road car were rather roughly handled by a gang of Italians at the corner of Bodwell and Victoria roads on Sunday evening. When the conductor asked for the fare they refused to pay and when the motorman came to the assistance of the conductor they set on him, but were shortly induced to leave the car.

• • •

A very enthusiastic meeting of the Main Street Improvement Society was held at the old school house on Main Street and Twenty-seventh avenue, on Monday evening. It was decided to send a representative committee to interview the Richmond council concerning the linking up of the fertile Ladner district with Vancouver by bridging the North Arm of the Fraser The following persons were appointed a deputation: Councillor Third, Messrs. Clough, Trousdale, Grimmett, Greenly, Holden, Robson, Richardson and Hamilton. The deputation was also sent to the council.

A resolution was passed protesting against the name of Main Street being changed to Westminster Avenue, and authorizing Mr. G. B. Findlay, secretary, to write the city council regarding the protest, and to the South Vancouver council with reference to the same matter. Messrs. Clough, Grimmett, Hamilton, Kirkpatrick, Greenley, Hallberg and Frederickson were appointed to meet the council on Tuesday.

The secretary was requested to write the B. C. E. R. Co. regarding a change in the signs and lights of the cars running on Main Street.

Mr. Robson, president, being unable to be present, Mr. J. B. Holden occupied the chair.

Collingwood.

The Collingwood parliament met on Saturday evening. The debate on the King's Speech was the programme.

• • •

The Women's Association of Knox Church met yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. John Wilson.

• • •

Knox Church, the new Presbyterian Church opposite Carleton Hall, is approaching completion and will be dedicated on the 16th of November.

• • •

Miss Georgina Russell, daughter of Mr. E. C. Russell, was married to Mr. Max Falk, merchant, on Saturday. The ceremony was performed at the Manse by Rev. Mr. Pringle.

• • •

On Tuesday, Trafalgar Day will be celebrated by a patriotic concert, ball and dance at the Collingwood Institute. Mr. and Mrs. F. Price, who have the affair in charge, ask that visitors will give, as far as possible, a nautical touch by wearing sailor jackets and such additions to their costume. The room will be decorated with the national flags.

• • •

An instructive and interesting lecture will be given by T. S. Scott, B.A., B.Sc., president of the Columbia Bitulithic Co., and one of Canada's most eminent engineers, in Carleton Hall tonight, under the auspices of the Young Peoples' Guild of Knox Church. The subject will be Modern Road Building. On the programme are: Vocal solos, Mrs. Aylott Martyn, E.I.S.M., and Mrs. J. Robertson; piano solo, Miss J. Howitt, L.V.C.M.

• • •

There will be a sacred concert at the Collingwood Institute on Sunday night at 9 o'clock, which will be something of a thanksgiving service and will also have a touch of patriotic fervor. Among other things allusion will be made to the 100 years of peace which the British and Americans have enjoyed. Mr. and Mrs. Cave will play selections from high class sacred music, and some well known vocalists will also take part in the service.

• •

The lecture recently given by Prof. Hill Tout was exceedingly interesting. Councillor Wilbers introduced the speaker as a student of antiquities, whose reputation extended far beyond British Columbia and who was a great authority on folk lore and the history of human progress. The professor had chosen for his subject the picture writing of the ancients and dealt with the origin of the alphabet. He traced the history of writing back to the days of prehistoric man. The rock cut pictures in the caves represented only objects. Afterwards they became symbols and then through the progress of the ages they came to have a phonetic value so that the symbols used were reduced in number and yet conveyed more ideas. The speaker gave pictures of the Rosetti stone and other records of ancient times and showed how the evolution of writing had taken many thousands of years. Incidentally the Professor touched upon the absurdity of some people, who imagined that the dissolution of the universe was at hand, when science proved that civilization was a very slow process and we were only just beginning to realize that we were moving forward, slowly but surely, to a goal of wisdom and happiness. At the close of the lecture, on motion of Mr. Kent, a hearty vote of thanks was given to the speaker, who, in the course of his reply, congratulated Collingwood on the possession of a little institute which had many unique and interesting features.

Cedar Cottage

The Girl Guides met at the home of Mrs. Stevens on Saturday afternoon. Miss Nansfield, Guard Mistress, Vancouver, was present. Tea was served and a very pleasant afternoon was spent.

• • •

The fourth anniversary of the opening of Cedar Cottage Presbyterian Church was celebrated on Monday evening, when a turkey supper was served to members and friends of the congregation. The Sunday School room was turned into a banquet room for the occasion. The large tables in this room were kept constantly full during the first part of the evening. Red and white dahlias with autumn leaves decorated the tables, and the bright colored leaves were used copiously and ornamented this room as well as the auditorium of the church, to which everyone withdrew after the supper, to listen to the programme: the address of Pastor Madill, chairman; song, Miss Salisbury; address, Mr. Pringle, pastor of Knox Church, Collingwood; song, Mr. G. Hubbard; song, Miss Rennie; address, Rev. E. Manuel, pastor of Robson Memorial Church; song, Miss Salisbury; song, Mr. G. Hubbard; address by an elder; recitation, Miss Brown; and a selection on the gramophone. Mrs. Crawford was the accompaniment.

POINT GREY

Mrs. T. Latimer, who has been ill, is improving.

• • •

The real estate business of Blair & Perrin, Kerrisdale, will after October 13th, be carried on by James W. Perrin in the same place.

• • •

Throughout Kerrisdale and the part of Point Grey nearest to the city clearing of land and building operations continue to be brisk.

• • •

The McLean Co. have begun the sewering of West Point Grey, and have moved the construction camp from Townsend oad to more convenient quarters.

• • •

The second annual opening of the Kerrisdale Presbyterian church, will be celebrated on Monday evening by a banquet. The meal will be served from 6 to 8 o'clock, after which the guests will be entertained by a program under the management of the choir.

• • •

The hall of the municipal building at Kerrisdale has been crowded with taxpayers, anxious to get the rebate due to those who pay before the middle of the month.

• • •

In a discussion on the development of Eburne and the surrounding district by the establishment of factories on the North Arm of the Fraser River, at the Richmond and Point Grey board of trade meeting on Monday night, much regret was expressed that holders of land adjacent to the waterfront suitable for factory sites, were holding at such an exorbitant price that manufacturers were being kept out of the district.

Eburne

Mr. McKane, of Kerrisdale, has opened a grocery on Eburne Avenue.

• • •

Mr. M. R. Wells, accompanied by Mr. H. Andrews, went on a hunting trip to Pitt Lake on Saturday.

• • •

The Women's Mission Circle of the Presbyterian Church met on Tuesday afternoon in the church parlors.

• • •

Mrs. A. G. Halstead returned on Saturday from California, where she has spent the last three months.

• • •

Mr. J. T. Smith, formerly of England and late of San Francisco, has accepted a position in McFarlane's Drug Store.

• • •

The death of Miss Vera Cropp took place on Tuesday at her home on Fourth Ave. The funeral service was held on Saturday.

• • •

Mr. A. W. H. Thompson, Sea Island, Mrs. Thompson and children, left recently for San Diego, where they intend to make their home for the present.

• • •

Mr. Hurd, connected with the water works department, and Mrs. Hurd, residents of Eburne, have moved to Sea Island on the property of Mr. A. W. Thompson.

• • •

A large meeting of the Ratepayers' Association took place on the evening of October 9th. Mr. W. A. Doctor, chairman of the committee on the city beautiful movement, submitted the plan of the committee to have the boulevards properly graded, held in place by a curb of timber or concrete as the local conditions require, preferably concrete sidewalks and curbs, laid under a local improvement bylaw under similar conditions as obtain in the city of Vancouver.

These boulevards are to be planted with trees, grassed and all to be kept in good order.

As for the streets and blocks wishing to have these in pavements they will be required to have a petition signed by the majority of the property owners on the street.

To stimulate interest in the work, ward horticultural societies were suggested and competitive exhibitions at least three times a year held in seasons. Prizes for best kept gardens in the municipality should be awarded to stimulate interest.

Mr. D. W. Johnstone, municipal engineer, in connection with his paper on road construction, made mention of a very importaant work which has been undertaken this year, viz: the classification and grade establishment of roads throughout the municipality. He said the permanent widths of all roadways and the location of all underground works and the position of telephone and electric poles, also ornamental trees along boulevards have been established as well as government grades consisting of 30 miles of road. He referred also to having building line restrictions established as soon as possible so that with the road grades and lines the builder would have no trouble in placing his house and the general appearance would be much improved.

With reference to the toll system in connection with the telephone the idea of Mr. Twiss, convenor of the telephone committee, was to eliminate toll and each owner of a phone will be asked to send in a statement of his telephone charges under his signature, for data to place before the management.

Mr. De Laitte, of the De Laitte Gas Co., was present and addressed the meeting on the question of a gas franchise.

CENTRAL PARK.

Mr. and Mrs. William Boyd spent the week-end with friends in Vancouver.

• • •

Rev. Mr. Clark of Sardis has accepted the rectorship of St. John's church.

• • •

James D. Ried, Jr., is leaving this week for the upper country, where he intends to spend a few months.

• • •

Miss Florence Battison, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, has returned to her home and is doing well.

• • •

Mr. Scott, who has acceptably occupied the pulpit of the Central Park Church, has returned to his studies at Westminster Hall.

• • •

Mr. W. Kirkland of Central Park and secretary of the School Board, South Vancouver, with Mrs. Kirkland, is away on a fortnight's vacation.

• • •

The regular weekly meeting of the ladies' aid of the Central Park Presbyterian church was held at the home of Mrs. Alexander MacDonald of Park avenue and Kingsway.

• • •

Rev. Mr. Craig, formerly connected with the Presbyterian Mission at Port Mann, has accepted the pastorate of the Central Park Presbyterian Church and has become a resident of Central Park.

• • •

The regular meeting of the Central Park Poultry and Co-operative Association was held on Thursday evening, with a large attendance of members. The evening was occupied with the routine business.

• • •

At a recent meeting of the Women's Institute, the cake made by Mrs. Caroll of West Road for the exhibit at New Westminster, was won by Mr. J. S. Sinclair, president of the Agriculture Association, 100 tickets at 25 cents having been sold to would-be purchasers.

• • •

A meeting of the directors of the Central Park Agricultural Association and Farmers' Institute was held Monday night in the Agricultural Hall.

Rev. W. T. Johnson, formerly rector of St. John's church, is leaving this week for Golden, B. C., where he will take up his duty as chaplain to the C.P.R. employees.

• • •

Editor Western Call:

Sir,—The agitation by American manufacturers of picture show films for greater freedom in their flag-flaunting propaganda and the clack and clatter "when Old Glory is displayed" by cheap guy Yankees who's patriotism evaporates like Fourth of July fireworks is what makes the flaunting of this flag that belongs elsewhere so naseauating to British citizens. We often refer to our flag as the Watch Dog of the Empire—good watch dogs generally stay at home. It is the duty of the censor to see that those places of entertainment for our young people, the homeless and the strangers, are schools of a higher moral and national character; nor should our cheap vaudeville shows be neglected, especially since the Barbary Coast has been cleaned out as they are likely to become more barbarious than ever.

William Faversham, in his splendid plea for a Canadian national theatre, something higher and better than the foreign supply, refers to our great city as being without a first-class theatre for more than a year. Had he been there last week he could have seen the tango and turkey-trot with Anaconda and boa constricter accompanments and, sandwiched in between those suggestive serpentine acts, a good sample of the religion that has made Mexico and the South American Republics what they are today, and as Faversham intimates, the whole business worked by foreign propagandas. Yet here under the British flag, with this material we are expected to lay the foundations of our future greatness.

W. O. BLACK.

Vancouver, Oct. 7, 1913.

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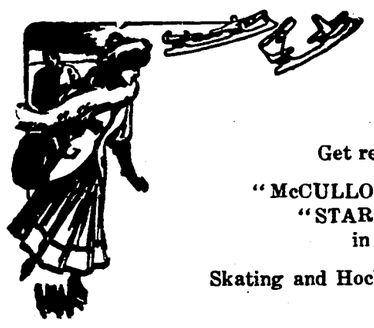
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Carnegie Free Library Branch No. 7 is located in Gordon's Drug Store, Cor Main St. and 17th Avenue. Cards from the Main library honored here.

"TENDERS FOR LAUNCHES."

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed, "Tenders for Launches," will be received up to Saturday, November 1, for the construction of Two Launches for the Department of Indian Affairs, in accordance with plans and specifications already prepared, and equipped with a 25-H.P., 3-Cylinder, 4-Cycle Samson heavy duty engine.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the offices of the following: Peter Byrne, Esq., Indian Agent, New Westminster; A. M. Tyson, Inspector of Indian Agencies, Vancouver; Edson B. Shock, Naval Architect, 448 Seymour Street, Vancouver; and W. E. Ditchburn, Inspector of Indian Agencies, Victoria, B. C.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque on the chartered bank, made payable to the Honorable the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, for Five per cent. of the contract price, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into the contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. The cheque of deposit of unsuccessful tenders will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Payment for this advertisement will not be made unless the publication of the same has been authorized.

W. E. DITCHBURN,
Inspector of Indian Agencies,
Box 775, Victoria, B.C.

25|18|13

"Great Conservative Victory In Chateauguay"

(Continued from page 1)

headway with the electors, they must get a higher vision of their duties from an all-round-the-world survey, and the IMPERIAL DESTINY OF BRITAIN AT HOME AND IN ALL ITS PARTS. Therefore in Canada. Let me inform all who would read the hearts of Canadians. It is this: they are loyal to the Empire first, and to all else second. The Empire is greater than its part. So the Dominion is greater than any province. And in turn any single province is greater than the biggest city therein. This is fundamental.

The man who would sacrifice the Empire for the part thereof lacks true insight, and fails to grasp the spirit of Canadians and the voters therein.

H. H. Stevens, M.P., on the Platform

I listened with intense pleasure the other evening to Mr. Stevens handling the Borden Naval policy. And at no time to the present from the very beginning of the public discussion which took place while the Liberals were in power, have I heard so definite, clear-cut, comprehensive and apt putting of the question.

In short, the chief line of argument was this: "As a city needs police, so does a province, a nation an empire. Just as the city police must stand to represent the civic corporation against unruly citizens within the corporation, or those from without who might make any sort of attack upon private property or of the person, so it is with the provincial, the national, and the Empire police.

The best Empire police, outside of those appointed to deal between the units of the Empire and the Empire itself, **are necessarily the ships, when that Empire is primarily insular, as is the case with Britain.**

An international police must be had for international safety, as surely as any other kind of police. In the case of "Britannia Major," ships represent her best and most effective protectors. And hence, it is necessary for all the dominions under her flag, who are protected thereby and thereunder, to do their duty as patriots, as fair-minded men, and as parts of the interested and threatened whole. This is a sane putting of the whole matter, and Mr. H. H. Stevens is doing good work in placing his views on this and other topics before the electors of Burrard.

The Anglo-Israel Association

This association will meet in the Orange Hall, on Gore Avenue and Hastings Street, Saturday evening of this week at 8 o'clock, on the upper floor. All who would like to be present are heartily invited to attend.

The members of this association take the promises of God to be true, and made to be kept to the letter. Look at this one for instance: "And I will give unto thee, and to thy seed after thee, the land wherein thou art a stranger, all the land of Canaan, for AN EVERLASTING POSSESSION."

This is easily understood. It does not mean a spiritual, an abstract, a mythical land, but a real land of soil, mountains, rocks, valleys, rivers, lakes, and boundless wealth. Now let us look a little further. Read this promise: "In the same day the Lord made a COVENANT with Abraham, saying, 'UNTO THY SEED HAVE I GIVEN THIS LAND, from the River of Egypt unto the Great River, the Euphrates." New we shall read another scripture and draw a conclusion or two: "By myself I have sworn, saith the Lord, BECAUSE THOU HAST DONE THIS THING . . in blessing I will bless thee and in multiplying I will multiply thy seed as the stars of heaven, and as the sand which is upon the sea shore; and thy SEED SHALL POSSESS THE GATE OF HIS ENEMIES: and in thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed: BECAUSE THOU HAST OBEYED MY VOICE."

From the above we see the gift was for an **"everlasting possession."** It was a gift not based on **some condition,** but because Abraham **had obeyed**: and it was a gift, **not to be made in the future.** The words are: "Unto thy seed HAVE I given this land." And "this land" includes all the territory from the Nile to the Euphrates. A mighty region of nearly 2,500,000 square miles.

Therefore that land cannot be possessed by Germany, or Russia, or Italy, or Britain, unless through the "seed of Abraham."

But we learn from other scripture that the final arrangement of the gift was of such a character that in the end it is to be owned and occupied by Abraham's seed through Isaac, Jacob, and the twelve Patriarchs, of whom Joseph is supreme, and the Hegemonic leader.

Anglo-Israelites say: Find us Israel and we shall show the eventual possessor and occupier of the above heritage. And we say more still. We take the ground that Anglo-Saxondom is Israel. And we do not mix up the Jews with Israel either. They are but one-twelfth of the whole of Israel, and will in the end own one-twelfth of the land above described. But the balance of Israel will have the eleven-twelfths. This much is said to show the public that we take and stand upon the solid ground of God's Holy Word. Hence we gladly invite all who will, to come and study this glorious old Book with us. And we study history, ethnology, philology, traditions, and the current events of internationalism as well, and think we see clearly how the promises are working out according to the enunciated Divine Plan permeating humanity down through the ages.

Ostrich Act in the Realm of Politics

It is amusing to hear some of the good Conservatives talk as if they had the city of Vancouver as well as the province tied down in safety for the next election, and for practically all time to come. In this they err, not having the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth to hand.

If they go to work as honestly and as vigorously as the best of the Liberals are doing, and doing in the mass, then they may have a cinch in hand for the next contest. But they may make up their minds that there will not be any walk-overs permitted as in the past. No, no, my good Conservative friends. You need to get to work and show that your ideals are enlarging and modifying, to fit the necessities of the present and coming times —coming, and near at hand.

There must be inaugurated a broad, wise, and humane legislation, much beyond anything attempted in the past.

I do not suggest that the Conservatives are, or have been, behind the Liberals in legislative ability or pre-vision, but I do say that there is a most positive demand abroad for such changes and legislative acts as will give to the whole people the best that can be provided by legislation and by executive ability. The feeling has crept up from the ordinary wage-earner to the ordinary, everyday business man that changes need to come quickly in many directions, and in none more than where the monopolists have the power to grind in the matter of wages, in the matter of hours of work, in the matter of interest paid on small or large loans, in the matter of various public utilities, and in the matter of the franchise. Perhaps both expansion and retraction in relation to the last named would be in good order. Let Conservatives see clearly the facts, and not go forward blindly to doom.

Vancouver a Mighty and Far-Reaching Magnet

Who among the reading public of Eastern Canada has not felt the magnetic pull of the city of Vancouver? At every turn, in every village, town and city of Central and Eastern Canada one is met by multitudinous questions concerning the climate, location, scenery, advantages, and opportunities of this young urban marvel. Among those who have come of late is one of the most noted muscians of Ontario, Mrs. McHardy-Smith, of Clinton and Toronto.

Mrs. McHardy-Smith has just come from France, Germany, Italy, and London, where she has been giving special attention to her splendid musical attainments.

Before going abroad, this famous painiste had made a reputation which reached beyond the bounds of Canada. In addition to being a first-class teacher of the young beginners, and those who have made considerable headway as amateurs, Mrs. McHardy Smith made a specialty of teaching teachers, who found in her just such an artiste as they required to give them the more important training they found necessary for their advanced pupils.

This bright, efficient, popular, and high-class musician has come to Vancouver to make it her home. Any one wishing to consult with her can do so by calling at Suite 501 in the "Washington House," on the corner of Nelson and Thurlow streets. Phone Seymour 3939 L.

—Prof. E. Odlum, M.A., B.Sc.

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Fresh Spare Ribs	15c	Best Table Butter	3 lbs. $1.00
Good Lard	2 lbs. 25c	Ranch Eggs, 35c doz.,	3 doz. $1.00

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Seal Shipt Oysters -50c Pint

Chicken Halibut	10c per lb.	Kippers	5c per pair
Fresh Salmon	12 1-2c per lb.	Finnan Haddie	per lb. 15c
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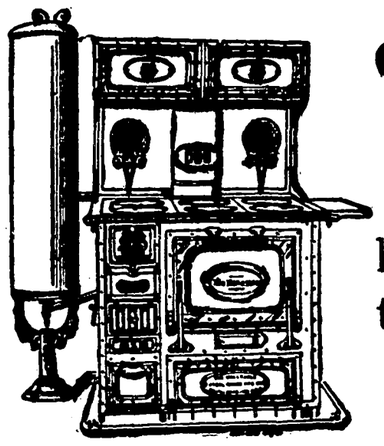

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MOUNT PLEASANT

The W. C. T. U. held their regular meeting in the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church on Tuesday afternoon.

• • •

Rev. Dr. Sipprell lectured to a full house on Tuesday evening on the subject, "Rambles Through Europe."

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Hudson, formerly of Ontario, have taken up their residence at 1163 Twelfth Avenue East.

• • •

Mr. Curry, formerly residing at 520 Tenth Ave. East, has bought a country home at Sardis, near Chilliwack, with an eight roomed house, modern in every particular. Mr. and Mrs. Curry moved to Sardis on Saturday.

• • •

The Sunday service in the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church will be of a special character. In the morning the old people will occupy the front pews and listen to a sermon for them In the evening the service will be for men and the ladies will occupy the gallery. There will be a male choir.

• • •

The marriage of Miss Luella Reany, daughter of Mr. Lewis Reany, to Mr. Clarence Proud of this city took place in the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church, Wednesday morning. Miss B. Reany, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid and Mr. H. F. Waters acted as groomsman. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Sipprell. The church was prettily decorated for the occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Proud left on the morning boat for Victoria and Seattle. On their return they will reside in this city.

• • •

Mt. Pleasant Evangelistic Meeting

Main St. and Sixth Ave.

Sunday School and Bible Class.....2:00
Bible Address 3:15
Gospel Service 7:30

A cordial invitation extended to all.

THOS. KINDLEYSIDES, Secy.,
4236 John St., So. Vancouver.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS IN CANADA

La Caisse Populaire.

This system of co-operative credit was introduced into the Province of Quebec in December, 1900, when 'La Caisse Populaire de Levis' began business. Its introduction was brought about by Mr. Alphonse Desjardins who, having studied the co-operative credit system in Germany, France, Holland and Denmark, became convinced that the establishment of such societies in Canada would be highly beneficial.

As there was no law providing for the establishment of these institutions, La Caisse remained a purely voluntary institution for the first six years of its existence, during which time only two other societies were organized. Largely through the efforts of Mr. Desjardins the Quebec Syndicates Act was passed in 1906. It is described as 'an act to regularize the formation of co-operative societies among the laboring classes of the province, ... going into force on the day of its sanction. It provided for the formation of production, consumption and credit associations of a co-operative character at any place in the province, the territory within which an association is empowered to operate being confined to the limits of a provincial electoral district. The responsibility of members of co-operative associations is to be limited to the amount of their respective shares, only persons domiciled within the limits of the association being permitted to become members.'

The immediate result of the passing of this law was an awakening of interests in co-operative credit in the entire province, and the success of the system has been complete. In 1912 there were 98 Caisses Populaires in the Province of Quebec, besides several in Ontario. The associations are without exception doing well, and their number is rapidly increasing.

ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of each association is carried on by three commissions or committees: the Council of Administration composed of at least 5 members, more often of 9; the Committee on Credit of three or four members; and the Committee of Supervision of 3 members.

The Council of Administration is chosen from among the shareholders by a vote of the general meeting. They hold office for two years. Where there are nine members of the Council, 5 retire by lot at the end of the year, and the remaining four at the end of the second year. At its first sitting the Council chooses a president, a vice-president and a secretary, who form the executive of the Board and besides, act as president, vice-president and secretary of the association.

The powers of the Council of Administration are extensive. They control the admission of new members, determine the conditions upon which stock may be transferred or withdrawn, and 'take all the measures they deem advisable in the interest of the association not within the jurisdiction of the general by-laws or law.' They also choose the salaried manager who has access to their meetings, keeps the books, signs documents as the representative of the society, and under the supervision of the Council and Committees, conducts the business of the bank.

The Committee on Credit consists of the president and four stockholders appointed at the general meeting. They determine the credit which may be allowed to each member, and pass upon applications for loans. If they refuse to garnt a loan the shareholders concerned may appeal to the Council of Administration. The members of this Committee must know or make themselves acquainted with the financial standing and moral character of every borrower, and none of them may borrow from the association or become surety for any loan made during his term of office.

The Committee of Supervision, elected by the shareholders, forms a permanent board of supervision, audit and general criticism, which watches over all the operations of the society. If they find anything amiss they must report in writing to the Council of Administration, and, under extraordinary circumstances, they have power to suspend the operations of the association until a meeting of the shareholders consider the situation.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The objects of the Caisses Populaires are well embodied in the second article of the constitution of 'La Caisse Populaire de Levis,' which is as follows:

1. To protect its members against reverses of fortune, the results of enforced idleness, sickness and want, by teaching them the unappreciable benefits of wise providential measures based on mutual assistance and co-operation, and, in particular, by instilling and developing in them the taste for, and the constant and energetic practise of, economy on the most modest scale;

2. To aid them by a wise and prudent system of credit in the shape of loans and advances, the proposed employment whereof must be communicated to the association, by approved by it, and be in accordance with the spirit in which it is founded;

3. To enable persons devoid of fortune, but who are honest and labourious, to form part of the association by granting them facilities for paying up their shares in the capital stock by means of small weekly installments;

4. To secure the practice of the Christian and social virtues that mark the good citizen, the honest, labourious and honorable worker, by exacting, above all, moral warranties of the highest order from the shareholders who borrow from the association;

5. To combat usury by means of co-operation, by providing all who are deserving of the same, through their fondness for work, their skill and the integrity of their conduct, with the money they require for carrying on their business or occupation, thereby making them independent of lenders who levy exhorbitant commission or interest, or of those who impose too enormous conditions in connection with credit;

6. To foster the spirit of enterprise and promote local works, whether of an industrial or agricultural character, by the prudent use of the savings effected within the district covered by the association's operations;

7. To spread amongst its members a practical knowledge of the elementary principles of economic science;

8. To teach them respect for their engagements, and also the advantages inevitably derived by those who faithfully fulfil the obligations they have undertaken;

9. To create and foster mutual confidence between shareholders by means of economic relations based on the security of warranties of a high character, inasmuch as they are founded in a very great measure, on morality, order, love of work and prudence;

10. To gradually procure them—by persevering efforts towards securing economy and consequently a just measure of credit—that economic independence which inspires and fosters the feeling of personal dignity, and convinces one of the need of relying above all upon oneself to improve one's position and raise oneself in the social scale.

CAPITAL OF THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The capital of each association is variable, and is raised by selling shares and by receiving deposits. The share capital is designed to furnish the more stable portion of the association's funds and the buying of shares is encouraged by a somewhat higher rate of interest than can be had in the ordinary savings bank. The shares generally $5 each may be paid for in small weekly and monthly installments, and on the basis of these shares the profits are distributed. Application for membership must come before the Council of Administration for approval, and according to constitution of the association, the applicant 'must be honest, punctual in his payments, sober and of good habits, industrious and labourious.' A member must be expelled if he becomes bankrupt or insolvent, or should he in any way abuse the privileges of the society through any violation of the constitution or by-laws. The amount of stock which a member may hold is limited and each member has only one vote no matter how much stock he holds. The limit was started in the Levis society at $125 or 25 shares of stock. The amount which each member may hold has since been raised. The liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of stock he holds. Any person may withdraw from membership and receive back all the installments which he has paid on his shares, by giving thirty days' written notice to the Council of Administration. In some of the associations, even the thirty days' notice is waived and a shareholder may at any time receive cash for his stock.

The members of an association may deposit their savings in amounts of not less than five cents, and on all deposits current savings-bank rates of interest are allowed. A school-children's savings department is also opened. Each member making a deposit is given a pass book in which each withdrawal or new deposit is entered as in ordinary banking.

The 'Caisses Populaires' confine their business almost entirely to their own membership. Loans and discounts are granted only to members, and from members alone are savings and other deposits received.

If a society requires more funds than it receives from its members it may contract for loans from outsiders. Reserve funds may be invested in sound business enterprises, and the working surplus of a society may be kept on deposit in a regular chartered bank. Apart from these three classes of transactions the business of the association is strictly confined to the membership.

LOANS.

The granting of loans lies with the Committee on Credit. Loans may be granted on the note or acknowledgement of the borrowing shareholders; or the committee may decide that the loan shall be guaranteed by one or two other solvent members. According to Article 51, 'the Committee must, above all, consider and obtain accurate information with regard to the honour, the spirit of order, the activity, honesty and ability of the borrower, for such are the chief warranties exacted by the association.'

In his application, the borrower must state the purpose for which he wishes the loan, and this purpose must conform with the aims of the association. The advantage and convenience of the borrower is carefully considered both as to the time and manner of repayment, and as to the rate of interest charged, the instalment plan of repayment being always encouraged when it is possible. The installments may be placed on deposit and draw interest until enough has been accumulated to pay the debt in full; or by special arrangement, the installments may be applied directly in reducing the debt, interest being charged only on the unpaid portions for the time which elapses from the granting of the loan until such instalment is paid. It is considered a point of honour that the borrower live strictly up to the terms of his agreement.

The aim of an association being to benefit the greatest possible number of members a number of small loans to different persons are given the preference, all things being equal, over one large loan. A member in a position to use a large amount profitably can generally obtain it from a chartered bank, while the poorer member has no security which he can offer. The general meeting fixe sannually the amount which may be loaned to any individual shareholder. Below the limit thus set the Committee on Credit exercise their own discretion.

Although the associations offer decided advantages from the standpoint of the borrower, substantial profits accumulate in their treasuries. For example, during the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1909, the profits of the Levis Society were $4,861.72.

COST OF OPERATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS.

The running expenses of the associations are invariably light. The only paid official of the regular society is the business manager, and he is paid according to the time he devotes to the society. He is generally some one who can give time to the affairs of the bank without interfering too much with his regular occupation. The salary of the manager of the Levis Society in 1909 amounted to $463.45. Other expenses, such as printing, lighting, heating, and occasionally travelling expenses do not amount to a large sum. After payment of the general costs of operation comes the claim for interest on deposits of which the society has had the use.

Twenty per cent. of the net profits of each year, as well as ten cents on each share paid as an entrance fee, is put aside as a reserve fund. This is done each year until the fund reaches a maximum of double the amount distributed in profits on the paid-up stock of any year. The reserve fund is invested by the Council of Administration in such ways as are attended with a minimum of risk.

Each association has also a Provident Fund constituted by means of ten per cent. assessment on the profits of each year until the fund attains a maximum of one half of the yearly profits distributed on the paid-up stock.

The assessments for both the reserve and provident funds may be increased or decreased by vote of the general meeting.

After all these claims have been met comes the distribution of dividends on the paid up stock. Shares not paid up when the year began receive dividends in proportion to the time elapsed since the last installment was paid.

The following from the Ninth General Report of La Caisse Populaire de Levis will serve to illustrate what has been said about expenses and distribution of profits:

Profits for the year ending Nov. 30, 1909,	$4,861.72
General expenses for the year.....	463.45
Interest on savings deposits for the year..	592.53
Leaving a net balance of.....	$3,805.74
Reserve fund standing from last year..	$4,101.87
Entrance fee for current year.....	283.35
Twenty per cent. of net profits.....	761.15
Present reserve fund.....	$5,146.37
Provident fund standing from last year..	$ 912.59
Ten per cent. of net profits.....	380.57
Present provident fund.....	$1,293.16

The drawing on the surplus to the extent of $46.86, a dividend of four and a half per cent. was declared on the paid-up stock for the year, making a total of $2,710.88 distributed in dividends on the 12,953 shares of stock which were paid up in time to participate in the yearly distribution of profits. Summing up the reserves as they stand at the end of the year we have:

Reserve fund.....	$5,146.37
Provident fund.....	1,293.16
Undivided surplus.....	337.78
Total 'patrimoine'.....	$6,777.31

WORK OF THE RURAL CAISSES POPULAIRES.

The majority of the Caisses Populaires are in the cities and villages. The following statement of the business done by some rural associations in the Province of Quebec, will however, show to what extent the system is taking hold among farmers:

Name of Association	Time in Operation.	Assets....	Total Amount of Operations.	Loans.....	Reserve Fund....
St. Ulric de Matane..	32 mnths..	$23,209	$ 91,832	53,432	$436
Armagh	27 " ..	27,000	268,159	32,843	700
St. Nrese de Chmplan	25 " ..	17,311	180,558	76,657	...
St. Isdre de Drcheter	4½ years..	26,776	83,424	30,800	...
St. Felix de Kingsey.	Sie Jy, '11	5,358	13,467	7,501	...
St. Chas. de Bichasse	3 ys 7 ms..	40,753	157,494	63,798	...
St. Prosper.....	.....	7,896	38,945	23,298	171
St. Grtrde de Nicolet.	1 year.....	3,642	42,667	4,070	...
St. Jeandes Piles.....	21 mnths..	11,974	41,251	21,792	147
St. Theophile.....	34 " ..	6,303	68,124	65,035	...
St. Grmne de Drchter	5 weeks..	5,368	6,503	1,134	...

LAND NOTICES

LAND ACT.
Vancouver Land District, District of Coast, Range 2.

TAKE notice that Allen S. Wootton of Vancouver, B. C., occupation engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted two and one-half miles north of Herbert Point and four miles east of coast, thence east 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 40 chains to the point of commencement and containing 320 acres, more or less.

ALLEN S. WOOTTON.
Dated Sept. 11, 1913.

LAND ACT.
Vancouver Land District, District of Coast, Range 2.

TAKE notice that William S. Rawlings of Vancouver, B. C., occupation park superintendent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted three and one-half miles east from Herbert Point, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

WILLIAM S. RAWLINGS.
Dated Sept. 8, 1913.

LAND ACT.
Vancouver Land District, District of Coast, Range 2.

TAKE notice that William T. Sinton of Vancouver, B. C., occupation broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the folowing described lands:

Commencing at a post planted three and one-half miles east from Herbert Point, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

WILLIAM T. SINTON.
Dated Sept. 8, 1913.

LAND ACT.
Vancouver Land District, District of Coast, Range 2.

TAKE notice that Arthur V. Hutchinson of Vancouver, B. C., occupation dentist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted one and one-half miles east of Herbert Point, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

ARTHUR V. HUTCHINSON.
Dated Aug. 29, 1913.

LAND ACT.
Vancouver Land District, District of Coast, Range 2.

TAKE notice that Harry J. Painter of Vancouver, B. C., occupation assesor's commissioner, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted one and one-half miles east of Herbert Point, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

HARRY J. PAINTER.
Dated Aug. 29, 1913.

LAND ACT.
Vancouver Land District, District of Coast, Range 2.

TAKE notice that Arthur B. Cather of Vancouver, B. C., occupation clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted one mile north and one mile east of Herbert Point, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

ARTHUR B. CATHER.
Dated Aug. 28, 1913.

LAND ACT.
Vancouver Land District, District of Coast, Range 2.

TAKE notice that Fred Howlett of Vancouver, B. C., occupation clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted one mile north and one mile east of Herbert Point, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres.

FRED HOWLETT.
Dated Aug. 29, 1913.

LAND ACT.
Vancouver Land District, District of Coast, Range 2.

TAKE notice that Charles H. Bonnor of Vancouver, B. C., occupation secretary, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted one mile north and one mile east of Herbert Point, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

CHARLES H. BONNOR.
Dated Aug. 28, 1913.

LAND ACT.
Vancouver Land District, District of Coast, Range 2.

TAKE notice that Harry W. Nye of Vancouver, B. C., occupation watchmaker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted seven miles north of Herbert Point and two and one-half miles east of Coast, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 320 acres, more or less.

HARRY W. NYE.
Dated Aug. 18, 1913.

LAND ACT.
Vancouver Land District, District of Coast, Range 2.

TAKE notice that Margaret T. Nye of Vancouver, B. C., occupation housewife, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted seven miles north of Herbert Point and one mile east of Coast, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

MARGARET S. NYE.
Dated Aug. 12, 1913.

LAND ACT.
Vancouver Land District, District of Coast, Range 2.

TAKE notice that Lewis Soul of Vancouver, B. C., occupation laundryman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted seven miles north of Herbert Point and one mile east of coast, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

LEWIS SOUL.
Dated Aug. 12, 1913.

LAND ACT.
Vancouver Land District, District of Coast, Range 2.

TAKE notice that Percy Soul of Vancouver, B. C., occupation engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted seven miles north of Herbert Point and one mile east of Coast, thence 80 chains north, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

PERCY SOUL.
Dated Aug. 12, 1913.

3-10-13—28-11-13

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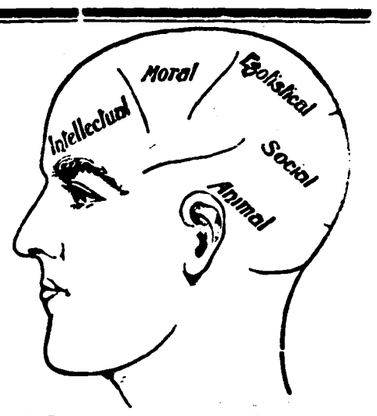

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(Continued from Page 3)

God, and we'll have a go at the Redcoats. Lafayette commands the advance, and Wayne will be up within a few hours. We are to skirmish forward toward Monmouth Court House; Clinton has turned that way."

"You learned that from a scout?"

"Yes; he just came through; one of Charles Lee's men, I understood—a blue-eyed, rosy-cheeked boy, who said his name was Mortimer. He had ridden from Cookstown, and was reeling in the saddle, but would go on. Your men are over there, major, beyond the clump of timber. In my judgment we'll accomplish little today, for there is a heavy storm in those clouds yonder."

"How many men will we have when Wayne comes up?"

"About four thousand, with the militia. We are ordered to hang close to Clinton's left, while Morgan circles him to the right. 'Tis said the British have transports, at Sandy Hook, and are trying to get there; that was the word young Mortimer brought in."

The bath in the water seemed to have helped my horse, but I rode slowly up the valley toward the wood which served as my guide. Before I reached the skirmishers, great drops of rain fell, and then a downpour, utterly blotting out the landscape. Lightning flashed, the thunder unremitting, the rain a flood, water leaped down the side of the hill cascades, and, blinded, I drew my horse back into the slight shelter of the wood, and waited, gripping him by the bit. Men ran back down the hill, seeking shelter from the fury of it, and I bent my head, soaked to the skin. For the first time I realized how tired I was, every muscle aching with the strain of the long night's march, my head throbbing from the awful heat of the early morning. I sat down in the mud and water; my arm through the bridle rein, my head against the trunk of a tree, which partially protected my face from the beating rain. But there was no sleep possible.

My mind pictured the field of action, reviewed the events leading up to this hour, and, as surely, reverted to Claire Mortimer. I had almost forgotten the sturdy downpour so intensely was I thinking, when a courier came spurring forward, blinded by the storm, yet riding recklessly. He must have seen the group of men huddled at the edge of the grove, for he drew up his horse, calling my name.

"Major Lawrence, I come from General Maxwell," he shouted between the crashes of thunder. "You are given command of the right of the line, and will press on regardless of the storm until the enemy is met in force. Dragoons have been seen two miles east. You understand, sir?"

"Yes," leading forth my horse. "Come on, lads, it's the top of the hill! What about the artillery?"

"We may not be able to move the guns," he answered, "but you are to keep your powder as dry as possible and hold Clinton to the road. Dry powder will be sent as soon as the storm breaks. That's all, sir."

I could scarce see the fellow as his horse whirled, and went splashing down the slope. Through the mist of rain the men gathered about were mere blotches.

"All right, you water-rats, come on!" I sang out cheerfully. "We'll give the Red-coats the butts of our guns anyhow."

There was a faint cheer as the drenched figures sprang forward racing after me. Twice we ran up against small parties of horsemen, exchanging shots, but these fell back, leaving the road clear. By dark we were at Englishtown, hungry and thoroughly worn out, and there we halted, sleeping upon our arms. All I had in my haversack was a single hard biscuit, after munching which I lay down upon the ground and fell instantly asleep.

CHAPTER XXV.

The Fight at Monmouth.

The next day—Sunday, the twenty-eighth of June, 1778—dawned with cloudless sky, hot, sultry, the warmest day of the year. Not a breath of air stirred the leaves, and in the tree branches above us birds sang gleefully. Before daybreak we, who had been permitted to sleep for a few hours, were aroused by the sentries, and, in the gray dawn, partook of a meager breakfast. A fresh supply of ammunition was brought up and distributed among the men, and, before sunrise, we were in line, stripped for a hot day's work, eagerly awaiting orders.

I can make no pretense at describing in any detail, or sequence, the memorable action at Monmouth Court House, but must content myself with depicting what little I saw upon the firing line of Maxwell's brigade. We advanced slowly eastward over a gently rolling country, diversified by small groves. In advance was a thin line of skirmishers, and to left and right were Dickinson's and Wayne's men, their muskets gleaming in the sunlight. Early the rumor crept about among us that Lee had come up during the night with fresh troops, and assumed command.

Who led us was of but small consequence, however, as there was now no doubt in any mind but what battle was inevitable. Already to the south echoed a sound of firing where Morgan had uncovered a column of Dragoons. Then a courier from Dickinson dashed along our rear seeking Lee, scattering broadcast the welcome news that Knyphausen and his Hessians, the van of the British movement, were approaching. With a cheer of anticipation, the solders flung aside every article possible to discard, and pressed recklessly forward. Before we moved a mile my horse became so lame, I was obliged to dismount, and proceed on foot. Never have I experienced a hotter sun, or a more sultry air. Rapid marching was impossible, yet by nine o'clock we had passed the Freehold meeting house, and were halted in the protection of a considerable wood, the men dropping to the ground in the grateful shadow. Maxwell came along back of our line, his horse walking slowly, as the general mopped his streaming red face. He failed to recognize me among the others until I stepped out into the boiling sun, and spoke:

"What is that firing to the right, general? Are the Jersey militia in action?"

He drew up his horse with a jerk.

"That you, Lawrence? Can't tell anybody in this shirtsleeve brigade. What's become of your horse?"

"Gave out yesterday, sir. Have been on foot ever since. Is it going to be a fight?"

The grip of his hand tightened on the saddle pommel, his eyes following the irregular line of exhausted men.

"Yes, when Washington gets up; you need never doubt that. We'd be at it now, but for Charles Lee. I'd like well to know what has come over that man of late—the old spirit seems to have left him. Aye! it's Dickinson and Morgan out yonder, wasting good powder and ball on a handful of Dragoons. Wayne has been ordered forward, and then back, until he is too mad to swear, and I am but little better. By the Eternal! you should have heard Lafayette, when he begged permission to send us in. 'Sir,' said Lee, 'you do not know British soldiers; we cannot stand against them; we shall certainly be driven back at first, and must be cautious.' Returned the Frenchman: 'It may be so, general; but British soldiers have been beaten, and may be again; at any rate I am disposed to make the trial.'"

We Were but a Handful—a Single Thin Line.

"'Tis not like General Lee," I broke in. "He has ever been a reckless fighter. Has the man lost his wits?"

Maxwell leaned over, so his words should not carry beyond my ear.

"'Tis envy of Washington, to my mind," he said soberly. "He has opposed every plan in council, imagining, no doubt, a failure of campaign may make him the commander-in-chief. There comes a courier now."

The fellow was so streaked with dust as to be scarcely recognizable, and he wiped the perspiration from his eyes to stare into our faces.

"General Maxwell?"

"Yes; what is it?"

"Compliments of General Lee, sir, and you will retire your troops toward the Freehold Meeting House, forming connection there with General Scott."

"Retreat! Good God, man! we haven't fired a shot."

"Those were the orders, sir. It that Scott, over yonder?"

Maxwell nodded, too angered for words. Then, as the courier galloped away, turned in his saddle.

"By heaven! I suppose we must do it, Lawrence. But what folly! What asininity! We've got the Redcoats hemmed in, and did you ever see a better field? Pray God I may hear Washington when he comes up. I'd rather be dead then, than Charles Lee."

We gave the orders, and the men fell back sullenly, swearing fiercely as they caught the rebellious spirit of their officers. Scarcely able to breathe in the hot, stagnant air, caked with foul mud to the waist, we attained the higher ground, and dropped helpless. Even from here the enemy were invisible, although we could see the smoke of their guns, and hear distant crackle of musketry. I sat up, staring through the heat waves toward the eminence on the left where Wayne's men remained, showing dimly against the trees. A group of horsemen were riding down the slope, heading toward our line. As they came into the sandy plain below and skirted the morass, I recognized Lee in advance, mounted on a black horse flecked with foam. Twice he paused, gazing across the hills through leveled field glasses, and then rode up the steep ascent to our rear. Maxwell met him not twenty feet from where I lay.

"What does this mean, sir?" Lee thundered hoarsely. "Why are your men lying strewn about in this unsoldierly manner, General Maxwell?" Are you unaware, sir, that we are in the presence of the enemy?"

Maxwell's face fairly blazed, as he straightened in the saddle, but before his lips could form an answer, a sudden cheer burst out from the crest of the hill, and I saw men leaping to their feet, and waving their hats. The next instant across the summit came Washington, a dozen officers clattering behind, his face stern-set and white, as he rode straight toward Lee.

"What is the meaning of this retreat, General Lee? My God, sir, how do you account for such disorder and confusion?" he exclaimed, his voice ringing above the uproar, his angry eyes blasing into Lee's face. "Answer me."

The other muttered some reply I failed to catch.

"That's not true," returned Washington, every word stinging like a whip. "It was merely a covering party which attacked you. Why did you accept command, sir, unless you intended to fight?"

"I did not deem it prudent, General Washington, to bring on a general engagement."

"You were to obey my orders, sir, and you know what they were. See! They are coming now!"

He wheeled his horse about, pointing with one hand across the valley.

"Major Cain, have Oswald bring up his guns at once; Lieutenant McNeill, ride to Ramsey and Stewart; have their troops on the ridge within ten minutes—General Maxwell, these are your men?"

"They are, sir."

"Hold this line at any cost, the reserves will be up presently."

As he drew his horse about he again came face to face with Lee, who sat his saddle sullenly, his gase on the ground. Washington looked at him a moment, evidently not knowing what to say. Then he asked quietly:

"Will you retain command on this height, or, not, sir?"

"It is equal to me where I command."

"Then I expect you will take proper means for checking the enemy."

"I shall not be the first to leave the ground; your orders shall be obeyed."

What followed was but a medley of sight and sound. I saw Washington ride to the left; heard Lee give a hurried order, or two; then I was at the rear of our own line strengthening it for assault. There was little enough time left.

(Continued Next Week.)

The Money Lender

The Lender has borrowed his money,
At five cents per annum, per doll;
His face looks so fair and so sunny,
You would think 'tis the face of old sol.
The borrower comes worried and broken,
His wife and his child are in bed;
Saying, "Give me a sign or a token,
That my wife and my child may be fed?"

The Lender, he looks at his desk crew,
Dunwyman, his eye follows down;
"What man can you get for to back you?
His name must be guilt edged and brown."

Thirty days at a time do we lend it,
The interest will be five per cent.
Good securities, too, must attend it,
For on safety and sureness we're bent."

"Twelve times five," said the man, will be sixty,
Such rates I have ne'er paid before;
You can go with your dust down to Dixey,
Twelve times five you can see is three score."
Twenty months to a day it will take you
To eat up the hundred I buy;
I will go to some other, I thank you,
For to get better rates I will try.

His journey at length proved quite fruitless,
The rates were inclined to rise;
The Banks wouldn't lend for his purpose,
And their agents went up in the skies;
"Too bad wife," he said, "that a charter,
Which is given to a Bank for our use;
Sh'ld be used for to peddle and barter,
And turned to such fearful abuse."

"Do you know that those Banks have a license,
To print all these bills just at cost;
Of printing and paying cheap helping?
All the rest to the country is lost;
These millions and billions they handle
Is graft which our rulers have given;
At both ends we are burning the candle,
I hope they will soon go to Heaven."

And leave us down here minus banking,
A common wealth run by the iust:
Such business machines need some spanking,
If not our whole land will go bust;
Our nation sh'ld start stamping millions,
Just the way the Postoffice is run;
Then the wealth we are loosing by billions,
Would belong to the people at home.

S. POLSON.
Enderly, B. C.

Let the howlers howl,
And the growlers growl,
And the scowlers scowl,
And the gee-gaws go it:
Behind the night
There is plenty of light,
And things are all right,
And I know it.

NORTH VANCOUVER

The North Vancouver Debating Society met on Tuesday evening at the Central school.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Wenman, pioneer settlers of Souris, Manitoba, are visiting Mr. W. J. Barcley of 312 Sixth street west.

* * *

Mr. H. C. Wright has been accepted by the council for the position on the Ferry Board vacated by the resignation of Mr. W. C. Gladstone.

* * *

Mrs. Moffat of Manitoba, who has been visiting Mrs. John Barcley, has returned to her home so impressed with this country that she intends to visit here annually and possibly make her future home in B. C.

* * *

The heavy rains of Sunday melted the snow on the mountains on the north shore and as a result the Capilano River became a raging torrent. Damage was done to the city's water pipe seven miles from the First Narrows, and the government crib work near the mouth of the stream was washed away.

* * *

Mr. William Spencer of Bankhead, B. C., has bought a lot on Larson road at the intersection of Fir street, where he intends to erect a house. Mr. Spencer, senior, and Mrs. Spencer, have rented a house on Fifth street, where they expect to take up their residence for the present.

Mr. and Mrs. Weir have moved into their new home on Grand Boulevard. The purchase was made through Hutchison, Compston & Co.

* * *

The city council on Monday night granted, as far as was in their power, to the Fell Estate for the use of the Amalgamated Engineering Co., who have the contract for the government dry dock, an uninterrupted stretch of waterfront from Fell to McKay avenues, which lies between the P. G. E. R. right of way and the waterfront. In return there will be deeded to the city 66 feet on the west side of Fell Avenue, making a street 132 feet in width here.

* * *

The funeral of Mr. Henry M. Spence took place on Monday from the Harron Undertaking Parlors. The official inquiry, which was held relative to his death, showed that he was in the act of getting into the cradle, where he sat to operate the motor, when he came into contact with a live wire, and toppled over, falling about 15 ft. The neck was dislocated. Young Spence was about 18 years of age and lived with his parents at 436 Third street east.

* * *

A reorganization of the Ratepayers' Assocation was arranged for at a meeting which took place on Wednesday evening, Oct. 8 last, and on the following Wednesday the officers were elected as follows: — — —oult, president; M. B. Martinson, vice-president, and G. McKenzie, secretary-treasurer. The executives are: H. C. Wright, D. J. McDougall, G. J. Philippo, A. Philip, J. R. Creelman, W. J. Irwin, W. Knowles, Mr. Curran, R. C. Biss, Capt. McMillan and A. W. Sargeant.

The reopening included 42 members.

The executive of the Ratepayers' Association appeared before a committee of the council on the evening of Oct. 9th and the council, who were not legally elected, consented that a new election should take place.

Ex-Mayor McNeish has purchased from Mr. Carroll, grocer, Vancouver, six acres of land situated in Capilano, near the end of the carline, for which he payed $1500 per acre.

* * *

Opposed to Increase in Fares

At a largely attended meeting on Tuesday evening, called by the council and directors of the Ferry Company, the vote of the ratepayers of North Vancouver showed them against any raise in the ferry fare.

The resolution which was finally carried was as follows: "That the time is not opportune for an increase in the ferry rates and that the ferry directors be asked not to raise the rates. If there are any deficits the city council should be asked to meet them, and that the sanction of the Attorney-General should be obtained for the latter course." An amendment proposed that the city council take over the ferry company's affairs. This had several supporters. Mr. H. G. English, a director of the company, presided.

Mayor Haines the principal speaker, stated that the meeting was called so that the views of the ratepayers could be obtained. The ferry company was faced with a considerable deficit. The bank had refused to honor its checks and the situation was serious. He criticized the past bookkeeping methods of the company, especially in regard to there being no reserve fund. To all intents and purposes the company was insolvent. This declaration came in for a great deal of criticism later on in the discussion.

His worship stuck to the assertion. He said the company was unable to pay its debts and steps could be taken by creditors to recover their claims from the assets. Under the present system of charging repairs to capital expenditure it was hard to find out just where the company stood and he would refuse to sign any balance statement until it was cleared up. He argued that the sum of at least $10,000 should be set aside for a reserve fund.

"I want the accounts put in order," he declared. "This was the reason I insisted on having the books inspected. They must show me where the profits are."

As an example of the methods of bookkeeping, he said that Ferry No. 2, which originally cost $50,000, was now worth $80,000 by the books. According to the system of bookkeeping the vessel became more valuable as repairs and other expenses were added to it.

A Voice—Better trade it for the Niobe. (Laughter.)

The mayor said it was either a case of raising the rates or letting things drift on as they were.

A long discussion was participated in by Messrs. Geo. Morden, Alex. Philips, Wm. Knowles, Kean, Reeve May, Director Crickmay and others, during which the bank was criticized for its attitude. It was insisted that to increase the rates would hurt North Vancouver.

* * *

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR ENSUING YEAR

Mr. L. Watts-Doney Will Fill Position of President of North Vancouver Board of Trade for Year.

North Vancouver, Oct. 15.—The officers elected for the ensuing year at the annual meeting of the North Vancouver board of trade, held this evening, were: Hon. Pres., H. H. Stevens, M.P.; president, Luther Watts-Doney; vice-president, G. H. Morden; treasurer, Aubrey B. Chapman; executive committee, Messrs. F. A. Macrae, W. Dickinson, A. G. Perry, George S. Sheppard, A. S. W. McKay, G. O. C. Wood, C. G. Heaven, E. A. Morden, Alex. Smith, A. Y. Tullis.

The retiring president, E. H. Bridgman, gave a report of the work which the board had done in the past and of the possibilities for the future. The chairmen of the various committees also presented reports which showed a favorable condition and bespoke confidence in the future.

Financial Reports

The financial report of the board for the year ending Sept. 30, 1913, shows a balance on hand of $698.73. The revenue of the board for the year amounted to $1035.09. The expenditure for twelve months was $336.36.

The chairman of the membership committee reported a membership of 153 for the year ending Sept. 30. This is an increase of thirteen over the previous year.

Ownership of Ferry

Mr. W. J. Irwin said that he was opposed to the reorganization of the ferry company so that it could be organized under the direct control of the city council. He based his objections on the ground that the city did really own the ferries. The city controlled all the shares of stock with the exception of five or six, transferred temporarily to the members of the ferry board. For the city to take over the direct operation of the company would mean the forfeiture of the limited liability of the company. It would also mean that ferry affairs would be made the football at every civic election.

A committee will be appointed by the new executive to co-operate in ferry matters with the central ratepayers' committee.

GRAND FORKS FAIR COMES TO SUCCESSFUL CLOSE

Grand Forks, B.C.—Departing visitors, here to attend the Fall Fair, were all agreed that Grand Forks outdid itself this year and produced a fair which will set the standard for similar events in this section for some time to come. The presence of mayors and other public officials from nearby cities, together with their words of unstinted praise for the high quality of the exhibits shown, did much for the promotion of good feeling and the removal of any interurban jealousies that may have existed in the past. Among the exhibits which attracted particular attention was a display of 51 various manufactured products from apples, which was an educational revelation in itself, especially for an apple growing district.

WHERE POPULATION DOUBLES IN THREE YEARS

Kamloops, B.C.—Railway construction work now going forward in the immediate vicinity of Kamloops is estimated as amounting to at least six million dollars, the present extensions of the Canadian Northern figuring as the most important item in this programme, as this city in now the construction centre for that road in this part of the Province. Recently compiled figures indicate that there are now more miles of railway under construction in British Columbia than the mileage in actual operation. As a result of this activity a marked uplift is noted here in general business conditions, and local merchants are stocking for an unusually heavy trade for this Fall and the coming Winter.

RAILWAY FIGURES IN TRADE EXPANSION

Elko, B.C.—A review of the first year of operation of Elko-Fort Steele section of the Kootenay Central Railway indicates the substantial trade expansion that has been in progress during this period as a consequence of the improved transportation facilities. With Elko situated right at the gateway to the Columbia Kootenay Valley, it appears that the big annual output of the valley is now being drawn through Elko as the funnel, and the effect upon trade conditions has been unmistakable. Arrangements are now well in hand for the systematic development of the valley by the Kootenay Central Railway, and the completion of the new route through the East Kootenay conutry is aimed at by the close of the year. Meanwhile it is now regarded as a practical certainty that in recognition of the industrial position of Elko and its proximity to the heart of the British Columbia coal belt, the C. P. R. will build its repair shops in the immediate vicinity, besides establishing a tourist hotel, and that the effect upon the local business situation will be far-reaching and permanent.

VIOLATION OF SEED CONTROL ACT

A case of general interest to farmers and others throughout British Columbia was recently brought under this Act when The Sylvester Feed Company of Victoria was convicted of selling cabbage seed of low vitality without indicating the percentage of germination of the same. Under section 10 of the Dominion Seed Control Act all farm and vegetable seeds which germinate lower than two-thirds the standard vitality of good seed for that particular variety, must be labelled with the percentage of germination.

It is the intention of the Dominion Department of Agriculture to strictly enforce all the provisions of the Seed Control Act of 1911, and anyone handling seeds should see to it that their seed complies with this Act. The Dominion Seed Laboratory at Calgary, Alberta, is at the service of anyone desirous of having seed tested either for vitality or weed seeds. Copies of the Act and information as to the same may also be obtained from the same address.

For Sale and For Rent Cards

10c each 3 for 25c

EGG-LAYING CONTEST

BRITISH COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Second International Egg-Laying Contest, Exhibition Grounds, Victoria, B. C.

Conclusion of Contest—Egg Record, Dec. 2, 1912—Oct. 2, 1913 (10 months).

Class I.—Non-Weight Varieties. Six Birds to a Pen.

Pen 4. A. Unsworth, Sardis, owner; White Leghorns, 1132 eggs—First prize, $100.

Pen 16. J. Amsden, Deerholme P.O., V. I., owner; White Leghorns; 1098 eggs—Second prize, $50.

Pen 15. Norie Bros., Cowichan, owners; White Leghorns; 1986 eggs—Third prize, $25.

Pen 14. A. Easton, Duncan, owner; White Leghorns; 1000 eggs—Fourth prize, $10.

Pen 18. Seymour Green, Duncan, owner; White Leghorns; 1070 eggs—Fifth prize, "Canadian Poultry Review" Bronze Medal.

Pen 17. E. Soole, Cowichan, owner; White Leghorns, 1049 eggs—"B. & K." silver medal for heaviest winter egg yield.

Pen 1. O. P. Stamer, Cowichan, owner; Inconas; 1029 eggs.

Pen 13. Mrs. Cross, 2130 Belmont Ave., Victoria, owner; White Leghorns; 999 eggs.

Pen 6. V. H. Wilson, Cowichan, owner; Anconas; 1029 eggs.

Pen 12. A. H. Anderson, Laity Rd., Port Hammond, owner; S. C. Hamburgs; 981 eggs.

Pen 3. R. W. Russell, P. O. Box 430, Nanaimo, owner; White Leghorns; 166 eggs.

Pen 19. J. E. Baines, Saanichton, owner; White Leghorns; 952 eggs.

Pen 7. J. Emery, Sidney, owner; White Leghorns; 919 eggs.

Pen 2. V. Cleeves, Saanichton; White Leghorns; 910 eggs.

Pen 20. J. Allen, Port Langley, owner; Buff Leghorns; 884 eggs.

Pen 5. E. A. Orr, Chilliwack, owner; White Leghorns; 862 eggs.

Pen 9. F. Preston, 1557 11th Ave. E., Vancouver, owner; Anconas; 827 eggs.

Pen 10. H. Nicholson, Turgoose P. O., Saanichton, owner; White Leghorns; 806 eggs.

Pen 11. C. N. Borton, Summerland, owner; Brown Leghorns; 70 7eggs.

Pen 8. W. Senkbeil, Britcola P. O., owner; Black Minorcas; 681 eggs.

(Pen 11, two birds short.)

Total eggs laid, Class I., 19,022.

Average eggs laid per pen, Class I., 951.

Average eggs laid per bird, Class I., 158.5.

Average eggs laid per bird, highest pen, 188.6.

Average eggs laid per bird, lowest pen, 113.5.

Eggs laid last month, Class I., 1,040.

Class II.—Weight Varieties.

Pen 32. C. W. Robbins, Chilliwack, owner; Buff Orpingtons; 1078 eggs—First prize, $100, "B. & K." silver medal for heaviest winter egg yield.

Pen 39. A. E. Smith, Maywood P. O., Victoria, owner; R. I. Reds; 1068 eggs—Second prize, $50.

Pen 31. G. Adams, Box 840, Victoria, owner; White Wyandottes; 986 eggs—Third prize, $25.

Pen 25. J. Arnould, Sardis, owner; White Wyandottes; 916 eggs—Fourth prize, $10.

Pen 22. L. F .Solly, Westholme, owner; White Wyandottes; 901 eggs—Fifth prize, "Canadian Poultry Review" bronze medal.

Pen 37. Mrs. McC. Mottley, Kamloops, owner; R. I. Reds; 896 eggs.

33. Ferd. Matthews, Abbotsford, owner; Barred Rocks; 866 eggs.

Pen 35. H. E. Waby, Enderby, owner; Barred Rocks; 860 eggs.

Pen 27. Dean Bros., Keatings, owner; White Wyandottes; 857 eggs.

24. O. Henning, Mead, Nebraska, U. S., owner; Black Orpingtons; 847 eggs.

30. F. North, Sidney, owner; Col. Wyandottes; 820 eggs.

Pen 23. A. C. Lovekin, Glengarry Farm, Metchosin, owner; Barred Rocks; 781 eggs.

Pen 29. J. J. Dougan, Cobble Hill, owner; R. I. Reds; 768 eggs.

Pen 21. R. Wilson, Eburne Station, owner; Barred Rocks; 721 eggs.

Pen 34. O. B. Ormond, R. F. D. No. 3, Victoria, owner; R. I. Reds; 664 eggs.

Pen 40. S. D. Evans, Box 201, Penticton, owner; White Orpingtons; 656 eggs.

Pen 26. J. Wood, 1153 Caledonia, Ave., Victoria, owner; Buff Orpingtons; 611 eggs.

Pen 28. W. Miller-Higgs, Sooke Way, near Victoria, owner; White Cor. Game; 604 eggs.

Pen 38. W. H. Van Arum, Willow Park P. O., Victoria, owner; White Orpingtons; 590 eggs.

Pen 36. W. H. B. Modd, James Island, owner; Black Orpingtons; 465 eggs.

(Pen 36 contains 5 birds only.)

Total eggs laid, Class II., 15,955.

Average number eggs laid per pen, Class II., 757.7.

Average number eggs laid per bird, Class II., 132.9.

Average number eggs laid, highest pen, per bird, 179.6.

Average number eggs laid, lowest pen, per bird, 77.5.

Total eggs laid during last month, 1452.

Comparisons:

International—Total average yield per bird, 10 months, 145.7.

North American—Total average yield per bird, 10 months, 145.5.

Ninth year Australian (Hawkesbury)—Total average yield per bird, 12 months, 160.

Temperatures — Highest, 88 deg.; lowest, 37 deg.; mean, 61.33 reg. Price of eggs per dozen, 45c.

Next Contest starts October 28th—11 months.

W. H. STROYAN, ?
Poultryman.

J. R. TERRY,
Secretary.

VOCAL RECITAL

BY

Miss Jenny Taggart

(Late soloist Sheffield Choir)

IN THE

Britannia High School

THURSDAY, OCT. 23rd

AT 8 P. M.

Tickets $1.00 and 50c at all music stores.

FOR SALE CARDS HERE

Law the Druggist Wants to See You

Another winter season is on us again, after a few fine days. No, we certainly have not had much fine weather this year, and we have not had the chance we ought to have, to store up a supply of strength to carry us through the winter. What are you going to do? You will have to build up your system by other means.

TAKE A TONIC

What to take—that is the question. We would recommend the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. This is the best system builder we can tell you of. This will put the force in you that will carry you through the winter, so you can throw off colds, and always feel like life is worth living.

GET IT AT LAW'S

Lee Building, Broadway and Main

30 DAYS' CAMPAIGN.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal, are making an urgent appeal to their present subscribers to send in renewal subscriptions during October and relieve the enormous rush at the close of the year. It is a reasonable request from a newspaper in such great demand, and subscribers have nothing to lose by complying. The Family Herald and Weekly Star is looking for a bigger season than ever before. It is indeed a big dollars worth.

Fresh Local Meats Only

Local Mutton

Legs, 25c per lb. Loins, 22c per lb. Front Quarters, 15c lb.

Beef

Fancy Rolled Roast Beef, 20c per lb. Pot Roasts, 15c per lb.

BUTLER & HARRIS MEAT CO.

Hastings St. Public Market

60 HASTINGS STREET, EAST

Fish! Fish! Fish! Hastings Public Market

Salt Fish	Smoked Fish
Salt Mackerel, 15c per lb.	Fresh Kippers.....10c per lb.
Salt Herring, 10c per lb.	Finnan Haddie.....2 lbs. 25c
Black Alaska Cod, 2 for 25c	Kippered Salmon.....15c lb.
We Lead in Quality	*60 Hastings E.*

Kamloops-Vancouver Meat Co., Ltd.

Cor. Main and Powell Sts. — Phone Seymour 6561

1849 Main Street — Phone Fair. 1814

SPECIALS THIS WEEK

Local Lamb, Legs 25c Loins, 25c Shoulders, 15c
Fresh Loins Pork, 22c Shoulder Roast Pork, 18c
Prime Ribs Beef, 20c Sirloin Roast, - - 25c
Choice Pot Roast, 12½c to 15c
Extra fine New Zealand Butter, 35c to 40c

A fine line of Fresh Cooked Meats of all kinds.