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1889-9

No. 4.

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MONTHLY REVIEW.

JULY, 1889.

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PUBLISHED BY THE

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

VANCOUVER, - - B.C.

TELEPHONE 178.

ROOMS OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M. DAILY.

P. O. BOX 598

L. J. Martin

Wanted Employers to notify the Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. of any vacancies for young men that may occur from time to time in their establishments. The Labor Bureau department is one the merchants and manufacturers can help us in without expense to themselves; and in this way will help the membership greatly; also vacancies for good men boarders.

DIRECTORY OF ADVERTISERS.

Our readers are kindly requested to carefully examine the advertisers' cards which appear in this month's number. We have nothing but the very best class of patrons, and every advertisement is entirely reliable.

ARCHITECT—Thomas Hooper.

ART GALLERIES—T. R. Hardiman, C. S. Bailey & Co.

AGENTS—Typewriter—James England.

Sewing Machines—Charles W. Teetzel.

BAKER—Campbell & Martin.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS—Robertson & Hackett.

CARPENTER—C. G. Arthur.

CLOTHING HOUSES—Johnson & Tyson; Cheapside, Z. G. Goldberg, Prop.

COAL, WOOD AND HAY—James H. Woodworth & Co.

DRY GOODS—A. L. McMullen.

DENTIST—Dr. T. F. Quinn.

DINING ROOMS—Ontario House, J. G. Taylor; Pullman Restaurant, C. C. Alleaman; Granville Street Dining Hall, M. P. Fader.

DRUGGISTS—A. W. Draper, Charles Nelson.

EXPRESS—H. McConvey.

GROCERS—W. A. Cumyow, Davis & Co, W. Middleton, J. P. Chilberg.

GUIDE—Vancouver and B. C. Guide, H. P. Judd.

ICE CREAM PARLOR—Jones' Lunch Rooms.

MUSIC AND PIANO HOUSE—Painton & Dyke.

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PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

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SHAVING SALOONS—Whittier & Cramer, Mrs. H. T. Scurry.

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SECOND-HAND STORE—Michael Aptakar,

TRANSFER—D. B. Carlston, W. J. Lapoint.

UPHOLSTERER—G. W. Hutchings.

VETERINARY SURGEON—G. P. Dillon.

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John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, says: "To discontinue an advertisement is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the people know it. Standing ads., when changed frequently, are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."—*Reflector*.

Presented, 12th April 1945
By Mrs J.M. Vye, nee Martin
956 East 16th Ave.

The Monthly Review.

PUBLISHED BY THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Vol. 1.

VANCOUVER, B. C., JULY, 1889.

No. 4.

G. A. CHARNOCK, EDITOR.
E. W. FREURE, BUSINESS MANAGER.
JAMES ENGLAND, SECRETARY.

GENERAL SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT

FOR YEAR ENDING MAY 31ST. 1889.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—
A year ago we looked forward with great hope for the future of our Association; but now for a moment we are to look back, and gather as well as may be a record of the year's successes and failures. The great question at the beginning of the year is, "What are you going to do?" The great question at the end of the year is, "What have you done?"

READING-ROOM.

Perhaps one of the most important features of our work is the Reading-room, and I think we can claim that this department is an unqualified success. The room is light and cheerful; it is provided with arm-chairs and an abundance of good reading matter, and is FREE TO ALL from 9 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock at night, every day in the year. In the annual Statistical Report it will be seen that the estimated attendance is 250 daily. In addition to the large supply of magazines and papers, there is a writing-table, where young men can write their home letters, the Association providing paper and envelopes, and if necessary, stamps. I have noticed that those young men who

avail themselves of the privilege of the correspondence-table usually support the Association by voluntary subscriptions; and this is a sufficient answer to those who think it extravagant to give such quantities of note-paper away as we do. Many strangers have come into the Office from our Reading-room, and expressed their pleasure at finding such a pleasant resort in young Vancouver.

LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

During the year seven lectures and entertainments have been held under the auspices of the Association.

The first was a concert by the Vancouver Glee and Matrigal Society, which was fairly successful, though the hall where the concert was given is considered very poor.

In December, Rev. J. W. Pedley, B.A., gave an interesting and instructive lecture, entitled "Chips," which everybody present said was well worth hearing.

For the month of January we had "An Evening with Charles Dickens."

And in March, the Rev. J. B. Kennedy, B.A., delivered an admirable lecture, entitled "John Bull and Freedom." After the lecture the Association passed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, everybody in the hall voting the straight ticket.

In addition to these four entertainments, Robert Nourse, of Washington, D.C., delivered three eloquent lectures in the month of September, entitled respectively, "John and Jonathan," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and "Kings and Presidents."

These lectures and entertainments have not been gotten up for the purpose of making money, but have been made a privilege of membership (with the exception of the Nourse lecture course, when half-price was charged), and the aim has been, not to make money but the entertainment the principal object. Notwithstanding this, these entertainments have paid expenses and a little over, as will be seen by reference to the Financial Statement for the year.

SOCIAL RECEPTIONS.

We have had during the year eight social gatherings, all of which have been free to young men and their friends. Most of these social gatherings have been arranged by the Ladies' Central Committee. Many young men have attended these receptions who scarcely ever see the inside of a nice home, and to them they have been helpful and encouraging.

EMPLOYMENT AND BOARDING-HOUSE REGISTER.

Quite a number of young men have been found employment, and a large number directed to suitable boarding-houses.

LETTERS OF ENQUIRY.

Letters of enquiry from all kinds of people on all kinds of subjects have been received and answered by the Secretary. One wants to get a position before coming to Vancouver; another would like a thorough description of the country, "and please send a sample of the climate;" while some one else has a boy whom he would like the Association to befriend; and another wants to know the price of real estate.

COMMITTEE WORK.

The work of the different Committees has been carried on under rather discouraging circumstances, on account

of the very limited size of our building. However, the Invitation and Devotional Committees have done good, faithful work, and the reception work has been fairly successful.

SINGING PRACTICE.

For a time during the winter, Mr. David Evans conducted singing practice for young men, and as a result the singing has somewhat improved; but the need is felt of continued effort along the line of improved singing in our meetings.

FIXING ROOMS.

During the month of August the Rooms were closed for finishing and furnishing, and on the 22nd were opened in all their glory of new paint and varnish and tint. Every floor was carpeted and the whole building properly furnished.

RELIGIOUS WORK.

We feel a good deal encouraged at the progress of the religious work of our Association. The Gospel meetings and Bible classes, as will be seen by reference to the Statistical Report, have been well attended; and though the results shown in figures are small, we know there are large results, which can't be put on paper: sweeter, riper, purer lives are results, and you can't put these into figures. Many of our young men have been built up and strengthened in the good fight of faith, and an influence has gone out from these meetings which will not soon be lost. Yet I believe we are not reaching the high standard we should. Many more ought to be pressing into the Kingdom, and a larger number of young men must realize their responsibility before we can begin to boast of having done our duty.

Mention should be made of our Week of Prayer during the month

of November, and of the helpful meetings of Mr. Moody in October. Though these meetings considerably interfered with our regular work, we felt they were an inspiration and a blessing to every Christian organization in the city.

FINANCES.

And now let us consider the financial position of the Association. As will be seen by the Financial Statement, there are two loans to be accounted for. The first is one of \$1,300. This was provided for at a meeting held in the interest of the new building scheme, on the 8th of March, in addition to \$4,625 more, which goes to pay for the three lots now held by the Association. The other loan of \$155 is temporary, and will be paid by the Association as soon as it comes due in August. This last loan, and a balance of \$172.23 due the Treasurer, leaves a debt of \$327.23. The expenditure of the Association being \$3,154.28, and the income \$2,827.05. There is only one explanation for this debt. If all our subscribers had paid their subscriptions, we would have had \$300 to our credit instead of against us. Still, I see no reason for discouragement. With this exception, everything about our finances has prospered, and to-day we are worth as an organization, counting lots and building and uncollected subscriptions, several thousand dollars more than we were at the beginning of the year.

NEW BUILDING.

For the last six or eight months we have been working for a new building. The Canadian Pacific Railway offered us lots for \$3,325 worth \$7,000, and the young men gave \$5,625 to pay for these lots, and a debt of \$1,300 on the building and \$700 for the lot on which

it stands. Later the Building Committee was organized, and we expect to be in a position in the spring to commence a building which shall be worthy of the cause it will represent.

NEW CONSTITUTION.

During the year a new Constitution has been adopted, and now everything seems to be working smoothly.

In the month of April Mr. Ed. Freure came into the Office as Assistant Secretary, taking the work of Mr. Bunting, who had just left, and part of the Office work.

MEMBERS' ROLL.

Our membership is now 150, 100 of these being active and 50 associate members.

MONTHLY REVIEW.

In March a few members conceived the idea of publishing a monthly paper in the interests of the Association; and on the 15th of March the first number was published, and this little paper will after this be issued about the first of each month.

And now I think the record is complete. We have had our ups and downs as an organization; but looking at matters broadly, we are now climbing right up the hill of success; and my conviction is, that if we stand together, we will be used of God to do a great work in Vancouver.

In conclusion, let me give the Association a text for the year commencing June 1st, 1889: "Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love; in honor preferring one another."—Rom. xii. 10.

Respectfully submitted.

G. A. CHARNOCK,

General Secretary.

June, 1889.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the Year ending June 1st, 1889.

RECEIPTS.

Cash in treasury, June 1st, 1888 - - - -	\$ 45 00
Voluntary subscriptions -	1039 80
Membership fees - - -	218 50
Rent of store - - - -	178 75
Lectures - - - - -	20 00
Sale of benches - - - -	25 00
Loan at Bank of British Columbia* - - - -	1300 00
Loan at Bank of British Columbia - - - -	155 00
Balance due Treasurer -	172 23
	<u>\$3154 28</u>

*This loan is provided for by special subscriptions by members of the Association, and is now being paid in.

EXPENDITURES.

Work done on building -	\$ 265 48
Lumber (\$119.69) and painting (\$133.94) for building - - - -	253 63
Fixtures for building - -	46 97
Furniture for building -	395 73
Organ rent - - - - -	25 25
Taxes - - - - -	34 06
Cleaning - - - - -	5 50
Travelling expenses of General Secretary - - -	12 75
Interest on loans - - -	66 70
Stamps, postal-cards and post-office box rent -	37 60
Stationery (\$92.70), printing (\$118) - - - -	210 70
Supplies for socials - - -	40 00
Duty and express on books Advertising (\$4), telegrams (\$2.50) - - - - -	6 50
City scavenger - - - -	9 00
Gas (\$138.90) and coal (\$47)	185 90
Papers and magazines for reading-room - - - -	97 36

Salaries - - - - -	1126 00
Subscription to state work	50 00
Subscription to International Convention - - - - -	25 00
Payment of loan and interest	255 65
	<u>\$3154 28</u>

STATISTICAL REPORT

For year ending May 31st, 1889.

I.—RELIGIOUS WORK.

Gospel Meetings for Men -	
Total number held - - -	49
Average attendance - - -	79
Total attendance - - - -	3866
Confessed Christ - - - -	18
Joined the church - - - -	9
Conversational Bible-class—	
Total number of sessions -	26
Total attendance - - - -	233
Average attendance - - -	9

Workers' Training-class—

Total number of sessions -	27
Total attendance - - - -	246
Average attendance - - -	9

II.—INTELLECTUAL WORK.

Number of lectures and entertainments - - - - -	7
Reading-room—	
Estimated daily attendance in reading-room - - - - -	250
Number of magazines on file -	11
" dailies " - - - - -	9
" weeklies " - - - - -	21
" illustrated papers on file - - - - -	7
Number of religious papers on file - - - - -	12
Number of miscellaneous papers on file - - - - -	3
Total number of papers and books - - - - -	63

III.—SOCIAL WORK.

Number of social gatherings -	8
Total attendance - - - -	1526
Average attendance - - -	190

VANCOUVER TO WASHINGTON.

On Tuesday, April 16th, as announced in the April Review, the General Secretary left Vancouver for the East: (1.) To attend the General Secretaries' Conference in Orange, N.J.; (2.) To represent Vancouver at the International Convention of Association workers in Philadelphia; (3.) To visit and make a study of model association buildings in the East.

The ride to Montreal over the C. P. Railway, which took five days and nineteen hours, was very delightful. The scenery through the mountain is a marvellous panorama of mountain stream and color. Beautiful indeed looked the glaciers and the snow capped mountains, towering up to a height which was almost overpowering, and we were all sorry to change the mountain for the prairie country. And yet the prairie is not without interest; the "poor Indian" with buffalo horns for sale, the solitary yet often comfortable home of the settler, and the vast extent of this prairie country were fruitful subjects of conversation. The hour's stop at Winnipeg proved a pleasant break in our journey. I met Mr. Copeland the General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association who very kindly showed me around the city. The Post Office and City Hall are fine buildings and there are a number of handsome churches. The main street is wide and substantially built up with fine business blocks. Most of the buildings are of white brick and, as my friend informed me, are the native building material. On my return trip I had the pleasure of seeing the city from the tower of the city hall. If I were writing for the geography I should say Winnipeg is a very flat city. (This is not a pun.) The next three days were passed quite

pleasantly reading, eating, sleeping and talking and when on Monday morning, the 22nd, we arrived in Montreal, I was much better rested than I had been for many months.

After breakfast at the "Hall" in Montreal I called on Mr. Budge, the General Secretary of the Montreal Association. He was very kind and we had a number of talks about association buildings. They are about to commence a \$200,000.00 building in Montreal which when finished will be one of the finest in the country. In the evening I met Mr. Geo. Hague, Manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada. He seemed to be quite interested in Vancouver and especially in our building enterprise.

I left on the night train for Portland, Me., arriving there at noon on Tuesday, the 23rd. The next two days were "off duty" days spent very pleasantly with my cousins.

After being in Western cities so long it was a new experience for me to see so many ladies, and when, in the evening, I found myself one of eight people in a street car, and seven of our number girls, I felt like taking my hat off and paying fares all round.

The Portland association has very pleasant rooms, but though they have been organized thirty-six years, they are only just beginning to think about a building, and when I told the Secretary we had occupied our own building two years and were working for a \$25,000.00 building in a three-year-old town he began to think we must have a number of *men* here if we hadn't many women. Portland is a beautiful city and is called "The pine tree city of the east."

Left for Boston Friday, the 26th, arriving in the "Hub of the Universe"

about ten o'clock in the evening. Slept at the Adams House and looked over the city the next day. Visited the Young Men's Christian Union which is, I understand, an organization somewhat similar to our associations but as they would perhaps say, organized on broader lines. They have a beautiful place and seemed to be quite busy.

The building of the Young Men's Christian Association is a magnificent structure. I made a careful study of this fine building and especially the construction and arrangement of the gymnasium and baths. A thoroughly scientific work in "body building" is being done in this association. Besides two paid men there are about fifteen volunteer instructors all holding classes in the gymnasium. Each man is examined by the Association doctor and a regular course of exercise takes the place of nasty medicine and pills. Eight hundred men are members in this gymnasium and though the Association building cost \$300,000.00 they will have to enlarge their gymnasium accommodation very soon. I had a long talk with the Manager who was exceedingly kind, and he particularly cautioned me about our gymnasium and baths. Nearly all the building committees have made mistakes in the physical department. They have made the gymnasium too small, the bathing facilities too limited and not enough care has been given to ventilation. I could take a good deal of time telling about this wonderful gymnasium but above all, one thing was impressed upon my mind, viz: Our gymnasiums are not for training athletes or acrobats; but they are for work the work of building up a sound body. "The aim is health, and the platform is safe, short, accurate, beneficial and pleasing exercise." The handsome parlor and read-

ing room and the well-selected library are prominent features in the Boston building but I must pass on.

I liked Boston, its crooked streets notwithstanding, and especially the famous Boston Common. It seemed to me that whenever I got lost which was every time I went on the street—I pulled up at the Common and then had only to look for the golden dome of the State House to know where I was.

In the evening took a ticket for New York by the magnificent new steamship Pilgrim. This is a floating palace and on enquiry I learned there were eleven hundred passengers aboard. The sea was a little rough and as soon as I could get a berth and turned in. I should mention that the reason there were so many passengers, everyone was going to the great Centennial Celebration in New York City. We arrived in New York early in the morning and though all the hotels were full I secured a room at a private house. In the commonest hotels they were charging \$5.00 a night and had to pay \$2 00 in a private house for a bed alone.

Spent Sunday, the 28th, in Brooklyn. Heard Dr. Lyman Abbott preach in the morning; was invited to dinner and treated with the greatest kindness by one of his deacons—W. B. Boorum—and in the evening I went to hear the famous T. DeWitt Talmage preach. He had a magnificent congregation there being about five thousand people in the church. One can hardly imagine two men less like each other than Lyman Abbott and T. DeWitt Talmage. Lyman Abbot's sermon was thoughtful and scholarly; Talmage's was grand and eloquent. Both were above the ordinary preaching of the day.

Next day took the elevated cars—a wonderful system—for Harlem where they have one of the best association buildings in New York City. I think I got more good from a careful study of this building than any other I visited as it is very much the same shape our new building will be. The arrangement of the baths is particularly fine and the equipments of the whole building are first class. The parlor is a large room handsomely and elegantly furnished. One stationary seat I noticed was upholstered in red satin.

The next two days were "off duty" days as I could not resist the temptation to see the great military parade. After a walk along 5th Avenue of twenty-five blocks I secured standing room on top of a wall twenty feet high in front of a house. There I stood about five hours and the vast crowds and miles of procession were a sight never to be forgotten. The mounted police had to press the people back by working their horses sideways into the crowd. There were some wonderfully fine bands in the procession, among them Gilmore's, the crack band of New York. The bands were so close together that we could see and hear several at the same time. To quote the *New York Times* it was "music by the mile." The next day I witnessed from one of the grand stands near the 5th Avenue Hotel the Industrial parade, sitting right opposite President Harrison's grand stand. Had a fine opportunity of seeing who were the President's guests. I recognized Vice-President Morton, Ex-President Cleveland, Ex-President Hayes and John Wanamaker. Don't know whether they recognized me or not but probably not. Sat there five hours and though the procession was not finished, I got tired out. The procession, one would

think, contained all the people in New York, counting lookers-on as visitors. All trades and professions were represented and notably the Brewers' Association following a barrel big enough one would think, to carry all the liquor in the city. A glass of wine was offered President Harrison which he refused. The school boys marched real well, a good deal better than most of the men. The *World* (not the Vancouver *World*) rolled along an immense globe which took up not a little room in the street. George Washington's old carriage was in the procession and a made-up George Washington sat in it. Getting hungry, I bought a sandwich which was as dry and hard as a piece of wood. This was accounted for by a gentleman who told me the sandwiches were made in the time of George Washington. He called them Centennial sandwiches.

Took the train Thursday, May 2nd, for Orange City, N. J. Here the Conference of General Secretaries was held. Rather a significant fact that L. H. Gulick, M. D., the most prominent gymnast in the conference, was the man chosen to conduct the opening devotional exercises. Every phase of the work was ably taken up by leading men in the conference. Quite a good deal of attention was of course given to questions touching the General Secretaries, such as "How can we overcome the diverting power of our secular duties upon our spiritual life?" by D. A. Budge of Montreal. "The Secretary's duty to himself in his physical, social and intellectual development," by W. E. Lewis of Wisconsin. "The General Secretary and Mechanics: what can he do to bring them into closer sympathy with the Association and under its influence," by J. B. Milligan of Chattanooga. "The Rail-

road Association," "Work among foreign speaking young men," "The Bible training class," "Methods of Work," "Physical examinations in the gymnasium, their importance," "Spiritual results in the gymnasium," "Special sins of young men," "Buildings," "The Association library," "College work, what are satisfactory results?" etc., were taken up in the conference and for five days five hundred men discussed these subjects. At each discussion the last ten minutes was given to young secretaries who had only been in the work a year. This was the largest conference of General Secretaries ever held and was a thoroughly helpful and inspiring gathering. The delegates were most kindly entertained by the citizens of Orange and were loud in their praise of the hospitality of their hosts.

The great inventor Edison, has his shops here and he invited the whole delegation down to his works. The phonograph seemed to be the chief attraction. It is a marvellous instrument and is now used in offices in the place of shorthand writers. The tone of the voice and all the peculiarities of the speaker are preserved and can be ground out an innumerable number of times at will. The City of Orange is quite a pretty place and is one of the big bedrooms of New York City.

On the morning of the 7th of May we all returned to New York and went over to Brooklyn which everyone knows is linked to New York by the magnificent Brooklyn suspension bridge. For a long time I had wanted to see this bridge and every time I went over it admired the beauty and solidity of this great engineering work. One cannot help respecting the man who had the brain and the grit to undertake and carry through such a

project. From this bridge you get a good view of the beautiful harbor and not very far off is seen the Statue of Liberty.

Arriving in Brooklyn we repaired to the building of the Young Men's Christian Association. This is probably the finest building in the world owned and occupied by the Association. It cost \$300,000.00 and fronts on Fulton Avenue, Bond Street and Hanover Place and covers an area of nearly 20,000 square feet. Five hundred of us were entertained at lunch in the gymnasium and an address of welcome was given by T. DeWitt Talmage. If anyone asked me to say what kind of an address it was, in a word I should say it was "a Talmage address," for certainly no one else could have delivered such an oration. It was characteristic of the great speaker; marvelously eloquent with a vein of humor running through it which was irresistible. Practical common-sense was in every sentence, and sympathy with the workers before him in every word. I cannot refrain from giving one or two quotations from this address.

"For men with whole cargoes of ambition, of affections, of high purpose, these are the young men we are going to fight for and today we declare everlasting war against all the influences that would destroy them, and we ask all good men to fall into line, and all the armies of Heaven to come to the rescue, and pray Almighty God that with the thunderbolts of His omnipotent wrath He will strike down and destroy the influences that would ruin the souls of young men for whom Christ died. O! what a glorious work that of saving young men. You are not rivals of the church of God, you are one of the regiments of the church

and in the front rank. * * * * *

So I cheer you, I congratulate you; I suggest to you, my brethren, that you pitch your tents toward the rising sun, put your trust in the Almighty, and I do not care where you live, you will come straight through. A great many people are disheartened. They think that it is about 8 o'clock at night and that it will keep getting darker and darker. I think it is about 4.30 in the morning and the day breaketh. To the world the forces we are bringing to bear against these evils sometimes seem very insignificant. I suppose people laughed when they saw Moses stretch out his hand over the Red Sea, it seemed so silly. 'You don't expect putting your hand over the sea will make the waters part?' 'Yes.' And the winds blew from the east all night long, and the waters were gathered into two great glittering palisades. The billows reared as God's hand pulled back on their crystal bits. Wheel into line, O Israel! March, march! Pearls crash under foot. The spray springs a triumphal arch of rainbow for the victors to march under; and when the last line of Israelites has mounted the beach the shout of hosts on the shore is answered by the shout of hosts mid sea and the swift fingered winds on the white keys of the foam play the grand march of Israel delivered and the awful dirge of Egypt's overthrow. So we go forth and stretch out our hand of faith and prayer over the boiling sea of sin and suffering, and after awhile the winds of God's help will begin to blow, and the way will be clear for the great army of Christian philanthropists, and the treasures of the world's beneficence will line the way of our feet, and we shall be greeted to the other shore with the clash of all heaven's cymbals, while

those who pursue and divide us shall go under and there will be nothing left of them except here and there, cast high and dry upon the beach, the splintered wheel of a chariot, or, thrust through the surf, the breathless nostril of a riderless charger."

Other prominent Association men spoke and Ira D. Sankey sang "Hold the Fort," those present joining in the chorus. We enjoyed his singing very much all through the Convention.

After the reception we looked over the building which is perfect in every department. The reading room and library is a very fine room and the parlor and other leisure rooms are splendidly fitted up. The General Secretary is one of the few secretaries with Rev. tacked on to his name but judging from his work it is no particular hinderance to him.

In the evening two receptions were given, one at 23rd street and another at the Harlem Branch. I attended the one at the 23rd street Branch. After supper a public exhibition by gymnasium students was given. This entertainment went far to convince me of the value of this department as a health preserver.

The building of the 23rd street branch is a very large one and one of the most valuable in the country. It is one of the older buildings and therefore not so well adapted to the work as some of more recent date. Nevertheless the 23rd street branch is doing a grand work right along the line. Their educational department is a regular college and they are doing a great spiritual work for young men.

On the morning of the 8th we took the train for Philadelphia where the 28th International Convention of all the Associations of America was held. On arrival at the "City of

Brotherly Love" we repaired to the handsome buildings of the Association and found the arrangements for delegates the most complete that anyone could imagine. At the door, standing inside the hall-way, was a large bulletin board measuring perhaps 12 by 20 feet which was really a complete directory or guide over the building.

At Philadelphia I met one of my younger brothers whom I had not seen for six years. He was at the depot to meet me and though neither of us knew the other we met some little time after arriving at the building. As he was well acquainted with Philadelphia I found him a good guide. We visited Fairmount Park, the Academy of Music, where a reception was tendered the delegates, John Wanamaker's big store, the new City Hall and many other places of interest and fame.

At eleven o'clock the first session of the Convention was held for organization and H. B. Chamberlin, formerly Secretary of the Brooklyn Association and now President of the Chamber of Commerce of Denver, Colorado, and a prominent business man of that city, was elected president of the convention. After a short address from General O. O. Howard he introduced the foreign delegates who spoke in high terms of the country which some of them were visiting for the first time.

The report of the International Committee by the Chairman, Cephus Brainard of New York City, showed a marvelous progress all over the continent in almost every field of association effort: *i. e.* local, collegiate, railroad, work among foreign speaking young men and work in the foreign field. Following is a leaf of this truly wonderful report:

Number of associations in America, 1273; membership, 200,000; members

serving on committee, 33,958; value of property, \$8,944,685.00; amount pledged for new buildings, \$1,397,285; number of General Secretaries, 869; associations having libraries, 522; number of volumes, 385,728; educational classes reported, 234; literary societies, 148; lectures reported, 543; social gatherings, 657; situations secured, 7619. But it would be tedious to quote all the statistics of this great report.

During the second day of the Convention, an interesting and lively discussion took place as to where the next Convention should be held. A determined effort was made by Kansas City delegates to get the Convention and an equally good fight was made by Chicago. The vote was very close and resulted in Chicago getting 283 while Kansas City got 285. Immediately the result was known a round of cheers was sent up by the victorious Kansas men. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved all over the hall. When the excitement had in a measure subsided Mr. Messer, who was the advocate of the Chicago party, took the floor, and said, "After all I have a little joy in this choice, for I rejoice in Mr. Hansel's success in securing the convention for Kansas. Now, I want to move that this vote be made unanimous by the convention, and I also desire to shake hands with Mr. Hansel and assure him that I will heartily join with him in making the next convention the best that we have ever had." Amid the continued cheers of the delegates the two gentlemen joined hands in front of the platform, and the vote was made unanimous by the entire convention.

About one hundred and thirty Association men spoke in different churches on Sunday. I was invited to speak in

the Methodist church in Camden, N. J., across the Delaware, and had a good time.

The farewell meeting of the Convention was a very impressive one. Among the speakers was John Wanamaker, the United States Postmaster-General.

He expressed the deepest regret that he had not been able on account of his official duties to be present during the sessions of the convention, but said that he felt the electric thrill of its magnetism, and that it was an event in life to stand in such a presence as that of the body of men before him. Not even the genius of Edison, he declared, could make a dynamo like that whose force was now thrilling abroad from the hearts of that assembly for the building up of character and the elevation of practical Christianity. We have come, said he, to a great time in the history of the world, and should go out with new faith and a greater sense of responsibility. God has given to you a grip on the heart of this country that no other association can get. You are touching the very soul of the young men of this country and touching it with God. Twenty years ago the people said this association was a great idea. Now it is a great fact. Their hands, their hearts, their purses, are yours for any substantial purpose for good. Not for parade, but in downright hard work, in building houses and in reaching hearts. The great Christian heart of this country is with you.

Mr. Wanamaker added that the happiest memories of his life related to his share in the work of the association as its secretary, and later, as he modestly said, "its poor president."

His address was followed by a few moments of silent prayer, and after

the brethren sang the closing hymn :

"Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love,"

holding each others hands as they sang. Rev. Dr. John Kirkpatrick pronounced the benediction, followed by a touching scene of friendly and fraternal farewell.

On Monday morning, the 13th of May, a large company of the delegates took the 8 o'clock train for Washington. Arriving at noon the Washington Association entertained the delegates to lunch at the rooms and guides were provided to show their guests round the city. I joined a party for an afternoon of sight-seeing. Our guide was one of the messengers at the Capitol. The first place we visited was the Washington Monument. An elevator runs up the inside and a spiral staircase around the elevator. We walked up the seven hundred steps and came down in the elevator. The height of this famous monument is five hundred and fifty feet and the view from the top of it is magnificent. Washington and the surrounding district looks like a garden. It was very interesting to have our guide point out the places of note, the White House, Army and Navy Building, the Post Office, Smithsonian Institute and many other places of fame.

The Smithsonian Institute was the next place we visited. It would take six months to examine all the objects of interest in this place but we took in all we could in the few minutes we had to spare and though our acquaintance with the animals in skeleton and the rare treasures from all over the world was very limited, we got a good deal of pleasure and profit from our rapid walk through this veritable old curiosity shop. By this time the heat

began to tell on the most of us though when outside we used our umbrellas.

From the Smithsonian Institute we went to the Capitol. The grand staircase to this marvellous building is magnificent both in material and design. Ascending the steps we walked right up to the top of the great dome which, though not so high as the Washington Monument, is reached by climbing nearly four hundred steps. The rotunda is a wonderfully beautiful place and very interesting. There is a gallery ninety feet across running all around the very top and this is the famous whispering gallery. A person speaking in a very low voice can be heard distinctly on the opposite side. At this great height the people below look very small but they seem to be taking tremendous strides as they walked across the floor of the rotunda. The paintings in this building are very fine. One room we visited (the Presidents' room) was superbly finished in marble and furnished with red velvet covered furniture. Our guide told us that this room cost half a million dollars. We visited the Senate Chamber and of course took our turn sitting in the Speaker's chair which is occupied when the Senate is in session by the Vice-President of the United States. Our guide showed us where Blaine, Garfield and Conkling sat and other points of interest in both houses. In the evening we all attended a reception at the White House. The President of the United States received us in the East room and Mrs. Harrison in the Blue room. The White House is a large square building, painted white and very plain. The grounds are very nice but unless one knew that this was the Executive Mansion it would scarcely be recognized as being more than a very ordinary house.

On returning from the White House we attended another reception in the rooms of the Association. The Postmaster-General, John Wanamaker, was the speaker of the evening and I had the honor of speaking for the West on the same occasion. I was very kindly entertained over night by Mr. T. A. Harding whom some of our young men met at the Seattle Convention. After visiting the Army and Navy buildings and the Corcoran Art Gallery I took the afternoon train for Baltimore arriving there in the evening. I was very tired after my long trip around Washington the day before but after about fifteen hours sleep was all right. Baltimore is the only Southern town I was ever in and looks like a pretty old place. Unlike Washington, whose streets are very wide, the streets are narrow and crooked.

The Young Men's Christian Association has a building here which cost \$400,000.00. It is built in a triangular piece of ground and is five stories high. The Secretary told me it had deteriorated in value some \$150,000.00. It is not well planned and has hardly a good room in it on account of its peculiar shape.

Left Baltimore in the afternoon for Philadelphia and from Philadelphia went on to New York and Boston arriving in Boston Saturday evening, May 18th, spending Sunday there very pleasantly. Heard Phillips Brooks Sunday morning, attended the Association Gospel meeting in the afternoon and the Temple (Congregational) in the evening. I thought Boston Common very pretty and enjoyed walking around there Sunday afternoon.

On Monday morning I took the train for Worcester, Mass., where the Young Men's Christian Association own a large building and arranged on

the most approved principles. The Assistant Secretary showed me over the building and was exceedingly kind and courteous. The Association receive a rental of \$6,000.00 from a part of their building so that the financial problem is not a very grave one with them. At noon I took lunch with Mr. and Mrs. Teague, the father and mother of Mr. F. W. Teague, the General Secretary of the Victoria, B. C., association. I enjoyed this visit very much indeed and will not soon forget the great kindness of these good people of Worcester.

Left in the afternoon for Springfield where the School for Christian Workers is located. This school is chiefly for the training of General Secretaries though other Christian workers are studying there. I called at the school in the evening and got acquainted with a number of the students and one of them, a Mr. Paul Plummer, went up to the hotel with me and stayed over night. He is training for a gymnasium instructor. Not but that he is a thoroughly competent teacher in all gymnasium work but he is spending a year at the school for the purpose of taking advantage of the year's course of systematic Bible study. These are the kind of men the associations all over the land are engaging for gymnasium instructors; men who know their business in the gymnasium and who can work right hand in hand with the active workers in the association. The School for Christian Workers is undoubtedly a step in the right direction though there is perhaps a danger of turning out theoretical men who will not amount to much in actual harness. Still this has been foreseen by wiser heads than mine and I believe those men who have come out from the school are making a success of their

work. The management of the school are making an effort to greatly enlarge their building and I understand the President is going to make a trip among the associations for the purpose of getting help for this object. I guess he wont get out here but if he does we will give him a good welcome.

Left Springfield for Albany, N. Y., arriving there May 22nd. Albany is a beautiful place. I was particularly struck by the beauty of the architecture of this city. The Association building there is one of the most elegant in the country. It is the gift of James B. Jermain, a citizen of Albany, and the land is the gift of the citizens. This noble example is being followed in a number of towns. Ira D. Sanky, the sweet singer of America, built an association building for his native city and the magnificent building at Brooklyn, N. Y., costing \$300,000, was the gift of one man.

At Albany I met Mr. Fuller, the architect for a number of association buildings, notably the fine building which is soon to be erected for the association on Dominion Square in Montreal. He was very kind in explaining the peculiarities of these association buildings and I felt that this conversation was valuable to me as secretary of our own building committee. A very pleasing feature in the Albany building is an old-fashioned fire place in the reception hall which gives the place a bright, home-like appearance.

Left Albany by the night train for Montreal arriving there for breakfast Friday morning, May 24th, in time to see the procession in honor of the Queen's birthday. I did not care to see it however as I had got so heartily tired of processions at the Centennial

in New York that I felt I did not want to see another for a hundred years.

Left Montreal for Ottawa on the 1st of June, spending Sunday and Monday in Ottawa which is a very pretty place. I climbed to the top of one of the towers of the Parliamentary buildings with the Assistant Secretary and had a fine view of Ottawa. The Parliamentary buildings are a sightly pile of which Canadians may well be proud. The force of sitting in the Speaker's chair and Sir John McDonald's was of course gone through, though I did not feel any particular inspiration from the performance. It is to be hoped when Sir John again takes his usual place in the House he will get some inspiration from my short rest in his chair. Sunday evening I attended the Dominion Methodist church and noticed Sir John was an attentive listener to the able discourse of the preacher. I had the pleasure of meeting a number of the young men at evening prayers Monday night and very much enjoyed my short acquaintance with them. The Secretary and his assistant were both very kind and the Secretary invited me to tea Monday evening which invitation I accepted. I always do accept those kind of invitations at home or abroad. The Ottawa Association have a very nice brick building worth, I believe, about \$23,000 and nearly all paid for.

Left for Winnipeg Monday evening, arriving there Thursday at noon. I spent one of the most pleasant days of my trip in Winnipeg. Went to dinner with Mr. Copeland, the genial secretary of the Winnipeg association and took tea with about fifteen young men at the association rooms in the evening. After tea we had a kind of conference at which I was invited to speak. I enjoyed the addresses of the different

young men and shall not soon forget their kindness which made me feel there was something among these Christians which knits even the hearts of strangers to them.

I left Winnipeg on the 7th to repeat that wonderful ride through the western half of Canada which, I think, I should never be tired of and which makes one feel somehow as though he was in the presence of Him who said "Let there be light."

Arrived in Vancouver on Monday the 10th of June, after an absence of just eight weeks. In the evening the young men arranged for a social reunion. We had strawberries and cream and listened to one another's speeches and as an encouragement to each other agreed it was the best social reception we had ever attended.

JOHN BULL AND FREEDOM.

BY REV. J. B. KENNEDY.

Continued.

Every officer of the law is answerable to the person affected for the legality of the act, he expects no matter whether his lawful superior has ordered it or not; and even whether the executive officer has it in his power to judge of the legality of the act he is ordered to do or not, and that on the other hand, every individual is authorized to resist an unlawful act, whether executed by an otherwise lawfully appointed officer or not.

During the 22 years reign of Richard II, 1377 the commons made rapid progress, and at the accession of Henry IV they had gained the following important points: 1. That no tax could be levied without the consent of the Commons. 2. That laws could not be enacted without their consent. 3. And that the administration of gov-

ernment was subject to their inspection and control. They also claimed the right to appropriate to special purposes the money they granted the king. The Commons gained two very important principles of government in the reign of Henry IV. 1400: 1. That all money bills must originate in the House of Commons, and 2. The right of the houses that the king should take no cognizance of the subject of their deliberations, until they had come to a decision upon it; and brought that decision regularly before him. In the first parliaments, the Commons presented their petitions to the king. These petitions were usually grievances of some kind, and the king on the advice of the Lords used to ask and give his decision at the close of the session.

The kings officers were authorized to put these demands in writing, and the kings decision thereupon, and return them to the Commons. But when the Commons got back their demands in writing from the kings officers with his decision attached, they found that frequently these officers had changed their grievances. They complained to the king; but not meeting with any redress they began to draw up in writing, their own petitions and present them to the king to take action upon. In this way originated bills in the House of Commons, as complete statutes which they sent up to the House of Lords that they might be discussed in that assembly, and if adopted there, be presented to the king, who then had nothing more to do than to give or refuse his sanction. No precise date can be named when the House of Lords began to originate bills in their own House which were sent thence to the Commons. But the custom grew up; and it became the

rule in parliament that bills may commence in either house, except money bills, which as we have seen, must come from the Commons. That is the great bulwark of the Commons of England—King and Government cannot be supported without money. The Commons have it in their power if the King and Lords do not act rightly to cut off the funds necessary to carry on the government. Thus the Commons gained power, not uniformly, and steadily; but rather by advancing and retreating. Very much depended on the kings power and influence, and that of the Barons with which they had to contend. For example the Stuart period of English History presents to us kings striving for absolute power and the parliament, especially the Commons resisting. The struggle was long and bitter, as every Stuart of English History knows; but with the death of the Stuarts, died the last attempt by English kings to place the will of an English king above the statute of English law. It has now come to pass in England, that the proverb is fulfilled "The first shall be last; and the last first." At the meeting of the first parliament the king was first in the government of the nation; next the Lords, and lastly the Commons; but it is now first—Commons, the Lords and lastly King. So much is this a fact that many are now asking "what use are the lords?" as they once asked the same question of the Commons. All that the House of Lords now does and all that it claims to do, is to check hasty legislation; and to give an opportunity for an appeal to the people by a dissolution of parliament. Let me quote the words of Lord Derby in a speech of his in the House of Lords in the year 1846 regarding the Commons. "My Lords

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