SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE

Col. Gunther, of Toronto, is to Take Up Important Post Under the Provincial Government.

The appointment is announced by the provincial government of Col. Gunther, of Toronto, for some years past inspector for the Norwich Union Assurance Company, as superintendent of insurance in and for British Columbia, a post of more than ordinary importance created by the legislation of last session for the protection of the provincial insurer. Col. Gunther is one of the most capable and expert among the insurance men of Canada, and is as well, a barrister who has specialized in insurance law. The appointment has been made solely on the score of expert professional fitness, Col. Gunther being regarded as the best man for the office in the whole of Canada.

CANDIDATES PASSED

In the Provincial examinations for engineers' certificates, which have been conducted by Mr. S. Baxter, Inspector of Machinery, who was assisted by Inspector Bath in the Parliament Building during the week, were completed yesterday. There were some 47 candidates who wrote for the different grades and the following are the engineers who secured the coveted certificates.

For second class, Messrs H. Hemmes, L. Ducitt and H. C. Gunson.

For third class, Messrs. G. Martin, D. Breckinbridge, H. T. Devonshire, W. Gasn, R. L. Cain, and H. Martell.

For fourth class, Messrs. W. W. Savage, E. A. Matson, Alex. James, T. Bosence, G. D. Wood, G. F. Grimstil, L. Stansfield, E. J. Duggan, J. Whinson, A. A. Mathelson, C. T. Cuthbert, H. E. Baley, C. M. Munroe, M. Wilson, and Thos. Dooley.

For especial logging, Mr. H. A. Frederick; for heating engineer, Mr. F. Bennet. For especial locomotive engineer, Mr. W. Francics.

FAMOUS BRIGAND

Alfonso Carbone Released Through Royal Pardon After Forty-two Years in Prison.

MILAN, April 21.—At Civita Vecchia, a few days ago the famous brigand, Alfonso Carbone, formerly chief of a numerous band of malefactors, was released from prison, having received the Royal pardon. Carbone is 64 years of age, and has spent forty-two years in prison. He has always enjoyed good health, and is now quite vigorous and robust. He was originally condemned to death, but by royal decree the capital sentence was commuted into hard labor for life.

Carbone may be regarded as the last survivor of Neapolitan brigandage. In 1860 he slew Pasquale Gamboni, who had borne false witness in a trial for murder in which Carbone's brother was implicated. After that he took up murder and highway robbery as a profession, and committed an infinity of crimes. He joined forces with another desperate brigand named Pico and for more than eighteen months this precious couple were the terror of the whole province of Avellino. Subsequently Carbone murdered Pico and gave himself up to the police.

A reporter who managed to approach Carbone while the formalities in connection with his release were being conpleted, gleaned some interesting particulars of the ex-brigand's exploits. Carbone's band consisted at first of thirty-five desperadoes, but it was gradually reduced to thirteen as a result of sundry casualties sustained in conflicts with the Carabineers. Their principal field of action was in the neighborhood of Avellino, Salerno and Basilicato.

The maintenance of the band cost a great deal of money, as it was necessary to pay large sums to the people who brought supplies of food. All this money was procured by means of threatening letters sent to wealthy persons. The reporter reminded Carbone that on one occasion his fellow-brigand, Pico, having killed two Carabineers, cut off their heads and played football with them. "Don't recall these terrible things," said Carbone. "My heart is weak after forty-two years in prison."

Carbone qualified the various murders he had committed, so long as they concerned soldiers and Carabineers, as political crimes, and they certainly did not weigh upon his conscience. He killed Pico because he regarded him as an informer. While he was in prison he acted as a tailor, and his conduct was uniformly good. He never underwent a single day's serious punishment, and this fact naturally assisted in obtaining him the royal clemency.

Slaughter of Dogs.

BERLIN, April 19.—Seven hundred Berlin dogs were poisoned with prussic acid last week because the owners were unable to pay the increased tax of $2.50 per annum, which came into effect on April 1. The tax is now $7.50 a year. The authorities had notified the owners of Berlin's 50,000 dogs that any animal upon which the new tax was not paid by a certain hour would be seized and killed. Most masters and mistresses who could not afford to keep their pets under the new conditions cheated the official executioners by handing over the dogs to the Humane Society, which poisoned 500. Two hundred others were "officially" slaughtered. The newspapers relate that the massacre of the dogs was accompanied by heatrending scenes. Several people fainted when they saw their late pets suspended among the carcases of other dogs in long rows at the Hunmane Society's "morgue." Many women and children with dogs in their arms arrived weeping bitterly in anguished doubt as to whether they could bring themselves to surrender their faithful dumb companions to be deliberately slaughtered.

RELEASED BY DIAZ

Young Men, Converse and Blatt, Held In Prison at Juarez, Are Set At Liberty

MEXICO CITY, April 22.—Two old men, one the president of Mexico and the other an attorney of Los Angeles, and the father of a boy confined in a Mexican prison, chatted in a neighborly fashion for fifteen minutes over a subject that has brought into action the machinery of two state departments. At the conclusion, the father was promised that his son would be set free.

The attorney was C. H. Converse, father of Lawrence Converse, who has been in jail for some months at Juarez on a charge of having participated in the Mexican revolution as a filibusterer. The father came to Mexico, not in his capacity as an attorney to argue the case of his son, but simply as a father.

When he left the office of the president it was with the assurance not only that would his own son be released, but that Edwin Blatt, the other young man who has been held on the same charge, would also be freed. The two boys will be taken by Converse to Los Angeles.

FIREWORKS NOT ON PROGRAMME

Celebration at Opening of Rome Exhibition Results in Setting Fire to Forest on Monte Mario.

ROME, April 21.—The celebration of the opening of the ethnographic exhibition in connection with the jubilee exposition came to a spectacular end tonight, when a bursting rocket, sent up during the fireworks display from teh top of Monte Mario, set fire to the mountain forest. Before the eyes of thousands of spectators the flames spread rapidly along the mountain ridge. Inhabitants of nearby villas fled in great alarm, while from all quarters of the city, troops and firemen hurried to the spot to fight the flames.

By hard work the flames were got under control by midnight and the people returned to their villas.

The damage done was small, and no fatalities were reported.

BOYCOTT OF GREEKS

Movement in Turkey is Renewed, With Greater Energy—Tyranny Under Young Turks.

ATHENS, April 21.—The anti-Greek boycott, which during the past few months had shown signs of diminishing, has recently broken out again with renewed energy. This is probably due to the completed elections, each new deputy wishing to distinguish himself as a zealous Mohammedan by inciting his constituents to acts of violence against the Greeks. News comes from Bruna and the Dardanelles generally that in Turkish towns which possess a Greek colony the inhabitants have publicly been forbidden to enter a Greek house or place of business. The streets have also been placarded to the same effect. Orders have been sent to the maritime agencies situated in Turkey that Greek workmen or dock laborers employed by them should be instantly dismissed. This, from information received here, appears to have been done, and numbers of honest Greek families are practically starving.

A steamer from Russia which arrived at Smyrna was instantly boarded by the dregs of the port eager for a chance of plunder. All Greek journals were seized by these people, and in order not to be compelled by the police to restore them, as had been done in the case of an Italian boat, each journal was torn up and thrown into the sea. After this exploit the Central Committee invited all good Mohammedans to betake themselves to the mosques, where a systematic system of boycotting Greek people and Greek products was strictly inculated.

Government's Debility

It would be erroneous to believe that these acts of vandalism are inspired by any national propaganda. It 's rather owing to the general debility of the Turkish Government, which, having first excited the fanaticism of the population, is now obliged to submit to the passions it has aroused. In many cases Greek shipowners have paid extortionate sums to the Committee in order to obtain permission to unload their freight, one Greek paying $250 for leave to disembark his cargo from a small steamer. Such cases are repeated each day. A well-known Greek proprietor paid an enormous sum in order to be allowed to cultivate his property. At Salonica a certain stevedore receives a regular subsidy from Jewish shipowners for the boycotting of Greek ships.

This is the general condition of affairs under the government of the Young Turks. An honest and industrious section of the subjects of the empire are hadried and persecuted simply because they happen to belong by birth and aspiration to the Greek nation. What wonder that Greeks continually leave the homes where they have been established for generations in order to free themselves from a tyranny which every day becomes more unbearable and surpasses the worst days of the despotism of Abdul Hamid?

To Receive U. S. Fleet

ST. PETERSBURG, April 22.—The admiralty has ordered the naval authorities at Libau to begin preparations for the visit there in June of the second division of the United States Atlantic fleet. The foreign office, in reply to the notification, informed the United States embassy that Russia was exceedingly happy over the honor paid the country.

Industrial Peace Association

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Directors of the San Francisco branch of the Pacific Coast Industrial Peace Association met in San Francisco today to complete the programme for the convention of the association to be held in San Francisco April 26. Delegates will attend from California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. President David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University will be the principal speaker. He will address the opening meeting on "The Rights of the Third Party." Among the other speakers will be Rev. J. E. O'Brien, of Seattle.

RESPONSIBLE FOR EXPLOSION

(Continued from Page 1.)

these explosives could be found, and it was upon this information that the search was made.

Jones, the owner of the barn, said the explosives were placed there last January, and that McNamara and other men made trips to the barn with suit cases, but he did not know the purpose.

Jones says McNamara rented the barn, and paid him $25 a month for its use. It is located about three-quarters of a mile west of here.

Arrested at Detroit

CHICAGO, April 22.—James W. McNamara, printer, and Ortie E. McManigal, a structural iron worker, charged by William J. Burns, the detective, with having knowledge of the explosion of the Los Angeles Times, were brought here today from Detroit, Mich., where they were arrested. They were turned over to Captain of Detectives Paul E. Flammer and Under Sheriff Brain of Los Angeles and departed tonight for Los Angeles.

The men were arrested in Detroit on April 12, and have been held here in secret, while men from Los Angeles came from the coast and obtained requisition papers.

More Arrests Expected

LOS ANGELES, April 22.—The arrests at Indianapolis tonight of John J. McNamara, secretary and treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and another labor leader named Hopkins, for alleged complicity in the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building on October 1, 1910, and the consequent loss of 21 lives, were made on instructions from the district attorney of Los Angeles county. These arrests are the first to have been made since the grand jury, after several weeks of investigation and the examination of many witnesses, returned 23 indictments against parties alleged to have been concerned in the disaster.

There is reason to believe they will be followed by many others involving prominent labor leaders, and that the theory of the prosecution in the case will be that the explosion was the result of a conspiracy formed for the purpose of retaliating upon the newspaper for the stand it had taken in a strike of the structural iron and brewery trades, and for its attitude towards union labor. That other arrests may follow is intimated by the district attorney. The district attorney admitted that the theory upon which the prosecution is working is that three men, known under the names of J. B. Bryce, M. A. Schmidt and David Caplan, purchased from the Giant Powder company on San Francisco bay the explosives which destroyed the Times building, and that they were incited thereto by McNamara, Hopkins and others, whose names will not be revealed until they have been arrested under the indictments found by the grand jury.

Bryce, Schmidt and Caplan have never been found.

Detective Burns' Story

CHICAGO, April 22.—Detective Wm. J. Burns, who assisted in the graft exposures of San Francisco which sent Abraham Ruef to the penitentiary, and who uncovered the conditions in the Illinois Central Railroad which resulted in the indictment of several officials of the road, through the Chicago agency with which he is connected, told tonight of the events leading up to the capture of the men charged with the dynamiting.

He was in Los Angeles at the time of the explosion, and attended a conference with Mayor Alexander, the chief of police and the Merchants' and Manufacturers5 association. For a while he worked under the supervision of the Los Angeles authorities, and then, following a misunderstanding, took up the work on his own responsibility. He turned to his evidence of an attempt to dynamite a bridge in Peoria, Ills., in September, 1910, where an infernal machine planted near the bridge had failed to explode. The conditions at Peoria coincided so closely with those following the Times explosion that the detective decided both explosions had been the work of the same men. The detective already had a suspicion that the Peoria work had been done by Ortie McManigal, of Chicago, and when he returned to Peoria he surrounded McManigal's home here with watchers.

McManigal in the meantime, not knowing he was being watched, returned to Los Angeles with a plan, the detectives claim, of destroying the auxiliary plant from which the Times was being issued.

It is said he made several inspections of the plant, but apparently changed his plans.

Just to show his good faith, Burns declares McManigal placed an infernal machine under the plant of the Llewellyn Iron Works in Los Angeles. Detectives watching this were unable to make use of their knowledge to prevent an explosion, being fearful of warning the dynamiters of their presence and by putting them on their guard and prevent an arrest.

Detectives, closing in on the Chicago man, followed him to his first meeting with James McNamara, who at that time they knew only as J. B. Bryce, or Bryson, under which name the explosives said to have been used in blowing up the Times plant, was purchased.

Consulted John McNamara.

McManigal and McNamara then came east, the same train bearing the watchers. The pair went to Kansas City, to Peoria again, to South Chicago, to Milwaukee and a dozen other points, always carrying a mysterious suitcase, which, it was later learned, contained the clockwork bases from which the infernal machines were formed. Finally the pair went to Indianapolis, where interviews were held with Secretary John McNamara, the first time he had appeared in any connection with the dynamiting.

First the two visited Secretary McNamara's office at night and held a long consultation. The next day Secretary McNamara kept an appointment with the two men in a street near his office, and the three went into another consultation in a saloon.

Then McManigal and James McNamara again went to Kansas City, and following them, watchers found a "plant" arranged under a new bridge and by throwing a quantity of nitroglycerine found there into the waters below, prevented another explosion.

From this time frequent visits were made by the two men to the office of Secretary McNamara in Indianapolis, the watchers gaining new evidence and preparing for a "round-up."

They followed McManigal to Toledo, where he was joined by James McNamara. The two then departed for Detroit, both carrying heavy suit cases. Watchers in Detroit had informed Burns, the detective asserted, that an attempt would be made to wreck the new $2,000,000 terminal station there, and it was determined to prevent this loss.

Chicago detectives were asked to aid in the arrests, and Detectives Biddinger and Reed were sent.

McNamara and McManigal were arrested by the Chicago men and told they were wanted here for safe-blowing. Confident they could prove an alibi on this charge, the men made light resistance. Fear that premature disclosures of the facts behind the arrests would complicate proceedings in the arrest of Secretary McNamara, who already had been secretly indicted by a Los Angeles grand jury, prevented the authorities from making the prisoners acquainted with the real nature of the charges against them.

On their way here the men, however, became moody and suspicious, and McNamara startled the police with the question: "Say, is it for the Los Angeles job you fellows want us?"

The men resisted attempts to force a confession from them.

Raymond Burns, son of William J. Burns, said McNamara had offered him $20,000 and later $30,000 for the liberation of himself and McManigal. The story of the offered bribe was said to have been heard by Chicago officers and verified by them.

Mrs. McManigal tonight declared her belief in her husband's innocence. With her two children, a girl of seven and a boy of five years, she was found here at the home of a friend.

"Ortie isn't the bad man they picture him,' she said, "and I don't believe he did it. He has had a hard life, but I don't believe he would commit such crimes."

She had left her own flat at No. 414 South Sangamon street, because she had been aware that it was constantly watched by detectives.

"Ortie was out of the city a great part of the time during the last two years," she added, "but it was because he was sent out by his employers."

While she was refusing to tell whether or not McManigal was in Los Angeles when the explosion took place, Walter, the five-year-old son, cried: "Papa was out of town because he could make more money." The mother silenced the boy, and ordered both children from the room. Neighbors of the McManigals say the head of the family has been at home but infrequently in the last two years, although Mrs. McManigal was said always to have been well supplied with money.

McManigal, the police say, was arrested last January on a charge of stealing several wagon loads of brass. Four wagon loads were found in the neighborhood of McManigal's residence. After spending several days in jail he was released.

Elaborate "Shadowing"

Burns said fifteen detectives had been in Indianapolis recently shadowing McNamara and McManigal, and that the two had been followed to the Jones barn, where tonight a quantity of explosives was found. He also said his men had seen the two go there carrying suit cases.

After three hours' work by a lock expert the safe in the offices of the structural ironworkers' union was opened in the presence of W. J. Ford, assistant district-attorney of Los Angeles county, California, and Walter Drew, of New York, counsel for the National Erectors' Association, but no explosives were found.

The books and records found in the safe were seized by the police, but Attorney Rappaport protested against the removal of the books from the offices, and it was decided to make an examination of them at once. It was planned to make a careful record of all disbursements of officers since June, 1910.

The detectives said that both McManigal and McNamara have been indicted secretly in Los Angeles, charged with conspiracy to commit murder. The indictment against McNamara is in the name of Bryce or Bryson, under which he was first known in Los Angeles.

"After we arrested the men in Detroit," said Raymond J. Burns, "we went through their suit cases and found twelve clockwork infernal machines, similar to the one found in Peoria, and those which were placed at the Otis residence in Los Angeles on the night of the Times explosion.

"We also found an automatic pistol, a heavy revolver and a rifle equipped with a silencer intended to deaden the report of the shot."

Detectives Shinn and Dugan visited McNamara's room at 2932 Washington Boulevard, soon after his arrest, and took everyhting they could find that they believed might prove of value in the case.

They searched his trunks and wardrobe, and confiscated every letter, picture, postcard, memorandum book, etc., that they found.

Leo M. Rappaport, attorney for the structural ironwokers, protested tonight the action of the police in hurrying McNamara out of the state without giving him time to confer with counsel. Rappaport told a representative of the Associated Press that such procedure was a "frame-up" engineered by enemies of organized labor.

move made by the officers, and almost came to blows with Superintendent of Police Hyland. He did not say what would be the next move of the labor organization to obtain the release of the men.

NEY YORK, April 22.—Beaten many times, but always hopeful, Albert T. Patrick, who is serving a life term in Sing Sing for the murder of William Marsh Rice, has begun another move to obtain a pardon. His brother-in-law, John T. Milliken of St. Louis, arrived today and engaged counsel to appear before Governor Dix next Monday. Supported by a decision of the state embalmers, and of the medico-legal society, Patrick's counsel will contend that new evidence shows that the congestion of Rice's lungs was not caused by the chloroform, which it was charged Patrick caused to be administered by chemicals in the embalming fluid.

GRAY AND ROBERTS TO TOUR AMERICA

Billiard Experts Will Give Series of Exhibitions In Canadian and U. S. Cities

George Gray, the Australian boy billiard wonder, who has astonished the sporting world by his remarkable performances in England, where he has completely over shadowed the best professionals there, will shortly start for Canada and the United States, accompanied by John Roberts. The boy and the veteran will give exhibitions in the larger cities, and undoubtedly a tour will be made from coast to coast, and Winnipeg will be included in the itinerary. Roberts recently entered into an agreement with Gray to play with him for a period of eighteen months, throughout the world.

The definite challenge for $5,000 a side and two-thirds of the gate receipts, issued by John Roberts on behalf of George Gray for a match with H. W. Stevenson, the present holder of the English billiard championship, will keep him in the old country for a while and gives promise of a struggle for supremacy that will go down into billiard history as one of the greatest on record.

Gray, by his perfection of one stroke, has broken all break records, and has complied a long string of runs totaling more than 1,000 each, despite the fact that before he visited England a single break of that size had never been known under the present rules of the game.

Stevenson is the successor of the great John Roberts and recognized—before the advent of Gray—as second only to Roberts in his prime in his mastery of the game.

Gray is tall and thin and angular. He has a walk in approaching a table that reminds one of nothing so much as a newly starched shirt front. To judge from his manner he is terribly self-conscious; to judge from hir playing he is perfectly at ease. Nothing seems to ruffle or excite him. People pass and repass in front of the table, arrive and depart, talk and applaud, but he goes on compiling his huge breaks with the unconcern of a veteran.

WEST INDIA SERVICE

Home Government Will Withdraw Subsidy to Canadian Line from Halifax and St. John

OTTAWA, April 21.—The department of trade and commerce has been officially advised by the British government that it does not propose to renew its share of the subsidy to the Pickford and Black Line for a steamship service between Halifax and St. John and the British West Indies.

The agreement in reference to the present contract, which expires on June 30, is that the British and Canadian governments contribute $67,000 annually. The British government has recently, however, entered into a contract for a direct service from Great Britain to the West Indies. It may be recalled that the imperial commission presided over by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and which included the Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Paterson, recommended a service between Britain and the West Indies via Canada, but to this the islands objected, as they desired direct communication with the Motherland.

Pickford and Black, in view of the action of the imperial government, will doubtless ask the Canadian government to increase the subsidy now being paid.

Stockmen on Reciprocity

MILES CITY, Mont., April 21.—The Montana Live Stock association today declared against Canadian reciprocity, although expressing its approval of reciprocal trade relations with other countries, principally Canada, wherein livestock products of all kinds will be accorded equal and fair import duties on the same basis as any other articles of commerce.

Sugar Trust Suit

NEW YORK, April 21.—Robert B. Hawley, one of the individual defendants in the government's suit for the dissolution of the American Sugar Refining company, today filed an answer in the U. S. circuit court, denying that he was concerned in the conspiracy charged in the formation of the alleged trust. He denied that the Cuban-American Sugar Co. was organized to combine several competing corporations engaged in the manufacture of raw sugar in Cuba and in shipping it to this country. The answer, however, admitted that the Cuban-American company, with an authorized capital of $20,000,000, obtained the properties of five sugar companies in Cuba and issued in exchange therefor shares of its own stock. Mr. Hawley denied that the American Sugar Refining Co. had dominated the Cuban-American company or exercised control over raw sugar shipped from Cuba into the United States.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Annual Meetings of Affiliated Grand Lodges to be Held at Kamloops

Elaborate preparations are being made by the Knights of Pythias and the allied Rathbone Sisters for the annnual meetings of the affiliated Grand Lodges, to be held in Kamloops on the 9th, 10th and 11th proximo. It is expected that from 125 to 150 members of the related orders will be in attendance. The Kamloops Knights have prepared an attractive programme for the entertainment of their guests, which programme includes an excursion to the sanitarium at Tranquille, and a banquet at the Kamloops Opera House on the conclusion of the business sessions of the convention, the ladies as well as the gentlemen attending these several functions.

MASSACRE STORY FROM MOROCCO

Report Reaches Berlin That Rebels Have Stormed Fez, Killed Garrison and Driven Sultan to Refuge.

BERLIN, April 21.—The government has received a telegram saying a native arrived at Tetuan who declared the Moroccan rebels have stormed Fez and massacred the garrison and that the sultan has taken refuge in the French consulate. No confirmation of the report is obtainable.

Asks for Ammunition.

PARIS, April 21.—A telegram was received today by the foreign office from Captain Bremond of the French military mission in Morocco, dated April 12, requesting that ammunition and money be sent him, but not stating whether his position was critical. The government will comply with the request.

Captain Bremond, who is commanding both the French division and the forces of the sultan, is the chief hope of Mulai Hafid. The captain, according to recent reports, is attempting to reach Fez, but is harassed by the rebel tribesmen. Earlier advices have described the position of his army as desperate.

Not Confirmed.

LONDON, April 22.—Up to an early hour this morning no confirmation had been received here of the reported fall of Fez and the massacre of the garrison there.

Laborers' Form Union.

VANCOUVER, April 21.—The laborers employed by the city in the street sewerage and scavenging departments formed themselves into a trades union body tonight at a meeting held in the Trades and Labor hall. About 500 members were enrolled.

TORONTO, April 22.— Several leaders of the Methodist church are in attendance at the annual conference of the German Evangelical association today to consummate the union which has been practically agreed upon between the two bodies. It is estimated there are six thousand evangelicals in Canada. While the membership has declined somewhat in Ontario, it has increased considerably in the West, due to immigration.

MUST SUBMIT TO VACCINATION

Order From Washington Affects All Persons Taking Passage For Alaska Ports On U. S. Steamers.

SEATTLE, April 20.—Acting under orders from Washington, the local officers of the United States public health and marine hospital service announced today that all persons taking passage on steamers bound for Alaska must submit to vaccination before they will be permitted to embark. Steamship men say that at least 15,000 travellers will be affected by the vaccination order.

Dr. Bolivar J. Lloyd, of the Marine Hospital service, says the order is caused by the discovery of cases of smallpox among the crews and passengers on the steamships calling at Nome. There are many places in Alaska where there are no health officers, and for this reason passengers must be vaccinated before sailing.

The order applies to all vessels in the Alaska trade, and all passengers sailing to Alaska on ships plying from foreign ports must show certificates of vaccination before they will be permitted to land in Alaska.

It was also announced tonight that Past Assistant Surgeon M. F. Foster, of the Marine Hospital Service, will sail for Alaska next week to investigate health conditions there, especially with regard to the reports of leprosy among some of the Indian tribes in the Copper River region. Surgeon Foster was recently transferred to Puget Sound from New York.

SIX STEAMERS FOR SKAGWAY RUN

C. P. R. to Give Six Sailings to Lynn Canal According to New Schedule Just Announced

Announcement of the new spring and summer schedule of the C. P. R. coast service steamers was made yesterday morning by the officials of the line. According to the new arrangement there will be six steamers a month for Skagway, the Princess May and Princess Royal running on the northern route. The first sailing on this new schedule will be June 5, and Alert Bay, Swanson Bay, Prince Rupert, Port Simpson, Ketchikan and Juneau will be included in the ports of call. Skagway boats will leave on the Mondays and Thursdays of each week. The steamer Princess Beatrice, now on the Vancouver run, will be used this summer on the Charlotte island route, and will make two trips a month from this port. The new schedule will become effective May 1, and will continue so until September 1. Details of the service to Seattle and Vancouver, on the triangular run, for the summer months, have not been completed.

Schooner Teyton Sunk

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The schooner Teyton, which sailed from this port on Wednesday for the South Seas struck a drifting log off Pigeon point the same night and went to the bottom. The captain and crew took to a small boat and landed at Pascadero.

Helen Dismounted

HOQUIAM, April 20.—The four-masted schooner Helene, Capt. Thomas, twenty-five days out from Honolulu limped into Grays Harbor yesterday afternoon with both main and mizzen masts gone. The vessel encountered a terrific gale 1400 miles west of California.

Dignity and Honesty in Advertising

Advertising stands in the same relation to the prospective buyer as the manufacturer's direct traveling representative, and just as the latter's reliability may generally be gauged by his reasonable and dignified arguments, together with the established reputation of the company represented, so may the truthfulness of advertising be determined.

In the advertising of cream separators there are a great many claims made which it is impossible to substantiate and which respective machines in actual use will themselves prove to be quite unfounded. The publishers of newspapers and farm journals, while desirous of protecting readers cannot reasonably be expected to investigate the statements of advertisers. The individual reader must do this for himself, and may do so very readily.

Thus, when he is told that a certain machine was awarded a first prize at any Canadian Fair or Exhibition, write the manager of such Fair and ask him to corroborate the statement. He won't do so, for the reason that there has never been a test of cream separators made at any Fair or Exhibition in Canada. When he reads an indorsement of any machine purporting to be written by anyone officially connected with the Government Dairy Department, he should correspond with the head of the department, when he will find that the testimonial was written by a discredited and discharged employee, or by one who had severed his connection with the department before the testimonial was given. When he is told that a particular kind of separator will skim cleaner and faster, run easier and last longer, is easier to clean and cheaper than the New Improved De Laval, he should invite the agent making such statement to bring along his machine and prove even a single one of these statements. A De Laval machine will gladly be furnished for the purpose of comparison, and entirely without obligation. The result will demonstrate the point of this advertisement, and also the fact that **no claim is made for the New Improved De Laval Separator which the machine itself will not make good.** Try it.

Write for Catalog No. 500

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

A. G. Brown-Jamieson Co., Ltd., Agents, Vancouver.