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WE HAVE MADE special arrangements for the sale of the celebrated "BURBERRY'S" self-ventilating "SLIP-ON" Raincoats. These famous Coats are universally adopted and recommended by the motorists of Europe and very extensively in the States as being ideal for use in summer. They are manufactured from pure wool gabardene, waterproofed in the spinning process; in addition they are lined with a light "Rain but not Air-proof" material. The cuffs are wide, giving ample room for using the wrists, but fitted with dust strap and dome fasteners. The collars can be either worn open or closed with the collar strap. As the name indicates, these garments slip-on and fit perfectly, but are smart and dressy withal.

We have received a small consignment by mail which we should like you to inspect, as we are certain every motorist in Victoria will desire to possess one of these most handy and useful coats. A larger shipment follows by freight.

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COWICHAN INDIANS IN RESTLESS MOOD

Alleged That Tribal Discontent Is Aroused Through Oratory of Joe Capilano

The conduct of the indians on the Cowichan reserve is reported to be causing some alarm among the white residents of the neighborhood, some of whom believe that the time for an exercise of official restraint has arrived.

The members of the tribe have been congregating of late to listen to the fiery oratory of their chief, Joe Capilano, who has become ambitious to rule over much more territory than is allotted to his people by the Dominion government. His territorial aspirations may not allow him to be permantly satisfied with anything less than the whole of Vancouver island, but he admits a willingness to go slowly, and would be content for the present with the acquisition of a small strip of land adjoining his circumscribed domain.

The inhabitants of the reserve are generally peaceable, and have in the past been easily amenable to the advice of the Indian agent, but their demeanor has altered somewhat since Chief Joe has been to London to see the King. The Chief is now the proud possessor of his Majesty's photograph and autograph, and he presumes, it is said, to speak with greater intelligence and authority that any servant of the administration at Ottawa. His assertions and eloquence seem to have had an effect such as the president representative of the Indian department has not previously encountered.

A hunchback, who works on the superstitions of the tribe, and whose title, if translated into English, would read something like "Legal Advisor Extraordinary" is an able supporter of the chief in the expansion agitation. There is also said to be some white influence of mischievous origin at work in the same direction.

The various pow-wows that have been held on the reserve have resulted in the development of an almost unanimous desire for action towards an extension of boundaries, and the attitude of the Indians is regarded by certain white people who live close by the reserve as a menace to their peace and safety.

It is expected that the Indians will make an immediate demand on the Dominion authorities, and it is feared that failing to obtain some satisfactory concession they will attempt forcible annexation. Chief Joe is believed to have convinced his braves that the King of England is standing on his back, and that if necessity arises Ottawa authority can be overridden.

At the Victoria offices of the Department of Indian Affairs, it was admitted yesterday that Chief Joe and other agitators were at work on the reserve and that they had succeeded to a certain extent in inflaming the minds of some of the tride. It was not thought, however, that the situation was serious enough to warrant alarm or official interference.

OUTSIDE HIS PROVINCE

London, May 8.—Premier Campbell-Bannerman, replying to a question in the House of Commons this afternoon declined to undertake any explanation of the law proposed in legislatures of America prohibiting marriage unless the aspirants are certified to be free from any disease which may be transmissible to their children.

MYSTIC SHRINERS

Los Angeles, May 8.—The annual election of officers was the principal business transacted at today's session of the imperial court of the Mystic Shrine. The officers will each be advanced one step. Frank C. Roundy, of Chicago, will succeed P. P. Clayton as imperial potentate.

DRIARD PASSES INTO NEW HANDS

L. Bates VanDecar, Now in Control of Victoria's Leading Hotel

SERVICE IS TO BE IMPROVED

Effect of Successful Experience of Many Years Will Be Shown—Some Earlier History

The control of Victoria's leading hotel, the Driard, has passed into new hands, and hereafter will be conducted by L. Bates Van Decar, a gentleman of over twenty years experience in the business of providing first class accommodation for tourists and the traveling public generally. The rooms of the hotel are to be made more comfortable and cheerful than heretofore, the cuisine is to be improved, and a service introduced that will ensure the most courteous treatment, and the strictest attention to the wants of all guests. These improvements will be carried out in such a manner that while they are under way no inconvenience to guests will be permitted to occur. Mr. Van Decar, while catering to the best people at Mount Pleasant and Belair, summer resorts in the state of Michigan, made for himself an enviable reputation that has lasted for over a quarter of a century. For the past few years he has been proprietor of the leading hotel at Cranbrook, B. C., during which time he made himself most popular with all travelers who sought the best accommodation in the metropolis of the Crow's Nest Pass country.

While in business at Cranbrook Mr. Van Decar heard so much from the traveling public about the possibilities of Victoria that he was induced to visit this city and to search for an opening in his line, and he believes that he has in the Driard one of the best opportunities for capturing the choicest of the transient trade on the Pacific coast, and he will endeavor earnestly to make the most of it.

There was a time in the earlier history of Victoria when the Driard was famous all over the coast for its excellence, and many a tourist who had placed this city on his itinerary was heard to remark as a reason for doing so that he was coming here to enjoy a day or two of the best hotel accommodation north of San Francisco. It is the intention of Mr. Van Decar to restore this fame to the house he has just taken charge of, and there seems to be no doubt of his ability so to do. His experience has taught him to believe that every guest of a hotel becomes either a good or bad advertiser, and he will work to earn all the good, and none of the bad, of this class of advertising that is going.

In accordance with his plan to provide the finest cuisine possible Mr. Van Decar has purchased the Daniels fruit farm, which is to be under the management of his son, and operated in conjunction with the hotel for daily supply of fruit and vegetables, fruits, eggs, poultry, cream, milk, etc.

The Driard was established in the sixties, and its fame for the excellence of its cuisine was known from Sitka to San Diego; in fact wherever travelers were found. As the Grand hotel of Yokohama is the entrance to the Orient and Shepheard's hotel of Cairo is the gateway of the nearest east, the Driard became known as the portal to Canada on the west. Ben Dixon founded the Driard, erecting a small house, which is part of the structure to the east of the present hotel building, during the days when Victoria was the centre of the Fraser river mining excitement. Dixon called his hotel the St. George's, and St. George's it remained after Dixon passed, when E. C. Holden, who afterward moved to Astoria, took over the house. Mr. Jacobson, one time of the St. Nicholas hotel, which formerly stood where the New Grand is today, followed with Mr. Holden, and then came Sosthenes Driard, a genial Frenchman, who gave his surname to the old St. George's.

Mr. Driard came to the hotel on View and Broad streets in the seventies, he having been formerly proprietor of the Colonial hotel, which was destroyed by fire. The Colonial stood on Government street, to the north of the building now occupied by W. & J. Wilson. Oldtimers remember the late Mr. Driard as a genial host, and recall many interesting banquets and festive occasions of the earlier days of the city celebrated at the hotel. In 1875 the late Louis Redon entered into partnership with Mr. Driard. On the death of Mr. Driard his partner allied himself with Mr. Lucas, and in 1878 formed a partnership with the late Otto Hartnagel, who is recalled by pioneers as a famous chief. Both Messrs. Redon and Hartnagel have since passed. Gustave Hartnagel, who succeeded his father, managed the hotel until a short time ago.

MANNARINO'S FATAL LEAP.

Ashcroft, B. C., May 8.—Paul Mannarino, a prisoner from Nelson, on his way to the penitentiary in charge of Constable Webster, jumped through a car window on the car this afternoon. The train was running 40 miles an hour when he made the fatal leap. He landed head first on the rocks 40 feet below, where he was picked up insensible as soon as the train stopped. Constable Webster continued his journey to New Westminster in charge of the other prisoners.

THE COUNTESS OF YARMOUTH

New York, May 8.—The Countess of Yarmouth, sister of Harry K. Thaw, sailed for England on the Baltic. None of the Thaw family came to the pier, but said farewell at the hotel.

MR. CARNEGIE SAILS

New York, May 8.—Andrew Carnegie, accompanied by his wife and daughter, sailed on the White Star steamer Baltic for Europe, where he will seek to recover from his recent illness. Mr. Carnegie and his family will go direct to Skibo Castle, Scotland, where he may remain the entire summer. Mr. Carnegie broke his habit of giving an interview on his annual departure and sent out word that he could not be seen. Henry H. Rogers, vice-president of the Standard Oil Co., and his wife also sailed on the Baltic.

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is the remedy par excellence for that rockyfellow feeling. Clears the head, settles the stomach and puts you right.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

ARGENTINA'S PROGRESS.

President Alcorta's Optimistic Remarks at Opening of Congress.

Buenos Ayres, May 8.—President Alcorta, in opening congress to-day in person, delivered a lengthy address setting forth the position of the Republic. This, he said, showed progressive expansion, and economic and industrial advances, and appeared to justify the most optimistic anticipations, especially as there was a corresponding moral and material development of the country, which was equally satisfactory. Continuing, the president remarked: "The most notable diplomaitc event of the past year was the visit of Mr. Root to this and other Latin republics. That eminent statesman brought messages of cordiality and friendship from the American people, and made statements on every possible occasion which could only have the effect of assisting in the progress of the republic and bringing about closer relations between them and the United States. The visit has begun to bear fruit in the genuine friendship established in a better understanding and in the frank relations existing between the Argentina and the United States, and the firm desire of both republics to promote their mutual commerce."

The President also referred to the Hague peace conference, saying that even though no questions directly affecting the national interests of Argentina were to be discussed the republic was proud of being able to justify the privilege accorded her of taking part in the discussions of the world's affairs.

CROP DAMAGE

U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Says Reports Are Exaggerated.

Chicago, May 7.—Reports of damage to the crops, which has been so numerous of late owing to the unseasonable weather and the ravages of bugs, have been greatly exaggerated for a purpose, according to James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, who said last night: "Spring seeding is a little backward on account of the cold weather, but there is plenty of time between now and the last of September to grow a crop of all kinds of grain

"As regards the Canadian N. W. T., reports that this year's harvest may be seriously diminished may have some foundation, according to what I regard as authentic advices from that region. The weather has been so cold that plowing has been almost impossible However, such a condition in the Northwest will not make a great deal of difference when the year's crop is harvested.

"In the southwest there have been numerous reports for the last two weeks of serious damage wrought by green bugs. The reports of damage to the winter wheat have been greatly exaggerated."

FOR DOMINION CAMPAIGN.

Ottawa, May 7.—With the end of the session an unusual measure of activity is noticed about the Conservative ranks. Beginning at the base of things, there is a general movement towards tightening up the party organization. The question of organizing the two new prairie provinces is under consideration. The probabilities are that each will have its own organizer Next on the list of certainties is Mr. Borden's tour. He will start on it about August 1st. While the details are not settled, and the exact scope is not fully decided, it is likely he will go West, and will cover every province in th Dominion, addressing several meetings in each. Much less certain is the project for a Conservative convention, which has become the object of intermittent planning and discussion for several years.

FAST C. P. R. TRAIN.

Montreal, May 8.—The C. P. R. is putting on a new tri-weekly transcontinental train to make the run to Vancouver twelve hours faster than the present express. The new train will cover 2,904 miles in less than 85 hours.

LEPERS REMOVED FROM DARCEY ISLAND

Eight Remaining Sufferers Sent Away to Hospital in Canton, China

TAKEN ON FREIGHT STEAMSHIP

The Island Will Remain Untenanted Unless Others Afflicted With the Disease Are Found

Yesterday marked the departure from Darcey island, the lazaretto that has existed within seventeen miles of Victoria for seventeen years, of the eight remaining lepers immured there for some years. Dr. A. T. Watt, in whose charge the unfortunate Chinese have been since the federal government took over the maintenance of the lazaretto two years ago, has been working for some months past to transfer the lepers to Canton, China, where they will be placed in the charge of the Mission to Lepers of India and the Far East, which maintains a large hospital at Canton, although the cost of maintenance, which will be less than one-fourth of that paid formerly, will still be defrayed by the Dominion government. The consent of the Chinese was first to be obtained, and for a time they were strongly opposed to the step; then another difficulty confronted the superintendent of quarantine—it was difficult to find a steamer to carry the lepers to China. The regular liners were unwilling to give passage to the Chinese, the doctor waited until he could make arrangements with some vessel bound direct to Hongkong. A few days ago a tramp steamer loaded with cargo from Portland for Hongkong passed up to Comox to load coal. On Sunday she returned to Royal Roads, ready to proceed on her voyage. Then Dr. Watt made an agreement with her master to have him carry the eight lepers who remained on Darcey island to Hongkong in charge of a Chinese from William Head, who still superintend the transfer of the unfortunates from the steamer to a river steamer at Hongkong, whence they will go up the West river to Canton.

When the arrangements with the cargo steamer had been completed the lepers were instructed to get their belongings together, and, lock, stock and barrel were towed to the Royal Roads Sunday morning by the steamer Earle and moored alongside the waiting tramp steamer anchored there. The lepers no longer demurred at departure; in fact they have been looking forward to going home to China. They are all from Canton district and when in hospital of the Mission to Lepers of India and the Far East will be in close proximity to their home village and family clans. One factor of their willingness to make the journey to Canton was the general desire held by all Chinese to be interred when life has passed in the soil of their homeland. They were satisfied with conditions on Darcey island, as far as such unfortunates could be satisfied when immured away from their fellows on an island which they might never leave to mingle again with their people. They were well provided for; a caretaker, Mr. Wilson, being regularly employed on the island with an an interpreter, and once a week steamers landed supplies of fresh meat and other provisions. They were uncertain what fate held for them in their homeland. It was home, though, and when letters were received from one of the conditions at the hospital of the many lepers at Canton they were willing to go—for it was home?

There was more excitement than the leper colony at Darcey island had ever known Sunday morning when the scow came to take them away. Like all Chinese who fare forth from what has been their home for a time, they carried their usual array of bundles and impedimenta, including everything from an alarm clock to a roll of frayed matting, and were ferried to the waiting scow and towed away to the waiting cargo steamer in Royal Roads. The money was to be telegraphed for the fares, and when this was forthcoming soon after noon they were all taken aboard the vessel. Nine in all there were, the eight unfortunates suffering from the unclean disease, and the Chinese sent from William Head to watch over the company and see them safe installed in the hospital six thousand miles away in their home province of South China.

Dr. A. T. Watt, superintendent of quarantine, has been planning the removal for many months. He once before had arrangements on the verge of completion, but on that occasion when all was ready the Chinese refused to leave. Yesterday morning he completed his arrangements with the captain of the merchant steamer bound to Hongkong, and then sent post haste for the Chinese, who were towed alongside the vessel. All was in readiness, the steamer had cleared and the Chinese ready to flo on board when the captain of the vessel sought to see the money for the fares $1,700 in all. Each leper's transportation he asked $300, and Dr. Watt had not the necessary money at hand. He came to the city and telegraphed to Ottawa. Then Senator Riley guaranteed the amount, and the Chinese were taken on board.

The eight Chinese taken to Canton have improved of late, and it is hoped that with treatment at Canton, where facilities are available, that further improvement in their conditions will result. Some are afflicted with the muscular or nervous form of the disease. Others with the form which causes the crumbling away of fingers and hands, toes and feet, etc. Of the eight, one, known as Charley, has been on Darcey island for nine years. He was sent from Victoria. Three of the company were from Victoria, while Vancouver contributed two, New Westminster one, and the other two came from the upper country.

Nine or ten dead are left on the island. In all 20 Chinese have been taken to the island, and nine of the number succumbed to the ravages of the disease, some lingering for years, others dying within a short time. One of the number, a wealthy Chinese sent to the lazaretto from Victoria, made his escape, and secured passage back to Canton. Before the Dominion government assumed its responsibility and took over the lazaretto two years after the cities of British Columbia had paid for the maintenance of the lepers, Victoria contributing the bulk of the money paid, for fifteen years, supplies were sent to the leper island once every three months. Sanitary Inspector Wilson, and before him Mr. Chipchase, were in charge of the arrangements. Once every three months. Part of the cargo of the steamer which carried provisions to the lepers was a supply of coffins, which are always kept on hand in case one of the lepers should pass before the next arrival of the boat, in which case he was buried by those who remained. Since the change took place two years ago and the Federal government took over the station, arrangements have been made for a weekly call by steamers running to New Westminister, which landed supplies of fresh meat and other provisions with small boats when lying off the island. A caretaker, Mr. Wilson, was placed in charge of the lepers.

Soon after the Dominion government took over the lazaretto steps were taken to remove the lepers from Darcey Island to a station to be located at Albert Head, but the residents of that district very naturally objected, and when the Colonist made the project public the order for the change of the location of the lepers was countermanded by the authorities at Ottawa, and they remained at Darcey Island. Dr. A. T. Watt lost no opportunity, however, of endeavoring to have the Chinese removed to China, having worked on this for the past five months. Yesterday the efforts of the superintendent of quarantine were successful.

The lazaretto at Darcey Island was established in 1891. When the site of the city market building was located a large number of Chinese buildings were razed. They were destroyed by fire, and when the swarm of Chinese who huddled there as they now huddle in the Chinese quarter were ousted it was found that four lepers were living in the alleys. The discovery of these lepers placed the city in a quandary. The authorities were at a loss what to do with them. Finally it was decided to inure them upon Darcey Island. The four were taken to the island, and died there. They are among those whose bodies remain on the little island.

Of those immured on the island only one is known to have escaped. A Chinese who had considerable means was found to have leprosy and was sent to the island with the poorer Chinese. This man escaped through the agency of his friends and made his way to China. It is understood that the authorities were cognizant of the escape, but were satisfied to allow the man to return to China, thus saving the city the burden of his maintenance on the island, and he was hidden at Albert Head pending the sailing of a steamer upon which he secured passage to Hongkong.

One white man was sent to the island. Many years ago a Russian Finn, who had been living in contact with Chinese at an Alaskan cannery, was sent down from the north and placed on the island. He succumbed quickly, dying within a few days after being placed on Darcey Island. Many fiction writers have, since the establishment of the island, made it a base of fiction. Ella Higginson wrote a story a few years ago entitled "The Isle of the Unclean," dealing with an eloping couple who took passage on a sloop which drifted to the island of the lepers and was wrecked there, leaving the couple on the Island with the lepers until relief arrived. There have also been stories dealing with the psychology of the Chinese immured on the island.

Darcey Island was well fitted for a lazaretto. It lies about seventeen miles from Victoria, one of the smaller islands seen by the traveler from steamers passing through the Gulf of Georgia. It is a wondrous isle, with its waving pines showing picturesquely, and lies almost abreast of Sidney. The lepers lived in a row of small cabins facing a bay with a fine stretch of shingle making a charming beach. Each leper had a room to himself in the row of rooms, with verandahs fronting them which made the long building that held all except one. He not desiring to live with his neighbors was in a cabin close by. Each had a small stove, a bed, cooking gear, and a few articles of furniture provided by the city. Not far away there was a truck garden in which many vegetables were grown, and on a knoll, not far from the the little burying ground where the leper dead were buried, a flagpole was erected to signal for assistance when required.

Now the eight lepers have been taken from the island it is not the intention of the government to abandon it. Darcey Island is still to be kept by the government and any other lepers ordered quarantined will be placed there pending opportunity to remove them to Canton. At Canton a well found hospital exists. A few years ago an American army doctor who had been studying leprosy in the Philippines conducted a series of experiments at the hospital at Canton, and M. Wade, former U. S. Consul general at Canton, stated to a Colonist reporter when passing through Victoria en route to Washington, that this physician had effected a cure. It is stated that constant bathing was part of the treatment which had been effective. That such a hospital is a better place in which to immure leprosy patients than Darcel Island is easy to be seen.

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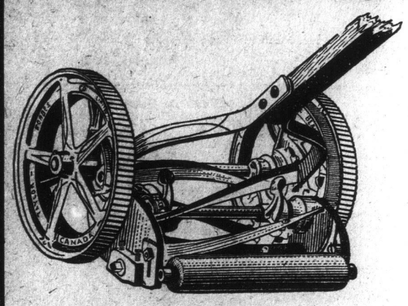

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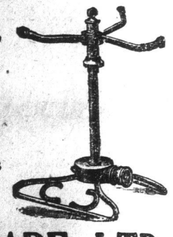

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TRADING FOR FURS ON STEWART RIVER

Trader Braine's Description of Life in the Far North Country

For the second time in nine years, Frank Braine, the fur trader from the Stewart River, Yukon Territory, has come to civilization. Mr. Braine arrived in the city yesterday on the Princess May from Skagway and is registered at the Dominion Hotel. He intends to spend a week in the city, and will then proceed eastward on his way to the Old Country, where he intends to spend a well-deserved holiday.

Mr. Braine has found the fur business in the Arctic regions both profitable and congenial, and he intends to return there after his vacation. With his partner, who is now in the frozen north, he holds forth on the Stewart River, which runs into the Yukon River about 70 miles above Dawson, their location being between Dawson and the Mackenzie River, and about 500 miles from the former place. Their headquarters are on the great divide and their trading ground is between there and the Mackenzie River. On an average they take out each year about $8,000 worth of furs, which they ship direct to London, Eng. Beaver, martin mink and silver fox are the pelts in which they deal most, and these they find very plentiful. The past winter has found martin very scarce, and the silver fox has also been rather infrequently met with, though the superior quality of the latter skins has more than made up for the deficiency.

Speaking the native languages like a born Indian, Mr. Braine has found it an easy matter to outdo the Dawson traders, who have sought to do business on his preserves. The pelts are secured by trade, and Mr. Braine finds that thesavages have yet much to learn in the art of trading. His chief business in done with the tribe known as the Rabbitskins, that being the English translation of the misplaced alphabet which does duty as the native name of the tribe. The Rabbitskins are the third most powerful tribe in the north, the Crees and the Eskimos only surpassing them in numbers and strength. Other tribes with which the fur trader is intimate are the Pell River Indians, the Drywoods and the Looseshoes, the latter being the English translations of the native names.

Despite the intense cold of the Northern country, Mr. Braine believes it is the only place to live, the high altitude and the clear, bracing air making it an ideal residential country in his opinion. From October to May snowshoes are in order in the Stewart River country, the winter season being long and arduous. Sometimes the thermometer sinks to 70 below zero, but the light air makes that intense cold quite bearable, and even refreshing, according to Mr. Braine.

The Indians who inhabit this region are a peaceable lot, and the fur traders find little trouble in dealing with them. They have a great many superstitions which must be respected, but they are quiet and quite willing to deal with the white man, as long as the latter keeps faith with them. It is a lonesome country, however, and Mr. Braine and his partner pass most of the year without even seeing a white man. It is this eternal solitude that has driven Mr. Braine to seek a respite in the company of white men, and he intends to make the most of his short vacation, for in a couple of months he will be back again in the north country to spend probably another five years before he returns to the land of the white men.

PEARY WANTS MONEY

Portland, Ore., May 7.—Commander Peary in a telegram has authorized a collection by the school children of Oregon to make up the $60,000 necessary for the starting of another expedition to the North Pole. May 22 will be designated as "Peary day, and on that day each pupil will be asked to contribute from one to five cents each. It is expected that $50,000 will be raised in this state.