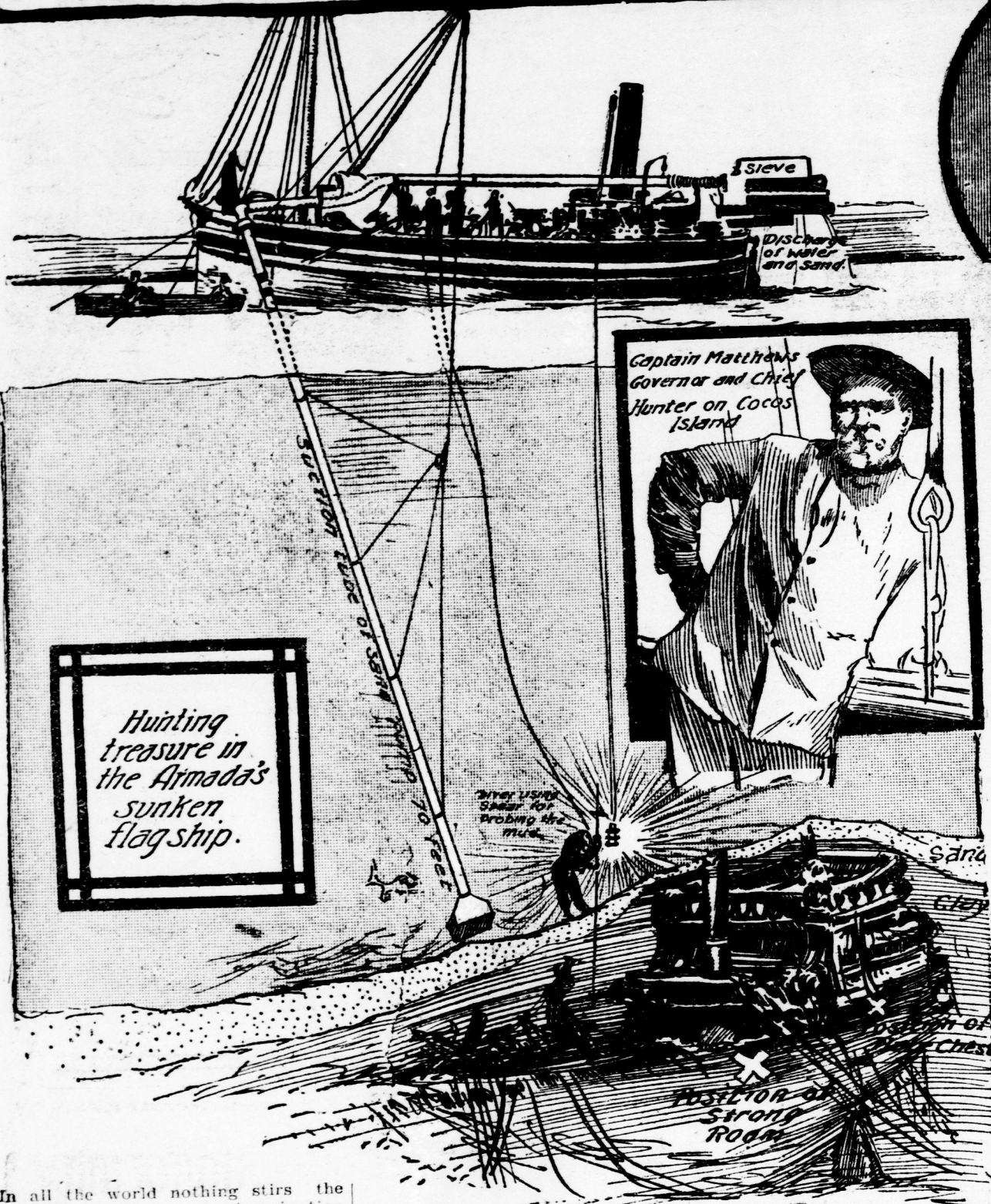


The Lore of Lost Treasure. Thrilling Hunts now in Progress



King John of England, for whose lost jewels a hunt is now on.

land, and the remainder to the Scotch company that is prosecuting the search.

According to tradition, pirates, who at one time made Mauritius their headquarters, buried their spoil in various parts of the island. Quite a bit of treasure has been found by the islanders from time to time. It is also believed that many people at the time of the British conquest buried whatever money or valuables they possessed, so that, according to belief, almost the entire island is a treasure mine.

Part of the wealth is said to have been secreted in the district of the Black Mountain by French officials, and it is in that locality that the present feverish search is being prosecuted.

England is excited just now over an attempt to recover the royal jewels and treasure lost by King John in The Wash, when he fled across the marshes in 1216.

A COMPUTATION OF TIDES.

In preparation for the search, St. John Hope, assistant secretary of the Society of Antiquarians, has made a study of the tides and land shiftings from the time King John lost his baggage and his gunfire directed against the British, French and Turkish opponents of the Czar.

A few weeks ago a Boston woman, who signed the name "Sadie I. Mason," at the bottom of a newspaper advertisement for backers for her enterprise, asserted that she had learned the hiding place of millions of treasure which were captured by the cut-throat crew of a ship that flew the "Jolly Roger" for a number of successful years, and was finally burned, three-quarters of a century ago, on an island in the St. Lawrence Gulf.

Miss Mason asserted that, in the spot of which she had learned, there were millions in gold, silver and jewels, waiting only to be taken away. At last account this vast treasure trove had not as yet been unearthed.

Familiar to every newspaper reader is the famous Cocos Island treasure. During the last seventy years no fewer than eighteen expeditions have set out to recover this pile of gold and jewels. Indeed, more than once parties have engaged in deadly conflict. Search is in progress there at the present time.

Cocos Island is a patch of land, sixteen square miles in extent, rising from the Pacific Ocean off the coast of Costa Rica, to which country it belongs. Two treasure plants are supposed to be located there, one of \$60,000,000 and the other of \$15,000,000.

The first is called the Bonita treasure, after the notorious pirate of that name. For many years Bonita flew the black flag and cross bones in the Caribbean Sea, and accumulated great stores of plunder. Driven from those waters finally, he crossed the Isthmus of Panama and began operations on the Pacific.

In 1821, after the surrender of Don Juan to the Liberator Irujo, vast stores of government wealth were removed from the City of Mexico. Bonita, it is stated, managed to capture the treasure, and hurried to his stronghold on Cocos Island, where he buried it.

The other "plant," called the Mary Dier treasure, was committed to the keeping of Cocos Island by the crew of the ship of that name, which happened to be in the harbor of Callao.

All the treasure and plate of the cathedral and of the churches of Lima, and the surrounding country, were hurried to the island by the crew of the ship, and buried in a place known as the "Mary Dier" treasure.

This proved to be a treasure of \$1,000,000. It was buried in a place known as the "Mary Dier" treasure.

A WORLD WIDE INSTITUTE TO PROTECT THE FARMER



David Lubin, originator of the International Agricultural Institute.

the King sent to the President of his Council of Ministers and which in itself explains, to a great extent, the plans of Mr. Lubin. This document, which is on the file at Rome, is as follows:

A citizen of the United States, David Lubin, explained to me, with that warmth which comes from a sincere conviction, an idea which seems to me practical and valuable; and which, for that reason, I recommend to the attention of my government.

The agricultural classes, generally the most numerous, and who exert everywhere a great influence on the destiny of nations, live dissipated and dispersed, and are, consequently, unable to provide adequately for the improvement and rational distribution of the various forms of agricultural produce and to safeguard their own interests on the markets, which, in the case of agriculture, are becoming every day more international.

This institution, acting in unison with the various national associations already constituted for similar purposes, would also furnish reliable information as to the demand and supply of agricultural labor in various parts of the world, so as to provide emigrants with a safe and useful guide; it would promote those agreements necessary for collective defense against diseases of plants and domestic animals, which cannot be successfully fought by means of partial action; and lastly, it would exercise a timely influence on the development of societies for rural co-operation, for agricultural insurance and for agrarian credit.

When the International Chamber of Agriculture is instituted permanently, Mr. Lubin's plan includes its continual session, as there will always be work to be done. He wishes to have it include representatives from various countries, men selected for their special ability.

He sets forth his mode of organization of the International Chamber of Agriculture as follows:

The intent of the proposed chamber is to act as the eye and ear and the directing mind, centralizing the at present uncentralized industry of agriculture, in order that it may meet on an equal footing the centralized forces of capital and energy at present opposed to it in the economic struggle.

Two-thirds elected by societies of agriculture in proportion to the number of members, and a fixed number to be appointed by each of the respective governments.

The delegates shall be divided into four separate sections—the executive, the section of national and international law and usage, the chamber of elected delegates.

The sub-committees shall be Ways and Means, Production, Distribution, Prices, Publicity, Labor, Arbitration, Transportation, Land Tenure, Tariffs and Reciprocity, Forestry, Entomology, Hygiene of Animals and Fishery.

In the practical work of the Chamber the following elaboration is proposed:

First—In a building for that purpose there could be displayed, on bulletins, current prices, references to products offered for sale, rates of exchange, marine and transportation of intelligence, crops on hand and other correlative information.

Second—Samples could be displayed with or without privilege of sale.

Third—Further elaboration may be suggested in the establishment of the different market centres of the world, and under the auspices of the International Chamber of Agriculture, of exchanges for the sale of agricultural products, similar in scope to the wheat pits, cotton exchanges, etc.

The necessary expenditure of the International Chamber of Agriculture is proposed to be met as follows:

(1) Appropriations by the nations in proportion to representation. (2) Charges for the privilege of exhibiting special notices on the bulletins and the exhibition of samples. (3) In the event of the exchanges being adopted, by commission on sales,



The King Victor Emmanuel, who is aiding Mr. Lubin.

David Lubin, of Sacramento, Cal., always a man of affairs, is the modern evangelist for the farmer folk of the world. At present he is making Rome his headquarters and giving personal attention to the development of his world-wide agricultural scheme.

With a competence made and a business so well organized that it no longer requires his personal attention, Mr. Lubin is devoting his mature years to bringing about the realization of his dream—the organization of all the agricultural interests of the civilized world.

He is determined to give the tillers of the soil the reward of their labor and the world the uplift that must come of honest dealings between men.

Already Mr. Lubin has converted the King of Italy to his views, and the first congress to consider the matter was held in Rome last year. Another will convene in the Eternal City some time this summer.

Mr. Lubin's scheme is the result of years of keen observation, of practical training, logical thinking and a desire for the betterment of conditions of the world's producers. His active business years have been spent with Henry Winston, known throughout the length and breadth of the West for his practical philanthropy and his participation in all progressive movements.

One of the first Italians to give Mr. Lubin audience was Madame Rossetti Agresti, daughter of the poet, Dante Gabriel Rossetti. After this, he approached the different Ministers, but, speaking neither French nor Italian, found himself at a disadvantage. He was derisively called the "Mad American."

After waiting months, he reached the Minister of the Treasury, and in him found a sympathetic supporter. An audience with the King was requested, but days and weeks passed without an answer. Instead of the expected courtesy, Mr. Lubin found himself the subject of investigation by the secret police.

And all this because, instead of sending the document that explained his position Mr. Lubin forwarded to the King his latest letter from his wife. It was so mysterious that the authorities thought that a dynamite plot was in the making.

Finally, all the complications were cleared away and an audience with the King was arranged. To the delight of the visitor the King not only spoke English fluently, but manifested intense interest in the scheme.

That he was deeply impressed is shown by the following letter which

realization of his dream—the organization of all the agricultural interests of the civilized world.

He is determined to give the tillers of the soil the reward of their labor and the world the uplift that must come of honest dealings between men.

Already Mr. Lubin has converted the King of Italy to his views, and the first congress to consider the matter was held in Rome last year. Another will convene in the Eternal City some time this summer.

Mr. Lubin's scheme is the result of years of keen observation, of practical training, logical thinking and a desire for the betterment of conditions of the world's producers. His active business years have been spent with Henry Winston, known throughout the length and breadth of the West for his practical philanthropy and his participation in all progressive movements.

One of the first Italians to give Mr. Lubin audience was Madame Rossetti Agresti, daughter of the poet, Dante Gabriel Rossetti. After this, he approached the different Ministers, but, speaking neither French nor Italian, found himself at a disadvantage. He was derisively called the "Mad American."

After waiting months, he reached the Minister of the Treasury, and in him found a sympathetic supporter. An audience with the King was requested, but days and weeks passed without an answer. Instead of the expected courtesy, Mr. Lubin found himself the subject of investigation by the secret police.

And all this because, instead of sending the document that explained his position Mr. Lubin forwarded to the King his latest letter from his wife. It was so mysterious that the authorities thought that a dynamite plot was in the making.

Finally, all the complications were cleared away and an audience with the King was arranged. To the delight of the visitor the King not only spoke English fluently, but manifested intense interest in the scheme.

That he was deeply impressed is shown by the following letter which

realization of his dream—the organization of all the agricultural interests of the civilized world.

In all the world nothing stirs the blood or excites the imagination so much as a search for hidden treasure. In fiction or in fact nothing is so entrancing. Thrilling as are the treasure tales of Robert Louis Stevenson, tales just as thrilling are being enacted in truth in different parts of the globe to-day.

At present several interesting treasure hunts are under way. In the little bay of Tobemory, on the west coast of Scotland, a syndicate is endeavoring to reach the strong box of a sunken ship, the Spanish Armada, which plunged beneath those waters, with wealth estimated at \$15,000,000.

Efforts are being made to raise a British warship which was sunk in Balacava Bay during the Crimean War. Those at head of this enterprise expect to reap a golden harvest of \$3,000,000. In proxy England the maidens of The Wash are being explored for the royal jewels and treasure of King John, which were lost by him during his flight in 1216.

For some months an army of laborers has been digging for treasure on the Island of Mauritius, once the resort of daring and successful pirates of the Indian Ocean. Within the last twenty years no fewer than eighteen gold-seeking expeditions have explored Cocos Island, in the Pacific, and numerous deadly clashes have resulted in the search for the millions thought to be buried there. A search for treasure is going on there now.

I wiped away the weeds and foam; I fetched my sea-born treasure home.—Emerson.

Saint-reducing gold.—Shakespeare.

At present a golden thread of romantic interest is being spun like a shimmering spider web over Tobemory Bay, one of the loveliest inlets on the east coast of Scotland. This bay offers shelter to mariners and fishermen off the northwest corner of the Isle of Mull.

At that point a determined search is on for treasure which, it is believed, has lain quietly under the water for more than three centuries.

A halo of romance and tradition surrounds the gold, which is supposed to have gone down with the Admiral of Florence, or Florentia, the treasure ship of the Spanish Armada, in 1588.

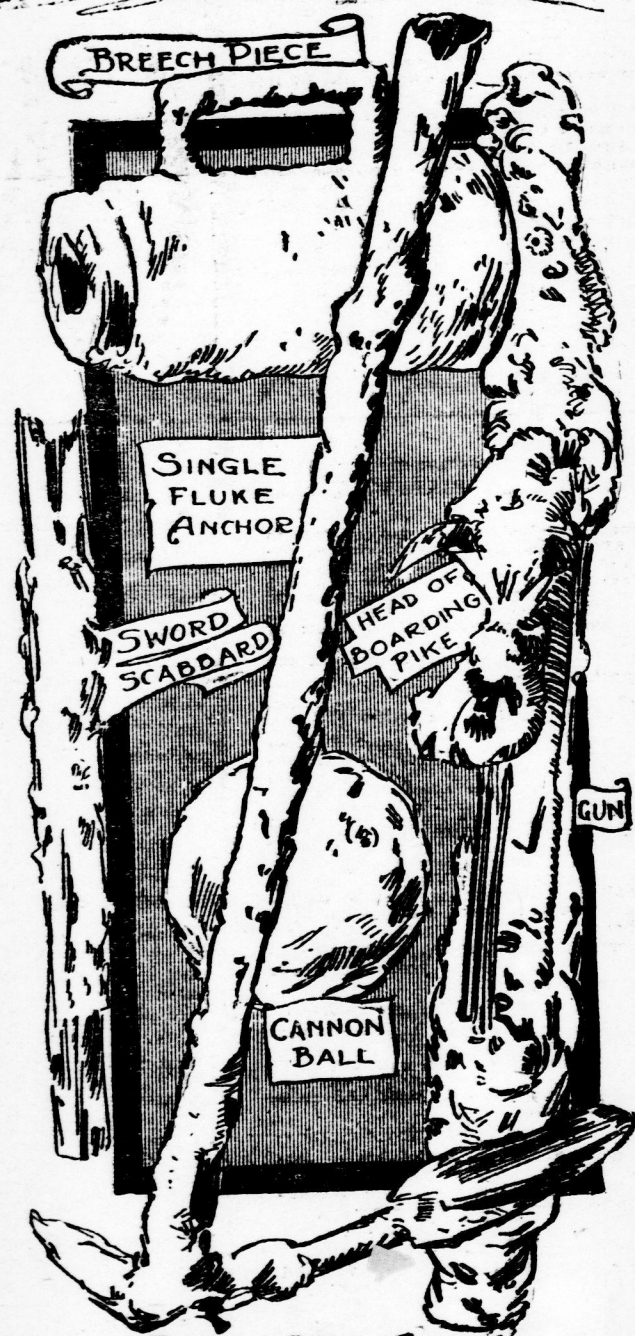
Legend has it that in September of that year a large Spanish galleon, the Florentia, in trying to avoid the storms and save the treasure on board until suitable weather made possible her escape southward, took refuge in the safe, land-locked bay of Tobemory.

According to reports, the Florentia had on board \$15,000,000 in English money. The officers and men who were starving, demanded food from the McLeans, of Mull.

In return for supplies after due negotiation, the admiral agreed to land 100 men to assist the McLean Clan, of Scotland, which at that time was at sword's points with the McDonalds. He was also to pay the McLeans a large sum of money, as well, if they would assist him to repair his ship.

This promise of money is taken to show the presence of a considerable quantity of specie on board, and, as the vessel was the flagship, it is probable that she carried the treasure of the entire Armada.

The 100 men were landed, and as-



Relics of the Armada recovered at Tobemory.

sisted in defeating the McDonalds. They were afterward allowed to return to the ship, but the McLeans held three officers as hostages until the debt be paid.

They also sent one of their chiefs, Donald Glass McLean, on board the vessel to collect the price agreed upon; but the Spanish Admiral dismissed him and kept him a prisoner.

During the night, so the story goes, McLean discovered the position of the powder magazine. The next morning, as the ship was getting under way, the chief was brought on deck to take a last look at his native land. Breaking away from his captors, he rushed below and blew up the ship, perishing with most of the crew.

Since then a number of endeavors have been made to recover the treasure. In 1611, and again in 1655, the Dukes of Argyle attempted salvage operations, but without success. In 1730 a diving bell was employed. At that time a fine bronze cannon was recovered, with many gold and silver coins. Since then other guns and relics have been brought to the surface, but the strong room, supposed to contain the treasure, has never been reached.

Among the articles already recovered are sword blades and scabbards, pistols, large and small; a peculiar

tapering-necked bottle of crude workmanship, and bones of drowned Spaniards. The sword blades and scabbards were heavily incrustated with lime, and the bottle covered with crustacea.

One of the early divers found that ten mast forward, was blown away, and that cannon and other contents of the ships were scattered about for a distance of twenty yards. The poop, from the mainmast aft, however, was intact. Here, it is believed, the treasure room is located.

PENETRATING MUD AND SAND.

Since then the vessel has settled considerably, and a formation of sand and mud now covers it. To get through this a wrecking crew is working under direction of Captain William Burns, who has had considerable experience in salvage work.

Sand pumps are being used, and the divers work by the aid of a 2000-candle power electric light. They have brought up candlesticks, daggers, copper pans, coins, a gold ring and a number of metal and stone cannon balls.

It is believed that the wrecking crew has located the position of the strong room, and will, in a short time, be able to penetrate to the treasure. Half of all recovered, it is understood, is to go to the Duke of Argyle, who owns the surrounding

land, and the remainder to the Scotch company that is prosecuting the search.

According to tradition, pirates, who at one time made Mauritius their headquarters, buried their spoil in various parts of the island. Quite a bit of treasure has been found by the islanders from time to time. It is also believed that many people at the time of the British conquest buried whatever money or valuables they possessed, so that, according to belief, almost the entire island is a treasure mine.