



**HEALTHY Table.**

**Baskets and Basket Suit Cases**  
 A large assortment of baskets in all shapes and sizes to suit the convenience of all excursions, Hand Baskets, Picnic Cases, Lunch Baskets, Picnic Baskets, etc., every thing in basket line, varying in price from 15c. to \$2.00.

**Soaps**  
 Shipment of Baby's Own, at per box.  
 Oatmeal, 50c. dozen.  
 25c. per bar.

**Stationery Department**  
 Value in boxes of Linen Note, 24 sheets, and 24 envelopes.  
 Our price, 25c. Elsewhere, 35c.

**Stationery Department**  
 Holland Linen Paper, 15c. per sheet.  
 Envelopes to match, 15c. per sheet.  
 Linen Paper, in white, and grey. Envelopes to match.  
 Linen Paper, in white, blue, and grey. Envelopes to match.  
 Stationery, in different assortments, especially cheap. Just a good writing tablet for all, especially splendid paper, envelopes, to match; 25c. per sheet, Pens, Blotters, Pencils, etc.

**New Books**  
 New Book by John Ozanham, 6c.  
 THE LATEST MAGAZINES.

**THE MEADOW LARK.**

The farmers knew the amount and the time of the foot rot, but they would be slow to complain. The little sprouting grain that these may pull out of the earth, or the newly sown clover seed that they pick up. The results of many examinations of the contents of the bird's stomachs show that about three-fourths of these birds are infested with the parasite. An illustration of the meadow lark is given for insects, an instructive lesson drawn from the examination of the stomachs of six birds killed in Virginia. The ground was covered with snow. The contents of insect food in the stomachs of the six birds was 8 per cent. of the total weight, and the average for all six was 7 per cent., or nearly that of all food. The insects consisted of several species, bugs (Hemiptera), grasshoppers, crickets, a few wasps, and a few beetles. This is the first time that insects form an essential part of the bird's food, even under very adverse circumstances. A common meadow lark (Sturnella) inhabits the Eastern United States and ranges as far west as the Great Plains. The Western meadow lark is with it in the Mississippi valley, and the Pacific coast. The meadow lark is practically the same.

**A PROMISING HORSE.**

Year-Old Changes Hands at a Big Price.  
 York, May 9.—The Times says: The most talked about two-year-old yesterday at private sale, price paid was not \$10,000, as reports had it. Mr. Rainy paid \$12,000 for the horse, which, though he is on but a single race, and that an important event, has been the cause of much speculation and several offers to purchase him at a large price.

**OK FOR SPRING HUMORS**

**Crop Out Constantly, Showing as System Needs Purifying.**  
 A time immemorial it has been a time to take "spring medicine." It is winter your clothes have been soiled, you may not have bathed frequently enough, and you've eaten a lot of heavy food. Consequently the pores of the skin have not eliminated the waste, the liver is sluggish, and the system clogged with impurities. During the spring months the system is naturally purifying itself. It is ultimately they will break out in eruptions, humors and pimples. The spring sickness arrives you clean and purify the system. Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake Internals. You will feel their mighty influence upon weak spots, clear the system, and putting you again in the pink. The purely vegetable pills change the worn-out condition to one of vigor, because they supply the system with nourishing blood that up and enlivens the entire system. Jno. Whitley of Stanwood, P. M., knows the merit of Dr. Hamilton's Pills and says: "I wouldn't be today had it not been for Dr. Hamilton's Pills. I was with grippe and when spring came I was weak, bilious and rheumatic. I took enough medicine to cure me, but I didn't get any help till I took Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They purify the blood, took the yellow color from my face, put new tone in my stomach, and increased my appetite. The attacks and rheumatic pains gradually departed and Dr. Hamilton's Pills proved them a medicine for me. I feel better health and prompt recovery. I am a better man than I was before. I am a better man than I was before. I am a better man than I was before." Atalers, 25c per box or five boxes for \$1.25. By mail from W. C. Johnson & Hartford, Conn., and Kingston, N. Y.

VOL. XLVIII, NO. 4

**ARRIVAL OF THE LATEST EMPRESS**

**The C. P. R. Atlantic Liner Makes Port After a Record Passage.**

**A REAL FLOATING PALACE Was in Telegraph Communication by Wireless the Whole Way Ocean.**

MONTREAL, May 12.—The high-priced liner which the Canadian Pacific Railway company has just sent aloft in its Atlantic steamship service arrived at Father point at 12:25 today, and came in, in the splendid time of five days, 23 hours and 17 minutes, which includes the difference in time from Montreal. This breaks the speed record for that route, and places the "Empress of Britain" among the list of vessels which are in the record breaking business in the Canadian service. The Moville-Quebec record via Cape Race was previously held by the Virginia which on her first trip broke the time of passage down to six days and three hours. Dr. Elgar, of the Fairchild company, the builders of the Empress, was highly delighted with the ship's performance which brought out fully the sailing qualities of the passenger liner. The most commendable feature of the voyage was the time made, which is considered highly satisfactory. The safe arrival of the Empress is a great triumph for the Canadian Pacific.

**She Will Set the Pace**  
 at a much swifter rate, when the stiffness in her machinery has become more limbered up. The Empress, which weighed heavy gales on Wednesday, and Thursday and slowed down six hours on account of the heavy weather. The passengers were highly delighted with the ship's performance which brought out fully the sailing qualities of the passenger liner. The most commendable feature of the voyage was the time made, which is considered highly satisfactory. The safe arrival of the Empress is a great triumph for the Canadian Pacific.

**Physician of the Anglo-American Polar Expedition En Route to Victoria.**

TORONTO, May 12.—(Special)—Plans for Toronto's new Carnegie library, prepared by Wickson, Gregg, and Chapman, were accepted yesterday. The building will cost \$200,000.

**Wine Gladstone Prize**  
 St. John, N.B., May 12.—(Special)—Chester Martin, of this city, has won the Gladstone memorial prize at Oxford for the best prize at the great university, and open to the whole college. Martin is a graduate of the University of New Brunswick and first Rhodes scholar from this province.

**Winnipeg Warnings**  
 Winnipeg, May 12.—(Special)—Dr. Geo. P. Howe, of Lawrence, Mass., physician to the Anglo-American polar expedition, spent several days in the city during the week on the way to Victoria. The expedition is led by two associate in ethnology at Harvard university, anthropologist to the Anglo-American polar expedition, in leaving the city, they are making final arrangements with the Hudson's Bay company for his long journey overland to the mouth of the Mackenzie river.

**REAL ESTATE ACTIVITY.**  
 Property in Good Demand and Numerous Sales Recorded.  
 Activity in dealing in local real estate continues in a most gratifying and promising fashion. A transaction of importance is being put through by P. R. Brown, of the sale of the property of the Pillsbury estate lying east of Duquesne street, containing about nine acres, and which has not yet been made public, but the property is very valuable for residential purposes.

**FIRST LABOR BANK.**  
 Chicago, May 14.—The Trade Union Bank of Chicago, the first institution of its kind in this country, is to open its doors for business tomorrow. The bank is to draw its support from the 671 labor organizations of Chicago and their individual members. Savings, checking and loan departments will be maintained. The bank has a capital of \$500,000 and is chartered under the laws of Arizona.

**DAY'S NEWS OF THE DOMINION**

**The Ontario Legislature Is Prorogued With the Usual Ceremonies.**  
 The executive of the Ontario Development and Tourist association are doing everything in their power to make the 24th May a great and signal success and to extend it over the entire week. The response on the part of the merchants to the invitation to place their windows at the disposal of the committee for the purpose of exhibiting home manufactures has been of a generous spontaneous nature, and the demand for space on the part of manufacturers has likewise been satisfactory.

**FATAL BOATING ACCIDENT**  
 Two Toronto Men Lose Their Lives in the Humber River.  
 Robt. Lambert, fifty years of age, and Archibald Gosland, 27 years old, were drowned in the Humber river Saturday afternoon by the upsetting of their sailboat. Joseph H. Ross, who was with them, clung to the boat for an hour and half and was rescued. Both men belonged to this city. Lambert leaves a grown-up family. Gosland was to have been married shortly.

**Manager of Dominion Bank**  
 C. A. Bogert, manager of the Dominion Bank in Montreal has been appointed general manager in place late P. C. Brough.

**MR. MORSE AT WINNIPEG.**  
 Some 1500 Men Busy on the G. T. P. Lake Superior Branch.  
 Frank W. Morse, general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, arrived in the city today from the east, the private car International, of the Grand Trunk, being attached to the rear of Canadian Pacific train No. 1, says the Winnipeg Free Press of Wednesday. Mr. Morse spent the past few days at Fort William looking over the work on the terminals of the Grand Trunk Pacific. About 1,500 men are now at work on the branch line under construction by the Grand Trunk Pacific, and Mr. Morse expressed much satisfaction with the progress of the work. He has no doubt that the work can be completed during the season of 1907. The party walked several miles along the dump and made close personal inspection of the work being carried on. Mr. Morse will leave today for Edmonton, going west over the C.N.R.

**Killed on the Crossing**  
 St. Thomas, Ont., May 14.—A lady named Giddy, aged fourteen, whose home is near Courtland was instantly killed and her two sisters, aged eleven and eighteen, were seriously hurt at the Wabash railway crossing near Courtland on Saturday. The three were in a rig driving across the tracks and apparently the train was too late to avoid a collision. The rig demolished and the horse killed.

**Drowned in Rainy River**  
 Stratton, Ont., May 14.—A man named Mike Kavanagh was drowned last Friday afternoon in the Rainy river, opposite Boucherville, two and a half miles from Stratton, while crossing the bridge over the river. He was attempting to cross the river in a canoe which upset, throwing him both into the water and his canoe. Kavanagh was evidently tried to swim for it. The body was found next day. Kavanagh was aged 32, he was married, and his wife, Mrs. Kavanagh, lives in Stratton, Ont., and leaves a wife and child.

**Strong for Prohibition**  
 Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 14.—The plebiscite election in King's county resulted in a vote of 938 to 104 against the Scott Act and in favor of prohibition. About half of the polls are yet to hear from. Prohibition will be a long way from being a majority returns are in. On June 10 a plebiscite will be taken for Queen's county outside Charlottetown. If this goes the same way the whole province will be under prohibition.

**Americans Have Control**  
 Toronto, May 14.—The controlling stock of the Brockville, Westport and Northwestern railway is said to have passed into the hands of an American company, headed by the president of the Lehigh Valley railway.

**Label Writ for \$10,000**  
 Windsor, Ont., May 14.—A. W. Davidson has issued a writ to recover \$10,000 damages from Thos. Watson, of Windsor. Watson is alleged to have damaged his standing as a business man.

**Died From Frigid**  
 Quebec, May 14.—Fire this morning destroyed the Regina hotel, St. Anne de Beaupre, loss \$3,000. Joseph Mallat, who belongs to Massachusetts, and who was a guest of the Hotel Beupre, adjoining the Regina, died suddenly during the fire from frigid.

**Lake Nipissing Fishing Privileges**  
 Windsor, Ont., May 14.—The monopoly of the fishing privileges on Lake Nipissing and French river by Americans is the cause of a warm protest on the part of Windsor fish dealers. The dealers say the rights were given to Canadians about five years ago, and then turned over to fishing firms operating in the States. It is claimed that licenses have been recently refused to Canadians by the department.

**Sir Adam Wilson's Second Will**  
 Toronto, May 14.—A second will of the late Sir Adam Wilson, claimed to have been found by the Toronto General Trusts company, and dated Sept. 15, 1891, has been filed in the surrogate court. Dr. John Hoskin, president of the Trusts corporation, in an affidavit, says that he has "received information from A. J. Russell Snow, formerly solicitor for the late Sir Adam Wilson, and from other sources, which indicate a strong probability that Sir Adam left still further a will subsequent to the will of Sept. 15, 1891. The Hon. W. A. G. Chester has issued an order to Mr. Snow to give evidence on this matter on May 21. Dr. Hoskin also says the estate has been administered under the will dated June 22, 1891, for which letters probate were issued.

**Montreal Food Show.**  
 Montreal, May 14.—A notable pure food show under the auspices of the "Clean Grocers' Association" was opened in the Victoria rink today and will continue for ten days. More than 100 exhibitors are represented among the displays, which are opened to up-to-date foods and various lines of grocery specialties.

**HOME MANUFACTURES.**

**Preparations for Window Displays of Goods "Made in Victoria."**  
 The executive of the Victoria Development and Tourist association are doing everything in their power to make the 24th May a great and signal success and to extend it over the entire week. The response on the part of the merchants to the invitation to place their windows at the disposal of the committee for the purpose of exhibiting home manufactures has been of a generous spontaneous nature, and the demand for space on the part of manufacturers has likewise been satisfactory.

**MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.**  
 Budapest, May 14.—Official note has been taken of the untimely comment of the Emperor on the approaching visit of Emperor William to Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna, and both the Emperor, Dr. Alexander Vasker, and the minister of commerce, Francis Kossuth, have publicly disapproved them.

**ENGLAND'S DEFENCES.**  
 Question Brought Up in the House of Lords Yesterday.  
 London, May 14.—In the House of Lords today the Earl of Wesmays, Conservative, called attention to the question of the defence of the British Empire. The Earl of Portsmouth, parliamentary secretary of the war office said the question would be solved, he said, if the government had the courage to adopt the compulsory service at home and voluntary service abroad.

**MURDER OF A RUSSIAN**  
 MAY DAY CELEBRATION  
 Port Commander Killed by Workingman in the Admiralty Grounds.  
 ST. PETERSBURG, May 14.—The workmen of St. Petersburg today made an imposing showing in their May day celebration. Practically every factory, mill, and shop in the city was idle, over 200,000 men joining in the demonstrations. Early reports from the interior show that work was generally suspended in the principal cities of Russia proper, while the leaders professed their intention to avoid collision with the radical element which is boycotting parliament, determined to celebrate the day with manifestations, and the men out of work decided to parade in the industrial park with their banners and flags bearing inscriptions "Liberty and work for those out of work."

**FOREIGN SECRETARY TELLS OF SURRENDER**  
 Announces to House that Turkey Has Yielded on All Points.  
 LONDON, May 14.—The Anglo-Turkish difficulties tonight settled to the satisfaction of Great Britain, the Turkish government having yielded on all points, unconditionally. Foreign Secretary Grey, announced in the House of Commons today, that a satisfactory note had been received from the Turkish government according to the British demands that a joint commission be appointed to delimitate the Sinai peninsula frontier.

**MEAT TO BEAR UNION LABEL.**  
 Buffalo, N.Y., May 14.—The biennial convention of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America began in this city today with delegates on hand from Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago, New York, St. Joseph, Cincinnati, and other cities of this country and Canada. The convention promises to be the most important ever held by the organization. The constitution will be revised so as to fit the conditions that have arisen with the rapid growth of the organization. A proposal to adopt a slaughter-house label to be placed on the products of all packing houses where the union label will be discussed and acted upon. The adoption of a sick benefit in addition to the death benefit is also proposed.

**ANTI-BUCKET SHOP BILL.**  
 Boston, May 14.—The Massachusetts House today adopted an order calling for an investigation of the bribery charges made in connection with the defeat of the anti-bucket shop bill. This is the matter which was taken up by the Suffolk county grand jury last week and in connection with which the entire legislature was summoned.

**YESTERDAY AT THE CAPITAL**  
 A Postal Ruling Respecting Mail Matter for the Frozen Yukon.  
 PRESTON FROM ENGLAND  
 Celebrities in the North Atlantic Trading Co. to Testify Before Committee.

**RED CROSS RECEIPTS.**  
 Huge Sum for Relief of Sufferers in California.  
 Washington, May 14.—The Red Cross receipts up to date for the relief of the California earthquake sufferers aggregate \$2,125,000. Money is still reaching the treasurer at the rate of several thousands a day. There is about \$1,700,000 on hand unexpended. The secretary of the Chinese legation has added \$30,000 to his original contribution of \$10,000 from individuals in China.

**RUSSIANS DEMAND AMNESTY.**  
 Outline of Address in Reply to Speech From-Toronto.  
 St. Petersburg, May 14.—The projected reply to the speech from Toronto, which will be adopted, has been sent by the Associated Press. Though not officially expressed, it virtually contains a demand for the amnesty of political prisoners who are not guilty of murder or robbery. In other respects the reply seems to be especially designed to disarm the suspicion that it is to be the roll of the upper chamber. The debate on the address will be protracted, probably occupying two days besides the points of universal amnesty and abatement of the death penalty laid down in the resolutions of the lower house, the document adroitly introduces the subject of the abolition of the council of the empire and ministerial responsibility. One paragraph calls attention to the fact that the council of the empire is a wall of separation between the Emperor and the people. The address points out as a great advantage of the system that a "Cessation of Attacks on Monarch."

**BRITISH TRADE WITH CANADA**  
 Commercial Mission Coming to Investigate the Extent of Competition.  
 SEEMS NEW TRADE OPENING  
 Board of Trade Returns for April Report an Increase in Exports.

**SEEMS NEW TRADE OPENING**  
 Board of Trade Returns for April Report an Increase in Exports.  
 LONDON, May 14.—The Canadian Associated Press understands that the Association of Chambers of Commerce received a communication from the commercial intelligence committee of the board of trade to the effect that the committee is considering an early despatch to Canada of a commercial mission to ascertain and investigate the extent and nature of competition which British goods have to meet, also with a view to indicating any further openings which may exist for British trade. Walter Bycroft of Richardson, Lee, Rycroft, limited, Manchester, has been appointed to represent the Association of the Chambers of Commerce.

**Board of Trade Returns**  
 The board of trade returns for April reported an increase in exports of British and Irish products over-sea trade. A writer in the Birmingham Post says that it is time the board altered that definition, for much of the exports are foreign manufactures repacked and sent out of the country. Lord Elgin, colonial secretary, introduced a bill providing that marriage to a deceased wife's sister, legally contracted in any part of the British empire, be considered valid in the United Kingdom. Judgment was given in the following case heard before the judicial committee: Albano Steamship company were granted leave to appeal from the judgment of the supreme court of Canada, given in March last when they upheld the judgment of the Admiralty court at Halifax, given in April 1905, in the case of the Albano. The case concerned the collision with the Canadian steamship Parliam outside of Halifax harbor on March 23, 1905. The appeal will be argued according to the construction of the Canadian waters and shipping acts. The council of the Royal Colonial Institute passed a resolution "That in the opinion of this council, it is expedient in the interests of the empire that colonial questions be kept out of the arena of party politics." A despatch from Durban says the public greatly appreciates Canada's offer of aid with regard to the construction of the idea that the colonies are sister states of the empire. A London stockbroker told us that his money in speculation went to Canada to rough it, and in writing home expressed a complaint of ineffectiveness of the government and other officials. At Halifax, so dissatisfied were some immigrants that they tossed pennies to decide whether they would go back or not. The Canadian Press has heard that Hon. Edward Blake is being congratulated by the excellent of the House on Tuesday night, which is considered the best he has ever delivered in the House.

**SAN FRANCISCO LOSSES.**  
 London & Lancashire Lost \$5,000,000 and Increase Capital.  
 London, May 14.—An extraordinary general meeting of the London & Lancashire insurance company today ratified the decision increasing its capital to \$15,000,000. The chairman said that the late disaster from San Francisco had satisfied him that \$5,000,000 was the maximum loss of the company as a result of the recent disaster.

**TEXAS FEDERATION OF LABOR.**  
 Beaumont, Texas, May 14.—Nearly every large city of Texas is represented at the annual convention begun here today by the State Federation of Labor. The convention will be in session several days, during which time a number of matters of great importance to the labor organizations of the state will receive attention. The officers' reports show the affairs of the federation to be in a satisfactory condition as regards both membership and finances.

**TRIAL OF PROMOTER.**  
 A Notorious Company Organizer to Stand Trial.  
 Boston, Mass., May 14.—The case of Ferdinand Morse, the chief promoter of the Ubers Plantation company, the failure of which a year ago brought financial loss to investors throughout the country and involved the names of several public men in Indiana and elsewhere, was called for trial today before a special session of the superior criminal court at Boston. Morse is charged with conspiracy on two counts and larceny on 126 counts. He was arrested on November 11th, at Portland, after he was indicted, and was ordered to give bail for \$75,000, said to be the largest security ever asked in Massachusetts. Because of his failure to secure bondsmen he was committed to jail, where he is still confined. The trial is expected to be a long one, with many witnesses and the presentation of much evidence. A number of witnesses have been summoned from Mexico, where the Ubers plantations were situated.

STORY IN DETAIL OF C.P.R. HOLD-UP

A Desperate Deed Executed by Desperate Men Who Make Small Haul.

COOL MAIL CLERK SAVED BIG SUM

Big Reward Offered for Robbers' Apprehension—Exciting Half Hour.

(From Friday's Daily.) The Vancouver News-Advertiser, in its issue of yesterday, contains the following detailed story of the hold-up of the C.P.R. Imperial Limited, early on Wednesday morning:

The train had passed Ducks and was about six miles east of Kamloops when three men descended over the coal tender, and with a revolver in each hand held up the engineer and fireman. Two of the men wore handkerchiefs over their faces, but the third man had his features concealed by the heavy collar of his sweater, which appeared to be tied with a string running over the top of his head so that it came up nearly to his eyes. It was rather

A Strolling Apparition for Engineer Callin, who was driving, but the man who appeared to be the youngest of the three hold-up men reassured him that they did not want him to make any fuss or be scared. "All we want you to do is to work for us. We are out for business. We want to get the cash out of the mail car and then you have got to take it and stop it at the hundred and sixty mile post, where we expect a man to join us. The engineer did not attempt to arrange with a loaded revolver, but stopped the train at their bidding and the robbers swung out of the mail car. The mail car from the rest of the train. At this juncture Conductor Sam Elliott, noticing something wrong, put out his head from one of the rear cars and called to the engineer, "What is wrong there? Has an air-hose burst?" One of the robbers promptly shouted back: "This is no air-hose."

This is a Holdup Put your head in there or I'll blow it off," Elliott lost no time in obeying the order, and the robbers compelled the engineer to start up the train again under the icy gaze of six revolvers which steamed about a mile down the line, when they were ordered to pull up. The robbers then turned their attention to the mail car, which was in charge of two clerks, named respectively Willis and McQuarrie. Willis was left in charge of the car. McQuarrie was busy sorting out mail when he noticed that the train was slowing up and thinking something was wrong he called to Willis to wake up. Directly afterwards he was summoned to open the door and look out. He saw a man with a pointed revolver, behind which a voice from a sinister masked face was heard commanding him to hold up his hands. By this time Willis had sprung out of bed and joined him. He also was commanded to point his fingers heavenward, and had a vision of robbers standing outside the car door. Willis, in company with the engineer and fireman, the oldest of the robbers, who appeared to be the leader of the band, gruffly commanded Willis to climb down and out of the car. "I am sorry," he said with grim politeness, "noting Willis silvering in his coat, the robbers kept you out in this condition, but we won't hold you long."

The robber then climbed inside the car and turned his attention to McQuarrie, who showed rare presence of mind and pulled out a few sacks which he knew contained very little registered mail. "Is that all the registered mail there is?" asked the robber. "Yes, I guess that is all," replied McQuarrie, calmly pointing to the sacks on the floor. The robbers then demanded which was the San Francisco mail, but was told that none was carried. He then searched through the sacks and secured seven registered letters, all addressed to Victoria. He then demanded to know what was in the letter case, but was told that it was empty. He then demanded to know what was in this case, and it is calculated that it contained between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

The robber, apparently dissatisfied with his work so far, ordered McQuarrie to get out of the car, and told Willis to come in. He pointed to the sacks on the floor and asked Willis the question he had asked McQuarrie. "Is that all the registered mail?" he said, pointing to the sacks on the floor. Willis answered in almost the same words as McQuarrie, that he guessed it was, and this seemed to make the robber believe that he was not carrying any registered mail. The robber still contained his search, but finding nothing, demanded to be shown the express matter. Willis told him truthfully that the mail car was not carrying any express on this trip, and that it was all on the car just behind. This car had been mistakenly cut and left behind with the rest of the train, and this discovery seemed to rather mollify the robber. With an oath he went to the door and spoke to his companions, and directly afterwards they cut off the mail car, and jumping again on the engine, ordered the engineer to carry them about three miles further west. There they commanded him to stop, and then shouting

"Take Care of Yourselves, Boys," all jumped off and disappeared in the darkness. The engine backed up to the mail car and to the rest of the train, and proceeded on its journey to Kamloops, the whole affair not occupying more than half-an-hour, and the train arrived in Vancouver nearly on schedule time.

The description of the robbers, as given by the mail carrier, who they admit bears in some respects a striking resemblance to some of the men who did the trick near Mission in 1904. The leader of the gang is described as an elderly, thick man, possibly about 50 years of age, and the handkerchief he wore only partially covered his heavy grey moustache. He wore a man of heavy, chunky build, and is thought by some to answer pretty accurately the description given of Bill Miner, the man who

The Celebrated English Cocoa. CRISSES

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and resists winter's extreme cold.

CRISSES

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

It is supposed to have held up the train at Silverside. A second man in the party seemed to be fairly tall, with sandy whiskers, and the third was apparently a young fellow, and he was active in the movements of the trio.

Immediately on word of the robbery being received in Vancouver postoffice Inspector McLeod took it upon himself to write to the Dominion government would give a Reward of \$1,000 for the capture of the robbers. Later this offer was confirmed by the Dominion government and increased to \$5,000. The C.P.R. has also offered \$5,000 reward for the capture of the gang, and \$1,000 for the capture of each individual robber dead or alive. In addition to these the provincial government offers \$1,500 reward.

Stimulated by these offers, Indian trackers started on the chase yesterday, and as it is an open bunch-grass country for miles around Kamloops and all the way down to the boundary, the robbers will have a hard chase, although their manoeuvres in taking the engine gave them about half-an-hour's start over any possible pursuer, and it is also very likely that they had horses tethered near the spot where they jumped on the engine. A number of detectives and police have left for the scene of the robbery; all the people in the neighborhood are aroused; cowboys are not in pursuit, and it is a big chance that the robbers will be brought to bay.

Fortunately the monetary loss from the "hold-up" cannot be very great. Only seven letters all addressed to Victoria, were stolen, and in these days very little cash is sent in registered mail. There was very little disturbance near the spot where they jumped on the first-class car, which was nearest to the mail car, got an idea that something was wrong, but those in the sleepers and the rear cars learned nothing of it until yesterday morning. Very little flutter or scare seems to have been shown on either side, and the engineer and fireman were not taken to the robbers. The conduct of the mail clerks in putting the robbers off so adroitly cannot be too highly praised.

ARRANGING PLANS FOR AN EXHIBITION HALL

Victoria Development and Tourist Association Held Meeting Yesterday.

(From Friday's Daily.) A meeting was held yesterday, at the association's rooms, Fort street, with the splendid attendance of the manufacturers' committee for the purpose of planning out space in the exhibition hall, in the new building recently erected by the Victoria Development and Tourist association. A ground plan was prepared which would give opportunity for the display of the goods of the manufacturers.

The plan allows for all the wall space to be taken up, and for the aisleways, so that the people will be able to move round and inspect the exhibits without being too crowded. Only a few spaces have been arranged for the display of the goods of the manufacturers, and the remainder of the wall space is left to the discretion of the exhibitors at that position.

In the centre of the rear portion of the city hall a position has been reserved to command every portion of that hall and most of the rear hall, there will be an orchestral platform which can be used on the occasions of large receptions, such as the provincial school teachers. In the main exhibition hall, at the rear, which is splendidly lighted by a skylight, the whole of the valuable space in the centre to display the goods of the manufacturers, as shown at the Canada exhibition at New Westminster. This will not only be an attractive and very interesting portion of the permanent exhibit, but will form a splendid advertisement of the efficiency of the public schools of Victoria, and do much to attract the attention of visitors who may be looking for permanent homes, to settle here in Victoria.

Nearly all the manufacturers of the city have been approached in some way or other, to take advantage of the "Made in Victoria" fair to be held during the week of the 24th May, and many of them have signified their intention of doing so, and many of the storekeepers have signified their willingness to place windows at the disposal of the committee.

Those who have not yet replied to the committee are requested to do so immediately, so that no time be lost in carrying out the details.

First Frow B. C.—H. D. Helmcken, K. C., has received the following explanatory letter from Harry Brodie, M. P., the Imperial House of Commons, dated London: "I am very much obliged by your friendly letter of March 31 and much interested to know that I am the first member of the Imperial parliament born in British Columbia. I was born at Ross Bay (I believe) on January 18, 1876. My father, P. B. Brodie, was a member of the Hussars (a Lieutenant), was born there also in April, 1876. I hope some day to visit British Columbia."

FROST IN MICHIGAN.

(Detroit, Mich., May 10.—A heavy frost, which was killing in many sections, was general all over Michigan. The frost has caused much destruction to strawberry trees, and especially to strawberries and peaches. Reports indicate that a large area of the country is covered in plum crop has been nearly wiped out.

SUNDAY BALL GAMES.

New York, May 10.—A decision which practically stops Sunday ball playing by the Eastern League teams in Jersey City was made today in the test case of the Buffalo and Jersey clubs. A championship game last Sunday was stopped by police who arrested Jersey City players, the umpire, and the ticket seller. Judge Manning today fined the prisoners, and said that he could not agree with the contention that the law covering Sunday ball is obsolete.

TRAIN ROBBERS LOCATED.

Bandits Who Held Up C. P. R. Train Near Kamloops Run to Earth.

Vancouver, B.C., May 10.—A special from Kamloops this afternoon states that the robbers who held up the C.P.R. train on Tuesday night have been located near Kamloops, southwest of Kamloops. The despatch adds: "Smith Wood sent a messenger to the town this afternoon for more Indians to assist in the capture. 'The horses used by the robbers have been traced to the edge of the meadow, southwest of Kamloops. The messenger declares that there is no chance for the robbers to escape. There are about one hundred men in the posse in command of the sheriff. It is believed here that there will be fighting before the robbers are captured.'

THE MAHENO'S RUN.

Thirteen Hours and Twenty-Two Minutes Faster Than the Manuka.

The steaming time of the steamer Maheno has been made public, showing that the turbine liner beat the record made by the Manuka on her 22nd run. The Maheno's time was 13 hours and 22 minutes, while the Manuka's time was 13 hours and 34 minutes. The Maheno's run was made from Sydney to Vancouver, in 13 hours and 22 minutes, while the Manuka's run was made from Sydney to Vancouver, in 13 hours and 34 minutes.

The chief executive officer of this industry is Mr. C. Chipman. He is a Nova Scotian who has held diplomatic positions in Ottawa and London, and who has been in the fur business for many years. He is a man of great organizing ability and is notably successful in the handling of men.

"The Hudson's Bay company has had an active business existence for more than 250 years. It is the largest fur company in the world. It is started in the time of Charles II and has practically managed the greater part of British North America for 150 years. It is the largest fur company in the world. It is started in the time of Charles II and has practically managed the greater part of British North America for 150 years. It is the largest fur company in the world. It is started in the time of Charles II and has practically managed the greater part of British North America for 150 years.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

(Before Lampman, Co. J.) May 10, 1906. The Corporation of the City of Victoria vs. The Corporation of the City of Victoria. This is an appeal by the corporation from the decision of certain magistrates dismissing an information against Mr. Belyea, K. C., for an offence against one of the revenue by-laws of the city.

"At the opening of the appeal proceedings a few days since, Mr. Belyea, K. C., appeared in person and took the objection on grounds then published, that there was no appeal. His Honor having adjourned the hearing to look into the question, today an appeal did lie in the circumstances, and today the hearing was resumed.

"Evidence similar to that given in the magistrates' court was heard, at the close of which Mr. Belyea, who conducted his own case, moved that the appeal be dismissed on the ground that he had not pleaded in the magistrates' court, nor had he been asked to plead to the charge. He submitted that the appeal was barred by the provisions of the by-law had simply taken the words of the Municipal Clauses Act, which empowered the council to levy a tax, and that the tax-imposing authority of an official of the city to determine who were and who were not professional men, was a tax-imposing authority is the council, by virtue of the powers granted in that behalf by the legislature, and it is imperative on the council, before they can impose a tax on any class of citizens, to clearly designate them in the by-law. Further, there was only one specific act of violation proved against him, and he submitted, under the authority of Regina vs. Andrews, 25 V. C. 196, that a single act is not sufficient to constitute an offence against a law in circumstances like those present here.

Mr. Eberts, K. C. (Mr. Mason with him) submitted that Mr. Belyea had clearly pleaded to the charge, and contended that the clause in the by-law taxing persons pursuing "trades, occupations and professions" was sufficiently clearly cast to cover the case of barristers and solicitors. The case cited by Mr. Belyea, Regina vs. Andrews, was distinguished in that there the law required a person following the occupation in question, namely that of a pawnbroker, to receive such persons among other things, showing that a sign over his premises showing that he was a pawnbroker. A person taking a single pledge, therefore, could not be said to be a pawnbroker within the statute, and therefore could not be prosecuted under such statute.

His Honor reserved his decision.

FRANK G. CARPENTER ON HUDSON'S BAY CO.

A Well Known Correspondent Gleans Story From Commissioner Chipman.

THE EXPANSION OF CANADIAN TRADE

The Great Fur Market—Flour Mills of the Far North.

Frank G. Carpenter, the famous correspondent of the United States papers, who has been contributing an extended series of letters on the Canadian west as he found it, devotes his latest column to the Hudson's Bay Company. Mr. Carpenter's letter is dated from Winnipeg and reads in part as follows:

"I had a long chat last night with a man who handles the biggest combination of capital in British America. I refer to the Hudson's Bay Company, whose sphere of operations reaches from the icy shores of Labrador to the Klondike and from the United States to the Arctic Ocean. Its territory is two-thirds as large as our own country and more than half as big as the continent of Europe. This company has been doing business there for more than two centuries. It has controlled much of the country, not only as merchants, but politically, and its agents have had power of life and death.

"Today it has stations scattered all over British North America, and it owns and manages the railways, lakes and river, gathering furs for shipment to Europe. It is doing one of the biggest mercantile businesses of the continent. Its department stores are scattered throughout Canada and are found in the heart of the wilds. It owns and manages the railways, lakes and river, gathering furs for shipment to Europe. It is doing one of the biggest mercantile businesses of the continent. Its department stores are scattered throughout Canada and are found in the heart of the wilds. It owns and manages the railways, lakes and river, gathering furs for shipment to Europe. It is doing one of the biggest mercantile businesses of the continent. Its department stores are scattered throughout Canada and are found in the heart of the wilds.

"The chief executive officer of this industry is Mr. C. Chipman. He is a Nova Scotian who has held diplomatic positions in Ottawa and London, and who has been in the fur business for many years. He is a man of great organizing ability and is notably successful in the handling of men.

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"The Great Fur Market. Where do the furs go after they leave this continent? To London. That is the chief fur market of the world. Skins in the raw state and in the finished state, and skins of every kind are sent to London. The fur buyers from everywhere come there, and all the furs are put up and sold to those who buy for that purpose.

"What is done by the dealer who buys them? The wholesalers do not do it. They are the most valuable fur on the market. The silver fox, which is the most valuable fur on the market, is the most valuable fur on the market. The silver fox, which is the most valuable fur on the market, is the most valuable fur on the market. The silver fox, which is the most valuable fur on the market, is the most valuable fur on the market.

"Hudson's Bay Competitors. Are there many other companies engaged in the fur business outside of the Hudson's Bay company? Yes, there are many other companies engaged in the fur business outside of the Hudson's Bay company. Yes, there are many other companies engaged in the fur business outside of the Hudson's Bay company. Yes, there are many other companies engaged in the fur business outside of the Hudson's Bay company.

"Flour Mills for Far North. How about your fur trade? You have for years been supplying the greater part of the furs of the world. The Hudson's Bay company is one of the most progressive elements in the New Canada.

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ATER MOTORING

Push back the goggles, throw off the gauntlets, and wash the dust from your throat with

PURE SPARKLING WHITE ROCK

Wherever you tarry for refreshments, call for this most healthful of mineral waters. The favorite either as a beverage or blender.

PRICE OF SILVER.

Expert Says Market Will Remain Steady Around 65.

Byron N. White, of the Sloan Steam mine, asked by the Nelson News about mining prospects remarked that for some reason things were rather dull in the Sloan at present. Personally he did not propose to do any more work on the Sloan mine until the price of silver was at least 70 cents.

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RUSSIA MASSING ARMS IN SIBERIA

Empress of India Brings Advances That War Munitions are at Nicolaiefsk.

ANTI-FOREIGN OUTBREAKS REPORTED

China Taking Steps For Reforms in Various Directions—Japanese Review.

R. M. S. Empress of India, which arrived this week from India and Japanese ports, brought advices that Japanese officers were returning to Nicolaiefsk, at the mouth of the Amur, in northern Siberia, instead of sending the munitions home. According to the Japanese sources from Mr. Ching, a Russian who has since been arrested and imprisoned at Harbin, says ten military trains were being despatched to Nicolaiefsk, where considerable arms and ammunition were being massed.

Anti-foreign Chinese outbreaks are reported from Szechuan, Chihua and Chekiang, the rebels in Chihua being led by Buddhist preachers. In Chekiang, a massacre of missionaries similar to that at Nanchang, was reported. In Szechuan, a trouble arose over ill-treatment of Chinese girls employed in a foreign cotton factory. In Szechuan, a trouble arose over ill-treatment of Chinese girls employed in a foreign cotton factory. In Szechuan, a trouble arose over ill-treatment of Chinese girls employed in a foreign cotton factory.

placards were posted, reading: "Destroy the Foreign Places." Women and children were being driven from the Romanist and Protestant missions were sent away, and for some days great violence was being done. Rioting has now been stopped by the Chinese of the Manchurian border, where in mid-April a band of Hunghuzi brigades entered the Manchurian border, where in mid-April a band of Hunghuzi brigades entered the Manchurian border, where in mid-April a band of Hunghuzi brigades entered the Manchurian border.

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JAMES DUNSMUIR LIENIT. GOV.

An Order-in-Council Appointed Premier Sir Henri Successor.

INTERESTING

A Brief Sketch of His Active Life in British Columbia.

ETAWA, May 11.—An Order-in-Council was passed today appointing James Dunsmuir, Governor of British Columbia.

The appointment of Mr. Dunsmuir as lieutenant-governor, news of which, was received yesterday afternoon, carries us back to the east coast of Vancouver, and may be regarded as the most important event of this political year. It was made to the handing of the Dunsmuir, with his family, a news of which, was received yesterday afternoon, carries us back to the east coast of Vancouver, and may be regarded as the most important event of this political year.

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SIAM MASSING ARMS IN SIBERIA

Massing of India Brings Advices at War Munitions are at Nicolaieffsk.

FOREIGN OUTBREAKS REPORTED

Taking Steps For Reforms in Various Directions-- Japanese Review.

S. S. Empress of India, which are the work from China and... officers have returned from investigations at Harbin with reports that...

A Riot Ensnared... The Foreign Missions-- Women and children of the missions--there are both Protestants and Catholics...

Russia at Peking... The Chinese and Imperial troops will shortly be taken from Sir Robert Hart and under independent command...

Japan's Military... review at Tokyo on April 20, the Empress called the review...

A Strong Navy... necessary to spend at least forty million taels with over ten million annual expenditure...

Priests Are Arming... an attack on their missions, the priests at Ningsha in Mongolia...

JAMES DUNSMUIR LIEN. GOVERNOR

An Order-in-Council Appoints Ex-Premier Sir Henri Joly's Successor.

AN INTERESTING CAREER

A Brief Sketch of His Honor's Active Life in British Columbia.

ETAWA, May 11.—An order in council was passed today appointing James Dunsmuir lieutenant governor of British Columbia.

The appointment of Mr. James Dunsmuir as lieutenant governor, the first news of which, was received yesterday afternoon, carries us back to an incident, which occurred over 54 years ago on the east coast of Vancouver Island...

Coal at this point had been made known to the officials of the Hudson's Bay company, in 1837 by Indians, the story of which is told in Bancroft's "British Columbia."

What happened was that the men and machinery were transferred to Nanaimo, where coal had been discovered, or rather located by the late Sir W. McKay, in 1849, through information given him by Indians at Fort Victoria.

It may, in passing, be stated that in 1901 he went to Ottawa, along with Mr. Eberts, as a deputation to plead the case of the province for better terms and in the first definite formulation of the case of British Columbia, which has continued to be agitated with increasing force.

UNION LIFE CO'S PECULIAR WAYS

Insurance Commission, Unearth Unsound State of Affairs in Toronto.

PRESIDENT LOUDEN RESIGNS

The Reported Wholesale Return of Dissatisfied Emigrants Is Denied.

TORONTO, May 11.—An analysis of the annual statements of the Union Life Assurance Company by a consulting actuary, M. M. Dawson, for the Dominion insurance commission shows a deficit each year where the company itself claims a surplus.

President Loudon Resigns. President Loudon of Toronto University has resigned. No reason is given for the resignation.

Thomas Southworth, director of immigration for the Ontario government, denies the report that 200 English emigrants were returning home dissatisfied. He says a few scattered ones may have returned, mostly through the kindness of English families.

Personnel of the Team. Follows are the officers and members of the Canadian Blesley team: In command—Lieut.-Col. E. W. Wilson, commanding 3rd Regiment Victoria Rifles.

Belgrade, Serbia, May 11.—Five army officers have been tried by court-martial and dismissed from the service because they congratulated the Serb army on its anti-ragade campaign.

Washington, May 11.—Demand is being made by the House committee on appropriations for the estimates for work on the Panama canal to carry on the work during the next fiscal year.

New York, May 11.—Investigations which followed the mysterious death of Charles L. Spier, confidential agent for H. H. Rogers, who died from a bullet wound, disclose the fact that his financial affairs were more involved than at first thought.

Nelson, May 11.—Provincial Constable Charles Young of this city, under instructions from the provincial government, left this evening accompanied by his three thoroughbred bloodhounds for the scene of the supposed present whereabouts of the bandits who held up the Canadian Pacific express train near Kamloops last Tuesday night.

FOOLHARDY MINER KILLED.

Attempts to Jump Into Moving Cage and is Crushed.

FAMILY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Portage in Prairie, May 11.—The family of W. G. Bend of Poplar Point had a narrow escape from being cremated in their home last night.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

(Before Hon. Mr. Justice Irving.) Morton et al. vs. Nichols et al.—Plaintiffs, against whom judgment was given in the action applied for a stay of execution...

BOMBS FOR AMBASSADOR.

Paris, May 11.—The Russian ambassador, M. Nelidoff, discredits the reports that the bombs recently seized by the police here were intended to be used in an attempt upon his life.



HIS HONOR JAMES DUNSMUIR, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia

CAPT. COLLISTER RESIGNS.

Captain Collister, inspector of hulls, has resigned and the two marine boiler inspectors at Victoria and Vancouver have been named to temporarily do the work that Captain Collister has been doing.

MINERS QUIT WORK.

St. Eugene Workers Strike on Account of Food Supplied.

Nelson, May 11.—(Special)—A strike has been called at the St. Eugene mine, the biggest lead mine in the province. Seventy men are out, together with the foreman.

London, May 11.—(Special)—An Ottawa cable states that the agent of North Atlantic Trading company refused to give the names of the company to the parliamentary committee...

Grandstand Play by Organizer of Immigration Grant. London, May 11.—(Special)—An Ottawa cable states that the agent of North Atlantic Trading company refused to give the names of the company to the parliamentary committee...

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Paris, May 11.—M. Millevoye, editor of the Patrie and Nationalist member of the chamber of deputies, fought a duel with pistols today with Count Mathieu de Noailles as a result of a street encounter between them on May 8, when M. Millevoye broke his cane over the Count's head.

WESTERN BILLS RECEIVE ASSENT

Acting Governor-General Gives Royal Sanction to Several Measures.

URGENT TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Unnecessary Detention of Japanese at Vancouver Gives Rise to Friction.

OTTAWA, May 11.—(Special)—Chief Justice Sedgwick, as deputy governor general, assented to the following western bills today: Respecting White Horse and Alsek railway company, respecting the Nakup and Slocan Railway company; respecting the Boundary, Kamloops and Cariboo Central railway company; respecting the Great West Central Railway company; respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway company; respecting the Kootenay and Arrowhead railway company; respecting the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway company; respecting the Crawford Bay and St. Mary's Railway company; to incorporate the Calgary and Fernie Railway company.

A deputation from the Canadian Manufacturer's association, waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Mr. Broderick today and asked for a grant for the appointment of a commissioner to inquire into the best method for establishing a comprehensive national system of technical education to provide Canadian industry and commerce with trained assistants from among the Canadian people.

Mr. Sproule read a report from a Vancouver paper regarding the detention of Japanese at the C. P. R. detention shed because they were said to be affected with trachoma. An examination by two doctors had shown the disease was only slight and could be cured. The Japanese in Vancouver were greatly incensed about the matter and were holding indignation meetings because they claimed that the discrimination was being shown against the Japanese. Mr. Sproule would know whether the matter had been brought to the attention of the government and if so, what action had been taken.

Belgrade, Serbia, May 11.—Five army officers have been tried by court-martial and dismissed from the service because they congratulated the Serb army on its anti-ragade campaign.

Washington, May 11.—Demand is being made by the House committee on appropriations for the estimates for work on the Panama canal to carry on the work during the next fiscal year.

New York, May 11.—Investigations which followed the mysterious death of Charles L. Spier, confidential agent for H. H. Rogers, who died from a bullet wound, disclose the fact that his financial affairs were more involved than at first thought.

Nelson, May 11.—Provincial Constable Charles Young of this city, under instructions from the provincial government, left this evening accompanied by his three thoroughbred bloodhounds for the scene of the supposed present whereabouts of the bandits who held up the Canadian Pacific express train near Kamloops last Tuesday night.

Paris, May 11.—M. Millevoye, editor of the Patrie and Nationalist member of the chamber of deputies, fought a duel with pistols today with Count Mathieu de Noailles as a result of a street encounter between them on May 8, when M. Millevoye broke his cane over the Count's head.

CANADIAN TAM-FOR BISLY-FINALLY CHOSEN

Will Sail on the Allan Liner Tunisian on the 11th of June.

ANXIOUS FOR SAFETY OF STEAMER FERN

Coasting Tug Has Not Reached Destination at Union Bay.

NANAIMO, B.C., May 11.—(Special)—The steamer City of Nanaimo, which reached here today, brings word that something serious may have happened to the steamer Fern, Capt. Gardner. At 11 o'clock Capt. Foot, of City of Nanaimo, passed through a dozen saw logs, and a few minutes later picked up a small boat with "S.S. Fern" painted on the stern. Yesterday, when bound north, the captain saw the steamer Fern at anchor two miles below Qualicum with several logs astern. The Fern has evidently dropped her tow and put into shelter. The small boat was full of water, painter broken or cut off short. One boat, one canthook and rowlock were in the boat, but the boat's oars were gone and plug was out. Enquiries from Union Bay state that the vessel has not arrived there. She has been engaged all winter in picking up logs between Nanaimo and Comox.

PARDONED ON DEATHBED.

Kingston Prisoner Given Liberty Only to Meet Death.

Kingston, May 11.—William Ross of Port Hope, serving a five-year term in the penitentiary, received a pardon today. He was being transferred to the civic hospital when he died of heart disease, from which he had suffered for some time.

COAL MINES BILL.

Of Rejected Measure Again Passes Second Reading.

London, May 11.—The Coal Mines bill, the object of which is to gradually reduce the hours of work till they reach the eight hour limit in 1906 without reducing wages was passed unanimously on the second reading by the house of commons. The bill affects 670,000 persons. Previous parliaments have rejected the same bill four times, although it passed on the second reading an equal number of times, twice by large majorities.

PIETOS AND SHOTS IN EVIDENCE BUT NOTHING ELSE.

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HAPPENINGS ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Columbia River Loggers Take Advantage of Enormous Demand for Lumber.

PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 11.—(Special)—Taking advantage of the enormous demand for lumber in California and in foreign countries, some of the leading logging firms on the Columbia river have raised the price of logs from \$8 to \$10 a thousand feet.

LOOKING OUT FOR KIDNAPPER.

Billings, Montana, May 11.—(Special)—Chief of Police Moore is in receipt of a telegram from Denver to be on the look out for a man alleged to have kidnapped eleven children and brought them here to work in the sugar beet fields, but diligent search fails to locate such a party. An Italian, accompanied by his wife and four children, arrived from Denver yesterday, but was released after being "sweated." All incoming trains are being searched.

A HOT WEATHER RECORD.

Have, Mont., May 11.—(Special)—Former May hot weather records were broken here yesterday, when 100 degrees in the shade was recorded.

RAIN CHECKS FOREST FIRES.

Seattle, May 11.—(Special)—Rain that began early this morning has checked the disastrous forest fires raging along the lines of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific. The weather bureau predicts a continuance of the rain for twenty-four hours, and if this is verified the danger will pass.

A WEALTHY TRAMP.

Napanee, Ont., May 11.—A tramp begging around town was arrested today and found to have \$200 in his possession. The magistrate fined him \$50.

BLOODHOUNDS TO RESCUE.

Nelson Animals to Track the Canadian Pacific Holdup Bandits. Nelson, May 11.—Provincial Constable Charles Young of this city, under instructions from the provincial government, left this evening accompanied by his three thoroughbred bloodhounds for the scene of the supposed present whereabouts of the bandits who held up the Canadian Pacific express train near Kamloops last Tuesday night.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF C. L. SPIER REVEALS A BIG DEFALCATION.

New York, May 11.—Investigations which followed the mysterious death of Charles L. Spier, confidential agent for H. H. Rogers, who died from a bullet wound, disclose the fact that his financial affairs were more involved than at first thought. Expert accountants, who have been retained by Mr. Rogers to examine Spier's books, have uncovered some discrepancies, and today it developed that Spier had been speculating in the stock market for many months, and that securities owned by Mr. Rogers had been deposited. One set valued at \$180,000, which had been deposited with the brokerage firm of Kerch Lowe and company, figured most prominently in today's disclosures. These securities, a member of the firm said, were returned to Spier upon his promise to replace them. The promise was not kept. It has been developed by the present investigation that Spier had been pressed by Mr. Rogers for the Pacific express train near Kamloops last Tuesday night, and made the return to Mr. Rogers, the latter entrusted him with \$840,000 worth of bonds of a new company. The investigation of Mr. Spier's accounts has not yet been completed and it is not yet known whether his shortage will exceed the \$180,000 already found.

SEIZURE OF SMACKS.

Washington, May 11.—The seizure by Canadian cruisers of the fishing smacks Rayman of Boston and Parthia of Gloucester, adds another to the many vexatious cases of this kind regarding which the state department is now preparing to negotiate directly with the British government through Ambassador Durand upon his return to this country from England.

It is pointed out, however, that from the press reports the new cases appear to differ essentially from those of the Gloucester boats seized a month ago off the Newfoundland coast and brought in to St. Johns. While it is a debatable question as to whether the Newfoundland authorities were within their rights in arresting the Gloucester fishermen who were there under the terms of a treaty of 1818, granting them equal privileges with British subjects in the shore waters, no such claim is made by the state department here as to the waters of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, and North American fishermen who were there under the terms of a treaty of 1818, granting them equal privileges with British subjects in the shore waters, no such claim is made by the state department here as to the waters of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, and North American fishermen who were there under the terms of a treaty of 1818, granting them equal privileges with British subjects in the shore waters, no such claim is made by the state department here as to the waters of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, and North American fishermen who were there under the terms of a treaty of 1818, granting them equal privileges with 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The Colonist.

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THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP.

The news of the appointment of Mr. James Dunsmuir as lieutenant-governor came not altogether as a surprise to the people of this province. For some time it has practically been settled. It is understood that he was the unanimous choice of the representatives from British Columbia, who strongly recommended him for the position. We believe that, generally speaking, the selection made for this important office will be well received.

Although it will not be claimed that Mr. Dunsmuir possesses all the qualifications which a lieutenant-governor should possess, there are several important things to be said about the wisdom of his selection. He is one of the very early pioneers of the province, and has throughout the whole of his career been identified with its interests, himself and his family being among the most important factors connected with its development. His appointment is, therefore, peculiarly appropriate at a time when British Columbia, and particularly Vancouver Island, is on the high road to prosperity—has turned the corner, so to speak, and entered a new era of prosperity.

The appointment is not a political one in any sense of the term. Mr. Dunsmuir never having been prominently identified with either of the political parties in the Dominion, and is, therefore, from his mental attitude of independence, capable of holding the balances even in respect to the two parties, which are now divided upon federal lines of cleavage, in this province. We have deprecated the suggestion of appointing active partisans, with strong feelings of hostility to the present or any other provincial administration, as being unfair. A bitter and pronounced party man might be capable of acting with strict impartiality at a time when it was necessary to pursue a strictly constitutional course; but the temptation for a man to give his own prejudices undue advantage is always very great. In the case of Mr. Dunsmuir, standing, as he has, aloof from both parties, and we feel sure, will be wholly satisfactory in that respect.

It has been thought that Mr. Dunsmuir, being a man of wealth, would spend such a large amount of money in maintaining the dignity of his office as to make it extremely difficult for his successors. Being a man of wealth and social position is in itself a strong recommendation in his favor. Standing as we do at the western gate of the Dominion, through which the travel of several continents passes and repasses, the man occupying the position of lieutenant-governor has unusual responsibilities placed upon him, and for the honor of the province it is well that these responsibilities should be adequately "upheld." But apart from his adequately performing the part thus incumbent upon him, we do not think that any persons, who are at all familiar with the appointee, will fear that he will make an undue display of official dignity or a vulgar parade of the means at his disposal. His disposition is retiring rather than ostentatious, and his strong common sense may always be relied upon. In his new position he will be well supported by Mrs. Dunsmuir, who as a hostess will be most acceptable, and, with her daughters, will materially assist her husband in the important social functions of Government House.

In most respects, we think, the appointment of Mr. Dunsmuir as lieutenant-governor is a good one. In one respect it is a fitting recognition of the work performed by his father, the late Hon. Robert Dunsmuir, in the development of Vancouver Island, and we have no doubt that if the latter were alive today he would feel very proud of the fact that his son had attained to the high office which for the term of five years he will have the honor of filling. The coal mining industry in which he was engaged, was for many years by far the largest in the province, and it is still a factor of great importance. The late Hon. Robert Dunsmuir was a man of unusual enterprise and foresight, and it is well known to his friends that he had many plans for further developments, which had he lived to put them into execution, might have had important results. Some of these plans are taking shape in other hands, and will probably find fruition during the next five years. He had unbounded faith in the future of Vancouver Island, and in his death its interests lost a true and capable friend. In this connection it is interesting to note that for over fifty years—all but a few months of his life—Mr. James Dunsmuir, his son, has been a resident of this island. He was in Fort Rupert six years, before

the gold excitement, ten years before the incorporation of Victoria as a city, fifteen years before the union of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, and about twenty years before British Columbia entered Confederation. His life, therefore, represents the whole history of this province until the present time, and his friends, under the existing auspicious circumstances, will hope that his life will be still much longer identified with it.

While welcoming the coming, we must not forget the departing guest. Quite irrespective of the appointment of his successor, the citizens of the province deeply regret the retirement of Sir Henri Joly, who has occupied the position with such acceptability to the people and much honor to himself. By his personal qualities, his gracious incumbency of the office, his constitutional rule, and his warm interest in the affairs of the province he has more than earned the respect of the people—he has become endeared to them. His splendid record in British Columbia has been a fitting climax to a long and honorable career. We feel assured that his leaving will not be permitted without some fitting demonstration of esteem on the part of the citizens of Victoria, and as far as possible on the part of the people of the whole of the province.

VICTORIA AS AN EDUCATIONAL CENTRE.

We have asked readers in considering the question of the establishment of schools in Victoria, on the model of the great English public schools, to entirely eliminate the prejudices which may exist as to the respective merits of private and public schools as understood in this province, or in Canada. For the intelligent understanding of the subject, they should also dissociate the question of the establishment of a university from what here is proposed. The former is a public one, depending for solution upon a variety of conditions of a purely public nature. The latter is a question depending entirely upon private enterprise, and in no way affects public policy, or the public coffers. If we can get the university when the time comes to determine its establishment and its location, well and good; so much the better. We can get the latter by the exercise of public spiritedness on the part of private citizens, independently of whether we get the university or not. Self-help is the most important principle of success and prosperity.

A school of the class of Eton and Harrow is self-sustaining. That is to say, it is a school designed for the education of boys whose parents can afford the expense of tuition, which is sufficient to meet all costs in connection. We are aware that some, if not all, of the great schools of England have been endowed in some form or other; but that does not affect the financial situation in a material way in the present instance. If we take the private schools and colleges of this city, they are sustained entirely by the fees charged for tuition. If we take a number of ladies' schools in eastern Canada, they are supported solely by the revenues arising out of the cost of tuition, which is fixed at a rate to cover all contingencies and provide for a living profit.

Now, the prevailing factor in connection with the future of Victoria is its desirability as a place of residence, and we hope to attract a class of wealthy men, who are looking for a suitable spot to retire and take their families to live. We naturally look to Great Britain for a number of men of this class; but whether they be people of Great Britain, or the Northwest, or eastern Canada, or the United States, or China and Japan, or India, one of the first considerations they have in view is the facilities for giving their boys and girls the kind of education they would like them to possess. Whether we agree with the views of this class of the community as to the education of their children in private schools or academies, matters little. It is a condition and not a theory that we have to deal with. The condition is that nine-tenths of the persons who acquire a competency desire advantages of a special kind, and as they have the right to the disposition of their own money, they naturally look to any other luxury, the public have no right to quarrel with them in the least. If they live in the city and own property, they pay for the up-keep of the public schools just the same, and in proportion to their taxable wealth. These are main, general propositions, that no one, except socialists, perhaps, will deny.

One of the great drawbacks, one of the practical drawbacks, towards achieving the particular object we have in view as a city, is the lack of the kind of educational facilities which this class of persons desires. Not only that, but the children of a number of our wealthier residents have been educated in eastern Canada, in the United States, in England, in France, in Switzerland, in Germany or in Belgium or elsewhere for that very reason. From a knowledge of the facts in connection with many particular instances, we can state that the education of the family has been the cause of men of means not remaining in this province. It is a desideratum of the highest importance. It has meant a past, present and prospective great loss in dollars and cents to the city of Victoria, and we are discussing this question from the most practical point of view possible.

It may be taken for granted that it is possible to secure a good tuition, by paying for the right kind of teachers, as can be had in any other part of the world. From the educational point of view, tuition is the main asset of a school. Victoria possesses all the other natural advantages in plenitude. The United States built up its many great universities by scouring the world for its best professors. It has got them from Canada, Great Britain, France and Germany, and the Far East. For the teaching of languages, the arts, literature and whatever else we wish to incorporate in the curriculum of our private schools, we can secure the best of talent available, and give to our citizens and those who come to live with us all the advantages of centers. Once established the fact that Victoria has the facilities of education which foreign countries possess, and with its attractions as a place of residence, and its beautiful climate, it would become the Mecca of wealthy parents. Our city is absolutely ideal for the development of such institutions, and we have been neglecting one of our greatest opportunities in that respect.

We have been asked from what points we should expect support outside of the city itself. That is the easiest of questions to answer. We have all of British Columbia to draw from; all of Manitoba and the Northwest, where wealth is rapidly accumulating; and the whole of the Pacific Northwest of the United States, where there are a very considerable element of English and Canadian well-to-do families, who would welcome such schools for their children on Canadian soil near at hand. We have also overlooked our potentialities in the Orient. Besides wealthy merchants, who almost invariably send their children to be educated in Great Britain. Many of these are only prevented going there to live as well because their incomes are not large enough to maintain the style which their rank would demand in the old country. Were they familiar with the desirability of Victoria as a place of residence, without the responsibilities of maintaining their social status on an expensive scale, and if we possessed the advantages which they seek in educating their families, it is not unreasonable to suppose that we would draw largely from that quarter of the globe.

Our geographical position and our natural advantages as an educational centre are unique, and the field from which we have to draw is a wide one. Seriously considering the propositions we have laid down, we have confidence enough in the good judgment of our readers to believe they will not regard them as the "emanations of the brain of an impractical dreamer," or that they are in any sense "ridiculous." Neither do we believe that the public will agree with the assertion that the Colonist is a "knocker" when it tenders such suggestions. At all events, we are willing to risk that the submission of such schools for both boys and girls becoming a sound business and commercial investment for our business men, not to refer to the indirect benefits to be derived by the holders of real estate and by merchants and manufacturers, and all others with a stake in the community, big or small.

The proposition we have submitted is based on the assumption that the schools in mind would be inaugurated on a scale justified by present possibilities and would develop as patronage was extended to them, but from the very first the staff of teachers required would be of the highest attainments, and carefully selected for their special qualifications. These would be probably greater possibilities for girls' schools at first than for boys', but eventually there would be splendid opportunities for the success of both. It is suggested that the model of the English schools should be followed in detail. The English public school suggests itself as the best living example of what is in view; but such schools, if established, could be adapted to the conditions, ideals and spirit of this new country, so as to preserve the best features and eliminate the archaic and what is "out of harmony with the spirit and the letter of our institutions." Don't let us forget that while we are young and enterprising and go-ahead, we have much to learn from the old land in educational matters, as in many other respects. It is the conceit of the brat that makes a monarch of the youth that makes manhood mature. Schools of this class to supply a special demand are not calculated to interfere with or usurp, or minimize the importance of the public or high schools or universities. As a matter of fact, as in Great Britain, their successful establishment in our midst would be a fruitful source of supply to the university and tend to fix it at Victoria, where the material is the most plentiful. It would be the most important factor in working out the problem of selection in its own and best way.

By the way, if the editor of the prospect that the Victoria Day celebration this year will prove a conspicuous success. If hard work on the part of energetic committees, generous contributions from patriotic citizens and an excellent programme are calculated to ensure success, certainly we may all look forward to a very pleasurable time, and an influx of many visitors not only from out-of-town points but from the mainland and the Sound. There is no city on the Pacific coast—perhaps no city of its size on the continent—better able to arrange a celebration likely to act as a powerful magnet in drawing many visitors. The great variety of its natural attractions in the way of scenic beauties and climatic advantages are supplemented by exceptional facilities for sporting events—splendid waterways for all sorts of aquatic sports and unrivalled grounds for the holding of athletic contests.

A visit to Victoria at any time of the year is always a delightful experience for those who live in less favored adjacent towns and cities; and the pleasure is doubly enhanced when a special programme of entertainment has been provided as on the approaching Victoria Day celebration. Hence assuming that the attraction has been adequately advertised, we may look forward to a large influx of visitors, and, given good weather, a successful celebration in memory of the Good Queen, after whom the Capital city of British Columbia was named.

A MONEY-MAKING PROPOSITION.

Our good friend of the Vancouver World is probably suffering from another severe attack of hysteria, the result of the long spell of dry, hot weather, or some other equally explainable cause. In discussing the proposition of free trade in railways, in the J. J. Hill interests, it exclaims in a somewhat frenzied way: "Had there been a law of that nature in existence here in 1896, Heinze would not have got his 20,000 acres per mille for not building the Columbia and Western road, and the degrading scenes so manifest during the last session when the C. P. R. Co. (Heinze's heirs and successors) were enabled to force through the local legislature an act that gives them 800,000 acres of crown lands, worth on an average \$20 per acre, or the aggregate \$16,000,000, for services they had not performed, and may never perform, would not have been witnessed. So glaring was the outrage and so manifest the methods by which the legislature was secured that Mr. Charles Wilson, the attorney-general, resigned his portfolio and fled affrighted from the province, as the refugees of San Francisco now flee from their trembling, crumbling city, lest his political ruin should be entailed upon them." The editor of the Colonist is not a man of great strength. This is the first and greatest commandment: "Thou shalt not have any other gods before me." The editor of the Colonist is not a man of great strength. This is the first and greatest commandment: "Thou shalt not have any other gods before me."

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WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home or in the open air. Farm or garden can be made to yield \$10 to \$25 per week. Send stamp for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Company, Montreal. ap27

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White Pass Receipts—

For the White Pass & Yukon Route for the week ended April 13, 1906.

Assistance Appreciated.—Daughters desire to most thank the following for very kindly assistance in a recent fair and literary card party at the home of Mrs. Mary T. Goward (for the B. C. Elk company), Mr. Stuart Willard, Eaton & Co., Messrs. Keith, Lawrence & Co., Messrs. Terry and Marrett, press for much space and cost.

Real Estate Activity.—W. Carter, one of the shrewdest Victoria real estate, has just the purchase of Block 3, Hillside avenue, consisting of lots. The sale was made through Heisterman & Co., who registerable activity in property in this locality.

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ALE—A yoke of 4-year-old oxen. Postmaster, South Pines. m13

LE—Two broad mares, one weigh- 20 lbs, one weighing 1,550 lbs. three feedings, cheap. Apply John- Walker & Co., 40 Discovery street. m12

D—To purchase, a horse, suitable in work, about 1,200 lbs. Address: Rotterdam, Box 865 Van Anda, B.C. m15

AL—3 milch cows, young, well freshly calved. Apply Victoria for Co., 21 Broughton street. ap2

LE—One black horse, five years, sixteen hands high, very quiet, good worker. Also bugles, wagons and harness. Apply J. J. Walker's Carriage Shop, Store St. a10

LE—Eggs for hatching from pure stock; imported breeds of White, Black, Blue, and Black Spanish. Apply B. H. Robertson, Cumberland, B. C. m12

LE—Grey mare, in good condition, suitable for light farm work. J. W. H. Walker, 1014 Commercial street, Victoria. m12

D—A Jersey cow or heifer, to coming season. Apply Postmaster, Pender. m13

R SALE—SECONDHAND

LE—Three horse power Webster gasoline engine, very little used. Walker, Frankston P. O. m11

WANTED—AGENTS

D—Bright, active agents every- where; sell magazine pub- lished in the West; attractive illus- trated; liberal commission; cash prizes territory. Address: Circulation Department, Kerstone Magazine, Van- couver, B. C. m12

Local News

(From Friday's Daily) White Pass Receipts.—The receipts for the White Pass & Yukon Railway for the week ended April 7 were \$19,600.

Activity at Chomunus.—Great business activity is reported from Chomunus, which is now one of the most thriving towns on the island. The mills and camps are all running full time, owing to the abnormal demand for lumber.

Real Estate Activity.—William McCarter, one of the shrewdest buyers of Victoria real estate, has just completed the purchase of Block 8, "Seaview," Hillside avenue, consisting of seventy lots. The sale was made through Messrs. Heisterman & Co., who report considerable activity in property in that desirable locality.

Assistance Appreciated.—The King's Daughters desire to most heartily thank the following friends for their very kindly assistance in aid of their recent fair and literary carnival: Mr. Woodward, Mr. E. B. Marvin, Mr. A. T. Govard (for the B. C. Electric Light company), Mr. Stuart Williams, Messrs. Eaton & Co., Messrs. Rittel & Co., Mr. Lawrence Goodacre, Mr. Hastings Messrs. Terry and Marrett, and to the press for much space and consideration.

Shot By an Indian.—Andrew Wilson was brought to the Chemainus hospital Wednesday night suffering from a gunshot wound in the leg. He went over to Kuper Island in the afternoon, and it is supposed carried some whiskey over with him. In a drunken frolic, he wounded an Indian child with a knife, and the father in return attempted his life with a rifle. The wound is serious, and it is hard to tell just what the outcome will be.

Insect Pests.—Yesterday morning, at the provincial department of agriculture, a microscopic examination was made of a peculiar red growth which has appeared on linden trees in the city. The parasite is of strange appearance, being an eighth of an inch from the leaf surface, of coral color, and in shape resembling small horns of architecture.

Early Bush Fires.—Bush fires have started at an unprecedentedly early date this season, fires having broken out at many parts on the sound and up the coast; and unless rain speedily falls, it is feared there will be great destruction of timber. The bush fire at the junction of yesterday, has the following paragraph: "A bush fire in the vicinity of the junction of the Victoria and the heavens for miles around, and in the city an enormous report was circulated that Mr. Brennan's residence had been destroyed. As far as is known, the fire was confined to the bush."

Ferries Commission.—The Fisheries commission appointed to the Dominion government to go into the questions connected with the industry in this province will resume their deliberations at the commission appointed by the State of Washington about the end of June or the early part of July. This sitting will be held in Vancouver, and the report received from Prof. E. E. Prince, the chairman of the Canadian commission, is that about that time it will be possible to arrange for the conference. The commission has yet considerable work to do relative to the British Columbia industry, and it is presumed that during the summer this work will be carried out.

Park Looking Well.—Under the care of Keeper Thompson, Beacon Hill park never looked better than at present. The greater part of the hill is literally covered with a carpet of blossoms, and the sight draws favorable comment from the many visitors. The lawns are in fine condition and the flower beds looking well. At present the caretakers are engaged in replacing the tulips with fuschias, which will add to the beauty of the surroundings. The animals look in good condition. The moose has grown enormously and it is with difficulty that the keepers obtain enough food to supply his wants. Through the park committee had intended to cull another bear pit it is very unlikely that the work will be carried out this year.

Kenneth MacKenzie Dead.—The death occurred at Lake Hill farm, Lake district, yesterday, of Kenneth McKenzie, a native of Haddingtonshire, Scotland, who died at the age of 60 years, the eldest son of the late Kenneth McKenzie. The funeral has been arranged to take place tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his daughter at Strathcona, at 3 o'clock. The father of the deceased was Kenneth McKenzie, one of the pioneer settlers who was sent over by the Puget Sound Land Company to manage their property at Craigflower.

In the early days Craigflower was a busy place, a large proportion of the supplies required by the 58 miners being sent up from there. Deceased was married, but leaves two brothers and two sisters. Mr. McKenzie was for many years bookkeeper at the Naval station, Esquimalt, until the break-up of that institution.

(From Saturday's Daily) No Decision Reached.—At a meeting of the directors of the railway company, the subject of the reinstatement of Dr. Robert Telford was brought up for discussion. Dr. Telford having been invited to be present at the meeting, however, was arrived at by the board.

Want Higher Wages.—At one of the local sawmills yesterday a demand was made on the manager for an increase from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per diem. The alternative was a 10 per cent. increase. The discussion of the compromise wage of \$1.35 was temporarily agreed on.

Gets Big Contract.—Word was received from Ottawa yesterday that H. A. Munro, of Victoria, has been awarded the Yukon forage contract, exceeding one million dollars. The contract will be given to Pat Burns & Co., Mr. Munro's contract will amount to over forty thousand dollars.

Ferries Sufferers.—John Nichol, writing from Tonopah, Nevada, under date of May 9th, says: "My many acquaintances in Victoria and Vancouver will be interested to know that our hardware store in San Francisco was badly shaken up and then destroyed by fire. We lost our entire stock of hardware, paints, etc. I was not at home at the time. My wife and baby were thankful to escape alive."

Successful Candidates.—The following is a list of successful candidates at the examinations held by the Medical Council, under the presidency of Dr. Fagan, which concluded yesterday: H. D. Carter, graduate of Toronto university; C. A. Boyd, Dalhousie; S. Traynor, Toronto; W. A. B. Hutton, Manitoba; C. Cartwright, McGill; C. C. McCulloch, Queen's, Kingston; H. R. Ford, Queen's, Kingston; D. J. Macdonald, Queen's, Kingston; B. W. D. Gillies, McGill.

Improving Gas Works.—Since the B. C. Electric Railway company assumed control of the Victoria Gas Works the system has been extended to a considerable extent. On the way from the Old Country are no less than 12 miles of piping to be used for the purpose of augmenting the local plant. This represents an investment of \$40,000. It is the intention to give all the residential sections gas connection, it being the belief that its convenience, especially during the summer months, will soon become generally appreciated as a means to make it much more popular for domestic purposes than the ordinary fuel.

Had Their Valuables.—Rev. H. S. Hastings of Greenwood, who has arrived in Victoria to attend the Methodist conference, was among the passengers on the train held up on the C. P. R. line. He said: "We did not know anything about the robbery until it was reported over the news. Most of us were asleep at the time of the stopping of the train. We wondered at the delay, and on enquiry found that the front part of the train had been run on ahead and that some men were robbing the cars. We did not know whether the robbers would come through the passenger cars or not. Many of the passengers hid their valuables."

Island Bush Fire.—News of a great fire back of the logging camp of the Nanaimo Lumber company on the Vancouver island shore between Chatham Point and Ellis Bay, Discovery Passages, was brought by the steamer Cassiar, which reached Vancouver on Thursday. This fire has been raging for several days and has been spreading rapidly. It occupies an area several miles in extent. The district through which the fire is now running was burned over in 1892, and offers no obstacles to the flames, as all the timber is very dry and there is no dense wet undergrowth to impede the progress of the fire. As far as is known this is the only fire along the coast to the north.

Will Pay Dividend.—R. S. Heisterman, trustee of the Green-Worlock estate, will on Thursday next week, pay a dividend of 20 per cent. This dividend is the second paid since the institution went out of existence in 1892. A first dividend of five per cent, was paid on April 1, 1895. The company owned part of the property abutting on Troncaire avenue and Government street is the source from which the bank dividend has been derived, and the depositors will get a comfortable sum. The trustee has rented the new premises of the Northern bank, adjoining the Bank of Montreal, yesterday, Friday and Saturday next, and it is from this place the dividend will be paid.

The University.—A special despatch from New Westminster appearing in the Vancouver "World" says: "The citizens of New Westminster do not intend to let Victoria have all the say in the selection of a site for the proposed B.C. university. The citizens of New Westminster will be one of the strongest opponents to McGill having a controlling voice in its management. As will be seen by the board of trustees of the Bank of Montreal, yesterday that body last evening appointing a committee to co-operate with the city council and with a committee representing the owners look for the big demand. It is expected that they will be in service today. It is sure, however, that they will be ready for us tomorrow when the owners look for the big demand. It is understood that another Winton will make its appearance in the city in a few days, the property of a well known business man."

B. C. Electric Railway.—Interviewed at Winnipeg, J. Bunton, managing director of the B. C. Electric Railway company, made the statement that his company intended to spend half a million dollars in improvements this year. A. B. Goward, the local manager, expresses the opinion that Victoria will receive a large share. Already many additional cars, not only to the railway, but to the electric light and gas systems, are contemplated. These will necessitate a big expenditure. Half a million dollars is a big sum of money, but Mr. Goward is in a position to say now that this city will receive something more than \$60,000, not including the sum that is being expended upon the new Port street bridge. The season's work has not been completed, and if General Manager Bunton has been quoted correctly it is quite sure that the division of the appropriation mentioned will be made as early as possible between the mainland and Vancouver Island.

Salmon Fisheries.—John Pease Babcock, fisheries commissioner for the province of British Columbia, has written to the Canadian Gazette with reference to the Canadian salmon fishery, and to misleading statements made in the press, as to the results of the past season's operations at the British Columbia salmon hatchery at Seton Lake. Mr. Babcock says: "The facts are these: We collected at the provincial government hatchery at Seton Lake last fall, 1,150,000 eggs, and from these we raised in the hatchery building of the nursery, with loss of little more than 15 per cent. We planted 27,000,000 sockeye fry in the nursery, and reared 10,029,000 sockeye fry. From 1,370,000 spring salmon fry in the building, making a total plant for season of 1906-07 of 30,000,000."

(From Sunday's Daily) Tye Smelter.—The Tye smelter ran thirteen days in April and melted 1,717 tons of Tye ore, giving a return, after deducting the cost of fuel and refining charges of \$34,723.

With respect to the communication on which this item appeared, the resident of Tuesday, May 8th, headed "An English Boer," was written, we learn that the same was false and utterly untrue and hereby apologize to the writer Mr. S. R. Roe for the injury done him by this report.

G. T. Survey Party.—An engineer party of some eighteen members for the Grand Trunk railway extension left last night for Vancouver on the Ashcroft train. Assistant Engineer John Mitchell, a graduate of Kingston Military college, son of Fleet Surgeon Mitchell, Dunsmuir, is among them, several young men, sons of well known Victoria families. They probably will be away until the end of November.

Inquest Resumed.—It is expected that the inquest regarding the death of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. D. of North Park street, which died after being given a dose of Steedman's Teething powders, is expected to be resumed tomorrow evening. The coroner was adjourned a month ago to allow of an analysis of the contents of the stomach of the deceased child being made by Dr. Fagan, secretary of the provincial board of health.

Buy Canadian Produce.—H. A. Munro, who, as announced yesterday, has secured the contract from the Dominion government to supply forage for the mounted police in the Yukon, says that he is now negotiating with the various growers of products to be supplied. It is said this will imply that many thousands of dollars that formerly were sent out of the country will be kept at home, the British Columbia farmer.

Townsite Sold.—Word was received from the north by the steamer Princess Beatrice, which returned yesterday, of the sale by auction of the government townsite of Kislaya on May 1st. Ten acres, divided into lots, were sold at from ten to fifteen dollars. The buyers were C. W. D. Clifford, M.P.P., and Mr. Patterson, his partner. They will establish a colony, and an outfitting point for the new Yukon country. The government is starting the building of a trail into the Yukon from Kislaya, a distance of 70 miles.

THE WEEK AT FEDERAL CAPITAL

The Discussion on Mr. MacLean's Bill to Reduce Seasonal Allowance.

CANADA FOR THE CANADIANS

Free Trade in Railways a Juggled Arrangement Favoring United States.

OTTAWA, May 12.—(Special) The feature of the week in parliament has been the debate upon the seasonal indemnity, and not for a long time has there been such plain speaking. There are two bills before the commons dealing with this subject, one Mr. MacLean's, of the Union Work, of Lennox, Mr. MacLean is a questioner. All that he wanted to do was to put back the indemnity to the old figure of \$1,500 a session, and having secured the Grand Trunk Pacific, did give such an abounding faith in his own ability as a parliamentary draughtsman he prepared the bill himself. It is so clumsily drawn that, instead of carrying out Mr. MacLean's views it would, if adopted, leave the senators and members without a cent of indemnity, mileage, or expenses of any kind. Mr. Willoughby, of Halifax, has been handicapped in various ways for many years, and that they will suffer severely if Mr. Templeman's project carries...

Some Curious Features of the discussion. For instance, Mr. Gallier, in his breezy western style, frankly told the house he had no heard of the bill until he saw it in the newspapers. He said he would have signed a square robin or an oblong robin or a robin of any other shape, and Mr. Blair had not time to have his name at the head of that robin, for the reason that he believed the member of parliament who discharged his duties as a member of parliament, and not as a contractor, should be paid for his services. Mr. Bourassa, who always says something of the kind, said he would have signed a square robin or an oblong robin or a robin of any other shape, and Mr. Blair had not time to have his name at the head of that robin, for the reason that he believed the member of parliament who discharged his duties as a member of parliament, and not as a contractor, should be paid for his services.

These are troublesome days for the federal government. The discussion of the indemnity, which was resumed on Monday, has been a most interesting affair. It did not want to put his chief adviser, Premier Gouin, in a humiliating position. According to the official office many years ago, senators and members take precedence over provincial ministers, and this is the order of precedence in the House of Commons. Mr. Blair did not want to be pensioned by the people of Canada. Last, but not least, was Mr. Sifton, who, he thought, had a right to be pensioned by those self-sacrificing heroes who have lost everything they earned in their private capacity by serving the country in the House of Commons. Mr. Blair did not want to be pensioned by the people of Canada. Last, but not least, was Mr. Sifton, who, he thought, had a right to be pensioned by those self-sacrificing heroes who have lost everything they earned in their private capacity by serving the country in the House of Commons.

In a Straits Condition and now was at the head of one of the most prosperous journals in Montreal, which he sold to parliament as the island of Montreal in an automobile, and had a very comfortable steam launch on the St. Lawrence. As for the indemnity, he said he would have signed a square robin or an oblong robin or a robin of any other shape, and Mr. Blair had not time to have his name at the head of that robin, for the reason that he believed the member of parliament who discharged his duties as a member of parliament, and not as a contractor, should be paid for his services.

Grant to the Opposition Leader He admitted, however, that the pension scheme should be revised, and said the minister of justice was preparing a bill with this object in view. While not specifically mentioning the pension scheme, Mr. Blair said he would have signed a square robin or an oblong robin or a robin of any other shape, and Mr. Blair had not time to have his name at the head of that robin, for the reason that he believed the member of parliament who discharged his duties as a member of parliament, and not as a contractor, should be paid for his services.

Attack on Roosevelt. Washington, May 12.—Senator Bailey in conducting an attack on President Roosevelt for his alleged surrender on the railroad rate and tariff question, said: "Let us have no more here of the country of the United States, but of an iron man, he is clay, and common clay at that."

Mr. Carter defended the President against the attacks on him, saying that "no one familiar with our country would charge him with cowardice, for his record for courage is certainly unexcelled."

Replying, Senator Bailey repeated his charges of inconsistency on the part of the President, and the charge that he had failed to take a position on the railroad rate question before the election. That he had failed to revise the tariff and that he had receded from his decision to call an extra session of congress to take up the railroad question.

"I love a brave man and a fighter," he said, "and the charging that he has failed to take a position on the railroad rate question before the election, that he had failed to revise the tariff and that he had receded from his decision to call an extra session of congress to take up the railroad question."

Mr. Ingram's speech in closing the debate was a sharp attack upon Mr. MacLean for his inconsistency. Under the old law members of parliament were paid \$6 a day for every day they were absent from parliament. The present law fixes the deduction at \$15. Mr. Ingram pointed out that Mr. MacLean had been absent from fully half the sittings of the house, and yet had drawn his full indemnity. In making the declaration to the assembly he must therefore have made a false statement or perjured himself. He asked Mr. MacLean to get up and explain his position if he could not do so. Mr. MacLean had not a word to say. The following day Speaker Sutherland brought down a ruling to the effect that Mr. MacLean had violated the rules of the house in calling MacLean a "perjurer," whereupon the member for Elgin withdrew the word, but stuck to his statement that Mr. MacLean had made a false declaration. The question of indemnity will doubtless come up again in the course of the session, and Mr. MacLean's bill regarding pensions will be brought down.

Hon. Mr. Templeman's American chief of police, for assault and battery criticism from the eastern Canadian press.

San Francisco Relief. London, May 12.—(Special)—A question with reference to slavery of Indian girls in British Columbia asked on Monday in House of Commons gave rise to another question as to congested districts. The board of emigration of the country of May 10 to emigrate to Canada, referring to the Toronto emigrant to the Chronicle re the returning emigrants says the cause of failure indicated in the message are not very flattering to the home countries.

Lord Strathcona believes and hopes the story of slavery among British Columbia Indians is unfounded. At least, he says there is no knowledge of it in this country.

Canadian capitalists are expected to introduce Canadian land investments on English market. The principal retaining Canadian business in Canadian channels is a sound one.

Senators and members from Quebec district are kicking because they were not invited by Governor Jenkin to a dinner which he gave in honor of Prince Arthur. A lieutenant-governor has the right to break bread at his table. Doubtless Hon. Mr. Jette would have asked the federal representatives to meet the prince, but like a wise man, seeing that the gathering might be a provincial affair, he did not want to put his chief adviser, Premier Gouin, in a humiliating position. According to the official office many years ago, senators and members take precedence over provincial ministers, and this is the order of precedence in the House of Commons.

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Fire at Copenhagen. Copenhagen, Denmark, May 12.—The free port had a narrow escape today from destruction by fire, due to spontaneous combustion of common waste in a shed belonging to the East Asia company, which was gutted. The damage done amounted to nearly \$100,000. On by the marine experts were blamed for the fire, and the spread of the flames to the shipping. About two hundred business houses are affected by the fire.

Steamer on Rocks. Rogers line steamer Pilgrim, bound from London, St. Mich., to Port Harcourt, ran on the rocks at Pointe Aux Barres early today. A tug has been sent from Harbor beach to the assistance of the steamer and to take off the passengers. The wind is blowing off shore and the sea is not high, so the steamer is not in immediate danger. It is not known how many passengers are on her.

In Favor of Amnesty. Lower House of Russian Parliament asks Pardon for Politicalists. St. Petersburg, May 12.—(3 p. m.)—The feature of the second session of the Duma today was a debate on the subject of a general amnesty in favor of political prisoners. Messages from a mass of congratulatory messages from all parts of the empire were read several from political prisoners in jail or in exile in Siberia, the members, except a little group on the extreme right, rose in applause. A motion was presented to send replies to the message but this declined to be out of order.

Cured Kidney Disease. Mrs. Fred Hill, Walton St., Port Hope, Ontario, writes: "I was troubled for some time with kidney disease, and though I tried a number of different remedies, never succeeded in obtaining relief until I began the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. By the regular use of this preparation for a time I was completely cured of kidney disease."

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ALLEGED SLAVERY AMONG THE INDIANS OF B. C.

Lord Strathcona believes and hopes the story of slavery among British Columbia Indians is unfounded. At least, he says there is no knowledge of it in this country.

TURKEY SURRENDERS AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR

Porte Agrees to the British Demands and Withdraws From Tabah. LONDON, May 12.—In a manner characteristic of Turkish diplomacy, the porte has made an eleventh hour surrender to the British demand. It has been believed in many quarters that the Sultan would not yield until actual force was displayed, but his decision probably was facilitated by the knowledge that none of the powers supported his attitude and the fact that the British naval preparations had kept pace with her diplomatic demands.

Sir Nicholas R. O'Connor, the British ambassador at Constantinople, in his earlier despatches had prepared the British government for Turkey's compliance with its demand, and little attention need be paid to the reports of a conditional surrender, that phase probably being intended to satisfy the Turkish people. At the foreign office the returning emigrants says the cause of failure indicated in the message are not very flattering to the home countries.

Mixed or International Commission to examine into the frontier question, and the foreign office declined to believe that Ambassador O'Connor had accepted any "conditional surrender." It is understood that the British fleet will be kept at Phalarus Bay pending a final settlement of the question and delimitation of frontier. When this is settled it is expected that the British government will take measures to render Egypt strategically secure against any similar aggression by establishing a strong Egyptian garrison and fortifying Elarsh, and if the water difficulty in the desert region can be solved, by placing Egyptian garrisons at points on the desert routes into Tabah and Gaza, along which an invading army might threaten the Suez Canal.

It is also not unlikely that Great Britain will demand the withdrawal of the Turkish commissioner at Cairo, bitter displeasure with fostering anti-British agitation.

BIRTH OF THE "BLUNZ"

An Experience Which Many Manufacturers Might Copy to Advantage. A Made-in-Canada Pair held recently in Ottawa netted the King's Daughters over \$1,000. A similar fair held in Brockville the year before by a committee of ladies profited their organization several thousand dollars. The growth of the made-in-Canada idea is good for Canada.

The president of the Semi-ready Company, tailors of men's clothes, says that they have to import \$250,000 worth of the worsteds and tweeds every year. A few years ago they set out to propagate a better making of Canadian serge and tweeds. They selected the best woolen mill in Canada. Ideas were exchanged, and makers and manufacturers co-operated. This was the birth of the "Blunz" serge, tweeds, and in some of the best garments tailored by the Semi-ready of "Blunz" has proven itself worthy of the made-in-Canada loyalty.

THE PANAMA CANAL

Washington, May 12.—The senate committee on inter-oceanic canals is in a deadlock on the question of the type of canal to be recommended. The question was taken up today and the vote showed five for a sea level canal and five for the lock type recommended by the majority of the board of consulting engineers, Gorman and Carnack. The latter telegraphed from Tennessee instructing the chairman to account his vote for the sea level type, which would have made a majority against the lock canal, desired by the administration. After wrangling for an hour over the question of accepting the vote of Senator Carnack, the committee adjourned until Wednesday next.

AN EDITOR JAILED

Gets Thirty Days for Criticizing a Judge's Actions. Indianapolis, Ind., May 12.—Fred L. Purdy, editor and publisher of the Indianapolis Sun was today sentenced to 30 days in jail and to pay a fine of \$250 by Judge Fremont Alford of the Marion county criminal court for editorial criticism in the paper of Judge Alford's course in connection with the recent indictment of Robt. Metzger, chief of police, for assault and battery on prisoners.

MRS. CURED KIDNEY DISEASE.

Mrs. Fred Hill, Walton St., Port Hope, Ontario, writes: "I was troubled for some time with kidney disease, and though I tried a number of different remedies, never succeeded in obtaining relief until I began the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. By the regular use of this preparation for a time I was completely cured of kidney disease."

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.



AGE OF THE  
EAMER MARIECHEN

Account of the Attempts  
Final Success of the  
Wrecking Crew.

Gear Suffered Considerably  
as a Result of Coal  
Oil Leakage.

tain Gibbs, the underwriters  
as reported yesterday that the  
Mariechen had been damaged  
in tow of the steamer Sal-  
Esquimalt, but it is stated by  
quinnal Marine Railway com-  
this report is probably in-  
for the last report received at  
all was that the repairs were  
being satisfactory and the two  
were not expected to start dur-  
end of this week. The report  
yesterday was that the Sal-  
left with the Mariechen on  
day. An interesting account of  
age of the Mariechen is given  
from one of the wrecking  
board the Salvor.

Several trials made, each  
successful, it being very difficult  
own to the sea, and the damage  
of the cargo, inspection from  
side being impossible as the ves-  
sels on her bridge on a flat sur-  
face.

Bay has been renamed Dought-  
memory of the vast amount of  
work out of the hold in the  
of the hold.

letter, dated April 28th, says:  
for the good news. It is now  
surely, and we have been working  
eyes since 3 a. m. when we com-  
what we hope will be our tri-  
We have the Mariechen off to  
the north of the wreck, and  
ward. No. 1 hold is pumped  
at the bulkhead is not tight, so  
up in that hold, and we are put-  
the hour. No. 2 we have pumped  
to the orlop deck, and until 7  
we were running it right down  
on the sea, and we are slowly  
understand why because the  
say they have done their work  
is now dark and we are put-  
nyras (old sails) over the pack-  
this does not tighten her up we  
ach her. There is enough water  
into the engine room. Thus, the  
and eight-inch pumps busy; the  
works forty minutes out of the  
cannot say now whether we  
feel her.

Success at Last  
y morning—we have got her  
up in No. 2 now controls all  
the work. She is now being  
to Mr. McHardie and Cook's divers,  
singing, shouting, and we hope she  
will stay up more. We are now get-  
ting in, and hope to draw out to  
age before going to Juneau.

"I have been at it since 3  
yesterday morning, and I am doing  
the rest. Our great trouble  
water; it was awful, as the  
of water. She is now being  
we know where we were. We  
get water (fresh) at high tide,  
by our boat, and we are now  
work and those pumps get rid  
of it.

Bottom Badly Crushed  
bottom under No. 2 is crushed  
eggshell, two or three feet  
The damage is of a peculiar  
her port bilge is driven up  
plates are cracked and hundreds  
of springs, so the remaining  
to fight. She will require a pile  
putting to make her fit to come  
All hands are doing their  
We started trial at 3 a. m.,  
No. 6 had had her under control  
on April 27th.

and Sunday—Getting  
shape, working at bulkheads,  
day—Left Doughttown at 7.30  
bank God. Salvor towed under  
well and reached Juneau about  
m. Tuesday.

May 2.—We arrived here  
3.30 p.m. yesterday, having left  
at 7.30 the night before. The  
longside and the Salvor surpris-  
is. One does not realize what  
all big ship the "Merry Can" is  
a whopper.

She is making enough water  
an eight-inch pump going all  
e. We hope to get her tight  
to cement by tomorrow night,  
then have to go to the bottom  
about three hundred tons, out of  
No. 2, to do the cementing, and  
deeps as to take out the list, which  
two degrees yet. The stain-  
lower and orlop deck in No.  
pretty well gone, so will have  
as fast as possible. I am crazy  
ome. On Thursday and Friday  
no sleep, and most of us have  
ds, but are all happy now, as  
we have taken the first step  
ard.

Diving Dresses Ruined  
diving dresses suffered badly,  
oil having practically destroyed  
in No. 2 hold, and the floor is  
to handle; what is left is tight-  
in is so slimy that you cannot  
ack a second before it slips out  
hands.

weather is not so good here as  
astown, but the fresh water  
occupied so many of our men  
ween that and packing coal, the  
we wreck we could not get  
as the "Merry Can" has a  
irty degrees, making double the  
oughtdown it took twelve hours  
our tanks, and no facilities for  
lumber, cement, etc.

Customers people are very oblig-  
have given us permission to do  
we like:  
Salvor has proved a most use-  
the machine shop, and I hope  
a boat consisting of a very hand-  
crew, coal and water accom-  
as such as to enable  
to proceed very comfortably. Of  
the water was the worst prob-  
to contend with.

THE CHRONICLES OF DON Q.

BY K. and HASKELL PRITCHARD.

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X.—HOW DON Q. HAD DEALINGS WITH A USURER.

After Robledo's pardon, amongst  
the few who actually reached  
the Boco de Lobo was Juan So-  
rio, and he was led by Robledo him-  
self to the mouth of the famous cave.

"You desire, Juan Sorlo, Don Q.  
said, "to become one of my chil-  
dren?" By this term the famous brig-  
and often designated his followers.

"Yes, lord, I desire it."  
The new recruit, little more than a  
boy, met the chief's eyes without  
flinching.

"And why do you desire this?"  
The lad was full-grown, though he  
looked hunger-bitten. His brows met  
in a scowl.

"Because I have an enemy."  
"Is it conceivable that you im-  
agine your private enemies will be  
forwarded by entering my service?"  
Inquired Don Q. harshly. "Those  
who join us in the mountains fulfil  
their own desires, for they realize  
from the moment of enlistment that  
their sole excuse or existing lies in  
furthering mine."

The lad's face whitened.  
"Down there in the plains many  
told me differently," he answered.  
"They said that my lord of the sierra  
held a wonderful scale of justice—  
the only one in Spain in which the  
rich man and the poor were fairly  
weighed one against the other."

Don Q. dropped the end of his ci-  
garette into the fire.  
"I perceive you have a story to  
tell me. Tell it shortly."

"The beginning of it goes back 20  
years, to the time of the great snow.  
My lord remembers it; how we poor  
ones made holes through the snow  
into our dwellings. At that time my  
father and my mother had not long  
been married. My father was a shop-  
ber, and like many of our people  
he spent much money on his mar-  
riage feast. Who could have expected  
such a winter?"

Don Q. nodded.  
"In spite of the cold and the hun-  
ger, lord, those two were happy. But  
the days grew darker and the cold  
more bitter, and it seemed they must  
starve. I have a story to tell you.  
As it happened, so I tell it—not  
otherwise. At the last my father  
went into Malaga, where he heard  
of some one who lent money to the  
poor."

"And by what name was this usur-  
er known?"  
"They call him Senior Iapoulo,  
lord. And to him during the winter  
my father was forced to go. More  
than once or twice you would not  
have had him see his wife if he  
had not borrowed money from Iapoulo."  
Sometimes Iapoulo would not give  
money, but a barrel of flour, or a  
bag of flour. Those Iapoulo gave  
to my father, always making him  
sign papers. In six months, so that  
I was written in the papers, each bar-  
rel had another barrel. Thus, lord,  
the debt grew, and became very  
heavy."

The lad paused a moment and  
sighed. "Yet when the sun  
shone again we were happy, and my  
father paid the amount he owed. I  
thought we were often hungry. I do  
not know, lord how many times  
over my father paid his debt to Iapoulo—  
more than 60 times that which he  
had borrowed. I heard him say, but  
the debt remained on the papers—  
sometimes more—sometimes less."

"Ah, unhappy ones! it is always  
so," commented the brigand.  
"Then, señor of the mountains,  
my father died two years ago, and I,  
who lived alone with my mother,  
went to gather the full price of the  
debt, that we might be free. I bor-  
rowed into Malaga, to the house of  
Iapoulo, and they told me the sum  
of the debt that remained, and the  
day on which I should pay it and be  
free. They said he would not let  
me go until I had paid the debt, and  
late, late and early, and we gathered  
the money. And on the appointed  
day I entered Malaga and went to  
the place where Iapoulo does busi-  
ness. They said he was not in, but  
I asked if any one could give me  
quittance of my debt, and they told  
me no, but that I should return on  
the morrow and see the senior. On  
the following day I was early at his  
bureau, and they brought me in be-  
fore him. 'Ah, Juan, have you  
brought some of the money due?' he  
said. 'All of it, señor.' I answered  
very joyously, but he frowned when  
I counted it out before him. 'It is  
not enough,' he said; 'yesterday it  
had been enough, but to-day, why  
did you not come yesterday? I bor-  
rowed from you, but it told him of my  
coming the day before, and how they  
had denied him to me, but he would  
not believe, and he called me many  
names and clutched his hands with  
his fingers, and his eyes were like  
black beads when the firelight shined  
into them."

"How did it end?" demanded Don  
Q.  
"I cried to him that indeed I had  
come, whereas he sent for those who  
refused me entrance. They came,  
lord of the mountains, and with  
other sports that were new to me,  
they beheld me, and the Señor  
began to grin, and he said, 'You  
said, 'Give me the money you have  
brought, and I will forgive your debt.  
Go to industry and render to me  
next year what has accrued. It is  
the law.'"

"Then they seized me, and I cried  
out if this was the law, then would  
I be a lawbreaker forever, and I  
swore that for that thing which he  
had done to me Iapoulo should yet  
come to die. He feared, lord of the  
mountains, for he called aloud for  
help, but I broke away from them  
all, and because I could not see my  
mother's face when I should tell her

of our wrong, I ran to the moun-  
tains, and—no flung out his hand  
with one of those fine gestures that  
is imbred in his race—"I have come  
to demand justice of my lord."  
"The story you have told me does  
indeed show this Iapoulo to be a very  
villainous light," remarked Don Q.  
sadly. "I fear the fellow is an in-  
curable ruffian, for I have heard simi-  
lar tales of his doings before. To  
rob a rich man, or rather, I should  
say, to ease him of a part of the bur-  
den which he carries, is an act of  
merit; to rob a poor man is a crime.  
But to rob a man, most of all a  
poor woman, one of those kindly  
ones on whom is based the very life  
of this Spain of ours, that is a deed  
which cries aloud for punishment."  
"Know you if this Iapoulo ever trav-  
els in the mountains when he moves  
to and fro upon his business?"  
"Never, lord; he never leaves Ma-  
laga. Beside, the governor has warn-  
ed all travelers, and Iapoulo has  
made a vow never to approach with-  
in 20 miles of this place."

"Why should this be?" asked the  
brigand.  
"He fears my lord."

"Ah!" said Don Q., shaking his  
head, "such a fear shows that he car-  
ries a bad conscience. When a man  
pointedly avoids me, I almost al-  
ways find he has something on his  
mind. He has reached the harbor of  
absolute silence in this world at any  
rate. Now, in the matter of Iapoulo,  
you think he cannot be enticed into the  
mountains?"

"It is impossible, lord," replied  
Juan.  
Don Q.'s gaze flickered angrily  
over him. "I begin to believe I  
must seek you to do away with  
yourself," he said harshly.

The lad stepped back in dismay,  
one hand catching at the neck of his  
ragged coat.  
"How dare I offend my lord?"

"You have used a word that I  
have not heard spoken in connection  
with myself for many more years  
than you can remember. Go, I will  
pass it over for this time, but re-  
member that in the mountains all  
things are possible and most things  
come to pass."

Long after the young man had left  
him, and far into the night, Don Q.  
sat brooding over the points of the  
story he had heard, and the problem  
of Iapoulo's dislike to venturing  
within reach of the mountains, and  
thenceforth for Robledo, the most trust-  
worthy of his followers.

"Robledo, I am about to assign to  
you an errand. Listen therefore very  
carefully." He paused for some mo-  
ments before resuming. "You, al-  
though a day when I was not in the  
sierra. And I still am here to-night.  
During that period, so men say in  
the plains, I have amassed much  
treasure, and I am now seeking for  
it. Is not this so?"

Robledo inclined his head.  
"It is, in fact, true that I have  
held many great and notable per-  
sons to ransom, as well as those  
of the lesser rank. Men of wealth  
have gladly paid me half their for-  
tunes for the privilege of bidding me  
good-bye. To regain men of genius,  
the world has pulled wide its purse  
strings. Some few captives have in-  
deed remained forever in the sierra."

"Now, although I have never al-  
lowed myself to be influenced by sci-  
entific considerations," went on Don  
Q. in his ebullient voice, "I have in truth  
without effort collected riches that  
might perhaps vie with those of the  
great. My child, I am about to  
give you the names of Madre, Ma-  
dre and Nino. You follow me?  
Good. The treasure Padre is infinite-  
ly greater than the one named Madre,  
and Madre in turn exceeds by a hun-  
dred times the baby, the treasure Ni-  
no. Here is a paper upon this table.  
It contains a plan, by which any  
seeker can find the spot where Nino  
is hidden. Further, whoever finds  
Nino will find also second plan lead-  
ing to Madre, and he who has the  
courage to seek Madre will dis-  
cover a third plan leading to Padre,  
and these plans made for my heirs,  
but I have now changed my mind."  
He rose, and, walking to the table,  
took up an envelope.

"Here is the plan to Nino. This  
document, my child, I am about to  
give into your charge. You will car-  
ry it down into the city, and lodg-  
ing with it, may be, the uncle of Isa-  
bellis"—Robledo looked sharply up  
—"you will, with much discretion,  
and care, sell this plan to one Iapoulo,  
a usurer, whose dwelling is  
within a stone's throw of the bull  
ring. To this man you will re-  
present yourself as a trader, and a  
hater of me. You will not let this  
plan go under a good sum, Robledo,  
—30,000 pesetas is the lowest price  
to be accepted—and Iapoulo can pay  
you when he returns to the city af-  
ter finding the treasure."

"The young man waited, for it was  
evident that Don Q. had more to  
say.  
"Yes, Nino is worth far more than  
30,000 pesetas, but that is to be  
your price. My child, would you be-  
tray me for 20,000 pesetas?"  
Robledo lifted his face, reddening  
under the lantern.

"My lord knows," he answered  
with passion.  
Don Q. looked at him curiously.  
"I almost believe I can trust you,"  
Robledo said, and, indeed, he  
had seen of all his career permitted  
himself to speak thus to one of his  
band. "But you must refrain from  
becoming sentimental, Robledo," he  
added. "I fear if you become  
sentimental I should be obliged to  
rid myself of you."

Having lodged himself as Don Q.  
had foretold, he very soon managed  
to open up negotiations with the  
money lender Iapoulo.

It is sufficient to say that a bar-  
gain was soon struck, especially as  
the payment, though large, was not  
to change hands until the treasure  
had actually been found and brought  
into Malaga. So it happened that  
Iapoulo did buy Robledo's secret;  
did, with infinite precautions, deal up  
into the bush-grown ravine not far  
above the foothills, and bear away  
the treasure named Nino.

Last, however, of proving his  
gratitude, Robledo had been told  
Iapoulo reentered Malaga, after his  
successful robbery, than, recalling the  
fact that he owed the ex-brigand 20-  
000 pesetas, he went at once to the  
police upon his track. It may be  
that Iapoulo's contentment had not  
inspired Robledo with confidence,  
or perhaps he received the warning  
of a friend, but, at any rate,  
when the police raided his poor quar-  
ters the man had vanished.

He passed up into the mountains,  
glad again to feel the free winds  
blow on his face, and coming to the  
Boco de Lobo, told the history of his  
dealings with Iapoulo to Don Q.

Meantime, and while these things  
were going forward to such fortun-  
ate issues, no more delighted man  
than the usurer existed in Malaga.  
He held the plan to the second treas-  
ure, which the rascally brigand, who  
who had sold (here he laughed) the  
secret, declared to be at least 10  
times as large. Without delay he  
must carry off the rest of the Don Q.

Iapoulo would have rushed for-  
ward, but Gaspar's big hands held  
him. "Am I to be imprisoned in a  
hole?" he shrieked.  
Don Q. turned back. "By no means,"  
he returned politely. "You have  
come up of your own free will into  
the sierra, and although I cannot  
offer you my own hospitality, I can  
must ask you to remain here. I have  
your hand round the grotto. I will  
bring here your bill of fare. This  
senor, is the patron."

The fact that his helpless young  
cousin should hold a place in this  
nightmare of a world, for some  
Iapoulo scarcely surprising at the  
moment. Yet he snatched the paper  
to Don Q.

"You will see me free. I have  
done it. I tell you." The brigand  
stopped on his way to the entrance  
and turned slowly about.  
"The meals in this place are serv-  
ed but once a day, the same coldly.  
If you will not choose now, you  
cannot eat for 24 hours."

"Oh, master, master, and I am  
hungry," wailed Simlo.  
"I am sorry, but as his glance fell  
upon his empty plate, he gave a cry,  
and he turned back to the door."  
"Explain, Juan," continued Don  
Q.

"This is my pesada," said the  
young man sullenly. "Those are my  
prices. If the senior would eat, he  
must pay my price."

"One night's lodging, 2000 pesetas;  
his memory of the last night's  
bread, 2000; sausages, each 5000 pesetas."  
Iapoulo read aloud. "I shall  
not pay. I am here against my will.  
Legally."

"The law feed you and warm  
you and give you to drink," asked  
Don Q. "Moreover, there is no law  
here—merely equity."  
"But you dare not starve me!"  
"Why not? You can buy and eat  
if you wish."

"But I have no money," retorted  
Iapoulo desperately.  
"Then you must send for some."  
Iapoulo groaned. "Do not say so,"  
said Juan. "Do not say so," said Juan.  
"One small loaf, half a sausage  
and some water."

"And for this gentleman?"  
"For Simlo? Nothing!"  
"O, master, would you starve me?"  
"If you cannot pay you must  
starve," said Iapoulo.

Simlo howled aloud. This fate far  
exceeded his worst fears. "You  
have yourself appealed to the law.  
By the law therefore you must hold.  
A master is bound to provide food  
for his servant under circumstances  
such as these. Do not say so," said  
Iapoulo to his own purpose.  
"I fear—an inhospitable region."

He is, moreover, a man of twice your  
size, and will therefore require as much  
food. Come, we must see justice  
done. Hear me, Juan, when the se-  
nior orders food for his own repeat,  
you will bring double the quantity  
to the poor servant, who repeats  
hunger."

"Will my lord pardon me?" A  
tall young mountaineer stepped out  
from the rank of Don Q.'s followers.  
His brows were bound with a yellow  
handkerchief, and his dark eyes  
gleamed as he sat the butt of his  
musket on the floor and rummaged  
in his shirt for a moment.  
"What is this, Robledo?"  
"I should like my account settled,  
lord. This senior bought from me a  
certain precious thing in the plains,  
for which he promised me payment.  
He recognized the thing which he failed to  
pay." Robledo brought out a ragged  
paper from his vest. "It is written  
here, lord."

Don Q. took the paper and glanced  
over it. "A fair demand," he re-  
marked.  
"What have you to say, señor?" he  
addressed Iapoulo.  
But Iapoulo had no answer ready.  
He recognized the handsome face, the  
bold air of the mountaineer he had  
betrayed.

"Speak!" The sharp command  
startled the usurer.  
"I have no money," he replied  
bitterly. "When will you let me  
go?"  
"As soon as you have paid your  
debt, señor. This man"—he  
just debts, and yellow finger on  
Robledo's shoulder—"I will permit to  
be your messenger. To-morrow,  
at the first light, you will deliver to  
him a letter for your agent in Mala-  
ga. In the long pause Iapoulo collected  
his wits a little.

"This man," he indicated Simlo,  
"imagine me become and dig out  
some treasure which long ago he  
said he had buried there."  
"Pah!" Don Q. spat out with dis-  
gust.

"Do I not know you, Senior Iapoulo? You bought my secret and  
would now steal my treasure. Did  
I not see you in the little wine shop  
of Malaga where the girls danced,  
while you whispered in a corner with  
a man whose brows were bound about  
with a handkerchief of yellow?  
Corpse of a scullion! My ears are  
keen, can they not hear the eggs break  
when the quebranta-huesos hatches  
its young in the sunshine." Don Q.  
turned to the men behind him.  
"Pull this man out of the hole and  
set him before me." He did not heed  
Iapoulo's bullying temper mounted.  
"I have been trapped!" he snarled.  
"This villain has betrayed me."  
"No, master, not!" wept Simlo  
urgently.

"Peace!" Don Q. raised his hand.  
"You have in truth been betrayed,  
Iapoulo, but by your own greed.  
Only the passion to possess could  
have drawn you here beneath the  
down. You robbed me once of a  
hoard, and became brave enough to  
try and rob again. I will leave you  
to think over your crimes. Good-  
night!"

Iapoulo would have rushed for-  
ward, but Gaspar's big hands held  
him. "Am I to be imprisoned in a  
hole?" he shrieked.  
Don Q. turned back. "By no means,"  
he returned politely. "You have  
come up of your own free will into  
the sierra, and although I cannot  
offer you my own hospitality, I can  
must ask you to remain here. I have  
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not pay. I am here against my will.  
Legally."

"The law feed you and warm  
you and give you to drink," asked  
Don Q. "Moreover, there is no law  
here—merely equity."  
"But you dare not starve me!"  
"Why not? You can buy and eat  
if you wish."

"But I have no money," retorted  
Iapoulo desperately.  
"Then you must send for some."  
Iapoulo groaned. "Do not say so,"  
said Juan. "Do not say so," said Juan.  
"One small loaf, half a sausage  
and some water."

"And for this gentleman?"  
"For Simlo? Nothing!"  
"O, master, would you starve me?"  
"If you cannot pay you must  
starve," said Iapoulo.

Simlo howled aloud. This fate far  
exceeded his worst fears. "You  
have yourself appealed to the law.  
By the law therefore you must hold.  
A master is bound to provide food  
for his servant under circumstances  
such as these. Do not say so," said  
Iapoulo to his own purpose.  
"I fear—an inhospitable region."

He is, moreover, a man of twice your  
size, and will therefore require as much  
food. Come, we must see justice  
done. Hear me, Juan, when the se-  
nior orders food for his own repeat,  
you will bring double the quantity  
to the poor servant, who repeats  
hunger."

"Will my lord pardon me?" A  
tall young mountaineer stepped out  
from the rank of Don Q.'s followers.  
His brows were bound with a yellow  
handkerchief, and his dark eyes  
gleamed as he sat the butt of his  
musket on the floor and rummaged  
in his shirt for a moment.  
"What is this, Robledo?"  
"I should like my account settled,  
lord. This senior bought from me a  
certain precious thing in the plains,  
for which he promised me payment.  
He recognized the thing which he failed to  
pay." Robledo brought out a ragged  
paper from his vest. "It is written  
here, lord."

Don Q. took the paper and glanced  
over it. "A fair demand," he re-  
marked.  
"What have you to say, señor?" he  
addressed Iapoulo.  
But Iapoulo had no answer ready.  
He recognized the handsome face, the  
bold air of the mountaineer he had  
betrayed.

"Speak!" The sharp command  
startled the usurer.  
"I have no money," he replied  
bitterly. "When will you let me  
go?"  
"As soon as you have paid your  
debt, señor. This man"—he  
just debts, and yellow finger on  
Robledo's shoulder—"I will permit to  
be your messenger. To-morrow,  
at the first light, you will deliver to  
him a letter for your agent in Mala-  
ga. In the long pause Iapoulo collected  
his wits a little.

Juan at once produced them.  
"The pen is 1000 pesetas, the ink  
500 and each sheet of paper is 1000,"  
he said, as he handed them to Iapoulo.

"Do I not need them?" The usurer  
believed he could score a point. "If  
I refuse to write what can you do?"  
"The alternative is simple," replied  
Don Q., and bending forward towards  
Iapoulo he whispered a few words in  
his ear.

"No, no, I will write!" cried the  
man, tearing a sheet of paper in  
two. "You see, I use but half," he  
added.

"Tray do not be hasty, señor,"  
implored Don Q. "Rather, be very  
careful to ask for enough money, or  
perhaps we shall be forced to speak  
together again of alternatives."

"Then in an instant they were gone  
—the vulture-faced brigand and his  
sawdust, grinning band. Iapoulo  
found himself in the darkness. He  
felt a sharp limb. He was sound and  
free, therefore, surely, he could es-  
cape. He rushed towards the opening  
of the cave, and against a grating  
that had been silently fastened over  
it. He clung to the bars, listening  
to the wind and to the strange  
sounds that float about mountain  
sides in the night time. The world  
he knew lay five days of hard travel  
beyond many treacherous and  
desolate gorges. He did not heed the  
powerful snoring of Simlo, who had  
seized on the leaves and sausage the  
brigands left behind them, and, hav-  
ing eaten and come to the conclusion  
that the wind and to the sound  
than the vulture of the sierra, had  
fallen contentedly asleep.

Presently Iapoulo became lost in a  
maze of calculations, which he work-  
ed out with knitted brows. Five days  
must be allowed for the messenger to  
go to Malaga, five to return, also  
one to spend in the city—that made  
11 in all. Each day he would eat  
half a sausage and half a loaf of  
black bread. Simlo—here he turned  
a savage look upon his sleeping re-  
tainer—would eat a whole sausage  
and one loaf of black bread. Between  
them they would drink three small  
bottles of water. Their daily lodg-  
ing cost 4000 pesetas. Thus he com-  
puted—that each day in the mountains  
would cost him 19,500 pesetas. He  
shook his head. He must find some  
other way to get out of the sierra.  
At the thought of himself to and fro  
he multiplied it by 11, the tears  
trickled down his discolored cheeks,  
for, alas! to this total he must add  
the debt owing to Robledo.

It was long before he found coun-  
sel to name the whole amount, even to  
himself. When he realized that a  
monstrous gulf of his fortune was  
opening away from him he hid his  
face in his hands, and he had to make  
two men enormous sums. I fear Ro-  
bledo will have to make a second  
journey to the plains."

"Senior, this will ruin me. I cannot  
possibly pay it."  
"So?" The brigand shrugged his  
shoulders wearily. "Well, there is  
always the pine tree."  
"You had decreed my death in any  
case," cried Iapoulo.  
"No," returned Don Q. "You shall  
indeed pay as far as your fortune



"It is false!" Iapoulo could not  
bear it, every peseta was dear as a  
diamond to him. "I will consent. But you are  
not to discharge these debts in full. I  
am about to offer you another chance  
of escape. You will cause to be de-  
livered to Robledo all papers concern-  
ing all the debts owing to you."  
"This is ruin," Iapoulo stood up  
obstinately. "I will not do this."  
"You prefer the tree?"  
"Bring him out, my children. You,  
Gaspar, I perceive, have already pre-  
pared the harness and the nails."  
Iapoulo was hustled to the en-  
trance. He stood there a moment,  
gazing up at the great tree that  
cracked and swayed above him in  
the gale. The last remnant of de-  
fiance went out of the man. The love  
of money died in the struggle with  
the love of life.  
"I will consent. But you are  
leaving me a beggar."  
"Better a beggar than a dead  
man," observed Don Q. urbanely. "I  
congratulate you, señor. A moment  
more, and I would have been too  
late. Now I foresee that you and I  
will have a merry time burning all  
those documents that have pressed  
so heavily on the poor. Or, stay;  
better still. The season verges  
toward the New Year, and with your  
help, Senior Iapoulo, we will, by  
sending back these papers, put a ray  
of light into many of the homes of  
our good and kindly peasants."

lights. See!" She held up her hand  
and snatched her small, tanned fin-  
gers sharply in the air. "I would  
not give that for the silly kid lover  
who rides away. Ramon is a Medi-  
can, but he is brave, he can fight;  
if I but let him know the least bit I  
loved him he would carry me off on  
his horse; way, way, south over  
there to Mexico. You would not car-  
ry me away to your home like that,  
would you, Mister Jack?"  
"I would carry you to the end of  
the world, returned Carruthers.  
"But not to your home?" she per-  
sisted.  
"I have no home," said Carruthers  
to stay even before I met you."  
"But you are rich. Ramon says  
you could buy all of the Fortuna for  
a parttime if you cared for it. And  
the Fortuna is the richest ranch  
riding a hundred miles or





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# Fit Reform

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hard to his name. Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby were eager to go down and call on the "folks from home." After the prolonged boycott which had been hanging over them they were pinning for white society. Mr. Willoughby put on his long black coat and Mrs. Willoughby got out her



HAD TO GO AND SEE WILLOUGHBY

I am undertaking a trip to foreign parts... (a) To strengthen and more closely cement our friendly relations with foreign Powers... (b) To reform things in general over here.

I found that there was no opening for a real reformer in the U. S. A., inasmuch as the magazines were beating municipal rings, cornering the Trust and camping on the trail of every corporation that seemed to be making money.

So I decided to fit through Europe and spend all the time I could spare from dodging table d'hote dinners to bolstering up and regulating the consular service.

In writing today about the happy experience of an American consul I am following the advice of a friend who urged me to send some letters back home.

"Don't put in too much about your travels," he said, "people have read about European travel until they know Munich better than they do Montana. Whenever the opportunity presents itself write something entirely irrelevant—something that has nothing to do with anything particular. The less you say about foreign countries the better you will please your readers, and if you can arrange to write a series of letters in which no reference is made to either Europe or Africa who knows but what you will come out with a hit!"

With no desire to boast of my accomplishments, I feel that up to date I have followed instructions rather closely. If any dates, statistics or useful information have crept into these communications it is through oversight and not by intention.

In writing from Paris the natural impulse is to describe Napoleon's tomb and tell how the Champs Elysees runs right out to the Arc de Triomphe, and then on through the Bois de Boulogne. Fearing that this subject matter has been touched upon by other visitors, I shall disregard Paris and go straight to my task of reforming the consular service.

To begin with, usually the American consul is all right in his place, but his place is at home. Overpaid, possibly, but he does his best to carry his \$500 per annum. If he kept all the money that he handled in the course of a year he couldn't be a really successful grower. He finds himself pumped down in a strange country. About the time that he begins to learn the language and has saved up enough money to buy evening clothes he is recalled and goes back home with a "dress suit" on his hands. Take the case of Mr. Eben Willoughby of Michigan. His is a simple narrative, but it will give you a line on the shortcomings of our consular service, and it will carry its own moral.

"Old Man" Willoughby, as he was known to his friends, was a successful daily paper on the outskirts of Michigan. He was a wheel horse in the party and for forty years had supported the caucus nominees. The aspiring politician who wished to go to Congress had to go and see Willoughby with his hat in hand. He helped to make and unmake United States Senators and was consulted regarding appointments. But he never had asked anything for himself. His two boys went to college at Ann Harbor, and when the younger came home with his degree and began to take a hand in running the paper Mr. Willoughby found himself, for the first time in his life, relieved of wearing responsibilities. He

was well fixed financially, and still, in the prime of life—not due to retire presently, but ready to take it easy. For years he had nursed a vague desire to travel beyond the limits of his native land. Mrs. Willoughby, who in the home circle was known as "Ma," was a devotee of the Chautauque Circle, and she, too, had an ambition born of much reading to pack up and go somewhere. The family doctor said that a visit to some milder climate, far from the rigors of northern winter, would be a positive benefit to her.

So Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby began to study the maps. One of the sons suggested to "Old Man" Willoughby that he could take a trip to an attractive southern country at the minimum expense by securing an appointment as consul. And, of course, apart from the financial advantage, there would be the glory of representing a great nation and hoisting the flag over a benighted foreign population. The suggestion appealed very strongly to Mr. Willoughby. He wrote to the Congressman and the Senator and wanted to know if there was a vacancy—salary no object, but he would like to go into a mild and agreeable climate where he could pick cocoanuts.

His friends at Washington simply overturned the State Department in their eagerness to give him what he wanted. They discovered that there was somewhere on the map a city called Gallivancia. It was down by the southern sea—the abode of perpetual summer and already enjoying a preliminary boom as a resort. The acting consul had been a British subject. The pay was so small that no enterprising American had wanted the job. "United States consul at Gallivancia" reverberated pleasantly in the imagination of

Mr. Willoughby. He told his friends at Washington to go after the place, and in less than no time his daily paper announced that he had "accepted" the appointment.

The politicians represented to the State Department that Mr. Willoughby was a sturdy patriot of unimpeachable character and great ability—all of which was true. They might have added that he would be just as much at home in Gallivancia as a polar bear would be in India's coral strand.

The news of his appointment gave one section of Michigan the trembles for several days, and the Willoughby family was bathed in a new importance. Mrs. Willoughby was given a formal farewell by the ladies of the congregation assembled in the church parlors. Mr. Willoughby was presented with a jeweled badge by the members of his lodge and the band serenaded him the night before he went away.

He and "Ma" stood on the back platform and gazed with misty eyes at the flutter of handkerchiefs on the station platform until the train swung around a curve and they found themselves headed straight for Gallivancia and glory. Both of them felt a little heart-schy and dubious, but it was too late to back out. At New York they boarded a ship and after several days of unalloyed misery they landed at Gallivancia.

Now, Gallivancia is the make-believe capital of a runt of an island having no commercial or other importance. No matter where an island may be dropped down, some nation must grab it and hold it for fear that some other

nation will take charge of it and pay the expenses. (That is why Gallivancia and governor general and a colonel in command, and the Right Honorable Skipper of the gunboat and a judge and a cluster of foreign consuls. The men had a club at which whiskey and water could be obtained, unless the bottle happened to be empty. The women exchanged calls and gave formal dinners and drove about in rickety little victorias with terrified natives in liveries perched upon the box. The lines of so-called precedence were closely drawn. At a dinner party the wife of the governor preceded the wife of the military commander who, in turn, preceded the wife of the gunboat who looked down upon the wife of the magistrate, and so on. The women smoked cigarettes and gambled. But while every man who had won a medal at a shooting match pinned it on his coat when he went to a ball, it was a third-rate copy of a coat. But these small dignities went through the motions and got a lot of fun out of it in one way and another. If we cannot afford a social position that is real ivory the next best thing is to get one that is celluloid. It had all the intricate veils of a true nobility without the bona fide titles to back them up and give the glamour.

Into this nest of pretentious, ceremonious, strutting little mortals came "Old Man" Willoughby and "Ma" Willoughby of Michigan. Of the outward form and artificialities of a Europeanized aristocratic society they were most profoundly ignorant. Mr. Willoughby did not even own a "dress suit." When he got a clean shave and put on a string tie and backed into a "Prince Albert" coat he felt that he had made a very large concession to the mere fripperies of life. And "Ma" had her own ideas about low-necked gowns!

Can you see Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby in the picture? Can you understand what must have been the attitude of these gold-braid peewees toward an old fashioned apple pie couple from the tall timber?

Mind you, I am not poking fun at the Willoughbys. In the opinion of every real American man of the Willoughby type, it was a "good thing" that these two by four titles. The Willoughbys were good people—the kind of people one likes to meet in Michigan. But when the ladies of the foreign colony came to call on "Ma" and said "Dyuh me!" and looked at her through their lorgnettes, she was like a staid old Plymouth Rock hen who suddenly finds herself among the birds of paradise. She told Mr. Willoughby that it was the queerest lot of "women folks" she had ever seen, and although she didn't like to talk about people until she knew her ground, some of them did not seem any more respectable than the law allowed. Poor Mrs. Willoughby! She did not know it was good form for a woman to smoke and drink, but had form for her to be interested in her husband. She tried to apply a Michigan training to Gallivancia conditions, and the two didn't seem to jibe.

If Mrs. Willoughby amused the women, Mr. Willoughby more than amused the men. He upset them and left them gasping.

The acting consul had used a small office adjoining his own place of business on the water front. Mr. Willoughby called on the former consul and found him to be a dignified Britisher of the gloomy and reticent sort, with a moustache shaped like a horseshoe. The detached official was courteous, but not cordial. He was saying goodbye to some easy money, and the situation was not one calculated to promote good cheer. Mrs. Willoughby's action in coming down and pulling the consulate from underneath him seemed to him unfriendly. However, he formally turned over to Mr. Willoughby

a table, four chairs, several account books and a letterpress, all being the property of the United States of America. Mr. Willoughby had rented a house on the hill overlooking the town and decided to plant the consulate in the front room of his residence. Inasmuch as the consul had a business caller about once a month, there was no objection of maintaining two establishments. Already he had taken into his employ and his warmest personal friendship a native named Francis. This name seemed formal and hard to remember, so Mr. Willoughby rechristened him "Jim." He liked this native in spite of his color because he was the only man in Gallivancia who seemed to be pervaded by the simple spirit of democracy. Mr. Willoughby said that the others put on too many "damnable" whatever that may mean.

If U. S. Consul Willoughby's standing in Gallivancia was at all subject to doubt, that doubt vanished on the day when he and "Jim" came down to move the office effects to the house on the hill. Mr. Willoughby did something that day which convulsed Gallivancia as it never had been convulsed before—not even when a neighboring volcano blew off. For days afterward the official set, the men at the little club and the women pouring tea at each other, talked of nothing but "Ma" and "Old Man" who were so good, but they were witnesses—reliable witnesses—who saw the whole thing and were called upon time and time again to testify regarding the most extraordinary performance of the United States consul. Other consuls may come and



HE WAS COURTEOUS

go and the years spin their weary lengths and the obliterating drift of time may hide some of the lesser events in the history of Gallivancia, but it will be no more the residents of that city will tell the story of "Old Man" Willoughby, of Michigan.

Who do you suppose he did? No effort of the imagination can carry you within hailing distance of the horrible truth, so let the suspense be ended. Mr. Willoughby, with his own hands, helped to move the furniture from the old consulate up to his new residence. He put the furniture in the car and balanced it carefully and carried it through the open streets of Gallivancia. An official, a representative of a great power, performing cheap manual labor!

Words are altogether inadequate to describe the degree of obloquy which Mr. Willoughby earned for himself by this unbecoming exhibition. In Gallivancia it was not considered quite the proper thing to indulge in mental effort and for any one to accept a menial position of the lowest social order to perform physical labor was almost inconceivable. The new consul was set down as either a harmless imbecile or an altogether new specimen of barbarian. In either case he was not a fit associate for well bred gentlemen, and Gallivancia proceeded to ignore him and "Ma." That is, they pretended to ignore them, but as a matter of fact they watched them at a distance and heard daily reports of their familiarities with servants, their fondness for outlandish American cookery and other eccentricities. It was all vastly divergent to the tiny aristocrats of Gallivancia, but it was pretty hard on Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby—homesick, hungry for spring chickens and garden truck, and yet ashamed to pick up and go home so soon after all those elaborate goodbyes.

One morning Mr. Willoughby walked out to the veranda of his hillside cottage and looked across the harbor and saw something that smote him with an overpowering joy. A great cruiser, the Stars and Stripes, had steamed through the narrow entrance and was bearing down to an anchorage. "Come here, mother!" he shouted. "Come here, if you want to see something that's good for sore eyes!" Mrs. Willoughby came running, and nearly careened with happiness. There was an American war vessel, with real Yankees on board—boys from home, boys who had been brought up to believe that a man's character and his abilities give him a worth which cannot be altered by putting a mere

flowered bonnet and together they went down to the water front—walked instead of going as they should have gone in one of the decrepit local hacks. Before they could charter a humble rowboat and go out to the ship the Governor General and the Lord High Commissioner of the Snow and the Imperial Collector of Customs and all the other residents of real importance had gone out in a launch and taken charge of the naval officers. Dinner parties and a ball at the "palace" were arranged at once. The servants at the water front were told to bring Scotch whiskey, and the town band began to mobilize at a cafe. Gallivancia had no use for a humble American of the Willoughby type, but it gave hysterical welcome to the splendid war vessel and the natty men in uniform. Over the first drink the Americans were told the remarkable story of the new consul and were assured that he was a "queer sort." And the naval officers, being accustomed to hearing more Christmas consuls mangled, took no further interest in their government's representative; merely shook hands with him when he came aboard, told him to make himself at home, and then flocked away to the high lights and the gayety which had been provided for them by the court circles of Gallivancia.

Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby found themselves sidetracked, and they went back home, not daring to talk about what had happened. But that was the day which caused them to decide to go back to Michigan. Mr. Willoughby wrote to the State Department and said that the climate did not agree with him. And when they sailed away "Jim" was the only person who came to the dock to bid them goodbyes. As the "ex-Consul of Gallivancia" Mr. Willoughby is more than ever an honored figure in his own town. Doubtless he has more grey matter, more Christian charity and more horse sense than could be collectively assembled by all the petty officials at Gallivancia. And yet Gallivancia regarded him as a very poor excuse for a consul. The naval officers saw in him a well meaning "jay" who was bringing discredit on their native land because of his ignorance of social forms.

Therefore let us send out consuls who can put up a "front." Have each consul wear the uniform of a drum major. Make sure that he can dance the right, play bridge and keep up with the naval crowd when it comes to drinking. Let him be haughty with the serving classes, but jovial with the

after date I intend to apply for Commission of Lands and permission to purchase the following situated on the northern bank of the mouth: Commencing at a point C. A. Bourne, S. E. corner of the 80 chains, thence west 80 or less to the Copper River, thence easterly along Copper River to commencement.

February 4, 1906. CHAS. E. CARPENTER, D. E. MOORE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry timber from the following described foresting at a post at the Northwest corner of the Southeast corner of the block bounded by the street extending Westward to at right angles to a line drawn from the post.

INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. ap26

IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry timber from the following described foresting at a post at the Northwest corner of the Southeast corner of the block bounded by the street extending Westward to at right angles to a line drawn from the post.

MINERAL ACT. (Form F.) Certificate of Improvement.

NOTICE. Mineral Claim, situated Victoria Division, Helmecken District, on the northern bank of the Helmecken River, Vancouver Island. Certificate No. 88617, issued by the date hereof, to Mining Recorder for Certificate of Improvement for the purpose of showing Grant of the above claim. Any take notice that action under this must be commenced before the 15th day of March, 1906.

WILLIAM FORBES, Local Director.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry timber from the following described foresting at a post at the Northwest corner of the Southeast corner of the block bounded by the street extending Westward to at right angles to a line drawn from the post.

LAURIE W. LANDSOWNE, EUSTACE SMITH.

NOTICE. 30 days after date, to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry timber from the headwaters of the Kolish river Cove.

NO. 5. Starting from a post named, Smith & Landsowne, Corner of Claim No. 5, planted at 1 1/2 miles from Southeast corner of Lake, thence running N. 40 chains, thence E. 120 chains, more or less, to S. boundary of Claim No. 4, along line of shoreline of Lake, flowing shore line back to point of commencement.

NO. 6. Starting from a post named, Smith & Landsowne, Corner of Claim No. 6, and planted 1/2 miles South of S. E. corner of Lake, thence running N. 40 chains, thence E. 40 chains, more or less, to S. boundary of Claim No. 5, thence following Lake shore back to point of commencement.

NO. 7. Starting from a post named, Smith & Landsowne, Corner of Claim No. 7, planted about 1/2 mile N. of N. W. corner of Claim No. 6, thence running N. 40 chains, thence E. 80 chains, thence following Lake shore back to point of commencement.

NO. 8. Starting from a post named, Smith & Landsowne, Corner of Claim No. 8, planted on the E. shore of Lake, thence running N. 40 chains, thence E. 40 chains, more or less, to S. boundary of Claim No. 7, thence following Lake shore back to point of commencement.

NO. 9. Starting from a post named, Smith & Landsowne, Corner of Claim No. 9, and planted 1/2 mile N. of N. W. corner of Claim No. 8, thence running N. 40 chains, thence E. 80 chains, thence following Lake shore back to point of commencement.

NO. 10. Starting from a post named, Smith & Landsowne, Corner of Claim No. 10, planted on the E. shore of Lake, thence running N. 40 chains, thence E. 40 chains, more or less, to S. boundary of Claim No. 9, thence following Lake shore back to point of commencement.

NO. 11. Starting from a post named, Smith & Landsowne, Corner of Claim No. 11, planted on the E. shore of Lake, thence running N. 40 chains, thence E. 40 chains, more or less, to S. boundary of Claim No. 10, thence following Lake shore back to point of commencement.

NO. 12. Starting from a post named, Smith & Landsowne, Corner of Claim No. 12, planted on the E. shore of Lake, thence running N. 40 chains, thence E. 40 chains, more or less, to S. boundary of Claim No. 11, thence following Lake shore back to point of commencement.

NO. 13. Starting from a post named, Smith & Landsowne, Corner of Claim No. 13, planted on the E. shore of Lake, thence running N. 40 chains, thence E. 40 chains, more or less, to S. boundary of Claim No. 12, thence following Lake shore back to point of commencement.

NO. 14. Starting from a post named, Smith & Landsowne, Corner of Claim No. 14, planted on the E. shore of Lake, thence running N. 40 chains, thence E. 40 chains, more or less, to S. boundary of Claim No. 13, thence following Lake shore back to point of commencement.

NO. 15. Starting from a post named, Smith & Landsowne, Corner of Claim No. 15, planted on the E. shore of Lake, thence running N. 40 chains, thence E. 40 chains, more or less, to S. boundary of Claim No. 14, thence following Lake shore back to point of commencement.



WHAT DO YOU SUPPOSE HE DID

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KNEL CLUB SHOW AT TERMINAL CITY

Many Fine Dogs Exhibited--Some of the Prize Winners.

With the largest entry in the history of dogdom in this province, the third annual exhibition of the Vancouver Kennel club opened Wednesday morning at the drill hall.

Major Taylor judged a number of classes, the winners as follows:

- Open dogs--1st Duke Royal, R. G. Gamwell; 2nd Jeanne Promise, J. G. Victoria; 3rd Duke Royal, R. G. Gamwell. Winner--Duke Royal. Reserve--Jeanne Promise. Open bitches--1st Jeanne Promise; 2nd Duke Royal. Winner--Jeanne Promise. Reserve--Duke Royal. Open dogs--1st Duke Royal, R. G. Gamwell; 2nd Jeanne Promise, J. G. Victoria; 3rd Duke Royal, R. G. Gamwell. Winner--Duke Royal. Reserve--Jeanne Promise. Open bitches--1st Jeanne Promise; 2nd Duke Royal. Winner--Jeanne Promise. Reserve--Duke Royal.

ORE SHIPMENTS FROM THE INTERIOR CAMPS

One More Smelter Added to the List in the Boundary District.

Nelson, May 12--The seventh smelter in this district, Pilot Bay, blew in the first furnace this week, and two more will follow.

Total shipments for the week were 32,023 tons and for the year \$28,945 tons.

- Open dogs--1st Duke Royal, R. G. Gamwell; 2nd Jeanne Promise, J. G. Victoria; 3rd Duke Royal, R. G. Gamwell. Winner--Duke Royal. Reserve--Jeanne Promise. Open bitches--1st Jeanne Promise; 2nd Duke Royal. Winner--Jeanne Promise. Reserve--Duke Royal. Open dogs--1st Duke Royal, R. G. Gamwell; 2nd Jeanne Promise, J. G. Victoria; 3rd Duke Royal, R. G. Gamwell. Winner--Duke Royal. Reserve--Jeanne Promise. Open bitches--1st Jeanne Promise; 2nd Duke Royal. Winner--Jeanne Promise. Reserve--Duke Royal.

THE B. C. GAZETTE. A Number of Appointments--New Supreme Court Rule.

In yesterday's issue of the British Columbia Gazette notice is given of the following appointments:

Alfred Deskin, of Gordon River to be a Justice of the Peace.

Henry Gerrard Mason of Victoria to be a clerk in the department of lands.

- Open dogs--1st Duke Royal, R. G. Gamwell; 2nd Jeanne Promise, J. G. Victoria; 3rd Duke Royal, R. G. Gamwell. Winner--Duke Royal. Reserve--Jeanne Promise. Open bitches--1st Jeanne Promise; 2nd Duke Royal. Winner--Jeanne Promise. Reserve--Duke Royal. Open dogs--1st Duke Royal, R. G. Gamwell; 2nd Jeanne Promise, J. G. Victoria; 3rd Duke Royal, R. G. Gamwell. Winner--Duke Royal. Reserve--Jeanne Promise. Open bitches--1st Jeanne Promise; 2nd Duke Royal. Winner--Jeanne Promise. Reserve--Duke Royal.

COAL TEEES REPORT EXCELLENT PROGRESS

A Splendid Outlook for Success of the Victoria Day Celebration.

The success of the Victoria Day celebration was practically assured at the meeting of the committee held last evening.

Communications were received from the transportation companies stating that round trip tickets for one fare would be allowed on their lines, good until the 27th.

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FOR EXTERMINATION OF HOSTILE FILIPINOS

United States Officials of Samar Advocate a Strenuous Policy.

MANILA, May 12--The following dispatch has been received from Governor Clegg of the island of Samar:

George Currie, the governor of Samar, who is here on his way to Baguio, province of Benguet, the summer capital, to consult with Gov. General Iloilo, is expected to call on the governor and endorse the policy of extermination of the hostile natives which is supported by the peaceful inhabitants of Samar.

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FIELD PARTIES ARE SEEN

Government to Detain Resources in Ev of Dominion

YUKON AND B. C. Study to Be Made in Silver Camp in Arm District

OTTAWA, May 14--The field parties logical survey for summer, the purpose of the natural resources in the Dominion, will be in the following fields:

- Open dogs--1st Duke Royal, R. G. Gamwell; 2nd Jeanne Promise, J. G. Victoria; 3rd Duke Royal, R. G. Gamwell. Winner--Duke Royal. Reserve--Jeanne Promise. Open bitches--1st Jeanne Promise; 2nd Duke Royal. Winner--Jeanne Promise. Reserve--Duke Royal. Open dogs--1st Duke Royal, R. G. Gamwell; 2nd Jeanne Promise, J. G. Victoria; 3rd Duke Royal, R. G. Gamwell. Winner--Duke Royal. Reserve--Jeanne Promise. Open bitches--1st Jeanne Promise; 2nd Duke Royal. Winner--Jeanne Promise. Reserve--Duke Royal.

WILY TURKEY FENCES.

Sublime Porte Makes Overtures That Are Refused.

Constantinople, May 11--Tevfik Pasha, the foreign minister, called on the British embassy today, and made proposals in regard to the Tabah question which Ambassador O'Connor unhesitatingly rejected.

The pasha was informed that any compromise suggestions were quite inadmissible, and that nothing less than an absolute compliance with the British demands would prevent drastic action.

- Open dogs--1st Duke Royal, R. G. Gamwell; 2nd Jeanne Promise, J. G. Victoria; 3rd Duke Royal, R. G. Gamwell. Winner--Duke Royal. Reserve--Jeanne Promise. Open bitches--1st Jeanne Promise; 2nd Duke Royal. Winner--Jeanne Promise. Reserve--Duke Royal. Open dogs--1st Duke Royal, R. G. Gamwell; 2nd Jeanne Promise, J. G. Victoria; 3rd Duke Royal, R. G. Gamwell. Winner--Duke Royal. Reserve--Jeanne Promise. Open bitches--1st Jeanne Promise; 2nd Duke Royal. Winner--Jeanne Promise. Reserve--Duke Royal.

HARRIMAN'S PORTLAND LINE.

Company Incorporated to Build From Everett to the Columbia.

Portland, Ore., May 12--(Special)--Articles of incorporation were filed in Multnomah county today by the Oregon and Washington railway company.

The capital stock is stated to be \$1,000,000, and the incorporators are W. W. Cotton, general counsel of the Harriman

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BUSH FIRES RAGING IN THE INTERIOR

Country About Nelson in Flames in All Directions--Car Inspector.

Nelson, B. C., May 10--Bush fires are raging with unabated violence in every direction in this district, and the atmosphere is filled with dense smoke.

Reports from the surrounding country, east, west, and south, all show extensive progress.

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COCK THAT CROWS BEFORE DAWN CAUSES OTHER TROUBLE IN THE POLICE COURT.

(From Saturday's Daily).

Because a rooster persisted in crowing too early each morning its owner, R. H. Williams, appeared before Police Magistrate Hall in the police court.

The rooster, which was named "Cock that Crows Before Dawn," had been kept in a cage in the back yard of the defendant's residence.

Williams admitted that the rooster crowed, but contended that he had no objection to a strike at the first red rays of dawn and began to crow before the rooster was awakened.

Mr. Williams suggested his willingness to abate the nuisance complained of, and his suggestion was a drastic one. The only way to prevent the rooster from crowing was to castrate the bird, or, perhaps, he might throw the noisy bird into the sea.

The complaint was not care what means were adopted as long as the crowing powers were removed.

It was then that Police Constable James E. Lawrence proposed that the rooster be removed from the defendant's premises.

The question naturally arises: How long will the rooster be kept in the cage? It is charged with permitting the rooster to infract the pound-by-law by crowing too early and persistently?

Mr. Williams was convicted, and released on suspended sentence.

For the consideration of one dollar the Plymouth Road rooster's field of operations was removed from James Bay to the work estate.

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THE KAMLOOPS HOLDUP.

Believed Capture of Bandits Is Only a Matter of Time.

Vancouver, May 12--Word has been received at Kamloops that Constable Pearce has reported that the tracks of the three train robbers have been followed about 13 miles along the Chaparral Lake trail, and he is confident the capture of the men is only a matter of time.

At present Constable Pearce is endeavoring to get more men. Commissioner Perry of the Royal North-West Mounted Police has arrived at Kamloops to assist in the search.

Plans are under discussion whereby the most rugged country may be enforced in municipal affairs. About 300 city employees will lose their positions or suffer reduction in salary.

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TREATMENT FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

It is not a question of whether you will need a treatment for coughs, colds and croup in your home, but the question is, will you select the most effective medicine, or simply be satisfied to take whatever your druggist happens to hand out to you?

Time and experience have proven that you can depend on Dr. Chase's Syrup of Limes and Turpentine at such times.

It is only necessary to remember this when the critical moment comes, and to insist on getting what you ask for.

Should you have children who are subject to croup, you had better keep a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Limes and Turpentine in the house, for when the choking spasms come on there is little time to send for doctor or medicine.

It is invaluable as a household medicine; 25 cents a bottle, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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HORSES CREMATED.

Treherne, Man., May 11--A car containing thirteen imported horses caught fire while in transit near here and was destroyed together with the animals.

Gov. McMillan REAPPOINTED.

Winnipeg, May 11--Lieutenant-Governor McMillan was today appointed for a second term. He is decidedly popular and the appointment gives universal satisfaction.

TROUBLE AHEAD.

Saskatoon, May 10--Those familiar with the situation, see trouble ahead for Premier Scott in the question of the location of the capital. Eleven of his fifteen followers favor this city and the balance favor Regina.

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McClary's

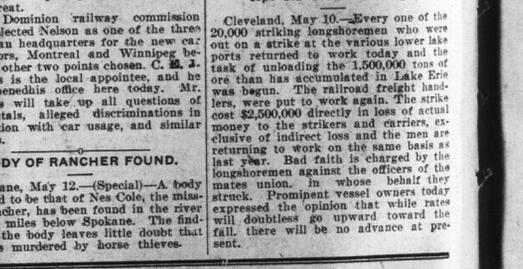
You can shake down a "Sunshine" furnace without getting covered with ashes and dust--has a dust flue through which all the dust and ashes escape when you shake down the fire.

This heater is so easily regulated and operated, and so clean, that it makes the entire household bright and genial.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Booklet free.

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN, HAMILTON.

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