



TREKING FOR THE LAST GREAT WEST

Hundreds of Land-Hungry People Strung Out Over Trail on Way to Peace River Country.

Strung out along the trail to the last great West, where great grain fields of the Peace River valley are expected to give greater yields than the rich prairie lands ever saw, hundreds of wagons and vehicles of all sorts, some with spans of six oxen, some with an ox yoked with a cayuse, some with mules and oxen spanned together in carrying wagons.

Most of them come from the United States. They have sold out their all, except a part of the proceeds in purchase of an outfit for the big trek, and they litter the trail. What a trail it is. There is no road that could be called a road. Wagon and cañobe are often rutted, often capsize and a crying woman, whimpering children and a disheartened man sit by the roadside for a brief moment and then get to work to right their overturned cart and save the scattered goods.

A Great Country. "It will be a great grain area this Peace River valley, and those settlers rushing in there are just repeating the history of the prairie. Peace River valley has immense possibilities. Many have said that it is too far north to grow good grain, and they said the same of Edmonton and Calgary before the crops prospered there. At Fort Vermilion, which is 70 miles north of Edmonton, when I was there, hundreds of the grain milling machinery installed by the Hudson's Bay Company. For the last thirty years the Hudson Bay Company they have been growing grain and milling it; they have their own mills to make their flour. They can tell you of the richness of that grain. For two months in the year there is no night; you can read until midnight, and after then there is a little twilight. There is heat there all the time, no rain, no snow, and the grain ripens quick. There has never been a failure.

This grain will be largely shipped by water to the Pacific ocean when these settlers have opened up the railroads and the elevators come into existence. The railroads are looking to this. I heard that the Canadian Northern railroad had given a contract for 40 miles of road from Ft. McMurray to the west of Edmonton, to some point on the Peace river, which will be the divisional point for the new transcontinental railroad to be built by the C. N. R.

At Peace River, where there is a big ranch, the owners have brought in modern agricultural implements, and they raised a crop of 100 bushels to the acre, not ten or twenty, or even forty, which has been considered a big crop, but one hundred bushels in the northern plateau of the Peace some settlers grow oats as well, and they said that if the influx of people was the same they would be independent if they had two more years like the last two. They get 1000 a bushel for their oats.

I met Mr. McFarlane, a Dominion government land surveyor, who is delimiting the boundary between British Columbia and Alberta, and who has been all over that district. He is most enthusiastic; best country in the world, he says. He took a number of stock cattle in last year and is starting a big stock farm. It is cold in the winter. When I was at Slave Lake in the winter the thermometer ranged from 40 to 70 below zero, and often it was 30 below, and then I did not suffer from the cold. The cold weather and the little snow that makes that country and will make it a great grain land.

Land Hungry. "I gave a number of intending settlers I met with the following: The B. C. land laws, and had many talk with the trekkers, telling them of British Columbia and many will probably go into the northern part of this province. In Alberta the laws permit of only 160 acres being homesteaded, and some of the newcomers have bought the South African scrip so that they can tie up another quarter section. They are all after land—after lots of land.

"This has been a great year for furs; better than for many years. When I was at Lesser Slave lake the H. B. factor showed me how the fur trade is to be utilized in the divisional post north of Edmonton and he collects the furs from six or seven sub-posts; this being usually

done in May. His big fur room, a room over twenty feet square, was piled with furs of many kinds, from muskrats, lynx, silver fox, ermine, marten, etc., to bear, cinnamon, brown and black. For some years the fur trade has been bad, the catches had been small. Last year the rabbits came back—go one could give any reason why they should recur—and the furbers had followed the food with the result that the Indians had brought in big stores. It has certainly been a great year for furs. The factor, George Harvey, is an old timer; he has been there for forty years, and he says this is the best season for a long time of years. He says that although settlers are coming in fast, the returns from the fur trade are as large today as they were thirty years ago. The H. B. Co. has now a powerful competitor in trading in Revillon Freres, a firm which gets a good deal of the shop trade, but hardly as much fur.

Ermine Not Expensive. "Whether the fur traders sent much ermine to England for the Coronation cloaks I do not know, but ermine does seem to be expensive in this district. Indian ermine in trade, or a dozen ermine skins for a pound of tobacco—and the store price of a pound of tobacco at the H. B. Co.'s store is 32. The Indians get about fifteen cents a skin for ermine. They get thirty-five cents for muskrats, and the skins are considered as coin. They are stock-in-trade.

"Like Indians elsewhere the Crees of the Peace River and Slave Lake countries, are not energetic. They hunt moose, rabbits and when game is plentiful do not care whether they trap or not; but when the game is scarce they do the store and 'get a debt.' Then they've got to go out and get furs to pay off the debt. There is considerable game. When I was at Slave lake sixteen moose were killed nearby. The Wood Crees live in this district, having log houses, ramshackle affairs, where they live in winter and spring they take to the trail again with their tepees. They move out with the fine weather to wherever the game or fish are. On Easter Monday there was a great gathering of the Indians at Slave lake; some 500 gathered for a big dance and powwow. They are great gamblers. They have a game of poker with ideas all their own. "I saw some remarkable dances by these Indians gathered at Slave Lake, one of the dances was what the Indians called 'A give away dance' when dancers exchanged various articles which they had brought with them. There were seven old women in this dance and the energy they showed for such old women was remarkable. They were all over 90 years of age, and one was stated to be 103 years of age, and was used to be up and down in the usual Indian way, for fifteen minutes by my watch without stop.

M. W. M. P. in Full Charge. "Like the Indians of the Neas they are men with a grievance, and they talked all manner of wild talk of 'white man's blood' and 'white man pays no attention to them.' The R. N. W. M. P. have them under control. The sight of a scarlet jacket would bring peace to a Cree army. At their big powwow at Slave lake they turned the gathering into a kind of political meeting for the discussion of their troubles over lands and treaty money. They are eloquent as most Indians are. The head chief, whose name was translated as 'The Peace' was most eloquent in his gestures when he spoke. He was for peace. He argued that before the white men had made the country a great one, and made treaties with them and paid them money and food. He was for peace first to last. Other younger warmer-blooded sub-chiefs were for war, to take back the country that was theirs, and their fathers from the beginning of things, and drive the white man out. If they fought they might get more treaty scrip, more lands. No one regards the maintenance of this apprehension. The R. N. W. M. P. are in full charge. The police don't like their scarlet clothing; but it is a great factor in their power over the Indians. Mr. Kelly, who spoke and heard many stories of their work, the Indians are not being treated like the veterans of the South African war and Fenian raid in being given scrip for land, and of their contention that they should get a big grant after so many years of service. The stories of the police of their heroism and devotion to duty are well known."

Mr. Kelly left here in February and went to Edmonton from where he took the stage to Athabasca landing, where he caught a survey party with him. With them to Slave lake where he arrived in March. Horses were secured there and with a half-breed he pushed on into the Peace River country. He said: "Athabasca landing is the great depot for the trade of the great district; there the Hudsons Bay Company is building 100 flatbottomed boats to carry freight on the Athabasca to Fort McMurray, and the portage around the Grand rapids to Fort Chipewyan is made, and then other boats built there take the cargoes down Lake Athabasca and the Slave river to Slave lake and the Mackenzie. A small percentage of these boats are in fact to be towed back laden with furs, but the majority are broken up and the lumber used for building purposes.

Queen's Irish Dress. LONDON, May 6.—The Queen recently honored the Royal Irish School of Art Needlework with an order for embroidery. It consisted of panels for a skirt, bodice and sleeves. The work will probably wear when in Dublin in July. Of beautiful design, the embroidery is worked on pale blue tulle in silk thread, diamante, bugles and gold, and is to be made up over satin. The work has just been sent to Her Majesty, who, when Princess of Wales favored this school with her patronage.

Captain and Mrs. Butler have returned from a visit to California.

MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN COOK

Natural History Society Wants People of British Columbia to Erect Memorial at Resolution Cove.

A very representative and influential committee of which His Majesty the King, when Prince of Wales, graciously acted as honorary chairman, has been formed, under the auspices of the British Empire League, to carry out the proposal made by the Premier of New South Wales, Sir Joseph Carruthers, K.O.M.G., that a monument should be erected in London to the memory of that celebrated Yorkshirer, Captain Cook.

The committee proposes that a memorial, by a sculptor of repute, should be erected in the best available position in the centre of London. The First Commissioner of Works has promised his co-operation in the choice of a suitable site, the place selected being in front of the new Admiralty buildings. This worthy object having been brought to the notice of the Natural History Society of British Columbia by a letter addressed to the president, Mr. A. McCurdy, from Mr. T. Lindsey Thacker, of British Columbia, a resolution was proposed by Captain Wallbridge at the last general meeting of the society that a subscription of £25 be given by the society towards this laudable and patriotic purpose of erecting a monument in the metropolis of Great Britain to the memory of the sailor whose connection with the coast of this continent, in 1778, was of such momentous importance to British interests and was the great factor in making this part of the world a portion of the British Empire. Dr. Haswell seconded the resolution, which was carried by the meeting. It was also proposed and carried by the meeting that should any resident of Victoria or elsewhere desire to add to this donation, the president, secretary or treasurer of the Natural History Society will be duly acknowledged and the names of the donors forwarded to London to be published in the list of subscribers to the "Captain Cook Memorial."

It is also proposed by the Natural History Society that a tablet or monument should be erected by the inhabitants of the province of British Columbia to the memory of Captain Cook at Resolution Cove, near Nootka Sound, where he remained with his ships, "Resolution" and "Discovery," for five weeks in March and April, 1778, when he discovered Nootka Sound. Any sums sent to the above gentlemen for this memorial to be erected on the coast line of Vancouver Island will be duly acknowledged.

SURVEY PARTIES FOR FAR NORTH

(Continued from Page 1.) swings and follows the 141st meridian to the Arctic ocean. Mr. Ogilvie will outfit here and leave for the north on May 20.

U. S. Party Goes North. SEATTLE, May 6.—Thomas Riggs, chief of the Alaska boundary survey, and 50 of his men, who will mark, in co-operation with a Canadian party, the Alaska boundary between the Forster pine river and the Arctic ocean, 170 miles of very rough country, sailed for Skagway on the steamer Jefferson yesterday. The surveyors will descend the Yukon to the first steamer and make their way on horseback up the Porcupine. The boundary follows the 141st meridian. The line is established by surveying and triangulation. Then a strip of timber twenty feet wide—ten feet each side of the line—is cleared. The monuments of aluminum and bronze are placed at distances of four or five miles. Each monument is set in a ton of concrete.

"We are taking in two years' supplies," said Mr. Riggs, "and expect to have the work completed in the fall of 1912. The last thirty miles is the worst of the entire boundary. A tundra swamp is impossible to take in supplies on horseback, and everything must be carried by the men on their backs. We have to take along coal oil stoves because there is no timber along the north end."

MEXICAN TRIFE TO BE RENEWED

(Continued from Page 1.) mandated provided they would make it possible for President Diaz to retire decorously and without the humiliation of a public statement. Some of the rebel leaders declared in reply that the condition of the country was such that nothing but a public statement from General Diaz would appease the people. General Diaz in an interview tonight declared that he was still optimistic about peace. He admitted that the demands had been transmitted by him to the government but that he had received no instructions in his credentials to discuss the question of Diaz resignation. He gave the impression that while he had not asked for instructions on the subject, merely

VICTORIA MECCA FOR TRAVELLERS

Thousands of People on Friday and Saturday, the 19th and 20th Insts, the occasion being the thirteenth annual convention of the Grand Council of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, United Commercial Travellers.

Victoria will entertain upwards of one thousand people on Friday and Saturday, the 19th and 20th insts, the occasion being the thirteenth annual convention of the Grand Council of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, United Commercial Travellers. It is some time since this city has undertaken the responsibility of being host of such a large and important assembly. The local branch of the organization, when Victoria was selected as the scene of this year's convention, felt that it would be hard to do justice to the opportunity to gain for this city a good name for hospitality as well as to impress upon the hundreds who will come, the beauties of the inland capital. But since then the situation has changed. Every member of the U. C. T. here has worked hard, the citizens have responded to the request for help of a financial and moral character, most heartily, and there is no doubt that the strangers will be well taken care of as far as diversions are concerned.

Invitations have been extended to all the commercial travelers of this province and of the two coast states to the south and their friends. These have been issued in neat, stamped form, in which is attractively printed the programme prepared for the delectation of those accepting.

The Programme. Friday, May 19th. 10 a. m.—Grand council convenes in the Knights of Pythias hall, corner of Douglas and Pandora streets. 12:30—Reception and luncheon by the ladies of Victoria council to the visiting ladies at the Empress hotel. 2:30 p. m.—Tally Ho drive to the visiting ladies, sight-seeing Victoria and environs, or concert at the Drill hall, Menzies street, by the famous Sheffield choir of 250 voices. 7:30 p. m.—Open air concert by the 5th Regiment C. A. band. 8 p. m.—Theatre party to visiting ladies at the Grand theatre. 8:30 p. m.—Smoker for all U. C. T. members at A. O. U. hall, 808 Yates street. Saturday, May 20th. 10 a. m.—Grand street parade of all visiting counsels, through the principal streets of the Grand theatre. 11 a. m.—Canadian Artillery band-travellers' day. 2 p. m.—Victoria country club race meet at Willows track. 8 p. m.—Grand feast and pyrotechnic display at Gorge park.

MARKS EPOCH IN GERMAN AVIATION

Flight of Two Prussian Army Officers Proves That Aeroplanes May Play in Future Warfare.

BERLIN, May 6.—The flight concluded recently by two Prussian army officers, Lieutenant Eriker and Sub-Lieutenant Mackenthun, is described by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung as being unparalleled in the history of German aviation. These officers have proved, it says, that German army aeroplanes are in the opinion of the French officer pilots, and their flight through North Germany has proved that German officers are already capable of executing important military tasks. They were caught in the open by their way in it. In the official German official journal, worthy of the highest praise, for, with the assistance only of a compass and a chart, they flew just over four hundred miles, and although they were not once within sight of the ground, they never once went astray. They considered that their flight excels in several respects that recently made through Eastern France.

The aeroplane was of German construction, an "Albatros," but as the newspapers state, the "Gnome" motor was "unfortunately" a foreign manufacture. No part of the machinery had to be renewed throughout the flight. About sixty officers are now being trained. These commences today a class consisting of twenty-five officers from Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and Wurttemberg contingents. The course is to last three months and the instructors are Lieutenants Geertz and Eriker, and Sub-Lieutenant Mackenthun, von Tarnoczy, Baron, the last named being the instructor under the direction of Colonel Messing.

Engineering Examinations.—Mr. S. Baxter, inspector of machinery, has left for Prince Rupert, where he will conduct examinations for engineers' certificates, this being the first time that the work for a similar purpose at those points. Inspections of the northern steam plants will then be undertaken. Mr. Baxter expects to be absent from the city for about six weeks.

Mr. J. L. Beckwith is visiting Montreal on business.

NEW AUSTRIAN RIFLE

Description Published in Vienna Paper of Proposed Army Weapon Sets Nations Agogues.

VIENNA, May 6.—A great sensation was caused today by the publication of the Zeit, a paper usually well informed on military matters, that after long endeavors, the Austro-Hungarian military authorities have succeeded in constructing a perfect model automatic rifle. The new weapon is said to be considerably lighter, and to have a smaller calibre than that now in use by the army. Practice with the new rifle is now proceeding on a large scale, and it is believed that it will soon be introduced into the army. The above-named paper gives further details, and states that the calibre is six millimetres. The rifle is being constructed at the Steyr armor works. This report is, however, disputed in a semi-official note. The Fremdenblatt in evident anger at the indiscretion says that the only detail which is correct is that the Austro-Hungarian military authorities are in the case in many other states, have allowed a trial to be made of an automatic weapon. The report, says the paper, is only intended to benefit the affairs of certain ammunition factories in Austria. The Zeit also publishes interesting details of the pending reforms in the Austro-Hungarian army. It is intended to fit out the heavy artillery anew, each of the thirteen corps being provided with heavy howitzer divisions of three batteries, composed of four 6-inch howitzers. This plan will be put into force immediately after the passing of the new army law. The batteries are to be provided with modern 6-inch guns, and models of these guns are now being tested; while experiments with modern 4.2-in. guns for the field artillery are in progress.

CHINA'S CONSTITUTION. PEKIN, May 6.—The Japanese Minister at Peking, after observation of its working, not hopeful as to result. PEKIN, May 6.—Mr. Ijima, the Japanese Minister at Peking, seems to regard with some apprehension the future development of the Constitutional movement in China. Speaking recently at a dinner given in his honor at Tokio, he stated that the proceedings of the new National Council had results radically different from those commonly reported. While the people's delegates had impeached the Government on three different occasions during the session, causing some commotion in Court circles, the differences had been settled through mutual compromise. It was a characteristic of the Chinese to avert a crisis by compromise when a dispute came to the breaking point. He stated that the National Assembly opened in 1910.

Tolstoy's Method. LONDON, May 6.—In the review Education, Mr. Edward Cuny gives an account of Tolstoy as a teacher in the school for children which he founded on his own estate in Russia. In Tolstoy's school there were no rules; nothing was obligatory, not even work; and when they pupils, who had no lessons to learn at home, so that they came to school without fear of reprimand and joyfully saluted their master, who distributed their books to them. If they made a noise no one interfered, and the books they liked, they had to look the place he liked, and crowded round the master. If Tolstoy asked a question, he addressed it to the whole class, for a personal question might offend and the noise was often terrific. But nothing could be better for the de-

JAPAN'S RAILWAY POLICY

TOKYO, May 6.—An ambitious scheme of railway extension has been drawn up by the Japanese railway board. Existing lines extend to a total of 5,235 miles, of which all but 455 miles belong to the state, and the aggregate cost of construction was \$297,500,000. Lines are in course of construction to the extent of 442 miles, and other schemes projected by the board have a total mileage of 2,916. These will form trunk railways. In addition, a large number of branches, mostly light railways, are in contemplation, having a total length of 5,202 miles. It is estimated that the new trunk lines will cost \$328,000,000 to build, and the branches \$195,245,000.

SUSPICIONS IN YUKON TRAGEDY

Four Mounted Policemen Who Met Death in Far Northland May Have Been Poisoned—Inquiry to be Held. That Inspector S. J. Fitzgerald and his party, consisting of Constables S. J. Carter, G. F. Kinney and R. O'Hara Taylor were poisoned probably by the Indians and that an official has been sent over the Peace River trail to make investigations was the story brought from the Peace River district, Mr. Kelly said. "Two weeks ago near Athabasca landing I met what I took to be a Dominion secret service man, and from his subsequent conversation I felt sure he was, and he told me he was going to make investigations regarding the tragedy of the R. N. W. M. P. party whose bodies were recovered by Corporal Dempster and his patrol from Dawson to Fort Macpherson, where the tragedy took place. He stated that he had absolute proof that the police party was poisoned, and from what he said I understood he considered, Indians were responsible for the death of the party. This was two weeks ago. When I was at the police post at Slave lake had been received there that the party had been lost, but the police had not particulars of the death of their comrades. Some of the men had been at the Horcher Island station and all knew the victims of the Arctic tragedy. A letter from Dawson referring to the tragedy says the party was probably poisoned from eating dog livers when the food supply gave out. This letter was also received."

The party consumed fifteen dogs. Some of the dogs, of course, went to the other dogs. At the camp thirty miles from Macpherson on the route were two dogs, whose harnesses were the men well enough at that point they should have been able to make the finish with the meat of two dogs. But they may have been reduced to a state of weakness and probably poisoned from eating dog livers. Something in their diary, found far back, said the men had become nauseated, and it was supposed to have been dogs' liver which was the cause. "At that time the temperature was low and the trail unbroken, the cold and snow probably bothered the men. The desperate fight to the finish shows the men held out against odds that makes them seem all the braver to end all than they are. The Dominion party carried three guns, one of which was a shotgun and had all the birds desired. The manner in which the two divisions of the Fitzgerald party succumbed never will be known in all its details, but all the robes and other equipment which the men carried on the last stretch was left with Taylor and Kinney. Fitzgerald and Carter, when found dead, had a toboggan on their backs, a little red blanket and their snowshoes and a few trifles. Evidently they had attempted a dash through to Macpherson light, and it appears they thought themselves strong enough for the dash. Why, after displaying such strength, they both died so close together is a mystery. Why Fitzgerald also succumbed so close after being able to drag Carter to one side and let him out depense the mystery. Something perhaps the men were poisoned by dog livers, or dog meat, and that such was the cause of a comparatively sudden death. Some venture the idea that poison may have hastened the end, really have been the cause of the death of all the party. For the reason some have suggested a post mortem examination of the stomachs and contents. Fitzgerald had closed Carter's eyes, crossed his hands and put a handkerchief over his face. The body was a few feet from where they had built a fire. The men had climbed a little hill for the last night. Fitzgerald's will is understood to have been written in charcoal on an ember from the fire. The note left at the camp was written in the same manner. Fitzgerald was lying facing Carter's body, and the note was written with his right hand. The form of his dead comrades, the last, Kinney and Taylor were found under their sleeping robes, with their hands about their heads. Taylor's head was missing, and in his hand was found the sole weapon of the party, a knife. Possibly in his weakened condition, dragged down by worry and fatigue, poisoned food having driven him into a delirium, he had awakened and found Kinney beside him dead and his hands about his head. 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TRAGEDY

men Who ar Northland Poisoned—eld.

Fitzgerald and of Constables S. and R. O'Hara probably by Inal has been sent to make in story brought returned today strict Mr. Kelly

Athabasca land- is a Dominion from his sub- sure he was, going to make of the tragedy of whose bodies poral Dempster awson to Fort the tragedy he had ad- police party was at he said I un- dians were re- of the party. When I was have lake word that the party police had no of their com- men had been station and all Arctic tragedy," referring to the was probably of lives when at. This letter

fifteen dogs, course, went to the camp thirty- on the reg- dogs harness, enough at that been able to meat of two been reduced ably poisoned. Something in back, said the and it was dogs' liver which

ature was low the cold and the men little D. The desper- shows the men ac makes them ner. carried three a shotgun, and d. the two divi- arly succumbed all its details, here equipment on the last taylor and Kin- ner, when found ope and only and their know- Evidently they ough to Mac- appears they ough enough for implating such s close to Why Fitzgerald e after being side and lay ery. Some think oned by dogs' that such was tively sudden idea that poi- the end or ve of the death

have suggested ation of the Fitzgerald had sed his hands ver his face. at from where The men had the last camp. understood to have or an ember left at the first same manner. iding Carter and iding watched comrade to oler were lying oles, with no r's head was the rifle, and had a party of four- ped condition and famlie, or en him almost awakened and should make ment. At half-penny per he warships.

EXACT PROMISE FROM PRESIDENT

Insurrecto Leaders Say Diaz Must Give Public Assurance that he will Retire from Office.

EL PASO, May 4.—The peace commissioners of the Mexican revolutionists formally presented today to Judge Carbajal, the federal envoy, a statement signed by Francisco B. Madero, jr., appealing to President Diaz to make public the assurances given privately that he intends to resign.

After offering his own resignation as provisional president of the republic, Madero suggested that both President Diaz and Vice-President Corral resign, and that the minister of foreign relations, Senor De La Barra, become president for the interim until a general election shall have been held.

The statement, couched in most courteous and Spanish phrases, informed Diaz that there is no other way out of the present difficulty, and that a word from him will bring peace in a few days.

Senor Madero in his statement calls on President Diaz particularly to make known to the people of Mexico his "irrevocable resolution to retire from power as soon as peace is established in the country," which General Madero desires was made to the revolutionists interested in restoring peace.

The statement was presented by the rebel commissioners at the negotiations which began early today only after a heated discussion among the revolutionists. Some of them declared that it was an absolute essential for President Diaz to make public announcement of his intention to resign in order to bring about complete tranquility.

Peace, they said, would not follow a peace agreement unless it was backed by assurances which hardly could be transmitted to militant leaders in the south and central parts of the republic. Some of the rebel chiefs went so far as to address a letter to General Madero, stating that unless he asked for the immediate resignation of President Diaz, or at least a public announcement of future intentions, they would not support the peace negotiations.

Madero's Statement. General Madero, himself, alarmed by the extent of the insurrection which he has created, and now desirous of using every effort to save the country from a state of anarchy, finally wrote the following statement, conveying instructions to his "peace commissioners," Dr. Viesques Gomez, Senor Francisco J. Madero, sr., and Senor Pinedo Suarez:

"In general, the conditions of peace have been accepted by me in telegrams transmitted by the government's unofficial agents, Senors Braniff and Obregon. I ought to tell you, that I have decided to treat the conditions because some gentlemen, acting as go-betweens, have in a confidential way indicated to me that General Diaz has made known to them his irrevocable resolution to retire from power as soon as peace is established in the country. The resolution appears to me to be highly patriotic, because at the present moment it is the only one which can secure public opinion, and I am convinced that if General Diaz returns to his intention it will permit us to pacify the country in a very few days, a matter which is difficult to obtain in any other way.

"For these reasons, and not doubting the patriotism of General Diaz, I wish you to present to the government the following proposition: In order to assure the immediate pacification of Mexico and to furnish to the world an example which will increase the prestige of our country, both insurrecto leaders, and General Diaz, as well as myself, as provisional president, and the vice-president of the republic, Ramon Corral, shall resign, and in the interim, the minister of foreign relations, Senor De La Barra, shall be president, pending a general election according to the constitution of the country."

"As far as I am concerned, I am offering my resignation with great satisfaction as circumstances demand. If General Diaz is inspired by the same patriotic sentiment, I have no doubt he will make public what he has manifested in private. I beg of you to make this proposition in the most favorable terms in order not to offend in the slightest degree, and that you may not think that he retire immediately. I believe that the country will become quiet through the announcement of his intention to retire from power, and as soon as all the arrangements you are effecting with the representative of President Diaz are put into operation."

(Signed) "FRANCISCO I. MADERO, JR., Provisional President, Mexico. Negotiations in Progress.

STATE INSURANCE PLAN SET FORTH

Chancellor of Exchequer Introduces Bill Providing for Insurance Against Sickness and Unemployment.

LONDON, May 4.—Chancellor of the Exchequer David Lloyd George today introduced in the House of Commons the government's state insurance plan, which is declared to be the most radical bit of legislation yet undertaken by the Liberals. The plan not only insures against sickness, but also against unemployment. The insurance against illness is divided into two classes—compulsory and voluntary. This does not apply to soldiers, sailors and teachers, who are especially provided for, nor does it apply to persons paying an income tax.

The chancellor divided his proposition into two parts, one dealing with sickness and the other with unemployment. By the provisions of the measure every worker whose annual earnings fall below the income tax level of £160 sterling will be compulsorily insured against illness so as to assure him the receipt of five shillings, £1.20 per week during his incapacity. Toward this the worker would contribute about one-half, the same being deducted from his wages, while the balance would be paid jointly by his employers and the state.

The weekly assessment against the insured would be eight cents in the case of a man and six cents in the case of a woman, representing as the chancellor put it "two pints of ale or one ounce of tobacco."

Everyone in the class mentioned between the ages of 18 and 65 is included in the plan.

Mr. Lloyd George said that his plan would affect 34,000,000 men and women. Provision is made whereby women will receive thirty shillings in maternity cases on condition that they do not work for a month following childbirth, and that they receive medical attention for every child.

The state would also help in the crusade against consumption, providing £7,500,000 to aid local authorities in building sanitariums and £5,000,000 toward their maintenance.

Although in cases of a permanent disability the sick allowance would be five shillings weekly, ten shillings would be allowed for the first three months in the case of a man and seven shillings and sixpence in the case of a woman. Those who can be shown to have had incapacity would receive no insurance, though any necessary medical treatment would be provided.

The chancellor concluded that the total amount to be raised for the dual plan of insurance and the consumption campaign would be £125,500,000, of which amount the state would contribute £125,000,000 in the first year. By the fourth year the state's contribution would be almost £27,500,000, but measures for the relief of untold misery in myriads of homes would have been taken.

Mr. Lloyd George estimated that the expenditures incurred would be £35,000,000 in 1912-13, rising to £100,000,000 in 1915-16.

Dealing with unemployment, insurance the chancellor said that it would at first apply only to the engineering, shipbuilding and housebuilding trades, involving 2,500,000 workers. Both the workers and the employers would pay five cents weekly each, the state contributing £3,750,000 a year, or about one-fourth of the total cost. The contributors, when unemployed, would receive a maximum of 15 shillings and a minimum of 7 shillings and sixpence would be made in strikes or lockouts.

The chancellor was cheered when he concluded his speech. J. Austen Chamberlain supported the bill, saying the opposition desired to co-operate in the legislation.

General approval of the principles of the bill was expressed by the representatives of all parties, although some of the details were criticized. Mr. John Redmond, the Irish nationalist, commended Mr. Lloyd George on the courage which he had shown in pursuing the work of social reform.

J. R. Macdonald, member for Leicestershire, promised the state would contribute £125,000,000 in the first year. He added that he thought the premiums exacted from the working people rather high.

Henry William Forster, one of the Conservative whips, commended the bill upon the greatest legislative experiment ever introduced in any legislative assembly in the world.

The bill was read for the first time amid general cheers.

Report in Different Tone. LONDON, May 4.—The long promised scheme of state insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity, introduced in the House of Commons by David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, was received today with extraordinary approbation by all parties in parliament.

CHARGE OF SMUGGLING

Wealthy Residents of Pasadena Called Upon to Surrender Necklace Brought from Paris.

PASADENA, Cal., May 4.—Dr. and Mrs. Orno Behr, prominent residents of this city, today delivered to United States customs inspectors, upon their request, a necklace, containing 82 diamonds and 12 pearls, worth several thousand dollars. It was purchased by the Behrs in Paris during a recent visit to Europe. Dr. Behr, it is said, does not deny that the necklace was brought into this country without payment of duty, but says it was worn by Mrs. Behr about her neck when their effects were searched by the customs officials at New York, upon their return. This is at variance with a report that the customs officials traced the necklace through information from the postal authorities to the effect that a package had been received consigned to a banking firm here, from Paris, without anything on its face indicating the sender.

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While the government's supporters hail the insurance measure as the most comprehensive plan of constructive legislation ever introduced in parliament, the general opinion is that Chancellor Lloyd-George is too optimistic with regard to the cost of the scheme to the state and employers, and a strong note of criticism already is emanating from the great manufacturers. The situation appears to be that even if the opposition dialikes the measure as Socialistic, they will not dare oppose it, after the success which attended the pensions scheme.

Says Canada Is Misrepresented. LONDON, May 4.—The Morning Leader today says it is really wonderful where he was. Investigation is being made as to whether he was drunk or mentally affected.

COLLISION IN YARD

Canadian Pacific Express from East Strikes Yard Engine While Drawing Into Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, May 4.—The C. P. R. express from the East, due at the Vancouver station at 12:20 o'clock this afternoon was in collision with a yard engine at the North Vancouver ferry crossing on the main line of the railway at 12:15 o'clock.

Luckily the yard engine was proceeding slowly, and the damage consisted of the ripping of wooden paneling from the sides of three baggage cars attached to the express, the knocking of a pintach gas reservoir from its supports under one of the cars, and the breaking of some coal iron chafings.

Immediately behind the baggage cars on the express was a colonist car filled with Italians. They piled out when the collision happened, and for a moment it looked as if a panic would occur, so great was the rush for the doors of the coach. Before their anxiety to escape could be assuaged by their judgment, the train was brought to a standstill, and none of the men were hurt. The accident was caused by the yard engine attempting to make the main line track from the False Creek yards just at the time the incoming passenger was passing the junction point.

THROWING COAL INTO HARBOR

People of Alaskan Town of Cordova Emulate Action of "Boston Tea Party" in Days of Long Ago.

SEATTLE, May 4.—A mob of 300 men, emulating the revolutionary heroes who formed the "Boston Tea Party" in 1773, went onto the dock of the Alaska Steamship Company at Cordova, Alaska, today, and began dumping into the sea 300 tons of Canadian coal stored there. The pile of coal attached by the mob is valued at \$6,000, and is part of the stock kept on hand by the Alaska Steamship Company and the Copper River and Northwestern Railway Company.

News of the "coal party" was received here tonight by the Alaska Steamship Company in a telegram from H. J. Barry, general agent for the company at Cordova. "The message says: 'Feeling here intense over coal matters. Mob of over 300 men now on the dock dumping Canadian coal into the bay. Authorities here powerless. Mayor calling on citizens to help. No feeling against company. It is all against government on account of report that no action would be taken on coal land cases.'

J. H. Young, president of the Alaska Steamship Company, said tonight that he had been advised that the people of Cordova had threatened this action for some time. The mayor and local officials of the line have done everything possible to dissuade them from taking any such rash action, he said. In addition to the coal stored on the dock at Cordova, the Copper River and Northwestern railway had large quantities stored at other points, and unless the people of Alaska there will be no interference with the operation of the railway. Three ships now headed for Cordova have additional cargoes of coal, 1,000 tons of the British Columbia product being on the way north.

It is believed that the trouble is not over, as threats are being made to make another demonstration when the steamer Edith, which is bringing a cargo of Canadian coal, arrives.



Gloves of Tested Value

- Maggioli Kid Gloves at \$1.50. The best glove value that it is possible for any woman to procure. Two dome fasteners and in all shades. Per pair \$1.50
- Fowne's Washable Kid Gloves, in white only. Per pair \$1.25
- Perrin's Glace Kid Gloves, 2 dome fasteners, in all shades. Per pair \$1.25
- Kayser Silk Gloves, extra heavy, in black and white, double tips. Per pair \$1.25
- Dent's and Fowne's Elbow Length Gloves, in glace kid, black, tan and white. Per pair \$2.50, \$2.25 and \$1.75
- Silk Gloves, elbow length, in black, tan, grey, pink, blue and cream. Per pair \$1.50, \$1.25 and \$1.00
- Kayser Silk Gloves, 2 dome fasteners, double tips, in black, white, grey, champagne, brown and navy. Special, per pair, 75c

UNDERWEAR

- Ladies' Vests of Fine Ribbed Cotton, low necked, trimmed with beading and ribbon draw, long sleeves, short sleeves and no sleeves. Each, 20c and \$1.50
- Ladies' Fine Ribbed Cotton Vests, with lace yoke, no sleeves. Each, 35c and \$1.25
- Ladies' Plain Ribbed Lisle Vests, with beading and ribbon draw, no sleeves and short sleeves. Each, 50c, 45c and \$1.00
- Ladies' Swiss Lisle Vests, with fancy lace yoke, no sleeves. Price \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.35, \$1.25 and \$1.00
- Ladies' Combinations, pure silk, knee length and short sleeves, knee length and no sleeves, \$5.50 and \$4.50

- Ladies' Balbriggan Combinations, lace trimmed, short sleeves and knee length. Price \$1.00
  - Also a full range of Children's Summer Underwear in stock.
  - Children's Cotton Vests, short or long sleeves, each—according to size—30c to \$1.50
  - Children's Zenith Brand Underwear, unshrinkable, long or short sleeves. Price, according to size, 65c to \$1.35c
- HOSIERY**
- The Famous Silkette Hose, in black and tan, all sizes, 35c per pair, or 3 pairs for \$1.00
  - Ladies' Cotton Hose, in black and tan, white and balbriggan, spliced heels and toes, fast dye. Per pair \$1.25
  - Ladies' Plain Lisle Hose, in black, tan, sky, pink, white, helio. Per pair, 35c, or 3 pairs for \$1.00
  - Ladies' Black Lisle Silk Embroidered Hose, in colors, cardinal, sky, white, pink, tan. Per pair \$1.50
  - Ladies' Lace Lisle Hose, in all shades and sizes. Per pair \$1.65c
  - Special Mention—Ladies' Cotton and Lisle Hose, in extra large sizes. Per pair, 50c and \$1.35c
  - Special Line of Ladies' Plain Silk Hose, garter tops, lisle soles, in black, sky, tan, pink, navy, mode, helio and green. Special, per pair \$1.00
  - "Little King," a very fine quality children's ribbed hose, in tan, black, cream, pink, sky and cardinal. Per pair, 35c to \$1.25c
  - Children's "Little Mischief" Hose, silk and wool mixture, in sky, pink, black, tan and cream. Silk inside and outside with wool centre. Per pair, 50c and \$1.40c

1008 and 1010 Government Street

ADJOURNMENT IS AGREED UPON

Parliament to Suspend Session from 23rd Inst. to July 18th—Leaders Come to Decision.

OTTAWA, May 4.—Although the arrangement will have to be submitted for ratification to a caucus of the Liberal party to be held tomorrow morning, it is practically certain that the agreement will carry to have an adjournment of the session of parliament from May 23rd to July 18th.

This decision was reached at a consultation between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the leader of the opposition last night. News of the arrangement soon spread about the corridors, and there was animated discussion, intermingled with entirely non-partisan curiosity.

While in a general way the true is a victory for the opposition, it is admitted the terms will bear heavily upon the members all round, inasmuch as it means that they will have to return to the capital in mid-summer and conclude the work of the session without any extra remuneration.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will sail on the 12th instant to attend the coronation and the Imperial Conference, and during his absence the house will be led by Hon. Mr. Fielding, who will engineer through their final stages several government bills as well as a proportion of the estimates sufficient to carry on the public service until parliament shall meet again.

BANK CLEARINGS

Report for Canadian Cities for Week Ending Yesterday

	May 4, 1911.	May 5, 1910.
Toronto	\$51,990,700	\$40,818,221
Montreal	39,036,898	32,286,411
Winnipeg	24,707,310	18,006,985
Vancouver	1,601,111	9,428,888
Ottawa	3,956,959	4,242,722
Calgary	3,849,770	2,765,129
Quebec	2,464,961	1,449,512
Victoria	3,097,364	1,816,321
Hamilton	2,938,843	1,939,848
Halifax	1,831,606	2,274,881
St. John	1,752,649	1,475,199
Edmonton	2,231,693	1,381,539
London	1,382,538	1,469,286
Regina	1,429,928	813,372
Brandon	554,574	506,946
Totals	\$151,091,151	\$121,326,883

The following cities show this year only:

Lethbridge	\$87,562
Saskatoon	1,182,500
Bramford	537,738
Moose Jaw	812,401

Former Senator Dead

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 4.—Former United States Senator Arthur Beard Kittridge, of Sioux Falls, S. D., who served two terms in the senate, died here today.

Insurrecto Leader Dead

EL PASO, May 4.—Captain Jose Dolores Madrid of Guerrero, one of the insurrecto leaders, died in a local hospital today of pneumonia, resulting from the bullet wounds received in the battle of Cerro Prieto and the last fight at Baucha. He was one of the first men of prominence to rise against the government in his district. He commanded fifty Tarahua Mari Indian sharpshooters.

Comfortable Situation

VANCOUVER, May 4.—Ole Olsson, a Swede, was found afloat on a log in the harbor here at midnight by watchmen, and rescued in an exhausted state. When he recovered a little he explained he had fallen into the water at 8 o'clock, and he had made no effort to attract attention as he was quite comfortable where he was. Investigation is being made as to whether he was drunk or mentally affected.

DEATH SUMMONS

REV. DR. ROBSON. Pioneer Missionary and Assiduous Worker in Cause of Religion Passes From Scene of his Labors.

VANCOUVER, May 4.—The crowning event of a great career in the service of the cross was the passing today of Rev. Dr. Ebenezer Robson, pioneer missionary and advance agent of civilization—beloved in and out of his own Methodist church all over British Columbia. Primarily a missionary with instincts of an empire builder, the man whose life ended this morning was easily one of the greatest the west has ever seen. His end was a climax of peace, though he had been for more than a year feeble and weak from the weight of his nearly four-score years.

The funeral will be held at 2:30 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon from the Mount Pleasant Methodist church, at whose dedication he had assisted and whose work he ever cherished. A joint service, representative of all the churches of the city and of Methodism in British Columbia, will be conducted next Tuesday.

Dr. Robson's career in British Columbia and the history of the Methodist church, west of the Canadian Rockies are one. More than half a century has arrived since, with his bride of a few weeks, the then young missionary arrived at Victoria, coming by way of the Nanaimo route and San Francisco. Some time later he came to the mainland, and during the days of the rush to Cariboo, ministered along the trail to the spiritual needs of the goldseekers.

His adventures during those years were numerous. Before the days of Vancouver, he came to the logging camps on Burrard Inlet and held gospel services at Moodyville, on the north side of the inlet. In the early nineties, he was pastor of the Homer Street church, whose congregation is now known as Wesley, the site of the church building being that of the labor temple now in course of erection.

The founding of the Columbian Methodist College at New Westminster was a pet scheme in which he was an inspiring mover. He was an able preacher, but was as a mixer with any class of men under any circumstances that he excelled. His brother, the late Hon. John Robson, was premier of British Columbia a score of years ago.

DEFECTIVE ROADBED

Case Assigned by Coroner's Jury for Dissection on Pennsylvania Road—No Specific Charge.

EASTON, Pa., May 4.—"By the evidence before us, we conclude that the accident was caused by a defective roadbed," was the finding of the coroner's jury in Philadelphia, N. J., following the inquest on the victims of the wreck on the Pennsylvania railroad at Martin's Creek last Saturday.

Prosecutor Striker, who assisted Coroner Kinney in his investigation, said that he would have preferred a question, said the company had no idea of entering Duluth and St. Paul.

POOLER ARRAIGNED

Indiana Farmer Refused to Permit His Attorneys to Enter the Pleas of Insanity.

POWELL, Ind., May 4.—Arraigned today on the charge of having murdered Joseph Kemper, John Pooler, a wealthy farmer, refused to permit his two attorneys to make a plea of insanity for him and they withdrew from the case. Pooler was then bound over without bail.

"I killed Kemper, but it was entirely accidental," was Pooler's only statement. His preliminary hearing was held at the home of the sheriff, as the authorities were afraid to take him to the courthouse, where a thousand farmers and townspeople had gathered.

Further search was conducted today on the farm where the body supposed to be that of Kemper was unearthed, in the possibility of finding remains of others of Pooler's farm hands who are said to have mysteriously disappeared within the last few years.

Hundreds of curious persons, attracted by rumors that it was a "murder farm," overran the place and carried off pieces of fences as souvenirs.

FRUIT LAND SALES

Coast People Investing in Ranches at Burton, on Arrow Lakes, Kootenay District.

NELSON, B. C., May 4.—A remarkable proof of the interest which large and small investors at the coast are taking in Kootenay fruit lands is shown by over fifty sales to prospective ranchers at Vancouver, John Pooler, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, which were reported on Saturday by Annabel and Hunter, for the Kootenay Fruit Lands, Ltd.

The sales were all made since the beginning of the year, that it was the land concerned is at the Burton orchard tract on the Arrow lakes, and the fifty-four sales which were made show an average of about fourteen acres to each purchaser, the amount taken in each case ranging from five acre blocks to as high as a sixty-acre block.

Balloon in Storm

BITTERFIELD, Prussia, Saxony, May 4.—The dirigible balloon Parsavel, 11, on returning with a party of army men from Leipzig last evening, was about to land when the motor broke down and the airship swept away to the north-west, driven by a strong wind. The occupants experienced a few uneasy moments, but the pilot pulled the rip cord, and releasing the gas from the bags, made a skillful landing in the darkness.

Miss Mildred Vance, of Haro street, Vancouver, arrived in Victoria on Wednesday on a short visit. Miss Flora Smith, of Victoria, who has been her guest for the past fortnight, also returned to town.

**The Colonist.**  
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, Publishers.  
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**THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST**  
One Year ..... \$1.00  
To the United States ..... 2.00  
Payable in advance.  
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

**AN OLD PROVERB.**

A gentleman, who has lived in the province a long time and knows it well, and whose business has taken him into every section of it, says there is a proverb current among the old-timers to the following effect:

"Some parts of British Columbia are good some of the time, but Old Victoria is good all the time."

It is said that a proverb is "the wisdom of many and the wit of one." This definition fits this case, and Victorians cannot adopt any better slogan than this proverb of the pioneers.

**A NOTABLE CHANGE**

The Saturday Review, which is the outward and visible manifestation of time-honored English Conservatism, that is political Conservatism in its higher sense and not merely as a party shibboleth, recently admitted to its columns two articles in which the writers endeavored to show that the end of the old Conservative party is at hand. Reduced to its last analysis the Conservative idea in England—we purposely confine these observations to that part of the United Kingdom—has been that there is a governing class; composed in part of those who have inherited certain positions, and in part of those who by reason of some peculiar qualities may be able to force themselves into it. Of the latter Disraeli was representative, although he was an extreme type. His official biography, now being issued, shows him to have been playing a game from the day when, little more than a boy, he told Lord Melbourne that he wanted to be Prime Minister. Melbourne assured him that his ambition was hopeless, for he said the great Conservative families had arranged for the succession; but Disraeli knew his game and played it to a brilliant finish. Under his leadership the Conservative party became a party of expedients. Lord Salisbury, who was the incarnation of the Conservative idea, checked the course of the party, but when he passed off the stage, the policy of expediency became again the order of the day. Mr. Chamberlain sounded a truly imperial note and the Conservatives rallied round him, although most of them had at one time roundly denounced him as the most dangerous of Radicals. Then an Irish Disraeli in the person of Mr. J. L. Garvin came to the front and for some years he has been leading the party a merry dance. The climax was capped when Mr. Balfour proposed that in the event of a deadlock between the Lords and the Commons there should be a referendum. This may be right enough in principle; we are not discussing principles, but only relating facts; but it is the very reverse of the old-time principle of Conservatism. It throws the idea of a governing class to the winds; it disregards the ancient British idea of representative institutions; it appeals to the Democracy, not as the court of last resort, but as an ever active factor in legislation. This may be a step in the right direction, but it is not Conservatism.

As a matter of fact the Conservative party under the ostensible leadership of Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour, but really driven by Mr. Garvin, is out-radicalizing the Radicals. We pointed this out long ago in discussing the Lansdowne-Rosebery plan for the reform of the House of Lords. These two peers, one of them a Conservative, and the other a Whig of the old school, proposed at a single step to take the House of Lords further on the road to extinction than the so-called Radicals would go in two generations. Mr. Asquith claims that the Parliament Bill will conserve the Hereditary Chamber, while restricting its powers. It is a conservative measure in that, while preventing the blocking of legislation by the Peers, it preserves what has for centuries been one of the strongest bulwarks of the British nation. The plan favored by the Marquis of Lansdowne would eliminate absolutely from the British Constitution the hereditary right of legislation, by creating a new elective body to be chosen by a limited constituency. Under this plan the Lords were to elect an Upper Chamber. There are objections to the creation by the Crown of hereditary legislators in batches large enough to force legislation through the Upper House, but these objections would not apply to the creation of a sufficient number of peers for the purpose of enlarging the constituency by which the members of that House should be elected. Under the Lords plan of reform a tremendous power would be placed in the hands of the government of the day, which might of its own sweet will change the whole complexion of the Upper Chamber by

the simple expedient of creating a sufficient number of peers to elect whomsoever it might select to seats in that body. We do not profess to be able to forecast the ultimate outcome of the changes that have been in progress in English Conservatism for some time past; it is sufficient to direct attention to the fact that a great change is in progress.

**GENERAL APPROVAL**

We have not heard a word of dissent from the action of the city council in deciding to award the whole paving contract to the Canadian Mineral Rubber Company. On the contrary, every one has words of warm approval of the course that has been taken. It is recognized that as the Colonist has already explained, certain formalities must be gone through with respect to some of the streets that are to be paved; but the citizens take a very broad view of the case. They realize the position in which the city council found itself placed, and they understand that it was a plain, business proposition with which the Mayor and Aldermen were confronted. Therefore, when those gentlemen took hold of the question as a business man would take hold of a private undertaking, keeping in mind only a single object, namely, the desirability of securing the best possible contract for the great amount of paving that had to be done, there was a universal chorus of approval. The feeling is that business principles have prevailed in this highly important matter. The property owners will unhesitatingly endorse what has been done, if ever they are called upon to do so.

The announcement of the decision of the council produced a profound effect not only in Victoria, but elsewhere. News of the letting of the contract has been telegraphed far and wide. All the great English dailies have had despatches telling of it, and Victoria has received such a degree of prestige as has been the lot of few cities.

**THE SITUATION AT OTTAWA**

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has decided to go to Ottawa. The explanation given for his change of plans is that if he remained at home his reason for so doing might be misunderstood in the United Kingdom. It would not be the chance of a misunderstanding that would trouble the Prime Minister, but the fact that everyone in the United Kingdom and everywhere else would put the only possible construction upon his absence, which would be as was stated in the columns yesterday, namely, either that he regarded the Imperial Conference as of minor importance or he was afraid to trust his colleagues in charge of the House. Speaking of the prospective absence of the Prime Minister from London, and it is fair to say that the article was in type and in the paper before the Ottawa despatch stating that he intended to go was received, we said that while his absence from the coronation would not be very material, his absence from the Conference would be culpable. We think no injustice is done him in saying that the course he has adopted shows that he took this view of the case himself. For Canada to be unrepresented at the Imperial Conference because her Prime Minister chose to remain at Ottawa for the purpose of forcing a trade agreement with the United States through the House would have created an impression that could be effaced only with very great difficulty. Conceding as we must all concede, that the first duty of a Canadian Premier is to Canada, we are unable to see how any one could pretend that the adoption of the reciprocity agreement is of such importance that it could not be delayed for a month or two in order that Canada might be properly represented at a conference between the Premiers of the Empire.

It is not proper to charge Mr. Borden with pursuing a policy of obstruction. Under our system of parliamentary government the members of either House have a right to discuss any and every question as they may see fit. It may be, as has been stated, that ours is the only English-speaking Parliament in the world, where there is no limit to debate; but such is the rule in the Canadian Parliament, and the opponents of any measure have the right to avail themselves of whatever advantage it gives them. Mr. Borden has pursued a dignified and patriotic course throughout the somewhat difficult situation that has arisen. He had no desire to see Canada unrepresented at the Conference; he was unwilling to consent to the shortening of the reciprocity debate. It is important that the people of Canada shall be educated as to the true significance of the agreement, and the one way by which this can be done is by full discussion on the floors of Parliament. We are told by a local contemporary that the Opposition threatened to block supply so as to force a dissolution. There is no warrant for such a statement. There may have been some wild allega-

tions to that effect from irresponsible quarters; but there has been no authorized announcement that under any circumstances whatever the Opposition would stop supply and compel a dissolution on the eve of a census and the resultant redistribution. The issue between the two leaders has been a very interesting one. Mr. Borden undoubtedly had the Prime Minister at a disadvantage, for the latter was confronted with a choice between two very divergent alternatives. The Conservative leader stood out for an opportunity of full discussion only. He could have forced a dissolution if he had so desired, and the fact that he has decided not to do so shows that his only object is to secure such a discussion of the reciprocity agreement before it is voted on. The Prime Minister was in an untenable position, and he has acted very wisely in receding from it. When he gets back from Ottawa we shall see what we shall see, and we have a shrewd suspicion that there may be an element of surprise in it.

**ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE**

Mr. Lennie, in a book which some of us recall with mixed feelings, lays down the proposition that English grammar is the art of speaking and writing the English language with propriety, and he not only gave in his book a lot of very useful rules, but also a list of adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections in which he sought to cover the whole scope of English speech. The presumption is the Mr. Lennie has gone to that bourne into which, as far as we know, grammars do not penetrate, but if he were alive to hear his beloved language, spoken as it now is, or if he has spiritual ears wherewith to hear, he must have many a bad quarter of an hour. It is not only the marvellous variety of accents that are employed. These are sufficiently numerous and extraordinary to bring confusion to the mind. Between the cockney tone and the extreme Victoria, B. C. accent there is a great gulf fixed, but the resources of a typesetting machine are inadequate to illustrate its breadth and profundity. It is of the use of words to which reference is to be made. Mr. Lennie says in his book aforesaid that "very" is the superlative; and so for a great many generations it was supposed to be. But it is not so any longer. Suppose, for example, some one should ask you if you were fond of bridge and you should say that you were very fond of it, the impression you would be likely to convey would be that you did not altogether dislike it. If you really hold the game in high esteem, you would be expected to say that you like it awfully, or that you are mad about it, or something like that. Should a lady appear on a platform and sing very well, and that is all you said, her friends would be likely to think you did not think so. To make them feel that you really appreciated her performance you would have to say that she sang divinely or that her voice is too perfectly sweet for anything or some other combination of words. If a little rain happens to fall, the result is beastly weather. If you go to a dance and do not greatly enjoy yourself, you feel that you cannot do the subject justice by any such expression. You will tell your friends that you had a perfectly rotten time. In a recent novel written for people of refinement and dealing with characters who are assumed to be refined, a lady informs another that a mutual friend is a perfect rotter. You talk about things that are awfully nice; your friend's baby is awfully pretty. That is to say you contradict yourself in almost every sentence, because Mr. Lennie's list of adverbs is not sufficient for your purposes. Perhaps there is no use in protesting, but really it would not be a bad idea if we dropped back to the usages of former days and once more learned to speak the English language with propriety.

The Duke of Connaught says that Scotsmen have played an important part in the history of Canada. After His Royal Highness has served a term in the vice-royalty he will wonder how he came to see things in that light. He will then realize that what he ought to have said was that Canada has played an important part in the history of some Scotsmen.

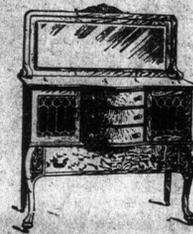
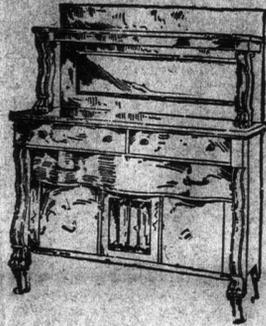
**Washington Horse Show**  
WASHINGTON, May 4.—President Taft, Mrs. Taft, Miss Helen Taft and other leaders in official, political and social Washington attended the opening of the national capital horse show today.

**No Women in Conference**  
TORONTO, May 4.—The court of appeals of the Methodist church today decided that under no circumstances are women to represent Methodist congregations at national conferences. The issue was raised by the British Columbia conference, where women elected by the quarterly board to represent the church, were refused admission to the conference.

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**It is Easy to Improve the Appearance of Your Dining Room---It's Your Best Chance**

It is a simple matter to improve the appearance of your dining-room by visiting our furniture floors with all the newest attractions in designs for the dining-room. It is also an easy matter to pay the price asked for these goods, because they are very small in comparison with the article and its high quality and beautiful workmanship. Remember, you cannot improve the appearance of the dining-room or make it more comfortable unless you make selections from the proper stocks. We not only want you to see the beautiful furniture, but also the Carpets, Curtains, China and Silverware, that all add to the appearance of a pretty and comfortable room. We can do your home complete and in the most satisfactory manner.

By all means see our display.

**A Splendid Choice of Buffets**

More attractive Buffet Styles have never before been shown. Select one from our wonderful showing on the third floor. If you are bewildered with them—because they are all so beautiful—and really don't know what would look best in your dining-room, let us make a few suggestions for you. You will find we will be of great assistance to you in our ideas, because of our long experience. There's no better time than now to make your selection. We have a magnificent collection ready for you. We have all the latest popular woods and finishes—Early English, Mission style, are still popular. Some very pretty styles in Golden Oak.

- Sideboards in golden elm, from ..... \$15.00
- Sideboards in Empire oak, golden finish, from ..... \$22.50
- Sideboards in solid oak, golden finish, from ..... \$30.00

- Buffets in golden surface oak, from ..... \$25.00
- Buffets in solid golden oak, from ..... \$35.00
- Buffets in Early English oak, from ..... \$38.00
- Buffets in Early English, solid oak ..... \$38.00

**Extension Dining Tables**

There is no more important pieces of dining-room furniture than the table. The dining-room table is the pride of many a home-keeper. The beautiful top of a stylish table is admired by every visitor. You must have the table correct.

Get a real good one. We show a great choice of really fine table styles, and have them in all the popular woods and finishes of the newest designs. The tables are in either pedestal or regular styles, and in round and square tops. There is a table style and a table size that adds to the appearance of your dining-room.

- Golden Fir Tables, from ..... \$7.50
- Solid Golden Oak Tables from \$25.00
- Early English Oak Finish Tables from ..... \$14.00
- Early English Finish, Solid Oak Tables from ..... \$25.00



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**Select Your Dining Room Chairs From Our Fine Collection**



The dining-room chairs are the most used furniture pieces in the room, and should be carefully selected. Only well built chairs should be purchased. Our chairs are properly designed and are constructed to withstand just as hard and rough usage as chairs must get. The styles are very pleasing and there is a great variety here. Having just received a large shipment, do not fail to inspect our offerings in dining-room chairs before making any purchases. You'll find both styles and values are much superior.

- Dining-room Chairs in golden finish, from ..... \$1.00
- Dining-room Chairs in oak finish, from ..... \$1.85
- Dining-room Chairs in solid oak, with leather upholstered seats, from ..... \$4.00

Dining-room Chairs in Early English surface oak, from \$2.50

Dining-room Chairs in Early English surface oak, leather upholstered seat, from \$4.00

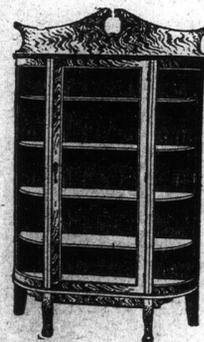


**China Cabinets**

What's the use of having beautiful china and cut glass if you have it locked away somewhere in the dark to keep it from the dust and where there is no chance of getting it broken. You seldom see these beautiful specimens, and your friends do not know you possess such things. You certainly want something to display these pieces of yours.

Get one of the beautiful China Cabinets and keep your choice bits of china and glass safe, and also add to the appearance and attractiveness of the room. The cost is little, and you will never regret the outlay. Our present showing is most complete, showing an excellent range of styles and prices. Come up to our third floor and let us show you a China Cabinet that will fit your dining-room, and at prices that will fit your purse.

- China Cabinets in Early English oak finish, from ..... \$16.00
- China Cabinets in Early English oak, from ..... \$20.00
- China Cabinets in golden oak from ..... \$20.00



Get Your  
Summer  
Furnishings  
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**WEILLER BROS**

**LEADERS**

The fast of the to be considered in. Only a brief biography remarkable man need about the year 570 Empire had succumb of the so-called Bard formerly owned the were in a state of flux new leader. Moham fortieth year, when a divine command to has been called after cess attended his first ten years of labor he to Medina, where he hundred families, w divine. Opposition was able to overcome aries into all the early found it necessary order to meet his ad operations were inva in 632, leaving behin tion, which he had ample to be utterly of the new faith.

The religious sy markable man is p means entire submis Mohammedan conceal with that of the relates to the Trinip pression "There is much a protest again of the divine nature of ever, is admitted to divine operation, a to earth is anticipa the religion of Islam anism teaches the e as of evil influences the books of the Ol Gospels are accepted true, but are said to Immortality is one of Islam, the soul rem stage between death tion, enjoying happi able torment, accord sessor has been god the general resurrecti good will be rewardi wicked will go into t tion is an essential p aims-giving and fa games of chance, an ship are strictly forb is permitted, the n being four, but more y cannot act equit the matter of divor recognized as allow crime of all kinds ar things and many m Koran, which is cla divine inspiration. code of ethics presc highest type, but it tion to the Faithful fideis.

The progress of less than a century Arabia, Syria and P coast of Northern Straits of Gibraltar into Europe, and if crushing defeat wih upon the Turks in been the religion number of Moham ascertainable, for the how large a portio accept this faith. 160,000,000. They ar ern half of Asia and in Turkey-in-E ber of individuals, w requirements and acc out question, bears of the whole, it is an e lligion, and more diff overcome by Chris are very diligent th peals peculiarly to has been made, and evidence to support many more converts therefore a mistake caying religion. In sands, perhaps even believe that today th Mahdi, who is desti before him. He has tions of initiating hos paring the minds of for the word, which such an onslaught ag never been witnesse that a note of prep through all Moham

On the other han known as Babism. Mohammed in Persia clared himself to be "Inspiration." His la moral regeneration o with great oppositi Hammedans. He w his followers met th survivors was one w cessor, and he gaine succeeded in 1892 b leadership the movem It has adherents all o in some European co

# An Hour with the Editor

## LEADERS OF HUMANITY

The last of the great leaders of humanity to be considered in this series is Mohammed. Only a brief biographical sketch of this very remarkable man need be given. He was born about the year 570 in Mecca. The Roman Empire had succumbed to the repeated attacks of the so-called Barbarians, and regions which formerly owned the sway of the Eternal City were in a state of flux. The time was ripe for a new leader. Mohammed began his career in his fortieth year, when he claimed to have received a divine command to preach the religion, which has been called after him. Very limited success attended his first efforts. After ten or fifteen years of labor he fled from his native city to Medina, where he was received by about a hundred families, who accepted his mission as divine. Opposition continued, but Mohammed was able to overcome it, and he sent missionaries into all the neighboring nations. He early found it necessary to resort to arms in order to meet his adversaries, and his military operations were invariably successful. He died in 632, leaving behind him a strong organization, which he had taught by precept and example to be utterly fearless in the propagation of the new faith.

The religious system founded by this remarkable man is properly called Islam, which means entire submission to the will of God. The Mohammedan conception of the Deity is identical with that of the Christians, except so far as relates to the Trinity. The fundamental expression "There is no God but God" is not so much a protest against idolatry as it is a denial of the divine nature of Christ, whose birth, however, is admitted to have been due to some divine operation, and whose second coming to earth is anticipated, when he will set up the religion of Islam everywhere. Mohammedanism teaches the existence of angels as well as of evil influences known as jins. Some of the books of the Old Testament and also the Gospels are accepted as having been originally true, but are said to have been badly mutilated. Immortality is one of the essential elements of Islam, the soul remaining in an intermediate stage between death and the general resurrection, enjoying happiness or suffering unspeakable torment, according as the life of its possessor has been good or the reverse. After the general resurrection and final judgment, the good will be rewarded with eternal joy and the wicked will go into punishment. Fore-ordination is an essential part of the creed. Prayer, alms-giving and fasting are enjoined. The drinking of wine, the use of certain foods, games of chance, and the use of images in worship are strictly forbidden. Limited polygamy is permitted, the number of wives allowable being four, but more than one is forbidden "if ye cannot act equitably." Great freedom in the matter of divorce is permitted. Slavery is recognized as allowable. The laws against crime of all kinds are very stringent. All those things and many more are laid down in the Koran, which is claimed to be the product of divine inspiration. Generally speaking, the code of ethics prescribed in this book is of the highest type, but it contains a strong injunction to the Faithful to make war against all infidels.

The progress of Islam was marvelous. In less than a century it was accepted all over Arabia, Syria and Persia and along the whole coast of Northern Africa as far west as the Straits of Gibraltar. Subsequently it spread into Europe, and if it had not been for the crushing defeat which John Zobialeski inflicted upon the Turks in 1673, it might have today been the religion of Central Europe. The number of Mohammedans is not very easily ascertainable, for there are no means of telling how large a portion of the population of Africa accept this faith. The estimated number is 100,000,000. They are found over all the southern half of Asia and the northern half of Africa, and in Turkey-in-Europe. While the number of individuals, who practice Islam in all its requirements and accept all its teachings without question, bears only a small proportion to the whole, it is an exceedingly aggressive religion, and more difficult than any other to be overcome by Christianity. Its missionaries are very diligent throughout Africa, and it appeals peculiarly to the black races. The claim has been made, and there seems to be much evidence to support it, that it is making very many more converts than Christianity. It is therefore a mistake to regard Islam as a decaying religion. Indeed, hundreds of thousands, perhaps even millions, of its followers believe that today there is in the Sahara a new Mahdi, who is destined to sweep Christianity before him. He has as yet shown no indications of initiating hostilities, but is quietly preparing the minds of the followers of Islam for the world, which, when spoken, will mean such an onslaught against Christendom as has never been witnessed. There are many signs that a note of preparation is being sounded through all Mohammedan lands.

On the other hand, there is the movement known as Babism. This was started by Ali Mohammed in Persia in the year 1844. He declared himself to be El Bab, or "The Gate of Inspiration." His labors were directed to the moral regeneration of the people, and he met with great opposition from the orthodox Mohammedans. He was slain and thousands of his followers met the same fate. Among the survivors was one who was chosen as his successor, and he gained many converts. He was succeeded in 1892 by his son, under whose leadership the movement is steadily advancing. It has adherents all over the United States and in some European countries. Many persons in

high political positions expect this movement to revolutionize Islam. Surely it is no mistake to rank the man with whom Islam originated, as one of the greatest among the leaders of humanity.

## IRISH HISTORY

From Drogheda Cromwell marched southward, meeting with very little opposition until he reached Wexford, a seaport on the south-eastern part of the island. This town was strongly fortified, and its defenders refused to accept the terms offered by Cromwell, which were fair enough, the only stipulation being that the officers should be imprisoned, a punishment not regarded as severe in those days. The townspeople joined in the defence, but the struggle was short. Nearly every man of the garrison, numbering more than 2,000 men, was slain, and not a few civilians, and the town was given over to pillage. The priests were killed as a matter of course, and it is said that some women met their death, but it is thought the latter was the result more of accident than design. Cromwell expressed great regret in his report to Parliament, because of the destruction of Wexford, for he says he intended "better to this place than so great a ruin, hoping the town might be of more use to you and your army, yet God would not have it so; but by an unexpected providence in His righteous justice brought a just judgment upon them; causing them to become a prey to the soldiers—who in their piracies had made preys of so many families, and now with their blood to answer the cruelties which they have exercised upon the lives of poor Protestants." He said that of the parliamentary forces only twenty were slain in the capture of Wexford, and that of the townspeople "not twenty can challenge any property in their houses." He expressed the hope that "an honest people would come and plant here."

Town after town submitted to Cromwell, only Waterford holding out. Winter set in with heavy rains, and sickness prevailed in the Parliamentary army, Cromwell himself being very ill, but by the last of January his forces were again on the move, and he marched into the centre of the island, sweeping everything before him. The town of Clonmel offered desperate resistance, but it was captured, although the Parliamentary forces lost 2,000 men in the final assault. Waterford was taken, and with the exception of Limerick and Galway, Cromwell was master everywhere. He had been nine months in accomplishing the task, and never had under his command more than 15,000 men. The opposing forces outnumbered his; on many occasions he was opposed by very much greater numbers. Success attended his efforts everywhere.

The people of Ireland have not to this day forgotten this terrible campaign, and as we regard things nowadays, it was an awful manifestation of cruelty, needless for the most part; but to be able to estimate it aright we must endeavor to appreciate the points of view of the combatants. Religious intolerance inspired both. The slaughter of Protestants during the uprising that occurred during the reign of Charles I. seemed to call for vengeance. On the other hand, the Irish looked upon the English as bent upon the suppression of their ancient faith. To this must be added the passion, which arose out of the fact that the Irish leaders were, so far as English politics were concerned, ardent Royalists. Moreover, the customs of the time excused, if they did not justify, the indiscriminate slaughter of the inhabitants of the city, who refused to accept terms of surrender offered. Cromwell thus defined his own attitude in a letter to the Irish bishops: "Ireland was once united to England. Englishmen had inheritances and leases which they had purchased and they lived peaceably. You broke this union. You, unprovoked, put the English to the most unheard-of and barbarous massacres (without respect to age or sex) that ever the sun beheld. \* \* \* You are a part of Anti-Christ, whose kingdom, the Scriptures so expressly speaks, shall be laid in blood, yea, in the blood of the saints." It was in this spirit that Cromwell entered upon this campaign, and hence we need hardly be surprised at the excesses which marked it; and yet he challenged the bishops to "give an instance of one man since my coming into Ireland, not in arms, massacred, destroyed or banished; concerning the massacre or destruction of which justice hath not been done or endeavored to be done."

One of the most stringent orders issued upon the conquest of the country was that the Mass should not again be solemnized, but it proved utterly of no avail. The Irish exalted their slaughtered priests into the dignity of martyrs and became more resolute than ever to exercise the religious ceremonies that had been forbidden. Rigorous measures were taken to restore order. Great tracts of land in Ulster, Munster and Leinster were given to English settlers, and the former Irish proprietors were driven into Connaught. European sovereigns were encouraged to employ Irish soldiers, and in a few years no less than forty thousand of the most vigorous of Irish youth left their homes for the Continent, in most cases never to return. It was a hard and merciless policy, but perhaps it was the only one that could restore anything like orderly government. For a time it worked satisfactorily, but, as Frederic Harrison writes: "It failed like all the others; did more, perhaps, than any other to bind Ireland to the Catholic Church, and to alienate Irishmen from the English rule. On the Irish race it has left un-

dying memories and a legend of tyranny, which is summed up in the peasants' saying, 'the curse of Cromwell.'"

## THE ATHANASIAN CREED

A revision of the Church of England Prayer Book is in contemplation and one of the things likely to be altered is the Athanasian Creed. This confession of faith is used by the Anglican church only on certain days, and in the Prayer Book it will be found immediately after the evening services. It is there described as "this confession of our Christian Faith commonly called the creed of St. Athanasius." Elsewhere it is spoken of as the Nicene Creed. Grave doubts exist as to whether or not this Creed was written by the man whose name it bears or if it was in point of fact adopted by the Council of Nice. The Nicene Council was held in 325, and a statement of the Christian Doctrine was promulgated thereat. The Creed referred to may have been determined upon at that time, but there is no evidence of its existence in its present form before the year 670, and even of this the proof is not convincing. Neither Athanasius himself in any of his writings nor any of his contemporaries makes any reference to this Creed. It was written in Latin, so far as is known, and the fact that Athanasius wrote in Greek only is evidence against his reputed authorship. It was accepted first in Gaul, and investigators are disposed to ascribe its authorship to the Bishop of Arles, who lived about 300. It was not received in Rome until some time in the Tenth Century. It is thought to have been in use in Britain as early as the year 800. From these historic facts it is clear that this statement of doctrine is really of unknown authorship and never had the formal approval of any of the ancient church councils and that its only sanction is its antiquity. Scholars are now practically unanimous in thinking it to be of much later origin than the Nicene Council, but they justify its title as the Athanasian Creed, because it embodies the articles of belief associated with the name of that cleric, who was the successful opponent of what is known as the Arian heresy.

Arius was one of the most remarkable men who took part in the development of the Christian Doctrine. He was born some time about the year 260. In person he was remarkably handsome, and his life was in every way exemplary. He was a native of Libya, which was the name formerly given to those parts of Africa not included in a dispute with the Bishop of Alexandria as to the nature of the Trinity. Arius holding that the son was not co-equal with the father, but only the highest of created beings. He received much influential support both from laity and clergy, but was excommunicated by the Alexandrian Synod. Subsequently he was restored to communion by a Synod in Asia Minor, and his cause was espoused by the Emperor Constantine. The dispute which arose in ecclesiastical circles threatened the peace of the Roman Empire, and in consequence what was called the Council of Nicea, was called to meet in Bithynia in 325. Three hundred and eighteen Bishops, besides a great many of the minor clergy, were present. Arius argued his case before the council and was listened to with much deference by the Bishops, but the minor clergy grew riotous against him. His opponent in argument was Athanasius at that time a young deacon. He maintained the essential unity and equality with the Persons of the Trinity. On a vote being taken all the Bishops but two pronounced in favor of the contention of Athanasius. An imperial edict sentenced Arius to banishment and ordered his writings to be burned. Subsequently the Emperor ordered the restoration of Arius to the church. Confusion reigned for some time, but finally the Emperor insisted that he be re-admitted to communion. On his way to partake of the sacrament he fell dead, his friends said because he had been poisoned, his opponents claiming it was by the judgment of God. Eusebius took up the cause of Arianism, and the strife between the two parties in the church waxed exceedingly fierce. Families were divided by it, and there seemed to be a prospect that Christianity would be extinguished. Arianism was accepted by all the Germanic nations and came well nigh to being the universal creed of the church, but about the year 390 it was formally banished from the Roman Empire, and by degrees it was supplanted throughout Europe by Athanasianism. It yet survives, its modern representative being the Unitarian church.

It has been said above that it is proposed to alter the Athanasian Creed as given in the English Prayer Book. The body of the Creed is, it is understood, to remain unaltered, at least in essence, although some expressions may be modernized. The changes are likely to be in the first two and the last paragraphs, which are as follows:

"Whosoever will be saved before all things it is necessary that he hold the Catholic faith.

"Which faith except everyone do keep it whole and undefiled without doubt he shall perish everlastingly.

"This is the Catholic faith, which except a man believe faithfully he cannot be saved."

Who was the author of these words no one knows; neither does any one know how they came to form a part of the Creed.

## Stories of the Classics

(N. G. Bertrand Legon)

### THE STORY OF THESEUS

This famous Grecian hero came of illustrious ancestry and though his mother Aethra was not the wife of his father Ægeus, she was descended direct from Pelops, that most powerful of all the Peloponnesian kings, and herself a brave and virtuous woman, who brought up her son wisely, looking carefully after his physical well-being, until when he came to man's estate, there was not his equal to be found in all the country round about for sound understanding or physical prowess.

Like all the youths of his day he was eager to display his skill and courage in going battle with an enemy, and we read of him, as soon as he was old enough to travel from home, going with his mother to that great stone where his father nearly a score of years before had left his sword and sandals, lifting with scarcely an effort the great boulder and exclaiming with joy over the wonderful weapon that he found.

Then girding his father's gift at his side he set out in quest of adventure, intending, as Plutarch gravely tells us, "to do injury to nobody but to repel and revenge himself of all those that should offer any."

And first to engage him in a quarrel was Periphetes, whom he slew, capturing his great club which he carried away as a trophy; and next he met with and vanquished Sinnis, the Bender of the Pines. Another to fall a victim to his prowess was the great Crymmyonian sow, which they called Phæa, a savage and formidable wild beast, or as some writers say, a woman, of an incredibly wicked nature who had destroyed armies of brave men. Then after innumerable other triumphant adventures he fought with the bull of Marathon and having forced it into submission brought it alive to the city of Athens and offered it as a sacrifice in the temple of Apollo.

But far the most interesting of his early experiences was that which befel him after he had reached Attica and made himself known to his father. Ægeus was living at that time with Medea, who had fled from Corinth whence she had gone with Jason, and who now recognizing Theseus, and fearing for her own prosperity, easily persuaded Ægeus that the newcomer was an enemy and that he should be given poison to drink in his wine at the banquet. Theseus, however, when the company were all assembled, drew his sword to cut the meat, and the old king, recognizing the weapon knew the stranger for his son, and rising from his seat, embraced him joyfully and proclaimed him as his heir before all of the people.

Now the Athenians were obliged to pay tribute to Minos of Crete every nine years in expiation of the murder of his son, in the shape of seven young men and seven virgins, who, after wandering in that famous labyrinth from which there was but one escape, and that a secret, were devoured by the Minotaur.

"A mingled form where two strange shapes combined,

And mingled natures, bull and man were joined."

When the dreaded day for paying the tribute arrived, the young men and virgins were chosen by lot and Theseus, though exempt, being the king's son, offered himself as one of the seven, for he was always one to court rather than to avoid danger.

So he was given a ship with a fair white sail, and King Ægeus, bidding him a sorrowful farewell commanded that the pilot when he returned to Attica, if all were not well, was to change the white sail for a black one that he might know the worst or the best as soon as the ship hove in sight.

When the young man arrived in Crete they were invited to take part in the annual games and it was while displaying his skill in a combat with Taurus, a captain of Minos, that Ariadne the king's daughter saw Theseus, and fell in love with him. She met him secretly and being very lovely and young and charming, Theseus, who was at the best but a faithful lover, though a brave soldier enough, was amused with her for the time, and, knowing only too well how to please a susceptible young girl, he convinced her that his feeling for her was as ardent and deep as her's for him. So Ariadne gave him a thread which guided him through that puzzling labyrinth, and having evaded all of its dangers he came safely through and killed the Minotaur.

Then, having bored holes in the Cretan's ships so that they could not follow him, he took Ariadne, and the Athenian men and virgins on board his own boat and sailed away home.

There are many conflicting stories told regarding the fate of poor little Ariadne. One of the most famous assures us that Theseus' desertion of her was not intentional. It was while they were sailing off the isle of Cyprus, a great storm arose, and Ariadne was so ill and terrified that Theseus took her in a small boat to the shore and left her there in the care of some kindly women, returning to help his vessel, which was in danger. The storm increased in fury and drove his boat far out of her course. It was months before he returned. In the meantime, day after day, Ariadne watched on the shore, and her eyes were

hollow from her long vigils. Those same kindly women, who had at first befriended her, counterfeited loving letters and delivered them to her as having come from Theseus, and she read them and was comforted, though she wept and prayed for his return, and because of her grief, before her child was born, she died.

When, too late, Theseus came back to Cyprus, his sorrow was very great, and he mourned her for many days, and when he left the island, he gave the people a sum of money with which to have erected two monuments in her memory, one of silver and the other of brass, and made arrangements whereby each year sacrifice should be made to her.

Yet another tragedy was attendant upon this voyage of Theseus. When they hove in sight of Attica, they forgot to fly the white sail, and King Ægeus, looking from the towers of his castle, and beholding the ship with her black sails set, misunderstood the token, and fell dead of grief.

She was eighteen and very shy, and she never had been in the city before. There was no one at Broad street station to meet her, and she looked about timidly for a cab. Her mother had told her to take a hansom. She did not see any hansom, nor did she know that the cabbies wore a livery all their own. She did not see a policeman either, so she approached a youth who was standing on the corner of Fifteenth street with her bashful question.

"Please," she began, "are you a hansom man?"

The youth raised his hand and twirled his mustache ingratiatingly, smiling with deprecating assumption of modesty.

"I am so considered," he replied.—Philadelphia Times.

Another instance of free feeding. A lump of cheese is standing on the counter; a big, burly fellow comes in, orders a glass of beer, and immediately starts upon the cheese. After he has had a fairly good look in at it, the landlord thinks it time to speak—nearly a pound of cheese to a glass of beer!

"Look here, my nian, do you know that cheese costs me tenpence a pound?"

"Well, gov'nor," replies the other, digging his knife in deeper still, "it's jolly well worth it."

A Yankee and a Britisher were discussing business matters and business men, each contending hotly that his own race was easily superior in mental abilities.

"Waal," declared the Yankee, "I have come to London regularly for the last 20 years and I have never once met what I should call a sharp man of business."

"Very likely," rejoined the Britisher. "We put what you'd call 'sharp' men in prison."

Magistrate—"What is your business?"

Prisoner—"I am a docker."

Magistrate—"Where did you come from?"

Prisoner—"Liverpool."

Magistrate—"What did you come to Leeds for?"

You knew quite well before you came that there were no docks here."

Prisoner—"Oh, yes, there are; I am standing in one."

"Goot mor-ring, Ikey!" said Israel.

"Goot mor-ring, Izzy!" said Isaacs.

"Half you seen Cohen lately?" asked Israel.

"No," replied Isaacs. "Hafn't you heard? He's going to retire for five years."

"Ach! I've heard him say that before," observed Israel, wagging his head.

"So haf I," observed Isaacs, also wagging his head; "but this time it wasn't he who said it, Izzy. It was the judge."

The family man was passing through the market when a sign attracted his attention. It read: "Poultry Dressed in the Latest Style."

"What do you mean by poultry dressed in the latest style?" he asked the marketman.

"Why, are you blind?" said the dealer, pointing to the plucked chickens with their legs tied. "Don't you see they're all hobbled?"

Steward—"Did you ring sir?"

Seasick Traveler—"Yes, steward. I-I rang."

Steward—"Anything I can bring you, sir?"

Seasick Traveler—"Y-yes, st-steward. B-b-bring me a continent, if you have one, or an island—anything, steward, so l-lol-long as it's solid. If you can't, sus-sink the ship."

"See here, landlord," said an angry tenant after he had signed the contract for a year, "this house is full of sewer-gas."

"Yes; that's what I told you."

"Told me?"

"Yes. You asked me if there was gas in every room and I said there was."

An attendant at an institute for the deaf and dumb was undergoing a rapid fire inquiry at the hands of a female visitor.

"But how do you summon these poor mutes to church?" she asked, finally.

"By ringing the dumb-bells, madam," retorted the exasperated attendant.

Binks—"Jimson is one of the liver brigade. He has a little canter every morning before breakfast."

Winks—"Yes, I know. And he has a pretty big de-canter every night after dinner."

CONSERVATION AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Dr. James W. Robertson, C. M. G., on the Making of Canada and Lessons Learned From Investigations.

Dr. James W. Robertson, C. M. G., the chairman of the Dominion of Canada Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, now on a visit to Great Britain for the purpose of obtaining information about English systems and methods, has many interesting things to say about the steps that are being taken for developing the land of his adoption.

In the course of an interview with a Liverpool Courier representative, Dr. Robertson had many things to say of interest to Liverpool people, in view of their close association with Canada, concerning two commissions on which he has been appointed.

"The Commission of Conservation," he said, "is investigating and considering the condition and extent of our resources. Our land is a continent wide. From the Atlantic to the Pacific there are four vast areas, each with many districts of varied resources.

"A Land of Milk and Honey." "The Commission of Conservation," he said, "is investigating and considering the condition and extent of our resources. Our land is a continent wide. From the Atlantic to the Pacific there are four vast areas, each with many districts of varied resources.

"But why is it 'now or never'?" If reciprocity is good for Canada why should the people reject it next year or the year after or at some other future time? Do President Taft or Mr. Fielding suppose that this is the last time in the history of the world when Canadians will know what is good for them?

"Canada's Industrial Equipment." The Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, Dr. Robertson remarked, was appointed to inquire into the present equipment of Canada in the industrial field.

"We find this also," proceeded Dr. Robertson, "the lure of high wages for the boy of 14 or young man who has just left school. And there being no apprenticeship he gets into a blind alley—he drives an express wagon or is a messenger boy. At 18 he is too big for his job, and yet not willing and qualified to go into any calling that will make him a good workman with command of a trade.

Forest fires have begun already on the Lower Fraser.

CAMPAIGN TO BRING IN SETTLERS

Danish Visitor Wants to Promote Immigration from Among Scandinavian Peoples—Seeks Aid.

Mr. Gert T. Holm is an inspiring example of how much energy can be infused into a one-man campaign. A native of Denmark, for a number of years editor of the agricultural supplement of the Buenos Aires Standard, he is now in British Columbia completing a trip through Canada endeavoring to secure aid to a colonization scheme which he believes will do much for the future prosperity of this country.

While in the city he has interviewed Hon. Dr. H. E. Young, acting premier, who gave him a most considerate audience pointing out that the government, through the department of agriculture, could not pledge itself to any definite immigration proposal.

PRESS COMMENT

Canadians should ponder well the striking and true statement of President Taft made now for the third time, that Canada is at the parting of the ways, and that if reciprocity is not now ratified it must be given up forever.

Mr. Holm's scheme, if successful, will mean the peopling of the agricultural districts of British Columbia with dairy-men who in the industry are perhaps unrivalled in the world. To both Ireland and Australia Danish dairymen have been brought to foster the industry, and in each case they have proved their great worth—so much so that they have given to the former country the reputation of producing the finest butter in the world.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

Fire Chief Wand of Cranbrook has resigned. A camp of the Arctic Brotherhood has been organized at Stewart. Port Mann property is not to be put up for sale until next season.

The Nanaimo Athletic Club in one week's canvass succeeded in obtaining subscriptions aggregating \$7,000. B. C. Hydraulic Company is applying to the city council of Nanaimo for an electric franchise for that city.

A Seattle syndicate is endeavoring to win a fortune from the gold deposits at Wreck Bay. A Spokane syndicate has taken in hand the work of reclaiming the Kootenay flats near Creston.

Navigation has opened for the season on the Columbia river. The fire-shiping on Sunday last, Dan McGinnis, a C. P. R. brakeman, was accidentally shot through the lung by one of his friends, and now lies in a serious condition in the St. Charles hospital.

Presbyterians of Quesnel have decided to build a new church instead of adding to the old, as originally proposed. Through careless blasting by a land clearing party at Alberni, the home of C. Wise was badly damaged by flying rocks on Tuesday last.

George Fox, late Waterworks superintendent at North Vancouver, was appointed chief waterworks superintendent at Vernon.

MR. R. L. BORDEN TO TOUR PROVINCE

Itinerary of the Conservative Chief and Who is Expected to be in Victoria from August 18th to 20th.

The full itinerary of the British Columbia tour of Mr. R. L. Borden, K. C., leader of the Conservative party in the Dominion, has been received. It is possible some slight change may be made in the dates, but for the present the schedule as given by him stands.

According to the information, the Conservative leader and his party of lieutenants will reach the border of the province on Aug. 14, and in a tour of just a fortnight, will cover as many of the principal towns and cities as can be reached in that period.

The following is the provisional schedule in detail: Monday, Aug. 14—Leave Calgary at 9:25 a. m., arrive Revelstoke, 6:15 p. m. Tuesday, Aug. 15—Leave Revelstoke, 7:05 a. m., arrive Kamloops, 9:17 a. m.; leave Kamloops, 9:30 a. m., arrive Vernon, 11:49 a. m.

Friday, Aug. 18—Leave Vancouver 10 a. m. or 1 p. m., arrive Victoria 2:30 p. m. Saturday, Aug. 19—Annual picnic at Sidney (Nanaimo riding). Sunday, Aug. 20—At Vancouver or Victoria as desired.

MANY ADDITIONS TO VOTERS' LIST

Provincial Roll Will Show an Increase of Over a Thousand Names—The Revision Work is Completed.

Mr. Harvey Combe, the registrar of voters for Victoria City Electoral District completed the work of the revision yesterday. This revision work has been the heaviest ever done in Victoria, both political parties having been exceedingly active, the rumors of a Dominion Election having exercised a stimulating effect on the organizers in each camp.

The recent amendments to the Electoral Act which divides the city into five polling divisions, instead of one as formerly, necessitates a change in party organization, and this has resulted in a keener interest being manifested by the voters of each section.

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MR. W. M. WHYTE ON C. P. R. TOPICS

Speaks of Railway Work on Vancouver Island—Oil to be Tried as Fuel on Main Line Locomotives.

VANCOUVER, May 4.—Mr. Wm. Whyte, second vice-president of the Canadian Pacific, has arrived here, and will proceed to Victoria tomorrow on the Princess Adelaide. The party came from Winnipeg direct, over the main line, and will return in the same way.

"I shall not get beyond Victoria. As to our proposed extension from Nanaimo north to Comox and beyond, all I can say is that the matter will be decided within a day or two at Montreal, where the board of directors of the C. P. R. is meeting."

"The fact that Danny Maher will have the leg up on the splendid son of St. Frusquin, will also tend to shorten the price, for, in addition to having supreme confidence in his ability as a driver, the English public also knows that the lad's honesty has never even been questioned. Taking it all in all, there is hardly a question of a doubt that Pietri will go to the post the least backed favorite since the inception of the race away back in 1780."

"We will make a series of tests with a view to adopting crude oil as fuel for our passenger and freight engines on the line between Vancouver and Kamloops. The change will be made gradually. The use of oil on our steamers was more pressing and the change has been satisfactory. We expect that the new fuel will remove the danger of setting forest fires, a danger ever present when coal is used."

"We will increase our grain elevator capacity here as soon as the situation justifies it. My opinion is that during the season of lake navigation no large quantity of grain will seek export via the Pacific Coast. Of course, things may change with the opening of the Panama Canal and the question will always be a certain amount of grain coming this way now that the market is being opened up in Mexico and the Philippines. Rest assured that whenever grain requires to be shipped in bulk from Vancouver we will provide all the elevator facilities needed. The outlook in Alberta never looked better owing to the abundance of moisture and if conditions continue favorable there should be a bountiful harvest."

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Trade in Your Old Separator for a New DE LAVAL

More than 15,000 users of inferior and worn-out cream separators of various makes traded their last year on account of NEW DE LAVALS, and doubtless they will be glad to know that the DE LAVAL Company continues to make liberal trade allowances for them.

While these old machines have little actual value to the user, they are broken up and "scrapped" for old metal, such exchanges afford a practical example of the difference between good and inferior separators, and add to the prestige of the DE LAVAL in the neighborhood.

Now that you will soon be milking more cows, why not take advantage of this liberal offer. SEE THE NEAREST DE LAVAL AGENT, and he will tell you how much he can allow on your old machine toward the purchase of a new DE LAVAL. If you don't know the DE LAVAL agent, write to the nearest DE LAVAL office, giving make, number and size of your present machine, and full information will be sent you.

While DE LAVAL machines of ten or fifteen years ago are much superior even to present-day machines of the same age, during the past four or five years many improvements have been incorporated in the present day machines that make them simpler in construction, easier to operate, and more efficient in skimming.

Liberal trade allowance will be made by any DE LAVAL agent on your old DE LAVAL toward the purchase of an up-to-date style. It will pay you to investigate. ANY DE LAVAL agent will be glad to explain the new DE LAVAL improvements, or a DE LAVAL catalogue illustrating and describing the construction of latest styles and sizes will be sent upon request to nearest DE LAVAL office.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

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THE MURDER OF PIETRI

McNamara Brother Court and Hear Murder and Read.

LOS ANGELES, May 4.—The coroner's jury in the case of the murder of John J. McNamara, brother of the late Senator, was today before Judge Wolf in the Superior Court on the charge of murder in the second degree, which was committed on October 17, 1907, in Los Angeles.

The McNamara brothers were represented by their attorneys, and the case was heard in the afternoon. The jury returned its verdict at 10 o'clock, and it was not until 11 o'clock that the McNamara brothers were taken to the jail.

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### ARRAIGNMENT OF PRISONERS

#### McNamara Brothers Appear in Court and Hear Charges of Murder and Dynamiting Read.

LOS ANGELES, May 5.—John J. McNamara, secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, was formally arraigned today before Judge Walter Bordwell, of the superior court on charges of murder and dynamiting, and his brother, James B. McNamara, was arraigned on a charge of murder in connection with the explosion which wrecked the Los Angeles Times on October 1 last, and killed twenty-one men.

Orin McManigal, alleged to have made the confession implicating the McNamara brothers, was not arraigned, despite the efforts of the officials to keep the action secret.

The McNamara brothers, with hands manacled behind them, were brought into court by Sheriff Hammel and three of his deputies. But for the evident kindness of the prisoners, they seemed in good health and in perfect command of themselves.

Assistant District Attorney Ford asked them if John J. McNamara and James B. McNamara were their true names.

"Yes, sir," answered the brothers almost in unison.

Then Ford informed them that they had been accused by the grand jury of the crime of murder, and asked if they were represented by counsel.

"We are," the two replied.

Ford then read to them all of the nineteen indictments charging them with the murder of the employees of the Times plant. Accused with the brothers in the indictments were David Caplan, alleged to have been an assistant of James B. McNamara in the explosion and four others, one a woman, who were known by the names of "John Doe," "Richard Roe," "John Stiles" and "Jane Doe."

The accusation was followed by a list of the scores of witnesses examined by the grand jury in the weeks just following the Times disaster and with the late addition of Orin E. McManigal, who appeared before the inquisitorial body only yesterday. When the reading of the first indictment was finished, Assistant District Attorney Ford turned to the accused secretary of the iron workers association.

"J. J. McNamara," he asked, "are you guilty or not guilty?"

District Attorney Fredericks started almost out of his seat, raised a hand and said: "No."

Then Attorney Rappaport arose and asked the court for time to enter the plea. "Considering the importance of the case and the distance which it may be necessary to bring witnesses," he said, "I want to ask for as much time as possible. I would like to have thirty days before the plea are entered."

"If you are allowed an unusual time to enter the plea," said Fredericks, "will you waive the provision of the statute which declares that the men they are arraigned must be tried within thirty days?"

Rappaport signified his willingness, and the district attorney said he would consent to the plea being made on June 1. Rappaport said he would be content with that, and Judge Bordwell fixed the time for 10 o'clock on the morning of June 1.

### TELKWA VALLEY COAL LAND SOLD

#### Property of Prince Rupert Coal Mines Company Disposed of to New York Syndicate for Million Dollars.

VANCOUVER, May 5.—A deal for the sale of a block of coal land twenty miles square, in the Telkwa and Bulkley valleys, owned by the Prince Rupert Coal Mines, Ltd., to a New York syndicate is virtually closed. It involves the payment of nearly one million dollars. The deal is a high grade bituminous, admirably adapted for steaming and domestic purposes.

The report submitted by the engineer so favorably impressed the New York syndicate that they have, under the powers of their charter, applied for grants of the coal lands preparatory to making the first large payment.

The principal shareholders of the selling company are Mr. Harry Howson, a well known mining man, of Victoria, and Mr. Frank Dockrill, of this city. Mr. Howson is a guest at the Hotel Vancouver today. He will leave shortly for the district to direct development work on adjacent coal areas, in which he is interested. He will also direct operations on the big group of copper-gold claims "washed" in the Telkwa Mining and Development Company, which also controls eight coal claims in the same district.

Mr. Howson expressed the opinion today that there would be a great deal of mining activity this season in Northern British Columbia, particularly in camps tributary to the Skeena river, Nine-Mile Mountain and Four-Mile Mountain, near Hazelton, as well as in the Babine and Telkwa districts.

### QUESTION OF DUTY

#### Rev. G. E. B. Kinney Materially Modified His Charges Against Provincial Constable

Chief Constable Bunbury has concluded an investigation at Hedley, under instructions from the attorney-general's department, into charges of neglect of duty on the part of Constable Sprout, preferred by Rev. G. E. B. Kinney, who had written to the department specifying certain particulars wherein he considered the constable had shown culpable negligence. Among the things complained of was "allowing the death of the late P. Atherton to be brought about through alcoholism, at the Hotel Similkameen, and permitting drunkenness to go on generally in the town unchecked." The complainant also averred that the constable was "hand in glove with the red light district," and "unable, or too indifferent to cope with the situation." Under cross-examination, Rev. Mr. Kinney materially modified his charges, and expressed a high opinion of Mr. Sprout in all things except the performance of his official duty. The result of the investigation appears to be that Rev. Mr. Kinney was somewhat indiscreet in the language employed in his letter of complaint, which conveyed a graver meaning than he intended it to. Mr. Bunbury's report will be made through Superintendent Hussey very shortly.

### MYSTERY INVESTS ACCIDENT TO GIRL

#### Celia De Marchi, of Kamloops, Has Both Legs Badly Shattered by Shotgun

Celia de Marchi, a fourteen-year-old girl is now lying in the Royal-Infirmary hospital at Kamloops with both legs so badly shattered by a shot gun wound that in all probability both will have to be amputated in order to save her life. One has already been removed above the knee. There is an element of mystery connected with the shooting which is too often present in any fracas taking place amongst the foreign element in this country and particularly amongst the Italians. It appears that the girl was shot at the home of Felix Nyloski, who has been acting in loco parentis to the De Marchi children since the death of their mother some weeks ago. He claims that he was virtually appointed guardian of the three young ones by the dying request of the mother and seems determined to fulfill the trust so determined in fact, that he has resorted to efforts to have them taken to a children's home in Vancouver. Other members of the local Italian colony, however, have raised objections to his guardianship and the shooting may have some connection with these objections.

The two little sisters of the wounded girl were present when the shooting took place, but nothing approaching a definite story has been secured from them beyond the fact that a man came to the door and asked for a drink. The injured girl informed him that the house was not a saloon and the man said that water was what he wanted. The girl turned down the steps to procure the water and the shot was fired, breaking one leg, smashing the knee cap and almost tearing the calf from the other leg. A shot gun which may be the one with which the dastardly deed was committed was found in the house with one barrel discharged, and

### FIRMLY INSIST ON RESIGNATION

#### Nothing Less than Public Announcement from President Diaz Will be Accepted by the Rebel Party.

MEXICO CITY, May 5.—The early resignation of Porfirio Diaz as president of Mexico is regarded here as a certainty. Should the announcement be made tomorrow it would cause no surprise to his critics. No authoritative confirmation could be obtained, but there appears little doubt that President Diaz, recognizing the seriousness of the situation and responding to the popular demand, will retire when order is restored.

At the president's office no statement could be had, and the cabinet, resigning that the president is the only man who can give a direct answer to the demands of Francisco I. Madero, Jr., that Diaz should publish his intention to retire, were silent.

This afternoon, Minister of Foreign Affairs De La Barra was pre-emptorily summoned to the office of the president. On arriving he found Senor Lamantour, minister of finance, who likewise had been summoned. The three officials were in consultation for hours.

Immediately afterwards typewritten statements were issued by the foreign office to all the newspapers, and in the reception to the Chilean minister tomorrow and the banquet to him had been postponed until May 12. The reason for this was given as "the slight illness of the president."

Since the statement was issued General Diaz is known to have been out riding in his automobile. This morning he was apparently in his usual health. This, in connection with the fact that the conference was held, gives rise to the belief that the announcement of his intention to resign will not be made before tomorrow at the earliest.

In the event of his resignation, there will be no opposition on the part of the present government, which is held by Senor De La Barra's incumbency of the presidency pending elections. The question of Vice-President Corral's resignation is not so simple. It is known that before departing for Europe he refused to resign, and during his stay there he has reiterated this statement.

This is regarded as merely incidental. The officials consider the resignation of Diaz the only solution to the trouble. Reluctantly they admit the growing strength of the rebel and realize that peace is improbable should he antagonize his country further.

In the capital the celebration of the anniversary of the taking of Zambala by Ignacio Zaragoza was characterized by dullness. For the first time in many years the usual military parade was omitted because the nation's soldiers were otherwise engaged in the campaign against the rebels. The military took almost no part in the civil functions, leaving to the governor, Landay Escandón, the task of distributing gold coin to survivors of the battle.

Most of the business offices and mercantile houses were closed and Sunday-like calm prevailed. Poets who wandered idly about the streets furnished the only excitement. They gathered in the street in front of the national palace and although laughing and chatting, indulged in a few cries of "viva Madero."

### NEW COURTHOUSE

#### New Structure at Revelstoke Will Be of Artistic Character—Governor Invites Tenders.

Tenders for the erection of the new courthouse at Revelstoke, which is expected to be one of the most artistic as well as in every way convenient public edifices in British Columbia, have just been invited by the minister of public works, receivable until noon of Wednesday, the 31st instant. Drawings, specifications, contract and forms of tender may be seen at the offices of the government agents at Revelstoke, Nelson, Kamloops, or New Westminster, of the provincial timber inspector at Vancouver, or of the department of public works here.

Intending tenderers may, upon application to the public works engineer, Mr. J. E. Griffith, obtain one copy of the drawings and one of the specifications for the sum of \$25. It is required that each tender be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit equal to 5 per cent of the amount of the tender, which deposit will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract if called upon to do so. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the award of the contract. The successful tenderer will be required to furnish a bond satisfactory to the minister of public works equal to ten per cent of the contract amount, for the due fulfillment of his contract.

Tenders are also invited by the minister of public works up to Monday, the 22nd instant, at noon, for the erection of the retaining walls, steps, fences, lawns, approaches, sidewalks, curb gutters, etc., upon and adjacent to the site of the Rossland courthouse. Plans, specifications, contracts and forms of tender may be seen on and after Monday next at the offices of the government agents at Rossland and at Nelson, or at the department of public works equal to ten per cent of the contract amount, for the due fulfillment of his contract.

For the construction of a large one-room school at Black Mountain, in the Okanagan district, tenders will be received by the minister of public works up to noon of Wednesday, the 31st instant. In connection with this minor undertaking a deposit of \$150 is required. Tenders for a motor ferry over the Fraser at Mission are to be received up to noon of the 29th inst., a deposit equal to ten per cent of the tender being required.

The Moyle "Leader" has suspended publication in consequence of lack of support.

### Shipping Many Trees

#### QU'APPALLE, Sask., May 5.—The Dominion forestry station at Indian Head is this week shipping over two million deciduous trees to the farmers of the prairie provinces.

### Farmers Bank Cases

TORONTO, May 5.—True bills were brought in by the grand jury against John Watson, John Ferguson, Alex Fraser, A. S. Town, James J. Warren, J. R. Stratton, Clark H. Smith and Dr. W. Beattie Nesbitt, charging conspiracy to obtain the Farmers' bank charter by fraud.

### PORTUGUESE TROUBLE

#### Victorians Bring Action Against Rev. Dr. Hillis in Connection with Valuable Measures on Queen Charlottes.

JOHANNESBURG, May 5.—It is agreed that the critical position of affairs in Portuguese East Africa, is perhaps underestimated by the authorities. The port is almost under mob rule. A few days ago members of the Carbonari, the secret society controlled by Sephor Sanchez, surrounded the municipal buildings and compelled the council to accompany them to the presidency, where they demanded of Dr. Ribeiro, the acting governor, the "expulsion of the general heads of departments."

The police and military are not trustworthy, and all the officers and men of the port and of the garrison at Lorenzo Marques have had their leave cancelled. The Carbonari declare that if the Portuguese government should interfere it will be the signal for a revolt, and that the colony will declare itself an independent republic with Dr. Ribeiro as first president. Rifeurou telegraphic censorship prevails.

Jonathan apples from the Okanagan are selling at \$5 per box in England. The Doukhobors will plant 10,000 fruit trees this season on the west end of the Kettle river valley.

### MUST WAIT FOR MAIN LINE WORK

#### Mr. Chamberlin Says Nothing Has Been Done in Way of Locating Route for Vancouver Branch of G. T. P.

WINNIPEG, May 5.—Asked with reference to the location of the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway from Port George to Vancouver, Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, vice president and general manager of the company, said tonight that the announcement had been consistently made by the company that they would not begin work on the line from Port George to Vancouver until work had been completed on the main line to Prince Rupert.

He added that no information of any kind was available with reference to the location of the line, and that he could not state what side of the Fraser river would be followed, or what the site of the station might be.

Mr. Chamberlin said, further, that large sums of money were being received by various speculators from poor people all over the country in connection with the sale of lots on this line, and the prospect of return on their investment to such buyers were in the last degree problematical.

### NOT A LUXURY BUT A NECESSITY

#### The up-to-date man or woman of today knows the necessity of cleanliness with regard to health. Things that contribute to cleanliness, such as a SPECIALTY HERE BATH BRUSHES

We carry a full stock of Bath Brushes, Sponges, Soaps, etc. Everything that you require. Bath Brushes, 75c up.

### CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist,

Telephones 425 and 450 Government St., Near Yates

### SUIT OVER RICH COAL AREAS

#### Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, the noted divine of Brooklyn, N. Y., is charged with fraud in a suit involving coal lands worth \$20,000,000 situated on Queen Charlotte Islands, the action being brought by Mr. Z. M. Hamilton and associates of Victoria against Rev. Mr. Hillis with James A. Moore, of Seattle, and the Western Coal & Iron Company as parties to the suit.

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The suit brought by Mr. Hamilton charges that Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis obtained from him an option on about 20,000 acres of coal lands, the Robertson and Wilson tracts on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, by fraudulent statements, including Mr. Hamilton to assign his interest to him. Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis is alleged to have represented that he was the representative of Mr. Leigh S. J. Hunt, the noted capitalist, and that an option had been made with him as equal force as with Mr. Hunt, as agent of the capitalist. On the representation made Mr. Hamilton and associates gave an option on the coal lands, valued at twenty million dollars, to the Rev. Dr. Hillis, who afterwards sold them to Mr. Z. M. Moore for the Western Steel Corporation of Seattle, which values the coal lands in its assets at \$20,000,000. In fact the lands are stated as the chief assets of the corporation.

In the writ issued by Mr. Hamilton the charge is made against Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis in the first place of false pretences and recision of the contract is asked, he to be held trustee of the lands for Hamilton and his associates subject to the repayment of the payments made.

James A. Moore, of Seattle, bought the coal lands for the Western Steel Corporation and they figure in the assets of the corporation at a valuation of \$20,000,000. The plaintiff, being informed that the Western Steel Corporation was intending to float bonds on the security of this property, have tied it up with its pendens so that the property can only be dealt with subject to the claims made by the plaintiffs.

A local company was formed as a subsidiary concern to the Western Steel Corporation, the Western Coal & Iron Corporation with capital of \$3,000,000 and a writ has also been issued by Mr. H. W. R. Moore on behalf of Mr. E. M. Trackson, of Victoria, who accepted stock in this concern while Mr. Z. M. Hamilton repudiated the deal under which stock was offered for his interests. Mr. Trackson's action takes the ground that the Western Steel Corporation controls practically the whole of the stock of the local company, except for a small amount issued as consideration for the interests of the holders of the options on the northern coal lands. Mr. Trackson asks the cancellation of the whole issue of the Western Coal & Iron Corporation to the Western Steel Corporation except in so far as the corporation may cash. If this action is successful it will render the question of control of the local corporation by the Western Steel Corporation a matter of doubt.

This is the second suit brought against Dr. Hillis in British Columbia courts as a result of his transactions in Graham Island coal lands. Early last month suit was filed in the Vancouver court on behalf of Mr. Edward Hodgson, an engineer, who asked for \$300,000 stock in the Western Steel Corporation, and \$1,000 salary, alleging that Dr. Hillis owed him for his work in developing the coal lands and negotiating the sale of the property to the Western Steel Corporation.

### PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS

#### The appointment of his honor, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council announced by Frederick J. Robson of Mayne Island, as a justice of the peace for the province; David B. Lazier, M. D., as resident inspector at Nanaimo; Charles William Grain of Barkerville as assistant commissioner of lands for the Cariboo and Fort George divisions, deputy registrar of births, deaths and marriages, registrar under the Marriage Act, registrar of voters, district registrar of the supreme court, judge of the court of revision and appeal for the Barkerville and Quessell Parks assessment district, recording officer for the Cariboo cattle district, and water commissioner for the Cariboo water district; George Roy Long of Vancouver, and S. S. Jarvis, chief clerk in the government offices of Nelson, as commissioners for the taking of affidavits; Miss Jenny Long McCulloch, as stenographer and proofreader, and Miss Ivy Carthew, as assistant proofreader in the office of the King's Printer from the 6th December, 1907, and the 1st March, 1909, respectively; and W. H. Snell of Wallachin and H. J. Baker of Savona as notaries public

### ROCK CANDY—ROBERTSON'S FAMOUS MAKE.

Today, per lb. 20c

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Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street  
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### News Items of Interest

### Copas & Young

Are the Prices Quoted by

READ THEM AND SAVE MONEY

The Anti-Combine Grocers

FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR—20-lb. sack	\$1.15
FRESH LOCAL RHUBARB—6 lbs. for	25c
NICE NAVAL ORANGES—Per dozen, 35c and	25c
ROWAT'S ENGLISH PICKLES—all kinds—Large 20-oz. bottle	15c
ROWAT'S WORCESTER SAUCE—3 half-pint bottles	25c
PRIME ONTARIO CHEESE—Per lb.	20c
ANTI-COMBINE JELLY POWDER—all flavors—4 packets for	25c
COX'S GELATINE—Per packet	10c
PURE GOLD QUICK PUDDINGS—chocolate, tapioca or custard. Per packet	10c
NICE FRESH CAULIFLOWERS—Each	15c
LARGE CUCUMBERS—Each, 20c and	15c
ARMOUR'S or CLARK'S PORK, BEANS and TOMATO SAUCE—3 tins for	25c
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR—Per sack	\$1.65
CALIFORNIA TOMATOES—2 large tins for	25c

### Copas & Young

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS  
Corner Fort and Broad Streets Quick Delivery  
Grocery Dept. Phones, 94 and 95 Liquor Dept. Phone, 1632



### LAWN MOWERS

### GARDEN HOSE

WE GUARANTEE OUR HOSE

The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd  
Phone 59 P.O. Drawer 613  
544-546 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.

### Big Biscuit Special Today

Polo	Colonial
Selected	Italian Wafer
Alexandra	Butter Cream
Duchess	Normandy
Treasure	Thin Arrowfoot
Wheatmeal Wafer	Kiel Finger
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TODAY 25c PER LB.

### ROCK CANDY—ROBERTSON'S FAMOUS MAKE.

Today, per lb. 20c

### DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

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Tels. 50, 51, 52 Liquor Dept. Tel. 1590

C. P. R. EXTENSION TO QUATSINO

Mr. William Whyte Says Matter is Under Consideration at Montreal—High Praise for Vancouver Island.

The question of C. P. R. extension on Vancouver Island is now being discussed at Montreal. Mr. William Whyte, the second vice-president of the famous Canadian railroad, interviewed last night at the Empress hotel where he is staying until Monday.

"Yes," admitted Mr. Whyte, "the question of extending the Canadian Pacific railway right through the island to Quatsino is under discussion at Montreal, and such questions as the progress made already in land development and settling will be potent factors in the consideration of such a scheme."

"There will undoubtedly be a record influx of settlers this year, both in Canada in general and into British Columbia in particular. Between 200,000 and a quarter of a million settlers from the United States are expected, with a corresponding large number from across the water, and particularly from the old country."

"The American settler, however, is worth twice as much as the Britisher, for this reason. Whereas the Britisher is brought into conditions which are widely different from the comparative comfort of farm life in England, the American farmer is brought into conditions more akin to his own, and comes over with gasoline ploughs and a full outfit of up-to-date machinery."

"We do not intend to extend our ready-made farmers to this province at present," said Mr. Whyte in reply to another question. On the prairies, no English farmer would be able to do anything was done to encourage him by clearing and breaking up his ground, building a house and barns, etc.

"Vancouver Island must always possess unique attractions for residential purposes, and one therefore must endeavor to cater for a particular kind of settler, such as the retired service men who farm around Duncan and elsewhere, and the professional classes from the old country."

Mr. Whyte, on leaving Victoria, will pay a visit to the Kootenay, proceeding subsequently to Edmonton, and thence returning, probably by the G. V. P., as he is anxious to see his new railway. Meanwhile he is enjoying his stay in Victoria, which, in common with less distinguished judges, he regards as the "Queen of the Pacific" and the traveler's Mecca.

SECOND NARROWS BRIDGE

Arrangements Completed by Which Construction Will be Started Within Six Months.

OTTAWA, May 8.—The difficulties over the construction of the Second Narrows bridge across Burrard Inlet have been definitely settled by an agreement that the Burrard Inlet tunnel and bridge company will construct the bridge on the site chosen for the structure by the V. W. & Y. Railway company, securing for the purpose the railway subsidy of \$200,000 which the Dominion government originally granted to the railway.

This sum is to be devoted to the V. W. & Y., and will be turned over by it to the other company. The V. W. & Y. will construct, in turn, the approaches to the bridge, as well as connecting lines on the north and south shores, obtaining from the federal authorities the same statutory grant provided for the other company.

The agreement was reached here following conferences between the Dominion government officials and Messrs. William McNeill, representing the other railway company, Reeve McNaught of North Vancouver, and Alderman J. B. Campbell, of Vancouver. The agreement has agreed to devote the bridge subsidy of \$200,000 which was formerly voted to the V. W. & Y., and which through a clerical error, it is said, could not be made use of, and expired.

MAKE VICTORIA MORE POPULAR RESORT

Mr. E. B. Marvin Offers Some Interesting Advice to Citizens After Four Months Sojourn in Southern California.

Mr. E. B. Marvin, the veteran of Victoria's "Wholesalers Row," with Mrs. Florence Marvin, has just returned from a four months' sojourn in Southern California. The greater part of their time while in the sunny state having been devoted to Los Angeles, with shorter visits to Santa Barbara, Pasadena and San Bernardino. Mr. Marvin, who has been in California since the latter part of the year, has returned with a number of interesting observations on the tourist centres of California, and the favored sections of the great republic being chiefly contributory to the business life of these gay and attractive resorts.

Mr. Marvin, like all other well-to-do Americans, is well-to-do and observant. British Columbia, he says, is a beautiful country, but it is not yet developed. He says that the climate is better than in England, the natural resources infinitely more valuable, the soil much richer and the social conditions far more attractive.

"The opening of Malahat drive, as the new Mill Bay road is hereafter to be called, will be a great boon to the province," said Mr. Marvin. "It will give access to the beautiful scenery of the island, and will be a great boon to the province."

Need of More Hotels. The perfection of first class hotel accommodation in abundance is also essential, while the provision of attractive amusement features on a large and picturesque scale scenery, which would contribute also to excellent business results.

There can be no doubt but that hundreds of well-to-do Americans, once they have been acquainted with Victoria's special charms, would make this city annually their place of summer residence, the mere fact of this city being under a (to them) foreign flag, would unconsciously enhance its indefinable charm.

CONSERVATIVES ARE CONFIDENT

Banquet Given by Mr. Borden in Honor of Provincial Ministers is Notable for Strong Speeches.

OTTAWA, May 8.—R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservative party, entertained at dinner in the parliament building the provincial ministers of the day, including Premier McBride, of British Columbia; Premier Hazen, of New Brunswick; Hon. William J. Bowser, of British Columbia; Hon. R. Rogers, of Manitoba; the Conservative members of parliament and several representatives of the provincial governments from the provinces. Over one hundred sat down to dinner. Short speeches were made by the four principal guests, and Mr. Borden took advantage of the occasion to set forth the Conservative party's position in regard to the reciprocity question.

He said: "Canada today is confronted with the greatest issue since 1867. I will not weary you with the details of this question, but ask you to remember that in 1842 and again in 1897 the government of this country in the Imperial Conference at London pledged itself to a policy of preferential trade between the United Kingdom and the great dominions of the Empire, and affirmed by resolution that such a policy would stimulate mutual commercial intercourse and strengthen the Empire."

"I will not touch upon conditions in eastern Canada, further than to say that the Conservative party has but a small representation in the House of Commons. Remember, however, that one hundred and thirty thousand votes were cast for the Liberal-Conservative candidate in the last general election. There is ample evidence that the old traditions of the Liberal-Conservative party will re-assert their influence in that province. Our party has with it the same principles with which the Conservatives of Quebec had been associated before the confederation was constituted. The issue forced upon the country by the mischievous trade compact at Washington is a question of right and wrong, and a determination to stand by the principles and assure once more an adequate representation of our party from that province. We expect also in the next parliament of Canada a worthy representative of those who for many years past have been doing their best to help this country, but who cannot support the leaders of that party in the issue which has been so unfortunately forced upon the country."

Mr. Borden's speech was a masterpiece of logic and eloquence. He pointed out the advantages that Canada is in the path of the ways. As Mr. Foster has well asked: "What are the ways to which President Taft alludes?" One is the closer relations with the great Empire, which is the rest of the world, which leads to closer and closer relations with the United States by means of a trade agreement from which both parties benefit. The other is the rest of the world, which leads to closer and closer relations with the United States by means of a trade agreement from which both parties benefit.

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CORDOVA CROWD STILL HOSTILE

Threaten to Prevent Steamer Edith from Discharging Cargo of Nanaimo Coal at Company's Dock.

CORDOVA, Alaska, May 8.—There was no disorder here today, and none is expected until the arrival of the steamer Edith, which has called from Nanaimo with 2,000 tons of Canadian coal for the Alaska Steamship company, to be landed at Cordova. Threats were made today by hot-headed persons that the Edith would not be permitted to discharge her cargo. As all foreign coal is under control of the United States customs authorities until it is landed and the duty paid, the deputy collector of customs for Cordova made a demand upon United States Commissioner G. A. Tucker for protection when the Edith arrives, and was assured that an ample force of deputy marshals would be on hand to protect property. It is extremely unlikely that United States officials protecting property would be attacked.

Mayor Austin E. Lathrop of Cordova today received the following despatch from Governor Walter E. Clark of Alaska, dated Willamette, Conn.: "Telegram received. If marshal's and district attorney's offices at Valdez are unable to deal with situation effectively, inform Acting Governor Distin at Juneau of circumstances."

Mayor Lathrop sent the following message to Acting Governor Distin at Juneau: "Serious disturbance account foreign coal on dock yesterday. Believe can handle situation at present. Threats freely indulged in to destroy cargo of Edith now en route. Government must stand ready to protect."

United States Deputy Marshal Bright arrived from Orca last night and took charge of the situation. He swore in deputies, who are now standing guard on the ocean dock of the Alaska Steamship company, from which the company's coal was thrown into the bay yesterday. It was expected that there would be a score or more of arrests today on complaints sworn to by General Freigh and Passenger Agent Richard Barry of the department. Mr. Barry of the department says that Mr. Bryan Williams, provincial game warden, he intimates that about twenty-five men will be employed for the major portion of the year and announces that a new permanent warden has been appointed to the department. Mr. Williams districts and another for the Okanagan district. Temporary wardens have also been sent to Fort George, Kamloops and Revelstoke. It is possible that these appointments will be made permanent.

Some time ago a permanent game warden was appointed for the district handled directly from the Vancouver office. Later on in the summer, when the hunting seasons were over, a number of special wardens are to be given commissions for short periods. In past years it has been the practice to issue wardens' commissions to residents throughout the province, their only duty being to keep the game laws, fines imposed upon culprits whom they have been instrumental in convicting. It has been found that this system does not work satisfactorily and the provincial game warden states that as far as possible only regularly paid men will be employed hereafter, thus insuring the thorough enforcement of the regulations with impartiality.

Prince Rupert to Stewart. STEWART, May 8.—R. O. Jennings, road superintendent for the district last year, arrived in town after making an overland trip from Prince Rupert to Stewart. Mr. Jennings is probably the first white man to have made this arduous journey.

Bandits in Revelstoke. REVELSTOKE, B. C., May 8.—An attempt was made to rob the Stewart hotel here tonight. While on his way to the station the driver was confronted by four men, one of whom pointed a revolver at him and ordered him to stop the rig. The rush of the men to the horses' heads however frightened the animals, whose plunges made the assailants take to their heels.

Italian Tragedy. FLORENCE, May 8.—A Neapolitan goatherd named Gionone, who had eloped with his sweetheart because the girl's parents refused to sanction the betrothal on account of their unequal social status, has been barbarously murdered. The youthful couple were tracked to Naples and arrested by the police. The girl was handed over to her parents and Pisone was committed to prison, whence he was recently released through the intervention of influential friends. The girl's father, Signor Ciccarelli, was astonished to see Pisone tending his goats in the vicinity of the father's house. Ciccarelli, it is said, led a couple of ferocious mastiffs loose upon the lad, and then calling to his five sons they beat him till he was unconscious, and threw his body down a ravine. The hapless goatherd expired while being conveyed to the hospital.

RAIN NEEDED

TELEGRAPH TO STEWART

Construction of Branch Line to Fort-Land Canal City to be Completed in July.

VANCOUVER, May 8.—Construction has been resumed on the new Dominion government telegraph line from Kitimatium to Stewart, a distance of 180 miles, and it will be ready for operation early in July, announced J. T. Phelan, superintendent of Dominion Yukon Telegraphs, this morning. The Stewart extension from Kitimatium is a branch of the Prince Rupert line, which in turn is an offshoot from the direct line between Ashcroft and Dawson.

The construction work, which was commenced last year, is now about half way to completion.

PROTECTING GAME OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Thorough Enforcement of Regulations to be Carried Out by Government—Increase in Staff of Game Wardens.

Enlarged activities on the part of the Provincial game department, especially in the more strict enforcement of protective regulations this year, will necessitate a large increase in the staff of the department, says Mr. Bryan Williams, provincial game warden. He intimates that about twenty-five men will be employed for the major portion of the year and announces that a new permanent warden has been appointed to the department. Mr. Williams districts and another for the Okanagan district. Temporary wardens have also been sent to Fort George, Kamloops and Revelstoke. It is possible that these appointments will be made permanent.

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Ready for More Trouble. All the dock employees of the Alaska Steamship company were sworn in as deputy marshals today, and a large force of guards is kept on duty to prevent further demonstrations. The Copper River and Northwestern Railroad has a force on men sacking the coast that was not dumped into the sea last night, and is shipping it to points of storage. Rumors were spread late today that the steamer Northwestern when she arrived from Seattle tonight, but Agent Barry assured all that no foreign coal was included in the Northwestern's cargo, and the project was abandoned.

Calls for Report. JUNEAU, Alaska, May 8.—Acting-Governor William L. Distin has called for a complete report on the disturbance at Cordova yesterday, when a mob of citizens formed a "coal party" and dumped a large quantity of Canadian fuel into the bay. The acting governor called United States Marshal Sullivan at Valdez to proceed at once to Cordova and take charge there. The marshal was instructed to take any steps necessary to prevent a repetition of the disturbance and to protect property at all points.

Premier of P. E. Island. HALIFAX, May 8.—H. G. Palmer, K. C. member for the district of Port George, has been made premier of Prince Edward Island in succession to the Hon. Mr. Hazzard, appointed to the supreme court bench this week.

LANDS FOR SALE

COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS

THE Laurels, Rockland ave., Victoria, assisted by A. D. Musket, Esq., of Oxford, three and a half acres extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, cadet corps. Xmas term commencing September 12th. Apply Headmaster.

IN THE Matter of the "Navigable Waters Protection Act," (being Chapter 13 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906).

TAKE NOTICE that William John Clark of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, and a deponent of the proposed plan and description of the proposed work to be constructed upon Lots 1 A, 1 B, 1 C, 1 D, 1 E, 1 F, 1 G, 1 H, 1 I, 1 J, 1 K, 1 L, 1 M, 1 N, 1 O, 1 P, 1 Q, 1 R, 1 S, 1 T, 1 U, 1 V, 1 W, 1 X, 1 Y, 1 Z, 1 AA, 1 AB, 1 AC, 1 AD, 1 AE, 1 AF, 1 AG, 1 AH, 1 AI, 1 AJ, 1 AK, 1 AL, 1 AM, 1 AN, 1 AO, 1 AP, 1 AQ, 1 AR, 1 AS, 1 AT, 1 AU, 1 AV, 1 AW, 1 AX, 1 AY, 1 AZ, 1 BA, 1 BB, 1 BC, 1 BD, 1 BE, 1 BF, 1 BG, 1 BH, 1 BI, 1 BJ, 1 BK, 1 BL, 1 BM, 1 BN, 1 BO, 1 BP, 1 BQ, 1 BR, 1 BS, 1 BT, 1 BU, 1 BV, 1 BW, 1 BX, 1 BY, 1 BZ, 1 CA, 1 CB, 1 CC, 1 CD, 1 CE, 1 CF, 1 CG, 1 CH, 1 CI, 1 CJ, 1 CK, 1 CL, 1 CM, 1 CN, 1 CO, 1 CP, 1 CQ, 1 CR, 1 CS, 1 CT, 1 CU, 1 CV, 1 CW, 1 CX, 1 CY, 1 CZ, 1 DA, 1 DB, 1 DC, 1 DD, 1 DE, 1 DF, 1 DG, 1 DH, 1 DI, 1 DJ, 1 DK, 1 DL, 1 DM, 1 DN, 1 DO, 1 DP, 1 DQ, 1 DR, 1 DS, 1 DT, 1 DU, 1 DV, 1 DW, 1 DX, 1 DY, 1 DZ, 1 EA, 1 EB, 1 EC, 1 ED, 1 EE, 1 EF, 1 EG, 1 EH, 1 EI, 1 EJ, 1 EK, 1 EL, 1 EM, 1 EN, 1 EO, 1 EP, 1 EQ, 1 ER, 1 ES, 1 ET, 1 EU, 1 EV, 1 EW, 1 EX, 1 EY, 1 EZ, 1 FA, 1 FB, 1 FC, 1 FD, 1 FE, 1 FF, 1 FG, 1 FH, 1 FI, 1 FJ, 1 FK, 1 FL, 1 FM, 1 FN, 1 FO, 1 FP, 1 FQ, 1 FR, 1 FS, 1 FT, 1 FU, 1 FV, 1 FW, 1 FX, 1 FY, 1 FZ, 1 GA, 1 GB, 1 GC, 1 GD, 1 GE, 1 GF, 1 GG, 1 GH, 1 GI, 1 GJ, 1 GK, 1 GL, 1 GM, 1 GN, 1 GO, 1 GP, 1 GQ, 1 GR, 1 GS, 1 GT, 1 GU, 1 GV, 1 GW, 1 GX, 1 GY, 1 GZ, 1 HA, 1 HB, 1 HC, 1 HD, 1 HE, 1 HF, 1 HG, 1 HH, 1 HI, 1 HJ, 1 HK, 1 HL, 1 HM, 1 HN, 1 HO, 1 HP, 1 HQ, 1 HR, 1 HS, 1 HT, 1 HU, 1 HV, 1 HW, 1 HX, 1 HY, 1 HZ, 1 IA, 1 IB, 1 IC, 1 ID, 1 IE, 1 IF, 1 IG, 1 IH, 1 II, 1 IJ, 1 IK, 1 IL, 1 IM, 1 IN, 1 IO, 1 IP, 1 IQ, 1 IR, 1 IS, 1 IT, 1 IU, 1 IV, 1 IW, 1 IX, 1 IY, 1 IZ, 1 JA, 1 JB, 1 JC, 1 JD, 1 JE, 1 JF, 1 JG, 1 JH, 1 JI, 1 JJ, 1 JK, 1 JL, 1 JM, 1 JN, 1 JO, 1 JP, 1 JQ, 1 JR, 1 JS, 1 JT, 1 JU, 1 JV, 1 JW, 1 JX, 1 JY, 1 JZ, 1 KA, 1 KB, 1 KC, 1 KD, 1 KE, 1 KF, 1 KG, 1 KH, 1 KI, 1 KJ, 1 KK, 1 KL, 1 KM, 1 KN, 1 KO, 1 KP, 1 KQ, 1 KR, 1 KS, 1 KT, 1 KU, 1 KV, 1 KW, 1 KX, 1 KY, 1 KZ, 1 LA, 1 LB, 1 LC, 1 LD, 1 LE, 1 LF, 1 LG, 1 LH, 1 LI, 1 LJ, 1 LK, 1 LL, 1 LM, 1 LN, 1 LO, 1 LP, 1 LQ, 1 LR, 1 LS, 1 LT, 1 LU, 1 LV, 1 LW, 1 LX, 1 LY, 1 LZ, 1 MA, 1 MB, 1 MC, 1 MD, 1 ME, 1 MF, 1 MG, 1 MH, 1 MI, 1 MJ, 1 MK, 1 ML, 1 MM, 1 MN, 1 MO, 1 MP, 1 MQ, 1 MR, 1 MS, 1 MT, 1 MU, 1 MV, 1 MW, 1 MX, 1 MY, 1 MZ, 1 NA, 1 NB, 1 NC, 1 ND, 1 NE, 1 NF, 1 NG, 1 NH, 1 NI, 1 NJ, 1 NK, 1 NL, 1 NM, 1 NN, 1 NO, 1 NP, 1 NQ, 1 NR, 1 NS, 1 NT, 1 NU, 1 NV, 1 NW, 1 NX, 1 NY, 1 NZ, 1 OA, 1 OB, 1 OC, 1 OD, 1 OE, 1 OF, 1 OG, 1 OH, 1 OI, 1 OJ, 1 OK, 1 OL, 1 OM, 1 ON, 1 OO, 1 OP, 1 OQ, 1 OR, 1 OS, 1 OT, 1 OU, 1 OV, 1 OW, 1 OX, 1 OY, 1 OZ, 1 PA, 1 PB, 1 PC, 1 PD, 1 PE, 1 PF, 1 PG, 1 PH, 1 PI, 1 PJ, 1 PK, 1 PL, 1 PM, 1 PN, 1 PO, 1 PP, 1 PQ, 1 PR, 1 PS, 1 PT, 1 PU, 1 PV, 1 PW, 1 PX, 1 PY, 1 PZ, 1 QA, 1 QB, 1 QC, 1 QD, 1 QE, 1 QF, 1 QG, 1 QH, 1 QI, 1 QJ, 1 QK, 1 QL, 1 QM, 1 QN, 1 QO, 1 QP, 1 QQ, 1 QR, 1 QS, 1 QT, 1 QU, 1 QV, 1 QW, 1 QX, 1 QY, 1 QZ, 1 RA, 1 RB, 1 RC, 1 RD, 1 RE, 1 RF, 1 RG, 1 RH, 1 RI, 1 RJ, 1 RK, 1 RL, 1 RM, 1 RN, 1 RO, 1 RP, 1 RQ, 1 RR, 1 RS, 1 RT, 1 RU, 1 RV, 1 RW, 1 RX, 1 RY, 1 RZ, 1 SA, 1 SB, 1 SC, 1 SD, 1 SE, 1 SF, 1 SG, 1 SH, 1 SI, 1 SJ, 1 SK, 1 SL, 1 SM, 1 SN, 1 SO, 1 SP, 1 SQ, 1 SR, 1 SS, 1 ST, 1 SU, 1 SV, 1 SW, 1 SX, 1 SY, 1 SZ, 1 TA, 1 TB, 1 TC, 1 TD, 1 TE, 1 TF, 1 TG, 1 TH, 1 TI, 1 TJ, 1 TK, 1 TL, 1 TM, 1 TN, 1 TO, 1 TP, 1 TQ, 1 TR, 1 TS, 1 TT, 1 TU, 1 TV, 1 TW, 1 TX, 1 TY, 1 TZ, 1 UA, 1 UB, 1 UC, 1 UD, 1 UE, 1 UF, 1 UG, 1 UH, 1 UI, 1 UJ, 1 UK, 1 UL, 1 UM, 1 UN, 1 UO, 1 UP, 1 UQ, 1 UR, 1 US, 1 UT, 1 UY, 1 UZ, 1 VA, 1 VB, 1 VC, 1 VD, 1 VE, 1 VF, 1 VG, 1 VH, 1 VI, 1 VJ, 1 VK, 1 VL, 1 VM, 1 VN, 1 VO, 1 VP, 1 VQ, 1 VR, 1 VS, 1 VT, 1 VU, 1 VV, 1 VW, 1 VX, 1 VY, 1 VZ, 1 WA, 1 WB, 1 WC, 1 WD, 1 WE, 1 WF, 1 WG, 1 WH, 1 WI, 1 WJ, 1 WK, 1 WL, 1 WM, 1 WN, 1 WO, 1 WP, 1 WQ, 1 WR, 1 WS, 1 WT, 1 WU, 1 WV, 1 WW, 1 WX, 1 WY, 1 WZ, 1 XA, 1 XB, 1 XC, 1 XD, 1 XE, 1 XF, 1 XG, 1 XH, 1 XI, 1 XJ, 1 XK, 1 XL, 1 XM, 1 XN, 1 XO, 1 XP, 1 XQ, 1 XR, 1 XS, 1 XT, 1 XU, 1 XV, 1 XW, 1 XX, 1 XY, 1 XZ, 1 YA, 1 YB, 1 YC, 1 YD, 1 YE, 1 YF, 1 YG, 1 YH, 1 YI, 1 YJ, 1 YK, 1 YL, 1 YM, 1 YN, 1 YO, 1 YP, 1 YQ, 1 YR, 1 YS, 1 YT, 1 YU, 1 YV, 1 YW, 1 YX, 1 YY, 1 YZ, 1 ZA, 1 ZB, 1 ZC, 1 ZD, 1 ZE, 1 ZF, 1 ZG, 1 ZH, 1 ZI, 1 ZJ, 1 ZK, 1 ZL, 1 ZM, 1 ZN, 1 ZO, 1 ZP, 1 ZQ, 1 ZR, 1 ZS, 1 ZT, 1 ZU, 1 ZV, 1 ZW, 1 ZX, 1 ZY, 1 ZZ.

TAKE NOTICE that Davenport Clayton of Bella Coola, in the Province of British Columbia, intends to apply for permission to construct the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Lot 15, in the Township Two (2), Rupert District, being at the mouth of the Squagwan River and at the North-West corner of the said river, and marked and inscribed "O. H. Olsen's N. W. cor.," thence south eighty (80) chains; thence north eighty (80) chains; thence east eighty (80) chains; thence west eighty (80) chains to the point of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 27th day of March, 1911.

OLE H. OLSEN, Agent.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Honorable, the Commissioner of Lands, for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in the Township of Lot 15, in the North-East corner of Lot Nine (9), Township Two (2), Rupert District, being at the mouth of the Squagwan River and at the North-West corner of the said river, and marked and inscribed "O. H. Olsen's N. E. cor.," thence south eighty (80) chains; thence north eighty (80) chains; thence east eighty (80) chains to the point of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 27th day of March, 1911.

ALFRED OLSEN, Agent.

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THE Laurels, Rockland ave., Victoria, assisted by A. D. Musket, Esq., of Oxford, three and a half acres extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, cadet corps. Xmas term commencing September 12th. Apply Headmaster.

IN THE Matter of the "Navigable Waters Protection Act," (being Chapter 13 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906).

TAKE NOTICE that William John Clark of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, and a deponent of the proposed plan and description of the proposed work to be constructed upon Lots 1 A, 1 B, 1 C, 1 D, 1 E, 1 F, 1 G, 1 H, 1 I, 1 J, 1 K, 1 L, 1 M, 1 N, 1 O, 1 P, 1 Q, 1 R, 1 S, 1 T, 1 U, 1 V, 1 W, 1 X, 1 Y, 1 Z, 1 AA, 1 AB, 1 AC, 1 AD, 1 AE, 1 AF, 1 AG, 1 AH, 1 AI, 1 AJ, 1 AK, 1 AL, 1 AM, 1 AN, 1 AO, 1 AP, 1 AQ, 1 AR, 1 AS, 1 AT, 1 AU, 1 AV, 1 AW, 1 AX, 1 AY, 1 AZ, 1 BA, 1 BB, 1 BC, 1 BD, 1 BE, 1 BF, 1 BG, 1 BH, 1 BI, 1 BJ, 1 BK, 1 BL, 1 BM, 1 BN, 1 BO, 1 BP, 1 BQ, 1 BR, 1 BS, 1 BT, 1 BU, 1 BV, 1 BW, 1 BX, 1 BY, 1 BZ, 1 CA, 1 CB, 1 CC, 1 CD, 1 CE, 1 CF, 1 CG, 1 CH, 1 CI, 1 CJ, 1 CK, 1 CL, 1 CM, 1 CN, 1 CO, 1 CP, 1 CQ, 1 CR, 1 CS, 1 CT, 1 CU, 1 CV, 1 CW, 1 CX, 1 CY, 1 CZ, 1 DA, 1 DB, 1 DC, 1 DD, 1 DE, 1 DF, 1 DG, 1 DH, 1 DI, 1 DJ, 1 DK, 1 DL, 1 DM, 1 DN, 1 DO, 1 DP, 1 DQ, 1 DR, 1 DS, 1 DT, 1 DU, 1 DV, 1 DW, 1 DX, 1 DY, 1 DZ, 1 EA, 1 EB, 1 EC, 1 ED, 1 EE, 1 EF, 1 EG, 1 EH, 1 EI, 1 EJ, 1 EK, 1 EL, 1 EM, 1 EN, 1 EO, 1 EP, 1 EQ, 1 ER, 1 ES, 1 ET, 1 EU, 1 EV, 1 EW, 1 EX, 1 EY, 1 EZ, 1 FA, 1 FB, 1 FC, 1 FD, 1 FE, 1 FF, 1 FG, 1 FH, 1 FI, 1 FJ, 1 FK, 1 FL, 1 FM, 1 FN, 1 FO, 1 FP, 1 FQ, 1 FR, 1 FS, 1 FT, 1 FU, 1 FV, 1 FW, 1 FX, 1 FY, 1 FZ, 1 GA, 1 GB, 1 GC, 1 GD, 1 GE, 1 GF, 1 GG, 1 GH, 1 GI, 1 GJ, 1 GK, 1 GL, 1 GM, 1 GN, 1 GO, 1 GP, 1 GQ, 1 GR, 1 GS, 1 GT, 1 GU, 1 GV, 1 GW, 1 GX, 1 GY, 1 GZ, 1 HA, 1 HB, 1 HC, 1 HD, 1 HE, 1 HF, 1 HG, 1 HH, 1 HI, 1 HJ, 1 HK, 1 HL, 1 HM, 1 HN, 1 HO, 1 HP, 1 HQ, 1 HR, 1 HS, 1 HT, 1 HU, 1 HV, 1 HW, 1 HX, 1 HY, 1 HZ, 1 IA, 1 IB, 1 IC, 1 ID, 1 IE, 1 IF, 1 IG, 1 IH, 1 II, 1 IJ, 1 IK, 1 IL, 1 IM, 1 IN, 1 IO, 1 IP, 1 IQ, 1 IR, 1 IS, 1 IT, 1 IU, 1 IV, 1 IW, 1 IX, 1 IY, 1 IZ, 1 JA, 1 JB, 1 JC, 1 JD, 1 JE, 1 JF, 1 JG, 1 JH, 1 JI, 1 JJ, 1 JK, 1 JL, 1 JM, 1 JN, 1 JO, 1 JP, 1 JQ, 1 JR, 1 JS, 1 JT, 1 JU, 1 JV, 1 JW, 1 JX, 1 JY, 1 JZ, 1 KA, 1 KB, 1 KC, 1 KD, 1 KE, 1 KF, 1 KG, 1 KH, 1 KI, 1 KJ, 1 KL, 1 KM, 1 KN, 1 KO, 1 KP, 1 KQ, 1 KR, 1 KS, 1 KT, 1 KU, 1 KV, 1 KW, 1 KX, 1 KY, 1 KZ, 1 LA, 1 LB, 1 LC, 1 LD, 1 LE, 1 LF, 1 LG, 1 LH, 1 LI, 1 LJ, 1 LK, 1 LL, 1 LM, 1 LN, 1 LO, 1 LP, 1 LQ, 1 LR, 1 LS, 1 LT, 1 LU, 1 LV, 1 LW, 1 LX, 1 LY, 1 LZ, 1 MA, 1 MB, 1 MC, 1 MD, 1 ME, 1 MF, 1 MG, 1 MH, 1 MI, 1 MJ, 1 MK, 1 ML, 1 MM, 1 MN, 1 MO, 1 MP, 1 MQ, 1 MR, 1 MS, 1 MT, 1 MU, 1 MV, 1 MW, 1 MX, 1 MY, 1 MZ, 1 NA, 1 NB, 1 NC, 1 ND, 1 NE, 1 NF, 1 NG, 1 NH, 1 NI, 1 NJ, 1 NK, 1 NL, 1 NM, 1 NN, 1 NO, 1 NP, 1 NQ, 1 NR, 1 NS, 1 NT, 1 NU, 1 NV, 1 NW, 1 NX, 1 NY, 1 NZ, 1 OA, 1 OB, 1 OC, 1 OD, 1 OE, 1 OF, 1 OG, 1 OH, 1 OI, 1 OJ, 1 OK, 1 OL, 1 OM, 1 ON, 1 OO, 1 OP, 1 OQ, 1 OR, 1 OS, 1 OT, 1 OU, 1 OV, 1 OW, 1 OX, 1 OY, 1 OZ, 1 PA, 1 PB, 1 PC, 1 PD, 1 PE, 1 PF, 1 PG, 1 PH, 1 PI, 1 PJ, 1 PK, 1 PL, 1 PM, 1 PN, 1 PO, 1 PP, 1 PQ, 1 PR, 1 PS, 1 PT, 1 PU, 1 PV, 1 PW, 1 PX, 1 PY, 1 PZ, 1 QA, 1 QB, 1 QC, 1 QD, 1 QE, 1 QF, 1 QG, 1 QH, 1 QI, 1 QJ, 1 QK, 1 QL, 1 QM, 1 QN, 1 QO, 1 QP, 1 QQ, 1 QR, 1 QS, 1 QT, 1 QU, 1 QV, 1 QW, 1 QX, 1 QY, 1 QZ, 1 RA, 1 RB, 1 RC, 1 RD, 1 RE, 1 RF, 1 RG, 1 RH, 1 RI, 1 RJ, 1 RK, 1 RL, 1 RM, 1 RN, 1 RO, 1 RP, 1 RQ, 1 RR, 1 RS, 1 RT, 1 RU, 1 RV, 1 RW, 1 RX, 1 RY, 1 RZ, 1 SA, 1 SB, 1 SC, 1 SD, 1 SE, 1 SF, 1 SG, 1 SH, 1 SI, 1 SJ, 1 SK, 1 SL, 1 SM, 1 SN, 1 SO, 1 SP, 1 SQ, 1 SR, 1 SS, 1 ST, 1 SU, 1 SV, 1 SW, 1 SX, 1 SY, 1 SZ, 1 TA, 1 TB, 1 TC, 1 TD, 1 TE, 1 TF, 1 TG, 1 TH, 1 TI, 1 TJ, 1 TK, 1 TL, 1 TM, 1 TN, 1 TO, 1 TP, 1 TQ, 1 TR, 1 TS, 1 TT, 1 TU, 1 TV, 1 TW, 1 TX, 1 TY, 1 TZ, 1 UA, 1 UB, 1 UC, 1 UD, 1 UE, 1 UF, 1 UG, 1 UH, 1 UI, 1 UJ, 1 UK, 1 UL, 1 UM, 1 UN, 1 UO, 1 UP, 1 UQ, 1 UR, 1 US, 1 UT, 1 UY, 1 UZ, 1 VA, 1 VB, 1 VC, 1 VD, 1 VE, 1 VF, 1 VG, 1 VH, 1 VI, 1 VJ, 1 VK, 1 VL, 1 VM, 1 VN, 1 VO, 1 VP, 1 VQ, 1 VR, 1 VS, 1 VT, 1 VU, 1 VV, 1 VW, 1 VX, 1 VY

# Field Sports at Home and Abroad

## THE PASSION OF SPRING

To every angler his own joy, and I would speak without respect of none. But for me, so long as breath be in my body and activity in my limbs, the joy of spring fishing with the wet fly before all other joys. Then are concentrated all the passion and desire of that obsession which is called angling, all the hopes and fears of a world which seems half eager, half afraid, to be born again, all the enchantments of soft winds and gentle squalls, of magic essences and incommunicable thoughts, all vigorous toms of hurricane and hail and sleet and snow, and all the thrills of sudden battle with gallant fish. Heaven help a man who has to lose any of the angler's hours which have belonged to him! But for me, if some must go, leave me the fortnight that slides April into May, and I shall put a braver face upon disaster.

A man may properly despair of showing in words to those who know it not the fierce passion of this fortnight with the wet fly, and he may despair of winding words which, to those who know, will not seem unworthy and inadequate. A man must also feel that these words—though all words be meagre—have been written so often and so well that he has no excuse for writing them again. And when I say "a man," I mean, of course, myself. Yet there are reasons why I should write the words. There is the reason which inspired the juggler of Anatole France to perform his tricks before the high altar. That was all the love he knew, all the service he could render, and he juggled in the spirit of reverent prayer. To recreate some echo of the irrevocable delight that one has had in wet-fly fishing may be a poor return. But it demands to be made. The angler's passion is so great that it will not be silent. It must call the world to witness. That is why so many admirable books on angling have been written. That is why I am fumbling now.

When I come down in the morning—Does this seem abrupt? But I am supposing (the gallant hypothesis) that we have got there again, that B. and T. and the Important Person and myself have overnight reached the Precious Inn on the banks of the delectable stream, and that April is turning a face towards May. When I come down in the morning the old quarrel as to which is the properest time to start is at once renewed. T. is full of protest and buttered egg. It seems that he has been, as usual, provoked in all his goings because I do not believe in starting before ten o'clock. I do not really see why his arrangements should hang on mine. There are twelve miles and more of water, and I am, within reasonable limits, indifferent as to which beats I take. But it is vain to argue this point. After all, these unending discussions are pleasant enough, and we should all miss them. The Precious Inn would not be itself if T. and I were not to argue as to the time of beginning and the time for leaving off, as to the necessity of keeping the reel line out of the water, as to the rate at which one should cover water; it would not be itself if T. and I were not to fall heavily on B.'s manifestly absurd theories, or if B. were not to develop his thesis of what I may call the bounceability of trout; it would not be the same if each one of us were not to hammer at the glass in the hall every time we passed in the diminishing hope of its more stable behavior; it would not be the same if, after dinner, we were not to talk and talk until you would suppose that we had never talked about angling before, until the Important Person, growing sleepier and sleepier, reminded us that the night was less young than we seemed to be. So I do not waste much time over T., who hurries out to order his sandwiches in an aggrieved voice while I finish my breakfast. His sandwiches come, of course, no sooner than mine, and I always hope that he will learn in time that you cannot hurry the Precious Inn or make certain of a half-pounder from the delectable stream.

Eventually—that is the word—we are all under weigh. We have put on our waders in the porch. We have strolled in the sheltered garden and imagined that the wind was cured of its frenzy. We have discussed, not without partisan feeling, the likeliest fly for the day, and Llewellyn has assured us that, if he could leave the Precious Inn to its own devices, if he had not a touch of gout, if he did not desire that we should catch all the fish, then he would himself go out on such a day as this and show us what trout there were in the delectable stream. These ceremonies have been accomplished and we are on our way. T.—cursed as a wet-fly enthusiast by the baleful spells of his dry-fly enthusiasm—chooses the slower, deeper waters, where there are flats and large pools and gentle runs and easy going and only the cattle of the Precious Inn. The rest of us make, huddled up in a dogcart, for the land of promise which B. discovered two seasons ago. That is still a land of promise rather than achievement. But it is a wonderful land, where the delectable stream runs narrowly between high banks, on which the mountains fringe one side, while the fir plantations fringe the other, where there is a fine succession of rock pools and swift gravelly runs, where, by every seeming, a man should fill his basket and top it with two glad half-pounders. For this most water is seldom fished, and did not the very B. here lose on one calamitous day three monsters of which the measure had to be taken by the length of his arm? So I

perpetually hope about this water, and as we wave farewell to T., who may join us for tea at the next village, I put two and two together and make a dozen of them.

I am not so fanatical as B. I am content to leave the dogcart by the old stone bridge, and the Important Person comes with me. Thus we leave to B. the loneliest recesses of his promised land, and we fish upwards to meet him. Then comes the most solemn moment of the angler's year. That is the moment in which, all being ready against a vast occasion, one enters the stream, wades out a little way at the bottom of the ripple which comes from the pool of the great fish, and begins to cast. All an angler's life is summed up in that mo-

ment. It holds the joy of skill, the sense of mastery over the rod; the frantic pulse of hope beats in it; the illimitable expectations of the unforeseen sharpen it to a point of almost unbearable poignancy. The line goes back and comes forward, the fly falls where the ripple is merged in an oilier wash against the bank, and the beginning has been made.

Well, I shall not pursue myself through all the fortunes of a day. They are too various and the account of them would be too long. But let me show one moment—the moment of discipline.

## HAUNTS OF VICTORIA ANGLERS — KOKSILAH RIVER



ment. It holds the joy of skill, the sense of mastery over the rod; the frantic pulse of hope beats in it; the illimitable expectations of the unforeseen sharpen it to a point of almost unbearable poignancy. The line goes back and comes forward, the fly falls where the ripple is merged in an oilier wash against the bank, and the beginning has been made.

Well, I shall not pursue myself through all the fortunes of a day. They are too various and the account of them would be too long. But let me show one moment—the moment of discipline.

The moment of discipline I choose rather than the moment of triumph, for which it differs only at the end, because it is less unusual. It is the moment in which the big fish breaks away. I have come to the narrow, deep run, which ends in a deep, short pool, which ends in a devil of a snag under water, and I have done well or ill. In either event I have here the thrill of expectation, because here one may take a great fish. My third chuck has been made, and my tail fly, a March brown (my dropper is a March brown also) is within seven feet of me when the great fish takes me. I do not understand how I know that the great fish has taken me. There has been no visible rise, I am not conscious of having seen the turn of a fish under water, the thrilling shock with which one feels him as yet to come. I do not know how one knows this kind of rise in the nick of time. Perhaps it is long experience or perhaps it is an extra sense, or perhaps is both. But one does know—sometimes. So the hand is lifted and the issue is joined at once. The great fish has a mind to go up stream. I have a mind that he shall come down, and he leaps three times in angry succession, shaking the drops in a shower as he leaps, to show what a great fish he is and to make the knees of an angler knock together in excitement. After he has leaped he sees the necessity of changing his mind, and down he comes with a rush. Down I stumble after him, and he goes round and round the deep, short pool. But at last the great fish tires. The horrid jiggerings have ceased, there is no more leap in him, he is drawn feebly towards the waiting outstretched net. Then—what happens then? I do not know. Either he saw the net and reached the snag before I could stop him, or the gut was frayed and could no more. All I do know is that I am standing, with waiting net outstretched, and in my hand a dreadful straight, empty rod, at my heart a clutch of chill despair. The great fish is gone.

And how small have suddenly become those other trout in the basket which one had counted worthy! How suddenly the warmth has left the day! That is the moment of discipline. Now must a man prove himself an angler and seek at once, in woe, but with a heart still undismayed, the greater fish. For this is the test by which the fixity of the angler's passion must be tried.

That moment may be mine—I am always steeled against it—on this first day on the delectable stream. But other moments will be mine also, the moment of altruism in which I land the first considerable trout for the Important Person, and the moment of insight in which, resting from the labors of casting either to eat the frugal lunch, or to tie on a new fly, or to remove my coat and so unfix the dropper from the middle of its back, or to gloat

over the trout that lie on dry bracken in the basket—in which, so resting, I lift my eyes up to the hills and down again to the river at my feet, and taste the air of freedom and have revealed to me the full and exquisite savor of the hour, and tell myself that it is good to be alive.

Other moments, too, are sure. When we foregather for tea and recount, each in our own fashion, the fortunes of the day, when we set our face for home and hitch up the strap of the basket that is so gloriously heavy, when the fire burns brightly at night and when the sunshine pulls one from bed in the morning, when the spate comes and we are forced to the primitive pleasures of the worm, when the spate

and almost on a level with the system pursued by certain licensed game dealers, who—to the shame of landholders—be it spoken—take shootings with the object of netting the grouse by night, and despatching them to stock the hills of broad-acre squires in Yorkshire. This comparison had to be taken with more than the proverbial "grain of salt," but a sounder and stronger representation lay behind it. Any old wife, it would be added, who could get herself set down in a booth on the hill, could blaze into the packs of grouse driven past the gun muzzle; but to toil after the winged game "from morning sun till dine," over rough and smooth, wet and dry, required a "man." And what was to become of the individual, and



## Sportsman's Calendar

MAY

Trout-fishing good this month EVERYWHERE.

Steelheads still running in certain rivers.

A run of small silver salmon or cohoes comes in May.

Geese and Brant may still be shot.

N.B.—At the request of the Game Warden, we remind readers that dogs running loose at this season do an immense amount of damage to nesting game birds.

saw the stage-coach and the traveling chariot "blotted from the things that be," just as we in our turn are witnessing the eclipse of the well-horsed pleasure equipage, even so may our children see the pointer and the setter—those types of the highest possible breeding and culture—consigned to the limbo which has already received so many other varieties.

With something more than an impression prevailing to this effect, it is as well to look the situation fairly in the face. All have heard of the man who was so fond of mutton that he loved to look at the spots where the ewes had lain at night. To potter among the purple coverts, or in the reedy snipe grounds, out of which, in these days of "driving," the birds have learned to fly away in a panic at the first glimpse of danger, is somewhat similar. No doubt every situation is molded by its circumstances. There are moors which, from their practically boundless continuity of heather, or owing to other advantages, favor shooting over dogs. But, speaking generally, when one man turns loose on the breezy upland a mob of beaters with strident voices and gestures that would frighten the French, his neighbors can but follow suit. Scott, in the "Lady of the Lake," says of Malcolm Graeme: "Right up Ben Lomond could he press, And not a sob his toil confess."

And the same description was more or less applicable in days of yore to the grouse shooter. How changed it all is nowadays, with the sportsman knocking over his birds from behind a screen, as the Irish patriot does his landlord from behind a dyke.—Baily's.

## BEING A GOOD SPORT

If the writer were a good many years older than he really is and were preparing to depart this life in good spirit and with a proper benediction for all the good things that he would leave behind, he could think of no fitter message for the young men—and women—of tomorrow and all the days to come than just this: "Be a good sport." That one slang phrase covers a very large and real philosophy of life.

In a sense, grin and bear it will serve, except that that is an emollient simply, a salve for wounds, otherwise past curing. The good sport is the man who not only grins and bears defeat, but also endures triumph without too much grinning. He has no excuses and few explanations if he loses and forbears to rub it in when he wins. He pays his way and takes his share of the load, but beware of overloading. Righteous indignation is his and legitimate protest against the ills to which human flesh should not be heir.

He is sympathetic within reason over the real troubles of other people, but don't encroach on his with evils that exist only in your own mind. He is considerate of the weak and unfortunate in the game of life; in fact he is—or should be—a prominent member of the various handicapping committees that are striving in many ways and under various names to distribute the burdens of the world according to ability to bear.

Specifically he is the sort of man who always uses a light rod and gives the fish a chance. He quits when he has caught all he needs for the camp and is in no special hurry to empty the stream. He would scorn to shoot a duck on the water and one kill at long range is worth more to him than a dozen birds brought to bag where any novice could have knocked them down. He welcomes the long portage that tries his strength and skill and will do his full share of the camp work without a murmur. In other words, a good sport is the kind of a man that everybody would like to be and only a few are—all the time.—Outing.

what of the race, when a sport and an exercise so pre-eminently fitted to bring out the thews and sinew and brace both mind and body for all the activities of life, should be whittled down to a thing as stationary as pigeon-trap shooting? Be all this as it may, important members of the group that took the field that day were a "Gordon" setter, lustrous of coat, and a flat-coated retriever, steady as old Time himself.

Throughout the morning hours the crisp autumnal air was suffused with golden radiance. "Nature's feast of changing beauty" spread itself out to perfection. The landscape had for its central, but wholly subdued and unobtrusive, feature a grim grey "peel," or "keep," occupying a commanding position in the recesses of a glen, and now used as a shooting lodge. All around rose up the enfolding hill-slopes, variegated with pastoral enclosures of perfect emerald, with grassy knoves running confusedly into and out of one another, with silvery threads of rippling water, and with sombre stretches of peat moss. Towards noon, the skies changed their mood. The pluck of the shooters was about to be tested. The mists collected on the hill-tops, with the sun shining only on favored patches. At last the rain came down. The "wheep o' the whaup" (note of the curlew), the skirl of the peewee, and the bleating of the lambs—which had served but to intensify the moorland silence—gradually ceased. A lordly heron, stationed, like "Patience on a monument," in the bed of a burn, scared by volleys of hail, opened out its wings, and sought the shelter of its eyrie.

If the bringing down of the game like pheasants in the battue is not the sportsman's first object, that is not to say that he is to feel no concern when the bags remain half empty. From the point of view of the game-book and the larder, the day described in this little sketch hardly was to be marked with a white pebble. To make up the total score to 47 head, 2 snipe and 13 rabbits had to be added to the sum of the grouse and black game. Evidently there was something amiss. The question was, What was it? It was not the guns that were at fault; the proportion of hits to misses was ever so much higher than the British rifleman's in a general engagement. It was not that poachers had been beforehand with the sportsmen; the nearest village was five miles off; the solitude was as complete as ever inspired the poetic temperament. Still less was it that the moor was thinly stocked; on the contrary, the birds showed in extraordinary force and numbers. The explanation simply was that they had been frightened out of their wits by days of "driving" in the surrounding districts, and rendered as vigilant and suspicious as feeding wild geese. Most of the chances happened when the sportsmen, on topping a ridge or a summit, took by surprise an old bird that had separated from its family.

The reader may, if it so please him, regard this paper as an old man's plaint over the separation of the dog from the gun in the modern order of grouse-shooting. A plaint, however, is not the same thing as a protest. In the present instance, the former perhaps is permissible, were it but on the ground of sentiment; while the latter would be as unreasonable as futile. If one fixed "law" declares itself in the world's system, that law is the law of change. Nature publishes it in all her works; death itself is but one in a series of changes. Just as our grandfathers in their day

goes down and we can go back with moral thankfulness to the fly, when—Oh, everywhere we are all gloriously happy and keen and young! And we catch a good many fish and we miss many more, and all the hours are numbered serene in this passionate eagerness of the wet fly in spring. So if you have not proved its pleasures, lose no time. For there is one spring only in every year.—Guy C. Pollock.

## THE OLD ORDER AND THE NEW IN GROUSE SHOOTING

(By Major-General W. Tweedie, C.S.I.)

Lammas-tide, 1910, came in and went out like a lamb in that part of the southwestern highlands of Scotland where Dumfriesshire touches the ancient kingdom of Galloway, now identified simply and strictly with the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright and the shire of Wigton. The countryside had been spared the "Lammas floods" which too commonly wash away whole broods of tender grouse. The dwindling rivers were gliding peacefully past their banks when I received an invitation from a veteran sportsman of the dog-and-gun school to shoot his moor with him on the opening day of the season; which, however, as his wont was, he had postponed from the statutory twelfth to the twenty-fifth of August, under the impression that in the unkindly modern summers the birds do not ripen so early as in the "good old times."

On the appointed day, before the lark had shaken the dewdrops from its wings, a party of three guns met beside a blue-eyed spring, out of which a burn trickled.

Our genial host, acting on the motto "Hand fast by the past," prided himself on walking up to the coverts, over the heathery steep, and through the ferny dingle. To hear him speak, one would have expected to see him carrying a "Sam Smith" percussion gun and its appurtenances; but he did not go so far as that. Nothing, however, would induce him to move with the times in respect of the modern practice of grouse-driving. One of his objections to this method was, that it was akin to "poaching,"

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William John Victoria, in the umberia, in pursu- above Act has a wharf and a de- sed site thereof Lots 1 A or O 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 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1000.

**Men's Furnishing Department**

Black and Tan Sox for men, extra strong reinforced toes and heels, fast colors, all sizes. Special, 2 pair for ..... **25¢**  
 Four in Hand and Knit Ties in stripes, checks and plain colors. Special, each ..... **25¢**  
 Boy's Shirt Waists in fancy stripes, plain colors and black, soft turn down collar and soft cuffs, all sizes. Special ..... **50¢**  
 Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers in natural color, sizes 32 to 44 inches, regular 50¢ per garment. Special per suit ..... **75¢**  
 450 Dozen Negligee Shirts, in prints and cambrics, with soft fronts, either plain or tucked, in fancy stripes, checks and plain white, with pleated fronts. Coat cut. All sizes from 14 to 17. Special ..... **1.00**

**TRAVELING TRUNKS, HAT BOXES, ETC.**

A new shipment of all kinds of Trunks, Hat Boxes, and Suit Cases have just arrived, and include strong marbled, iron-covered Trunks, fitted with brass locks, duplicate keys, wide tray with covered compartment at one end. Sizes 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches long. Special \$4.65 down to ..... **\$3.50**  
 Canvas-Covered Trunk, painted tan, with extra strong wooden battens, brass-plated steel trimmings, brass lock, and 1 tray with covered compartment, also 2 stout leather straps on the outside. In two sizes. Prices \$7.95 and ..... **7.25**  
 Steamer Trunks, for use in cabins or on the railroad. They are canvas covered, painted tan, heavily protected by brass-plated steel fittings and secured by a strong brass lock ..... **\$5.00**  
 Steamer Trunks, superior quality to the above, with two strong leather outside straps ..... **\$6.75**

**Novelties in Gloves for Spring and Summer Wear**

Dent's Washable Kid Gloves, for spring and summer wear. This glove is of special advantage in the light shades and white, because they easily wash and always look as good as new. In pastels, greys and white. Special ..... **1.25**  
 Dent's Chamois Gloves, in natural only. Special ..... **75¢**  
 Dent's Dogskin Gloves, in tans and greys. Special ..... **1.00**  
 Dent's Dogskin Gloves, for Misses and Children, in tan only. Per pair ..... **75¢**  
 Perrin's French Kid, 2 clasp, in navy, brown, tan, beaver, mode, grey, green, white and black. Per pair ..... **1.00**  
 Trefousse French Kid Gloves, 2 clasp, in navy, green, mode, beaver, grey, mauve, ashes of roses, wine, tan, brown, black and white. Per pair ..... **1.50**  
 Trefousse Suede Gloves, in mode, beaver, tan and slate. Per pair ..... **1.50**  
 Jouvin Suede Gloves, in black, also light and dark greys. Per pair ..... **1.50**  
 White Glace Kid Gloves, long tops, 12 B. L. Per pair, \$3.00 and ..... **2.00**  
 Long White Glace Kid Gloves, 16 B. L. Per pair, \$3.50 and ..... **2.75**  
 Long Chamois Gloves, in natural only. Per pair ..... **1.50**

**Art Needlework Materials**

Silk Floss Cushion Pads, 18x18 inches, each ..... **35¢**  
 Silk Floss Cushion Pads, 20x20 inches, each ..... **50¢**  
 Tea Cosy Pads, each ..... **35¢**  
 Tinted Cushion Tops, in new designs for embroidery, some are suitable for canoes. Price, each ..... **35¢**  
 Tinted Cushion Tops for embroidery, better quality. Price, each ..... **50¢**  
 Cushion Covers, good quality net, worked in battenberg braid and finished with a 3/4 inch frill. Regular 75¢. Special, each ..... **45¢**  
 Tinted Table Centres, in new designs, for embroidery. Each, from 75¢ down to ..... **50¢**  
 Art Laces and Fringes for edging table centres, etc. Per yard, 75¢ down to ..... **35¢**  
 Belding's Wash Embroidery Silks, per dozen skeins ..... **55¢**

**Men's Clothing Section**

Our Men's Clothing Department is now complete with all the latest and most reliable makes of clothing, in fine imported tweeds and worsteds, made up in the best possible tailored fashions, in two and three-piece suits. Prices ranging down from \$32.50 to ..... **\$7.50**  
 Men's and Youths' Hats, in all the latest blocks and styles, in panamas and crush straws, fine felts and stiff crush shapes. In prices ranging from \$6.00 to ..... **1.00**  
 Special Values in Men's Trousers, in full peg top styles, and broken checks, in medium shades of grey and green mixtures. Prices range down from \$6.75 to ..... **1.25**  
 Fancy Vests, made of fancy ducks and worsted, in a large assortment of stripes and overchecks. Prices ranging from \$5.00 down to ..... **1.25**  
 Flannel Pants, in blues and light grey, with cuff bottom. These are unshrinkable. Prices \$3.50 and ..... **3.00**  
 Men's White Pants, in heavy drill duck, with cuff bottoms ..... **1.75**

**Screens to Fit All Windows**

Size 18 inch, extending to 28 1/2 inches, each ..... **15¢**  
 Size 20 inch, extending to 33 inches, each ..... **20¢**  
 Size 24 inch, extending to 40 inches, each ..... **25¢**  
**BETTER QUALITY WITH EXTRA HEAVY FRAMES**  
 Size 14 inches extending to 20 inches, each ..... **25¢**  
 Size 20 inches extending to 33 inches, each ..... **30¢**  
 Size 24 inches extending to 40 inches, each ..... **35¢**  
 Size 18 inches extending to 28 inches, each ..... **30¢**  
 Size 20 inches extending to 30 inches, each ..... **35¢**  
 Size 22 inches extending to 36 inches, each ..... **35¢**  
 Size 24 inches extending to 40 inches, each ..... **40¢**  
**SCREEN DOORS AND ALL KINDS OF KITCHEN UTENSILS**

**DAVID SPENCER, Ltd.**



**Bargains in Carpets and Rugs, Monday**

Brussels Squares, closely woven, hard finished squares, in new floral and conventional designs. Colors, reds, greens and fawns, Size 3 x 3 yards. Each ..... **\$22.50**  
 Axminster Hearth Rugs, closely woven, thick velvet pile, in ground shades of green, reds and fawns. Finished with heavy rutland fringes. Size 27 x 60 inches ..... **\$2.25**  
 Washable Mats, in the hit-and-miss pattern. Very useful for bedrooms. Size 25 x 30 inches. Special, each ..... **65¢**  
 Decan Rugs. These are excellent reproductions of the most popular and costly Indian and Persian rugs. They come in all manner of Oriental colorings and designs. Size 4 x 7 feet. Price ..... **\$2.90**  
 Printed Art Curtaining, in a wide range of designs, floral and conventional, also mission style in artistic colorings, with rich border effect. 36 inches wide. Per yard ..... **15¢**  
 Tapestry Table Covers, in two-tone greens, also reds and gold. Sizes 2 x 2. Each ..... **1.75**

**Linoleums and Window Fittings**

Inlaid Linoleum is a little more expensive than ordinary linoleum—in the first cost—but it is by far the most economical in the long run because it will outlast several floor coverings of the cheaper kind. Then, again, inlaid linoleum always looks new, the design cannot wear off because it is solid right to the back—just like tiles—and wears almost as long as tiles. For the hall, kitchen, bathroom, or store floor inlaid linoleum is what we recommend, because it is easy to clean, always looks new, is perfectly sanitary and is almost everlasting in wearing qualities. In floral, conventional and tile patterns, in three qualities, 2 yards wide. Price, per square yard, \$1.25, \$1.10 and ..... **85¢**

**PLAIN CORK CARPET**

Unlike ordinary Linoleum, Cork Carpet is warm to the feet, soft to walk upon, and is in many ways much like ordinary carpet, with the advantage of being much easier to clean and far more sanitary. Cork carpet is really a carpet linoleum, almost everlasting in wearing qualities and gives excellent service in offices, living rooms, bedrooms or passages. It is not very expensive, it is two yards wide and costs \$1.25 per square yard, or you can have a little thinner quality for, per square yard ..... **1.10**

**PRINTED LINOLEUMS**

This line is too well known to require much description. We have just unpacked a large shipment and can offer you an exceptional wide range in design and colorings, including some very rich floral designs, 2 yards wide. Prices ranging down from, per square yard, 65¢ to ..... **45¢**

**WINDOW FITTINGS**

We make a specialty of Window Fittings, and can offer you a large selection of Brass and Wood Curtain Poles, Solid Brass Rods, Extension Rods suitable for long or casement curtains, with all the necessary fittings, to make your choice from. Tell us what you require and we can supply you at the lowest possible figure.

**Dress Goods Department**

Special display of exclusive dress patterns. See View Street Windows.

One great feature in our Dress department is that you can buy a real swell dress pattern with the security of not seeing another like it, because these were bought in London and Paris personally by our buyer.

Embroidered Voile Dress Patterns, per pattern ..... **10.00**  
 Chanticleer Bordered Effect Voile, per pattern ..... **12.50**  
 Figured Eloumie, per pattern ..... **17.50**  
 Rich Embroidered Crepe, per pattern ..... **25.00**  
 44-inch Silk Stripe Voile, in rose, king's blue, navy, cream, pale blue, reseda, white and black, 44 inches wide ..... **1.00**  
 Satin Stripe Voile, per pattern ..... **15.00**  
 500 Yards 40-inch Cashmerette, for Children's summer dresses—cream, pink, pale blue, electric, royal, mauve, cardinal, garnet and black, Monday, per yard ..... **20¢**  
 52-inch White and Black Stripe, and Black and white stripe, makes up swell tailored suits, per yard ..... **2.00**  
 A large assortment of navy blue serges to choose from. Warranted fast color, and unshrinkable. Price, 50¢ to ..... **2.00**  
 A shipment of Cream Serge and Heavy Coating just arrived. Price, per yard, 50¢ to ..... **2.00**  
 300 Yards 42-inch Navy Blue Serge—fast dye, on sale Monday ..... **50¢**  
 500 Yards 44-inch Cashmere—colors, cardinal, garnet, brown, tan, grey, electric, pink, pale blue, king's blue, cream, maize, reseda—on sale Monday ..... **65¢**

**Special Sale of Black Silks, Monday—All Reliable Wearing Qualities**

200 Yards Chiffon Taffeta ..... **50¢**  
 200 Yards Black Tamaline ..... **50¢**  
 300 Yards Black Heavy Weight Taffeta, good firm silk ..... **75¢**  
 200 Yards Black Paisiellette ..... **65¢**  
 500 Yds. Black Medium weight Taffeta ..... **65¢**  
 150 Yards Black Chiffon Taffeta, good wearing quality ..... **1.00**

**Linen Department**

Unbleached Damask Table Linen, 54-inch, each ..... **35¢**  
 Unbleached Damask Table Linen, 58-inch, each ..... **45¢**

**Muslin Department**

125 pieces Prints, in spots, stripes and figures, per yard ..... **10¢**  
 175 pieces Prints, fancy figures, spots and stripes, per yard ..... **15¢**

**Staple Department**

50 doz. Pillow Slips, all sizes, hemstitched, per doz. ..... **\$3.00**  
 100 Pairs Ready-made Sheets, 7-4, per pair ..... **1.50**

**Dainty Dresses for Tiny Tots**

2 and 3 Years.  
 French Dress, of lawn. Square yoke of embroidery insertion and tucking. Full gathered waist attached to a short tucked skirt, finished with a deep embroidery ruffle ..... **1.75**  
 French Dress, of sheer lawn. Deep square collar of embroidery, edged with wide frill of same, front of waist composed of all-over embroidery, in a handsome design, tucked sleeves in three-quarter length, finished with a cuff of insertion and lace.

**Bargains on the Main Floor**

**ANOTHER SALE OF PARASOLS**

This is a wide range, including satin effect, Dresden patterns, stripe and solid colors. Colors are cardinal, navy, green, brown, cream and pongee, also a great variety of mixture effects. This line includes values up to \$1.50. Special price to clear. Each ..... **75¢**  
 Women's Umbrellas, with high grade silk mixture cover, close rolling frames, ebony handles, either gold filled or sterling silver tipped, quality guaranteed. Special ..... **\$3.00**  
 Children's Parasols—We have a good selection to choose from in plain colors. Special, each ..... **25¢**  
 Children's Parasols, with dainty scalloped edges, in a variety of colorings, etc. Special, each ..... **50¢**  
 Children's Parasols, a neat and wide selection of lace trimmed parasols in dainty colors. Special, each ..... **75¢**  
 Umbrellas for School Children, with natural wood handles, stout covers and strong steel frames. Special, each ..... **75¢**  
 Women's Umbrellas, with heavy mercerized cotton cover, neat handles, close rolling frames. Special ..... **1.50**  
 Men's Umbrellas, with silk mixture covers, strong frames, in a variety of neat handles. Special ..... **1.00** up

**LACE AND EMBROIDERY CLEARANCE**

A quantity of Cambric and Nainsook Embroidery, up to 4 inches wide, must be cleared out at once. They are odd lines and remnants, all good patterns and in useful lengths, and are a bargain at this price. Values up to 25¢ a yard, to clear at per yard ..... **5¢**

**RIBBON SPECIAL**

3,000 Yards of Mohair Taffeta, also shot effect ribbons, in all the latest shades, to be cleaned out at a sacrifice. Values up to 50¢, will be sold for, per yard ..... **20¢**

**HAT PIN SPECIAL**

500 Hat Pins, including brilliants, jets and fancy colored stones, gold plated, gold filled, Brazilian bug, and many novelty lines. Values up to \$1.00—all to be cleared out at, each ..... **25¢**

**NEWEST ARRIVALS IN HAT PINS**

Coral Hat Pins, plain coral centres and rolled gold edge, neat patterns, at, each ..... **75¢**  
 Coral Hat Pins, better quality, each ..... **1.00**  
 Coral Neck Chains, shoulder length, each ..... **1.00**  
 Elastic Belts, in plain and fancy effects. Colors, navy, royal, purple, sky blue, myrtle, brown, tan and black, with plain metal buckles. Values up to 50¢—to clear, each ..... **25¢**

**Bedsteads and Furniture**

Solid Brass Bedstead, as per cut. 2-inch continuous pillars, satin finish, 9-bar filler, strong castors. Special price ..... **\$26.75**  
 Solid Brass Bedstead, semi-continuous 2-inch pillars with 3 straight bar fillers. Strong castors, bright finish. Special ..... **\$21.75**  
 White Enamel Bedstead, full size, neat chills and fillings, strong castors. Special price ..... **\$2.90**  
 White Enamel Bedstead, strong and serviceable, neat chills, scroll design fillings, brass nobbs. Special ..... **\$3.90**  
 White Enamel Bedstead, continuous pillars, 5-bar fillings, neat chills, strong castors, full size ..... **\$5.90**  
 Strong White Enamel Bedstead, continuous pillars, scroll fillings, full size only ..... **\$6.90**  
 Institution Cots, continuous pillars, neat design, in white enamel, complete with wire spring mattress. Very strong and comfortable. Price ..... **7.75**  
 White Enamel Bedstead, serpentine head, ornamental fillings, brass nobbs, large, neat chills ..... **\$4.90**  
 Chiffonier, in quarter cut oak. Top measures 27 in. x 32 in., and has serpentine front. Height of body, 50 in., has 5 large drawers with straight fronts and 2 small drawers with serpentine fronts, all fitted with neat brass handles and locks complete. The body is mounted on neat cabriole feet. The back is fitted with richly shaped arms, with shaped beveled English mirror 18x27, in a neat frame, surmounted with rich carving, golden finish. Price ..... **\$32.75**  
 Quarter Cut Oak Dresser, measures 20 in. x 34 in. over top, has 2 drawers, one 5 in. and one 8 in. deep, fitted with neat brass handles and locks complete. The body is 28 in. high, has plain ends, and is mounted on neat cabriole legs, fitted with strong castors. The mirror is oval in shape, 36 in. high, by 18 in. wide, best English plate 3/4 in. bevel. Price ..... **\$25.75**  
 Quarter Cut Oak Dresser, with 4 drawers, 1 long linen drawer, 8 in. deep, and 2 small drawers, 5 in. deep, fitted with neat brass handles and locks complete. The body is mounted on graceful cabriole legs, fitted with strong steel castors, and the back carries a shaped English beveled mirror 24 x 48 in., in neat frame, surmounted with small neat carving. Golden finish. Price ..... **\$33.50**  
 Chiffonier, with serpentine front, in quarter cut oak. Has 5 large linen drawers and 2 small drawers, all with serpentine fronts and fitted with neat brass handles and locks complete. The body is 50 in. high and is mounted on graceful cabriole feet, fitted with strong castors. The back is gracefully shaped and richly ornamented, and has an oval shaped English beveled plate mirror, 22 in. high, by 27 in. wide. This is a most useful and ornamental piece of furniture, and is a bargain at the price. Price ..... **\$39.75**  
 Surface Oak Dresser, with top measuring 34 in. x 18 in. built of well seasoned birch, has three long drawers, fitted with neat handles. The back is neatly shaped, finished with carving, and is fitted with beveled mirror 22x13 inches. Price ..... **\$8.50**  
 Surface Oak Dresser—top measures 34x18 inches, has three large drawers, fitted with neat handles. The back is gracefully shaped and carries a beveled mirror 24x14 inches in a shaped and carved frame. Price ..... **10.75**  
 Surface Oak Dresser and Washstand Combined—The top measures 36x17 inches over all, and the body has panel ends and contains 2 short and 1 long drawer, fitted with neat handles, locks, etc. The back is gracefully shaped and carries a tower rail and a beveled mirror 24x14 inches, in a shaped frame, neatly decorated with carving. Price ..... **13.75**  
**SECRETAIRE**  
 Oak Secretaire, body 3 feet wide, has glass fronted bookcase, writing desk with full front fitted with pigeon holes and drawer for stationery, and 1 large cupboard. Price ..... **13.75**  
**DESKS FOR THE DEN OR PARLOR**  
 Surface Oak Desk, 27 inches wide and 48 inches high, well constructed from selected hardwood. The ends are neatly shaped, and the body carries 2 book shelves, 1 long drawer, and falling front desk, fitted with suitable stationery pigeon holes. Price ..... **8.90**  
 Surface Oak Desk, similar to the above, well made, from well seasoned hardwood. Price ..... **6.90**

**A Big Sale of Suits on Wednesday—See Tuesday's Advertisement**

VOL. L. NO. 457.

**ORGANIZATION OF ULSTER**

Political Clubs Formed Years Ago to be Largely Numbers.

**MEMBERSHIP EXCEEDED**

Steps to Secure of Unionists in Scotland—Gov. Qui Vive.

LONDON, May 11.—Speech of the Prime Minister, on the perennials home rule has drawn a rapid progress being made by the Irish Unionist party in country against any Act of Union. The political clubs which had throughout Ireland ago to carry on the fight rule have been revived, and it is now deemed membership exceeds 200 more than at the height home rule agitation of a range body is co-operating Irish Unionist associations whole country has been for the purpose of organizing to make it possible every able-bodied Unionist and allot him his post in need be.

The organization is the most up-to-date military in strong color to the better of battle will be thrown. The organization is the most up-to-date military in strong color to the better of battle will be thrown. The organization is the most up-to-date military in strong color to the better of battle will be thrown.

**SAN FRANCISCO**

Probing by Grand Jury of Suspension of Detective Inquiry to Go

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—Barrister Peter Mann, official messenger for the Chief of Police Seymour, stated that the suspension of the grand jury of alleged violation with the municipal police has appeared before as a witness several times past week.

The suspension was a chief was informed that had been returned by the at its all-night session. At the completion of the grand jury of alleged violation with the municipal police has appeared before as a witness several times past week.

FEZ, May 13.—By court May 12).—In a skirmish the sultan's troops and the of the sultan's soldiers news has reached headqu sultan's spies that the are besieging Fez have general attack tomorrow troops are taking up position the attacks.

Consolidated TACOMA, May 13.—By president of the Pacific Manufacturers' association report that the consolidation of the Oregon and the Oregon and Southwestern Lumber Manufacturers' been effected. Consolidation has been under consideration months, but no definite been taken.

Mrs. and Miss Madigan, are spending a month and relatives in Victoria