

WILL APPEAR IN COURT SOON

Prisoners Accused of Dynamiting Los Angeles Times Bldg. Likely to be Arraigned Early This Week.

FURTHER ARRESTS ARE EXPECTED

Defence Will Elaborate Theory That Explosion Was Caused by Gas—J. B. McNamara as Bryce.

LOS ANGELES, April 29.—Attorneys for both sides in the dynamiting case completed arrangements today for the early arraignment of John and James McNamara and Orrie E. McManis. The appearance of the prisoners in court will not be deferred later than next Wednesday, by which time it is expected Clarence Barrow and assistant district-attorney W. J. Ford will have arrived in the city. Detective William J. Burns is also supposed to be on his way here, and there are reports that his appearance here will be the signal for further arrests in connection with the Times explosion.

Job Harriman had a three hour conference with the two McNamara brothers today, following which he issued a statement in which he declared that the two accused men had been informed of the condition alleged to have been made by McNamara, but that there was nothing in it which the defence would hinge the fate of the McNamaras on the question of whether the wrecking of the Times building and the consequent death of 21 men, were caused by gas or dynamite. Mr. Burns said that Dr. J. A. Holmes, director of the United States Bureau of Mines, would be one of the chief witnesses called to uphold the contention that gas and not an infernal machine caused the explosion in the newspaper plant on the morning of October 1, last. The contention of the defence, according to Harriman, will be based on these grounds:

First—That the dynamite made by the factory from which the dynamite is alleged to have caused the explosion was purchased, was tested in the government bureau of mines and would not set fire to gas.

Second—That the dynamite will not set fire to inks and oils, and explosion of dynamite of the kind said to have been used would not have been followed by sheets of flame, but on the contrary, would extinguish flame.

Third—A gas explosion, on the other hand, would set fire to inks and oils and would be followed by sheets of flame.

One of the most important developments of the day from the view point of the prosecution was the identification of James B. McNamara as James B. Bryce, by Trebor McCashen, a bell-boy who was employed in the Argonaut hotel in San Francisco last September. J. B. Bryce, the man who is alleged to have purchased the dynamite that destroyed the Times building, lived at that hotel. James B. McNamara was led into the jail office today with a number of other prisoners, and, according to officials of the district-attorney's office, the lad quickly picked out McNamara as the man he had known as Bryce.

BANK CLEARINGS RECORD FIGURE

Total for First Four Months of Year Far in Excess of Any Previous Similar Period's Figures.

All records for growth in local bank clearings for the first four months of the year were broken during the period from January 1 to April 30 this year, when an increase of fifty per cent was registered over the corresponding period a year ago. As compared with the four months in 1909 the increase in aggregate no less than 122 per cent, indicating that in the two years clearing here have more than doubled.

The continued activity in business circles, the increase in building and the recent active operations in the local realty market contribute to swell the returns which bear testimony to the increasing importance of Victoria as a business centre.

The April figures showed a slight falling off from March, but it is a significant thing that in other cities of the Dominion the rate of increase established has fallen off considerably in short periods though the aggregate for the month shows a very large increase over the same month last year.

The monthly totals for the year to date compared with the same period in the two previous years were as follows:

	1911	1910	1909
Jan.	9,013,716	8,739,787	8,235,476
Feb.	9,078,831	6,404,570	4,231,397
Mar.	12,358,320	7,170,088	4,940,369
April	11,693,894	7,239,388	5,529,870

\$49,144,921 28,104,808 19,027,012

WATER BOARD

Personnel of Provincial Commission to be Increased in Near Future

A special meeting of the board of provincial water commissioners is to be held at the offices here tomorrow for the purpose of considering questions of priority in record affecting the municipality of Penticton. The composition of the board remains unchanged as yet, action not yet having been taken toward increasing its numerical strength under the authority of the legislation in this respect adopted during the last session of the legislature. It is understood that Hon. Mr. Ross has under consideration the names of a number of gentlemen who are looked upon as likely to prove valuable members of the board, which at present is composed of Mr. W. S. Drewry, chief water commissioner for the province, and Messrs. J. T. and J. M. Robinson. Augmentation of the numerical strength of the board will probably be brought about soon after the return of the Lands Minister from the Dominion government.

Suffocated in Well

ODESSA, Saks, April 29.—A young man named John Frankish, of Sintaluta, Saks, was suffocated by gas in a well, which he was boring on the farm of George Rungta. He was down sixty feet when something broke on the boring machine, and by the time the men on top could get down into the well Frankish was smothered.

LIVE WIRE KILLS

Three Dead and One Mortally Injured in New York Working Crew Through Wire Fall

NEW YORK, April 29.—One man was burned to crisp, two were hurled ten feet and killed, a fourth was mortally injured and four others badly hurt this afternoon on the New York Central railroad, near Spuyten Duyvil, in the upper part of the city, when a falling telegraph pole threw a steel wire which they grasped, across the third rail.

A current of 15,000 volts spouted out a blinding flash at the contact, and splashed and sizzled as the men lay stunned.

John Triambulo, foreman of the crew, was standing on a rail and received the full force of the shock. His clothing was burned from his body, and his flesh roasted and charred beyond recognition.

John Casey and Dan Sully were thrown down by the side of the tracks, where they died as flames consumed their clothing.

Three fingers were burned from the right hand of James Caffay, whose body was so badly seared he probably will die.

The four other men were stunned.

STATE OUT OF DEBT

OLYMPIA, Wash., April 29.—A warrant was drawn today by the state treasurer to pay the last outstanding obligation of the state, which is not only clear of debt for the first time, but has \$300,000 in the treasury.

TRIAL OF WAPPENSTEIN

SEATTLE, April 29.—The trial of Charles W. Wappenstein, former chief of police, on a charge of receiving a bribe from Clarence Gerald and Gleason Tupper for permitting them to operate a gambling house, was set today for May 21. There are three other indictments against Wappenstein.

INSURANCE MAN ARRESTED

TACOMA, April 29.—Clark Veath, superintendent of agents for the First National Life Insurance company, of this city, was arrested tonight, charged with embezzling \$2,000 from the Empire Insurance Company of Chicago, Wyoming, insurance company. He will be taken to this city tomorrow. Accompanied by his young wife, he came to this city six months ago. She is ill, and for that reason was not apprised of his arrest.

ANOTHER FIGHT AT BORDER TOWN

Mexican Rebels Begin Long Expected Attack on Federal Garrison of Ojinaga, With a Strong Force.

ARTILLERY CLOSE TO ENTRENCHMENTS

PRESIDIO, Tex., April 29.—Via Marfa, Texas.—The rebel forces besieging Ojinaga began their long anticipated attack on the federal garrison early today.

The rebels under command of Colonel Villarreal opened the fight in the early hours of the morning on the north and south positions of the federal forces entrenched in the villages of San Francisco and La Garita. At daybreak the Cananahua position on the west began an attack, and at this point the fighting appears to have been the strongest. The rebel artillery is posted here, and the rebel forces apparently have determined to make their advance into Ojinaga from this point.

The artillery of the rebels is under Captain A. W. Lewis, an American.

Captain Lewis pushed his artillery into position only one hundred and fifty yards from the federal entrenchments just before the battle opened. A considerable number of the soldiers of the federal forces have fled from Ojinaga to the American side of the river, and it is predicted that if defeat becomes imminent General Luque, who is in command, will bring his entire equipment to the American side to surrender. In order to prevent his artillery falling into the hands of the rebels.

It is expected that Col. Villarreal will attempt to capture the town.

United States troops are patrolling the river bank to prevent neutrality violations.

At Cuchillo Parado federal reinforcements of fifty men under Colonel Gordillo, marching to the relief of Ojinaga, have been driven back to Polomochi. Twelve soldiers were killed. Cuchillo Parado was garrisoned by sixty rebels commanded by Esteban Cadenas.

MANITOBA GOVERNORSHIP

WINNIPEG, April 29.—On May 12th, the term of Sir Daniel McMillan, the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, expires, he having held the position for ten years and nine months. At the request of the Dominion government he continues to hold the position until October, when his successor is to be appointed. A number of names are mentioned as his successor, the most prominent being William Whyte, John Galt, Kenneth McKenzie and D. C. Cameron. No previous lieutenant-governor has held office as long as Sir Daniel.

AMBASSADOR TO VISIT CAPITAL

Earl Grey Returns to Ottawa for Purpose of Receiving Mr. Bryce, Who is to Arrive on Tuesday.

TO-HOLD CONFERENCE WITH MINISTERS

OTTAWA, April 29.—Earl Grey's departure from Winnipeg understood to be in accordance with his plans, made several weeks ago, to return here in time to receive Mr. James Bryce, the British ambassador at Washington, who will arrive on Tuesday. Earl Grey will also open the Ottawa horse show on Tuesday night.

Mr. Bryce's visit is for the purpose of maintaining touch with Canadian affairs, but will have nothing to do with reciprocity. The western coast will be interested in his conference with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Minister Brodeur on the sealing question.

Mr. Bryce will represent British and Canadian interests at the international conference for the regulation of sealing, which will be held at Washington beginning May 12. Japan, the United States and Russia will participate. Britain and the United States are already agreed to the principle of suspension of pelagic sealing for a period of years, the United States to give Canada an equity in the catch from the Prityloff islands.

UNIONIST GAIN

Cheltenham Captured from Liberals in Bye-Election on Friday by Majority of Four

LONDON, April 29.—At the bye-election held yesterday in Cheltenham, the seat won in the last election by Richard Mathias (Liberal), who was unseated for alleged illegal practices on the part of his agents during the campaign, J. T. Agge-Gardner (Conservative) was returned by a majority of four.

At the general election Mr. Mathias won the seat from Viscount Duncannon by a majority of 93.

DIAMONDS STOLEN

Traveling Jeweler Loses Gem Valued at \$10,000 on Train Between Montreal and Calgary

WINNIPEG, April 29.—Diamonds to the value of ten thousand dollars were stolen on board the C. P. R. train from Montreal which arrived in Calgary today. J. Planchon, a traveling jeweler, was found that during the night, while he was asleep in his berth, someone had rifled his pockets and escaped with a case containing diamonds which are estimated at the above value.

SEVERAL MISSING THOUGHT TO BE BURNED

EASTON, Pa., April 29.—Three persons lost their lives, eight are missing and are believed to be dead and half a hundred others were injured this afternoon at Martin's Creek, N. J., in a wreck of an excursion train carrying one hundred and seventy school teachers and friends from Utica, N. J., and vicinity, to Washington for a week's outing. The train was one furnished by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and the accident occurred while it was travelling at high speed over tracks controlled by the Pennsylvania railroad. The locomotive jumped the track, the cars toppled over and were set on fire by exploding oil in the wrecked coaches having side-swiped an oil tank along the track when they left the rails.

The entire train was quickly enveloped in flames and completely consumed by the fire.

The eight missing persons, seven of whom were women, and lived in Utica, are believed to have been burned to death in the wreckage. The findings of charred bones led the railroad wrecking crew to the conclusion that they are dead.

The most seriously injured were removed to the Easton hospital, where three of them, Miss Eleanor E. Rutherford, a Utica teacher, Charles M. Person of Stroudsburg, Pa., a Pennsylvania railroad conductor, and William Vaney, Trenton, N. J., engineer, died tonight.

The physicians at the hospital said late tonight that most of those in the hospital will recover.

The cause of the wreck has not yet been determined.

The place where the accident occurred had been undergoing repairs, and unfinished work may have been responsible for the train leaving the track.

There was a terrific explosion at the scene of the wreck tonight. There is no communication with the wrecking party but local railroad men say either the boiler of the wrecked locomotive or a gas tank exploded.

Tonight the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad ran a special train from Stroudsburg to the wreck and started back to Utica, with all those who were able to make the journey. The missing are: Miss Bessie Waller, (Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

GOVERNOR OF QUEBEC DEAD

Sir Charles A. Pelletier Passes Away After Long Illness—Held Many Political Positions.

QUEBEC, April 29.—Sir C. A. Pelletier, lieutenant-governor of Quebec province, died this evening, after a long illness. The members of his family were at his bedside when he passed away.

Sir Charles Alphonse Pantaleon Pelletier, K. C. M. G. (created 1908); L.L.D., K. C., P. C. lieutenant-governor of Quebec since 1908, was born at Riviers Ouelle, January 22, 1837. He was the youngest son of the late J. M. Pelletier and Julie Fainehaud. He was educated at the college of St. Anne and at Laval University, where he graduated in law, being called to the bar in 1860, made Q. C. in 1879 and Batonnier of the Quebec bar in 1892. He was twice elected president of the Society of St. Jean Baptiste (National Society of French Canadians) and was for several years major of the Ninth battalion or "Volunteers of Quebec," which battalion he commanded during the Fenian raid in 1866. He sat for the constituencies of Kamouraska, 1869-77; for Quebec East in the Quebec legislature assembly, 1873-74; privy councillor of Canada, 1877; senator, 1877-1905; was sometimes honorary president of the Dominion Board of Agriculture and president of the Canadian commission of the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878; speaker of the senate of Canada, 1896-1901; Quebec city solicitor for forty years and judge of the superior court of the Province of Quebec from 1905-8. He was decorated C. M. G. for eminent services as Canadian commissioner for the Paris Exhibition of 1878; and C. M. G., 1898, for a long and important political career. He resigned as judge to be appointed lieutenant-governor of the Province of Quebec. He married, first the daughter of the late Hon. C. E. Casgrain, and second the daughter of the late Hon. M. P. de Sales.

MAY BE PLANS OF G. T. PACIFIC

System of Extensive Wharves and Warehouses to be Constructed on Waterfront of North Vancouver.

WORK TO BEGIN AT EARLY DATE

VANCOUVER, April 29.—A system of extensive wharves and warehouses for the North Vancouver waterfront is being planned by the owners of the Lonsdale estate, which holds about two miles of the foreshore of D. L. 265. The property is just east of the Indian reserve, and is all cleared and partly graded.

Detailed plans have been under way for some time, and it is stated that on Monday tenders will be called for privately for a large portion of the work. Plans for one long pier and nearly half a mile of wharves have already been approved.

It will not be surprising if some important announcements in regard to this property are made in the near future.

Already there have been persistent rumors of its probable acquisition by the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, in connection with the control of the Howe Sound and Northern Railway, but up to date all such rumors are denied by the officials of both companies.

HAMILTON LABOR TROUBLES

HAMILTON, Ont., April 29.—Two local unions have decided to call out their men from the shops employing them in this city on Monday. The carpenters all over the city to the number of 460 are going out. They want an increase in wages from thirty-five to forty cents. The structure iron workers at the Hamilton Bridge Works will also strike for forty cents an hour, this being an increase of five cents an hour.

ELEVEN LIVES LOST IN WRECK

Train Carrying New York State Teachers to Washington is Derailed on Pennsylvania Road and Cars Take Fire.

THREE DIE AFTER REMOVAL TO HOSPITAL—MOST OF INJURED EXPECTED TO RECOVER—EXPLOSION AT WRECK.

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PORTLAND SHAKE-UP

Chief of Police and Others Indicted by Grand Jury for Various Offences—Chief Resigns

PORTLAND, April 29.—A. M. Cox, chief of police, was this afternoon indicted by a grand jury for failure to perform his duty in closing the immoral resorts of the city.

After a conference with Mayor Joseph Simon, Chief Cox stated that he would tender his resignation to the board of police commissioners on Monday.

J. W. Bailey, dairy and food commissioner, was indicted for malfeasance in office, and C. A. Rowland, Charles Cleveland, J. H. McCarthy and Charles O'Connor were indicted in connection with alleged frauds in the matter of circulating petitions in connection with a movement for the establishment of a municipal paving plant to be voted upon at the forthcoming municipal election.

The indictment of Chief of Police Cox is the result of his alleged failure to suppress disorderly houses as provided by law.

For several months the municipal association has been seeking the enforcement of the law, but with no apparent success until ten days ago, when a number of questionable resorts were ordered closed by the chief of police. His action, however, came too late to forestall an investigation by the grand jury. Indictment followed. Cox, in a statement issued late today declared that he was not guilty of the charge and made the assertion that he is being made a scapegoat.

MEASLES IN CALGARY BARRACKS

Outbreak of Measles in the Calgary Barracks, the Mounted Police Detachment of this City Will be Unable to go to the Coronation.

CALGARY, April 29.—Owing to an outbreak of measles in the Calgary barracks, the mounted police detachment of this city will be unable to go to the Coronation.

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WELL KNOWN WINNIPEGGER DEAD

Orville Glenn, a Well-Known Telegrapher, a Member of the Grain Exchange and Manager of the Export Grain Company, Died Suddenly Tonight of Pneumonia.

WINNIPEG, April 29.—Orville Glenn, a well-known telegrapher, a member of the Grain Exchange and manager of the Export Grain company, died suddenly tonight of pneumonia.

WINNIPEG BUILDING RECORD

The Building Record for April are Two Million Dollars, and for this Year to Date Three and a Half Millions. This is Two Millions Behind Last Year.

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WATER RIGHTS IN RAILWAY BELT

Provincial Ministers Reach a Satisfactory Agreement in Re-opening Question with Dominion Government.

The completion of a most satisfactory understanding with the Dominion government in respect to the equitable adjustment of water rights within and contiguous to the Dominion railway belt lands in this province, as such rights and records may have been affected by the recent decision of the privy council asserting the exclusive jurisdiction of the Dominion therein, is briefly reported in a telegram from Attorney General Bower received by the premier yesterday just prior to the departure of the first minister en route to London.

It will be remembered that Hon. Mr. Ross left a fortnight or more ago for the federal capital, to take up with the authorities at Ottawa the question of adjusting conflicting records in the affected territory and also to secure some recognition of long existing provincial records within the railway belt, over which the courts have affirmed an exclusively federal jurisdiction.

The minister for lands was recently joined at Ottawa by Hon. Mr. Bower, and their joint representations appear to have already produced most desirable results, the attorney general telegraphing that Hon. Frank Oliver has agreed that when the legislation in respect to water titles obtains enactment, it is his intention to bring down a simultaneous order-in-council acknowledging all old records "as of their date," so as to give them whatever legal status they should have had as originally granted.

Afterwards it will be necessary to investigate their respective positions as between themselves, it being proposed that such investigation shall be made by a joint board of commissioners.

Equitable Understanding

This equitable understanding will be received with the greatest appreciation by all old record holders who cannot recognize the equitable and efficient efforts in their behalf that have been put forward by the provincial ministers.

The ruling of the judicial committee of the privy council which has been referred to, together with the more recent judgment of Mr. Justice Gregory denying the existence of any right with the territory in question under provincial record, have brought about a situation of very great hardship and injustice to a considerable number of old record holders.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

CONSTRUCTION OF ISLAND RAILROAD

Building Operations Advancing on Canadian Northern Pacific's Local Section—Working Forces to be Doubled.

RIGHT OF WAY ALREADY CLEARED

Before Summer is Well Advanced Over a Thousand Men Will be Engaged—The Question of Terminals.

With the advent of summer a very considerable augmentation of the forces engaged in construction of the Vancouver Island sections of the Canadian Northern Pacific railway is looked for, it being the expectation of the contractors and of the railway heads that the end of the present year will see the first section at least, providing communication as far as Metchoin, completed and in operation, although the location of the line directly out of Victoria cannot yet be decided upon—presumably as plans have not yet been matured with respect to terminals on the reverted Songhees reserve, or elsewhere in this city.

The work of construction is now thoroughly opened up from a point one and a half miles east of Parson's bridge to a point on the Sooke river, approximately thirty-four miles distant from Victoria. The right-of-way has all been cleared from mile 28 to mile 34, and actual construction is proceeding rapidly between these two points, the contractors, Mr. M. B. Carlin and Grant Smith & Co., having assembled a thoroughly modern and extensive plant.

Considerable heavy rock work here presents itself, as well as a fair amount of medium earthwork. Construction of the line around Sooke Harbor involves practically continuous and very heavy rockwork, this condition presenting itself from mile 18 almost all the way through to mile 40.

Force at Work

The work at present furthest advanced lies between mile 18 and mile 20, the latter point being just beyond Padder Bay. A force of about 550 men is now engaged in actual construction, apart altogether from the activities of the surveyors, and this number will be materially increased in the near future. Indeed, it is hoped to double the working force before mid-June.

In the surveyors' department, four large and well-equipped parties are now engaged in checking and where necessary, slightly altering the location line through to the West Coast, the one of these parties, under Mr. E. S. Harty, its headquarters being at present quartered at Shawnigan.

Only minor deviations are being made from the location line already announced and described.

Work along the Nitinat and the shores of Alberni canal is of necessity proceeding slowly in consequence of the rocky character of the country, having its headquarters at present quartered at Shawnigan.

Kettle River Roadbed

Construction work on the Kettle River Valley railway, recently inaugurated under governmental assistance, ratified by legislation coincident with the bond guarantee of the Canadian Northern Pacific, is to be commenced east and west out of Penticton before Dominion Day, and by the end of the present year it is confidently expected that twenty-five miles, or about half the distance between Merritt and Midway, will be spanned with steel. This definite announcement has just been made by President J. J. Warren of the K. R. V., in reply to questions from the Penticton Board of Trade, as to when this construction would be initiated. Mr. Warren states that it is the intention to make Penticton the base of operations this summer for construction work.

FIRE IN SUGAR REFINERY

NEW YORK, April 29.—Fire in the Arbutle sugar refining company's plant in Brooklyn spread rapidly throughout the upper half of the main building and caused a loss of \$250,000. The fire started from an explosion of boiling sugar. Two hundred men escaped safely.

SASKATOON'S GROWTH

SASKATOON, Sask., April 29.—One million one hundred and eighty thousand dollars is the remarkable figure to which Saskatoon's building permits have reached during the month of April, with three days of the month still to go. The total surprise even is the most optimistic Saskatooners and is an indication that this year's total will go to the five-million dollar mark.

PREMIER LEAVES TO ATTEND CORONATION

Hon. R. McBride Recipient of Demonstration at Boat— Hundreds of Callers to Bid Him Goodspeed.

The Premier, with Mrs. McBride and Mr. Lawrence Macrae, his private secretary, left yesterday afternoon en route for London for the coronation.

It will be the sincere hope of every resident of British Columbia that their trip may be in every way a delightful one and that the summer vacation may prove of the greatest benefit to the hardworking prime minister.

PREDICTS GREAT FUTURE FOR ALBERNI

Mr. J. F. Bledsoe Believes that Dual Towns Will Merge into One Flourishing and Promising City.

Mr. J. F. Bledsoe, president of the Ponce River Lands Co., who has just been enjoying a fortnight's fishing trip to his former home at Alberni, expressed himself as amazed at the marked activity at present observable in the southern sections of the island, land clearing and farm establishment being general.

CASE OF EDRIE

Evidence Concluded and Arguments to be Heard Later—Chief Justice to Make Inspection

YANCOUVER, April 28.—The evidence in the case of the American fishing schooner Edris was all completed today, and argument will be heard at a later date.

MUST PAY COSTS

Decision Goes Against Publishers of Saturday Sun—Connection With Libel Suit

YANCOUVER, April 28.—Mr. Justice Gregory decided yesterday that the Ford-McConnell company, owners of the Saturday Sun, must pay the costs of the libel action brought against them by Mr. J. S. Emerson.

BEASTS OF PREY

Many Wolves, Coyotes, and Cougars Killed off in 1910, According to Anderson's Report

YANCOUVER, April 28.—Figures recently compiled by Mr. J. Bryan Williams, provincial game warden, show that in the fiscal year ending March 30, 1910, 3,379 head of predatory animals and birds were destroyed under provincial game bounties.

PORTLAND HOLDUP

Portland, April 28.—Two robbers held up a station at 17th and Marshall streets last night, and after herding

RECORDS STORY OF REITFONTEIN FIGHT

Trooper J. H. W. Molloy, Canadian Hero in Boer War, is Visiting Victoria in Interests of British Capital.

Trooper J. H. W. Molloy, the Canadian hero of Reitfontein, is a guest at the Empress hotel. His visit to British Columbia is in the interests of British capital, some of which he hopes to place on Vancouver Island.

"Yes! I am combining business with the happiest time of my life," said Mr. Molloy. "I am visiting Victoria, the half of a very influential English syndicate, with a view to the establishment of a large manufacturing industry here on the island. I have, however, to cross again to Vancouver on Monday as I am to address the Vancouver Club there on 'Citizenship and Defense.' British Columbia, and especially the island has such an abundance of raw material and natural resources that should make the province ultimately one of the greatest manufacturing countries in the world.

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(Continued from Page 1)

Miss Susanne Sessions, Miss Sarah Jones, Mrs. Mary Allen, Miss Sophie Knoll, Miss Louise Linsman, all of Ulica, James Hickmell of Philadelphia, a tourist agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad, Harry Wilmer, Trenton, N. J., baggage-master.

WATER RIGHTS AND RAILWAY BILL

(Continued from Page 1)

owners of lands both within the railway belt and just outside that sphere, where dependence has to be placed for irrigation facilities upon streams having their origin within the belt and afterwards crossing provincial lands.

THE DAUGHTERS OF EMPIRE AND THE CORONATION.

(Continued from Page 1)

"From East to West the circling word has passed, 'The King is coming!'" "The King is coming! Long live the King! The King live for ever!" with all its hidden symbolism, rings from sea to sea, from continent to continent, throughout the British Empire, and the same thrill that will stir the heart of London on June 22nd will also stir the hearts of men and women on this farthest frontier of His Majesty's dominions.

MILLIONS STERLING AWAIT INVESTMENT

London Visitor Tells of How Canada Might Secure Large Influx of Capital from Great Britain.

"Millions of pounds are lying in Great Britain today awaiting reliable investment. All that is needed is a reliable assurance of returns and proper bona fides. Canada, looking to the future, has the greatest opportunity to successfully attract this capital."

This opinion was expressed yesterday by Mr. Theodore Feilden, representing the London Times who was here to interview Premier McBride in connection with the proposed Empire number which the Times will publish on May 24th.

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With respect to the former matter, a public meeting was held at Kaslo at the instigation of the local trade union city on Saturday evening last, a definite plan for restoring and reopening the Kaslo and Slocan line being announced by the committee of mine operators and others who for some months past has had the question in hand. The line connecting the towns of Kaslo and Slocan has been disused since the forest fire of last summer, and its non-operation has seriously handicapped the mining interests of the Slocan district. Twenty-five thousand dollars was subscribed at the meeting, as well as a sinking fund of \$13,000 by Mr. J. N. Reardon and his associates.

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ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY

Notable Gathering at Victoria Theatre Endorses Message of Loyalty to be Conveyed to London.

A notable meeting took place at the Victoria theatre Friday night when the large audience unanimously and enthusiastically adopted an address conveying assurances of the loyalty of the people of British Columbia to His Majesty...

A Great Responsibility

As a Canadian and a Victorian, I have been greatly honored by this gathering. When friends said to me that since I had been invited by the Colonial office to attend the Coronation of His Majesty there should be a public meeting where a public resolution could be passed...

Problem of Government

The problem of government, whether in this section of the Empire or in the centre in the homeland is fraught with great complications. We who love the old flag, who believe in one Empire, one King are anxious to see, since there has been a general expression in favor of this from one end of the Empire to the other...

Should Protect Heritage

"Yet we are neglecting to insure the property we have. What are we doing to show in sympathy with procuring a strong and efficient soldiery? We have the militia, the volunteers, the school cadets; but do we do our duty in seeing that we have still more efficient troops here in this part of the Empire if trouble came upon us? The way this province is growing, the way it is shaping towards a great future makes one pause to think that with the great assemblage of wealth some attempt should be made to provide efficient protection against an enemy, should an enemy appear...

Woman Brutally Murdered

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Peace Conference

El Paso Selected as Scene of Negotiations and Federal of Mexico Commission

NO AGREEMENT

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Campbell's Week-End Attractions Corsets. The Celebrated Nemo Self Reducing Corsets, priced from \$6.50 to \$2.75. The Popular Gossard, lace in front Corsets, from \$7.50 to \$6.50.

Underwear. Ladies' Swiss Lisle Vests, with fancy lace yoke, no sleeves. Price \$3.00. Ladies' Fine Silk Vests, plain or trimmed, no sleeves or short sleeves. Each, \$1.00.

Children's Underwear. Children's Cotton Vests, short or long sleeves, each—according to size—30c to 15c. Children's Zenith Brand Underwear, unshrinkable, short or long sleeves. Price, according to size, 65c to 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, 25c.

Children's Hose. "Little King," a very fine quality ribbed hose, in tan, black, cream, pink, sky and cardinal. Per pair, 35c to 25c. "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 40c.

1008 & 1010 Government St.

author for the dismissal of his colleague, because, he said, the colleague had assured him that there was no truth in the allegation, and he preferred to accept the verdict of his colleague to that of a man who threatened to deliver all documents and correspondence and photographs to the opposition.

Workmen Injured. HAMILTON, Ont., April 28.—The new grandstand, which is being constructed at the Britannia baseball grounds here collapsed this afternoon, burying four workmen, one of whom is believed to be fatally injured.

Killed in Sunway. SPOKANE, April 28.—Thrown from her buggy when the horse, frightened by a road roller, ran away, Mrs. H. F. Kendall was killed this afternoon. Two of her daughters were also thrown out and one slightly injured and the other hurt.

"Black House" to be Sold. LONDON, April 28.—Black House, made famous by Charles Dickens, and once his favorite home, is to be sold at auction next month. Dickens wrote almost the whole of "David Copperfield" in this house.

Royal Academy View. LONDON, April 28.—There was a distinguished gathering at Burlington House today for a private view of the Royal Academy which opens tomorrow. There are a few paintings in the exhibition which can be described as "pictures of the year," but among the exceptions is the Hon. John Collier's "Eve," a nude. An unusually large number of portraits are shown, of which but one, the Archbishop of Canterbury, is by John Singer Sargent, who usually contributes several. The American, however, is represented by a landscape "A Waterfall," and a huge decorative wall painting, "Armageddon." The latter work is intended for the public library in Boston.

Mr. Borden suggested that parliament could rise for two months to allow the prime minister to go to London. Sir Wilfrid made no reply, but it is generally accepted here that he will not go to England, and that the fight over reciprocity will be prolonged and marked with a good deal of bitterness.

Mr. Borden, in his remarks said that the Conservatives were and would remain absolutely opposed to reciprocity, and would fight it to the end. At the opening of the House of Commons today Sir Wilfrid Laurier referred to a statement published in the Toronto Telegram on Thursday concerning an alleged bank account of a cabinet minister. He stated that he had refused to accept the ultimatum of the

Mr. Borden has said he and his followers offer uncompromising opposition to the ratification of the agreement. It may tell him that on this side we offer uncompromising support for the agreement. "He thinks it would be a ban to Can-

The Colonist.

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CITY WORK

The Mayor writes us a letter, which we print this morning. We are not going to discuss what has transpired, in the past or the qualifications of Mr. Astley, of Winnipeg, for the position to which it is proposed to appoint him. The only point with which we are concerned is that the business of the city shall be carried on in a business-like way. We have no other feeling for the present City Engineer than one of respect, but he is apparently unequal to the work required of him. That at least seems to be the opinion of the Mayor and Alderman, and this being so the obvious course seems to be to place some one in charge of the office who is able to handle it. We do not like the idea of a dual control and divided responsibility. The only thing that can be said in favor of it is that it will lead to the resignation of the Engineer. When the Mayor speaks of "the matter righting itself in two or three months," he must have something of this kind in mind. This being so, why not grapple with the situation at once. If this is the object of the proposed appointment of Mr. Astley, it is unfair to Mr. Smith to permit him to remain in office until he finds himself forced by circumstances to resign. Mr. Smith is far too worthy a gentleman not to be accorded straightforward, manly treatment. Is it not a serious reflection upon his professional ability to say that he is not qualified to handle the class of work which now forms the principal part of the subject matter to be dealt with by the municipal engineering department?

In this connection one important phase of municipal work may be spoken of. Today bids are to be opened on a very large amount of street paving. Our understanding of the matter is that the City Engineer prepared a specification for what is known as standard asphalt paving. This is not a patented process, but is made according to a formula approved of by the Society of Municipal Engineers. It is the result of long experience and presumably is the best kind of asphalt pavement in use. Tenders have been asked for such a pavement, but bidders are also at liberty to put in alternate offers. Therefore the paving may go to the bidder who offers to lay the standard pavement at the lowest price and offers substantial guarantees, but to some one else, who may make a bid on some process of his own upon which there cannot be any competition. By adopting this course, the City Council, which is certainly not composed of paying experts, may find itself placed in a position to decide between rival kinds of paving, and without any means of ascertaining whether or not the price to be paid for any one of the special processes is or is not exorbitant. If bidding were confined to any one style of paving, the only question to be decided would be as to price and sureties; but when the A company offers to put in the A pavement, and the B company offers to put in the B pavement, how is it possible for any one to say the A company is not asking a higher price for the work than the B company would do it for, if it was in a position to tender and vice versa? In other words there can be no competition in price between bidders on pavements laid by processes controlled by the persons tendering. Under these circumstances, it would seem as if the wisest course for the City Council to adopt would be to confine its consideration to offers in respect to which there can be competition.

THE RECIPROcity DEBATE

It is said that the Conservatives have reached a decision in respect to the debate on the reciprocity agreement and that it will be indefinitely prolonged. It is semi-officially announced that the Liberals propose to abstain from any further participation in the discussion in order that the debate may be brought to a close. If there was the slightest reason to suppose that by prolonging the debate the measure could be defeated, it would be the duty of the Conservatives to continue it as long as there seemed to be any possibility of such a result; but under the circumstances there are other things to be considered. The Imperial Conference is soon to assemble and it is desirable that Canada shall be represented there by the Prime Minister. Matters of great importance will be discussed at that gathering, and Canada ought to have as her spokesman the minister who will have to assume all responsibility for what may be said and done on behalf of the Dominion. It is also desirable that Canada shall be represented at the coronation by the Prime Minister. Many members of the House of Commons also desire to be present at London, and the invitation of the British House of Commons has been accepted and the members who are to attend as guests of that body have been named.

If, as we have said above, there was the least chance of defeating the measure, these considerations might be brushed aside, but there does not appear to be any probability that a dissolution can be forced before the measure is adopted, and it is open to great question if it is desirable to bring about such a result, even if it could be reached. To defeat reciprocity on its merits will be a serious enough proposition without its opponents handicapping themselves by forcing an election before representation has been adjusted in pursuance of the census returns.

CARRYING WEAPONS

There has of late been an increase in crime in Canada arising out of the habit of some of the later arrivals from Europe of carrying weapons. There are laws against concealed weapons, and they ought to be enforced very stringently. If they are not stringent enough they ought to be made so. A very large percentage of the homicides occurring in the United States are undoubtedly due to the fact that very many people carry a "gun." In the constitution of the United States there is a provision preserving to all citizens the right to bear arms. This originally meant that no government should ever have the power to say that the people should not have the right to arm themselves against aggression. It was intended to be in contra-distinction to the practice of disarmament, which tyrannical governments had on more than one occasion adopted in order to prevent the common people from asserting themselves. With a disarmed populace and hired soldiery a tyrant could feel fairly secure, and to prevent the possibility of such a state of things in the new Republic the right to bear arms was specially preserved to the people in the original law of the nation. It never was contemplated by the framers of that constitution that this provision should be construed into permitting men to go armed so as to be able to take private vengeance for real or fancied wrongs. The practice of going armed is an exceedingly bad one, and has led to incalculably more harm than good.

The experience of most men who have lived for any length of time on the frontier of civilization is that the carrying of arms is worse than useless in nine hundred and ninety nine cases out of a thousand, and there is some doubt about its value in the thousandth case. But even worse than the carrying of "guns," is the European practice of going armed with knives. This is utterly opposed to either the British or American idea of things. A Briton looks upon his fists as all that any good man needs for self protection when going about his ordinary business, and so does a Canadian. So also do a good many people in the United States. The Anglo-Saxon does not believe in knife-carrying. We urge the greatest stringency in the enactment and enforcement of laws prohibiting the carrying of weapons.

C. N. E. PLANS

Sir William Mackenzie is now in England, and there was a report in circulation that his visit is in connection with Toronto electric light matters. The Toronto correspondent of the Montreal Witness says this is a mistake and asserts that he is "after big things." Of the nature of these things it says:

What is said is that when Sir William returns to this country that he will have put before British financiers the details of enlargement of the Canadian Northern system to include extension of the fleet of Royal steamers over the Pacific ocean and the building of one or more new passenger liners for the Atlantic trade. Hardly a whisper of this big project has as yet got out in Toronto, but the information secured comes from such a source as to make it very reliable. The details will not of course be given out, but it is sure that Sir William is in England in connection with one of the biggest financial deals that have so far taken him abroad in his quest for additional British capital.

This is certainly very interesting, and it has all the earmarks of probability. That Sir William will be successful no one will have any doubt. When he goes to the Old Country for money the only question that seems to be asked is How much?

IN THE LINE OF DUTY

The death of the four members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in the wilds of the North, where they perished from cold and hunger, is one of those tragedies of the frontier which furnish

food for thought. It is the policy of the Canadian government to police the frontier. Thereby it asserts everywhere in Canadian territory the supremacy of British law. A great skirmish line extends across the continent, and it is made up of small detachments of that admirable force, whose achievements read like a romance. These men stand as representatives of the British idea and the constant fight they are waging, often amid the cold and darkness of northern winters, is as heroic as anything performed on the battlefield. These men shrink from nothing in the line of duty. They are the outward and visible recognition by Canada of her duty to the pioneers of her wildernesses.

Sir Donald Mann recently had a very severe attack of acute indigestion, which it was feared for a time would terminate fatally. He was making satisfactory progress towards recovery at the last advice.

The situation now developing in Morocco may easily become very serious. In the revolt of the tribesmen against the Sultan there is little cause for anxiety, if all that had to be considered was its suppression. That might be readily accomplished with a little cooperation from European powers. The danger lies in the difficulties attending a settlement of the affairs of the country after peace has been reached. There seems to be no room for doubt that the present Moroccan government cannot control the tribesmen, and it is equally certain that the European nations cannot permit the existence of chaotic conditions in the country. There will be much more difficulty in adjusting the difference between Spain, France and Germany than in settling open questions between the Sultan and his quasi-subjects.

ATTACK TREATY WITH AMERICA

Count Hayashi Says Japanese Negotiators Have Not Made a Brilliant Success—Question of Emigration.

Japanese newspapers received by the Empress of China, contain interviews with some prominent Japanese expressing hostile views to the recently ratified Japan-America treaty and some newspapers attack the treaty. The Nichi Nichi says the treaty disgraces Japan and calls upon the foreign minister and cabinet to resign. The Japan Mail says Count Okuma likens the Japanese who negotiated the treaty to a robber who stopped his ears to steal a bell, and states that they have given substance to the best they could under the circumstances. Several papers complain that Japan should have insisted for explicit recognition of the privilege of free immigration of Japanese.

Count Okuma says in an interview that the treaty will come when America will reconcile herself to Japanese immigrants, as the country has to European immigrants.

Bank of Toronto Dividend
TORONTO, April 27.—The Bank of Toronto has increased its dividend to 11 per cent per annum.

Royal George at Quebec
MONTREAL, April 27.—The Royal George was reported yesterday passing Cape Hoel, having found a safe opening in the ice fields. She reached Quebec this morning.

Vancouver Explosion
VANCOUVER, April 27.—Two thousand dollars reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the perpetrator of the Ryan building explosion early yesterday morning, has been offered by the Vancouver Employers' Association. The reward was offered at a meeting of the association yesterday afternoon. So far as is known the police have not yet fastened the suspicion on anyone, although several detectives have been placed on the case.

Strike Threatened
TORONTO, April 27.—Following the refusal of the employers to accede to their demands for an increase of wages from 25 cents to 40 cents an hour, the structural steel workers of the city have sent in an ultimatum that unless the employers change their minds before May 1st they will strike. Should the latter again refuse the men will call out every man engaged in steel construction in the province. The result will be that all construction work on buildings, railways and bridges in a large section of the province will cease. With the stoppage of this work several thousand men engaged in other branches of the building trades will be in enforced idleness.

Prince Rupert proposes to specially legislate against the speedy use of the one automobile now waiting that city as its home port.

This Month--At the Store Where the Most Furniture Is Shown and Sold

WHAT FURNITURE SATISFACTION REALLY MEANS.—It means a satisfaction that cannot be expressed merely in dollars and cents, for there is an aristocracy in certain furniture, such as you see here, inherent qualities about it that mark it as indisputable above the ordinary and commonly so-called "high grade." It is the kind of furniture that is a never-failing source of pleasure to its owner.

In our furniture department may be seen a splendid assortment—an exclusive assortment—of all that is needed for a correctly furnished bungalow, cottage or mansion, and during this month you can study your own interests best by visiting this store, where "SALES" are never needed, and where you can ALWAYS rely on getting the highest possible value for every cent you may spend with us at any time of the year.

Four Items for the Dining Room

- In Early English Oak, from \$25.00
 - In Early English Solid Oak, from \$28.00
- CHINA CABINETS**
- In Early English Oak, from \$20.00
 - In Superior Quality Early English Oak, from \$22.50
 - In Solid Golden Oak, from \$20.00
- TABLES**
- Golden Fir Dining-room Tables, from \$7.50
 - Solid Golden Oak Tables, from \$12.00
 - Early English Oak Finish Tables, from \$14.00
 - Solid Oak in Early English Finish Tables, from \$25.00
- SIDEBOARDS**
- In Golden Elm, from \$15.00
 - In Golden Surface Oak, from \$17.00
 - In Solid Golden Oak, very handsome, from \$30.00
- BUFFETS**
- In Golden Surfacd Oak from \$25.00
 - In Solid Golden Oak, from \$37.50



The Camping Season Has Begun

And there are probably many little camping necessities that you have omitted to purchase. We carry a complete line of "Gold Medal Camping Furniture," the best camping furniture that it is possible to buy. This make of furniture is unusually light and certainly uncommonly strong, and the easiest to pack and move around.

- Gold Medal Folding Camp Bed \$4.50
 - Camp Bed, 2ft. 6in. x 6in., \$3.00 and \$2.25
 - Folding Camp Chairs from 50¢
- Also CUPS & SAUCERS, KNIVES & FORKS, POTS & PANS, etc., etc., at the Lowest Prices

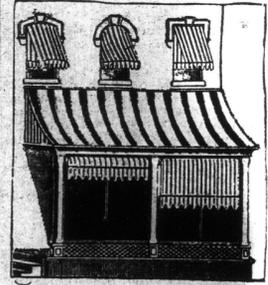
Just Arrived Yesterday Large Shipment of the Famous "Libbey" Cut Glass



- Our Cut Glass room today is enough to dazzle you with its sparkling "Libbey" Cut Glass. We just received another shipment today and our stock now is the best you possibly can find, especially if you are looking for a beautiful wedding gift. You will never be forgotten if you give the bride a piece of "Libbey" Cut Glass, and every piece in our store is marked "Libbey." We are the sole agents for this beautiful cut glass. You will be delighted with our brilliant room of these new pieces. Don't fail to see it. Here are a few of the new arrivals. There are many more not marked yet:
- Bowls, \$12.50 to \$6.00
 - Fern Dishes, silver lining, square shape, \$16.00 to \$14.00
 - Sugar and Cream, per pair, \$10.00 to \$5.00
 - Vases, \$10.00 to \$3.75
 - Celery Dishes, \$8.00 to \$6.00
 - Handled Bon Bon Dishes, \$3.00 to \$2.25
 - Bon Bon Dishes with compartments, \$6.00
 - Spoon Trays \$4.50
 - Toasted Cracker Dishes \$6.00
 - Jelly Trays \$8.00
 - Cologne Bottles, \$12.00, \$10.00 \$7.50
 - Water Bottles, \$9.00 and \$7.50
 - Wine Decanters, \$12.50 to \$10.00
 - Claret Jugs, \$15.00 to \$12.00
 - Water Jugs, \$12.00 to \$10.00
 - Tall-footed Comports \$9.00
 - Fern Dishes, round shape, silver lining, \$15.00 to \$10.00

Ladies! Use Our Rest Room

Ladies will find our splendid Rest Room on the second floor a great convenience during the Summer shopping season. It is an ideal place to write or read or rest awhile. Meet your friends here—make fullest use of it, for it has been built for your use and convenience. You don't have to be a customer of this store either—so get acquainted with it today.



The Modern Housewife

Will do well to inspect one of these three Kitchen Cabinets on our fourth floor. These Kitchen Cabinets have revolutionized labor-saving in the kitchen of today. With one of these Cabinets your kitchen is complete. Come and see these today at

- \$22.00 in Cherry Finish
- \$30.00 in Natural Finish
- \$18.00 in Golden Finish

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Every day the sun is getting stronger. We are getting lots of bright sunshine. We don't want you to think we are weather prophets, but we do want you to think about Sun Blinds for the office or the house.

Get an estimate for an AWNING. We make them just as you command.

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WEILER BROS

We Have Prices as Hard to Match as the Goods

LEADERS

Probably no writer quoted or is today. Paul, the great A. Christianity, as it is pits, owes its form to the origin of the C. in the first chapter of tians. He said: "B that the gospel which not after man. For man, neither was I lation of Jesus Chn claim-by Paul that him were his own in tinct from what w Apostles and due himself individually.

Paul was a native was born about the tian Era. Although of tent-maker, there supposing that he c ily. We know that h alem to study and man he had attained who stoned Stephen for sanction for the one of the Apostle pearance we know. Eistle to the Cori He says that he do be terrifying them "For his letters they powerful, but his bo his speech contemp tion, that was pres he was short in statu with overhanging ey and yet the expressi an angel. The circ sion" need not be event he went to Ar not with flesh and mean that he gave contemplation. The disputing the accou these things. He re and his own course of sence of any probabl tion, any assumption actual facts is pe passages in his Epist as meaning that he when alive on earth suppose that, if he die specifically.

When in Arabia the Gospel, or, as he him by inspiration, possible words this givenness of sin and s through the death of this doctrine may be of Christ himself it, stated before Paul g ter his return from alem, where he met other Apostles, if ne with them long en with the various inc and then he began missionary tours, wh the Christian church had his share of diff and finally he was s had appealed to the of his accusers. He because although a also by birth a free-Rome he went to Sp Rome says, and in h he speaks of his inte try. He also revisi again arrested he w when, sometime abo executed by the com

Perusal of Paul's was a great lack of Apostles, who were b the nature of the G but the Jews to enjo view prevailed; so th say that the religio ine Christianity. Th cuss whether some o meaning of the Goste them by Paul is not with which we are c with eighteen and a have been accepted. lives of scores of mi gree that cannot be n of the other great le doubtless profound it is to Paul that w ity as we have it to has been the most a has ever seen, we m student the first plac manity.

THE STONE

In the chair of E Westminster Abbey, King George will sit is a stone. It is only intrinsic value is nil. sided, its length being and its width greater yond the fact that it may have held some it could have been car appearance indicates t it is very ancient, the

An Hour with the Editor

LEADERS OF HUMANITY

Probably no writer has ever been as much quoted or is today as often referred to as Paul, the great Apostle to the Gentiles. Christianity, as it is explained in modern pulpits, owes its form to him. He himself states the origin of the Gospel as preached by him in the first chapter of his Epistle to the Galatians. He said: "But I certify you, brethren, that the gospel which was preached of me is not after man. For I neither received it of man, neither was I taught it, but by the revelation of Jesus Christ." Here is a distinct claim by Paul that the doctrines laid down by him were his own in the sense that it was distinct from what was taught by the other Apostles and due to direct inspiration to himself individually.

Paul was a native of Tarsus in Cilicia and was born about the beginning of the Christian Era. Although he was taught the trade of tent-maker, there seems to be reasons for supposing that he came of a well-to-do family. We know that he was able to go to Jerusalem to study and that when quite a young man he had attained some distinction. Those who stoned Stephen to death looked to him for sanction for that deed. He is the only one of the Apostles of whose personal appearance we know anything. In his second Epistle to the Corinthians he spoke of this. He says that he does not wish to appear to be terrifying them by letters, and he adds: "For his letters they say are weighty and powerful, but his bodily presence is weak and his speech contemptible." An ancient tradition, that was preserved in Asia Minor, says he was short in stature, bow-legged, bald-headed, with overhanging eyebrows and a large nose, and yet the expression of his face was that of an angel. The circumstances of his "conversion" need not be here detailed. After this event he went to Arabia where he "conferred not with flesh and blood," which seems to mean that he gave himself up to prayer and contemplation. There is no valid reason for disputing the account which Paul gives of these things. He relates his own experience and his own course of conduct, and in the absence of any probable cause for misrepresentation, any assumption that he was not relating actual facts is perfectly gratuitous. Some passages in his Epistles have been interpreted as meaning that he presumably knew Jesus when alive on earth, but it is reasonable to suppose that, if he did, he would have so stated specifically.

When in Arabia Paul evolved his idea of the Gospel, or, as he himself said, it came to him by inspiration. Stated in the fewest possible words this was that individual forgiveness of sin and salvation are possible only through the death of Christ. However, much this doctrine may be warranted by statements of Christ himself it was never specifically stated before Paul gave expression to it. After his return from Arabia he went to Jerusalem, where he met Peter and some of the other Apostles, if not all of them, remaining with them long enough to become familiar with the various incidents in the life of Jesus, and then he began that remarkable series of missionary tours, which laid the foundation of the Christian church as it exists today. He had his share of difficulties and hardships, and finally he was sent to Rome because he had appealed to the Emperor against certain of his accusers. He had the right to do this because although a Hebrew by birth, he was also by birth a free-born Roman citizen. From Rome he went to Spain, or at least so tradition says, and in his Epistle to the Romans he speaks of his intention to go to that country. He also revisited the east, but being again arrested he was sent back to Rome, when, sometime about the year 65, he was executed by the command of Nero.

Perusal of Paul's Epistles shows that there was a great lack of harmony among the Apostles, who were by no means agreed as to the nature of the Gospel or the right of any but the Jews to enjoy the benefit of it. Paul's view prevailed; so that we may very properly say that the religion of Christendom is Pauline Christianity. This is not the place to discuss whether some other explanation of the meaning of the Gospels than that placed upon them by Paul is not sustainable. The fact with which we are concerned is that for more than eighteen and a half centuries his views have been accepted and have influenced the lives of scores of millions of people to a degree that cannot be measured. The teachings of the other great leaders of humanity were doubtless profound in their effects, but as it is to Paul that we must look for Christianity as we have it today, and as Christianity has been the most active agency the world has ever seen, we must ascribe to this Jewish student the first place among leaders of humanity.

THE STONE OF MYSTERY

In the chair of Edward the Confessor, in Westminster Abbey, the chair upon which King George will sit when he is crowned, there is a stone. It is only a piece of limestone. Its intrinsic value is nil. In shape it is square-sided, its length being greater than its width and its width greater than its thickness. Beyond the fact that it has holes in it, which may have held some sort of device by which it could have been carried, and that its general appearance indicates that in its present shape it is very ancient, there is nothing remarkable

about it at all. A hundred better looking stones could be had almost anywhere for the asking. Yet this stone is in a sense the heart of the British Empire, the one permanent thing associated with the greatest political fabric the world has ever seen. Green, in his History of the English People, after describing how the Scottish nobles did homage to Edward I, says: "The Sacred Stone on which their sovereigns had been installed, an oblong block of limestone, which legend asserted to have been the pillow of Jacob as angels ascended and descended upon him, was removed from Stone and placed in Westminster by the shrine of Edward the Confessor. It was enclosed by Edward in a stately seat, which became from that time the Coronation Chair of English kings." This is the chair that is known as Edward the Confessor's, the name being derived from the shrine, and not from the fact that it was ever occupied by the Saxon king. One of Edward's successors proposed to restore this stone to Scotland, but the citizens of London refused to permit it to be removed, resisting by force those who came to take it away. Speaking of the removal of the stone from Stone, Sir Walter Scott says: "This fatal stone was said to have been brought from Ireland by Fergus, the son of Eric, who led the Dalraids to the shores of Argyleshire. Its virtues are preserved in the following leonine verse:

Ni fallit fatum, Scoti, quocunque locatum,
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.

Which may be rendered thus:

Unless the fates are faithless found,
And prophets' voice be vain,
Where'er this monument is found
The Scottish race shall reign.

"There were Scots who hailed the accomplishment of this prophecy at the accession of James VII. to the crown of England, and exulted that in removing this palladium the policy of Edward resembled that which brought the Trojan horse in triumph within their walls, and which occasioned the destruction of their royal family." The stone is still preserved, and forms the support of King Edward the Confessor's chair, which the sovereign occupies at his coronation, and independent of the divination so long in being accomplished, is in itself a very curious remnant of extreme antiquity.

Fergus, son of Eric, came to Scotland in 503, and the Dalraids, whom he led, were natives of Ulster. They were one branch of what seems to have been a predominant caste among the ancient Irish Septs. Thus we are able to trace the Stone of Mystery back over a period of more than fourteen hundred years without having recourse to simple tradition. At what time this stone was removed to Stone (pronounced Scoon) is not certain, but in the early part of the Ninth Century, or four hundred years after Fergus landed, the town was known as "regalis civitas," or royal city. At this time there stood a great monastery there, and in it and seated upon this stone the Scottish kings had been crowned for several generations. Robert Bruce seems to have been the last king of Scotland to have been crowned upon it, and after the relic had been removed to England the Scottish kings were crowned in such places as suited their convenience.

There is a great mass of tradition surrounding this Stone of Mystery. It is said at one time to have been kept at Tara, where the ancient Irish parliaments met more than a thousand years before the Christian Era, and the Ard-Rhis, or the chief kings of Ireland, held their court. One of the traditions says the stone was brought to Ireland by a daughter of David, King of Israel. Thousands of people believe implicitly that some remarkable virtue attaches to this block of limestone. It is claimed to be a proof that the British race descends from the Lost Tribes of Israel, and that one branch of them, the Anglo-Saxons, journeyed across Europe to meet the representatives of the royal House of David, who had found their way to Ireland by water. Queen Victoria is said to have been fully convinced of her own descent from David. The pedigree of His Majesty George V. may be of interest in this connection. He is seventh in descent from George I., who was third in descent from James I. of England and VI. of Scotland, who was ninth in descent from Robert Bruce, who was seventh in descent from Malcolm Ceanmohr, who was ninth in descent from Kenneth Macalpine, King of the Picts and Scots, who was second in descent from Aycha IV. King of the Scots, who was a descendant of Fergus, son of Eric, who came from Ireland in A. D. 503. His Majesty's family has therefore been connected with the Stone of Mystery for thirty-seven generations, through ancestors who can be specifically named, and how many more can only be surmised. He must be at least the fiftieth in descent from Eric.

IRISH HISTORY

During the reign of Charles I. the Irish people took advantage of the disturbed condition of affairs in England to rise in revolt, and the power of the English was almost completely broken. The slaughter was terrible, and is very frequently referred to as a prolonged massacre. It being claimed that more than 40,000 men, women and children, most of them being non-combatants, were slain. It is, however, very difficult to arrive at the facts

in this matter, but the king finally succeeded in reaching an agreement with the leading Irish chiefs, but very many of the people continued in a state of rebellion. Shortly after the establishment of the Commonwealth, Parliament resolved to reduce Ireland to subjection and the task was assigned to Oliver Cromwell. Frederic Harrison says: "The reconquest of Ireland was felt by all to be the most urgent interest of the young Commonwealth; there was almost as much agreement to intrust Cromwell with the task, and after some consideration and prayerful consultations in the army, he consented." Cromwell made no secret of his intentions. When he met the corporation of London in the Guildhall to ask for a loan he declared that the contest was between "Papist and Protestant," and he cited an opinion expressed by James I. who said the only way to keep Ireland was "to plant it with Protestants and root out Papists." The excesses committed in the campaign that followed are explainable only by the fact that Cromwell entered upon it in the spirit of a religious war, and that he and his soldiers were influenced by the story of the bloody deeds that had occurred during the rebellion and the awful years that followed it.

Five months were spent in preparing for the expedition, and on August 13, 1649, he set sail for Ireland with 9,000 men and a hundred ships. Parliament invested him with supreme civil and military command. On landing in Dublin he made a speech to the people. He described his mission as "a great work against the barbarians and blood-thirsty Irish, and all their adherents and confederates, in the propagation of the Gospel of Christ, the establishing of truth and justice and restoring the bleeding nation to its former happiness and tranquility. He made a proclamation against swearing and drunkenness, ordered the soldiers to abstain from pillage and promised protection to all peaceable people. He showed his sincerity by causing two soldiers to be hanged for disobeying this order.

With the troops already in Dublin Cromwell had a force of 15,000 men at his command, and of these 10,000 were despatched against Drogheda, which the Duke of Ormonde, then the head of the Irish Royalists, was holding with a force of between 3,000 and 4,000 men. The struggle at Drogheda was a terrific one. Ormonde's army, many of whom were English, resisted Cromwell's troops with desperation, but in vain, and defeated, they were slaughtered without mercy. Cromwell himself in his report to the Speaker, said: "Indeed, being in the heat of action, I forbade them to spare any that were in arms on the town, and I think that night they put to the sword 2,000 men." In St. Peter's church, which was set on fire by his order, he says: "Near a thousand of them were put to the sword, fleeing there for safety. The friars were knocked on the head. I do not think we lost a hundred men upon the place. I believe we put to the sword the whole number of the defendants. I do not think thirty of the whole number escaped with their lives." Hugh Peters, who was chaplain of the Parliamentary forces, wrote: "Sir, the truth is Drogheda is taken, 3,552 of the enemy slain and 64 of ours. Ashton, the governor, killed; none spared." All priests in the town were killed and the infuriated soldiers did not always spare women and children, although it is not claimed that the killing of the latter was authorized by or known to Cromwell. Royalist accounts of the event say that the killing of men in cold blood continued for four days. How Cromwell regarded this terrible atrocity can be better judged from his own language than anything else. He wrote: "It has pleased God to bless our endeavors. This has been a marvellous great mercy. I am persuaded that this is a righteous judgment of God upon these barbarous wretches, who have imbrued their hands in so much innocent blood and it will tend to prevent the effusion of blood in the future, which are satisfactory grounds to such actions which otherwise cannot but work remorse and regret. It was set upon some of our hearts that a great thing should be done, not by power or might, but by the spirit of God." An astounding thing is that the awful cruelty met with almost universal approval in England. With this remorseless policy Cromwell began his conquest of Ireland.

Stories of the Classics

(N. de Bertrand Lagras)

The Tale of Virginia

The fourth century after Christ saw a conflicting state of things in Rome. The ruling class of Patricians was the moneyed class, and the Plebeians, although they were not wholly without constitutional rights, suffered many hardships and injustices. For instance, the laws relating to debt were uniquely horrible. They made it possible for the creditor to deprive his debtor of life or liberty, and even to enslave his children. The Plebeians were represented in the government by two Tribunes whom they annually elected, and though the power of these Tribunes was very limited, they could accomplish much by obstructing anything which they did not favor. When Appius Claudius assumed the Con-

sulship by some means or other he obtained the consent of the Plebeians to the abolition of this Tribuneship, the power of which was then vested in himself. He was also made chief of that council of ten which governed all of the affairs of the state.

"Of all the wicked Ten still the names are held accursed,
And of all the wicked Ten Appius Claudius was the worst.
He stalked along the Forum like King Tarquin in his pride;
Twelve axes waited on him, six marching on a side.
The townsmen shrank to right and left, and eyed askance with fear;
His lowering brow, his curling mouth, which always seemed to sneer.
That brow of hate, that mouth of scorn, marks all the kindred still,
For never was there Claudius yet but wished the Commons ill;
Nor lacks he fit attendance; for close behind his heels
With outstretched chin and crouching pace the client Marcus steals.
His loins gird up to run with speed, be the errand what it may,
And the smile flickering on his cheek, for aught his lord may say."

Now there lived in Rome at this time one Lucius Virginius, of Plebeian condition, an honorable centurion, who had served his country bravely at home and abroad. He had a beautiful daughter, one of the loveliest young women among the many lovely women of Rome and her father had betrothed her to Lucius Iclilius, who had once been a Tribune, and who was widely and favorably known. Appius Claudius first beheld Virginia when she was returning from school, "with her small tablets in her hand and her satchel on her arm." Struck at once by the wonderful grace and beauty of her face and form, he desired to possess her for himself.

The girl's father being absent, Claudius sent many messages to Virginia offering large bribes and fair promises, but the modest young girl, though innocent of the nature of his proposals, would accept nothing from him. With all the strength and purity of her sweet youth she loved her father and the man whom she was to marry, except for these two, no man could find favor in her sight. Enraged at her gentle obstinacy and more determined than ever to gain his ends, Appius communed with a dependent of his, Marcus Claudius, to entrap the girl. Marcus was to claim Virginia as his slave, and once having safely secreted her from her friends to deliver her up to Appius.

One day as Virginia was entering the Forum to attend school Marcus approached her, and commanded her fiercely to follow him or he would force her away.

"He came with lowering forehead, swollen features and clenched fist
And strode across Virginia's path and caught her by the wrist,
Hard strove the frightened maiden, and screamed with loud oak; aghast;
And at her scream from right and left the folk came running fast.
The money changer Crispus, with his thin silver hairs,
And Hanno from the stately booth glittering with Punic wares,
And the strong smith Muraena, grasping a half-forged brand
And Volero the flesher, his cleaver in his hand.
All came in wrath and wonder, for all knew that fair child,
And, as she passed them twice a day, all kissed their hands and smiled.
And the strong smith Muraena gave Marcus such a blow,
The caitiff reeled three paces back and let the maiden go.
Yet glared he fiercely round him, and growled in harsh, fell tone.
"She's mine and I will have her; I seek but for mine own.
She is my slave, born in my house, and stolen away and sold,
The year of the sore sickness, ere she was 12 hours old.
'Twas in the sad September, the month of wail and fright,
Two augurs were borne forth that morn; the Consul died ere night.
I wait on Appius Claudius, I waited on his sire;
Let him who works the client wrong beware the patron's ire!"
So spake the varlet Marcus.

The case was argued before Appius who professed disinterestedness, and promised that Virginius should be sent for, before the case should be settled. Iclilius appearing suddenly made such an eloquent demand, that he was forced further to permit Virginia her freedom until the next day.

Then Appius sent a secret messenger to the camp to the effect that the officers in command should not allow Virginius to return to the city, a message, however, which arrived too late, for Virginius appeared with his daughter in the forum early in the morning of the appointed day.

Both parent and child were clad in mourning. Very well Virginius and his friends knew that the whole affair could have but a

terrible ending and that innocent blood would be shed before the sun went down. Then the aged father and the white-faced lover went about through the crowd calling upon them to support the just cause, and to put down the tyranny that made slaves of their wives and children.

But Appius Claudius blind to everything but his one desire to possess the maid, mounded the tribune and passed judgment, not even allowing Virginius to speak. The sentence consigned Virginia to slavery, in spite of Iclilius' brave eloquence and direful threats.

"Have ye not nor graceful ladies, whose spotless lineage springs,
From Consuls, and High Pontiffs, and ancient Alban Kings?
Ladies, who deign not on our paths to set their tender feet,
Who from their cars look down with scorn upon the wondering street.
Who in Corinthian mirrors their own proud smiles behold,
And breathe of Capuan odors, and shine with Spanish gold?
Thien leave the poor Plebeian in single tie to life—
The sweet, sweet love of daughter, of sister and of wife.
The gentle speech, the balm for all that his vexed soul endures,
The kiss, in which he half forgets even such a yoke as yours.
Still let the maiden's beauty swell the father's breast with pride;
Still let the bridegroom's arms infold an unpolluted bride.
Spare us the inexpiable wrong, the unutterable shame,
That turns the coward's heart to steel, the sluggard's blood to flame.
Lest, when our latest hope is fled, ye taste of our despair,
And learn by proof, in some wild hour, how much the wretched dare."

The victors dispersed the crowd, and Virginius and his daughter stood alone. The father begged to be allowed to say a last good-bye to his daughter, and while he stooped to embrace her he plunged a knife into her heart, saving her from dishonor at the cost of her young life.

This was the deed that brought about an insurrection at last among the people. When the half-crazed Iclilius lifted the bleeding body of the young girl in his arms and displayed the pitiful burden to the fast gathering crowds, a terrible tumult arose. Ominous cries filled the air, so that the cheek of the tyrant Appius was blanched with dread. The whole camp and city arose in rebellion. The infamous Ten were pulled down; the Tribuneship once more established and Appius Claudius to escape from the hands of the executioner, took his own life.

LEFT TO A WORSE FATE

The business man was sitting in his office when a suspicious-looking person came in with a leather bag in his hand.

"If you don't give me five pounds," said the visitor, coming at once to the point, "I will drop this on the floor."

The business man was cool.

"What's in it?" he asked.

"Dynamite," was the brief reply.

"What will it do if you drop it?"

"Blow you up!"

"Drop it!" was the instant command. "My wife told me when I left home this morning to be sure and order a bag of flour for the mince pies, and I've forgotten it. I reckon it will take just about as much dynamite as you have there to prepare me for the 'blowing up' I shall get when she sees me."

He threw himself back in his chair and waited for the explosion, but it did not come.

"I'm a married man myself," said the dynamiter, and quietly slipped out.

NOT SERIOUS

The Squire—"What did he die of, George?"

George—"He died 'av a Tuesday!"

The Squire—"I mean what complaint did he die of?"

George—"Oi don't know, zactly, sir, but it weren't nothin' very serious!"

Mrs. O'Flanagan—"They tell me you are fond of drawing, Mickie?"

Mickie—"Well, I suppose so."

Mrs. O'Flanagan—"What may it be that you like to draw best, Mickie?"

Mickie—"Well, mum, I prefer a cork to a wheelbarrow any day."

The deacon's wife wanted to jot down the text, and, leaning over to her scapegrace nephew, she whispered: "Have you a card about you?"

"You can't play in chapel," was his solemn, reproving answer. And the good woman was so flustered that she forgot all about the text.

Mrs. Dearborn—"You say that is Mrs. Burke-Martin?"

Mrs. Wabash—"Yes; Burke was her name and Martin was her husband's name."

Mrs. Dearborn—"But 'why does she use the hyphen between the names?"

Mrs. Wabash—"To show that she is separated from her husband."

MEXICAN REBELS ARE AGGRESSIVE

Showing Increased Activity in Region Not Covered by Armistice and Capturing Many Towns.

MEXICO CITY, April 28.—While it had been thought the signing of the armistice might have the effect of lessening the activities of the rebels in other parts of the republic, a summary of the week's campaign shows an increased aggression and a wider area of disturbance. It is reported that the number of rebels operating in one section of Puebla is not less than 6000, and from a different part of the state come the news of a band of 600 that remained the surrender of Tehuacan at the resort where Vice-president Corral spent so many weeks. The larger force of 6000 is near Acatlan and Matamoros, Ixcotelco.

The tactics in the southern interior regions are fairly typical of the campaign throughout the disaffected parts of the republic. The rebels appear in a town, the federals are sent to disperse them and a federal victory is reported. The report of the victory is true, but the invariable strategy of the rebels is to flee before they are forced to surrender, so that the sum total of the rebels is not materially reduced and the defeated men reappear in a few days in some other place.

Slowly the rebel forces in Guerrero are gathering in numbers, and in Coahuila de Catalan, Guerrero, the federal police himself opened the doors of the prison, and arming the 180 prisoners led them forth to fight in the cause of the revolutionists.

General Valle, in charge of the federal troops in Puebla, today advised the department of war that Tecamachal had fallen into the hands of the rebels. Among the prisoners accused of sedition who were released today, are Jacob Kaiser, a naturalized United States citizen. He was fined 100 pesos. Kaiser confessed that while traveling through the republic ostensibly selling "hair restorer" he was engaged in spreading revolutionary propaganda.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The revolutionary moves in Mexico, outside the prescribed zone of the armistice, is going on unaffected by the limited suspension of hostilities, according to advice received by the state department today from the American embassy and consulates in Mexico, and give but force in Sinaloa, and conditions in the states of Morelos and Guerrero also are said to be bad. The federal training ship Yucatan has left Puerto Mexico, conditions appearing quiet at Salina Cruz.

Mazatlan Threatened NOGALES, Mexico, April 28.—The news has been received here that a large force of insurgents are surrounding the big port of Mazatlan, in the state of Sinaloa, and that they have completely cut off the water supply of the city for the purpose of forcing it to surrender or compelling the federal garrison to come out and give battle. The All railroad and wire communication with the beleaguered city is cut off through the dynamiting of bridges and holding up of trains.

No definite word has been received since the first battle between the opposing forces that occurred outside Mazatlan a few days ago. At that time upwards of a hundred wounded federal soldiers had been brought into Mazatlan.

A well authenticated report has been received here that the rebels have captured the important railroad city of San Blas on the Southern Pacific main line in the state of Sinaloa. San Blas is about fifty miles below Mazatlan, the former being the capital of Sinaloa, reported yesterday as taken by the rebels.

Entertain Royalty

LONDON, April 28.—King George and Queen Mary dined tonight at Forbes House with the Earl and Countess of Granard. The Countess of Granard was Miss Beatrice Mills, of New York.

Four Killed by Explosion OTTAWA, April 28.—A thorough investigation into the cause of the explosion which yesterday blew up the drying house of the Dominion Explosives Company at Sand Point, and instantly killed four employees will be made by the mines branch of the department of mines.

Charged with Blackmail LONDON, April 28.—Alexander Tschernichoff was arraigned in the Old Bailey court today charged with an attempt to blackmail the Duchess de Choiseul-Presslin, formerly Mrs. Charles Hamilton Paine of Boston. The only new evidence offered was that of George Rodier, of Paris, who testified that the defendant had tried through him to obtain \$30,000 for the delivery of letters said to have been written by the duchess to "Count" D'Aubrey de Galigny.

Large Debt in Hops SACRAMENTO, April 28.—Forty thousand bales of hops representing practically the entire 1910 crop of the Sacramento valley, with the "olds" of 1909, 1908, 1907, and 1906 have been quietly gathered up by a Portland speculator and shipped via San Francisco to supply the "hops" market. Shortage of the India crop caused a heavy demand for the entire output. The sales netted the hop growers of the valley more than \$140,000.

TREASURES ADDED TO PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES

Manuscripts Dealing With the Early Operations of Hudson's Bay Company in B. C. Now Belong to Province.

Mr. A. B. Ferguson, proprietor of the Lakeview Press, Vancouver, and a well-known pioneer of British Columbia, has presented to the Provincial Department of Archives a number of exceptionally interesting and valuable archival treasures. These are in the form of various manuscript documents relating to the early operations and administration of the Hudson's Bay Company in New Caledonia and other sections of what is now Northern Cariboo, chiefly during the period when Peter Skene Ogden was a dominant personality in the land. The documents include, indeed, the parchment commission issued to Ogden by the Hudson's Bay Company on his appointment as Chief Trader and Chief Factor, in 1824 and 1835 respectively. Other documents are interesting manuscripts in the personal handwriting of Sir George Simpson, Archibald McKinlay, the first chairman of the Indian reserves commission appointed in 1876 under the thirteenth article of the Terms of Union to adjust matters with respect to Indian lands in the Northwest, and in this connection, these documents being of peculiar interest and very considerable value in relation to the preposterous claims recently advanced by the leading men of a number of the northern tribes.

The papers also include a copy of the rare deed poll issued by "the Governor and Company of Hudson's Bay with respect to their chief factors and chief traders for conducting their trade in Rupert's Land and North America, and for ascertaining the rights and prescribing the duties of these officers." There are also included in the donation made to the treasury of the archives department with much public interest by Mr. Ferguson, the private journal and letter book of Archibald McKinlay, who was one of the Indian reserves commission.

Time Worn Letters Of very particular interest are two letters addressed to Peter Skene Ogden, the one at the beginning of his administration in the Fraser Lake territory, now almost a century ago, and the other approximately when his administration was drawing to a close. It will be called to mind by students of early Western Canadian history that Peter Skene Ogden is credited with the authorship of the little volume entitled "Traits of American Indian Life and Character, by a Fur Trader," a delightfully written work, containing a vast amount of interesting and informative detail as to the aboriginals of Western Caledonia, their habits and their lives, with incidentally a graphic account of Mr. Black's murder by the Shuswaps in the long years ago.

Mr. Prince, of Illinois, Republican, backing the Canadian reciprocity bill, blocking the annexation note. President Taft's speech in New York on Thursday night furnished his text. He said that the pouring of Americans into the Canadian northwest and the attitude of the controlling forces of the Democratic party could mean nothing less than annexation, reciprocity and partial free trade with Canada being the initial step toward that end.

"I say our neighbors on the north should not be deceived," said Mr. Prince. "When we go into a country and get control of it we take it. It is our history and it is right that we should take it if you want it and you might as well understand it. The speaker has said so; and it does not deny that it is his desire."

as you have leisure think of these things and that you may benefit and profit by these reflections as being essential to your present and future welfare.

"Let me recommend you to be careful of your health and not to expose yourself to dangers unnecessarily. You will of course be exposed to many in the discharge of your duty but let me entreat you not to be courageous or to be a volunteer in any hazardous enterprise, for which you will get little thanks or credit."

"I am interrupted by a visit from Col. P. —. Your mother, sister and I are well and all join me in best wishes that God may preserve and keep you. "Believe me to be most affectly and truly, "Your Father (Signed) "J. OGDEN."

"You will be pleased to tell my friend, to whom you have letters, that they were written on the 5th of March as I forgot to date them." The other letter referred to bears date of 26th April, 1824, and was addressed to the then chief factor of the Company by Alex. C. Anderson, at that time serving as a clerk in the Company's employ. This letter reads: "Fort Alexandria, "West. Caleda., "26th April, 1844.

"Peter Skene Ogden, Esquire, "Chief Factor of the Honble. Hudson's Bay Company. "Sir: "I have been honored with a communication from the several gentlemen who have been visiting your command in Western Caledonia, wherein I am requested to adopt measures for conveying to you the testimony of their respect and esteem, under a very substantial form. But since a certain latitude has been vouchsafed to me upon this point, and knowing well, as I believe, your private sentiments in connection with it, I have thought proper, under all the circumstances, to deviate from the expression of our united esteem and regard.

"Permit me, therefore, in the name of the several gentlemen attached to this District, and in my own name, to express the satisfaction which we have individually experienced while serving under your command; and to bear testimony to that urbanity and friendly feeling which have throughout characterized your department towards us during the period of your administration. In this connection, distinguished not less by the substantial increase of our private comforts, than by the several public improvements which you have so successfully planned and carried through. "With our united good wishes for your health during the journey which awaits you, and for your safe return, I have the honor to subscribe myself, in the name of the several Gentlemen of Western Caledonia, your obedient and humble servant. (Signed) "ALEX. C. ANDERSON, "CLK. H.B.C. Co."

RUSHING WORK ON NEW ISLAND RAILROAD

Mr. T. G. Holt Says Force Employed on Canadian Northern Pacific is to be Largely Increased.

Mr. T. G. Holt, executive agent of the Canadian Northern Pacific, is again in the city, his present mission being to have a look over the field and note the progress that is being made with construction of the Vancouver Island section of the new transcontinental highway. In this connection, he will probably over a considerable portion of the line out of Victoria, for which contracts have been let and the building of which is now in progress. Reports have been received that the contractors are adhering to their promise to rush the undertaking with all speed consistent with substantial construction. The preliminary operations in actual railway building are always necessarily somewhat slow, but as soon as the contractors can get their undertaking thoroughly opened, the working brigade will be largely increased and a pleasant surprise will be afforded Vancouver islanders in seeing how fast a railway can be made a thing of fact. Mr. Holt expects that business will keep him in Victoria until Monday night at least. He has just returned from the east, where he met Sir Donald Mann for a short time. Sir William Mackenzie having already sailed for England. Whether he remains for the Coronation depends entirely upon his ability or inability to complete his business in the Homeland before the advent of June.

DROPPING DEAD IN CITY STREETS

Great Suffering in Famine District of China Reported by Transport Buford on Her Return.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—According to the accounts of the famine in China brought by the United States army transport Buford, which reached San Francisco today, whole villages have been depopulated. The streets of the large city of Nan-king men and women may be seen dropping dead from lack of food. One-fourth of the cargo of the Buford, consisting of flour, rice, wheat, and other necessities, was delivered at Chingking to the Christian Hospital famine relief committee. The foodstuffs were taken 100 miles up the Yellow river and distributed among various villages.

The estimates obtained by officers of the Buford, there are about 2,000,000 persons in northern Anhui, and 1,000,000 in northern Kiangsu starving for lack of food. Mrs. W. F. Gandy and daughter, who have been visiting the city, left yesterday for their home at Fernie.

TUNNEL TO BRING OUT ORE

Arrangements Being Made to Place Stewart, M. & D. Mine on a Shipping Basis—Good Showings in Lead.

Announcement was made at the annual general meeting of the Stewart Mining and Development Company, held at which there was a large attendance of shareholders, that a tunnel was to be driven a distance of a thousand feet from No. 4 ledge through to Bear River, and that the company was being suspended direct into the hands of the Canadian Northeastern railroad built from Stewart. Arrangements will be commenced to ship shortly. The directors reported as follows: "The tunnel, some 1000 feet in length, will be driven to the No. 4 ledge, where the most work has been done, an ore chute of great promise was encountered. Considerable quantities of silver and zinc sulfide to the depth of 50 feet on this ore. The ledge widened with depth. Careful assays, taken all the way down, give an average value of \$20 per ton in gold, silver and lead. This is highly satisfactory, but owing to the presence of water, we decided to postpone work on the mine for the present and continue riddling in the face of the tunnel on this ledge, which is one of the best on the property. At the time of writing we are advised by the foreman of the mine that the work on this drift continues to expose good ore.

"The time is drawing near when this property will have to undergo the change from a prospect under development to a shipping mine, the bodies of ore found in the No. 4 ledge, being now considered sufficient to warrant this. The most feasible plan for working the property, as a mine, will be by a tunnel from the Bear River side. This will obviate the necessity of constructing an aerial tramway, and will give us approximately 700 feet depth vertically below our present workings, and drain the mine for practically all time. The tunnel will be driven with a short distance from the line of the Canadian North-Eastern railway, which will be in operation before the end of June. At a rough estimate the tunnel will be about 1,000 feet in length, and with a spur tunnel to a shipping mine, the bodies of ore at the very lowest possible cost."

Mr. R. M. Stewart, vice-president, explained the development and proposed work, including the steps to be taken to bring the mine into production. He touched upon a very serious matter in the law being constantly violated in three important respects, viz., the employment in timber camps on leasehold and licensehold lands of Chinese and other Orientals, that engineers other than those properly certified are being employed in numerous camps and that some few camps in the north-erly coast district are importing and employing men in direct contravention of the Allen Contract Labor laws. The representatives of the Brotherhood were introduced by Mr. Michael Manson, M. P. F. for Comox, who pointed out that the charges formulated by the Premier were to the effect that the law is being constantly violated in three important respects, viz., the employment in timber camps on leasehold and licensehold lands of Chinese and other Orientals, that engineers other than those properly certified are being employed in numerous camps and that some few camps in the north-erly coast district are importing and employing men in direct contravention of the Allen Contract Labor laws.

President Potts had his case exceedingly well in hand and presented it with marked moderation and effectiveness, being assured by the Premier that the matters complained of would obtain the immediate attention of the government, and any parties who may be found to persist in violations of the law dealt with as its penalties provide, the government being determined to enforce obedience to the law in every respect. The Brotherhood would seem to watch with especial zeal the interests of its many members and to thoroughly grasp the proper procedure to be adopted upon necessary action for the assertion and protection of the loggers' interests.

LANDS FOR SALE

EDSON, the East British Division Point of the Main Line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, is the gateway and distributing point for the James Bay and River Country, into which over 100,000 people are expected to go this year. This is one of the last opportunities to get in on the ground floor of a future Western metropolis and purchasers of our lots, which adjoin the main street will double their money many times over. Only a few lots of lots only \$30 each, on easy terms. Write for full particulars and apply to a post card today. The Edson Point Company, 408 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

AMHERST, N.S., April 27.—Fire which broke out at the clock this morning at the Canadian Car company's plant here destroyed the blacksmith and forging shop, the machine shops and the Grey Iron and brass founders, causing a loss estimated at \$100,000. Nearly eight hundred men are thrown out of employment. For a time it looked as though the whole plant, valued in the neighborhood of \$600,000, would go.

TALK ON ARBITRATION

Prime Minister and Mr. Balfour to Speak at Guildhall Meeting—Morning Post Will Print.

LONDON, April 27.—Both the prime minister and Mr. Balfour, the opposition leader, will take a leading part in the Anglo-American arbitration meeting to be held in the Guildhall on April 28. The Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas V. Strong, announced tonight that Mr. Asquith will make and Mr. Balfour will second a resolution favoring an arbitration treaty such as proposed by President Taft.

At a banquet to consult and foreign ministers in the Mansion House tonight, the mayor ventured to assure them that the negotiations looking to an arbitration treaty with the United States implied no unfriendly action to other nations, but should be regarded as a step in the great policy for securing universal peace. The Morning Post, on April 21, in an editorial suggested the postponement of the Lord Mayor's meeting in support of the arbitration treaty until the United States government had given an earnest of its good faith by dismantling its navy on the Great Lakes, in accordance with the existing peace treaty. Subsequently the Post has editorially questioned the good faith of President Taft in proposing an arbitration treaty.

These comments have provoked a protest from the Lord Mayor, who in a letter to the Post today says it is a question not for governors or political leaders, but for the people to determine. Even if one is disposed to accept the extreme view that the political leaders of the two countries are as corrupt as the editorials assume, says the Lord Mayor, "they could hardly succeed in the conspiracy to bring about a treaty against them in the face of national opinion, which has certainly been declared in a manner and with a force, I venture to say, without parallel in any previous period of British history."

WANT WHITE LABOR IN TIMBER CAMPS

Premier McBride in Response to Complaints that Orientals Are Employed Says Law is to be Strictly Enforced.

That serious "caches of the law regarding and restricting the employment of certain classes of labor in timber camps throughout this province are being made was brought to the attention of the Premier, as a matter of notoriety, by Mr. Murray S. Potts, president of the United Brotherhood of America, and Mr. Horace J. Robinson, secretary-treasurer of that powerful and influential labor organization, who waited upon the Prime Minister yesterday as a delegation from the brotherhood, which is more generally known as the Loggers' Union.

Briefly, the charges formulated by the Premier were to the effect that the law is being constantly violated in three important respects, viz., the employment in timber camps on leasehold and licensehold lands of Chinese and other Orientals, that engineers other than those properly certified are being employed in numerous camps and that some few camps in the north-erly coast district are importing and employing men in direct contravention of the Allen Contract Labor laws. The representatives of the Brotherhood were introduced by Mr. Michael Manson, M. P. F. for Comox, who pointed out that the charges formulated by the Premier were to the effect that the law is being constantly violated in three important respects, viz., the employment in timber camps on leasehold and licensehold lands of Chinese and other Orientals, that engineers other than those properly certified are being employed in numerous camps and that some few camps in the north-erly coast district are importing and employing men in direct contravention of the Allen Contract Labor laws.

STREET FIGHTING

THE DUCHESS PATENT STUMP MULCHING will develop 240 tons pressure with one horse and 20 lbs. of fire. This is the only machine that does not consume any more than 20 lbs. of fuel. It is a B. C. stump and tree. Our plan is to show you at our place and under the following kinds of up-to-date tools for land clearing. Write for full particulars and apply to a post card today. The Edson Point Company, 408 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

INSIDE COMPOUND Home remedy for English COUGHS, COLDS, Asthma, Bronchitis, & all Lung & Throat Troubles.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS The Laurels, Bookland ave., Victoria, B.C. Headmaster, A. D. Mussett, Esq., assisted by J. G. Moillett, Esq., B.A., Oxford. Three and a half acres extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, tennis courts, and other sports. Commencing September 12th. Apply Headmaster.

TAKE NOTICE that William John Cave of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, in pursuance of Section 115 of the above Act has deposited the plans of a wharf and a description of the proposed site thereof to be constructed upon Lots 1 A or O 1 and 1 B, in the Province of British Columbia, with the Minister of Public Works and the Registrar of the Province of Ontario, and a duplicate of each in the office of the Registrar General of Titles at Victoria, B. C., being registry of deeds for the District in which said wharf is to be constructed. And take notice that the expiration of one month from date hereof application will be made to the Governor-in-Council for the approval thereof.

DRAKE JACKSON & HELMCKEN, Solicitors for the above Act. Dated the 19th day of April, A. D. 1911.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable, the Chief Commissioner of Lands, for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Rupert District, Vancouver Island. Commencing at a post planted at the North-East corner of Lot Nine (9), Township Two (2), Rupert District, being at the mouth of the Squash River and at the North-West corner of the Indian Reserve at the mouth of said river, and marked and inscribed "O. H. Olsen's N. W. cor." thence south eighty (80) chains; thence west eighty (80) chains; thence north eighty (80) chains to high water mark; 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, William Reese, Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable, the Chief Commissioner of Lands, for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Rupert District, Vancouver Island. Commencing at a post planted at the North-East corner of Lot Nine (9), Township Two (2), Rupert District, being at the mouth of the Squash River and at the North-West corner of the Indian Reserve at the mouth of said river, and marked and inscribed "O. H. Olsen's N. E. cor." thence south eighty (80) chains; thence west eighty (80) chains; thence north eighty (80) chains to high water mark; 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. ALFRED OLSEN, William Reese, Agent.

TAKE NOTICE that Frank Eugene Reid of Victoria, B. C., intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Lot 355, and marked N.M.'s S. W. cor., thence north 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 27th day of March, 1911. NORMAN MCMILLAN, December 28, 1910.

TAKE NOTICE that Frank Eugene Reid of Victoria, B. C., intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Lot 355, and marked N.M.'s S. W. cor., thence north 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—300 PURE BRED WHITE Leghorn chickens, 3 weeks old—the best. F. T. Gruber, Millstream.

FOR SALE—FULLY EQUIPPED COLUMBIAN Motor, 16 H.P. Fairbanks engine, 1909. Apply J. Fisher, 1310 Vancouver street.

NOTICE District of Rupert, Vancouver Island. Notice that I, Robert William Clark, broker of Victoria, B. C., intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of section 24, township 43, Rupert District, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, containing 640 acres. Dated February 7, 1911. ROBERT WILLIAM CLARK, F. Gluerp, Agent.

NOTICE District of Rupert, Vancouver Island. Notice that I, Robert William Clark, broker of Victoria, B. C., intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of section 28, township 43, Rupert District, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, containing 640 acres. Dated February 7, 1911. ROBERT WILLIAM CLARK, F. Gluerp, Agent.

NOTICE District of Rupert, Vancouver Island. Notice that I, Robert William Clark, broker of Victoria, B. C., intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of section 32, township 43, Rupert District, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, containing 640 acres. Dated February 7, 1911. ROBERT WILLIAM CLARK, F. Gluerp, Agent.

NOTICE District of Rupert, Vancouver Island. Notice that I, Robert William Clark, broker of Victoria, B. C., intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of section 37, township 43, Rupert District, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, containing 640 acres. Dated February 7, 1911. ROBERT WILLIAM CLARK, F. Gluerp, Agent.

NOTICE District of Rupert, Vancouver Island. Notice that I, Robert William Clark, broker of Victoria, B. C., intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of section 41, township 43, Rupert District, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, containing 640 acres. Dated February 7, 1911. ROBERT WILLIAM CLARK, F. Gluerp, Agent.

NOTICE District of Rupert, Vancouver Island. Notice that I, Robert William Clark, broker of Victoria, B. C., intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of section 45, township 43, Rupert District, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, containing 640 acres. Dated February 7, 1911. ROBERT WILLIAM CLARK, F. Gluerp, Agent.

NOTICE District of Rupert, Vancouver Island. Notice that I, Robert William Clark, broker of Victoria, B. C., intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of section 49, township 43, Rupert District, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, containing 640 acres. Dated February 7, 1911. ROBERT WILLIAM CLARK, F. Gluerp, Agent.

NOTICE District of Rupert, Vancouver Island. Notice that I, Robert William Clark, broker of Victoria, B. C., intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of section 53, township 43, Rupert District, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, containing 640 acres. Dated February 7, 1911. ROBERT WILLIAM CLARK, F. Gluerp, Agent.

NOTICE District of Rupert, Vancouver Island. Notice that I, Robert William Clark, broker of Victoria, B. C., intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of section 57, township 43, Rupert District, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, containing 640 acres. Dated February 7, 1911. ROBERT WILLIAM CLARK, F. Gluerp, Agent.

NOTICE District of Rupert, Vancouver Island. Notice that I, Robert William Clark, broker of Victoria, B. C., intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of section 61, township 43, Rupert District, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, containing 640 acres. Dated February 7, 1911. ROBERT WILLIAM CLARK, F. Gluerp, Agent.

PRESIDENT TAFT GIVES HIS VIEWS

Presents Arguments for Canadian Reciprocity Agreement at Joint Newspaper Banquet in New York.

NEW YORK, April 27.—President Taft spoke at the joint banquet of the American Newspaper Publishers' association and the Associated Press at the Waldorf-Astoria tonight.

"I am glad to have the opportunity of speaking to a body which fully represents the most important agencies for the formation of public opinion in this country on a question which has now reached a critical period in its settlement.

"The treaty provides for free trade in all agricultural products and in rough lumber down to the point of planing.

"It reduces the duties on secondary food products by a very substantial percentage, and it makes such reductions in a number of manufactured articles that those engaged in making them have assured us that the reductions will substantially increase the already large Canadian demand for them.

"We tendered to the Canadian commissioners absolute free trade in all products of either country, manufactured or natural, but the Canadian commissioners did not feel justified in going so far.

"Hence it follows that their refusal to agree to free trade in these articles, as we proposed, is the strongest kind of evidence that if we should take out of the existing duty from such articles coming into the United States it would not affect in the slightest degree the price at which the public could be furnished with these articles.

procity agreement. I deny it. It is said that it injures the farmers. I deny it. It is strictly in accordance with the protective principle that we should only have a protective tariff between us and countries in which the conditions are so dissimilar as to make a difference in the cost of production.

"Now, it is known of all men that the general conditions that prevail in Canada are the same as those which obtain in the United States, because we have a much greater variety of product in view of the varieties of our climate than they can have in Canada.

"We raise cotton as no other country does, of course, they raise none in Canada. "We can raise wheat and corn and cattle fed on corn, and with the exception of a small part of the acreage of Canada, in Ontario, it is not possible to raise corn at all in the Dominion.

"With respect to wheat and barley and oats, conditions differ in different parts of the United States. Classes we have no greater between Canada and the United States than between the different states in the United States. On the matter of farm land, the differences are no greater between Canada and the United States than between the different states in the United States.

"It is said that this is an agreement that affects agricultural products more than manufacturers. That is true; but if we are to have an interchange of products between the two countries, of any substantial amount, the chief part of it must necessarily be in agricultural products.

"As it is, we export to Canada more agricultural products than we receive from her, and so it will be afterwards. The effect is not going, in my judgment, to lower the specific prices of agricultural products in our country. It is going to steady them, and it is going to produce an interchange of products at a profit which will be beneficial to both countries.

"If objection can be made to the treaty on the ground that a particular class will derive less benefit from it than another class, it is the manufacturer of the country who ought to object, because the treaty in its nature will not enlarge their market as much as it will that of the farmer.

"I am aware that from one motive or another, a great deal of effort and money have been spent in sending circulars to farmers to convince them that this Canadian treaty, if adopted, will do them injury. I do not know that it is possible to allay such fears by argument pending the consideration of the treaty by the senate.

when that control will end, and I do know that, in respect to those duties, we have taken over heavy duties and obligations, the weight of which ought to destroy any temptation to further acquisition of territory.

"It must be invidious to institute a comparison between the government of Canada and this country, but there is one part of our jurisdiction and that of Canada that come together sufficiently close to enable the Canadians and ourselves to realize that the sample of government that we exhibit is not alluring. I refer to the control of Alaska as compared with the control by Canada of her northwest territory.

"The two McNamara men now the clients of the attorneys retained by the labor organizations, and the legal fees of the defenders will be turned upon Orrie McManigal, the man who was placed in jail with the McNamara's yesterday as an accused dynamite conspirator. McManigal whose alleged confession has been so much discussed, was examined for three hours today by District Attorney John D. Fredericks.

"Mr. Hilton, chief counsel for the Western Federation of Miners, said he was convinced that the McNamara made sworn statements at that time, purporting to fix the guilt of the mines and other dynamite outrages upon the labor leader and his brother.

"Mr. Hilton declared that the state might be in the position of having an alleged confession that was denied before by its author. "McManigal will have no attorney. At least he told Hilton so when the latter called upon him at the jail today.

"I know there was to be a 'confession,' said Hilton, 'as soon as I talked with McManigal. He said he would not engage an attorney until he had seen Burns, the man who arrested him. I knew something was up, and in the presence of competent witnesses I asked McManigal the direct question whether he had ever made a purported confession or expected to make one. He answered that he had not made a confession, and would not make one.

"I think there is a general sentiment in favor of revising the tariff, schedule by schedule, and of making this revision dependent on exact information as to each schedule gathered by impartial investigators. To amend this Canadian contract and to make its passage dependent on other tariff legislation is to continue the old method of tariff revision, characterized, not with other reason, as a local issue.

"I have said that this was a critical time in the solution of the question of reciprocity. It is critical, because unless it is now decided favorably to reciprocity, it is exceedingly probable that no such opportunity will ever again come to the United States.

LEGAL BATTLE WILL BE LONG

Counsel for Defence in Case of Men Accused of Causing Los Angeles Explosion Making Preparations.

LOS ANGELES, April 27.—So far as the defence is concerned, it was announced by counsel tonight, the case of the alleged dynamite conspirators will be conducted hereafter upon the theory that there is a "Harry Orchard problem" to be dealt with in the forthcoming legal battle for the lives of John J. McNamara, secretary of the International Bridge and Structural Ironworkers' Union and his brother, James J. McNamara.

"Why should we not have a closer union with Canada? Think of the absurdity of separating Manitoba and Minnesota by as great a distance as the Atlantic Ocean, when, on the whole, they are about the same, and the providence intended that their separation socially and commercially should only be that of their geographical distance.

"Canadians have furnished us a large number of our best citizens. We are giving them a large number of the pick of our young farmers. Let us open the gateways between us. Let us give to both countries the profit of the trade that God intended between us. Let the political governments remain as they are. Let us abolish arbitrary and artificial obstructions to our association with our friends upon the north and derive the mutual profit that it will certainly bring.

"The Canadian contract has passed the House substantially as introduced and in such form that if adopted in the same way by the senate it would go into effect as soon as the bill now pending in the Canadian parliament shall be passed by that parliament.

"I desire to express my high appreciation of the manner in which the present House of Representatives has treated the reciprocity agreement. It has not 'played politics.' It has taken the statesmanlike course in respect to it. "I am hopeful that the senate will treat the agreement in the same way. Let us amend the bill so that it will be added to the bill for the reason given. I think they are dangerous.

"It may be that the Canadian contract does not go far enough. In making it we were limited by the reluctance of Canada to go as far as we would wish to have her go, but the fact that it does not go far enough is the poorest reason for not going as far as we can. "As to tariff revision "We were making a contract, we were balancing considerations; we were not making a general tariff law or a general tariff revision. If we had no other duty to reduce the tariff generally, in this contract, with other considerations. If that is to be done, and if there is a sincere desire to have it done, then it ought to be done by separate legislation.

ing the hall, Mr. Cullin replied in a few appropriate remarks, and the ceremony was brought to a close.

REFUSES ORDER

The city will not secure from Mr. Justice Murphy the order sought concerning some ninety-seven buildings which it is desired should be demolished because of their insanitary condition, or from the fact that they are a menace to the health of the community.

"In view of this decision the city will have to proceed under another section of the act, and proceed by formal resolution of council in each case.

BANK CLEARINGS

TORONTO, April 27.—The bank clearings for the week ending April 27, as compared with the same week last year, are as follows:

Table with columns for bank names and clearing amounts for 1910 and 1911.

INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

Mexico's Note to Great Britain on Shearwater Incident—Rebels Kill Spaniards

MEXICO CITY, April 27.—Spain, through her minister to Mexico, Bernardo de Cologan y Cologan, today made formal protest to the foreign office against the assassination of six subjects of King Alfonso in the state of Puebla last Monday.

Regarding the Shearwater incident, the foreign office expressed the opinion that the landing of marines at San Juan in Lower California, by Captain Vivian would be satisfactorily explained by Great Britain. Minister De La Barra said that the note sent to England was cordial, calculated to show the consideration which Mexico feels for Great Britain although insisting upon the maintenance of Mexico's rights.

THE S. E. CORNER OF FORT AND BROAD STREET IS OCCUPIED BY

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The Non-Combine, Live and Let-live Grocers. Their goods are right and so is the price. Try them.

- CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sack \$1.65
OGILVIE'S FAMOUS ROLLED OATS, 8-lb. sack... 35c
20-lb. sack... 75c
CREAM OF WHEAT, per packet... 20c
INDEPENDENT OF AUSTRALIAN CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 lbs. for... \$1.00
NICE MILD CURED HAMS, per lb... 20c
PURE WEST INDIA LIME JUICE, quart bottle... 20c
SUNLIGHT or LIFEBOU SOAP, 11 bars for... 50c
ANTI-COMBINE LAUNDRY SOAP, 7 lb weight bars for... 25c
SINGAPORE PINEAPPLE, cubes or slices, 2 large tins for... 25c
NICE PICNIC HAMS, per lb... 15c
DR. PRICE'S or ROYAL BAKING POWDER, 12-oz. can... 35c
QUEEN CITY CATSUP, large bottle... 20c
Radish, Lettuce, Asparagus, Cabbage, etc., fresh in every day.

LET US HAVE YOUR ORDERS.

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ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS
Corner Fort and Broad Streets Quick Delivery
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GARDEN HOSE
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WE GUARANTEE OUR HOSE

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544-546 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.

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



CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist

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The Store That Serves You Best

Over 250 Varieties of Biscuits

Are to be found at this store—the finest stock of Biscuits in B.C. Our immense sales insure freshness and up-to-date-ness. We've just received large new shipments of these

Fine Makes, Ranging in Price from 15c to 75c per pound

- McVitie & Price's Biscuits
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Jacob & Co's Irish Biscuits
Huntley & Palmers' Biscuits
Carr & Co's Biscuits
Crawford's Biscuits
Christy-Brown's Biscuits
Popham's and others

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street
Tels. 50, 51, 52 Liquor Dept. Tel. 1590

THE DUTY OF A GARDEN

I would like to hear pessimistic gentlemen voice the opinion that the time to judge the country is not large, after the 22nd of work, and the bit to the natural protection, but right now, from the amount of from the E. & N. T. gan and Victoria are would seem to be p from last season.

Between the Sun other evening I got grouse which flew of the engine, not were spotted on ro the antics of courtship. I saw two deer from perience to be sure, gested that deer are. By the way, it is but a good suggestion tments gets attention celling thing to ma pecially for the ben stretch of the coun and Goldstream, bou and the shore of Sa ways been a great b and would without were set apart for th prove a big benefit i good stock in the s Vancouver Island might well pay a lit gestion and throw th to help put it into e of game would ad landed and not over Mill Bay road.

The first few we have produced the u stories of success an therefore. There have made in the usual re both by the fly fish In the Cowichan rive men have 'put it all though in other w dressed "to wriggle" to filling the basket.

Praise be to the gods to use an automatic argument in its favor oficism of unselfish spo

SIMON FRASER

The duty of a garden, and like all other watching for the pooc some and monotonou work are not at first is ready and easy. spectacular. Occasion warden's disagreeable prosecuting the misg enlivened by a touch day the Vancouver w interesting experience as follows:

About March 10th about illegal shooting Grey, so the following there to see what was by the way of the be extreme point I certain ing; it sounded more busy day than Point season on a Sunday, beach as fast as I cou point and see what w around, lo and behold the shore I found six Indians in each, shoot the ducks were flying as they kept coming ro ers in the canoes had pasting them and th for while I watched have seen fully 150 du boat I could do l and watch. Well, considerable time un started down the shore which is at the mouth the Fraser river and at point (this reserve is k reservation) and I bel I started off to follow long journey over the Mr. Indian just as he w but they were mostly s commonly called Siwas I asked him what I to, shooting ducks aft and he politely inform laws did not apply to like. Fasked his name, have forgotten, so I to who is called Johnny,

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

LOCAL NOTES

(Richard L. Pocock.)

I would like humbly to suggest to those pessimistic gentlemen, who so frequently voice the opinion that the country is shot out, that the time to judge of the stock of game in the country is not after the shooting season has opened and the woods are full of guns and dogs and the air is full of small shot and large, after the .22 has got in a lot of its deadly work, and the birds have retreated in alarm to the natural protection afforded by the timber, but right now when the birds are mating and the woods are full of the music of their mating calls and challenges. Judging from the amount of game which can be seen from the E. & N. train between Shawinigan and Victoria any fine evening now, there would seem to be plenty of breeding stock left from last season.

Between the Summit and Goldstream the other evening I counted over a dozen blue grouse which flew up from the track in front of the engine, not to mention others which were spotted on rocks and logs surprised in the antics of courtship. On the same evening I saw two deer from the train, an unusual experience to be sure, though none yet has suggested that deer are scarce.

By the way, it has been suggested before, but a good suggestion if often repeated sometimes gets attention, that it would be an excellent thing to make a game sanctuary especially for the benefit of blue grouse of the stretch of the country between the Summit and Goldstream, bounded by the E. & N. track and the shore of Saanich Arm. This has always been a great breeding ground for blues, and would without doubt, if this sanctuary were set apart for them and properly watched, prove a big benefit in helping to keep up a good stock in the surrounding country. The Vancouver Island Development boosters might well pay a little attention to this suggestion and throw their influence in the scale to help put it into effect, as the sight of lots of game would add to the already much-lauded and not over lauded attractions of the Mill Bay road.

The first few weeks of the fishing season have produced the usual crop of fishermen's stories of success and failure and the reasons therefor. There have been some good baskets made in the usual resorts of Victoria anglers made in the fly fishermen and also with bait. In the Cowichan river, as usual, the fly fishermen have "put it all over" the bait fishermen though in other waters the March Brown dressed "to wriggle" has been the favorite aid to filling the basket.

Praise be to the powers, it is now illegal to use an automatic shotgun. There is no argument in its favor which will bear the criticism of unselfish sportsmen.

SIMON FRASER AND THE GAME ACT

The duty of a game warden is a thankless one, and like all other kinds of work, that of watching for the poacher must at times be irksome and monotonous. If the results of good work are not at first sight apparent, criticism is ready and easy. Preventive work is not spectacular. Occasionally, however, the game warden's disagreeable task of arresting and prosecuting the misguided gun-enthusiast is enlivened by a touch of romance. The other day the Vancouver warden had an extremely interesting experience which he related to me as follows:

About March 10th I received a complaint about illegal shooting in the vicinity of Point Grey, so the following Sunday I went out there to see what was going on. I walked out by the way of the beach and as I neared the extreme point I certainly did hear some shooting; it sounded more like Paardeberg on a busy day than Point Grey during the closed season on a Sunday. I scooped along the beach as fast as I could go to get around the point and see what was doing; when I did get around, lo and behold, about 50 yards from the shore I found six or seven canoes with two Indians in each, shooting duck for dear life, the ducks were flying close into the shore and as they kept coming round the point the shooters in the canoes had a great opportunity of passing them and this they certainly did. Mr. while I watched from the shore I must have seen fully 150 ducks shot, but having no boat I could do little else but stand and watch. Well this kept up for a considerable time until at last one canoe started down the shore towards the reserve, which is at the mouth of the north arm of the Fraser river and about 4 1/2 miles from the point (this reserve is known as the Musk-rum reservation) and I believe is a very old one. I started off to follow this canoe, and after a long journey over the rocks, I finally caught Mr. Indian just as he was coming ashore with his ducks, he had about 60 or 70 in the canoe, but they were mostly scoter or what is more commonly called Siwash ducks.

I asked him what he thought he was up to, shooting ducks after the season had closed and he politely informed me that the game laws did not apply to Musk-rum Indians and that they could shoot and fish whenever they liked. I asked his name, which he appeared to have forgotten, so I took him up to the chief, who is called Johnny, and after much talk on

all sides, it ended in the Indian (named Johnny Point) being arrested. The case came up at Eburne before Capt. Stewart, J. P., on March 16. Mr. Williams and myself went down and after waiting some little time the defendant turned up with the Indian agent, Chief Johnny, and a whole bunch of Indians from the Reserve. The chief was in his Sunday attire and carried a large staff about 9 feet in length and all covered in cheese cloth. Well, in due course the case started up and the agent on behalf of the Indians pleaded "not guilty," as he said these Indians apparently had always had certain privileges in the matter of fishing and hunting, but Mr. Williams pointed out to him that no such thing could be as the game act applied to all. The chief then got up and through the aid of an interpreter told the court that he wished to tell us about the staff that he had with him. He was told to go ahead, so he very carefully unfolded all the cheese cloth and held before him a staff about eight or nine feet long and on the top was a big silver globe with figures engraved on it and surmounted by a crown. This staff he told the court was many years ago given to him by the great Queen Victoria, when he was made chief of his tribe and it was a token that the land he lived on was his and that he could rule over his people as he liked and make his own laws and that he could also hunt and shoot when he liked and that white man could not interfere with him or his people so long as he was chief, then opening his coat he showed a big silver medal he had pinned on his breast, this had a portrait of Simon Fraser stamped on it. This he told the court was given to him by Simon Fraser, who told him so long as he wore it, he and his tribe could fish in the Fraser river whenever and wheresoever they liked, but now as the old chief said these things did not seem to be true, their lands were going, times were getting hard with them, they were becoming old people, and unable to do much work, and when they went back of a necessity to rely on the hunting and fishing which they had always thought were their's through his tokens—well, a white policeman comes on to his land among his people and arrests them and says the government say they don't know anything about these special privileges and that the Indian must obey the law like others. When he first was here there were no laws but his own and the great queen told him that his own law was good. Now the great queen dead, the government say his law no good and he must obey their's and he could not understand the position at all. We did our best to explain to him that the position of affairs was somewhat altered in these enlightened days, and that he and his tribe in spite of the fact of their much treasured tokens must at the same time obey the present day laws. This he promised to do somewhat sorrowfully and so we allowed the Indian in question to get off with a suspended sentence."

Meanwhile at the table the importing of bear information continued earnestly. On the preceding trip, so far as the officers of the Peace River could conscientiously estimate, they had seen between twenty-five and thirty. These were, of course, only black and brown bears. But there were grizzlies (also cinnamoms and silver tips) farther back toward the mountains.

At that moment the whistle blew. The table applauded greatly. Evidently the steamer Peace River was the real thing. But next moment, whang!—bang!—from the deck house above our heads the pilot's 38.55 began to go.

And then another luxurious member with a cigarette and his heels on the rail found himself staring at a three-hundred-pound black bear chasing frantically through the red-willow bushes along shore, much as a large Newfoundland pup might make frenzied time along the inside of a garden fence under the excitement of a passing train!

It was as sudden as that. And the whistle was blowing for another before those concealed guns could be dragged feverishly out again. Save for a few, enhancing touches demanded by the art of narration, those "H.B.C." navigators had not been joshing. Ten minutes more, and we had seen a third full-grown bear get to cover, and a fourth! Every weapon in the party, from a "22," that shot only about half the distance to a 405 automatic express, later to be used against African elephants, was brought into play in the sulphurous half circle behind the forward rail. By sundown, of smoking shells who might have gathered up a dustpanful from the deck where the excited Nimrod had dropped them.

For two mornings and two evenings the shooting went on. We saw seventeen bears in all. We killed three—two black and one brown. And originally it was the intention to make this a hunting story. But it would not do. We killed those three bears in the water, swimming and defenseless. It was not sport. For days we had bear liver, and haunch and tenderloin and "the juicy bear steaks," made gorgeously succulent to our youth by the pages of R. M. Ballantyne.

But all alike left a taste in the month. It was not sport. The half-breed deckhands who hung over the bows and made lines fast about the big clumsy bodies and then used the capstan to haul them aboard might quite as easily have killed those bears with axes, as in fact, on the Peace, it has often been done. There is an Alice-in-Wonderland effect about shooting bears between courses; in doing it from a steamer chair after laying down the latest magazine. But, as I remember Alice, there was good stuff in her, and I don't think she would have smiled upon that sort of thing at all.

There is, however, some tale to be told of a river where in half as many hunting hours seventeen bears may be seen. Later we heard of seven being seen together, of twenty-eight passed in three hours, of more than seventy counted in a four-day voyage upstream. And we no longer doubted. If elsewhere upon this planet there is any such bear river, it should send in its postoffice address at once.

The Peace is about as wide as the Hudson in the Catskills. It flows northeast from the Canadian Rockies to Lake Athabasca. And for five hundred and eighty miles, from above Hudson Hope to below Fort Vermilion, it is navigable. It offers, indeed, one of the longest uninterrupted stretches of stream navigation in America. Up in the foothills toward the Rockies there is still a famous grizzly country, which must be dealt with in some other place.

A Land of Game
From the Grand Prairie country, into which there has already begun a rush of wagoning homesteaders east to Hudson Bay, the land is one vast game preserve. Moose and caribou are equally plentiful, to say nothing of wild geese and swan and every kind of duck. The banks and islands of the Peace are for their part one varied and continuous berry patch. Berries, from the wild strawberry of June to the mild saskatoon of September, are the chosen fat producer of the black bear.

And therefore, from all the back trails and uplands in due season do the black bears descend. The Peace gets them all for a hundred miles around. Here and there, in the few places where the bluffs are bald, you can make out their beaten tracks like narrower cow paths. And everywhere you find their tunnels under the bushes.

They come down to feed in the cool beginning and end of the day and lie up in the spruce and poplar woods during the heat. They seem to have no quarrel with one another. From a single small island we routed three. Unless wounded, or accompanied by cubs, they are little more dangerous than as many big, long-haired pigs. All they want is to fill themselves in peace. And, according to those who know, when a large, hungry "musqua" sits back on his hunkers and with a right and left cycle motion of his fore paws gathers the berry-bush tops to his mouth as to a kind of cutting-box, his chomping of gastronomic happiness keeping him from hearing even a stern-wheeler till it is all but on his beam.

litter of magazines and a choice of steamer chairs. One luxurious member, who had discovered that the bathroom possessed steam-pipe connections, proceeded to lay himself out in the cleanly porcelain and indulge in a Turkish bath. This, too, eight days by trail and river north of Edmonton.

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But the whistle, between the Peace's hollow shores, starts echoes which in one gaping moment convince him that the Philistines are upon him from all sides at once. If he is feeding on an island, he makes a headlong rush for the mainland. If on the mainland, he will often plunge in and attempt to gain an imagined safety on the other side of the river. Hence the water shooting.

The Bush Crees of the country take advantage of steamer and whistle for what summer bear hunting they are compelled to do. No Cree kills a bear at such a season for his hide. A peltry for which the Hudson's Bay Company or Revillon's would pay twelve dollars in March will not bear a dollar and a half in August. The skin is "unprime"; the hair will come away with the first combing. The summer killing is made solely for the meat and lard.

The Indian knows how little chance he has of getting his bear if he has to follow him through a mile of raspberry and saskatoon thickets. Accordingly, on almost every elbow along the river and, above all, opposite every big berry island, you can see the bare lodge poles of a tepee where a Cree with a hauled-up dugout has lain in wait for civilization to come to his assistance. The whistle brings out his bear and gives him the safe, deliberate water shot. His only care is to put the bullet through the head. A shot through the body would send the bear to the bottom. But, saying it again from an ill conscience, it is not sport.

On the Peace, the real sports in the bear-hunting business, those who are ready to take a chance with their fun, are four-footed. In March or April the bear has just come out or is still "denning up." His fur is at its best. If awake he is on the keen edge both for food and trouble. And, the hunting is done with dogs. A Cree bear-dog is, for lack of outward embellishment, no plus ultra and facile princeps. He has no pedigree and he has no style. He even fights with his tail between his legs. But as all have borne witness who have watched him work, he knows his job.

The hunter takes the snowshoe trail with it, may be, five or six. But rarely are more than two or three "broken" dogs. The others are to get their breakfast shortly and in the kind of school where one learns only once. Where a bear is "denning up," no matter how many feet of snow are covering him, his breath will always make a big, blue-ice-blow-hole. A bear-dog can scent such a blow-hole for at least a mile.

Accordingly when the party has reached bear country the dogs will begin to "range." That is, they leave the trail and strike it again only after making half circles of a mile or more in radius. One "broken" dog will go to the right, the other to the left. Again and again they swing back across the trail, pick up the man, make their silent report, and swing out on the next half circle. But sooner or later a dog will not come back, and then the man calls in the remainder of the pack and in his turn leaves the trail. Unless the dog has met a ranging timber wolf—in which case, by the time the rest of the party arrive, that timber wolf will probably be eating him—there is a bear to be prodded out.

Breaking the Dogs
Now a bear has feelings about being roused before his regular hour, even as you and I. And when he has been awakened with a stick, he is very angry indeed. And here the green dogs have their first chance to go wrong. One of them may seek to show his mettle by thrusting his head into the blow-hole—and very likely have most of it taken off. Or when the bear has humped himself furiously out, another dog may make the mistake of attacking him in front.

So attacked, a bear will at once settle back upon his haunches. He will begin to slap his hands to and fro with the seeming impotence of a fat man in hot weather making a last attempt to drive the flies away. And a black bear's general sloppiness of movement makes his slappings seem weak and without direction, too. As a matter of fact, when a dog is caught so once, there is rarely any occasion for him to be caught a second time.

But the dog that comes out of it only moderately damaged has taken the vital step in the business of his "breaking." He will forever afterwards have the clearest idea of a bear's fighting reach when he extends. He will have a score to settle with the whole bear family that will lead him to run for a week any time to get his revenge on one of them. And he will never again tackle a bear in front.

The "broken" bear-dog, one on each side, goes to the flanks. He knows that a bear has a more than Napoleonic aversion to attacking with his rear in jeopardy. The first nip, and his forward plunge ends in a frothing jerk to the right about and a gnashing settling down again. When he turns to the left, he gets it on the right. And he gets it on the right the instant he swings to the left again. It is not that the dogs are afraid. Not one of them but has his scars, and few of them live to be old. But it is their business to keep that bear where he is till the hunter can choose his shot.

A local trapper, Joe My-goose, was making the ten-mile round of his mink and marten snares, accompanied by his dogs, but with no thought of bear whatever, when they flushed a grizzly. Joe My-goose was carrying a "22," shooting "shorts"—the sort of popgun that is used for prairie chicken. Not only that, but the first thing he did under the stress of the



Sportsman's Calendar

APRIL

Season for all game fish now open— Trout, salmon, bass, char.
Geese may be shot but not sold.

N.B.—Non-resident anglers can only fish in British Columbia on taking out a license.

occasion was to get one of his snowshoes caught fast in a post-willow root.
Joe My-goose might well believe that his goose was cooked, but his dogs proved equal even to that. It took the great, rapidly whirling brute five minutes to make twice as many yards. The little popgun could only bleed him; it required more than fifty of the tiny shells to do the business. But they did it in the end. For both dogs, it was their last hunting—Outing.

FORTY MINUTES ON THE GRASS

Madge and I are a sporting pair
With next to nothing a year;
Somehow or other it doesn't seem fair
That we should have never a penny to spare
While the man next door is a millionaire.
But I don't intend my time to spend
By wailing about it here!

What I was going to say is this...
From Gollan to Guelder Thorn,
By the train we take when we visit Cis,
We have forty minutes of stolen bliss,
Forty minutes we would not miss,
In the pink of the vale (per Northern Mail)
At a pace would rattle the Quorn.

For though we haven't a single box,
A horse, or saddle, or stall,
And though we live on financial rocks,
And mutely suffer Dame Fortune's knocks,
We were both of us entered young to fox,
And a ticket's price is a harmless vice
And the railway's free to all!

We sit in the carriage hand in hand
Watching the fields go by;
In each of us fancy's fires are fanned
By the clean wind clipping the pasture land,
And each of us rides on a line we've planned
At a reckless rate over rail and gate,
Imagining—Madge and I.

Tickets at Gollan Bridge they check,
Then no more checks till the end!
Away we glide over bank and beck,
The game is a-foot and the dance on deck,
And our fox must sail if he'd save his neck,
For it's fence and ditch and the de'il cares
which
With forty minutes to spend!

Hounds are racing away, away—
(Can't you see 'em?—The worse for you!)
Madge is riding the bang-tailed bay
She rode as a girl. I'm up on the grey
That carried me many a bachelor day.
Here's a deuce of a place; but we cram in the
pace
For we've got to get over or through!

Field after field of grass we ride
With fences coming like fun;
"Where will you tackle it, Madge?—I'd
Have it up there where the ditch is wide!
Look out for that hole on the take-off side!"
You must slacken your rein if you'd keep with
the train
When you're riding a railway run!

Poor?—Not we; who can taste at will
Our forty minutes by rail!
If we take our chance of a (fancied) spill
We can ride the whole of it, dip and hill,
From the scrambling start to the splendid kill
When we've caught our fox at the signal-box
In the style of the Blackmoor Vale!
—W. H. Ogilvie.

Dealer—"E jumps well, 'e trots beautiful,
'e's as quiet as a lamb, and I'll let you 'ave 'im
cheap."
Purchaser—"Why—what's wrong with
him?"

The wife of a clergyman warned him as he went off to officiate at a funeral one rainy day:
"Now, John, don't stand with your bare head on the damp ground; you'll catch cold."

RING UP NO. 1246 FOR THE SERVICES OF THE VACUUM CLEANER.

DAVID SPENCER, Ltd.

RING UP NO. 1246 FOR THE SERVICES OF THE VACUUM CLEANER.

Important Sale of Costumes on Monday

On Monday, we will place on sale a number of costumes regularly sold at \$40, \$45, \$50, \$65, \$70 and \$85 for **\$35**, each. This offering includes black satin, black serge, fine worsted and fancy tweed costumes, also a variety of sample model costumes. Here are a few of these special offerings:

Black and White Check Worsted Costumes, semi-style, with black satin sailor collar and cuffs. The skirt is made in the plain gored style. Lined with skinner satin throughout. Regular \$40.00. Monday **\$35.00**

Serge Costumes, a variety of colors, including a rich walnut brown, with smart collar and revers of satin. The coat is cut on the new straight lines, and is lined with soft satin. Skirt made with panel back and front, gored style. Regular \$45.00. Monday **\$35.00**

Black Serge Costume, handsomely trimmed with braid. Sleeves finished with braided cuffs. Semi-fitting model lined with skinner satin. The skirt is made in gored effect with knee band. Regular \$65.00. Monday's price **\$35.00**

Black Satin Costume. Coat 26 inches long, semi-fitting style. The collar, cuffs and skirt of the coat are trimmed with black silk braid and a touch of king's blue silk. Skirt plain gored with band of braid, and new high waisted effect. Regular \$70.00. Monday **\$35.00**
SEE VIEW STREET WINDOW DISPLAY

TWO SPECIAL LINES IN COSTUMES
Costumes in French basket weaves, in black and white checks, and light blue novelty suitings and serges. The coats are neatly tailored models, trimmed with bands of materials and fancy buttons, and lined with silk. Skirts are plain gored and pleated designs. Special **\$25.00**

Beautiful New Models, well tailored. Coats are made in semi-fitted and loose styles, lined with taffetas and silk. Skirts are in plain gored and pleated designs. Special **\$18.00**

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS



The most potent charm of womanly beauty is a Perfect Figure, attained through wearing a perfect corset correctly fitted. Present fashion does not demand such extremely straight figure lines as heretofore, neither does it permit prominent curves. After all it is just as easy for the woman of full figure to attain the smooth, graceful contour "lines" as for those of average or even slender build. The proper corset will eliminate all corset troubles, and our corsetiere is competent and willing to assist you in selecting the right model. We have now in stock all the leading models in Bon Ton, Royal Worcester, A La Grace, Crompton, D. and A., Antipon Belt, style 633 for the full figure. Corsets fitted every day from 9 o'clock to 5.

Girls' White Underskirts

- White Cotton Underskirts, made with waist. Full gathered skirt edged with tucked ruffle. Sizes 1 to 7 years. Price **45¢**
- Girls' Underskirts with Waist, full gathered skirt with two rows of embroidery insertion and wide hem. Sizes 1 to 7 years. Price **50¢**
- Girls' Underskirts without Waists. Plain band with drawstring at waist. Skirt finished with a deep tucked ruffle edged with lace. Drop ruffle underneath. Sizes 8 to 16 years. Price **65¢**
- Underskirts with High Necked Waists. Neck and arm-holes finished with lace insertion. Sizes 1 to 7 years. Price **75¢**
- Fine Cambric Underskirts, with Waist. Square cut neck, finished with lace heading and ribbon. Skirt 1 to 7 years. Price **\$1.00**
- Girls' Underskirts without Waists. Skirt well shaped and finished with deep lace ruffle. Sizes 8 to 16 years. Price **\$1.00**
- Fine Long Cloth Underskirts. Deep lace edged ruffle, headed with embroidery heading threaded with wide ribbon. Sizes 8 to 16 years. Price **\$1.50**

Women's Underwear

- Women's Light Weight Combinations, in fine wool and cotton, made with short and no sleeves, buttoned front, knee length. Sizes 36, 38 and 40 inches. Prices, \$1.85 and **\$1.75**
- Women's Lisle and Cotton Underwear, vests with fancy tops and shoulder straps **35¢**
- Vests, with long, short or no sleeves, neatly finished. Prices, 50c, 40c, 35c and **25¢**
- Women's Cotton Combinations, low neck, close fronts, tight knee or in the loose style, finished with woven lace. Prices 85c and **65¢**
- Women's Combinations, medium low neck, buttoned fronts, short or no sleeves, tight at knee. Prices 85c and **65¢**

Patent Medicine Department

Dalton's Concentrated Lemonade and Orangeade.—One bottle makes 12 glasses of a fine refreshing beverage. Per bottle **15¢**

Special Sale of Lace Curtains

1,200 Pairs Go on Sale, Monday

A large shipment of fine Nottingham and Scotch Lace Curtains has just been unpacked. They are all the latest productions in White Nottingham, 54 inches wide, with very beautiful borders. Fish Nets in new and rich designs, made from best double twisted thread. Fine Nets, Heavy Nets, and Double Nets, all very handsome and effective curtains. Specially low priced for Monday's selling. Price, per pair, ranging down from \$4.50 to **60¢**

Carpet and Drapery Section

New Shipment of Tapestry Table Covers, closely woven fabric, finished with heavy knotted fringe, in rich 2-tone greens and crimson and gold. Size 2 x 2. Special **\$1.75**

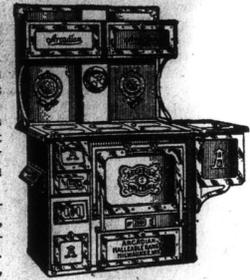
Wilton Carpets, 27 inches wide. For appearance and durability combined no carpet excels the Wilton. They have a short velvety pile which gives them a most luxurious appearance, in floral and conventional design. Greens, crimsons and 2-toned effects. Borders to match. Price includes making and laying. Special, \$2.75, \$2.35 **\$1.75**

Men's Furnishing Department

- Boys' Shirt Waists, American style, in fancy stripe cambric. Plain colors and white. Soft turndown collars and soft cuffs, also draw tape at the waist. All sizes for boys up to 15 years old. Special **75¢**
- Print Shirt Waists, soft negligee style, with collarband for white laundered collars, laundered cuffs. In fancy white with black polka dots, also in stripes on white grounds. All sizes. Special **75¢**
- Drill Hunting and Fishing Shirts, heavy weight khaki drill, well finished, roomy shirts. Special **\$2.25**
- Woolen Shirts—Imported Woolen Shirts for men. Soft turndown collars and wristband. Colors, navy blue and grey. To be had in all sizes **\$2.25**
- Stout Men's Print Negligee Shirts, in light fancy stripes. This is a special line, made extra large in the body. Has laundered attached cuffs, and may be had in sizes from 16½ to 19. Special **\$1.25**
- Outing and Tennis Shirts, in fancy stripes, soft turndown collar attached, and soft cuffs. All sizes. Special **\$1.25**
- 500 Dozen Men's Negligee Print and Cambric Shirts. Each **\$1.00**
- 500 Dozen Men's Negligee Print and Cambric Shirts. Each **75¢**
- Fine Print and Cambric Shirts, with neckband for ordinary collar. Cut coat shape body. Full size. In fancy stripe, white tucked fronts, also fancy color, self-striped, and floral designs with mercerized fronts, with 3-inch starched cuffs. All sizes. Special **\$1.00**
- Boys' Negligee Shirts, in fancy prints, with soft fronts and laundered cuffs, in fancy stripes, floral designs and plain colors. Sizes 12 to 14. Regular 75c. Special **50¢**
- White Duck Tennis Shirts for Boys. Soft turndown collars and soft cuffs. Sizes 12 to 14. Special **50¢**
- Fine Print and Cambric Shirts, extra quality. Prices \$1.75, \$1.50 **\$1.25**
- Men's Outing Shirts, in cream and white, self stripe, with collarband, soft double cuffs and one separate soft negligee collar to match. Special **\$1.50**

The Arcadian Malleable Range

This is the range that you will ultimately buy. Why not buy it now, and quit experimenting? It is the best domestic range that money can buy, because it is built like a piece of machinery—every piece is made to fit and well riveted.



No leaks, no stone putty, no bolts—nothing to work loose or get out of order. Will serve you faithfully the rest of your life, and save you money every day.

It is an economizer of fuel, and although it is moderately high-priced, it is the cheapest range to buy, because it gives absolute satisfaction.

To be had in four sizes, with 14in., 16in., 18in. and 20in. single, also two sizes with double oven, 16in. and 18in.

Gas attachment can be added to any range. Let us show you these ranges. The cost of a range is not the first cost, but the yearly fuel bill.

Cameras and Photographic Supplies

- Inside View Street Entrance on main floor.
- Ensign Box Cameras, are strong, neat cameras, covered with leatherette, and are fitted with high grade view finders and lens.
- No. 2½ B Ensign, for pictures 2¼x3¼ inches. Film of six exposures, 2 1-4x3 1-4, each 20c. Each **\$2.75**
- No. 2½ Ensign, for pictures 2 1-2x4 1-4, each **\$3.50**
- Film of six exposures **25¢**
- No. 3½ Ensign, for pictures 3¼x4¼, each **\$4.50**
- Film of six exposures **35¢**
- These cameras are guaranteed to be perfect in construction and will give absolute satisfaction.
- No. 34A Ensign Folding Camera, takes the popular size 3¼x4¼ inches, and is sold at a much lower price than any camera of equal quality. It is fitted with strong leather bellows, nickel fittings, Simplex automatic shutters, 1-25 part of a second, symmetrical lens, and is fitted for the use of either plate or film. Price **\$17.50**
- We carry a full line of Ensign and Wellington Films, Imperial rapid plates, Self-toning papers, gas-light and P. O. P. printing papers, also a complete line of Developers, fixing baths, trays and all photographers' sundries.

Cutlery and Hardware

We have just received a shipment of the famous "Magna Scissors," in all sizes from the small embroidery scissors to large cutting-out shears. Here are a few styles and prices:

- Embroidery Scissors. Per pair, from 65c down to **20c**
- Pocket Scissors. Per pair **40c**
- Nail Scissors. Per pair from 75c down to **40c**
- Cutting-out Scissors. Per pair from \$1.00 down to **40c**

ELECTRIC IRONS FROM \$4.50

Our Special Electric Iron is made in Canada from the best of materials and is second to none for design and finish. Every piece of the iron is solid and substantial. There are no parts to get out of order, and no danger of getting a shock. It saves your time, fuel and trouble. You can keep a uniform heat and so prevent scorching the clothes. Complete with attachment plugs, stand, and 6 feet of cable. **\$4.50**

Silks, Dress Goods, Linens and Staples

STAPLE DEPARTMENT

Now is the time to buy your new muslin prints, gingham, ducks and linen, while the stock is complete and fresh.

- 1000 Yards Prints, in dots, sprays, floral and stripes. Fast colors, per yard **10¢**
- 500 Yards Scotch Gingham, in large checks, stripes, plaids, stripe and plain, per yard **15¢**
- 2000 Yards Duck, in white, butcher blue, also navy ground with dots, spray, stripe and anchor patterns, per yard **15¢**
- 1000 Yards Utility Cloth, fast colors, in tan, brown, reseda, pink, pale blue, king's blue, cream and white, per yard **20¢**
- 2000 Yards White Brillantine, in stripe, check and floral. Very special value **10¢**
- 1000 Yards White Testine, mercerized finish, in good, even, clean cloth and swell designs, per yard **25¢**
- New Muslins, all fast colors, rich silky finish. Swell range of shades and designs. Per yard, 25c to **50¢**

STAPLES

Odd lines of mill output of Linens, Sheeting, Pillow Cases, Bedspreads, Towels, Toweling, on sale Monday at great saving.

LINEN DEPARTMENT

Special Linen Sale Monday. A large mill ends just received direct from the mills. Few specials for Monday selling:

- 2x2 Table Damask Cloth, floral and scroll design, each **\$2.50**
- 2x2 1-2 Table Damask Cloth, floral and scroll designs, each **\$2.50**
- 2x3 Table Damask Cloth, floral and scroll design, each **\$3.00**
- 50 dozen Extra Special Table Cloths, assorted sizes, in floral and scroll. Special **\$3.50**
- 2½x3½ Table Damask Cloth, floral and scroll design. Each **\$6.50**
- 2000 Huckabuck Towels, on sale Monday, per dozen **\$3.00**

DRESS GOODS

Dress Goods, \$1.00 Full range of the new Marquette with silk stripes. See View Street window. Values up to \$1.50, Monday \$1.00.

- Embroidered Voile Dress Patterns, per pattern **\$10**
- Chanticleer Bordered effect Voile, per pattern **\$12.50**
- Satin Stripe Voile, per pattern **\$15.00**
- Figured Eloumie, per pattern **\$17.50**
- Rich Embroidered Crepe, per pattern **\$25.00**
- Figure Ninon Patterns, per pattern **\$17.50**
- 44-inch Silk Stripe Voile, in rose, king's blue, navy, cream, pale blue, reseda, wisteria and black, 44 inches wide **\$1.00**
- A large assortment of navy blue serges to choose from. Warranted fast color, and unshrinkable. Price, 50c to **\$2.00**

SILK DEPARTMENT

Silks at 15¢—Just consider the price, in good range of colors. See View Street windows. Usual 35¢

- Monday **15c**
- Natural Pongee, 27-in. wide, per yard **35c**
- 34-in. wide Natural Pongee, per yard **45c**
- 34-in. wide Natural Pongee, per yard **50c**
- 36-in. wide Natural Pongee, per yard **75c**
- 36-in. wide Natural Pongee, per yard **85c**
- Charmeuse Oriental Satin, in all dainty evening shades. Per yard **\$1.00**
- Cheney's Waterproof Foulards, in polka dots, stripes, floral and sprays. Colors, tan, brown, grey, blue and rose ground with color flowers, 44 inches wide, per yard **\$1.50**
- Chiffon Over Silk, in a varied assortment of shades. Paisley and Chanticleer effect, 50 inches wide. Per yard **\$3.00**
- 27-inch White Habutai, washable, strong and serviceable **35c**

MEXICANS B TWO PR

Barbarous Action of Los Related in American Statist of Boundary.

DOUGLAS AGAIN IN FIGH

Conflict Expected a Case of Failure tions—Peace De now Confering.

SAN DIEGO, May 3.—Letter written at Tucson and brought by a messenger today, the guerrillas in Sonora are committing a series of burning two are to death. The name of a letter, who is a line, is not divulged, sons. The letter reads: "The rebels are in full force, and it is impossible to do business in this country have orders from the c any Mexicans they catch regard to their business already shot five, and the last night, whom they sketched they had at have had two skinned have been killed, but it how many. They are they do not want, and ce injustices. They shot fellows who had nothing else, politically as well as and his brother, a man, left several dead. They were about Agreda. He was already shot when Valenzuela have a certain prisoner can side, also another in the Carrizo skinned man who was shot th Douglas in Line

DOUGLAS, Ariz. May again high in Douglas Agua Prieta is, expect two or three days. If will come under a r from the rebels attack of the bravest battle garrison, notwithstanding made from Mexico City. Tact, has no arranged than an attacking force rectly into the American side of the line.

The trenches running southeast corner of Douglas have been built on a international line, have been embankments thrown works.

Directly south of Agua Prieta have made heavy with 150000 barbed wire. In the exact centre of trenches they have blockhouse with a pl to mount machine guns.

The attacking rebels, angle, will shot direct ly, and only bullets in the blockhouse itself or be Prieta will fall to cre Many maps have been Agua Prieta and Dou now in possession of the my and Washington is ed with the danger to zone.

The next town for be thirty-five miles the north is only the ment land. "We cannot move on facts," said a prominent "and if we vacate the looting, and more im possible breaking out of aged electric wires an Juarez Expects NOGALES, Arizona, the peace conference will be the signal for a the federals and rebels during the days of the changing their forces their positions and sec and ammunition. Both and anxious for the final forces near Nogales about 800, and are we Three bands of rebel to seven hundred surro evidently awaiting ord They are not so well as with ammunition as the Three hundred Am Sixth Cavalry U. S. A at Nogales, Arizona, guns, under command of Purong and D. T. E. C If a battle occurs her our complications are than at Douglas, becau and Nogales, Arizon by one city, separated a hundred foot street, a live within a circle of (Continued on Pa