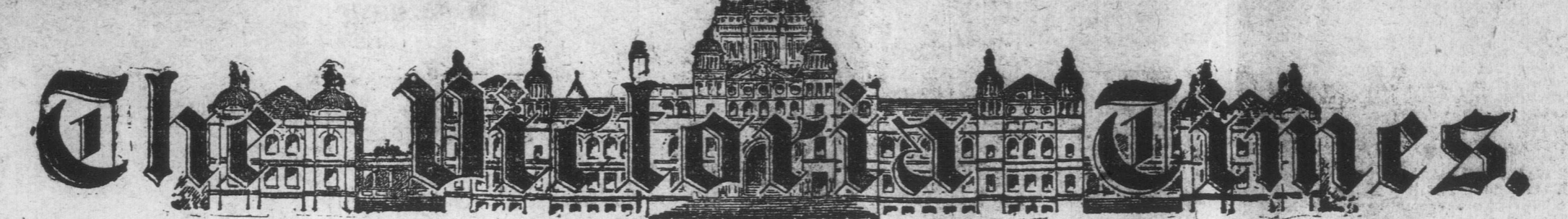


The Liver of Order
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TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1906.

NARROW ESCAPE OF KING AND QUEEN

BOMB EXPLODED NEAR THEIR CARRIAGE

Sixteen Persons Killed and Many Injured—Reports Regarding the Outrage are Conflicting.

Madrid, May 31.—The public rejoicings over the marriage of the King and Princess Victoria had a terribly dramatic sequel at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon as a bomb thrown from an upper window exploded with deadly effect near the coach occupied by the King and Queen. Providentially King Alfonso and Queen Victoria escaped by an electric fire deflecting the bomb, but at least sixteen persons, most of whom were military escorts, were killed, and many others were injured.

The bomb was not thrown at the King and Queen of Spain, but at the carriage of the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, who escaped unhurt.

The following are the killed: Captain Barrows, commanding part of the King's escort; Lieut. E. Reynolds; Lieut. Prendergrass and six soldiers; the Marquise de Colosa and her daughter, Don Antonio Calvo and his niece, aged 8 years; Jose Sola, aged 70 years; Louis Fonseca and one royal German who was leading a horse drawing the coach carrying the King and Queen.

Several of those killed were standing on the balcony of the house from which the bomb was thrown.

The explosion occurred just as the royal couple were about to enter the palace. The route of the cortege had been diverted from Arsenal street to Mayor street owing to the possible danger through Mayor street and was about to turn into the esplanade leading to the palace when an

Explosion Shook the Buildings

In the city, throwing the cortege into inextricable confusion. The royal coach was brought to a sudden stop by the shock, officers and soldiers alighted, the horses were thrown and the carriage overturned. The screams of the terrified public mingled with the groans of the wounded. King Alfonso immediately alighted and assisted Queen Victoria out of the carriage. They then found another coach and were driven to the palace.

This all happened so quickly that many were away from the immediate vicinity were not aware of the tragedy and continued to acclaim their sovereigns. Soon, however, there appeared the empty royal carriage with two horses missing and the others spattered with blood. The drivers looked decidedly pale. Then came a boy shouting that a bomb had been thrown at the King.

The appearance of the King and Queen in a coach brought a delirious ovation as the fact was recognized that the sovereigns had been spared.

In the meantime the scene of the tragedy presented a horrible spectacle, with dead men and horses lying about.

Literally Blown to Pieces

The bodies of the men were wrapped up in blankets and removed on litters. The pavement was literally covered with blood.

When the police surrounded the house from which the bomb was thrown, a man tried to escape.

One of the injured proved to be a son-in-law of Premier More's private secretary.

According to an official statement, it is not known whether one or more bombs were thrown. The statement continues that it is impossible to ascertain at present the author of the outrage, though it is known that a Catalanian named Manuel Duran took an apartment in the house from which the bomb was thrown, paying in advance with a 500 peseta bill. He was well dressed, of elegant appearance and showed a fondness for flowers.

Frederick W. Whitebridge, the American special envoy, called to President Roosevelt at 4 o'clock this afternoon giving details concerning the outrage. Later in the day Mr. Whitebridge went to the palace, where he was assured that the King and Queen were reasonably tranquil, considering the circumstances. The Duke of Sotomey was entering the palace at the time Mr. Whitebridge was there, thus showing that his wounds were not serious. Later, on behalf of the United States, Mr. Whitebridge expressed profound sympathy with the Spanish sovereigns and people.

A police bugler, whose head was severed, and two women spectators, also were killed. A soldier standing at sentry duty was fatally injured. Many persons were seriously injured.

Shock of the Explosion

was terrific. The King and Queen left the carriage showing signs of great emotion. Both, however, behaved with the utmost courage. They entered another carriage and drove hastily to the palace.

The indignation of the people over the outrage was very great. Some French detectives were almost lynch-

ed, merely because they had a foreign appearance.

After the outrage a visitor's book was opened at the palace. It was signed during the afternoon by the foreign princes, envoys, diplomats, ministers and officials of all ranks. The mayor of Madrid has posted an address to the people stigmatizing the attempt on the lives of the sovereigns as a foul outrage.

Many arrests have been made, among them that of Manuel Duran, a Catalanian who is believed to have been the principal conspirator. It is said that immediately on the explosion, Duran was seized and carried down stairs. As he entered the street, men flung themselves upon him, shouting "Kill the assassin," mounted guard pressed around and took him away, under strong escort. A rumor which circulated rapidly stating that the King had been killed, created consternation for some time.

During the afternoon King Alfonso went with his bride to the palace chapel where they offered up lengthy prayers. Premier More and Minister of the Interior Romanones are personally conducting an investigation of the outrage. An inspection of the scene of the explosion disclosed the fact that the buildings and pavement show no damage, but the street was littered with scraps of clothing and

Ghastly Relics of the Outrage.

The city hall has been used as a temporary hospital. One of the dead officers was lying in a hammock in one of the mayor's offices. His face had the pallor of death but otherwise showed no signs of explosion. Squads of the guard entered at frequent intervals bringing litters bearing dead or unconscious victims of the explosion while doctors worked in another room giving first aid to the wounded.

The scene in the vicinity of the explosion was horrible. As the municipal guards hastily improvised litters to bear off the mangled corpses from the crowds bearing upon them, causing indescribable confusion. The soldiers occupied all the streets leading to the locality, making it almost impossible to reach the spot.

The Associated Press correspondent, however was on the scene within five minutes after the explosion and was able to give the following account of the Duke of Veragua, who was one of the grandees participating in the cortege, and Col. Rafael de Chague, the officer who assisted Queen Victoria as she alighted in her damaged coach.

The explosion would not have occurred if the cortege had followed the route originally planned; but returning it was decided to retrace part of Mayor street and give the people an opportunity to further observe the pageant. It was in front of No. 88 Mayor street that the bomb was exploded. This is within half a block of the esplanade leading to the royal palace. The bomb, which was

Concealed in a Bouquet.

was of polished steel, half a centimetre thick. It was thrown from a third floor window. The house, according to some reports, belongs to the Queen mother, having been bequeathed to her by a philanthropist and being the only house she owns in Madrid. The house is opposite the Church of Sacramento and the captain-general's residence. The royal procession had come to a temporary halt, with the royal carriage exactly opposite the house when the bomb was thrown. The missile fell to the right of the royal carriage, between the hindmost pair of horses and the front pair of wheels.

Madrid, June 1.—The magnitude of the attempt on the lives of King Alfonso and Queen Victoria increases.

The number of killed is now given at 20, and the wounded at 60.

During the night 30 arrests were made, but the person who actually threw the bomb is apparently still at large.

The ministry has decided to continue the fetes for the purpose of allaying public apprehension.

A jewelled decoration worn by King Alfonso was shattered by a splinter of the bomb. Queen Victoria is inconsolable, declaring that she is responsible for so many persons being killed.

General Weyer was seriously wounded by the bomb explosion yesterday. Five of the wounded are dying.

Bomb Thrower Arrested.

London, June 1.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Madrid to-day says the bomb thrower has been arrested and confined in the police station, and has confessed and supplied details of the outrage.

Madrid, June 1.—The coolness of the young King after the bomb explosion was marvellous. On reaching the palace after the explosion, he sent adjutants to assist the wounded, and later sent officers among the families of the victims doing everything possible to console with and assist the sufferers.

Queen Christina, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Arch-Duchess Francesa Ferdinand of Austria, had already reached the palace and were waiting for the King and Queen with the infants.

When some time elapsed without the royal coach appearing, the Prince of Wales (King Edward), Theresa, who stood waiting at the palace entrance, became deeply anxious, and they were more disturbed when they saw the empty coach arrive with its bloody machine which was fired by the wife of the proprietor of the hotel and asked her to bring him a glass of soda water, apparently to steady his nerves.

Eye Witnesses' Stories.

Madrid, June 1.—It is now possible to assemble an exact picture of the scene from the description of the witnesses of the occurrence. Don Alvaris Toledo, one of the equerries of the King, and a lady who occupied a balcony

opposite where the explosion occurred, gives a graphic description of the explosion. Eight horses of the royal coach had already passed the tribune, and the enthusiasm of the multitude had reached its highest pitch at the sight of the King and Queen and their superb retinue, and shouts of greeting filled the air when the trumpets were sounding a welcome.

Then suddenly a bouquet was thrown from a balcony, amid the streamers, followed

A Terrific Detonation, accompanied by flashes of vivid fire and a crash of glass. Everyone within a hundred feet was stunned and overthrown, but those nearest to the spot where the explosion took place were killed outright, while others were hurled aloft. The first horses of the royal coach met the full force of the explosion. One of the animals plunged forward, covered with blood, reared up on its hind feet and fell backwards. The groom sought to extricate the horse and drive the coach on. King Alfonso was seen at a window of the coach, motioning calmly. But the dead horse impeded progress and compelled the abandonment of the coach.

Don Alvarez de Toledo, aided by Col. Rehague, immediately went to the King's coach and opened the door. Their Majesties at first did not wish to alight, the King remarking "It is nothing," and seeking to smile. But the spectacle made him appreciate the gravity of the situation. He supported the Queen as she got out of the coach.

The groom, almost hysterical, and passed her hand over her face and hair as if to shut out the frightful scene. The young couple then entered another coach, which was hurried into the square in the direction of the palace. In the meantime there was a terrifying spectacle at the scene of the explosion. The horse of one of the Republican guards belonging to the escort received the full force of the charge in his breast, thus averting it from the two rulers.

Several soldiers of the escort were thrown from their horses and injured, while fragments of the bomb struck a number of persons in the crowd.

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Madrid, June 1.—The proximity of the coach of Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia to the royal coach at the time of the bomb explosion, which was a matter of great interest, is now generally accepted that it was directed against the King and Queen. The outrage of the latter was greatly admired. She was somewhat overcome with emotion at first, but the King calmed her, saying that it was not serious. Later she recovered her self-possession and bore herself well throughout the mourning.

Some of those who saw the Queen alight from the royal coach just after the explosion, say that her bridal veil touched the bloody pools on the pavement, and that she stepped in it. The terrible scene as she returned to the palace.

The King yesterday evening received the prince and ambassadors, and declared he profoundly regretted the loss of life among his brave soldiers.

Like Scene on Battlefield.

Madrid, June 1.—The officials here are beginning to believe that two bombs were thrown at the King and Queen yesterday, and that the missiles exploded simultaneously with only one vivid flash. The scene which followed was like that witnessed on a battlefield, corpses, pools of blood and wreckage were strewn upon the ground. In front of the house No. 88 Calle Mayor before which the explosion occurred was covered with holes and blood dripped from the curtains of a window on the first floor.

In the apartments of the Duke of Almodad the Marchioness Tolba and her daughter were killed. One body was jammed in the balcony railing and was removed with difficulty.

No 88 Calle Mayor and all the nearby houses were surrounded by police, who presented ingress or egress until they had been thoroughly searched. A tenant on the third floor and a young man who was leaving the house were among those arrested. The crowd tried to Lynch

the prisoners, and the police only prevented it by charging.

Hamilton, the suspect taken into custody by the police at the instigation of the English detectives, was arrested, it now appears, as he was on the point of taking a train leaving Madrid. He is said to have arrived here from Catalonia, the hotbed of anarchy, and had first gone to the Calle Arsenal, on the route of the wedding procession, where he engaged a room. Failing to secure a front balcony, however, the suspect gave up his room and went to the Calle Mayor, where he offered to pay any price for a balcony. They were all introduced by the offer of a large sum of money to give up his apartments. The stranger who hired the artist's apartment gave the name Manuel Morales, and lived in a lavish scene. A few minutes before he threw the bouquet containing the bomb, or, as some reports have it, in which an infernal machine which was fired by a storage battery, Morales summoned the wife of the proprietor of the hotel and asked her to bring him a glass of soda water, apparently to steady his nerves.

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TWO ROBBERS GO TO JAIL FOR LIFE

SENTENCE PASSED ON EDWARDS AND DUNN

Twenty Five Years For Colquhoun—Jury Reached Verdict in a Few Minutes.

Kamloops, June 2.—The case against you was very plain. With the verdict of the jury I fully agree. George Edwards, you are sentenced to prison for the rest of your natural life; you Dunn to life, and Colquhoun to 25 years."

With these words pronounced yesterday afternoon at half-past four by Justice Irving, the famous case of the Canadian Pacific railway train robbers came to a close. The three men took their sentences stoically.

They will be taken to Westminster penitentiary immediately.

"While all the witnesses were examined in the second trial just as in the first, the testimony was considerably shortened. It was a foregone conclusion that a verdict of guilty would result. Practically all of the jurors in the second case had been interested spectators in court during the first hearing, and it was remarked that on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning the jurors did not appear to pay much attention. They were only a few minutes reaching a verdict.

In the first trial, eleven jurors reached their decision within ten minutes of retiring, but Foreman Morrill, who stood out for the prisoners, declared that he would stay for a week, that they could not judge him.

There is no objection at all that Edwards is Bill Miner, and was the man who carried out the Mission hold-up.

RUMORED PLOT TO KILL ROOSEVELT

RUSSIAN NIHILISTS PLAN PRESIDENT'S DEATH

Band Alleged to Be Located at Oregon—Awaiting Funds to Carry Out Their Scheme.

Portland, Ore., June 2.—As the outcome of the arrest of a Pole in this city for an assault upon several Russians, local detectives have learned of the existence here of a large body of Russian Nihilists, who, it is alleged, have been plotting the assassination of President Roosevelt, simply awaiting the accumulation of sufficient funds before sending a deputation to Washington to carry out the scheme. The Pole, who claims to have been threatened with death by several of the Russians and who was arrested for assault, was acquitted yesterday, and it was then that the detectives learned of the alleged true purpose of the organization. The Pole informed the police of the doings of the nihilistic group, of their eulogistic praise of Czolgoz, the assassin of President McKinley, and finally of their plot for the death of President Roosevelt. Detectives have been put on the case.

Result of Voting on By-Law Introduced by City Council.

Fernie, B. C., May 30.—Yesterday the property owners voted on a municipal by-law introduced by the council. The by-law not only failed to receive the necessary three-fifths vote, but did not even secure a majority vote, the result being eighty-two for and eighty-three against.

The property owners showed by their votes that they are opposed to a second water system being installed in the city and that they are determined to live harmoniously with the Crown's Nest Fuel Coal Company, which operates the present system.

TORONTO NOTES.

Toronto, May 31.—The executive committee of the trades and labor congress of Canada have issued a circular to all affiliated trades and labor organizations in Canada urging that petitions be forwarded immediately to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, demanding the dismissal of W. T. R. Preston, Dominion immigration commissioner for Great Britain. The circular is signed by Alphonse Yerville, M. P., president; Jas. Simpson, V. P.; and P. M. Draper, secretary.

The body of Robert McMillan, a machinist employed by the Toronto Gasoline Engine Company, was fished out of the bay late yesterday. He is supposed to have fallen from a launch upon which he was working.

CHARGED WITH MURDER

ORANGE GRAND LODGE

Annual Address of Grand Master—The Increase in Membership.

Toronto, May 31.—The supreme grand Orange lodge of British America opened here yesterday afternoon. The attendance was the greatest in years.

Several Members of the Mob Which Early on Monday Lynched John V. Johnson, at Wadesboro, N. C., are in Jail at that Place without Privilege of Bail, the Charge being Murder.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 1.—Thirteen members of the mob which early on Monday lynched John V. Johnson, at Wadesboro, N. C., are in jail at that place without privilege of bail, the charge being murder.

INSURANCE CLAIMS.

American Companies Reach Decision Regarding Payment of Frisco Policies.

New York, June 1.—The Journal of Commerce says: "An important meeting of American fire insurance companies was held yesterday in the office of the Phoenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, to consider some plan for adjusting the liabilities of the underwriters in the San Francisco conflagration. The British companies held a meeting some time ago in London. "The conference yesterday will attract attention throughout the country. The action was unanimous. Not less than about 75 per cent. of the insurance carried by American corporations is affected by the rulings decided upon, which among other things explicitly deny liability for earthquake losses."

The conference decided that where policies covered buildings (or their contents) which had certainly fallen before the fire, or which had been so damaged as to void the insurance under the express terms of the contract, the conference would not be paid. Where policies covered buildings (or their contents) which were probably, but not certainly so damaged by earthquake as to be brought within the provisions of the fallen building clause, or where policies covered buildings (or their contents) which had been damaged or destroyed by the authorities, civil or military, before fire had reached them, or where policies covered property whose owners, by reason of the destruction of their books and records are unable to supply the proofs of value required by the conditions of their policies, in all such cases claims should be settled by a reasonable compromise. Where policies covered contents of buildings which are certainly not affected by the exemption conditions of the policy, claims under such policies should be paid as soon as adjusted.

CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Will Be Sent to San Francisco.

Ottawa, June 1.—The Commons voted and passed \$100,000 to-day for San Francisco sufferers from the recent earthquake. Hon. W. S. Flelding said that the government learned there would be no objection from the United States to the giving of the money to a responsible body, and all that was wanted now was to say what body it would be given to. He expected to get the name of that body in a few hours. The bill will be assented to in the senate this afternoon, and the money will be ready for transmission at once. More than likely it will go to the Red Cross Society.

HON. C. FITZPATRICK IS NOW CHIEF JUSTICE

Ottawa, June 2.—Hon. C. Fitzpatrick was appointed chief justice of the Supreme court of Canada to-day.

CHARGED WITH MURDER

Thirteen Members of Mob of Lynchers Are in Jail.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 1.—Thirteen members of the mob which early on Monday lynched John V. Johnson, at Wadesboro, N. C., are in jail at that place without privilege of bail, the charge being murder.

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RICHEST HEIRESS IN WORLD ENGAGED

BERTHA KRUPP WILL WED GUSTAV HALBECK

Secretary of Prussian Legation at the Vatican is the Man of Her Choice.

Essen, Prussia, June 1.—The engagement is announced of Bertha Krupp, owner of the Krupp works, to Gustav Van Bohlen von Halbach, secretary of the Prussian legation at the Vatican.

Bertha Krupp, who is 20 years old, is one of the richest heiresses in the world. On the death of her father, Friederich Alfred Krupp, in 1902, she inherited a fortune estimated at from \$125,000,000 to \$150,000,000. In Germany such wealth means far more than a like amount in America, for it is four times as great as that of the next capitalist of the empire. Moreover, as sole owner of the great Essen steel works, she has absolute control of a town of 200,000 inhabitants, and the fortunes of nearly 50,000 employees.

Gustave Von Bohlen von Halbach was born August 7th, 1870, and was a gentleman-in-waiting at the court of Baden. He then entered the German diplomatic service, and was legal adviser of the German embassy at Washington in 1899 and 1900. The next three years he held a similar position at Pekin, and since then has been secretary to the Prussian legation at the Vatican.

PROMPT ASSISTANCE.

Women's Missionary Society Will Send \$2,000 to Aid in Rebuilding Kitimaat Home.

Toronto, June 1.—When news of the destruction of the Kitimaat home reached Toronto the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist church at once raised \$2,000 to aid in rebuilding, and will send it west at once.

JURY GIVES EVIDENCE.

Ottawa, June 1.—Alf. Jury gave evidence before the agricultural committee to-day that he took the Preston letters from the office of Ennis in Liverpool with Ennis' connivance. He thought Preston was in the North Atlantic Trading Co., though he had nothing to show for it, he never pretended he had. He was after Preston, and would give him a crack if he could.

The examination was conducted by Mr. Carroll. Jury said he took the letters when Ennis was not looking, but Ennis must have known he took them.

ACCUSED OF THEFT.

New York Broker Has Been Placed Under Arrest.

New York, June 1.—Henry C. Wade, a broker, was arrested last night on a warrant charging theft of \$75.

Joseph Bagely, the complainant, alleges that he paid this sum to Wade in an underwriting deal for the bonds of the Ontario Lumber Company, of Kingston, Ont. Bagely asserts he was acting for a Mr. Gordon, member of the Canadian parliament. The police allege Wade was the treasurer of the Empire Bond and Security Company, and that he endeavored to be able to place the bonds through the Imperial Trust Co. of New Jersey, which came into public notice last February when its president was arrested.

STEAMER CUT IN TWO.

Several Members of the Crew Were Drowned.

Detroit, Mich., May 31.—The steamer Erin, up bound and towing the schooner Danforth, was run into and cut in two by the steamer Glew in the St. Clair river, just below St. Clair, early today, and five members of the Erin's crew were drowned. The Glew is not thought to have been much damaged.

Three Men Saved.

Courtwright, Ont., May 31.—Chief engineer, first mate and fireman of the wrecked steamer Erin reached shore here, having caught some wreckage and drifted in.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

A young Scotchman named John Morrison, of Toronto, and a traveller for Gordon Mackay & Company, while spending his vacation in Muskoka was accidentally drowned in Gull lake.

Winnipeg bank clearings for the week ending Thursday were \$4,420,776; for 1904, \$3,213,222.

THE LATE MICHAEL DAVITT.

Funeral Has Been Arranged to Take Place on Saturday.

Dublin, May 31.—The funeral of Michael Davitt, who died at midnight last, has been fixed for June 2nd. Messages of sympathy are arriving from all parts of the world.

DEALING WITH LAW BREAKERS.

A committee of the United States Senate, after about three years' deliberation and an expenditure of a hundred thousand dollars or so, has just decided that Senator Smoot is not legally a Senator in that he is not a fit person morally to associate with fit Senators. The investigating committee took plenty of time to make up its mind in regard to the Senator from Utah. Mr. Smoot has assisted in making laws and has drawn five thousand a year salary, etc., for three years, or for about three-fourths of his term. He has not been formally unseated yet. He may be able to raise technical objections to the decision of the committee which will delay a final disposition of his case until he has completed his term. Then the state legislature may elect Mr. Smoot to the Senate again and it may take his brother legislators another three or four years to satisfy themselves as to his qualifications. In fact Senator Smoot, unworthy man but resourceful, might go on representing the State of Utah in the Senate of the United States for the term of his natural life in spite of his moral disabilities so far as the Senators are concerned. They are apparently helpless against his presence in the Senate.

Impeccable minister would be revealed in his true character.

It appears we were mistaken. It is charged now that the World has recanted and that in this recantation the minister has been vindicated. This is what the World says: "We have stated over and over again that Mrs. Anderson approached Mr. P. R. Brown, one of Victoria's most reputable citizens, before the tenders were supposed to have been opened, and told him that his friend (meaning Mr. Pendray) would have to bid higher for those lots if he wished to get them, and that after her statement a second bid, which topped the Pendray bid by \$100, was put in. We have said, and now repeat, that someone who had access to the secrets of the lands and works department must have told Mrs. Anderson the amount of the Pendray tender, else how could she have made the statement to Mr. Brown? If the chief commissioner is not the guilty party, the World will have much pleasure in saying so. An inquiry should be instituted—the witnesses are at hand—and if the offence can be traced to the party who committed it there should be an official head lopped off. As the matter has now reached a point, where action of some kind must be taken, we shall await further developments before making further comment."

other restraints have been swept away, and perfect freedom is allowed to the unaccountability and irresponsibility are substituted. Human experience is altogether against the "Reds," of course. Whether we revert back a thousand or a hundred years, or even a decade, or take the events of the present year for evidence, we find that society must have organization and discipline in order that the individuals of which society is composed may pursue their happiness with a fair prospect of overtaking it. We have had a very convincing proof of this proposition in the case of devastated San Francisco. Nature laid her destructive hand upon the works of man in the western metropolis, tearing everything to pieces, pouring desolation and chaos in where everything had been beauty and order. There would have been a splendid opportunity to prove the theory of the value of individual freedom as opposed to organized law and order and system. Mayor Schmitz in ordinary circumstances is an individualist. But in the extraordinary circumstances created by the earthquake he felt that to permit every individual to be a law unto himself or herself would be to countenance anarchy. He called in military and in martial law was instituted at such time as the ordinary machinery of government could be repaired and set in motion. And it is notorious that in order to curb the aspirations of many individuals who sought to assert their rights, individuals—rights they held could not be made subject to the will of others—rights were used with freedom and promptitude. So we come back to the old idea of a limited proposition of individual liberty is limited by the rights of the individuals of whom society is composed. If conditions could be predicated under which all persons would be principally regulated by the rights and liberties of their fellows, then the dispensation of the individual would be at hand. But then one individual under the present mental constitution of humanity can never be an unbiased judge as to where his rights begin and the rights of his neighbor end. Hence we must just struggle along after happiness under the restrictions at present imposed by organized society, endeavoring with all might to prevent injustice and oppression.

PERILS OF ROYALTY.

The demon of unreason is abroad and is cutting some wild capers in those portions of the world which by the selfishness or the shortsightedness of their rulers have been specially prepared for his murderous operations. In all it is a matter of thankfulness that there are possibly but two countries in the world in which a plot to assassinate in the most diabolical manner two of human kind just at the present time has been discovered. The most interesting phase of life's journey could be conceived and carried out. We suppose the Anarchist or the Nihilist believes that the outrage at the temple of the young King of Spain and his bride would have been justified if it had culminated in the death of the royal couple. It would have had a certain moral effect, doubtless, upon the minds of the successors to the throne, even as in its failure it will contain a lesson for King Alfonso. But that effect will not be to advance the cause of the violent revolutionary element in Spain. If the revolutionary element stand the victims of the atrocious attack there would still have been a successor to the throne, and the coronation of the new monarch would still have been received with joyous acclamation by the overwhelming majority of the people of Spain. If the fullest political freedom is not accorded the Spaniards, the fullest political freedom is not accorded by the masses of infernal machines in public processions and the slaughter of scores of unoffending citizens. Is it not a fact that the root of the evil which is so rampant in our time is the inability of the masses to reason logically upon and to dissect calmly the circumstances of their unfortunate cases. The same education, the same work out their political salvation by violence, that they can by violence gain possession of the estate which was won by more advanced nations after years of preparation and in the days of peaceful agitation. The grand dukes of Russia and the grandees of Spain are primarily to blame for the troubles which now assuage the distant future. They are to be held responsible for the conditions which were desirable from their point of view. They have discovered their mistake now, and they attempt to correct it by the use of political decency. Their hope is that the public will not distinguish between irresponsible insinuations and proved charges. In that they will miss their mark.

David Spencer Ltd. WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

Everybody is Interested in the Sale of White Goods

Who? Housewives, Mothers, Babies, Society Girls, Brides, School Girls, and Women who wear extra sizes. Why? Because it offers them just the white goods they want at much less than they expected to pay.

Underskirts and Corset Covers in the June Sale of White Goods

- 50c. for Ladies' Underskirt of Cambric; with wide Nainsook ruffle, deep hem and lace insertion, any length. Value 75c.
60c. for Ladies' Underskirt of Cambric; with deep Nainsook ruffle, with lace inserting and lace to match on edge, any length. Value, 90c.
85c. for Ladies' Underskirt of Cambric; deep embroidery ruffle, five fine tucks in body, any length. Value, \$1.15.
\$1.20 Ladies' Underskirt of fine Cambric; deep umbrella founce, with wide embroidery ruffle and three hemstitched tucks above, any length. Value, \$1.75.
\$1.20 for Ladies' Underskirt of fine Cambric; deep embroidery ruffle, with three figure eight tucks in body; any length. Value, \$1.25.
\$1.00 for Ladies' Underskirt of Cambric; deep Nainsook umbrella founce, with hemstitched hem and two lace insertings any length. Value, \$1.50.
\$1.00 for Ladies' Underskirt of fine Cambric; deep embroidery ruffle, five hemstitched tucks in body, any length. Value, \$1.50.
\$1.20 Ladies' Underskirt of fine Cambric; deep umbrella founce, with wide embroidery ruffle and three hemstitched tucks above, any length. Value, \$1.75.
\$1.20 for Ladies' Underskirt of fine Cambric; deep umbrella founce, with wide embroidery ruffle and three hemstitched tucks above, any length. Value, \$1.75.
\$1.20 for Ladies' Underskirt of fine Cambric; deep umbrella founce, with wide embroidery ruffle and three hemstitched tucks above, any length. Value, \$1.75.

CORSET COVERS

- 17c. for Corset Cover of Nainsook; low neck, Dorothy style, trimming of lace on neck and around armholes, washable ribbon with bow, washable lace, Value, 25c.
25c. for Corset Cover of Nainsook; low neck, French style, fine embroidery around neck. Value, 35c.
25c. for Corset Cover of Nainsook; French style, open neck, V-shape in front, trimmed with lace. Value, 35c.
30c. for Corset Cover of fine Nainsook; French style, low neck, fine embroidery. Value, 40c.
35c. for Corset Cover of fine Nainsook; French style, low neck cut square, with inserts of wide lace, further trimmed with edging of lace to match. Value, 50c.
35c. for Corset Cover of fine Nainsook; Dorothy style, fine embroidery around neck. Value, 50c.
40c. for Corset Cover of Super Nainsook; Dorothy style, low neck, further trimmed with lace edging to match. Value, 60c.
40c. for Corset Cover of Special Nainsook; French style, low neck cut square, with two rows of embroidery, embroidery on armholes to match. Value, 60c.
40c. for Corset Cover of Special Nainsook; French style, low neck, lace frills on neck and arms, fancy pleat down front. Value, 75c.
50c. for Corset Cover of Super Nainsook; French style, low V-shaped neck in front formed by Swiss insertion and embroidery, with armholes trimmed to match. Value, 75c.
50c. for Corset Cover of Super Nainsook; Dorothy style, with row of lace insertion across front, lace edging to match on neck and arm. Value, 80c.
40c. for Corset Cover of Special Nainsook; Dorothy style, all over Vandyle lace panels in front, low neck, with lace trimming around neck and arm. Value, 60c.
60c. for Corset Cover, Dorothy style; body formed Nainsook back, and wide embroidery front, finished washable ribbon and bow, with embroidery gallow shoulder straps. Value, 90c.
85c. for Corset Cover of Super Nainsook; Dorothy style, low neck, yoke of Nainsook and lace insertion, finished with frills of lace, heading and washable ribbon, bows at neck and on shoulders. Value, \$1.25.
\$1.20 for Corset Cover of Super Nainsook; bias effect yoke of lace insertion and Nainsook, low neck, finished with heading and washable ribbon, with bows front and shoulders. Value, \$1.50.
\$1.00 for Corset Cover; entire body formed of alternate rows of Nainsook and lace insertion, lace frills on neck and arm, finished with heading and washable ribbon at waist, neck and shoulders. Value, \$1.50.
\$1.75 for Corset Cover of Super Nainsook; Dorothy style, two rows of embroidery insertion down front with three Vandyle between, embroidery frills on neck and arm, finished heading and washable ribbon, with bows on front and shoulders. Value, \$1.75.

- Handkerchiefs 50 dozen various Embroidered Handkerchiefs. Value, 20c. Tuesday, 12 1/2c. each.
Embroideries 10c., 15c. and 20c. a yard.

PROVINCIAL PROGRESS.

Speaking of the report of the Provincial Department of Mines, the British Columbia Mining Exchange says: There is one feature of the report, however—and perhaps it might justly be called the main feature—concerning which we have a word to say. That feature is the value of the total mineral output for 1905—a value reaching the enormous figure of \$22,481,000. Estimates made at the commencement of the present year by careful and experienced men, and quoted in the January issue of this journal, fixed the total value of the product of our mines for 1905 at something over twenty-one million dollars—the highest on record, and, as was pointed out in these columns at the time, a matter worthy of the warmest satisfaction and to be widely advertised. It was also pointed out by this journal that this immense value in ore production came from a province whose entire white population does not exceed 175,000—less than the population of the city of Seattle—and that such extraordinary values, coming from so sparsely inhabited a province could not fail, if properly advertised and published abroad, to exercise a most beneficial and immediate influence upon the province of British Columbia.

THE "WHITE PLAGUE."

As secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, Dr. Fagan takes the subject very seriously. He rests neither day nor night from his efforts to impress upon the people of the province the gravity of the situation in respect to the ravages of consumption, the suffering and the deaths which are annually costing British Columbia. It has been proved by experimentation that tuberculosis is not a hereditary disease in the ordinary sense of the term hereditary; that it is spread by contagion, and that it can be cured at certain stages of its progress, and that it can be arrested effectively if the patient receive rational, scientific treatment. But the disease can best be treated in institutions specially set apart for the purpose and contagion can be most effectively prevented by the treatment of patients in such institutions. The erection and maintenance of sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis must depend to a greater or lesser extent upon the generosity of private individuals. Governments have lent generous assistance, and doubtless in time they will reach a proper conception of their responsibility and do more, but in the meantime Dr. Fagan is appealing to the public, and it is to be hoped the response to his appeal will bear a proper proportion to the importance of the object for which contributions are solicited.

THE FIRST DUTY.

The next Dominion general elections are still in the distant future, unless some event beyond the ordinary occurs. And we fear some event beyond the ordinary will happen if the Colonist continues to heap coal upon the coals of its indignation at the deeds of the Grits at Ottawa. Our contemporary will assuredly burst its boilers unless some kindly hand removes the weight from the hissing boiler. There is something suggestive about all this fume and fury and general slang-waving of the merchants and dealers of the Dominion and of the province of British Columbia as bands of thieves and looters; and the suggestion is that our contemporary indulges a forlorn hope that if it can keep up the din for a time its dear local friends of irreproachable political character may be enabled to secure a new lease of power while the people are wondering what all the fuss is about.

CANADA'S SPRING.

Clive Phillips-Wolley in Toronto Globe. The fresh-sawn cedar scent the morning breeze. There is a new-born light upon the trees. There is a stir of young life in the trees. There is a Voice far out at open sea. Which calls to Hope and mocks of Memory. Calls, "They were green, the leaves of yesterday." Calls, "Those who bred us bravest are dead and best." But if their deed be done—those who grew so. The Sap still lives, and for a growth of years their quest. Her children bound them. Spring is the West! Through mountain barriers clang our wheels. Wastes infinite drink up our bread and wheat. Through lumbering forests thrum our chorus peals. Our trails are all atrob with song and feet. Earth's mightiest ocean rocks our path in feet. It is a time of swarming. From the West! Where half the honey of the world is stored. Come, the World's Best, strong in youth's strength, to strive. Against a wilderness their kin exploit. A wilderness which hides cart's rind and hoard. Oh, Britain, trust the Builders thou hast bred! Grow in thy mother pride. Draw close, still. Adventurers worthy of thy peerless deed. Thou wert the Founder, by the might of might's will. And in His name, thy task thy song fulfill. Pier Island, B. C. Fifty-three of the passengers landed here and the others are destined for points on the Sound. The Queen went nearly twenty-four hours late owing to having left the Bay City a little earlier than her schedule time and to having encountered strong head winds on her way north. The steamer City of Topeka, belonging to the same company, will arrive here from Seattle to-morrow evening and will proceed to Alaska at 6 o'clock. On this voyage the Topeka is taking her scheduled time and to having encountered strong head winds on her way north. They might have let the royal couple alone upon their wedding day. The pair seemed to be supremely happy, and troubles enough will come to them by and by.

ROTTEN TINNED MEATS.

Now that light has been turned on the methods of the meat-packing establishments of Chicago, it is wonderful the number of people in irresponsible positions who are ready to rise and say, "I told you so; I knew all along tinned meats were at the root of much of the sickness which could not be traced to any comprehensible source of disease." General Nelson A. Miles, of the United States army, is among those who are wise when wisdom is of no avail except as a preventive. Will some one now come forward and say that much of the "enteric" so fatal to British troops in South Africa was due to faithfully-packed American tinned meat? Did Japan escape a heavy toll from disease because her soldiers were not heavy consumers of meat? Is the terrible mortality in operating armies of the present day as compared with the death-rate in campaigns of the remotest past due entirely to the criminal trust of men to make money by selling food unfit for human consumption? We may all have our opinions on such subjects, but we fear there are few who would care to express their righteous indignation at the rapacity of the race in terms quite as strong as the following from the New York Post, speaking of the proposal to have the packing establishments inspected regularly by government officials: "The meat-packers will not oppose the proposed amendment for inspection, provided the report on the stockyards, submitted to the president, is not published. This is the substance of various dispatches from Washington. In view of the widely publicized stories of the conditions in the Chicago slaughter-houses, the packers might better proclaim that they will oppose the bill unless the report is published. Certainly, nothing in the official data secured by Charles P. Neill and James B. Reynolds can surpass the sickening accounts which Upton Sinclair in The Jungle and other expositors of 'Packing-town' have spread broadcast. Men and women who possess any imagination at all are now ready to believe that the canned meats of Chicago contain flesh in all stages of disease and decay—flesh of human beings and of all the common animals, including the rat. In justice to themselves, the packers should demand the cold facts; for so long as the president and his special agents remain silent the public will suspect them of concealing something worse than is yet generally known. We are all easily excited about what we eat; and millions of people must already have vowed that never again will they touch canned meats or by-products of the slaughter-house in any form."

GRASPING AT BUBBLES.

Our American friends are evidently jealous of the attention the world is now giving to poor little Alfonso XIII. King, etc. If anyone, not being an American man or an American woman, is drawn into the limelight, straightway they begin to show cause why the blaze should be directed upon a Yankee. The very latest is that a plot to assassinate President Roosevelt has been discovered. No being blessed with reasoning powers will ever be able to demonstrate that the death of the King of Spain could in any manner advance the cause of human freedom; and as for the President of the United States, what could be gained by blowing him into fragments? The "Reds" are a peculiar people, however. They are not susceptible to ordinary mental processes. They hold the world will never be free until the artificial restraints that have been put upon man, and woman, until man-made law, custom-made conventions, unnatural moralities, and all

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

We were actually so simple as to be duped for a second into the belief that something startling was going to happen in the provincial political field. The Vancouver World made serious charges against the administration of the Lands and Works Department, intimating that it was as rotten as the state of Denmark in unhappy Hamlet's time, that some of the parties who undertook to save the government the trouble of negotiating with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for the location of its terminus at Kaien Island had obtained access to the secrets of the department and had attempted to turn their knowledge to personal profit. The Colonist comes out immediately with a bold avowal that such allegations could not be permitted to lie over the heads of responsible ministers. There must be action and retraction or the alternative of jail and reflection. There was no doubt left in our mind that the Chief Commissioner had given instructions for the arrest of the editor of the World and that as a result the dark curtain which had concealed the facts appertaining to the Selk's Point transaction would be raised and that behind the scenes the

SCANDALMONGERING AT OTTAWA.

The present session is being worked to the full by the opposition as an occasion for systematic and reckless scandalmongering. It is being done liberally. Having been in the public eye for some time, and its legitimate means, the more abandoned of them organized a scheme by which it was hoped discredit would be brought upon the Liberals. This fact was disclosed in the House of Commons a few days ago, and it was known that with or without Mr. Borden's consent scandal would be the persistent talk of the opposition during the present session. These tactics may justify themselves to Tory partisans. To the men who use them they need no justification. Those men have no reputations to lose, and they stand to gain if they succeed in be-

REALTY Heavy Invest Lands--B C

(From Saturday) In Victoria May has progress all along the was general business a portance vehicles for city were successfully the more. The first hibition of local prod place that every out city will have an op specting. In May ov called at the rooms of and Tourist Associat June will be greatly ber. As an indicat travel has commence may be statu. The in traved at the provin month; over a thou during April. The scheme referred to is Victoria will have its hibit at the Winnie move in the directio plishment. The Terminal City appreciate what its Victoria vim means according to the World A. R. Baker, preside 500 Club, sal vis here. "The int work of the Victoria and Club, and the reful work that it is cause of the hearte edging from every e worthy noting by home industries cam fattered by the Club, has been mo manufacturers therea creasing the bus and bids fair to to the Empire day, particularly struck displays of home nu that were on view. There is a sh not fall to impress Though slightly of the account given of the development of Victoria as a field of attraction. Attracting th of those who follow on the coast. Real various points of the ing property here in decided from every e part of the provi attention attracted Vancouver where de have an opportunity of being on the spot. The traction which residents of the pr promoted Vancouver large investments in speculation. There is at the project on foot where by formed for the m several hundred th real estate here. Th club is forming in its and elsewhere. It is interesting origin of this scheme of the lay delegates, the meeting in the Metrop was held here last responsible for the ne situation in this to business during th here and can be s to better investme than in the capital lace. Others were subject with good more than probable that be forecast in on a large scale. To show the advant be derived from conferences, etc. ne the local real-estate been. Much A and the old story of ate prices is one. Among sales during be mentioned that of the park. The field estate, between streets. The latte There are now only the whole tract, through lumbering forests through the Metrop erect a handsome that of her son, Ald. Several transact place in James Bay. Simcoe street has \$800 by a local reside at once, and one in division on Ontari hands at a satisfied new residence will acre block near the purchase price \$1,064. D. H. Bule, busy man these th other work motie week, he started two new houses y days. One on Oak Mrs. Rutland, and street, for Cash. Jame McDougall, Bay official who years ago, has dec Victoria. He Grant & Conyers, on Foul Bay, rest some residence and The same agency Devereux cottage. recently to a new Northwest. This quires for acreag outside the city lip people from east of In the course of The new premise Express Company, Government streets. fitted up. The flit with oxidized. The scheme has been

REALTY SYNDICATE TO BUY PROPERTY Heavy Investments Will Be Made in Victoria Lands--Encouraging Statistics--The City's Floral Crown.

(From Saturday's Daily.) In Victoria May has been a month of progress along the line. Not only is general business good, but two important vehicles for advertising the city were successfully launched during the month.

The first, a permanent exhibition of local products, will be in a place that every tourist visiting the city will have an opportunity of inspecting. In May over 4,000 people called at the rooms of the Development and Tourist Association, and this number will be greatly exceeded during June.

The Northern Bank was compelled to do business a day ahead of time. Although the formal opening was set for to-day, yesterday afternoon saw officials busily engaged in opening their first account in Victoria.

The Terminal City is beginning to appreciate what the resurgence of Victoria vim means to the city. According to the world of real estate dealers, Dr. R. Baker, president of the Vancouver 100,000 Club, said, after a recent visit here: "The interest taken in the work of the Victoria Hundred Thousand Club, and the real estate dealers' faithful work that it is accomplishing because of the hearty support it is receiving from every class of citizen, is worthy noting by Vancouver."

The same industries campaign in Victoria, as the real estate dealers' Thousand Club, has been most successful and manufacturers there are a unit in agreeing that the benefit has been real and bids fair to be lasting.

Victoria as a field for investment is attracting the attention of those who follow the trend of events on the Pacific coast. In various points of the province are seeking property here in anticipation of a decided boom in the near future.

There is at the present time a project on foot whereby the syndicate is formed for the purpose of investing several hundred thousand dollars in real estate here. Those interested include persons in Vancouver, Nelson and elsewhere.

It is interesting to know that the origin of this scheme began with a few of the lay delegates to the annual conference of the Methodist church, which was held here last month. Those responsible for the new project are the Rev. J. A. Douglas, and others.

Several transactions have taken place in James Bay recently. A lot on Smece street has been purchased for \$800 by a local resident who will build one or two new houses within the past few days.

Re Union Loan Company ex parte Hill (A)—An appeal from Mr. Justice Morrison. G. E. McCrossan for plaintiff, respondent; G. H. Cowan for defendant, appellant.

Re E. A. Carey Gibson—An appeal from Mr. Justice Morrison. J. W. Weart for plaintiff, F. W. Howay for defendant, appellant.

Re Lewis—An appeal from Mr. Justice Morrison. V. Laursen for plaintiff, respondent; F. R. McD. Russell for defendant, appellant.

Dickinson vs. Helliwell—An appeal from Judge Henderson. D. G. Macdonell for plaintiff, respondent; H. J. Duncan for defendant, appellant.

Greer vs. B. C. Electric Railway Co.—An appeal from Mr. Justice Morrison. W. H. McHarg for plaintiff, appellant; V. Laursen for defendant, respondent.

Herman vs. Adams—An appeal from Mr. Justice Morrison. V. Laursen for plaintiff, appellant; J. W. Weart for defendant, respondent.

McCrormion vs. Smith—An appeal from Mr. Justice Duff. F. W. Howay for plaintiff, appellant; D. G. Macdonell for defendant, respondent.

Bong vs. Wharton—An appeal from Judge Henderson. J. W. Weart for plaintiff, appellant; D. G. Macdonell for defendant, respondent.

Armstrong vs. Thymne—An appeal from Judge Henderson. S. Henderson for plaintiff, appellant; D. Murphy for defendant, respondent.

Emerson vs. Skinner—An appeal from Chief Justice Hunter. A. D. Taylor for plaintiff, respondent; H. C. Shaw for defendant, appellant.

Hofins vs. Lenora Co.—An appeal from the Chief Justice. D. M. Eberts, K. C. for plaintiff, respondent; W. M. Griffin for defendant, appellant.

SURVEYING FROM PRINCE RUPERT A ROUTE FOR GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC LINE

Party Has Gone North to Begin Work on the Western Section of Railway. An impression has prevailed that the party of Grand Trunk Pacific engineers, as previously mentioned, went north to Prince Rupert on Kaled Island by the steamer Camosun a few days ago.

They will land at Prince Rupert, and beginning work there will survey the line of the company along Kaled Island and onto the mainland, and thence to the Skeena. It is not announced how far eastward the survey will be continued by this party.

The locating of the line from the Pacific terminus eastward is a further indication that next spring or perhaps earlier the active construction on the road will begin.

BARRISTER IS TO PAY LICENSE DECISION GIVEN IN CASE OF A. L. BELYEA

Judge Lampan Decides That a Lawyer is Liable Under the City's By-Law. Judgment was handed down by Judge Lampan Friday in the appeal taken by the city of Victoria from the order made by Messrs. Pearson and McMillan, justices of the peace, dismissing an information against A. L. Belyea, K. C.

His Honor finds that Mr. Belyea was a practicing barrister. He holds that a barrister is included in the term "profession" in clause 21 of section 171 of the Municipal Clauses Act, which provides that a sum up to \$5 each six months may be collected from every person following within the municipality any profession, trade, occupation or calling.

Mr. Belyea argued that no penalty could be imposed, as the by-law did not fix one. "The short answer to that," says His Honor in his judgment, "is that it is not necessary that the by-law should fix a penalty. Section 175 of the statute does that, and provides the manner in which it may be recovered. All that is necessary is in the by-law is that the amount of the license fee should be fixed, and any attempt at dealing with a penalty would be bad."

"Before the taking of evidence was commenced, Mr. Belyea argued," says the judgment, "that even if it was decided there should be a conviction the court was powerless to act, as the summary convictions act gave no express power to impose a fine, etc. He overlooked the amendment of 1901, which gives the court on an appeal the same powers that the justice whose decision is appealed from had, and the corresponding sections of the criminal code have been held in the Full Court of Nova Scotia to confer on the court appealed to pretty ample powers of enforcing its order."

The decision of Judge Lampan will likely be followed by the collection of the license fee from a number of other barristers in the city who refused to pay them, and allowed the Belyea case to stand as a test.

CITIZENS' LEAGUE Meeting Friday Night Discussed Gambling and the Question of Saloon Entrances

An interesting meeting of the Victoria Citizens' League was held Friday night when several questions of public welfare were discussed. It was the monthly meeting of the league, and, while primarily intended, was representative of the moral reform workers of the city. The continuance of gambling in Victoria was one of the subjects discussed. It was decided to forward a letter to the licensing commissioners recommending that one of the conditions on which licenses are to be granted in future will be that every saloon seeking a license should have but one entrance door.

There was a small placer gold excitement on the Tulameen while Mr. Robinson was in the vicinity. During the progress of work on the Law road the laborers uncovered a body of rich looking sand. Everyone around took a hand in locating, and when he left was satisfied with the results. It is not known whether the find promises to be permanent.

Great interest is being taken in the coming convention to be held here next month. 'Though the difficulties of travel will prevent many teachers in interior districts from attending those living near the railroads will be able to get here with ease. There is a sustained demand for new schools. Settlements are springing up with great rapidity, and there are numbers of children of school age a long way from any educational facilities.

IN THE SUPREME COURT. Friday in the Supreme court the case of Baker and Elford vs. Humber was commenced before Mr. Justice Duff.

The defendant was, according to arrangement, to take off the surface of the lot to a depth of three feet. The plaintiffs contend that this limit has been reached. The defendant took the opportunity to object to the evidence.

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PROGRAMME FOR SUMMER MONTHS BATHING AT GORGE TO START IN FEW DAYS

Beach and Pavillion at Tramway Company's Park Practically Complete—Band Concert Sunday. The beautiful weather of the past few days has turned the thoughts of many in the direction of summer recreation.

Those who were fortunate enough to witness the fireworks and illuminations given under the auspices of the Tramway Company on the evening of the 28th of May, in connection with the Victoria Day celebrations, must have been impressed with the possibilities of the upper reaches of Kamloops and the surrounding country.

GOLD STRIKE ON TULAMEEN RIVER FRUITS OF OKANAGAN CULTIVATED FOR ABSENTEES Superintendent of Education Returns From Extended Tour Through the Central Interior.

Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education, returned Thursday from an extended tour of the central southern interior. During the journey he visited Kamloops, Okanagan and Similkameen, returning via Nicola to Spencer's Bridge. He reached Kamloops the day the Mounted Police started off to hunt the train robbers and states the whole community was considerably excited.

The principal works going on at present are two large irrigation schemes, one on the North Thompson opposite Kamloops and Jamison creek and the other in the vicinity of Vernon. That such projects were necessary was shown before the last rain. Last winter's snow fall was very light, and owing to the continued absence of rain much apprehension was felt by the cattle men that food would be scarce on the ranges. The heavy precipitation recently, however, cured this, and for the first half of the year the total rainfall in Nicola and Similkameen has been heavier than for a considerable period.

Regarding the rapidly increasing fruit industry in the Okanagan and Similkameen valleys Mr. Robinson has a large number of people have purchased land for orchards, very many being residents of Winnipeg, but instead of coming to the place to live have left planting and cultivation in the hands of the vending company. The latter will look after the land until the trees commence bearing, when the new owners can take up their homes.

Tulameen river is the scene of great mining activity. Although changes resultant upon a reorganization have compelled the management of the Nickel Plate mine, at Hedley, to reduce its working force the mill is running steadily. When the changes have been completed operations will be carried on more largely than before. C. F. Law has some rich properties on Bear creek, and is building a wagon road nine miles in length so that ore can be got out easily. A prominent New York expert examined this group of camps and is of the opinion that it is equal in showing to anything in the Cobalt district of Ontario.

There was a small placer gold excitement on the Tulameen while Mr. Robinson was in the vicinity. During the progress of work on the Law road the laborers uncovered a body of rich looking sand. Everyone around took a hand in locating, and when he left was satisfied with the results. It is not known whether the find promises to be permanent.

Great interest is being taken in the coming convention to be held here next month. 'Though the difficulties of travel will prevent many teachers in interior districts from attending those living near the railroads will be able to get here with ease. There is a sustained demand for new schools. Settlements are springing up with great rapidity, and there are numbers of children of school age a long way from any educational facilities.

FORGE OF VULCAN ON VANCOUVER ISLAND Immense Deposits of Iron Only Need Exploitation to Become Source of Great Wealth to Victoria.

"Since Vulcan forged the bolts of Jove" iron has been one of the most widely used minerals in the world. In peace or war it occupies a foremost place and practically everything in our present civilization is, in some way, traceable to the metal from which is derived the sword and the ploughshare, ships of the navy and commerce, the steam engine and the needle, the steam hammer and the sewing machine.

Iron is required everywhere, but Vancouver Island, and the smaller ones in its vicinity, contain practically all the deposits known on the Pacific coast of North America. This was recognized as early ago as 1870 when, shortly after the building of the smelter at Irondale, Wash., it was discovered that the bog iron measures near there were useless for producing pig iron and re-rolled as a flux, but this does not properly enter into consideration when iron prospects are being discussed.

Nearly all the iron ore deposits so far discovered in British Columbia have been located in a clearly defined belt, parallel with and to 10 to 15 miles inland from the west coast of Vancouver Island. Roughly speaking, they are at Nootka Sound, Hesquilt Harbor, Barkley Sound, Sechart Channel, Anderson Lake, Alberni Canal, Sarita River, Copper Island, Port Renfrew, Sooke, Malchat mountain, and Quatsino Sound. These are all on Vancouver Island. The principal other locations have been on Redonda and Texada Islands, but one outside the main belt above mentioned.

Interest of late has been centred on two locations, Quatsino Sound and Port Renfrew. James A. Moore, the well known operator of Seattle, has obtained time purchase bonds on the properties referred to as well as many others in the area, and in the present has made the requisite payments at the dates fixed. On the well known Hematite iron group of 22 claims on the west arm three payments have already been made, and the work done on the property has proved its value. Several open trenches were dug systematically across the property last summer and each shows solid ore to the surface. The next week will see the extensive replacement of wood by oxide of iron has been noticed. One specimen shows an Indian wooden wedge, bound at the top, converted into iron.

The successful prospecting of the Hematite iron determined the owners to acquire other properties in the vicinity and a further group of fourteen new locations was purchased last fall. Not only this, next week will see the completion of a deal by which Mr. Moore and his associates become owners of the Iron Link, the latest discovery at Quatsino. The claims were located by Albert Lumley on Wednesday Joseph Doyen left for Seattle, under power of attorney from the owner, to close the transaction. Mr. Moore has unlimited capital behind him; his extensive programme for building the Washington canal prove this. Further, he recently acquired a railroad franchise from Seattle to the international boundary, openly for the Canadian Pacific Railway. This leads to the interesting query whether the C. P. R. or allied interests, are not behind him in the large purchase of iron deposits.

In the Port Renfrew district, at the extreme south end of the west coast, considerable amount of development work has also been engaged in. H. E. Newton, of this city, has a gang of men employed opening up the Rose group with

Extremely Satisfactory Results. This work is being done on behalf of a syndicate of English capitalists which is the only body not actively engaged in the exploiting iron with the exception of James A. Moore. The latter has become interested in Port Renfrew, too, having a bond on the Bugaboo group from Bentley and McGregor, the original locators. This property is situated on Bugaboo creek, a small tributary of the Gordon river, and the provincial mineralogist states, is well worthy of serious development.

Glaning rapidly at other locations on the west coast, it may be stated that, on Nootka Sound, the Glangary and adjoining groups show outcroppings from 7 to 40 feet wide. A selected sample of the ore gave 59 per cent iron. On both sides of Hesquilt lake there are promising locations of magnetite, running from 50 to 59 per cent iron. Several occurrences are also located in the vicinity of Barkley Sound, and Anderson lakes. Magnetic creek and Sechart channel. On the Crown Prince and Bald Eagle some systematic work has been done that has produced satisfactory results. The claims at the latter places mentioned promise well, but have not been seriously examined.

Alberni canal is also the scene of further iron deposits. Most of the work so far has been done on the Darby and Joan, owned by George Smith, P.L.S., who has exposed a face of magnetic ore about 10 feet wide dipping into the hillsides at an angle of 45 degrees. Assays taken show about 55 per cent of iron. On Sarita river, flowing into Barkley Sound, the Sarita iron mine has been extensively developed by the Pacific Steel Company of Seattle. The company also holds lease acres of

land, part of the adjoining Indian reserve, presumably for a smelter site. While not much development has been done in the other localities mentioned on the west coast in every instance the reported occurrences are interesting as showing the absolute continuity of the deposits.

The production of iron is rapidly increasing and it is gratifying to notice that in the ratio of growth Canada more than holds its own. In fact, the Dominion has produced considerably more, in proportion, than any other country, as the following table shows, in tons:

Table with 3 columns: Year, The World, Canada. Rows for 1888, 1892, 1903.

But Canada does not commence to supply its home market, and for this reason alone the Deposits of British Columbia assume marked importance. In the four years from 20th June, 1900, to 30th June, 1904, the Dominion imported from foreign countries iron and steel manufactures to the value of \$142,916,017. Not only this, the annual importation seems to be increasing. It rose from \$28,780,458 in 1900 to \$41,152,759 in 1904. Compared with this the exports, all in the form of ore, seem infinitesimal. In 1904 only 236,168 tons were sent out of the Dominion, valued at \$834,887.

And Canada, at present, only manufactures a little more than two per cent of the iron and steel articles it uses. Less than \$2,000,000 manufactured over \$4,000,000 imported, is the tale of 1904, surely a showing that will shortly be remedied. When the proper time arrives Vancouver Island will do its share. The iron is here and the coal to smelt it, but due consideration must be given to the fact that the introduction of an iron industry tributary to Victoria means the expenditure of a large amount of capital. In this respect iron differs from all other minerals. The man who manufactures iron and steel seldom or ever owns the mine. The ironmaster demands a large amount of ore in sight and a permanent supply available before making the large expenditure required in erecting iron works. To demonstrate the continuity of supply also needs a large outlay.

Up to the present no one has seen fit to really develop an iron mine in British Columbia. It seems to have been a case of no blast furnace no iron. This condition of affairs must be cured before Victoria can look for the Large Iron Industry that is certain to come eventually. Local capitalists will have to realize that an iron mine must be opened up—in essence, not in possession—before an ironmaster will consider the question of locating. It is no use to say development will not be pushed until a market for ore is assured; exploitation must precede smelting.

There is a menace to the prosperity of Victoria in permitting practically all known iron properties on the west coast to pass into the hands of United States capitalists. The smelter at Irondale would have been a total failure were it not for the ores of Texada Island. No iron capable of smelting by itself has been discovered in any of the Pacific states. There is a growing market not only in Canada but elsewhere up to local capitalists to see to it that what deposits remain available are opened up and there will be no difficulty, once the permanence of supply is assured, in obtaining the erection of smelters. How those from the other side of the continent can be compelled to smelt and manufacture within the province is a matter for after consideration.

PROMOTIONS APPROVED. Number of Steps in Rank Given to Non-Commissioned Officers. The following regimental order has been issued by Lieut.-Col. J. A. Hall, commanding 5th Regt.:

The officer commanding has been pleased to approve of the following promotions in No. 2 company: To be corporals to complete establishment, Bomb. W. A. Muleaty, Bomb. R. Vaughan, March 23th. The officer commanding has also been pleased to approve of the following promotions for the period of camp only No. 2 Co., to be acting sergeant, Corp. A. Richardson, No. 3 Co., to be acting corporals, Gunners R. J. Butler, A. C. Boyce, G. A. Ross, J. J. Wilson, H. Cobbert and W. Thrall. To be acting bombardiers, Gunners H. C. Coates, C. H. Bridgen, F. Gledemester, P. H. Milson, W. Williams, F. Jones, A. Clegg, H. A. Taylor. The following man, having been re-engaged, is taken on the strength of the regiment: No. 20, Co. Sergt.-Major R. Lorimer. The regiment will parade at the drill hall on Sunday, June 10th, at 10 a. m. No leave will be granted from this parade. Dress, field day order, forage caps to be carried on right shoulder strap, great coats buttoned. Possibly the following allowance to and from camp having been authorized, two car tickets will be supplied per man each evening in camp before dismissing parade. Those men wishing employment as camp police or on fatigue party during camp will report to the adjutant at the drill hall on Wednesday next, 6th inst., at 8.30 p. m. By order. (Sd.) W. RIDGWAY WILSON, Capt., Acting Adjutant. Mrs. T. E. Wood left on Saturday's Princess Victoria to spend a couple of weeks with Vancouver friends.

Local News.

Steamers Athenian arrived at Vancouver at 7:30 o'clock Friday morning from Vancouver. Thirteen deaths and fifteen births were the local record for the month of May.

The annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Anglican church will be held at the Anglican school room on Tuesday, June 12th. -E. Lynn, missionary in Southern India for 18 years, gave a very interesting address on his work Sunday afternoon at the Gospel hall, Pandora street.

Mr. Justice Duff and family and party of friends took a trip among the Gulf Islands on the steamer Froquois on Saturday. -The arrangements for the departure of Sir Henri Joly were slightly changed yesterday. He will leave by the Quadra at 10 on Wednesday morning. A short stay will be made at Active Pass so that the late lieutenant-governor can bid good-by to Canon Paddon.

Bowel Troubles of Childhood

It is impossible to exaggerate the value of FRUIT-A-TIVES as a medicine for children. They contain no alcohol - no morphine or cocaine - no dangerous drugs of any kind.

B. & K. CHICK FOOD THE POULTRY KEEPER'S FRIEND. Write for samples and prices to BRACKMAN-KER MILLING COMPANY 125 Government St., Victoria.

from England, where he received a thorough business training, and enters into commercial life in Victoria with every assurance of success.

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Our Children's Page

LITTLE CUCKOO SPARROW'S EXCITING EXPERIENCE

Cuckoo Sparrow was not very old, and, having been but a short time out of his mother's nest, he was perhaps more venturesome than most. One day, noticing some tall church spires and buildings a long distance away from the grove of trees in which he lived, he conceived the idea of going to them and satisfying his curiosity concerning them.

But before starting for the town—for town it was where the church spires and buildings were—Cuckoo Sparrow went to the tree where his mother lived and told her of his intended journey.

"Now, my dear, foolish son," said Mrs. Sparrow, holding up a warning wing, "don't do anything so rash. There are many dangers in that strange place, and many a venturesome bird who has gone there never returned. Great beings without wings walk about on long legs and have for nests those immense things built on the ground. Take your mother's advice and be satisfied to live a happy, uneventful life in this protecting forest, where food is plenty, abounds, where soft winds come to swing us to sleep every night in our nests and where the sun smiles through the leaves at early morning just as we begin our morning songs."

But Cuckoo Sparrow, like many another wayward bird, shook his little head, dipped his tail and flapped his wings as he said:

"Now, mamma dear, you are a bit old-fashioned and stay-in-nest. But I am young, brave and full of curiosity to see the world. I know you mean well, but—"

Cuckoo Sparrow did not finish the sentence in words, but from the way in which he turned his little round head to one side, cocked up his eye, lifted his tail and folded his wings Mrs. Mamma Sparrow knew full well what he meant.

"Well," she sighed, "if you insist on going I cannot prevent it, for ever since you left my nest and found your own food you have been your own master. All I can say is that you go in opposition to my wish."

"Now, mamma dear, you must not take so gloomy a view of my going forth into the world," said Cuckoo Sparrow. "When I return you will be glad I went, for you will have the pleasure of hearing about all the strange sights I shall have seen and of my thrilling adventures. So now adieu, I am off."

And Cuckoo Sparrow lifted his strong young wing and soared off toward the town, about a mile distant, while his poor mother sat watching him with anxiety in her heart.

It did not take Cuckoo Sparrow so long to cover the distance as it would take a

boy or girl to do so, and after about 10 minutes flying he perched himself on the very top of a tall church spire and began to look about him in the streets below.

There were strange beings darting hither and thither, some disappearing inside those immense nests his mother had spoken of, while others kept coming forth from other nests. Some of these nests were much larger than others and all were placed in rows.

Cuckoo Sparrow did not know that these "large nests" were houses and that the "strange beings" darting about in and out of them, were people. But such was the case.

After Cuckoo Sparrow had seen all he could from long range, without harm to himself, he became desirous of getting a closer peep into one of those big nests. "I'll just fly about and see if I can find an opening in the top of one of them," he said to himself. Pretty soon he alighted on the top of a chimney that erected itself above the sharp comb of a two-story dwelling-house. "Ah, ha!" said Cuckoo Sparrow, peeping down into the dark hole that seemed to be bottomless. "What have we here? I do believe, upon my gizzard, that this opening leads inside this big nest. As I hear no sound nor see no light, I think I'll just take a dip down and explore the place below."

And so saying, Cuckoo Sparrow dropped, head first, down the black scot-ling chimney into a long, winding way that led through the thick wall of the house.

He soon found himself at bottom, and such a black, dirty place it was, all filled with queer stuff that rattled whenever he moved about. Then he could see through a crack into a larger space where were assembled a number of the immense things he had seen walking about on the long legs, darting hither and thither. As one of these beings came quite close to Cuckoo Sparrow's hiding-place the little fellow became frightened and decided to get away as fast as he could. But when he looked about for the opening through which he had flown down he could see nothing butinky blackness. Then he ran about his small

prison, striking his body against the noise-making mess of strange, rustling stuff which filled the floor of his quarters. It was this noise that caused certain sudden developments in the case of Cuckoo Sparrow.

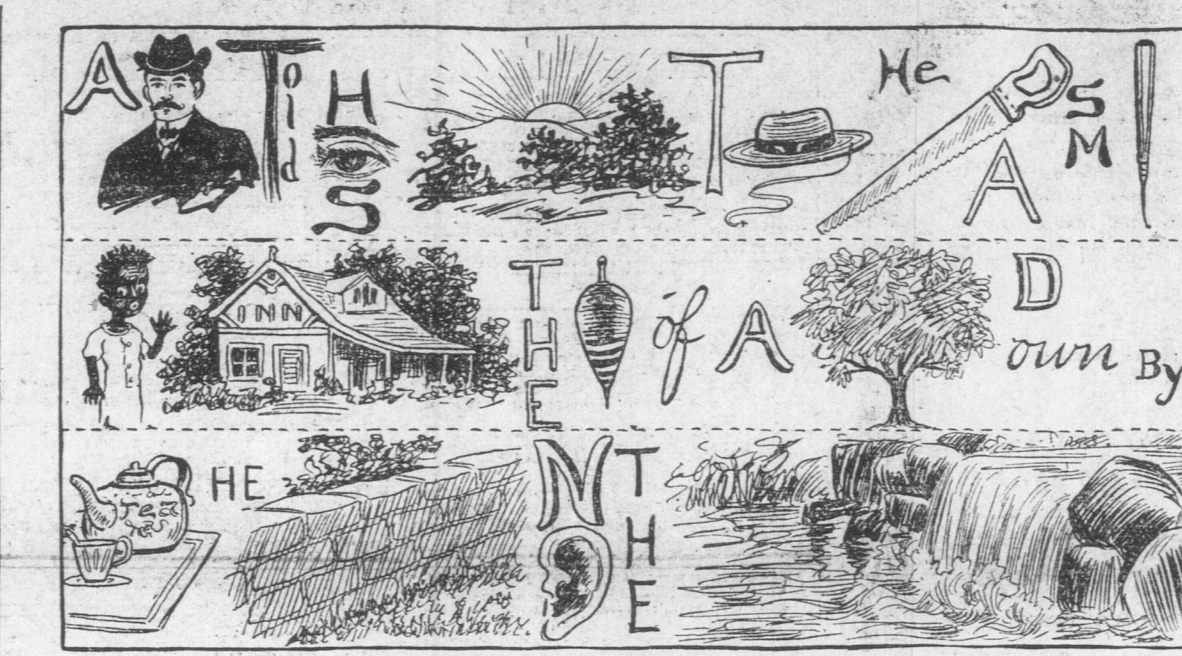
Now, the place wherein the self-imprisoned bird was hopping about so frantically, seeking some door of escape, was nothing other than a fireplace which, not then being in use, was closed by a heavy iron shield from the grate and out flew the startled Cuckoo Sparrow. Round and round the room he darted, his heart palpitating with fear, his little wings beating frantically for all those awful beings were frantically chasing after him.

And how he did struggle to keep his freedom, even after the children had cruelly exhausted him and, seeing his hands upon him. But his fighting was of no avail, for one hand of the big boy closed over the quivering little body and held him fast.

"Git the cage," the big boy cried. And the other boys and a girl ran wildly from the room, while the big boy took the iron shield from the grate and out flew the startled Cuckoo Sparrow. Round and round the room he darted, his heart palpitating with fear, his little wings beating frantically for all those awful beings were frantically chasing after him.

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opened the door and said "Shoo! Fly home again."

When it was a towel like an envelope? When stamped. Why are silks like deceitful people? Because they are double-faced. When is the door like a lady's hair? When tangled. Why is a cross-grained woman like a candle? Because both sputter. When is a carriage like a half-moon pie? When it is overturned. When a turnover. A word of three syllables, seek till you find. Which has in it twenty-six letters combined. (Alphabet.)

Conundrums

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The Fate of Wicked Johnnie

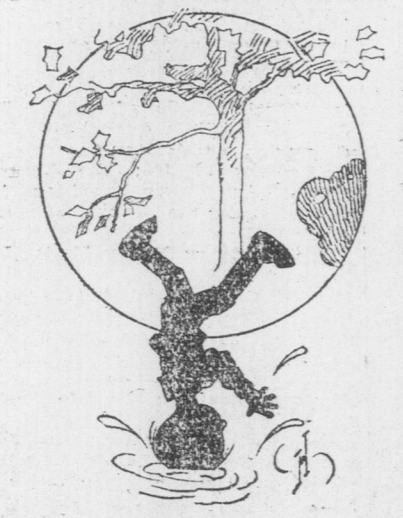


Little Johnnie climbed a tree, To steal a bird's nest. Out on a limb not very large— Let Johnnie tell the rest!

The mother bird from her nest Leant forth and saw it all; And, smiling to herself, she said: "Oh, what a lucky fall!"

And Johnnie, as he homeward ran With mud on clothes and face, Began to marvel whether he Had fallen from Tree—or Grave.

ANNIE JAMES.



Pearlo, Prince of the Province of Pomo—A Fairy Story, by Helena Davis.

Once upon a time there was a boy who did not believe in fairies. This was a great many years ago, so many, in fact, that we do not know your father, for it was the age before histories were written. But the story of this little boy's experiences was found written on a tablet of silver that was buried under the centuries' accumulated debris.

The story, translated into English, follows:

Now, there lived in the Province of Pomo a little boy 12 years of age. His father was but a poor shepherd, who minded his flocks on the mountainside, near a beautiful lake.

One day the poor shepherd fell ill and sent his little son by name Mizzah—to watch the flocks from going astray. As Mizzah sat on the mountainside in the warm sunshine he became drowsy, and stretching himself on the green grass he fell into a deep sleep. While he slumbered thus a thief crept down over the mountainside and drove away Mizzah's flock, taking it deep into the forest, where other thieves waited to help him get the sheep out of the province altogether, a distance of five leagues.

Pretty soon Mizzah awoke and looked about him for the flock, but not a sheep



There stood a handsome, youthful Prince. He was in sight. Becoming anxious, the little fellow jumped to his feet and ran up the mountainside, calling to his flock, as his father was wont to do when the sheep wandered. But in vain did Mizzah search for his flock, no sign of them did he see.

Then he sank to the ground and began to weep, for he feared to go home and tell his parents of his carelessness in neglecting the duty he was set to perform. As he was thus engaged a low form fell upon his ear, and lifting his face from his hands he detected a small glistening object in the sand a few feet from him. It was no larger than a pea,

clear as crystal and glistened as a dew-drop glistens when the sun shines full upon it.

"I am a fairy," spoke the voice, soft as the wind and like the music of a lark. This voice startled Mizzah, for it seemed to come direct from the radiant object at his feet. "Do you believe in fairies?" the voice questioned.

"No, I do not believe in fairies," replied Mizzah. "All my life I have heard of them, but I have never seen one."

"And must you give to believe?" the voice asked.

"What a foolish question!" replied Mizzah. "But what are you that can talk, and are the shape of a tiny pebble?"

"I am Pearlo, Prince of this Province," replied the voice. "For thousands of years before people came to inhabit this mountainside I was prince of the fairies that dwell here, but the human family have driven many of my people away, and those who remain seek safety in hiding themselves in the forms of pearls, flowers and butterflies."

"I don't believe you are a fairy," declared Mizzah. Then, bethinking him of the lake, surrounded the pebble with a dozen stony knights in armor, who carried swords and battle axes.

"Why," gasped Mizzah, "there are our sheep! But where did all those splendid soldiers come from?"

"Twenty minutes ago you saw those same fine knights in armor flying about here in the form of butterflies," replied the Prince. "Now do you believe in fairies?"

Mizzah grasped the hands of Prince Pearlo and bowed low over them, kissing the Prince's brow affectionately. "Yes, yes, fairies exist," he exclaimed, "I believe in fairies. You are wonderful, and as good as you are great! What would have become of us had our flock been taken from us? We must surely have starved!"

At this minute the flock, driven by the four thieves—who were guarded by the five knights in armor—came up the mountainside. Oh, Prince Pearlo of the Province of Pomo! spoke one of the knights, bowing low before the prince; "here are the thieves and here also is the flock belonging to your young companion."

"You have performed your duty well and quickly, sir knights," responded Prince Pearlo. "Now you may sit you down and rest, for I have dealt with these wicked men as their dishonesties de-

merit to be dealt with." Then turning to Mizzah he asked: "Since these evil men have attempted to rob your honest father and working parents, and seeing that I do that this is their hundredth offense, what punishment do you suggest shall be meted out to them?"

For a moment Mizzah hesitated, thinking of a change to come in the world of Pomo. At last he said: "Oh, good Prince of Pomo, since you have the power to change butterflies into splendid knights, mayhap you can change these thieves to stone, that I may see them every day on the mountainside as a reminder of the day when I so far neglected my duty to my flock and fell asleep, thus giving the thieves a chance to come in and steal our sheep. And I may also point to the four big stones and tell the people of the village the story of their mischievous appearance here."

"A very wise suggestion," exclaimed the Prince. "And after these thieves have become stone they will no longer be a menace to the people of the Province of Pomo. So it shall be as you say."

Even as he finished speaking Prince Pearlo waved a tiny wand above his head. "Shure, and does yer honor think I came over from Ireland in a wig?" cried Pat.

An Irishman who had blistered his fingers by endeavoring to draw on a pair of new boots, threw them aside, exclaiming: "Patience, an' I'll never be able to git 'em on till I've worn 'em a day or two."

Then the Prince sat down on a big stone, mottling Mizzah to a place beside him. In a few minutes they saw coming over the faraway hillsides the flock of sheep being driven by four black-browed, evil-looking men who were forced to come against their will by a dozen stony knights in armor, who carried swords and battle axes.

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Some Old Proverbs.

Everybody's business is nobody's business. Deeds are the fruits; words are but leaves. Constant occupation prevents temptation. Business is the salt of life. Better to be alone than in bad company. Conscience is the chamber of justice. Fat punches make lean pates. Dependence is a poor trade to follow. An honest man's word is as good as his bond. A guilty conscience needs no accuser. A fool can make money, but it takes a wise man to spend it. A sprin in the head is worth two on the heels. A contented mind is a continual feast. An idle brain is the devil's workshop. He laughs best who laughs last. Honest confession is valuable to the soul. Do not whistle till you are out of the woods. Do not count the chickens before they are hatched. God helps him who helps himself.

A Potato Menagerie.

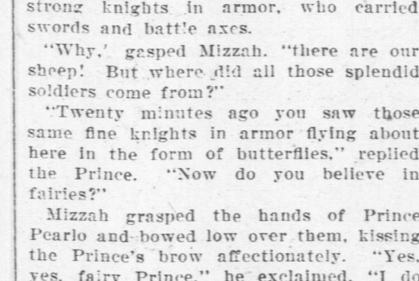
There is much fun for little ones in making a potato menagerie. Take half a dozen large, solid potatoes and carefully peel them out animals from them. The only tool necessary is a good, sharp penknife. It requires some practice to become a skilful "potato-cutter," but the trouble is well rewarded after the first few attempts. A collection of animals placed in a nice row on a table in front of him. There should be an elephant, a zebra, a hippo, a horse, a lion, a cow, a bear, a hog, a cat and a dog.

After completing the menagerie the animals may be colored with water colors and ink. A hog may be left potato color and spotted with ink. It is quite surprising how lifelike these little animals will look, and they will keep for many days in good condition.

Middle.

I went into the woods and got it, I sat down to look for it, and the more I hunted for it, the less I liked it, so I was being able to find it, I came away with it. (A thorn in the foot.)

Hand Shadow Pictures.

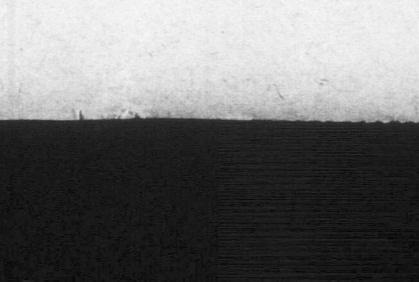


Aunt Bellinda. Uncle Pat.

Strange Bits of News.

Half of the world's coffee comes from Brazil. In some of the smaller Russian cities visitors are obliged to find their own bed clothes. In Romania women perform some of the severest forms of labor. They may not wear an earring. It is well as well as bricks, to the topmost stories of buildings in the course of construction. The rows of curls on the heads of some men are indications of the rank of those whom the footmen serve. The Prince of Wales' seven and the Lord Mayor's six.

Rosebuds.



Two little rosebuds bloom side by side. Close to the garden wall. One just reaches the white gate; The other is not so tall.

One stands here the whole year through. And one never speaks nor moves from his place.

While the other is never still.

One little rosebud grows on a bush. The other is rosebud on two feet tall. But both are roses just the same. Very rare, and so very sweet.

MILD WALKER.

LITTLE BIOGRAPHIES OF BIG MEN.

A SKETCH OF THE EARLY LIFE OF THE POET, JOAQUIN MILLER, BY MARY GRATHAM.

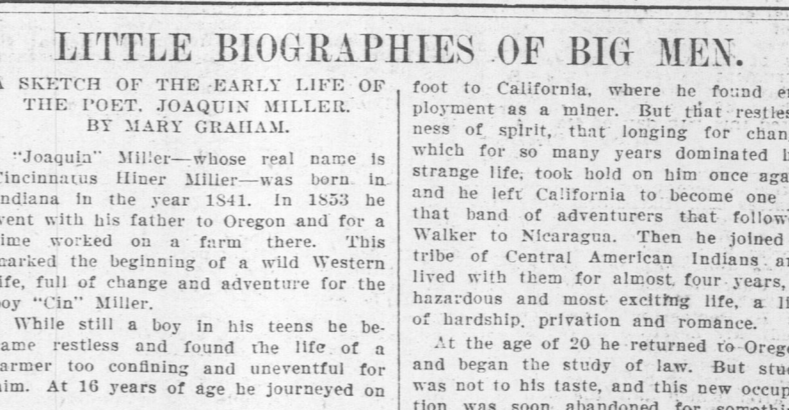
"Joaquin" Miller—whose real name is Cincinatus Hiner Miller—was born in Indiana in the year 1841. In 1853 he went with his father to Oregon and for a time worked on a farm there. This marked the beginning of a wild Western life, full of change and adventure for the boy "Cin" Miller.

While still a boy in his teens he became restless and found the life of a farmer too confining and uneventful for him. At 16 years of age he journeyed on

foot to California, where he found employment as a miner. But that restless, restless spirit, that longing for change which for so many years dominated his strange life, took hold on him once again and he left California to become one of that band of adventurers that followed Walker to Nicaragua. Then he joined a tribe of Central American Indians, and lived with them for almost four years, a hazardous and most exciting life, a life of hardship, privation and romance.

At the age of 20 he returned to Oregon and began the study of law. But study was not to his taste, and this new occupation was soon abandoned for something more congenial, and he found himself in the saddle riding between the gold districts of Idaho as express messenger for the mining camps. This lasted only a few months, when again he sought a new occupation, becoming editor of a little weekly newspaper.

In 1869 Joaquin Miller became ambitious for political honors, and was elected judge in Eastern Oregon, keeping the bench for four years. During these years he spent much time in reading and composing verse, becoming known as a poet of unusual ability. But although he was then first known to the world as a poet, it was not the beginning of versifying with him, for in his early teens he had listened to the promptings of the Muse Poet, and had written many sonnet verses, which at times he was wont to recite with feeling to his frontier comrades as they sat around their campfires at night.



Joaquin Miller, Poet of the Sierras.

WANTED—MALE H... Advertisements under this... a word each insert

REQUIRED—Two or three... Apply Shallcross, Min... Works.

BOYS AND GIRLS WANT... Soap.

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