THE LADYSMITH CHRONICLE

With Which Is Amalgamated the Ladysmith Standard.

VOL. I. Ladysmith, B. C., Wednesday, June 9, 1909. No. 81.

Electrical Engineer Has Been Engaged

In the language of the streets there "was something doing" at the meeting of the City Council Monday evening. From seven o'clock till a quarter past ten the city fathers wrestled with various complicated problems, from the building of streets to the installation of electric lighting plan's. As a result there will be much street work going on within the next few weeks, and tenders for the installation of an electric lighting plant will be called for at once. An electrical engineer has been engaged, and he will look over the plans for the plant.

There were present at the meeting: Mayor Nicholson and Ald. Campbell, Roberts, Dier, Brown, McKinnell and Matheson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. J. Stewart wrote the Council with reference to clearing up Buller Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

Several of the aldermen exshould be done with this street.

Ald. Matheson said the city received considerable revenue from that end of the street, and the work should be attended to.

Mayor Nicholson and Ald. Dier both expressed themselves in the same vein, and the communication was received and filed.

There were several communications dealing with the sewer debentures, from Eberts & Taylor, Mason & Mason, and other, and a copy of the debenture form was presented for the approval of the Council, and the signature of the Mayor and City Clerk. The debenture form was read and approved and the desired signatures added.

Mr. M. Hutcheson, electrician, Victoria, wrote concerning the plans of the electric light plant presented for his inspection. Generally speaking, Mr. Hutcheson endorsed the plans, but advised a change in the generators, except the Council intended to supply motors. The communication was received and filed for future reference.

Mayor Nicholson presented the plans for his new building on First Avenue. His Worship explained that his building would be better than the plans, inasmuch as he might add another storey at a later date. There was considerable discussion as to the grade of the street, and it was found necessary to examine the minutes of the Council for last autumn to find out the terms of the application for this building.

The plans were accepted by the Council.

Accounts aggregating $19.65 were presented and referred to the finance committee, to be paid if found correct.

Mayor Nicholson reported that he had interviewed Mr. Beasley with regard to the site for the electric light plant. There would be no difficulty in dealing with the E. & N. railway company with regard to the track and it would be only now necessary to see Mr. Little. He favored the erection of the plant on the strip of land on the Esplanade at the juncture of Methuen Street.

Dr. Dier stated that when he had first interviewed Mr. Beasley he had received practically the same assurance. It would be remembered that the Council had instructed the city clerk to write Mr. Little.

City Clerk Morrison said he had not yet had an answer from Mr. Beasley.

Mayor Nicholson was satisfied that the site chosen was the best—all things considered.

Ald. Matheson agreed with the Mayor. It was the most convenient, and he moved the adoption of the committee's report, which was seconded and carried.

Ald. Campbell referred to several bad pieces of sidewalk, and this induced the interrogation from Dr. Dier, as to whether Mrs. Vater had been seen with regard to the cement sidewalk on Roberts Street.

Several of the aldermen expressed the belief that nothing could be done with regard to the cement sidewalk, so it was decided to build a wood walk, from Morrison's store along Roberts Street to connect with the cement sidewalk at the postoffice and Baden-Powell Street.

Tenders will be called for the lumber at once for this and other street improvements.

It was also resolved to move the stones from First Avenue and Gatacre Street to make a foundation for certain work on Roberts Street.

It was decided to write to the owners of the Opera House and inform them that the sidewalk was about to be built, and see what would be done with regard to the verandah in front of that building.

An informal discussion took place with regard to the recent tour of investigation of the aldermen and it was stated that road improvements would begin this year in an exact opposite direction to where they had started last year.

Under the head of new business, Ald. Dier referred to complaints that had been made with regard to the lack of water at certain points in the city.

This brought up some discussion as to the cause of the low pressure, and to the best methods of getting a remedy.

This matter is likely to come up again.

The subject of street improvements came up again, and the Council decided to take another walk around the city, this time in a different direction.

Application for electrical engineers were then read. There were sixteen of them and it took over an hour to read the applications and the testimonials:

From Nelson Hewson, Vancouver, salary $100 per month.

J. R. Robertson, Vancouver, salary $100 per month.

Robt. C. Wilson, Cumberland, salary, $125 per month.

C. H. Walls, Vancouver, $1500 per year.

A. Gain, Vancouver, $150 per month.

Percy Edwards, Vancouver, $90 per month.

Langley & Williams, Vancouver, consulting engineers.

W. H. Evans, Vancouver, $150 per month.

A. Parker, Duncan, on behalf of his son, Chas. S. Parker.

M. Leitch, Vancouver, $150 per month.

Chas. B. Baxter, Victoria, $100 per month.

George M. Turner, Victoria, $100 per month.

J. A. Vivian Rowe, Vancouver.

W. L. Hutton, Vancouver, $125 per month.

Harold J. Gilbert, Vancouver $300 per month.

Peter Wilson, Vancouver, $150 per month.

Guy C. Herald, Victoria, $120 per month.

After discussing the qualifications of the various applicants, it was decided to ballot on five of them:

Turner, Hewson, Gain, Baxter and Parker.

The first ballot resulted in six for for Turner; one lor Gain.

Turner was therefore declared elected, and his duties began Tuesday.

It was decided to let the whole work in one contract, and the plans will be decided upon by the engineer

The matter of the sewers was referred to, and just as soon as the money for the debentures reaches here, an enbineer will be appointed and the contract let.

The Council adjourned at 10.15.

Moses Webley Meets With Sudden Death

Last Monday Moses Webley, the 15-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Webley, of Ladysmith, was caught between two cars at the mines at Extension and was so badly injured that he died shortly after he was brought home. The boy had been tending a trap door, and forgetting the recent addition of four cars had tried to cut in after the usual five car trip. He was knocked down and dragged along the track, and when picked up was insensible. He was brought down to Ladysmith and it was intended to take him to the hospital. He sank rapidly and died Monday afternoon.

An inquest was order for this afternoon, and the funeral will take place at 5.30 this evening.

Young Webley was a bright boy and had many friends who deeply sympathize with his family in their bereavement.

Henry Albert Small, one of the oldest and most popular commercial travelers in Canada, died at Revelstoke last week. In point of length of time on the road, Mr. Small, it is believed, was the oldest. He started as a traveler when he was but 17 years old, and as he virtually died in harness, he was on the road for 51 years. He was born in Kent, England, on August 31st, 1841. He came to Canada at the age of 17. "Harry" as he was called by his innumerable friends, was one of the best-liked and most respected travelers in Canada. He was one of the oldest members of the Dominion Travelers' Association, and had been connected with that body for more than 35 years. Mr. Small was of a cheery, kindly disposition, ever ready to lend a helping hand and to encourage and aid those who were in hard luck. Up to the very last he had a more than ordinary capacity for holding his customers. This was because he looked after their interests as well as that of the house represented.

Hon. W. Templeman had a conference yesterday morning with the minister of trade and commerce, and with Mr. Creelman, representing the C.P.R., relative to improvement of the mail service in British Columbia, especially in the northern portion. Arrangements will be made for an improved service to Queen Charlotte Island and on the Stikine and Skeena rivers. Mr. Templeman with Mr. Brock, acting director of mines, will make an official trip through northern British Columbia and to Dawson in August, investigating the needs and prospects of further developments of the mining industries. Mr. Templeman leaves for Victoria at the end of this week.

Fatal Accident at Extension Mines

Thomas Kulai did not survive the accident he met with in the Extension mines Saturday. He was taken to Chemainus hospital and given every attendance, but on Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, he succumbed. As was stated in last Saturday's Chronicle, the accident was the result of a fall of coal. It took some time to extricate him, and an examination proved that his injuries were of a very serious character. When he reached the hospital it was seen that his recovery would be a miracle, and he gradually grew weaker until his death Sunday morning.

Coroner Davis held an inquest the following composing the jury: C. Campbell, foreman, and Messrs. John Gillespie, Geo. Kent, W. Hepple, Jas. Burns and Hugh Stobbs. Inspector Dick were present.

Chief Inspector D. Shepherd a

After hearing all the evidence bearing on the accident the jury returned the following verdict:

"We, the jury empanelled to enquire into the death of Thomas Kulai, unanimously agree that the deceased came to his death by a fall of coal, which overhung while tamping a hole, and that his death was purely accidental."

Thomas Kulai was born in Austria, 37 years ago, and has resided in Ladysmith for a number of years. He had a wife and two children, and was held in high esteem by a large number of friends. His funeral Tuesday evening was a very large one.

Interesting Items of Sport in Ladysmith

Moore's team will play the Methodist team at 5.30 p. m. Thursday on the Sports grounds:

The lineups will be as follows:

MOORE'S TEAM.

Goal— Robert Greaves.

Backs— J. Sanderson, R. Struthers.

Halves—J. McKay, P. G. Noot, B. McKelvie.

Forwards— W. E. Akenhead, Wm. E. Moore, Dr. Dier, J. A. Knight, J. Haworth.

METHODIST TEAM.

Goal— C. Delcourt.

Backs—H. Allsopp, R. Blakely.

Halves— R. Parkins, John Wilkinson, F. Weir.

Forwards— R. Simpson, J. Fisher, C. Cloak, W. Law, R. Wilkinson.

Spares— John Allsopp and Joe Allsopp.

LACROSSE NOTES.

Dr. A. C. Frost has put up a cup for a series of games between the Extension and Ladysmith Lacrosse Clubs. The cup, which is on exhibition at Noot's, is a very nice one. The boys appreciate the Doctor's generosity and will do all in their power to keep the cup here.

* * *

In all probability a game with Extension will take place tomorrow evening. The boys need practice for their match on the First when they will play some outside team, doubtless Nanaimo, though word has been received that the V. A. C. of Vancouver would like a game on that date. The local team does not feel quite equal to the task of playing the Vancouver team so early in the season, but may be able later in the season to try conclusions with teams from both Vancouver and Victoria.

* * *

It has not been finally decided yet whether or not the boys will journey to Nanaimo on Sunday for revenge.

Ladysmith is going strong on athletics this year. They have got a lacrosse team going, and now they have reorganised the old baseball team. Jack Ryan, a good sport, and a great baseball enthusiast, has been appointed manager, with C. E. Jennings, as captain. They are now open to receive dates and the Free Press reporter received from Manager Ryan on Sunday, a challenge to the Nanaimo players. Nanaimo can never sit down under a challenge from Ladysmith, and it is up to the boys to get out and show the Smelter City boys how to play the game.—Nanaimo Free Press.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Jones have returned from a month's visit to San Francisco. They had an enjoyable time, and visited all the places of note in the vicinity. Mr. Jones was particularly struck with the rapidity with which big buildings have been erected to take the place of those destroyed by earthquake and fire three years ago. Many pretty places were visited, but both Mr. and Mrs. Jones are satisfied that the natural surroundings on Vancouver Island are quite as attractive as the artificial parks and recreation resorts of California. Business is dull, but the people are looking ahead to better times in the near future.

Local and General News Notes

Premier McBride will leave about the end of the present week on a few weeks tour of the interior of the province.

Mrs. P. Gilmour, a former resident of Nanaimo, has been granted a full decree of divorce in the courts of King County, Wash.

In future notice of the arrival and departure of the transfer barge will be posted on the bulletin board at the E. & N. railway depot. This will be a great convenience to passengers for Vancouver.

The Hart Manufacturing Co.'s representative will be at Simon Leiser & Co.'s store tomorrow from 10 to 1 o'clock, and will show samples of their fall suits. Ladies are cordially invited to be present.

One of the best known launch owners in the city went out last Sunday to investigate the impediments to navigation between here and Chemainus, and it is reported on good authority that he found them all.

The Council will advertise for tenders for lumber to build a sidewalk on Roberts street from First avenue to connect with the cement sidewalk at the postoffice and also from the end of the cement walk on the Esplanade to Baden-Powell street.

Archie Kerr, the popular skipper of the launch "Kerriul", has things up to-date. On Sunday he took the baseball boys to Chemainus and made the trip in good time. Picnic parties will do well to remember Archie has the launch for hire at all times and is prepared to handle a crowd.

Mr. G. M. Turner, who was appointed city electrical engineer at the meeting of the Council Monday night, lost no time in getting down to business. He has been making an examation of the specifications for the electric lighting plant, with a view of advertising for tenders in a few days.

The prospects of Vancouver Island were never so bright and the inhabitants of the districts just visited by him are full of optimism as to the prospects for the present summer according to E. McGaffey, secretary of the Vancouver Island Development League, who returned yesterday to Victoria from a visit to the west coast.

The shortage of water this week, especially in the upper part of the city, has caused great annoyance. Superintendent Bland will do all he can to remedy the inconvenience, and as will be seen by an advertisement in another column, consumers of water will be restricted to certain hours as far as garden sprinkling is concerned.

Harry Wareham and Charles Hine have formed a partnership to plaster houses and build chimneys. Both men thoroughly understand their business. The writer of this item has had some work done by Messrs. Wareham & Hine, and he can testify unhesitatingly to the excellence of the work. Their prices are very reasonable when the care which they take with their work is considered.

According to information received from a private source, the C. P. R. will not put on a boat between Ladysmith and Vancouver this season. The reason assigned is that when the Joan came in here the company lost money. It is now up to the citizens to make an effort to secure an independent boat, and it is understood that successful arrangements can be made with that object in view.

Hon. Dr. Young, the provincial secretary, who has left on a trip to Atlin, will be absent about three weeks. The doctor was prevented last year from visiting his constituents, and owing to the pressure of work it was feared for a time that he would be prevented from going north until later in the year, but he managed to get away on Friday evening of last week.

In last issue it was stated that the price of the silk view fans which Blair & Adam are selling was 25c. each. This was a mistake and the price of the souvenirs is 25c. a pair. On Saturday night people were in to buy them at 25c each and when they found the price was 25c. a pair there was a great demand. These views are of the school and the wharves and are really pretty. Something nice to send home to your friends.

"A Voice From the Dead" is the principal picture at the Novelty this week and it is holding the interest of the audiences attending that house. The same programme will be repeated tonight and beginning tomorrow evening the following excellent programme will be presented: "Weary's Christmas Dinner," "Dancer and the King," "Life's a Game of Cards," "The New Stenographer" and the songs: "Roguish Eyes" and "Two Little Baby Shoes."

Fires have started, according to report, in several Vancouver Island district. The most serious outbreak is among the timber of the Jordan river country along the west coast. A telegram received this morning states that the conflagration is raging furiously and that, if the present hot weather continues, it is probable that a large area of valuable timber will be devastated. The authorities believe, despite the indications, that the loss from this source will not be as heavy this year as in the past. The British Columbia Government's new and stringent regulations are expected to be most beneficial in their effect. The system of inspection that has been introduced, fire wardens having been stationed in the different districts to put out incipient fires and to guard against the carelessness of campers, should prevent a repetition of what has occurred heretofore.

Hospital Commitee Getting Down to Work

The hospital committee met last evening at the city hall, with Mr. P. Malone in the chair.

The offer of Mr. L. M. Solly, on behalf of the E. & N., to donate block 80 for hospital purposes was read.

A committee composed of P. Malone, W. G. Fraser and Geo. Wilson was appointed to interview the council to arrange for the transfer of the property, and survey.

The committee decided to call a meeting of business men to be held at Mr. John Stwart's office Friday evening to discuss ways and means of construction.

The ladies' committee will be asked to consider the formation of an auxliary for the purpose of arranging for a maternity ward.

The committee will meet again next Tuesday evening, and it is desirable that all reports should be in at that time.

Hon. Richard McBride, premier of British Columbia, will be recommended Western representative among Minto Cup trustees. The claim of this province to a man on this board will be urged again by New Westminster, and their petition will be laid before Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada and the referee of the trophy. Westminster is also going to demand a ruling on their protests against the Regina All-Star aggregation. They claim that it is against the regulations that such a bunch of ringers should have the right to compete for the highest honor within the scope of devotees of the Canadian National game. And, although Westminster defeated Regina, they want some decision handed down in order that a precedent may be created. Steps have been taken towards the arrangement of dates for the Tecumseh-Westminster games. It is recommended that July 10th and 17th be selected. Whether these will be acceptable to the prospective visitors remains to be seen, but it is thought likely that there will be no objection offered.

I wouldn't be surprised to hear of Johnson calling the negotiations off writes James J. Corbett in the Chicago Tribune. And, furthermore, Johnson is mighty sorry that he ever signed to meet Ketchel, and if he decides to let that $5,000 forfeit go no one will be much surprised. Ketchel came out with the statement the other day after taking a good look at the pictures of the Burns-Johnson fight that he would beat the negro, no one will be much surprised. Ketchel making the statement after looking at the reproduction. Certainly Ketchel realizes that he would have a much better show than Burns. Judging from what I have seen of Ketchel and from the actions of Johnson in the pictures I am almost ready to say that the contest between these two men will be a toss up if it ever materializes. Burns hit Johnson often enough in the fight last December, but he didn't seem to have any more steam behind his blows than an invalid. Johnson was never jolted hard a single time. Ketchel will be a different customer to deal with, and if he hits Johnson as many times as Burns did they will have to move the big fellow out of the ring in pieces or on a stretcher.

It Will Be a Great Celebration

The general celebration committee will meet this evening at the city hall, and it is desirable that all subcommittees should be present with their reports. Everything points to a firstclass celebration, and it will be all that is anticipated if the committees are faithful in the performance of the work assigned to them. The railroad company has written to the transportation committee with regard to the request for a special train service and it will be found that the concessions in this respect are all that could be desired. The various athletic clubs are practicing with the object of providing good exhibition games, and there will be a large number of entries in every event. The brass band will provide the music, and it is scarcely necessary to add that it will be appropriate and enjoyable.

The following is a list of the subscribers to the celebration fund up to date-

City of Ladysmith	$40.00
Hepple & Smith, Grand Hotel	15.00
P. Winch, Grand Duke, cash	3.00
G. Cavin, pair boots	5.00
McKelvie Bros.	1.00
T. Lewis, barber	2.00
Mrs. T. X. Jones, cigars	2.50
D. Matheson, tailor, value	3.00
Percy Noot, watch, value	16.00
Dr. Dier, value	5.00
S. Leiser & Co. value	10.00
C. E. Jeffs, value	5.00
Walters & Akenhead, value	10.00
A. E. Palmer, value	5.00
W. L. Carter, cigars	3.00
J. A. Knight, value	1.50
Ladysmith Hdwse Co., prize	5.00
G. Jessup, value	3.50
Mrs. Uren, Temperance House	2.00
J. Bickle, value	2.50
B. B. Wells	2.00
Mrs. Jarvenan	2.00
J. Teuz, Columbia hotel	20.00
Barclay & Conlin	25.00
W. Siler	2.00
H. Wright, smelter boss	2.00
Al. Mahle, New Western	15.00
J. A. Ryan	2.00
Blair & Adam, value	5.00
A. C. Frost	5.00
A. C. Carpenter, Hotel Cecil	10.00
W. E. Morrison, value	5.00
Novelty Opera House	5.00
C. Peterson	5.00
Hop Lee	5.00
Miss Hardazona	4.00
Wright, blacksmith	5.00
Sid Gifford	2.00
G. Ross, tailor, value	4.00
Ben Woods, tailor, value	4.00
E. Pannell	5.00
Jones Hotel	10.00
Extension Hotel	3.00
Year's subscription Colonist	5.00
Frank Hotel	5.00
Geo. Roberts, value	2.50
Jos. Cartwright	15.00
H. Hughes, value	4.50
J. Stewart, value	5.00
D. J. Johnson	2.50
W. Sneddon	2.00
Canadian Bank of Commerce	10.00
D. Conway, custome	5.00
H. Thornley	2.50
John Tha	10.00
V. B. Harrison	2.50
Nicholson & Weaving	5.00
W. Allister	1.00
T. Waskett	5.00
R. Gear, value	2.50
J. Russell	2.00
W. Porter, milkman	2.00
Vancouver Island Cigar Company, value	6.50
Fred Fisher	2.50
Ladysmith Lumber Co.	10.00

Nanaimo.

F. S. Clark	2.50
Mahrer & Co	5.01
Wilkinson & Graham, Central Hotel	5.00
Joe Fox, Windsor Hotel	5.00
Wilson Hotel, value	5.50
Union Brewery,	25.00
Rumming Bros.	10.00
J. Booth, value	6.50
Enterprise Cigar Co., value	6.50
Nanaimo Herald (one year's subscription) value	6.00
Nanaimo Free Press (one year's subscription value	6.00

The damage caused by the recent high water cannot yet be estimated, but the people who have been saying to themselves and everybody else "I told you so," are more than satisfied. Seven stalls between here and Field on the C.P.R., with the southbound train held up and delayed trains from the coast are sufficient to make business men think, though the trouble will probaby be over in a day. The high water mark is already reached, however, causing some anxiety to even the old settlers. In the canyon of the Illecillewaet today the water level almost touches the high water mark of 1894 which is long to be remembered as the year of highest water in British Columbia. People on the lower levels are beginning to wonder whether the Indians who have prophesied higher water this year than in 1894 have lost the cunning instincts of the aboriginal race or whether there might be some truth in what they predict. The local troubles in the way of small ditch washouts have occurred as usual but are not worth mentioning.—Revelstoke Herald.

There Is Money Being Made in Lots in Hastings Townsite, Vancouver

I have several for sale at ruling prices.

JOHN STEWART
Notary Public Conveyancer
LADYSMITH, B. C.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
Head Office - - Toronto
CAPITAL $10,000,000 : REST $6,000,000

Bank Money Orders

ISSUED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

$5 and under	- -	3 cents
Over $5 and not exceeding	$10,	6 "
" $10 " "	$30,	10 "
" $30 " "	$50,	15 "

These orders are payable at par at any office in Canada of a Chartered Bank, except in the Yukon and at the principal banking points in the United States.
They are negotiable at $4:90 to the £ sterling in Great Britain and Ireland. They form an excellent method of remitting small sums of money with safety and at small cost and may be obtained without delay at any office of the Bank.

LADYSMITH BRANCH L. M. de Gex, Manager

THE LADYSMITH CHRONICLE

Published by Carley & Carley at Ladysmith, B. C., every Wednesday and Saturday.

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Advertising Rates on application.

Editorial Comment.

The donation by the E. & N. railway of block 80 for hospital purposes will be appreciated by all interested in the building of the hospital. It is a good start, and the committee will now be in a position to canvass for subscriptions.

As will be seen by the report in another column the city council intends to start street work shortly. It is to be hoped that as much as possible of the work will be of a permanent character. A patchwork policy is expensive and never satisfying.

There is a great deal of indignation expressed at the strict enforcement of the United States alien regulations. At present passengers to Seattle from Victoria are strictly interrogated at the latter port as to their nationality, and if it happens that the intending visitor to Seattle is not Canadian born, or resided a certain period of time in Canada, he cannot go aboard the boat until a poll tax has been paid. Just now the Seattle people are advertising for visitors to the A.-Y.-P. fair, and if something is not done to moderate the severity of this restriction the result will be disastrous to the fair management.

The Ladysmith City Council can no longer be accused of "apathetic lassitude." The manner in which business was advanced at the meeting last Monday night would seem to indicate that the aldermen were inspired with the western spirit, and it was just an even bet at one time that sewer construction would be advanced as far as the installation of the electric light plant. The council engaged an engineer and wisely left to him the selection of plans. In this way the engineer becomes directly responsible to the city for the proper installation of the plant. It is not likely anyone will interfere with him in the discharge of his duties and it remains with Mr. Turner to see that the city gets full returns for every dollar expended.

NEW FORM OF INSURANCE.

A national system of labor exchanges and a form of insuranc against unemployment are the means wherewith the British Government hopes, if Parliament be willing, to grapple with the "hideous problems of social disorganization which are marring the health and happiness of the country." The quoted words are those of Winston Spencer Churchill, who holds the cabinet position of president of the board of trade, and who is the ministerial sponsor of the bill embodying the proposed legislation. This new departure, interentially, is the final act in the Ministry's programme of social reforms. Mr. Churchill expressed the hope of being able to put the insurance feature of his plan in operation next year, and he felt assured that to the amelioration of the "hideous" conditions referred to the present parliament would "glady apply its remaining strength." This sounds very much like a valedictory; and it would not be unfair to conclude that the action of parliament on the bill, favorable or unfavorable, would be the signal for a dissolution and new elections.

A system of labor exchanges such as is projected in the bill already exists in one or two countries of Continental Europe. If in place of the term "labor exchange" we substitute the more familiar one of "employment bureau," the nature and purpose of the system becomes self-explanatory. The employer needing help and the man out of a job are to be put in communication with one another by a governmental agency whose ramifications extend all over the country; and, if intelligently operated, a system as proposed would be doubtless helpful. To a very large extent unemployment is due to inability of the seeker for help and the seeker for work to find each other, and in only a lesser degree to the fact that there is no work to do. Some trade unions have adopted the system, but in an imperfect form, and is still further weakened by the fear that it might be used for breaking strikes.

The system of insurance proposed is also founded on trades union precedents, and the Rossland Miner believes that, in Mr. Churchill's plan the insured would be grouped by trades. The building and machinists' trades and the shipbuilders are to be first dealt with, and these would cover nearly half of the field of unemployment. The government aims to introduce a scheme of benefits rather lower than are now paid by the strongest labor unions to their unemployed members. To this end a fund is to be created from contributions amounting to sixpence per week per man, and of this sum one-third would be contributed, respectively, by the workingmen, the employers and the public treasury. To make the scheme effective it might be necessary to make insurance compulsory; and this would be practically to nationalize the trades unions. It is this possibility that will cause the greatest opposition to the measure, and, probably, as much from the Laborites as from the side of the employers.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

(To the Editor.)

Dear Sir,—Wilful destruction of property indicates a depraved nature, and the boy who persists in damaging houses and fences with chalk and pencils will in due course of events find himself behind bars and bolts for a more serious offence. The same spirit of neglect of the rights of others will develop, and while he only starts out in what seems to him a harmless amusement at first, he will gradually become more daring, and in time he will carry off the property that does not belong to him. Occasionally he may see his error before it is too late, but the chances are that the habit will grow till he finds himself in the meshes of the law. There are some young lads in Ladysmith who are now qualifying for a cell in the prisons, and if their parents would consult their own and their children's future peace of mind they would instil into their minds a greater regard for the rights of others.

Yours etc.,
CITIZEN.

It Surprises Her

when the housewife visits our store and sees the array of delicacies for her table that she can procure for such a small amount of money at one store, Fresh canned fruits, vegetales, and toothsome hams, bacon and everything in fancy and staple groceries at prices to suit the economical.

GEAR'S IDEAL GROCERY
Scott's Building, First Avenue.

Moisture for Fruit Varieties

Conservation of moisture as one of the essential factors to successful horticulture is urged by W. S. Thornber, professor of horticulture in Washington State College at Pullman. The growing of fruit in the semi-arid districts of the northwest, as well as in other parts of the United States and Canada, is a phase of horticulture which has received little or no attention in the west, hence it will be good news to many that a system of careful cultivation and rigid selection of varieties and care in selection of trees and vines many fruits can be grown in the dry districts. Professor Thornber's argument follows:

It will be necessary to practice great care in the conservation of moisture to make it possible for a tree to grow and produce fruit in these sections. This is to be considered as a most important phase. We must make use of all the moisture that falls, and make use of every practice that will conserve this moisture.

A certain amount of well rotted manure added to the land will help hold the moisture much better than where no manure is used. Almost every farmer and fruit grower is familiar with the methods of tillage that conserve moisture. Deep, thorough tillage in spring and constant tillage during the summer will do more to make fruit grow in these dry sections than any other phase of cultivation.

Thus, by the addition of well rotted manure, or the growing of cover crops until the ground is in good condition, and carefully conserving the moisture that falls, or can be secured, much fruit can be raised where none has been raised in the past.

Following closely upon the management and care of these fruit plantations we must select such varieties of fruits as will mature before the very dry part of the summer comes on, or such varieties as will stand an unusual amount of drouth.

The Rome Beauty apple and Wagener will stand more neglect and produce fair sized fruit on dry land than any other variety that we have thus far tested in our large experiment station orchard.

Varieties like the Winesap, the Yellow Newton, the Jonathan and the Spitzenberg, while they do remarkably well where the conditions are favorable, fail almost absolutely if there is not sufficient water to supply these later maturing fruits.

Under no circumstances should they be used in the dryer sections unless plenty of water can be supplied. If a person desires an early maturing fruit, there is nothing better nor hardier than the Yellow Newton, or some of its close relatives.

Other varieties of early maturing hardy fruits are the Duchess of Oldenberg and the Glass Green.

The Red June, the Early Strawberry and a number of other apples of this class should not be planted where there is not plenty of moisture, even though they are early fruits, because they cannot stand excessive drouth.

In the case of peaches, nothing but the smaller fruits should be selected. One of the best early and one of th hardiest we have is the Alexander, and its mate, the Amsden June. These two peaches, as tested out at the station, are very valuable for the dry situation, or if placed where the conditions are unfavorable, for general peach culture.

Another fruit that many people will be surprised at the way it grows is the Gibb apricot. While this is not large, yet it is very hardy, even much hardier than the common Russia apricot, and produces fairly large crops of medium sized good fruit, even in the dryer parts of the northwest.

Pears, as a rule, are not adapted to the dry sections, even though very good culture may be given to them. However, should one desire to have a few pears, even though the fruit is not large, the early Bartlett or the Seckel are recommended and possibly a few of the White Doyenne. At the Pullman station we have been surprised during the year at the success that certain growers were achieving with these varieties on dry soils.

The Football Game Last Saturday

Vancouver World: "Ladysmith intermediates won the provincial championship by defeating the Thistle Seconds on the Powell Street grounds on Saturday, by four goals to one. They never tire of football on the island and the intermediates came across with enthusiasm. They had a right to be confident and though their play slackened after the first half, they managed to get four goals during the first forty-five minutes. All the goals were scored by Christian and it was strange to see this big footballer, who has played full-back for Seattle and other teams in representative games should be qualify to serve an intermediate team. He was playing in centre an played a bustling game from th start, receiving good support from his fellow islanders. The Thistles looked very worried when they came off for a rest at half time, but they played better football in the latter stages of the match. It was a ragged game and no one was sorry when the whistle sounded its usual note. Ludwig was credited with the Thistle goal.

The teams were as follows:

Thistles—Nelson, Donald, Rennie, Pepper, Irvine, Bull, Smith, Jackson, Munro, Mitchell, Ludwig.

Ladysmith—Delcourt, Ford, Ross, Jackson, Sanders, Morris, Simpson, Baxter, Christian, Ord.

MERRY WIDOW HATS.

Merry Widow hats have much to answer for, and virtue has been supposed to be found under the simple sun-bonnets of our fore-mothers, says the Mining and Scientific Press. Millinery is, however, an economic adjunct to successful mining, at least in the South. When the Tennessee Copper Company put in concerters there was great difficulty in keeping men steadily at work. In three days they earned enough to meet their simple wants, so why should they work six or seven—especially if certain of the days were cold and dreary? At such times the temptation to smoke by the fireside was almost fatal to steady running of the plant. Appeals to the men produced but little result, and a campaign of education was clearly necessary. Enter the Merry Widow. Wives of the staff dressed their best. Attractive displays were made in the stores. Wives of men gazed and wondered. A necessity was created which resulted in a demand. To meet it six days' work became necessary to the husbands and would-be heads of households. Poke bonnets are seen no longer in Ducktown, and who shall say that that the dividends of this prosperous company may not be traced to the primeval love of woman for millinery?

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

The Royal Bank of Canada will at once establish a branch in Cranbrook.

The provincial government has granted $500 to the Revelstoke Mountaineering club.

A London cable says that the Royal Humane Society's medal was awarded to Lionel Sharpe, Vancouver, for saving a boy's life on April 15th.

The Fernie Free Press reports a shortage of prisoners in the city jail, but said this could be remedied by the police roping a number of able-bodied non-producers of that town.

There is a movement on foot at Revelstoke to form another company of Rocky Mountain Rangers. When this is done, by amalgamation with Kamloops, a regiment will be formed.

John W. Coburn, President and Managing Director.

The Ladysmith Lumber Co., Limited.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
Rough and Dressed Fir Lumber, Red Cedar, Shingles and Lath

LADYSMITH, BRITISH COLUMBIA

We have the largest assortment of
Spring and Fancy Suitings
to be fouud in the city.
PRICES RIGHT

D. J. Matheson
MERCHANT TAILOR
Gatacre st., Ladysmith, B. C.

We have the choicest lots in
Hastings Townsite
for Sale.
Come early and get first pick.

McKELVIE BROS.,
Real Estate
First Avenue, Ladysmith

Novelty Theatre
Masonic Building, Ladysmith
New Programme

"Weary's Christmas Dinner," "Dancer and the King," "Life's a Game of Cards," "The New Stenographer" and the songs: "Roguish Eyes" and "Two Little Baby Shoes."

PERFORMANCES AT 7:30 AND 8:45 P. M.

Admission: 10c and 15c
Matinee Prices 5c and 10c

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY COMPANY

Lands for Sale

Agricultural, Timber and Suburban Lands for sale. For prices and location apply to the Land Agent at Victoria or the District Land Agent at Duncan.

Town Lots and cleared Suburban acreage for sale at Ladysmith. Apply Land Agent, Victoria, and Townsite Agent, Ladysmith.

READ! CONSIDER! ACT!

Extensive advertising in large Newspapers, in large Cities costs large sums of money. We are satisfied with small advertising, in a small paper

for small money. This enables us to place our goods before our customers at a price to match most incomes.

CHAS. PETERSON
Furniture Store

Ladysmith Transfer Stables

Light and heavy teaming.

Furniture and piano moving a specialty.

Nicholson & Weaving
PROPRIETORS
Telephone 1.

Wagons

I Sell T. J. Trapp & Co's Celebrated Wagons

During the season we have sold a large number of wagons, implements and logging trucks.

Everything carries a guarantee.

R. WRIGHT
Buller Street

ARE YOU READY

TO PAINT OR PAPER? WHEN YOU ARE READY WE ARE.

PICTURE FRAMING A SPECIALTY.

S. ROEDDING
Paperhanger and Art Decorator.
High Street.

Lending Library

ALL THE LATEST NOVELS.

We [illegible] a large stock of Fancy Stationery.

HARRY HUGHES

Portland Hotel

GOOD BOARDING.
BILLIARDS AND POOL.

Barclay & Conlin,
Proprietors

All kinds of Clock and Watch Repairing. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Reasonable Prices.
English Watches a Specialty.

J. R. Easton
Practical Watchmaker.

All work left at Mitchell's store will receive my attention.

D. J. Jenkins successor to A. E. Hilbert

Hilbert Undertaking Parlors

1, 3 and 5, Bastion St., Nanaimo

Phone 124 P. O. Box 1

The Humors of Newspaper Life

The humorous and pathetic appear on the surface in the newspaper world more often, perhaps, than in any other vocation. Just why this should be there will be no attempt to determine, other than to say that there is a deal of humor roaming at large, if it is but encouraged a bit; while the pathetic thrusts itself upon one from every corner of a great city. It needs no encouragement. Lean, hungry, and out of elbow, it comes stalking along by itself.

Both appeal to the newspaper man. The droll and the whimsical, the melancholy, and the tragic; find in him an always appreciative audience. Perchance it is the temper of the men, handed down as it were, through their training. They are of the world, but in a sense not in it. The trained newspaper mind is open to impression. At the political meeting the writer must envelop himself with all the enthusiasm of the most ardent politician, else his introduction will not ring true. The death of the great and good man knocks upon his heart strings, and he writes an appreciation which satisfies even the immediate family. But the writer never knew that man, and perhaps never saw him.

On the other hand the newspaper writer is called upon to weigh facts and sift carefully these facts from the fiction which too often surrounds them. He finds early in his newspaper career that there are two sides to a story; while each interested man believes on the contrary, that there is only one—his own particular side. And the writer further observes that a moderate amount of deceit, often unconscious,—is distributed without any great amount of partiality among the members of the human race. Therefore, the successful newspaper man must weight carefully the subject in hand,—no matter how trivial it may appear. He must pull it apart and put it together again with logical conciseness. He holds a little court all by himself, and from the evidence at hand builds his story, or in other words gives his judgment.

The newspaper man approaches—or should approach,—all subjects with the "open mind" which Mr. Chamberlain is so fond of quoting; and the humorous comes along with the rest and finds lodgement.

The newspaper man is not inclined to take himself seriously,—except at odd intervals,—and by the same token he is apt to exhibit some scepticism regarding the people who do.

Again, it must be remembered that the great newspaper offices have a profound attraction for flighty, crotchety, creaky, cranky humanity. They come and go with the regularity of the tides. All kinds and all conditions on all errands. So it is that the light froth on this great restless wave of life is skimmed occasionally, to later be set afloat again in ink and cold types.

The incidents following are a small portion of an accumulation in which the laugh is mainly on the newspaper man. Some of these ink-brats are known to many of the craft, and are now set afloat for the edification, if edifying they be, for those outside.

* * *

Some years ago the Montreal Star published a column under the title of "Hotel Corridors." This column was illustrated, and those who know anything of newspaper work will appreciate the difficulty of turning in an illustrated interview six days in the week. There was usually a feast or a famine. Too much one day and not enough the next, and interviews like milk, do not always keep for twenty-four hours. The interview on hand was with Major George England, then a well known attorney in the city. The story was not over long, but as Major England stood six feet four in his socks, and was proportionately thin; the artist set about making a picture, which, when coupled up with the text filled in the required three-quarter column. The drawing when turned out was just Major England, called by his friends for obvious reasons, "Greater Britain;" only the artist had lengthened him out a bit. The picture and the interview appeared. Everybody laughed, including the good-natured Major, and then it was all forgotten.

A year after this incident Major England received a local court appointment, and there was an immediate demand in the office for his picture along with the news. No photo being immediately procurable the cartoon was resorted to. The Major was amputated at the waist line and the picture published.

"It was a shame to mutilate the Major in this manner. In justice to him the paper should publish the other half." So worked out with Major England's lower extremities, showing clearly the line where the amputation had occurred, and the following explanatory note:

"Owing to lack of space we were yesterday unable to publish Major England entire. We now make amends by printing him from the waist line down."

* * *

Some ten years ago there resided in Montreal two Owen Murphys. One wore a long red beard and the other a short one; and in time the short bearded Murphy crossed the great divide.

In the office of the Montreal Witness were pictures of the two Owen Murphys. When the paper came out that afternoon it was found that by some mischance the wrong Murphy got into print. What was to be done! A recasting of the form might mean losing the early mails. Then it was that some inspired soul suggested that as the dead Murphy had a short beard and the living one a long beard something in the way of trimming him up on the press might be [illegible]ished. The delicate operati[illegible]lt to the chief pressman who personally applied the tonsorial chisel to the metal form. The result however was not all that could be desired, for next day a rival paper called attention to it by publishing three pictures; one of the short-bearded dead Murphy, one of the long-bearded Murphy, and a third of how the living one looked after being barbered with a chisel on the printing press at the Witness office.

* * *

Some years ago there was a perfect epidemic of murders in the Province of Quebec. A foul crime had been committed near St. Scholastique. It received its share of attention from the newspapers, and the murderers, afterwards hanged, were brought to trial. It so happened at the time that the Montreal Star had not available for the work an experienced man sufficiently conversant with the French language. It was therefore decided to send down a new man who had just come on, but who was verdant to a degree as regards the ordinary working of a newspaper.

He was given the most minute instructions and left for the scene. A few days later the presiding judge was to make his address to the jury, and the news editor having the matter in mind wired the correspondent as follows:—

"Mail as early as possible the Judge's full address."

One the first mail the following day came a neat envelope from the man at Ste. Scholastique and it contained the following: "Judge ——— address is No. — Upper Urbain St., Montreal"

Sure enough he had sent the Judge's address, as reference to the directory showed.

* * *

Curious and absurd errors creep into the columns of a newspaper occasionally, and more often than not they are brought about by assigning a reporter to unfamiliar work.

Some years ago a Montreal newspaper man who did not make a practice of spending the Sabbath day in church, and whose daily work had nothing in common with the Ministerial Association, was assigned to report a Sunday sermon at St. Paul's Presbyterian church. According to the usual newspaper notice the preacher was to be the Rev. Dr. James Barclay, rector.

The newspaper man attended; sat in a back seat; drank in the words of the preacher, and the next morning wrote a half column: "Eloquent sermon by the Rev. Dr. James Barclay, etc." Now it so happened that at that moment Dr. Barclay was on an Atlantic liner, a preacher from a distant city was in his place and the church officers had failed to change the notice.

A reporter whose specialty was railway work and other transportation matters, but whose education in art subjects had apparently been neglected, was assigned to fill a temporary gap by writing up an exhibit at the Montreal Art galleries. In the course of his article the railway reporter stated that No. ——, a landscape, was really a very creditable piece of work, and if the artist kept on improving he would eventually acquire some celebrity, died in Paris back in 1875, and the world had proclaimed him one of the great artists of his century. The picture was a Corot.

Will Aeroplane Put An End to Warfare

It is probable that the trade of armorer was never more brisk than in the decade immediately before the use of gunpowder rendered armor a cumbrous and useless impediment to fighting efficiency. The artificers of bows and arrows probably looked down with supreme contempt upon those who warned them that the battles of the future would be decided not by the gray goose shaft but by villainous saltpetre. Nevertheless, coats of armor must now be sought for in museums and the long bow and cross bow alike survive only as the toys of a school boy.

It does not require much prescience to foresee that armaments will soon go the way of armor and that 12-inch guns will soon be as obsolete as the six-foot bow. The coming of the aeroplane will revolutionize everything.

So long as the decisive element in international combat is naval armament we must maintain our "nearer three than one" supremacy at sea over the next strongest European power. That was the inheritance of the present ministry, and we may trust to Mr. Winston Churchill and his colleagues to see that it is handed on unimpaired to their successors. But the most ardent advocat- of the two-keels-to-one standard need not hesitate to recognize the fact that this is but the last spurt of a struggle the final issue of which will not be decided on the water but in the air. So long as the commotion is kept up we must hold our leading position. But the futur? belongs not position. But the future belongs not

AIRSHIPS OR DREADNOUGHTS?

Austria, it is said, is about to launch out into a huge expenditure on Dreadnoughts. The King of Italy showed a keener insight into the probabilities of the future when he said two years ago: "Why should we spend two millions over a huge ironclad when there is every reason to believe an aeroplane costing no more than a motor car may reduce it to old iron before it leaves the stocks?" I still have a lively sense of the emphasis with which M. d'Achrenthal assured me on the event of the last Hague conference that peace apostles could not be more profitably employed than in urging Parliaments of the world to make grants for the building of airships, for when the airship comes, fortresses, fleets—everything goes. The German minister for foreign affairs told me in 1907 that they never for a moment allowed themselves to lose sight of the airship. Because when the comes it will revolutionize everything. The airship has come to stay. The deliberate judgment of the Italian military aeronauts that in 1912 there will be as many aeroplanes in the air as there are now motor cars in the streets bids fair to be an accomplished fact. I have been repeating these things for the last five years. Everyone is beginning to admit that there may, after all, be something in it. We have at last an official inquiry promised by the government and it is possible that we may have an airship of our own six months after Count Zeppelin's aerial service is established in Germany.

THE NEXT STEP TO VRIL.

It is admitted that there may after all be something in it. But what that something is few persons save imaginative speculators like Mr. H. G. Wells have even dimly begun to perceive. What the airship carries beneath its planes is the most far-reaching revolution that has ever transformed the world. That revolution may be beneficient beyond the hopes of the greatest Utopians or it may be maleficient beyond the the fears of the worst pessimist. The aeroplane may be called the avant-courier of the international world state or the herald of the ruin of civilization. "Be my brother or I will slay thee," the French Revolutionist's formula, will now be revived with an infinitely wider application; because the airship represents an addition to the forces of destruction so vast, so incalculable that it places human society at the mercy of its component parts. The aeroplane dashing through the air at 100 miles an hour capable of dropping 100-lbs. of high explosives or of asphyxiating shells on any point from any height is the nearest approximation which mankind has made to the discovery of Vril. It was the invention of Vril—that potent compound of electricity and dynamite by which a child could destroy an army by waving a wand—that Lord Lytton prophesied ultimate extinction of war. The aeroplane is the next step to Vril. For it places illimitable forces of destruction at the disposal of anyone who can raise $5,000 and find half a dozen desperadoes to do their bidding.

"AN AIRSHIP AND A MATCH."

Captain T. G. Tullock's article on this subject in the Nineteenth Century has suffered the fate of other articles in the magazines of being submerged by the debates on the budget. Speaking of the devastation that could be wrought in the heart of the empire by a "party of fearless resolute men with the help of one airship and one match," he describes the wealth of the Thames valley from Hammersmith to Gravesend and declares:

"This whole fifty miles of concentrated essence of empire lies at the mercy of even a single airship or aerial machine which could plan a dozen incendiary missiles in certain preselected spots. I shall not mention such spots, but I would guarantee that, given a certain wind and certain incendiary missiles I could undertake to have the whole riverside, including ships, wharves, warehouses and the arsenal in a blaze in a very short time.

He adds: "I have no hesitation in stating that it would be quite possible by secondary means to render both the navy and army powerless in a short space of time with half a dozen airships acting under a certain plan. I am not romancing, and I make the above statement in all seriousness."

THE WORLD-STATE.

What this means is that the human race which has hitherto organized itself for defence from enemies on or below the world's surface is absolutely unprotected from attack from above. The opportunity which this gives to the Anarchist and the desperadoes, was perceived years ago by M. Azeff when he recommended the Russian revolutionists to resort to the aeroplane as the most effective means of destroying the government. If the governments do not cease their absolutely fatuous habit of preparing for war with each other they will find themselves confronted by forces of disorder armed with new and invincible weapons, against which they themselves will be powerless. Should they let hell loose by making war upon each other. Heaven itself would rain hell fire upon the modern cities of the plain. In sheer self defence the instinct of self-preservation ought to compel governments to federate into one international world-state, with international tribunals, interpreting the laws of an international parliament, whose decisions would be enforced by an executive without whose command appeal to force on earth, or air, or sea, would be absolutely forbidden.

This may read like Utopia. But it is the only alternative to the destruction of civilization. If we refuse to recognize that the aeroplane will soon render war impossible, human society may find itself hurled with hideous ruin and combustion down to bottomless perdition like Lucifer and his hosts in "Paradise Lost." The minds of men, especially ruling men are slow to perceive the signs of the times. But the aeroplane, which renders armament obsolete, will probably open their eyes to its significance, by abolishing frontiers. The smugglers of the air will have everything their own way. It will be impossible to enforce the payment of customs duties on any goods save those which are imported by the ton. The drying up of the Customs revenue may predispos? governments first to reduce and then to abandon their armaments. But meantime all the more thoughtful among us will do well to fix our minds upon the supreme question: When the aeroplane comes and the older order goes, what is to take the place of war?—William T. Stead, in London Daily Mail.

Julia Marlowe once yielded to the insistent demands of an ambitious girl admirer who had deluged the actress with sweet notes begging an interview, and told her to call at the hotel on a certain afternoon, when she would be glad to see her.

"I saw you in 'Romeo and Juliet' last Monday night,' said the young woman, "and have just been insanely curious to ask you a question?"

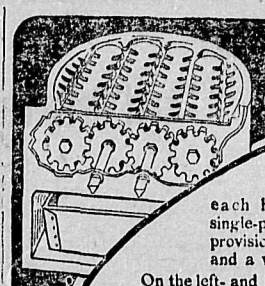
"Well, what is the question?" said Miss Marlowe.

"In the potion scene I want to know what you are thinking about when you lie there supposed to be in the deep sleep from the effects of the drug you took."

"I'm not thinking," said the actress; "I'm hoping."

"Hoping?"

"Yes, hoping that I won't sneeze"



Sunshine grates have maximum strength

Sunshine Furnace has four triangular grate bars, each having three distinct sides. In the single-piece and two-piece grate no such-like provision is made for expansion or contraction, and a waste of coal always follows a shaking. On the left- and right-hand sides are cotter pins, which when loosened permit the grates to slide out. These four grate bars are made of heavy cast iron, and are finished up with bulldog teeth. The teeth will grind up the toughest clinker; and

SUNSHINE furnace

because the grates are made in sections, not only can nothing but dust and ashes pass through, but after each shaking a different side can be presented to the fire. Also, with the Sunshine grate there is no back-breaking movements attached to the shaking. By gently rocking the lever, first on the left and then on the right, the ashes are released on both sides, and fall through into the pan.

McClary's

6

FOR SALE BY LADYSMITH HWDE CO., LTD., LADYSMITH

Hilbert & McAdie Undertaking Company

PRACTICAL EMBALMERS

First class Hearse supplied in Ladysmith.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

Telephone No. 262 and 180

P. O. Box 735 - - Nanaimo

DRINK

U. B. C.

AND BOHEMIAN

BEER

UNION BREWING CO., Ltd
NANAIMO, B. C.

Ladysmith Waterworks

NOTICE

On and after this date water consumers must not sprinkle streets or roads.

The following rules will govern gardens and lawns:

Below 3rd Avenue—In the morning from 7 to 10 o'clock.

Above 3rd Avenue—In the evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Dated June 9th 1909.

J. J. Bland,
Superintendent of Waterworks

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

In the matter of an application for a Duplicate Certificate of Title to Lot 2, Block 29 (Map 703 A) Town of Ladysmith.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication hereof to issue a Duplicate Certificate of Title to said land issued to William Beveridge and Henry Reifel on the 3rd day of November, 1902, and numbered 8203 C.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General of Titles.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., the 28th day of April, 1909.

Ice Cream

AT

Carter's Store

Ice Cream 10c a plate.

Express and Teaming

Wood for Sale.

P. INKSTER, PHONE 66

Shoe Repairing

I am ready to repair Boots and Shoes. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

FRANK SPINATO,
Corner Third ave. and High street, near Queen's Hotel.

DEPARTMTENT OF WORKS.

Notice to Contractors.

BRECHIN SCHOOL.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for School-house," will be received by the Honourable the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Thursday, the 17th of June, 1909, for the erection and completion of a large one-room frame Schoolhouse at Brechin, Nanaimo District, B. C.

Plans, specifications, contract and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 25th day of May, 1909, at the offices of the Government Agent at Nanaimo, and at the Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank-cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works for a sum equivalent to ten per cent. of the amount of the tenders, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer.

Public Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., May 20th. 1909.

NOTICE OF TRANSFER.

Notice is hereby given that it is our intention to make application to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Ladysmith for a transfer of the retail liquor licence now held by us in respect to the premises known as the Columbia Hotel situate on First avenue, Ladysmith, from ourselves to Joseph Tuesz.

B. L. WOOD,
JOS. TUESZ.

Ladysmith, B. C., 5th May, 1909.

TRANSFER OF LICENCE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to make application to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Ladysmith for a transfer of the retail liquor license now held by me on behalf of the premisesknown as the Hotel Cecil from myself to Arthur Camill Carpenter.

JAMES D. HILL.

Ladysmith, 19th April, 1909.

TRANSFER OF LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to make application to the Board of Commissioners of the City of Ladysmith at their next regular meeting for a transfer of the retail liquor license now held by me in respect to the premises known as the Pilot Hotel, situate on Lot 9, Block 126, in the City of Ladysmith, from myself to Alexander Thomas.

J. R. THOMAS.

Ladysmith, 25th May, 1909.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER WANTED

Applications for the position of Electrical Engineer, to superintend the installation and running of plant afterwards, will be received up till Monday, 7th inst., 6 p. m. State salary per month.

N. A. MORRISON,
C. M. C.

S. J. GIFFORD

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables

EXPRESS WORK A SPECIALTY

WOOD FOR SALE

First Avenue. Phone 56.

A. JARVINEN

Photographer

First Class Photos.

Gallery on First Avenue.

T. E. Sullivan

Plumbing, Gas and Steamfitting.

Prices Reasonable.

First Avenue, near New Western hotel

Singer and Wheeler & Wilson

SEWING MACHINES

If you are thinking of buying a sewing machine call and see our stock of che soiled machines at reduced prices to clear.

A. E. PALMER

FIRST AVENUE

F. C. Fisher

TEACHER OF MUSIC

Studio in Williams' Block.

Have Your Houses Plastered

For Terms apply to

C. HINE, Plasterer, etc., Ladysmith, P. O

Cement Sidewalks a specialty.

Canadian Naval Defence

The following view of the relations of overseas nations to the question of the naval defence of the Empire is presented by the English paper The Navy, which says:

"The Canadian Ministers of War and Marine are about to visit this country for the purpose of conferring on Imperial defence; the revised scheme of the Australian Commonwealth Government is now in the hands of the Admiralty. The real question is not how are the naval and military authorities at home to persuade the governments overseas to do what they think ought to be done, but how is that which they are prepared to do to be fitted into a general scheme which shall best secure the adequate defence of the whole body? No part of the Empire can be at war alone. If attack be made on any one of the States of the brotherhood, all equally stand in jeopardy, and, if the enemy be a naval power of the first rank (and only from such have the overseas dominions of the Crown anything to fear), it is on the navy of Great Britain that the overthrow of his main force must now, and at any time within a reasonable period, depend.

"The Mother Country, therefore, has the right to say, "By all means have your own squadrons and flotillas, and man them with your own stalwart sons. But in building and manning your local fleets, take counsel with us, and agree to build such a class of vessel as, having regard to your local circumstances, can most usefully assist the main fleets of the Empire and the local squadrons of its other members to fulfill the great object of maritime war—to seek the enemy and sink, burn and destroy him wherever he may be found. Should it become necessary, for instance, to defend the Australasian States in the waters of the Pacific with a fleet of British battleships, the most useful squadron that the Commonwealth could possess to further the interests of the whole would be a few 'scouts' and a strong flotilla of torpedo craft, not only of small vessels for coast defence, but of ocean-going destroyers which might accompany the battle fleet to its station off the enemy's ports. It would not be easy to bring these craft out from home. Their provision on the spot would be a direct and tangible benefit to the navy of the Empiee. So again, in the case of Canada, cruisers of considerable size, speed and power would probably form the most useful auxiliary to the British fleet she could provide. The broad Atlantic, with its trade routes swarming with British shipping, which would need protection, is the governing factor in this case. But, given concerted plans for construction, and also facilities for common training under admirals of the Royal Navy, the desire of the young nations to possess their own fleets may well be accepted by the mother Country with complete satisfaction. But we ask each State of the Empire to remember that there are problems of sea power direcly affecting its own safety. Each one of them is not only liable to the primary objective of a hostile power, but each one of them might provide the cause of quarrel which would involve the Empire in war. It is, indeed, the act that some design against one of the self-governing States of the Empire, or some infringement of its local interests, is more likely yo be the cause of quarrel involving the Mother Country in hostilities today than is any European quarrel ol hers likely to involve the Empire. The rise of Germany, the United States and Japan into the position of first-class naval powers has profoundly modified the situation and Canada, Australasia and South Africa would do well to take note of the fact. We recognize with affectionate gratitude the readiness of the daughter States to rise in refence of the old grey Mother. If the time of trial come, we would not too closely enquire whose is the quarrel. But, at the same time, it is but right that it should be recognized by these in turn that it may become needful for the Mother to uphold their cause. In all their local provision for defence, therefore, they should have regard for the efficiency of the whole."

TWO STYLES OF GARDENING

Their Characteristics and the Arguments of Their Advocates.

By Ernest Braunton.

In practice there are two methods of landscape gardening—the natural and the formal. The natural is sometimes called the English method because it has been practiced in England since the beginning of the eighteenth century. England was the first among European nations to adopt the naturally beautiful in home grounds, and to the English is due the credit of having reduced this method, which is the concentration of arboreal and pastoral beauty, to an exact science, though some of the grandest examples are to be found in our own country.

The formal style of gardening is said to be of ancient origin, and is sometimes called the French and Italian method, because mainly practiced in France and Italy. The main characteristic of the formal is its rectangular form, its straight lines, vertical and horizonal; the principal paths, terraces and boundary lines are straight and the architectural lines of the house are prolonged into the garden, making it a part of the house or subsidiary to the house. The advocates of formal gardening urge that as architecture and nature represent antagonistic principles and the architectural lines of the house are a discord in the landscape, in that they do not harmonize with the lines, therefore, the architectural lines of the house should be prolonged into the surrounding landscape, and thus by destroying nature's true outlines to harmonize the component parts of the landscape picture. And it is further urged that man's greatest pleasure in his connection with nature is in impressing his individuality upon it and thus humanizing nature.

The advocates of the natural methods of gardening urge that if in the process of humanizing nature we destroy its most pleasing characteristics we have failed to accomplish in the art of landscape making that which we most desire. That as true lovers of nature in its natural moods and tenses we seek to transplant a bit of nature to the immediate vicinity of the home, and to make it a part of that home. And further, as nature abhors straight lines, there should be eliminated and curved lines, irregular groupins and outlines should be used in conformity to the copy which nature has given us. In the walks and drives we are to copy the woodland and the old wood road, which, many of us will rememmember, at the entrance of the forest seemed to cut its way through the mass of surrounding shrubs and trees and wound its way among the labyrinth of the wood land, forming graceful curved lines. In the natural method of gardening the straight boundary lines of the place are broken by irregular planting of the border. The house is not made too prominent a feature of the landscape, but is in some degree embowered in the plantation, and the angle at the base of the house is hidden by the arrangement of shrub and tree to skillfully blend the irregular outlines of nature with the neutral tints and easy and graceful outline and color that will form a harmonious whole. The natural method of landscape architecture is, to a degree, artificial nature grouping, outline, form and color are copies, but the architect must arrange and create out of these an artistic and harmonious landscape effect. One writer says: Every line of a well arranged place will be always changing to the eye, not abruptly and suddenly, but harmoniously and gracefully. There must not be any monotony of line anywhere in walk, road, surface or plantation.

KERMIT.

I like to read of Theodore, who's won renown for shedding gore, and time will never dim it; I read about the beasts he slays, and wish him fortune all his days—but Kermit is the limit. I do not care what Kermit slew—a mongoose or a kangaroo— I care not where he wanders; and yet the man who sends the yarns of hunting in the jungle tarns, of Kermit drools and maunders. It's Kermit here and Kermit there, and Kermit killed a grizzly bear, a polecat or a cheetah; and Kermit licked a crocodile, and chased a python half a mile, and slugged a big moskeetah. Oh, send a thrilling yarn of gore, of bloodshed wrought by Theodore—don't cut it down or trim it; we'll print the story, word for word, and not a comma will be slurred—but Kermit is the limit!

—WALT MASON.

As Jones wended his uncertain way homeward he pondered ways of concealing his condition from his wife. "I'll go home and read," he decided. "Whoever heard of a drunken man reading a book?"

Later Mrs. Jones heard a noise in the library. "What in the world are you doing there?" she asked.

"Reading, my dear," Jones replied cheerfully.

"You old idiot!" she said scornfully, as she looked in at the library door, "shut up that valice and come to bed."

The Georgians of Augusta are chuckling over a new story about Mr. Taft.

Mr. Taft, it seems, drove out one afternoon to see a Georgia planter. The planter's cook, a very old woman, takes no interest in public affairs, and she did not recognize the portly guest.

"What did you think of that gentleman, Martha?" the planter asked, after Mr. Taft had driven off.

"Well, sir," old Martha replied, "I can't say as I saw nothin' pertickler about him. He looked to me like the kind of man as would be pretty reg'lar to his meals."

Capt. Foretopp tells a story of a certain noted divine who was on his steamship when a great gale overtook them off the Oregon coast.

"It looks pretty bad," said the Bishop to the captain.

"Couldn't be much worse, Bishop" replied Foretopp.

Half an hour later the steamship was diving under the waves as if she were a submarine and leaking like an old door.

"Looks worse, I think, captain," said the Bishop.

"We must trust in Providence now, Bishop," answered Foretopp.

"Oh, I hope it has not come to that," gasped the Bishop.

They had been married just a month when he lost his position, and during the next eighteen months he jumped rapidly from one thing to another without being at all successful at anything.

By this time, of course, her trousseau was getting frayed around the bottom and rusty around the top; and the hope which she had been entertaining that she would some day be the possessor of some new gowns had become a sort of permanent hope, as far as she could see, or, in fact, as far as they both could see together.

"Elizabeth," he said one day, "do you think marriage is a failure?"

"Failure!" she said scornfully, "it is a panic!"

He was a fine type of the old Southern colonel, the fiery scion of a race of cavaliers. Also, he was exceedingly wrathy. He had just received a letter from a man, "a low soht of puhson, suh, I assuah you," which displeased him immensely, and he was debating, inwardly, how best to convey to his vulgar correspondent an adequate expression of his (the colonel's) opinion of him. But his stenographer was a lady. The Colonel snorted, and made two or three false starts, and finally dictated:

"Sir,—My stenographer, being a lady, can not transcribe what I think of you. I, being a gentleman, can not think it. But you, being neither, will readily understand what I mean."

ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RAILWAY

Time Table No. 7

Trains leave Nanaimo 5:15 Daily

Trains arrive Nanaimo 12:35 Daily

Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday,

Trains leave Nanaimo 15:15

Trains arrive Nanaimo 18:35.

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Cakes of every description, fanc and plain. Candies of all kinds Fruit of all kinds. Fresh bread ever day.

Reasonable prices. Come and se our lines and leave your orders. W give careful attention.

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Field Sports, Lacrosse, Tug-of-War, Regatta, Indian Canoe Races, Trap Shooting, Etc.

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Corset covers stamped on Cross-barred muslin and 4 skeins cotton for working, 40c.

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a fence or a house, if so consult me as I can save you money on lumber. Having purchased a low truck. I am prepared to move furniture and pianos.

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Loyal Citizens of A Great Empire

Lord Strathcona, one of the greatest living Imperialists and Empire-builders, looked forward to the celebration of Empire Day, May 24, with enthusiasm undiminished by the weight of nearly ninety years. Speaking of the Empire and Empire Day, what they mean to a Canadian boy and what they should mean to all boys in England, said:

"When I went to Canada seventy-one years ago, the idea of Empire was not what it is now. How could it be? Even in more recent times there have been statesmen who calmly talked of 'dropping the Colonies,' as though they were so many encumbrances. They were men who thought so little of our over-seas dominions that they did not trouble to maintain their rights and boundaries when they came in conflict with the wishes of other Powers. We have seen that in America.

"The Canadian boy of today is imbued with the spirit of the Empire. The idea is inculcated at school. He is taught to be not a loyal citizen of Canada and of the King, as the sovereign ruler of Canada, but also a loyal citizen of Great Britain and the whole of those dominions overseas which are included in the name of the British Empire. For the rights and privileges and honors of those dominions he will fight as he would for Canada herself. The Union Jack flew over every school in Canada on Empire Day.

"Why should anyone doubt the wisdom of such teaching and the existence of such a spirit? How can any part of the Empire stand alone, isolated? What chance can Great Britain have in competition with Germany, itself an Empire formed of many kingdoms, or the United States another Empire in which every state is virtually a kingdom? Why should not Great Britain be part of an Empire composed of many Empires? Was not India, brought into being by Englishmen, an Empire within an Empire?

"Tell these facts to the boys in the schools of Great Britain, and let them realize that they can be loyal Englishmen, Scotsmen, and Irishmen and at the same time loyal citizens of a great Empire. Let them learn that the Empire is not composed of straggling and struggling Colonies, that Canada has between seven and eight millions of people, and before the end of the century will have a population equal to that of the British Isles.

Strange Experience With A Murderer

"Murder will out," said a commercial traveller on a transcontinental train to a group of passengers. I was riding from New York to Chicago one night a few years since. When it came to bedtime I noticed a man with a furtive, hunted expression get into the upper berth over the one I was to occupy. His demeanor was that of a man who was endeavoring to hide himself. I did not think much of the matter at the time, till later in the night, when drops of blood began to come from the upper berth and fall in slow sequence, drop after drop, upon my bed.

What was I to do? Call for the attendant and have the man awakened or let the matter take its course?

Presently another agonizing groan from the wounded man told me that he had awakened, and, to my intense relief, I saw the hand hastily draw up. My first impulse was to throw the clothes from the bed and dress, but a more reasonable feeling supervened, and, scarcely knowing what I did, I took a newspgper and spread it across the stains. But that was not sufficient to exorcise my fears, and I stared fixedly at the paper that concealed the marks until, in the moonlight I found myself reading, in a mechanical, semiconscious way, the words I saw printed on the newspaper.

At first the words were meaningless, then they began to assume form and coherence, and finally I found them burning into my brain In the column spread out before me was an account of a terrible traged that had taken place in New Yor the day previous to my leaving that city. A man had murdered a woman out of jealousy under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. In the struggle between the murderer and the victim the knife with which the deadly deed had been done had been wrested so fiercely that the ends of two of the murderer's fingers had been cut off and had been picked up by the police. The man in the berth above was the murderer! With this maddening thought surging through my brain, the wonder was that I did not scream. But I kept silent, slowly realizing the grave responsibility of my position as I lay there with a fellow creature's life at my mercy. My duty was plain. To allow a criminal to escape justice was to become an accessory to his crime. But had I had the hardihood to denounce him? Would not the stigma of notoriety forever afterward be mine? How did I know that the crime might not be in a measure a stroke of swift justice that man is sometimes maddened into committing under strong provocation?

The dawn was just stealing in through the windows, and, as I put on my wrapper and crept stealthily to the dressing room, there was not a soul to be seen except the male attendant, leaning against the door at his own end of the car, looking sleepily out. The man with the glove was as still as the rest of the passengers, whether he was sleeping or not.

After long reasoning I came to the conclusion that the conductor was the proper person to consult with. The conductor passed through, but I did not stop him. My courage failed me. Then I returned to my seat and found the beds cleared away. Where was the man? I cast my eyes apprehensively around the car, but he was nowhere to be seen.

The conductor entered the car again. I signalled him to approach and was about to tell him what I had seen when somehow my tongue refused to shape the fatal words of accusation, and I simply inquired of him what time the train would reach Chicago. At that same moment there flashed across my mind the thought that it was within the range of possibility that I was mistaken in my suspicions. Cut fingers were common enough. Yes, but not that look of weird terror and hate and desperation that I had read in the man's face as he had sat gazing out of the window the previous night.

It was time for me to act. The next time the conductor passed through the car I followed him and was about to speak when, to my amazement, I saw the man with the glove seated between the two men who had boarded the train after we had left Altoona. I let the conductor go forward into the next car and turned back to go to my seat, getting another glimpse of the man's face as I passed. It wore the same look of guilty horror that I had seen upon it the night before, with an additional pang of hopelessness thrown into it.

I saw the situation. The other men were detectives, who had been telegraphed ahead to arrest the murderer, and they had quietly secured him while I had been out of the car wondering how to act.

A few weeks afterward I read the report of the man's condemnation.—Chicago News.

Developing Mineral Resources

The natural resources of Canada include two valuable minerals, of which she has almost a monopoly—asbestos and mica. The Dominion already supplies 90 per cent. of the world's consumption of asbestos, while in regard to mica a great market is opening owing to the growth of the use of electric power all over the world, which Canada will be able to fill when her mines are developed. There is, indeed, at the present time a considerable shortage in the supply of the mineral, and the sources of supply from existing channels are uncertain. Nearly the entire supply of the world comes from two sources, Madras and Eastern Ontario. The Indian mines are incapable of yielding one-half of the required amount needed in connection with the great growth of the electrical trade, while the Canadian mines are producing about 700 tons of mica per annum, which product is entirely absorbed by the large electrical concerns in the United States, and the demand in that country and in Canada is far in excess of the present sources of supply.

Investigations have proved the existence of certain enormous veins of pegmatite on Mica Mountain, on the eastern slope of the Rockies, which veins carry as high as 50 per cent. of crystals to the top of rock, so that it is believed that the solution of the deficiency of mica will at no distant date be solved by the supplies from this locality; especially as the rapid extension of the railway system of the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railways are opening up this mineral section, which is reckoned to be one on the best developed regions in the world.

The cost of mica mining in India, where labor is extremely cheap, and the transportation of the material to England, with wharfage and other charges, amounts to about 9d per pound. The selling price varies according to size, from 1s. to 12s. per pound, but the bulk of the material from India is of such small sizes that the lower prices prevail. It is stated that the cost of mining mica in British Columbia, after allowing for the present difficulties in transport until the railway reaches the property, does not exceed 2d per pound, and will be considerably reduced when the railway reaches the district.

The demand for large clear sheets of mica is very great, and the mica deposits discovered at Mica Mountain prove the existence of exceptionally large crystals of the finest pale green mica and also of the brown mica. The deposit at this particular point is unlike the deposits in other parts of the world, in that there are true veins of mica-bearing schists with a width of from 17ft. to 52ft., which renders the mining of the property one of extreme simplicity, as it can be quarried without expensive machinery.

A company has recently been formed, called the Dominion Mica Corporation, Ltd., which has acquired these properties, consisting of ten claims and veins, in all over 500 acres, in which the mica is described as inexhaustible by Professor W. Galloway, the eminent geologist of Cardiff. A small amount of 7 per cent. profit sharing debenture stock is being issued for the immediate development of this property, and it is expected that during the coming summer shipments of mica will be made. One of the largest electrical concerns in the United States are prepared to take annually a considerable quantity of before the birth of the eldest son, or ensure large profits to the company.

The Worst Disaster of Mont Blanc

In the long list of disasters which darken the history of Mount Blanc, the worst, according to Edward Whymper, the famous mountai climber, occurred to a scratch party in 1870.

The amateur alpinists were two Americans, Mr. Randall and Mr. McBean, and a Scotch minister, the Rev. G. McCorkindale, of Gourock. They took with them as guides or assistants no fewer than eight persons from Chamonix, a quite sufficient number. As is usual, they passed the night at the inn upon the rocks which are called the Grande Mulets.

On the next day a number of persons below watched their progress, through telescopes. They were seen to arrive on the summit and to begin the descent. By that time the weather had changed. The wind was something frightful.

Even twelve thousand feet below it was seen whirling snow about so that the members of the party were obliged to throw themselves down to avoid being carried away by it. Then the summit became clouded and was not seen again for eight days.

No one came back, and on Sept. 7, fourteen men from Chamonix started out to try to learn something. Bad weather came on again, and it was not until the 17th that the fate of the party was ascertained. When the rescue party got up they found Mr. McCorvindale and two of the porters about seven hundred and fifty feet below the top, with their heads right way up, but with their clothes somewhat torn, as if they had slipped and fallen.

About three hundred feet higher up they came upon Mr McBean and another porter sitting down, the former with his head leaning on one hand and the elbow on a knapsack, ropes coiled up, batons, axes and knapsacks round about them still containing a little food.

Upon Mr. McBean a note book was found containing several entries in respect to the occasion. All the five corpses were hard frozen. They were put into sacks and dragged down to Chamonix. It took three days to transport them. The bodies of the six others have not yet been recovered, but they will probably come to light in the course of a few years.

One of the earliest avalanche accidents on Mont Blanc occurred in 1820, when Dr. Hamel, a Russian, set out on August 18 to go up Mont Blanc, accompanied by two Englishmen and eight guides. They had ascended to a height of more than fourteen thousand feet with five guides in front, who were cutting or making steps, when all at once the snow above them gave way and the entire party was carried down a thousand feet over the slopes up which they had toiled.

Snow again broke away above and more or less covered up the whole party. Some of them struggled out, but those of the leading guides were hurled into a crevasse and buried under an immense mass of snow.

Ten years afterward, when conducting another tourist up Mount Blanc by the same route one of the surviving guards pointed to the crevasse and said to his employer, "They are there."

He was wrong. At that time (1830) the bodies were no doubt a considerable distance from the spot where the accident occurred, for the dismembered remains of the three unfortunates commenced to reappear at the lower end of the Glacier des Bosoms in 1861 more than four miles away in a direct line from the place where they had perished, and must have travelled down on an average at the rate of five hundred feet per annum.

Fighting for A Peerage

The claim to the Sackville barony, which has excited so much interest recently, has many points in common with the sensational claim to the Earldom of Berkeley, which set every tongue in England wagging a century or more ago.

That the fifth Earl of Berkeley, had taken to wife the pretty daughter of William Cole, a Gloucester butcher, who became the mother of seven stalwart sons, was beyond all dispute; but whether the marriage took place before the birth of the eldest son, or ten years later, was a very different matter, and round this point the battle waged fiercely. Of this earlier alleged marriage the only evidence was an entry on a slip of paper attached to a page of the Berkeley marriage register. The clergyman in whose handwriting the entry was said to be was dead; so, too, was one of the witnesses, while the signature of the second witness was in an assumed name.

A marriage thus supported failed to satisfy the House of Lords, who held that it was not proven, and the earldom was awarded, not to the eldest son of the union, but to the fifth son, who was born after the later and properly-authenticated wedding; and who, to his honor be it said, refused to assume a title which he declared belonged to his eldest brother.

But all claims to peerages are not supported by even such slight evidence as a doubtful marriage-entry. When a Mr. Cooke cast covetous eyes on the Stafford barony in 1823 he did not trouble himself about such a small matter as making his claim good. Possession, he knew, was "nine points of the law," and, acting on this maxim, he installed himself in Stafford Castle during the owner's absence, and refused to budge until he was turned out "neck and crop." Such a summary proceeding, however, did not disconcert him in the least. He made a neighboring inn his headquarters, served notices on the tenants bidding them pay their rents to him as their lord, and started a carriage which flaunted the Stafford arms in the face of the world; and when at last he found himself in the clutches of the law, charged with fraud and impersonation, he had the effrontery to claim his "privilege of peerage!"

A less resolute man was the Birmingham tradesman who, some years ago, sought to wear a coronet as Earl of Stirling. He succeeded in raising $65,000 to prosecute his claim, giving as security bonds for $250,000 on the property which was soon to be his, and appeared to have the earldom within his clutch when, as ill-luck would have it, he was arrested on a charge of forgery. The claimant, however, seems to have been rather the dupe than the villain of the play, for he was acquitted.

Warm Weather Specials

Fancy Muslins, all good Patterns. Reg. 25c, 35c and 50c. SPECIAL 15c a yard.

Boys' and Girls' Straw Hats. Reg. 75c, $1.00 and $1.25. SPECIAL 50c.

Fancy Neck Ribbons. Reg. 50c a yard. SPECIAL 25c a yard.

Ladies' Summer Vests. SPECIAL 10c.

Men's Balbriggan Underwear. SPECIAL 50c a Garment.

Men's Outing Shirts, in nice clean Pattern. Reg. up to $1.25. SPECIAL 65c.

Boys' Pants and washing Blouses, the kind that wear. SPECIAL 50c.

Walters & Akenhead

For Bathing Suits

Local and General News Notes

Cranbrook will at once begin the manufacturing of brick.

Work on the foundation for Mayor Nicholson's new building on First Avenue has commenced.

The corner stone for the new Methodist church at Fernie was laid last week by the Rev. Geo. Dean, of Victoria.

Charles C. Pilkey, fo Vernon, who last year operated a steamer on Long Lake, has assigned for the benefit of creditors.

There is a fortune awaiting the man who will start a steam laundry in Ladysmith. Very many people now send out their laundry work to Victoria and Nanaimo, but for many reasons this is not satisfactory. It takes two weeks to get the laundry back, and sometimes not even then. If a laundry were operated in Ladysmith it would pay.

In an Irish garrison town a theatrical company was giving performances, and some soldiers from the local barracks were engaged to act as supers. The duties included the waging of a fierce fight in which, after a stirring struggle, one army was defeated on a given signal from the prompter. For a few nights all went well, but on the Friday evening a special performance of the piece was to be given under the patronage of the colonel and other officers of the garrison. The two armies met as usual at the end of the second act, when they fought and kept on fighting, regardless of the agonized glare in the eye of their (actor) general, who hoarsely ordered the proper army to "Retreat, confound you!" But the fight still went on, and soon the horrified manager saw the wrong army being driven slowly off the stage, still fighting desperately. Down came the curtain amid roars of laughter, and the fuming manager hastened to ask the delinquents why they had failed to retreat on hearing the signal.

"Retraite," roared a burly fusilier, whose visage had been badly battered, "and is it retraite ye'd have us wid the colonel and all the officers in the boxes?"

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PER WORD

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WANTED—A Porter. Apply at Gilman's Barber Shop.

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HOUSE TO RENT—Five Rooms and Pantry. Apply W. Hooper, Gatacre Street.

FOR RENT—Cheap to Suitable Tenant—3 Bedrooms and Large Living Room and Pantry. Apply at Telephone office.

FOUND.

FOUND—A Red Collie Dog. Owner can have same by applying to Frank Forest, Gatacre street, and paying for this advertisement.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Brown and White Rabbits. Fifty cents each. Apply Mrs. John Stewart.

FOR SALE—White Leghorn eggs for setting. Buff Leghorns and Black Minorcas. $2.50 a setting. Apply Mrs. Laird.

FOR SALE—Express wagon in perfect order and harness. Apply Arthur Howe, Chemainus.

FOR SALE—Four roomed house in good locality in Extension, B. C. Apply Ike Storey.

PIANO FOR SALE.—Upright Grand Dominion Piano in first class condition. In use only a short time. Apply Mrs. Bernard, Union Brewery, Ladysmith.

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Pure Ice Cream Constantly On Hand

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Best quality of Confectionery

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Get Ready for the Summer by Having Your House Painted

Best materials only used. Big stock of wall paper on hand.

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All work left at McCallum's 2nd avenue, near Fire Hall, will receive prompt ateention.

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Washing and Ironing promptly attended to.

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One Hundred Hens for sale. Apply D. Davies, Rancher, near Ladysmith. Leave orders at Robert's Butcher Shop.

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ALL WORK GUARANTEED

Bathing Suits and Tights

Swimming time is here and the water is just right for a plunge. Perhaps you can't find your old bathing suit and probably when you do find it it's a goner. Just drop in and let us fit you out.

Boys' Swimming Drawers, per pair..... 10c
Youths' Swimming Drawers, per pair..... 15c
Men's Swimming Drawers, per pair..... 25c
Youths' and Men's Bathing 1 piece Suits, each.. 50c
Mens' 2 piece Bathing Suits, 75c, $1.00 $1.25 and $1.50

We have all kinds, all sizes, all colors.

See our English Towels, from 15c to $1.00 a pair.

Canvas Shoes—For Men, Ladies, Boys, Girls and Children.

All kinds of Fruit in Season

BLAIR & ADAM

Are You In Need of Shoes?

We have them at prices that make it worth while for you to come here. This space does not allow us to go into details, but we will mention one special we want you to try.

We have 60 pairs of Pit Shoes. Reg. $2.50 to $3.75, we are going to clear at **$1.75.**

See the handbills for particulars of the biggest Shoe Sale we have held.

Simon Leiser & Co., Ltd

HAVE YOU SEEN IT! WHAT?

The New Power Washer

Just attach it to your water tap and it does the rest, while you go on with your other work. Try one, we sell them on approval, if not satisfactory, you can return free of charge.

The Ladysmith Hardware Co., Ltd.

The Hot Weather Will Soon Be Here

We Have Everything You Need

The very latest in Summer Vests, Lapel on Pockets. All shades, prices and sizes.

Summer Underwear. We have the famous Zimmer Knit Silkette Underwear at $2.50 a suit.

Mens' Mesh Underwear, short sleeves and knee drawers, at $1.50 a suit.

Balbriggan Underwear the old reliable, at $1.25 a suit.

ALSO—Straw Hats, Clothing, Fancy Sox, Shirts, Shoes, Etc., Belts, Etc.

W. E. Morrison

FOR SUMMER WEAR

The Vancouver Island Cigar Company

Formerly Gold & Johnston, of Victoria, are introducing a new brand of Cigars to be known as the

"V. I."

Try Them.

Local and General News Notes

Baseball players are requested to turn out to practice this evening at 7 o'clock.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church will hold an ice cream festival on the evening of June 24. *

Tea rooms for ladies or gentlemen. Short order or sandwiches always ready at Hooper's. *

To meet your friends and be right at home, while in Victoria, stay at the Rainier Hotel, George Burggy proprietor. *

At Ladysmith, June 7th, to the wife of Mr. Thomas Baxter, corner of Roberts street and Fourth avenue, a son.

Finest Ice Cream in the city at Hooper's, the most select parlor on the Island. Everything of the best quality in Confectionery. *

To meet your friends and be right at home, while in Victoria, stay at the Rainier Hotel, George Burggy proprietor. *

Thos. White has left for Harrison Hot Springs.

Harry Peevor went over to Vancouver this morning.

Mr. Lowery, of the B. C. Underwriters, is in Ladysmith today.

There will be memorial services at the Ladysmith cemetery on the afternoon of June 20th.

Mrs. Jacobson and Miss Irene Morgan, Chemainus, are visiting their father in Ladysmith.

The number of building permits issued in Winnipeg for this year reached the one thousand mark yesterday.

Robt. Gilman, of Vancouver, who has been visiting his brother in Ladysmith, returned home this morning.

The Dominion Government is advertising for tenders for fixtures for the postoffie and customs office in Ladysmith.

There will be a meeting of those interested in the formation of a motor boat club in Ladysmith at J. A. Knight's, bookstore Friday evening.

John Dunlop, Dominion immigration officer at King's Gate, reports that 855 new residents entered Canada via that port in the month of April.

The Similkameen Star says that a cow owned by a Princetonian is performing very satisfactorily the duties of a foster mother to four lambs.

Mr. Chas. Hine is a happy father today, Mrs. Hine having presented her husband with a daughter this forenoon. Mother are baby are doing well.

Sid Humber, a well known lacrosse player, of Victoria, is working on Mayor Nicholson's new building, and may play a match or two on the Ladysmith team,

A. J. McKelvie and S. H. Joynes encountered a shark out in the harbor on Monday. They had been in a sailboat and before they knew it, the marine monster came alongside the boat. They splashed the oars and the shark headed off in another direction.

GET A

KODAK

Now is the time to enjoy yourself with one.

Knight's Book Store

SOLE AGENTS.

We Have Everything You Need

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

QUALITY AND PRICE OUR MOTTO.

JOHN BICKLE

Superior Hard Enamel

Souvenir Goods: I have a large assortment of Hemsley's extra fine Hard Enamel Goods. These goods are only sold to the Jewelery Trade a lower grade being provided for the general trade.

Call and inspect these Souvenir Goods. They are a work of art.

Souvenir Spoons, Belt Pins, Maple Leaves, Etc., Etc.

Our Watch repair work is ever increasing, why? because when we repair a watch it is done thoroughly, you get satisfaction. Estimates given on all work.

P. G. NOOT

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER

PROPER CLOTHES

For Men and Young Men

With style, fabrics and making that satisfy the best dressed men. The prices are reasonable, ranging from

$8.00 to $28.00

Our aim is to please you. A satisfied customer is the best advertisement we can have.

Straw and Linen Hats

We are showing New Styles in Boaters and Soft straws, from

75c up

C. E. JEFFS

See Our King of the Pit Boot The Men's Wear Store Miner's Boots, $3 a pair

We have just received another shipment of those

Elegant Designs and Colorings in Wall Paper

Call and see them. They are going fast.

A full line of Paints and Varnishes in stock.

Picture Framing done on shortest notice. Bring your pictures and look over our mouldings.

HARRY KAY, First Avenue

Painter and Paperhanger.

Waistcoat Cost Him $500,000

"I was so prosperous in 1862 as to be able to have two waistcoats," said a veteran newspaper man. "and one of those waistcoats cost me $500,000. Solomon in all his glory never put up as much as that, I don't believe, for his whole wardrobe. I could get on every bit as good as that one now though, for $1.50.

"This happened on Oil Creek, Pa. in the early days of petroleum. I had wandered over there in 1862. I was only a kid, but I had saved $50 About that time the flowing oil well were being struck. Men who were poor one day were finding themselve millionaires the next.

"I suppose there are a good many people who remember 'Jim' Sherman. When I first met 'Jim' I hadn't as much money as I had, but he had a lease on one corner of what was known as the Foster farm and was trying to find oil on it.

"For some reason or other speculation hadn't cast the eye of favor on the Foster farm as yet, but 'Jim Sherman believed it had the oil sand under it, and on the strength of 'Jim's' faith his wife had put in every cent she had received as a legacy from her father, $500, to help 'Jim out in his venture.

"When I ran up again 'Jim' I had been in the region only a couple of days and my $50 was still intact I had a boarding place about half a mile from where 'Jim' was struggling to get his well into the sand he believed in. He had exchanged a eigth interest in his well for a drilling engine, and he had disposed of a sixteenth interest for $60 in cash and a shotgun, and that $60 and the $15 he sold the shotgun for, together with $110 he had received for a horse which he had traded another sixteenth interest in his well for, had all been absorbed and the drill had not yet tapped the oil vein.

"It was at this interesting condition of the Sherman well that I ran up against 'Jim.' He was in despair. He had no hope of being able to obtain another dollar. He had been offering another sixteenth interest in his lease for $50 with no takers. I thought the matter over a while, and then said to 'Jim' that I would take the one-sixteenth myself.

"'Produce the fifty!" said he.

"I felt for my fifty. It wasn't there, and I at once remembered that I had put on my other waistcoat when I came out and had forgotten to change my little wad of wealth to it from the pocket of the garment I had taken off. I explained matters to 'Jim' Sherman and started at once for my boarding house to get the money. I got it all right, and was on my way back to invest it in the Sherman oil well when I saw people running wildly from every direction toward the Sherman lease, and heard yells of:—

"'Jim' struck it, by——! And struck it big!'

"And he had. While I was away to get the $50 I had left in my other waistcoat the drill in the Sherman well had dropped into the sand, and she was spouting at a two-thousand money. I got it all right and was ing for two years. Before she quit she had spouted more than two million barrels of oil, and the average price of oil during that time was $4 a barrel. 'Jim' Sherman cleared up something like $6,000,000 out of it, and if I hadn't been so prosperous that I was able to have two waistcoats 125,000 barrels of that oil would have been mine. And that's how one of those garments cost me $500,000."

The 'Musical Eckardts', the famous company of Swiss Bell Ringers will give a performance here on Monday next for the benefit of the Lacrosse Club. This performance should be well attended for besides being well worth the price of admission, it is helping the boys. Athletic sports in a town of this kind can not be encouraged too much.

Prof. W. J. Slipprell Principal Columbian College speaks plainly.

New Westminster, B. C., May,

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ld.

Dear Sirs,

I take pleasure in stating that I have used Caverhill's Barley Flakes and also Barley Bread manufactured from Caverhill's Barley Flour and have been more than delighted with the result.

The Barley Flakes make a breakfast food superior to any other on the market; they are most pleasing to the palate, while containing as they do, such a large percentage of pootein, I would consider them to be of the greatest value in the development of bone and muscle, while their other properties assist greatly in maintaining a proper tone and regularity to the system.

I find Barley Bread to be sweet and nutricious and I believe it will maintain its freshness longer than any other form of bread; I recommend both with perfect assurance that a trial will prove satisfactory in every case.

Yours Truly,
W. J. Slipprell.

We guarantee these Flakes.

Ask Your Grocer for Package 15c.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.