THE LADYSMITH CHRONICLE

Issued Every Wednesday and Saturday.

VOL. I. Ladysmith, B. C., Saturday, July 10, 1909. No. 90.

Charles Jones Identified As the Murderer

The arrest of Charles James, or Jones, in Ladysmith a few weeks ago has been one of the leading subjects of discussion for some time. Young Jones had quite a number of friends here who refused to admit that he was the man wanted for the murder in Iowa He denied strenuously that he had ever lived in Iowa, and declared that it must be a case of mistaken identity. When he was taken away from here he assured his friends that it would only be a question of a couple of days until he would be back in Ladysmith, and they believed him. But it now looks as if he would never see Ladysmith, nor his friends here, again.

Yesterday morning there arrived at Victoria by the steam Iroquois from Seattle a party comprising W. B. Griffin, sheriff of Munroe County, Albia, Iowa; Dr. Hyatt, the coroner who conducted the inquest over the body of the late Charles Jack, and H. A. Armstrong, a mulato acquaintance of the accused, brought out to settle any doubt there might be, owing to James' stout denial of guilt, as to wnether he is the man indicated in the information.

Immediately after their arrival the U. S. officials waited on F. S. Hussey, superintendent of provincial police. After presenting their credentials James was produced. Armstrong recognized him, asserting without hesitation, and in an emphatic manner that left no doubt in the minds of those present that he was the party for whom the Iowan police have been hunting for the past five years and on whose head there was a price of $200.

The American sheriff is delighted at having brought to bay this fugitive from justice. He says that ever since his election to that office he has been keeping a sharp lookout for Jones, confident that sooner or later he would be found in some of those small mining towns which he was in the habit of frequenting. He forwarded circulars giving a description of the mulatto to the four corners of the continent. This announced that, when Jones left Iowa, he wore a double breasted sack coat and a blue or brown fancy shirt and that he was in the habit of hanging around saloons and tending bar in places on the outskirts of mining camps.

That in the arrest of Jones, an outlaw, cold-blooded and crafty, has been placed where he won't be able to trouble society for some time, is the opinion of Sheriff Griffin. He claims that seldom does a murder occur in which the killing is done in such a revoltingly cool manner. The circumstances, briefly, he says, are that a row occurred in a Buxton barroom; there were a few words between Jones and Jack, and the former, then but a lad of eighteen years, deliberately pulled his revolver, emptied its full contents into the body of Jack, who had fallen at the first shot, and then walked away, taking advantage of the dazed and frightened condition of witnesses to effect his escape.

Posses, Sheriff Griffin affirms, scoured the surrounding country but could not find any trace of the murderer. Later, when hope of immediately capturing him had dwindled away, it was learned that the youth, with a temerity that would have been too much for the average hardened criminal, had calmly attired himself in women's garments and remained about the scene of the shooting undetected.

The next heard of him was through a letter from Kentucky. In that state his parents lived and he had found his way to their home. Feeling safe, apparently, and wishing to have a shot at the police he inclosed a letter to them telling where he was to be found and suggesting that they might make a search.

They did, but, of course, he had departed. Again all trace had been lost.

That the criminal should have turned up in a town like Ladysmith does not surprise Sheriff Griffin. He says that for years he has kept in touch with ex-Constable Brown, the negro who discovered Jones on Vancouver Island, thinking that, perhaps in the course of his wanderings he might happen to obtain a clue. That it should happen in just that way was something odd but, he explained, was not unexpected. Jones had changed slightly, but not enough to hide his identity. After identification he made no attempt to fight extradition, but agreed to accompany the sheriff back to the scene of the murder, and they left on the afternoon boat for Seattle. It would not have done him any good to have made a fight, for he would have been sent out of the country as an undersirable citizen.

Just before leaving Victoria, the prisoner asked the superintendent of police for permission to telephone a friend in Ladysmith, but the subject of his communication is not necessary to relate. It proved, however, that no matter how bad he may have been, there was still some sentiment left in the young fellow.

Mrs. Mary Murcheson died at her residence on Galiano Island last Wednesday. She was born in Scotland and was 80 years of age.

It was with much regret that the members of the Board of Trade yesterday heard the secretary read a letter from Lieut.-Col. Prior stating that the state of his health was such that he did not feel able to take any positionin connection with the management of the affairs of the board. We are sure that we express the hope of all the citizens of Victoria when we say that we wish he may soon be fully restored to his strength and activity. —Victoria Colonist.

Lieut. Haycock, of the Shearwater, and Capt. Hughes, of Work Point barracks, have left Victoria for Prince Rupert. They will likely report at length upon the natural facilities which exist for establishing work of defence, etc., at the new port. It is readily conceived that the Imperial as well as the Canadian authorities are desirous of having on record all the information possible as to the character of the harbor and the many other points that might be considered in connection with the sea and land protection. Prince Rupert is to become an important shipping point, and it is important that there should be exact information in the hands of the naval and military authorities.

Edward Payson Weston, who is nearing the end of his long 3,424 mile walk from New York, arrived at Colfax, Cal., at 11.1$ last night, having covered more than 40 miles during the day. He slept four hours, and started out for Sacramento at four o'clock this morning. He expects to reach the state capital tonight. In order to do so, he will have to walk 54 miles. The old pedestrian, and though admitting that he felt somewhat weary, declared that he was in splendid health. Weston expects to deliver to Postmaster Fisk, of San Francisco, the letter he is carrying from Postmaster Morgan, of New York, at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

Local and Provincial News Notes

Mrs. Robt. Allan has returned to Chemainus after a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Conway, in Ladysmith.

New houses are going up in all directions in Ladysmith these days. One gratifying feature of the building boom is that a better class of houses than formerly is being built.

It is reported to The Chronicle that there are some infractions of the fire by-law with regard to starting fires. This is something that should be strictly enforced, and if there be any offenders they should be punished severely.

Mayor Nicholson was a visitor to Victoria Thursday. The convenience of the double train service was apparent in the fact that he was able to go down to the capital in the morning, transact his business and return the same day.

The mayor and city clerk have signed the contract with the Canadian Westinghouse company for the installation of the electric lighting plant and the document has been forwarded to the vice-president of the company at Hamilton for his signature.

H. Peevor received a telegram at noon today to the effect that the films of the Passion Play had been shipped from New Westminster. They will be run Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and will be produced for the benefit of the hospital committee.

Today being the 400th anniversary of the birth of John Calvin, the Presbyterian churches throughout the world are celebrating it by meetings and lectures. Rev. W. Forbes Robertson will preach on John Calvin, the man and his message, in the Presbyterian church, on Sunday evening.

An effort is again being made to secure a double mail service. It is almost intolerable that a city of the business importance of Ladysmith should be compelled to do with one mail from Victoria each day. Victoria and Nanaimo are moving in the matter this time, and there seems to be good prospects of success.

Rev. R. B. Laidley, of Nanaimo, died early Thursday morning. He was well known in the district and highly esteemed. His daughter, Lila, taught school in Ladysmith and only left a year ago. Her many friends in Ladysmith will sympathise with the mother and daughter in their bereavement. Mrs. Laidley is an invalid.

Mrs. Margaret Russell, mother of John and Miss Russell, died at their home at Blaney's on Wednesday. The funeral took place on Friday. The service was conducted by the Rev. R. Wilkinson at the home, after which a large number of friends followed the remains to the cemetery at Chemainus. Mrs. Russell sank rapidly in her last illness. She was in her 69th year.

Fourth avenue is being opened up and a sixteen-foot street grade from High street to White street. This is a part of the comprehensive plan of street work the corporation has engaged in this season. The avenue on which the men are now working has been in an almost impassable state, and the grading of a sixteen-foot road will be a much needed improvement and a great convenience to the public, particularly teamsters.

While Mr. John Stewart was sitting down to breakfast yesterday morning, he heard an unusual commotion in his front yard, and going to the door he was agreeably surprised to find the dog he was forced to leave behind in his late pilgrimage in the woods. Mr. Stewart is not a demonstrative man, but the sight of his dog moved him perceptibly, and it is not drawing on the imagination to say that there is nothing in the Stewart home these days a bit too good for the canine adventurer.

Mrs. W. E. Akenhead left on the noon train for Courtenay, where she will spend three months with her parents.

The brickwork of the Nicholson block will be practically completed tonight, and the carpentering and other work will be rushed to completion.

The picture of Pocahontas at the Novelty this week has been the leading attraction. The picture is a good one and comes out well on the canvas. There are a number of other good pictures, and the programme is one that can be enjoyed by all.

A. Leslie Collingwood has entered into partnership with T. E. Sullivan in the plumbing business. They will carry a full stock of plumbing goods, and will prepare plans and specifications, etc. Mr. Collingwood leaves Monday for Vancouver to secure a stock of electrical figures, which will be of the most modern design and convenience. These will be carried in stock.

The architect's sketch plans for the new Anglican church were examined by the church committee on Thursday evening and thoroughly approved. The building will be an ornament and a credit to Ladysmith, and is right in line with the hospital and other civic improvements. It is expected to cost in the vicinity of $4,000 of which $1,538.05 have as yet been subscribed.

The following baseball players are requested to turn out tonight: A. Kerr, F. Ingham, J. Sanderson, Larrigan, Taylor, Moore, M. Kerr, J. Fisher, O. Delcourt, Dakers, Simpson, Barclay, S. Kerr, J. Muir, M. Metrol Gerrard, T. White, C. Thomas, A. Morrison, D. Aitken, C. Delcourt. From the above players there will be a team picked to go down to Chemainus tomorrow.

Vessels coaling during the past week Owen and scow, Pioneer, Delhi, B. C. P., Amur, Czar, Dominion, Princess May, Queen City, Cascade, Henriette, Erin, Bermuda, Mystery, Alcedo, Spray and scow, Princess Ena, Belfast, Princess Royal, Clayburn and scows, Nanoose, Jeanie, Flyer and scow, Kildonan, J. E. Boyden and scow, Surprise, Oscar, Ophir Achates, Dola and scows, Terra Nova, Etta White.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald, of Toronto, Ont., was in the city yesterday. Mr. Macdonald for several years conducted the Arnprior Chronicle, but in an unguarded moment he was tempted to abandon the down-trodden press and engage in the insurance business. He made a success of newspaper publishing and is now succeeding as manager of one of the most prosperous and reliable accident insurance companies in the Dominion. While here he secured the services of Mr. John Stewart to look after the interests of the company in Ladysmith. Mr. Macdonald met some old friends here who were glad of the opportunity to once more shake hands with a newspaper man of the old school.

Fifty years ago today, July 10th, 1859, Mr. and Mrs. William Wilkinson, of Nanaimo, father of Rev. R. Wilkinson, of this city, were united in marriage, and next Monday the relatives of the respected couple will join with them in celebrating their golden wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson have three sons and three daughters living, twenty-one grandchildren and one great grandchild. They are all living on Vancouver Island. It will be of interest to mention that should Rev. R. Wilkinson and Mrs. Wilkinson be spared until November of this year they will be able to celebrate their silver wedding. The father and mother of the popular pastor of the Ladysmith Methodist church are well known in this city, and their friends here will unite with their friends in Nanaimo and elsewhere in extending hearty congratulations on the occasion of their golden wedding and wishing them continued health and prosperity.

Annual Meeting of A. and B. Fund

The annual meeting of the A. & B. fund was held in Russell's Hall on July 7th. The business before the meeting was not of great importance. The books were audited and reported correct and in good order. Officers were elected and the secretary read his report:

Ladysmith, July 7, 1909.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

During the six months covered by this statement from Nov. 13, 1908, to May 17, 1909, two death claims have been paid, those of Wm. Cope and Oscar Massett.

One special assessment was levied in the month of April, amounting to $444.50, with the regular assessment amounting to $1,446.74. Donation from Mr. Jas. Dunsmuir $150.00, and sale of one pair crutches $2.00 brought out the total receipts for the six months to $2,043.24.

Following is a statement of receipts and disbursements:

Receipts.

Bal. on hand Nov. 13, 1908	$5,837.93
Regular assessment	1,446.74
Special assessment	444.50
Donation, Mr. Dunsmuir	150.00
R. Barclay, pair crutches	2.00

Disbursements.

Benefits	$1,091.00
Death claims	600.00
Haulage, ambulance	51.50
Secretary's salary and expenses	40.45
Fin. secretary's salary	30.00
Repairs ambulance wagon	28.75
Hall rent	8.50
Printing	2.50
	$7,881.87

E. LOWE, Secretary.

Audited and found correct
J. W. LEWIS,
JOHN KERR,
THOMAS CONWAY,
Auditing Committee.

Benefits paid by A. & B. Fund for month ending June 30, 1909:

John Armstrong	$ 12.00
Jos. Lewis	8.00
Wm. Bradley	24.00
A. Crawford	30.00
D. Campbell	7.00
A. James	15.00
E. Rudman	2.00
John Seneni	35.00
F. Vanwassmeuf	9.00
John Giacoma	3.00
F. Hampson	33.00
Wm. Ross	16.00
Peter Conti	6.00
Fred Corseni	11.00
F. Hickabrand	9.00
E. Matthews	9.00
A. Brault	15.00
Mrs. Thos. Kulai, death claim T. Kulai	215.00
Mrs. E. Armstrong, death claim E. Armstrong	215.00
Mrs. Thomas Webley, death claim M. Webley	65.00
D. J. Jenkins, funeral expenses T. Kulai	85.00
D. J. Jenkins, funeral expenses E. Armstrong	85.00
D. J. Jenkins, funeral expenses M. Webley	85.00
Wm. Russell	5.00
E. Lowe	5.00
John Russell, hall rent	2.50
Hayden & Harrup, launch hire T. Kulai, Chemainus hospital	4.00
Ladysmith Chronicle, 250 dodgers	2.50

E. LOWE, Secretary.

The following officers were elected for the term ending Dec. 31, 1909:

President— Mr. P. Malone.
Vice-President— Mr. Jas. Glenn.
Secretary— Mr. E. Lowe.
Fin. Secretary— Mr. Wm. Russell.
Treasurer— Hon. Jas. Dunsmuir.

The following committee was then appointed to act with officers: Messrs. Jas. Deeming, Jas. Malpass, R. White F. Tuck.

Stole the White Girl from the Poor Chinee

Early last Thursday morning a woman and a man from Nanaimo tried to persuade Robert Harrop to take them over to Vancouver in a launch. The woman told a mournful story of a sick mother in Seattle who was waiting anxiously to get one last fond look at her favorite daughter. Generally speaking, Mr. Harrop is a tender-hearted fellow, but this time he failed to be moved. The couple then came up town and the man went to Sid Gifford's livery stable and hired a horse to drive to Chemainus. At the corner of First avenue and Roberts street a woman got into the carriage and they both drove off. As the noon hour approached Mr. Gifford became suspicious and he telephoned to Nanaimo, but the couple had not been seen there. Then he telephoned to Duncan, and they had passed there during the forenoon. Another telephone message to Goldstream disclosed the fact that they had passed through there, and then Mr. Gifford telephoned the Victoria police to be on the lookout for them. The police drove out a short distance but did not meet them, but in the meantime the runaway couple had arrived at Victoria and had put the horse in one of the livery and feed stables. They were immediately arrested, and the Ladysmith police communicated with. They denied any intention of stealing the horse, and on yielding up $30, to cover expenses, were permitted to depart in peace. It appears that the woman was recently married to a Chinaman at Nanaimo, and after a few months of wedded bliss, decided to elope with a well-known business man there. The Colonist says she is one of the most notorious females on the coast, and one well known to the Victoria police authorities, and was none other than Mrs. Chan, wife of a Chinese tailor at Nanaimo but better known to the police of Victoria and Seattle as May Earle, one time member of the underworld, and formerly of Seattle whence she was driven by the authorities. Just recently she figured at San Francisco, whence she and her husband, a former Victorian, were deported. Since her arrival on Canadian soil she has been residing at Nanaimo, where she left her former husband, and now she claims, she is married to the Chinaman.

Prospects Are Good for a Big Crop

Winnipeg, July 9.—Reports received from many parts of the spring wheat country show that the wheat is already heading out, much good having been done by the heavy rains of the past fortnight.

Generally speaking, the grain is looking exceedingly healthy, and in districts covering practically all of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and some parts of Manitoba, it is now quite thirty inches high.

With this present condition of the plant there appears no reason to look for anything less than a very bountiful harvest, garnered in good time before the frosts. Just normal weather conditions from now is all that is required to bring about this result.

In some districts of Manitoba, however, conditions are not quite so promising, especially in the southwest, where seeding was somewhat late and the tender shoots were checked by a prolonged drought. Good rains have now fallen in those sections, and the grain is now rapidly catching up lost ground, but the harvest there will probably be a little late and the yield not above the average.

$500 CASH

And $200 at $10 Per Month

For a First Class House on a Good Corner. Splendid Soil, Good Stables, Etc.

This Is a Bargain.

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

Hilbert & McAdie Undertaking Company

PRACTICAL EMBALMERS

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THE LADYSMITH CHRONICLE

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Advertising Rates on application.

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Surgeon Dentist

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

Editorial Comment.

John Houston has left Prince Rupert, and hopes to spend his remaining days in Old Mexico. He has been a resident of Prince Rupert for [illegible] years and during that time he contributed more than his share towards making the place known to the outside world. The last issue of the Empire is to hand and contains Mr. Houston's valedictory. He says: "The man who wrote this page of The Empire will not again write a page of The Empire. He would be lacking in the one quality that is looked for in men who pioneer new countires were he to refrain from expressing gratitude to the men who made it possible for him to be a pioneer in Prince Rupert; and through him it was possible for hundreds of of others to become pioneers in Prince Rupert. The men who made it possible for the writer of these words to live in Prince Rupert were Fred J. Fulton, Robert G. Patlow, and Dr. Henry Esson Young, M. D. These three men are members of the McBride Government. The pioneers of Prince Rupert owe them more than they will repay them. The writer will say prayers for them in Old Mexico."

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, a grandson af the famous William Lyon Mackenzie, on the occasion of his recent visit to Harvard University, made a suggestion that might well be carried out. Harvard University conferred the degree of doctor of philosophy on Mr. King, and in the course of an eloquent speech that gentleman spoke of the peaceful relations which had existed between Canada and the United States since 1812. "Should we not," said Mr. King, "as we round out the 100 year of peace, make this occasion one of great rejoicing here, one which can not fail to strike the imagination of the peoples of other lands?" The suggestion is one that is likely to meet with popular favor on both sides of the line, and should the celebration take place on the historic ground of Niagara, the scene of the last conflict, the event would be an object lesson to the peoples of all lands.

There was no meeting of the Citizens' League last Thursday evening, and this must be regarded in the light of a calamity. The secretary had important matters to bring before the league, and one thing particularly in which the citizens of Ladysmith are deeply concerned—namely the all-absorbing question of transportation on Vancouver Island. Another matter that would have come up for the consideration of the members of the League, is the best method of advertising the city. Every place on the island is considering this question, and some of them have solved the problem with satisfactory results. Ladysmith, as a matter of fact, is further behind in this regard than any other place on Vancouver Island. It is not even mentioned in the advertisements of the Victoria Development League as one of the points that can be reached by automobile on the island. If this city is going to get into the procession of progress the citizens must not miss an opportunity of advertising the attractions and resources of the place. They may be intending to do a great deal in the future, but now is the time to do it. There is a rumor current to the effect that hades is paved with good intentions.

With the work incidental to the installation of an electric lighting plant and the construction of a complete system of sewers, there should be prosperous times in Ladysmith this year. The contract for the electric lighting plant has been signed by the mayor and clerk, and the contract for the sewers will be completed in a few days. The machinery for the lighting plant has been ordered by wire, and Mr. McDonald has given several large orders for material that will be required in the construction of the sewers. The men who will be engaged in both works will be on the ground in a few days, and as they will in all probability be paid every Saturday this means the circulation of considerable ready money in the city. The contractors will buy every thing they require that can be supplied in Ladysmith, and this in itself will be of sufficient importance to make it an object to cultivate this trade.

The arrest of Charles James, or Jones, again affords evidence of the difficulty of evading the strong arm of the law. James for five years has lived in the belief that his sins would not find him out, but his offence had not been forgotten. During the five years that have elapsed since Charle James took the life of a fellowman the officers of the law have been on his track, and at last their search has been rewarded. The circumstances surrounding this murder case are sufficiently thrilling to supply a plot for an interesting story, but Charles James must not in any sense be regarded as a hero.

When will the new postoffice be opened is a question that is being asked quite frequently. This time last year it was said the government building would be ready for occupancy in November; when November came it was announced that everything would be in readiness by the first of the year. Here it is July and there is nothing to indicate the intentions of the government as to the opening date. The Laurier government has long boasted that it is a business administration, but they have not done anything on Vancouver Island to emphasize their right to claim the title.

English Bank Notes.

The Bank of England note is the most easily forged of all, for it is the simplest, consisting as it does of black printing on a white paper. The great safeguard lies in the quality of the paper and the quality of the printing and the watermark on the paper, says Answers.

To make the actual paper is beyond the skill of the cleverest forger. It is made at a small town near London, but so well has the secret been guarded that the most skilful note printers in the trade do not understand that, though they know most of the other secrets.

Note printing is one of the highly skilled trades which still is a virtual monopoly of the city of London. It has always been so, and the great banks of the world come to the engravers and printers of London to have their notes or plates made. They turn out the most beautiful printing in Europe. Some of it is of the most complicated description, and in this fact lies its great safety.

The steel plate itself is the work of many hands and many brains. When the main design has been decided upon the parts of the picture have to be given over to several engravers, each of whom is skilled in one branch of his art and could not exchange his part with any of the others. One is an architectural engraver, and with a fine needle he labors for weeks in the effort to convey to the metal a perfect picture of a building. Another, with skill of quite a different sort, makes portraits, a third draws scenery, while a fourth fashions the letters. Still others contrive corner pieces; and then there is the machine engraver, which is more wonderful still, for the machine does work so fine that no human hand can imitate it.

The complicated work of tracery which you see on the back and front of Scotch and foreign notes is so minute that the camera cannot effectively copy it. To reproduce the photography on zinc it is necessary to employ acid, and the acid would eat away these fine lines. The work is done by a machine which is made on the principle of the pantograph. It seems to consist of a multitude of wheels and eccentrics, and apparatus for guiding and checking the needle and sending it in new directions at all sorts of unexpected angles and curves.

After the design has been worked out on the machine in accordance with the secret code, which is kept by the proprietor locked in the safe, the machine does the work itself, if the operator will go on turning the driving crank slowly and steadily. The plan is taken out with numbers, which represent the wheels and the code of figures, showing the work which is to be done by each wheel, and how it comes into play. But the operator cannot know that secret. The machine simply goes on its own way, and the least slackening of any of the parts will put it all out. A workman cannot repair the error, for he does not know the code, and the whole work will be spoiled until the master comes along and resets the wheels and other parts in their proper order.

Only a small part of the design is worked out by this delicate machine—just enough to give a complete representation of the pattern. Then that portion is stamped on soft steel, which is hardened by another secret process and made into a sort of die, which is used to impress other plates of steel, till the full border is thus completed or a band made to go across the whole face or back of the note.

In the best of the colored notes three or four tints are used, and generally you find that one of them is blue. It defies the camera. The different colors are put on with different plates and each means a separate printing. The result is that if you hold one of the notes up to the light you will find that the lines of the different colors run into and through one another; making it impossible to take a perfect copy, even if the camera could catch them all, which it cannot.

No forger can get the tracery done by hand, because no engraver could do it, and he cannot get the machine. If he had the machine it would take years to work out the secret combination of figures which make any particular design. There are only three or four of these machines in the world. Then for his design, in the shape of portraits and architecture and scenery and lettering, he would want a combination of four or more engravers of high ability and bad character, which would be as hard to come by as the machine. It cannot be done.

But the English note is protected by none of these things. Its lettering and general design can be copied quite easily by the camera, and a good plate reproduced on zinc for printing. It can be photographed on stone and the printing is ready at once if the forger can get paper of the right sort.

A theatre had been destroyed by fire, the interior being entirely wrecked. A friend found the proprietor sitting disconsolately on a pile of debris just inside the stage entrance. "Well, old man," he said, "I'm awfully sorry! Only small insurance, I hear. Save any of the fixtures and properties?" "Well, I believe the acoustic properties are left," replied the proprietor.

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.

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

Ladysmith Pharmacy

ALL THE STAPLE DRUGS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

PRESCRIPTIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

R. G. JESSUP, Prop.

COOKED PRESSED

Corn Beef

Chicken and Veal at all times

J. A. Ryan

BUTCHER

NOTICE.

To whom it may concern:—

Take notice that on and after this date, I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name without my written order.

FELIX BARRERA.

Dated at Ladysmith, July 9, 1909.

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

Do You Want A Summer Suit?

I carry one of the largest stocks of SUMMER SUITINGS on the Island.

We Guarantee FIT and the PRICES are RIGHT

D. J. Matheson

MERCHANT TAILOR

Gatacre st., Ladysmith, B. C.

Two Good Local Buys

House and Lot on Roberts St. and 6th Ave. $525.

Store on Roberts St., near 4th Avenue. $400

McKELVIE BROS.,

Real Estate

First Avenue, Ladysmith

Novelty Theatre

Masonic Building, Ladysmith

New Programme

Monday and Thursday

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.

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ABOUT FIG LEAVES.

"And they sewed fig leaves together and made themselves aprons."

I do not know of any other sentence in the language which is as brimful and running over with suggestions as the above, yet I have never heard any sermon upon it, or any discourse at all. It is surely time that the great truths therein stated should be made clear to the mind that reads and runs.

Picture to yourself the situation. Summer was coming on and Eve's housewifely care discovered that her wardrobe needed replenishing. All she had to her back was a bathing-suit and that was made before the flood. Besides, her primeval sense of propriety assured her that such an outfit was very incomplete. Also Adam was, as one may say, almost destitute. Something must be done at once.

It must have been a great strain on Eve to think of becoming and correct styles. There were no fashion papers there. No paper patterns. No collapsible forms to drape on. Adam may have allowed her to drape on him. But the false pride of men in cush crises make this appear doubtful. There were no stores to visit there, to enjoy the delights of shopping. Eve had as much command of raw material and the pleasures of free trade as even a Liberal could wish for.

It must have been after much deliberation that she decided on fig leaves. Their peculiar adaptability to dress making is not apparent to modern minds, but Eve was a leader of fashion, if ever there was one; so we bow to her decision even though it does seem to be a figurative expression. One can see her going about getting samples and showing them to Adam and making the momentous choice.

How delightful shopping in Paradise must have been! No supercilious clerks. No damsels afflicted with chewing gum and boiling over with reminiscences of gayety over night. No electric lights to sputter and go out at critical moments. Eve had all day to match her samples, and any amount of good, clear, fresh-from-the-cruicible sunshine to do it in. We may be sure she went home at night triumphant.

Naturally Adam had selected his own fig-leaves. We may imagine, judging from his descendents, that he went to the most convenient fig-tree, regardless of cost or harmony of dint, and returned in self-complacent peace to his dwelling. No bargain-counter for him.

The next thing to do was to toss these materials together and get an effect. There is no doubt Eve invented the needle and thread and first applied her invention in this instance. Thus woman's sphere originated at the period of the Fall.

Here arises another point. The text says distinctly, "They Made Themselves Aprons." Here the natural perversity, the unadulterated old Adam appears. I assure you it was no idea of chivalry which prompted our ancestor to make his own clothes. Some prophetic instinct warned him of the future derision of mankind, and he wasn't going to have it said that a woman made his clothes.

Masons here may trace the origin of their order, Adam being the first man to wear an apron. No doubt his devoted and long-suffering wife was excluded from all knowledge of these mysteries. Is it any wonder that Eve ate the apple? Just think! The first secrets that were ever concocted in this world, and Eve not to know them! It was extremely unkind, because there was no one for her to repeat them to, even if she wanted to. I strongly suspect the Serpent of having had an unrecorded interview with Adam.

Eve, meanwhile, was busy contriving her costame; patiently piercing the leaves together so that no rip might appear; longing many a time, no doubt, for a sewing machine, especially when she came to the button-holes. If we only had a pattern of that ancient garment! It was, we may suppose, very simple. The authorities, in fact, call it an apron. But men cannot be expected to understand the subleties of woman's dress. One thing is evident. It was the great forebear of patchwork, and explains the inherited desire of our immediate grandmothers to secure scraps of dresses for their quilts. But what happiness it would have been to have one fig leaf of that original garment to hand down from mother to daughter even to the present day!

When the apron was finished no doubt Eve was filled with pride and joy. She was the only woman in the world who could make her own clothes. It was a triumphant moment. Ever since Eve had ceased to be a rib she had longed to assert her independence. Adam was too fond of reminding her of her origin, and it took centuries of oppression to goad her daughters to retort. But here was the first victory of her sex.

She stood forth in her perfectly-fitting and modish costume; in full fig as it were, whilst Adam arrayed himself in his wonderful apron. It is no wonder, considering the fearful and wonderful construction of that garment. Eve, dear, good soul, was too kind to display her success before him, and she, too, womanlike, retired from view.

It is afterward mentioned that suits of skin were given them, probably an improvement on the bare-skin, which was their earliest covering, but I am sure Eve always remembered her first effort with complacency, even though Adam had been mean enough to cast all the blame on her and send the first "'taint me, 'twas her," echoing down the back stairs of time.

The Serpent brought evil into Paradise. Dressmakers' bills and milliners' bills, shopping bargain and fashions were all in his trail, which accounts for the historic feud between him and the sons of men. But one good thing he did bring forth which otherwise might still remain dormant, and that is the natural and unalienable superiority of the rib over the other sex.

FLORENCE E. PRATT.

ARMENIAN WOMEN.

In ancient times Armenia was an independent country, and though frequently invaded, it succeeded in regaining its independence many times until the Middle Ages; but it is now the joint possession of Persia, Russia and Turkey. Years of oppression and subjection have wrought many changes in the country, and the natives have emigrated to other lands where greater opportunities presented themselves for the display of their aptitude for trade and commerce. They are also skilled as artisans.

On their native heath the Armenians are mostly shepherds and tillers of the soil, living in low mud-built cottages or underground dwelling meagerly furnished. The houses are built at the side of or around a small courtyard, the rooms with no apertures lor light except into the yard. Frequently the cattle and the family occupy the same dwelling place. In summer the roof is utilized for smoking, eating and sleeping.

Armenian women do not occupy a very desirable position. They are deemed much the inferior of the men, and marriages are arranged by the parents. As late as the middle of the nineteenth century an Amernian wife was not allowed to speak to her sister-in-law for the first six months after her marriage, nor to her mother-in-law for nine months, while it was eighteen months before she was admitted to speaking terms with her father-in-law, and then the speaking was confined to a whisper.

The women, however, were and are encouraged in industry, especially with regard to weaving, an occupation which the men seldom take up. The women weave carpets, silk and woollen stuffs, stockings, horse coverings, shawls and the like, and particularly distinguish themselves in the making of lace, for which they obtain gold and silver thread from Russia.

Armenian women are very attractive, many of them being decidedly handsome, with erect carriage, regular features and fine dark eyes. Although they are scattered over many sections of the world, they retain their national characteristics, and their racial clannishness is one of their marked traits. In the seaport cities of this country, New York and Boston in particular, many Armenians make their home.

SWISS PUNISHMENT.

In parts of Switzerland there is no capital punishment. But, after all, the criminal might prefer death to the seemingly lighter penalty, for life on the terms granted to a murderer in a Swiss prison is but a living death. He is condemned to silence. His cell is built below the level of the ground. It is ventilated, of course, but unlighted. He is forbidden to address a warder. Should he do so he gets no answer. For thirty minutes in every twenty-four hours he is taken to a high-walled courtyard for exercise in the presence of mute, armed janitors; then he returns to the silence and blackness of his cell. Reason does not last long under conditions such as these. Apparently there is no official desire that it should.

In the course of his Sunday morning announcements a Wabaunsee County minister said: "Brethren, the janitor and I will hold our weekly prayer meeting next Wednesday evening as usual."

THE FENIAN RAID.

The Fenian raid marks one of the bloodiest pages in the history of Canada. It is now over forty-three years ago since the raid took place, but Canada cannot forget the time when her citizen soldiery were wantomly shot down by a horde of invaders who cannot be regarded as other than wilful murderers unable to give any reason for their atrocious deeds.

Omitting the so-called rebellion of 1837, which was a domestic affair, in which well-meaning men contending for a principle, were driven to resort to arms, the land had known tranquility for more than fifty years. Not since 1812 had a foreign foe set foot upon Canadian soil, and there were no indications from any quarter to cause apprehension of the breaking of the long peace. The American States had experienced the storm of havoc of a prolonged and destructive war, and their shattered and weary armies were returning to their homes to renew their strength and to reckon at leisure the fearful sacrifices that had been necessary to preserve the union and strike the shackles from the slave. The sympathies of Canada had been with the federal power in the long struggle and many had gone from this side to attest that sympathy in action. But the war was over, the union was secure and the captive was free, and this country which had watched the struggle with sorrow and fear, rejoiced with those who had rejoiced and was glad that right had won the victory. There was no thought that the aftermath of this fell harvest would be gathered on our borders, yet it was so.

The agitatian in Ireland, which had slept for a time, had been revived in a more menacing form that it had presented in years, the power this time being the Fenian organization, named after an ancient Irish military force. The movement, the aim of which was armed attempt to overthrow British rule in Ireland, had its headquarters in New York and the prime propagator of the schemes was James Stephens, a Kilkenny man, who became known as the head centre. He visited New York in 1864, and organized the disaffected Irish into Fenian centres there as he had done in Ireland. On his return to Dublin he was arrested. Fourteen days afterwards he escaped from Richmond Bridewell, and while this was set down to careless officials, it was evident that there must have been some connivance on the part of the government. Stephens was ever afterwards regarded as a government spy and could not regain his former position in the order. He returned to New York about the middle of May, 1866, to find that O'Mahoney, his colleague, who was at the head of the movement in America, had been deposed, and that Roberts, a noted Fenian, was in full control. The latter had as chief henchman a "General" Sweeny, who had been through the American war. There was a warm dispute between Stephens and O'Mahoney on the one side and Roberts and Sweeny on the other ever the control of the organization, especially the control of the money, of which a quarter of a million had poured into the New York treasury, contributions from deluded working people throughout the country eager to aid in "freeing" Ireland. This money had disappeared in some mysterious way, and the men in charge of the luxurious offices in Union Square, New York, could give no satisfactory account of it. Probably to divert attention from the subject, Roberts and Sweeney were clamoring for action in the field, and this field was Canada. Stephens, on the other hand, opposed this and contended that the battle should be fought in Ireland, and it would be fought that year if support could be secured. But support was not forthcoming, neither was money in reach anywhere.

So matters stood in May, 1866. In the meantime Roberts and Sweeny pressed their agitation for invasion of Canada, though how Canada obstructed the cause of Irish freedom was not explained, and these worthies made journeys into the west, where the Fenian movement was strong, to stir up the members to action. That the Canadian government was fully informed as to the conspiracy is certain. O'Neill, afterwards chief of the secret service, was then in the employment of the government, a shrewd, trustworthy and fearless officer, and he had channels of information known only to the heads of departments at Ottawa.

On May 29, 1866, the Cincinnati Commercial reported a movement of Fenians and large shipments of arms northward, and said there were appearances of an extensive raid upon Canada. Similar reports came from Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and other places. Still there was no thought that the Fenians would carry their threats into operation. Roberts and Stephens were at open war on the subject, one declaring for a blow at Canada, and the other clamoring for a rising in Ireland, and on May 31 Stephens was openly accused at Philadelphia of being an English spy, to which accusation he offered a most unsatisfactory defence.

On May 31 a trainload of Fenians from Cleveland arrived at Buffalo. They were a band of drunken ruffians who had fought among themselves all the way from the Ohio city, and one of their number had been killed with a bottle at Ashtabula. They did not go directly into Buffalo, but left the train on the outskirts of the city, and that night made Canal street howl with rioting, setting the police at defiance.

In the meantime the mayor of Buffalo had telegraphed the mayors of Toronto, Hamilton and London that something serious was afoot, and to prepare for it, but no one supposed that a Government would allow so malignant a proceeding as an attack upon a friendly and inoffensive people to come from its borders. This was a delusion to be most painfully dispelled within a few hours. The American government not only permitted the raid to take place, making no effort whatever to prevent it, but a government vessel aided the murderers to escape from their angry pursuers. So cruel, so heartless, so devlish an offence against a peaceful people by a neighboring and supposedly sympathetic people can only be found among savage and barbaric nations. It left a cankering sore in Canada for many a day. Everyone knows the story of the repulse of the marauders.

SPLINTERS.

"How do you know he hasn't any sense of humor?" "Because he hasn't any sense of any kind."

Eva—"And do you really think candy affects the heart?" Edna—"I know it does. Why, this box that Jack bought me for a Valentine moved my heart a little nearer to him."

"Of course," said the earl, "everybody will say that you married me for my title." "Well," replied the beautiful heiress, "what do we care? I get it, don't I?"

"My son wants to marry your daughter. Does she know how to cook a dinner?" "Yes, if she gets the materials for one. Does your son know how to supply them?"

Judge—"What have you brought that thick stick into court for?" Defendant—"Well, everybody told me that I must come provided with a means of defense, and I fancy I've brought it."

A Kansas man wrote to his newspaper and asked: "What's the matter with my hens? Every morning when I go to feed them I find some of them have keeled over to rise no more." To which the editor replied: "They're dead."

Small Gilbert was watching the blacksmith shoeing his father's horse. When the smith began to pare the horse's hoof Gilbert thought it time to interfere. "Say, mister," he exclaimed, "my papa doesn't want his horse made any smaller!"

"I should think you would be glad when your work was done Saturday night, Mrs. Homeg," said Angy Tupper to his landlady. "I'd be gladder if it wasn't dun every Saturday night," she replied. "May I speak to you a minute after supper?"

Another "Sunshine" Feature

The Gas Ring

This is an entirely new idea, and will especially interest people who reside in natural gas districts. The gas ring takes the place of the lower Sunshine fire-pot, thus making it possible to burn gas in your furnace without inconvenience. Such is not possible in a furnace where the ordinary gas log is inserted; for, should the gas give out, a coal or wood fire could not be started until the gas pipes were disconnected.

To provide against sweating in the summer time, Sunshine Furnace is equipped with a nickelled steel radiator and dome. All bolts and rivets are nickelled, all rods copper-plated. This special treatment, besides meaning quicker and greater radiation from the radiator and dome than cold chill iron could possibly give, acts as protection for the bolts, rivets and rods from inroads of gas. When cast iron comes in contact with our nickelled steel it is coated with our special Anti-Rust treatment, which prevents the slightest possibility of rust commencing anywhere in Sunshine Furnace.

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Story of the Celebrated Chapman Murder

BY GEORGE R. SIMS.

On October 25, 1902, the Royal procession which was arganized that the people of South London might be compensated to some extent for the limited nature of the Coronation procession, necessitated by the King's recent illness, passed through the Borough High-street amid the cheers of a dense crowd of loyal spectators.

From the upper windows of a public house, the Crown, the British flag flew bravely in honor of the great occasion.

The Crown abuts on the public pleasure garden at the back of which is the old Marshalsea prison, and stands in the centre of little Dorrit land.

The entrance to the Crown is panelled with the pictures representing the scenes from "Little Dorrit."

In a portion of the public garden, hidden from general observation, stands a public mortuary.

Strange things had happened in the public house and in the mortuary on the eve of the Royal procession that celebrated the coronation of King Edward VII.

On the night of October 22 a young barmaid named Maud Marsh, who passed as the wife of the proprietor, a Pole, named Severino Klosowski, but calling himself George Chapman, had died in terrible agony.

She had been seriously ill for some time, and had been attended by a doctor, and nursed by a woman called in for that purpose.

Her symptoms had been those af acute gastro-enteritis. Chapman, her supposed husband, had been most attentive to her in her agonising illness. He had himself brought her cooling drinks, and administered the prescribed medicine to her.

When she died he wept, and at once began to make preparations for the funeral.

His first preparation was to go across to the mortuary keeper and ask him to remove the body.

It was late, and the mortuary keeper said he would have the body fetched the next day, and he did so.

But in the meantime there had been a little trouble about the death certificate. The doctor in attendance had told Chapman plainly that he didn't intend to give one until there had been a post mortem examination.

This doctor had attended a previous wife of Mr. Chapman's, who had died with very much the same symptoms in 1901 at the monument public-house, of which Chapman was then the landlord. In that case he had given a certificate, and the funeral had taken place without any unnecessary delay. In this instance the doctor was adamant.

Reluctantly Mr. Chapman agreed to the post-mortem.

It was made in the little mortuary which is practically just behind the Crown. The wall enclosing the back yard of the Crown abuts on to the ground io which the mortuary stands

In the dark hours of the evening, when all was quiet and the gates of public garden locked, the doctors had completed their task. As they stood talking together the mortuary keeper's quick ears caught the sound of a footstep on the gravel path outside.

He instantly opened the door, and saw the figure of a man disappear in the direction af the back wall of the Crown public-house.

Mr. Chapman, the landlord, had crept in the darkness of the door of the mortuary in the hope of overhearing the conclusion at which the doctors might arrive after the examination of the body of his dead barmaid.

He knew the way to the mortuary. He knew the mortuary keeper. He had during the day suggested to him that he should like the funeral as soon as possible, and he had mentioned that he didn't suppose there would be any difficulty about getting the job over quickly.

On the morning of the Royal procession excellent business was done at the Crown, and the landlord was anticipating a still greater rush of customers after

THE ROYAL PARTY HAD PASSED

and the huge crowd had begun to disperse.

But he was not to see the Royal procession, and he was not behind the bar to attend to the customers when it was over.

Two hours before the King and Queen drove by certain police officers entered the Crown, and informed Mr. Chapman that they had come to arrest him on suspicion of having caused the death of his barmaid. The result of the post-mortem which Chapman had not succeeded in ascertaining when he listened at the mortuary door, had been communicated to the coroner and the police, and the sequel was the arrest of the landlord on a capital charge.

He was taken into custody, and passed on his way to the police station through the waiting crowds and the waving flags.

The story of George Chapman is the story of a human brute of the Neil Cream and Deeming type, but with variations. His method of "removing" was that of Neil Cream, and his motive was very much the same. With Deeming he had this in common, that he had successfully perpetrated various forms of fraud, and had been a criminal adventurer from his youth. Like Deeming, his one idea was to "marry" and murder, but he was more clever than Deeming, and more subtle in his methods.

Chapman had done his poisonings so skillfully that he had in each case obtained a certificate of death, duly signed by a medical man. When the poisoning of Maud Marsh had been successfully accomplished, with a doctor in daily attendance, he was not only astonished but indignant that there should be any trouble about giving the usual certificate.

Had the certificate been granted, as with his previous experience he had every right to hope that it would be, he would have gone on marrying and murdering. He had already, before the death of the poor little girl of 19, who had been his dupe, proposed to another young woman who came into his service that they should go to America together.

She had objected—alluding to Maud Marsh—that he had a wife, and he had met the objection with the unwise remark that if he gave Maud "that"—indicating a pinch of something with his fingers—"she would be no more Mrs. Chapman."

George Chapman, the successful poisoner of women, had his injudicious moments of frankness. But his success in all his criminal enterprises had justified him in taking risks.

Born in Warsaw in 1865, Severind Klosowski in his early days studied medicine with a view of following a calling which in Poland is the equivalent of our old time "Barber Surgeon."

He did not pass the higher examination, and was at one time a "falscher," or male nurse, in the Hospital of the Infant Jesus at Warsaw.

In 1888 he came to England and was employed in a hairdressing shop in Whitechapel road. He then spoke only Polish and Yiddish, and the first wife he married in this country—he had married previously in Warsaw—was a Polish Jewess. That was in 1889. This wife had the good fortune to leave him after a short married life, and to that fact she probably owed the privilege of being present at the Old Bailey when he was tried for the murder of three of his subsequent "wives." The first marriage took place in a synagogue.

He seems to have moved about to various parts of London, finding occupation as a journeyman hairdresser and barber. In 1894 he was in business for himself as a barber in High road, Tottenham. The business did not pay and he took a situation at Leytonstone.

There he met a married woman named Spink, who was separated from her husband. They kept company, and in October, 1895, Chapman informed his friends that he and Isabella Spink had been legally married at a Jewish place of worship in Whitechapel. He was Klosowski in Tottenham, but he had while there lived with a girl named Chapman, and from that time forward he dropped Severino Klosowski and called him George Chapman.

It was as Mrs. Chapman that Mrs. Spink left Leyton with nim and assisted him in a hair-dressing and shaving business which he had taken at Hastings.

In 1897, while he was at Hastings, he made—so far as the police were able to ascertain—his first experiment in the use of poison.

In April, 1897, he purchased at a chemist's shop in Hastings an ounce of tartar emetic.

An ounce of tartar contains 437 grains, and two grains have been known to be fatal.

When Chapman was arrested for the murder of Maud Marsh and the police searched his premises, the label which the chemist at Hastings had affixed to the bottle in which the powder known as tartar emetic was put, was found in Chapman's possession. On it was written, "Dose: One sixth to one quarter grain. To be used with caution."

The caution was needed. Chapman had obtained possession of 437 grains of a poison, 10 to 15 grains of which make an absolutely fatal dose. dose.

Tartar emetic or tartarated antimony is a heavyish white powder freely soluble in 20 parts of water, and less soluble in alchoholic fluids. It is used in medicine but more largely in veterinary surgery.

Mrs. Chapman had now come into money. With some of it Chapman took a public-house in London, the Prince of Wales beer-house in Bartholomew square.

They entered into possession on September 24, and soon afterwards Mrs. Chapman began to fail in health, and in December became seriously ill, and took to her bed. She died after great suffering on Christmas Day. The doctor certified the death as due to "phthisis," and, although two persons employed in the house openly accused Chapman of having poisoned her, the unfortunate woman was placed underground without any official inquiry.

When, five years later, the body of Isabella Spink, Chapmans's first known victim, was exhumed, it was found by the experts to be "saturated" with antimony.

The action of the antimony had preserved form and features so completely that the poor woman might, as Dr. Stevenson said in his evidence "have been buried that very day."

Three months after the death of Isabella Spink Chapman took into his employment a young woman named Bessie Taylor.

Soon afterwards the couple seem to have gone through some form of marriage. They moved from the Prince of Wales in Bartholomew square to the Grapes in Bishops Stortford, and then came back to London. In May, 1899, "Mr. and Mrs. Chapman" were the landlord and landlady of the Monument public-house in Union street, Borough.

It was at the Monument that this terrible barber from Warsaw started his second experiment with tartar emetic.

According to witnesses who nursed her during her illness Mrs. Chapman became terribly ill, and always vomited after the food and drink which Chapman prepared for her.

She was attended by the doctor who afterwards attended Maud Marsh. She died on February 13 1901, and the cause of death upon her certificate was stated to be "intestinal obstruction, vomiting and exhaustion." Three other doctors were in this case consulted. Each came to a different conclusion as to the cause of death. But there was no post-mortem, and Bessie Taylor, the second poisoned Mrs. Chapman, was duly put underground.

When after the arrest of Chapman for the poisoning of Maud Marsh the body of Bessie Taylor was exhumed, it was found to be in practically the same condition as that of Isabella Spink, "saturated with antimony."

In August, 1901, Maud Marsh, a girl of 19, living with her parents in Croydon, advertised for a situation as barmaid.

The Polish publican who had so comfortably disposed of two "wives" and obtained death certificates exonerating him from any blame in the matter, saw the advertisement, and invited Miss Marsh to call upon him.

Representing himself to be a widower, and stating that there was a family in the house, he deceived the girl's parents, and secured his third victim.

The story of this man's infamous career shows that he had the power of fascinating women. He soon had this young girl in his toils, and she did not inform her parents that he had deceived them as to the "family in the house."

But she let her parents know that he had "fallen in love" with her, and early in October she told them that "she and George" had been married. The mother went to the house, saw confetti lying about, and was told that the marriage had taken place in a Roman Catholic church.

This was at the Monument, the public-house in which Bessie Taylor had died a few months previously.

In 1902 Chapman and the new "Mrs. Chapman" moved into the Crown, in the Borough-High street. The Monument public-house had been burnt down, and the insurance companies, having certain suspicions, did not pay Chapman all that he claimed. He threatened an action, but he did not bring it.

In the July of 1902 Maud Marsh began to be seriously ill. Eventually she was taken to Guy's hospital. The doctors do not seem to have arrived at a definite opinion as to the cause of her symptoms. But under treatment she got well enough to go back to the Crown.

Immediately she became ill again, and the serious symptoms returned. Chapman prepared her food, and himself brought her everything she had to drink, and he himself gave her medicine.

He was making his third experiment in tartaric emetic.

On October 22 she died, her last words being "Good-bye, George."

A few days before her death her faaroused. He went to his doctor at ther, visiting her, had his suspicions Croydon, and asked him to go and see his daughter.

The doctor went, and the result of his visit was a communication from him to the doctor in attendance, which doubtless influenced the latter when, immediately after the death, Chapman asked for the usual certificate.

The terrible barber from Warsaw had tried his favorite experiment once too often. This time it brought him to the Old Bailey, and the dead bodies of his former victims rose from their graves to hear damning evidence against him.

Chapman, in the dock, was a miserable object. I have seen many men and women tried for their lives, but I never saw one who from first to last showed so plainly all the symptoms of abject terror.

When he was sentenced he collapsed. In the condemned cell the thought of death paralysed him physically and mentally.

Before his trial he could speak and write English fairly well. His last letters, those written just previous to his execution, showed that the knowledge of English he was possessed had been almost obliterated. His more recent mental equipment seemed to have peeled off. His last letter written in English was unintelligible.

Severino Klosowski was a monster of the Neil Cream type, but he selected his victims from a different class, and lived with them in a domestic environment.

To watch the long agony of the women with whom he had cohabited was the gratification of an instinct which is a form of insanity, but is a form for which the gallows is the only remedy.

The astounding feature of the case of George Chapman—one of the most undesirable aliens that ever invaded our hospitable shores, is the ease with which he deceived the doctors and secured death certificates.

All of his victims had been medically attended during their poisoning and had actually been in-patients of a hospital Yet until the doctor at Croydon was communicated with by the father of Maud Marsh, there does not seem to have been any suspicion of foul play.

Against the loose way in which death certificates are still granted in England I have protested again and again.

Fourteen years ago a Select Committee recognized the dangers of our present system, but little has been done to improve it.

I have shown in the public press that it is possible to bury a body today without a certificate at all. A year ago I had upon my study table over 20 death certificates of persons of various ages, not one of which had ever been handed to the cemetery authorities.

In each of these cases, therefore, the body had been buried without the production of a certificate.

Whenever a "great" poisoning case comes to light there are, as a rule, exhumations, and it is generally found that the all-covering earth has been hiding a murderer's secrets.

The case of George Chapman is only one of the many in which the poisoner has hoodwinked the doctors with the greatest ease.

In Neil Cream's case, two of the victims who died in agony had been buried without post-mortem examination. In Chapman's case exactly the same thing happened.

In the evidence given before the Select Committee in 1893 occurs the following significant passage:—

"His great sanitary ally and friend Dr. Richardson, had declared that he did not know one medical man of extensive practice who in the course of it had not met with a case of secret murder. Now, as there are more than 18,000 practitioners in this country, what does such a fact as this disclose of evils of insecurity of life calling for protection?"

This is quoted from evidence given in 1888:

The victims of Neil Cream, exhumed in 1892, and of George Chapman, exhumed in 1902, had all been buried with certificates that death was due to natural causes.

The loose way in which death certificates are still granted is one of the crying scandals of the day.

REMINISCENCES OF AN IRISH LAND AGENT.

Some interesting advertures are recounted in "The Reminiscences of an Irish Land Agent," by Mr. S. M. Hussey. The author of the book has had an extensive experience, has been the target of irate tenants with shotguns, and other pleasantries of the land war of the eighties, but has come out unscathed, and at the age of 80 enjoys fighting his battles over again.

In Mr. Hussey's earlier years stage coaches were still universal, and steam packet services were unknown. The journey from Dingle to Dublin took more than two days, and the journey to London occupied five. He says:—

Those coaching journeys were terrible experiences in wet weather, for you were drenched outside and suffocated inside, whilst you paid more than three times the present railway fare for the miserable privilege of this uncomfortable means of transit. The old posting hotels used to be uncommonly good and comfortable, whilst they did a thriving trade. The coach purported to give you ample time to breakfast and dine at certain capital hotels, but by a private arrangement between mine host and the guard and driver the meals used to be abruptly closured in order to save the landlord's larder.

On the way down from Dublin a thirty minutes' pause was allowed at Naas for breakfast; but on the occasion of my story, as well as on every other, after a quarter of an hour the waiter announced that the coach was just starting.

Everybody ran out to regain their seats except one commercial traveler, who picked up all the teaspoons and put them in the teapot before calmly resuming his meal.

Back came the waiter with:—

"Got a moment to spare, sir."

"All right," said the traveller.

"Which of the passengers has taken the teaspoons?"

The waiter gave one glance of horror and then proceedid to have every-one on the coach examined for the missing articles.

By the time that the commercial traveler had calmly finished a hearty meal there was nearly a riot, and then he emerged from the coffee room and suggested that the waiter had better look in the teapot.

While discussing the subject of drink an interesting story is told of two gentlemen, both now dead, who were members of Parliament—Dr. Tanner and Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett.

Dr. Tanner went up to Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett in the lobby of the House of Commons and abruptly observed:—

"You're a fool."

Sir Ellis fixed him with his eyeglass, and in disgusted tones replied:

"You're drunk."

"I suppose so," retorted the Irishman; "but then I'll be sober tomorrow"—in the most plaintive tone, then in a crescendo of scorn—"whereas you'll always be a fool."

He—"I thought they weren't going to get married until the autumn?" She—"Yes, but they changed their minds suddenly, and were united yesterday. You see, they happened to hear of a good servant out of place, and they wanted to secure her!"

"Here's a pretty good coat, if you want it," said the farmer's wife, with a generous smile. Young Hilary Weariness, the tramp, spoke politely, yet with some slight hauteur. "Yer kindness, ma'am," he said, "should be a sufficient excuse for yer ignorance, but ye must know I can't wear no sack coat with this here silk hat."

The Duke of Abercorn, when Governor of Australia, gave a reception to which blue and white cards for different doors were sent, according to the social status of the invited. A certain man received a white card, his wife a blue one; but on presenting themselves, arm in arm, the Duke's aide-de-camp objected, saying: "White and blue can't go together." "Heavens!" exclaimed the wife, "do you take us for a seidlitz powder?" They were admitted.

S. J. GIFFORD

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables

EXPRESS WORK A SPECIALTY

WOOD FOR SALE

First Avenue. Phone 58.

Wall Paper Sale

AT COST

Must clear; owner leaving town. Come and get first choice.

—AT—

J. E. Smith

Roberts St. - - Ladysmith, B. C.

Singer and Wheeler & Wilson SEWING MACHINES

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

A. E. PALMER

FIRST AVENUE

All kinds of Clock and Watch Repairing. Satisfaction Guaranteed at Reasonable Prices.

English Watches a Specialty.

J. R. Easton

Practical Watchmaker.

All work left at H. Hughes' store will receive prompt attention.

Hens for Sale

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

T. E. Sullivan

Plumbing, Gas and Steamfitting.

Prices Reasonable.

First Avenue, near New Western hotel

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.

Shoe Repairing

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

FRANK SPINATO,

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

A. JARVINEN

Photographer

First Class Photos.

Gallery on First Avenue.

F. C. Fisher

TEACHER OF MUSIC

Studio in Williams' Block.

Chong Kee

Laundry

Washing and Ironing promptly attended to.

P. O. Box 81. Avenue.

Boots and Shoes

The Celebrated

AHRENS BOOTS AND SHOES,

Every Pair Guaranteed or will be replaced with another pair. In Men's Boy's and Girl's. The Best School Shoes in Town. Also Children's Wash ing Suits and Sailor Blouses, and Strachan Hats.

DON'T FORGET THE STORE!

J. J. Thomas
HIGH STREET

Made to Order

I sell the

Semi-Ready Clothing

Every piece is guaranteed to fit, and the price no higher than ready made clothing.

B. L. WOOD
First Avenue

Box173 Phone 43

For Meats

OF ALL KINDS, SAUSAGE A SPECIALTY, LEAVE ORDERS AT

Geo. Roberts'
Meat Market

Cor. First Ave. and Roberts Street.
LADYSMITH.

For the Holiday

White Underskirts, 95c, $1.00, $1.25 to $2.85.

Black Underskirts, $1.35, $1.50 to $3.50.

A few Blouses left, going cheap.

—AT—

Miss Uren's

LIVERY STABLE

B. B. WELLS, Proprietor

Hack, Express, Livery and Feed Stable
DRAY WORK AND FURNITURE MOVING. WOOD FOR SALE

Phone 62

First Avenue - Ladysmith, B. C

Fresh Vegetables
Grown by White Labor

Green Onions, Spinach, Lettuce, Rhubarb.

E. Pannell

Lending Library

ALL THE LATEST NOVELS.

We carry a large stock of Fancy Stationery.

HARRY HUGHES

Bright Things Said by Maurice Barrymore

While at the apogee of his ability and fame as a leading man, the late Maurice Barrymore was the chief support in a highly romantic play of an actress noted in the profession for her explosive outbursts of violent language upon small occasion. In the progress of the play it was part of Barrymore's business to bestow a protracted osculation upon the lips of the actress.

On the opening night Barrymore, inspired by a sense of mischief, far overstepped the limit in his bestowal of this kiss. He not only deprived it of the remotest semblance of the conventional stage kiss, but kept his lips glued to the actress's for an unconscionably long time, until the first night audience rocked with laughter, the actress's eyes blazing with anger while he held her in his relentless grasp.

The critics touched up the iocident abundantly, generally with humorous comment.

"Barry," remarked Abe Hummell, who met the actor on Broadway on the following afternoon, "you clung to that caress last night for a deuced long time. What was the idea?"

"I was seeking reputation at the cannon's mouth," replied Barrymore amiable. "Instead, I lost it. You should have heard her when the curtain fell."

* * *

A dozen or more years ago, when Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was returning to France by way of New York from her Australian tour, she was present at a gay little Sunday night dinner party of well known theatrical folk in a private dining room of a New York hotel.

Along before the wind-up of the evening the divine Sarah, who was more subject to such caprices than she has been in later years, began to direct the somewhat cutting shafts of her Gallic wit at Barrymore, who received the barbs with the greatest good nature. He made it a point not to tilt with women unless absolutely driven to it, and, moreover, he used to declare that he had never been able in the least degree to understand women.

So Barrymore allowed himself to b the butt of the French woman, and made no effort to get back until she sent him some sort of dart bearing upon her belief in his overappreciation of his personal pulchritude, a thing of whirh Barrymore was certainly never guilty.

This brought the flush to Barrymore's cheek, but he waited his moment. Finally he overheard her saying to the actress seated on her left:

"You know, my son is of the same name as your distinguished and so very beautiful Monsieur Barrymore—my son Maurice."

"Yes," put in Barrymore solemnly, addressing the actress to whom the French woman had made the remark, "we are of an age, and were playmates at Harrow when he was getting his boy schooling in England. He is well, madam, I venture to hope?" turning with a smile to the French actress.

Everybody at the table knew that Barrymore was well past 45 then, quite as well as they were aware of Mme. Bernhardt's extreme sensitiveness as to her age. As a matter of truth, Barrymore was a good twenty years older than young Maurice Bernhardt at the time.

Mme. Bernhardt was excessively amiable toward Barrymore not only for the remainder of the evening, but always when she met him afterward.

* * *

Barrymore had a dislike for puns, which was altogether unusual for an Englishman.

A well known leading actor—oow in vaudeville—who was always more or less on his muscle when in drink, dropped into the Horton House cafe while Barrymore was there with some friends. He no sooner saw Barrymore than he began to rail at him for wholly imaginary injuries, and to threaten to macerate Barrymore to unrecognizable pulp.

Barrymore, noting his fellow actor's condition, took it all in good part. At length his taunter, who was really an accomplished man with his fists, as he had shown on several occasions when infuriated, strolled over to Barrymore and remarked that he had a great mind to knock his, Barrymore's, head off, then and there.

"Robby," blandly remarked Barrymore, "behave. You appear to be burying a lot of dead tonight."

"That's all right," replied the pugnacious actor, his face curving into a foolish grin, "I'll Barrymore."

Barrymore gazed at the man with an expression of the most hopeless disgust for a full half minute and then he said:

"Even the excuse of drunkenness is no condonation for such an unspeakable lingual profanation."

Whereupon he suddenly darted in, caught the other man around the waist, lifted him into the air as if he had been a paper bag of flour, tossed him face down on a table and spanked him in the old fashioned way, but with modern enthusiasm for five minutes, the prone actor making frantic but ineffectual efforts to regain his feet.

When the conquered and chagrined actor was at length permitted to get up he gazed weakly at Barrymore for bit and then said:

"Maurice Barrymore, I wouldn't have your disposition for the world."

Which was the origin dating back nearly two decades, of a phrase which has recently been revived and converted into one of slangful meaning.

* * *

Barrynore's carelessness as to his apparel was so pronounced that it was a genuine grief to his family and friends. His contempt for the matinee idol—which he never admitted himself to have been for as much as a minute—was so acute that he took actual pleasure off the stage in showing by the carelessness of his attire that he had no mind to be catalogued with that lot.

He was walking along Broadway one afternoon with a couple of companions, when, from the opposite direction, approached an actor of note in classical roles who was conspicuous at all times for his nobby exterior.

"Ah, Barry," hum-hawed this actor, coming into speaking distance, "here you are, in a disgraceful suit of clothes, as usual. This one, however, is even more shocking than its predecessors. Wearing it on a bet, old man?"

"Yes," replied Barrymore.

"You must have given the other man long odds, Barry," said the other actor.

"I did," replied Barrymore. "I wagered him that you were not the most mediocre reader of blank verse now alive on the globe, and he proved me wrong and won."

LYING IS A DISEASE.

Recently in Paris the Court of Cassation declared through the mouth of its presiding judge, in a bourgeois divorce case, that a certain witness was "not only incapable of speaking the truth, but that apparently he could not even think it." In other words, the said witness was declared to be irresponsibly mendacious, and that he was a congenital or hereditary liar. Naturally enough the Paris press seized upon the incident and gathered the opinions of medical experts as to the extent to which irresponsible mendacity existed in human nature. The results can be hardly said to be encouraging, and a pathetic enough consideration is the undoubted fact, according to medical testimony, that the habit of lying may, all unconsciously to ourselves, overtake us at any period in life, and follow us down to a dishonored grave.

Dr. Pieron, who is a medical publicist of note in the French capital, says that the brain in the course of its development, that is, up till the fiftieth year in average men, may at some point or other develop a malformation which will have the effect of destroying the ratiocinative or reasoning faculty. Like paresis, of which mendacity is a kindred disease it may come upon the most truthful and the least suspecting man without a moment's warning, and just as the result of a sudden "kink" occurring in the cerebral structure.

Lying, says Pieron, is not by any means a monopoly of women and children. The male grown-up, even if he does not naturally evince the tendency to exaggerate or invent—a certain indication of degeneracy—is always liable to become a victim of the lying habit. The natural and spontaneous liar who has reached maturity lies because he is physically or mentally still an infant, and can neither exercise any power of criticism either subjectively or objectively, and is wholly devoid of reasoning as to the effect his lies produce upon his hearers or upon their objects. He will lie maliciously, just as recklessly or as easily as he lies spontaneously or simply, the result being incalcuable as far as he is concerned. They are unfortunately amenable to the influence of stronger wills, and can under quasi-hypnotic power, be made to assert almost anything, the truth or untruth of their declarations being to them not only an entirely absent consideration but without the scope of their mental or moral purview.

The so-called harmless liar, says Pieron, differs only in a light degree from the malicious or brutal liar who lies lor motives of revenge, jealousy or cruelty. The physical malformation is almost identical in both cases, the difference being only one of morbidity and a more diseased condition of the nerve cells which produces the state of hysteria, of which lying is perhaps the most pronounced symptom.

The children of drunkards and lunatics, more than any others, evince the disposition to lie and to deceive, and it is an unfortunate fact that considerable ability and even conscientious spirit—as for example in money matters—may exist side by side with the tendency toward mendacity. In women who are the children of lunatics and drunkards the lying spirit often manifests itself, although a keen sense of honor is still preserved in the common dealings of life. The woman remains, however, wholly unconscious of her lapse, say, in cases of infidelity. She is, says Pieron, in the position of a person who has no recollection of having done wrong. She will deny her guilt and lie away her soul, really in good faith, simply because she refuses to persuade herself that she is doing wrong or that she has done anything. Though such a woman were preparing to commit an offense, or were even actually caught in an offense, she would still deny her guilt, even though there had been a thousand witnesses of it.

This is not moral perversion, for the moral sense in woman is rather a reflection of the sense of honor or justice in a man than an active and original quality. It is simply that in such women, even as in men of similar mentality, the ideas cease to co-ordinate or to become logical at a certain point in the cerebral digestive process. It is just like this: If a psycnopathic liar were to look out of a window and see a camel with one single hump the sight of the animal would, in the normal way, strike upon the retina and, having ratiocinatively declared itself to be a camel, would figuratively travel down the optice nerve and pass into the brain. At a certain junction of nerve lines the camel would—unconsciously to the psychopathic liar—switch off the original nerve line it was intended that it should follow. Having become derailed, so to speak, the camel would, while germinally remaining a camel in the liar's mind, change its proportions relatively to its actual condition. It would, when left to the choice of other rails in the "junction," develop into a two-humped or even a three-humped camel. Its pads would grow ten times their original size; its hide would from light brown become a bright red, its neck would become longer than that of a giraffe. All this because the central idea became derailed in the liar's mind, and the cerebral "stomach" refused, owing to its diseased state, to digest the primary conception.

Lying of this kind is, therefore, a disease, and must be so accounted. Nevertheless the existence of such things in the world should be noted by the health authorities, since they are so easily influenced by unscrupulous persons. Where the disease of such a person can be diagnosed and recorded, the legal testimony is not of more validity than would be that of a gramophone.

100 Pairs 100 Pairs

100 Pairs of Trousers

To Be Cleared Out at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. $1.75 PER PAIR and up.

G. O. ROSS, First Avenue

100 Pairs 100 Pairs

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.

CREDITORS TRUST DEEDS ACT, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur Howe of Chemainus in the Province of British Columbia, butcher, did on the 19th day of June, A. D., 1909, make an assignment unto Arthur Charles Smith of Chemainus aforesaid, machinist, of all his personal property, real estate, credits and effects which may be seized and sold under execution, for the purpose of paying and satisfying all his creditors ratably and proportionately and without preference or priority:

And further take notice that a meeting of the creditors of the said Arthur Howe will be held at the Horseshoe Bay Hotel, Chemainus, aforesaid, on the 10th day of July, 1909, at two o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of giving directions with reference to the disposal of the estate; and further take notice that all persons having claims against the said Arthur Howe are required to forward particulars of the same, duly verified, and the nature of the securities if any held by them, to the said Arthur Charles Smith at Chemainus, B. C., on or before the 23rd day of August, after which date the assigne will proceed to distribute the proceeds of the estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of those of which he shall then have had notice, and all persons indebted to the said Arthur Howe are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to Arthur Charles Smith forthwith.

Dated at Chemainus, B. C., the 22nd day of June, 1909.

VICTOR B. HARRISON,
Solicitor for the said assignee.

TRANSFER OF LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that we intend to apply to the License Commissioners of the City of Ladysmith at the next regular meeting, for a transfer of the retail liquor license now held by us in respect of the Portland hotel, Ladysmith, B. C., from ourselves to Arthur Leslie Collingwood.

JOHN CONLIN,
JOHN BARCLAY,

Dated at Ladysmith, B. C.
July 7th, 1909.

Have Your Houses Plastered

For Terms apply to

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

Cement Sidewalks a specialty.

1c CLASSIFIED ADS 1c
PER WORD

Advertisements under this head one cent per word per issue, payable in advance.

NURSES.

NURSE BROWN is prepared for Maternity or general engagements. Apply at Mr. E. Wilson's Second avenue, between Roberts and Gatacre.

FOR RENT.

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.

LOST.

LOST — Between Roberts street, Third avenue and High street, book, entitled "Fun Doctor." Please return to Mrs. Ewart, High street. $1.00 Reward.

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.

FOR SALE—Piano at a snap, also one piano drape and two stools. Apply H. Thornley.

FOR SALE—Wallpaper and Painting Business Stock. Cheap for Cash. Property, etc. Apply J. E. Smith, Roberts street.

FOR SALE—My South African Veteran Bounty Land Certificate issued by the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; good for 320 acres of any Dominion Land open for entry in Alberta, Saskatchewan, or Manitoba. Any person over the age of 18 years, Man or Woman, can acquire this land with this certificate. Write or wire, L. E. Telford, 131 Shuter Street, Toronto, Ontario.

WANTED.

WANTED—A girl to assist in light housework. Apply Mrs. Mulholland, First avenue, Ladysmith.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

Lot 4, Block 29 (Map 703 A)
In the matter of an application for a Duplicate Certificate of Title to 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.

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.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

This is to notify the public that I, James Rowe, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, on and after this date, without my written permission. Any accounts against me should be sent in at once.

JAMES ROWE,

Ladysmith, June 16, 1909.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Robert Barclay and John Conlin, hotel proprietors, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All bills due the late firm must be paid to Robert Barclay, who will also pay all bills against the said firm.

J. CONLIN,
ROBERT BARCLAY.

Dated July 2, 1909.

SUMMER HATS

Straw Hats Linen Hats

For one week beginning to-day, we will give you a

Special Discount of 20 Per Cent

off all our Summer Hats.

200	STRAW	HATS	FOR	$1.60
150	--	--	--	1.20
100	--	--	--	.80
75	--	--	--	.60
50	--	--	--	.40

BLAIR & ADAM

For Fancy Summer Vests

Simon Leiser & Co., Ltd

Specialists in Corsets

We make a specialty

—OF—

CORSETS

—FOR—

Stout Figures

SEE OUR NEW

DECEDO CORSETS

Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction

SIMON LEISER & CO., LTD.

Agents for the Crompton Corsets

TENTS!

We carry in stock the leading sizes suitable for Camping.

HAMMOCKS! HAMMOCKS!

Complete Stock.

FISHING TACKLE

Our stock is well assorted in all the leading lines suitable for these waters, etc. We are offering special values in Fishing Rods.

The Ladysmith Hardware Co., Ltd.

Soft Negligee Shirts - -

Our Stock of Shirts is complete in all sizes and patterns. We have them in Brown Linen, Corn Shade, Fancy Figured, Etc.

Our $1.00 Shirt is a dandy in Blue, Brown, White, with silk striped Front.

WHITE VESTS

Just a nice assortment left in all sizes and prices.

STRAW HATS

Cleaning them out at reduced prices.

FANCY SOX

In Cashmere Lisle Gauze. All Colors, prices from 25c up.

W. E. Morrison

Saturday Special

We are selling a line of Men's Fine, Blue, Balbriggan Underwear at 40c a Garment or 75c a Suit.

This Underwear sells regularly at $1.00 a Suit. Call and buy your summer supply before the sizes are gone.

C. E. Jeffs

See Our Window Saturday

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

Carr English Biscuits at Blair & Adam.

Walter Miles is visiting the A. Y. P. exposition at Seattle.

Miss Robinson returned from a visit to Vancouver this morning.

Rev. R. Wilkinson went up to Nanaimo today to attend the funeral of Rev. R. Laidley.

Jas. Rowan, a Nanaimo photographer, is in the city, and may start business here.

Mr. John Hepburn, the contractor, has commenced work on the 40-foot addition to the E. & N. freight shed.

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

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

Mr. Mark Chruchill, formerly a resident of Ladysmith, but now living at Cumberland, was in the city this week renewing old acquaintances. Mr. Churchill paid a visit to the A.-Y.-P. exposition, and declares it to be one of the best shows of the kind he ever witnessed. He was surprised at the great dimensions of the enterprise, and was sorry that the limited time at his disposal prevented a prolonged visit.

The S. S. Jeannie boys proved easy picking in their second meeting with the Ladysmith baseball team. The score was 15 to 0. The Jeanie boys tried to bring in a run, but the home boys were too stingy to give them anything but a shut-out. Delcourt pitched a good game and allowed only two hits. The rest of the boys all played their usual good game. The Jeanie boys expressed themselves as being well satisfied with the way the ball boys entertained them while here and promised to call on their return trip this fall.

Local and General News Notes

The Foresters of Nanaimo will hold a grand re-union on August 14th.

Mr. J. J. Bland went down to Victoria on the 4 o'clock train.

Commencing Saturday July 17, Mr. W. Hooper will dispose of his jewelery stock by public sale.

Mr. John Holland, wife and two daughters, of East Wellington, have left on a visit to the old country.

Bee Jelly Powder, 5 pkts. for 25c. See our window. Blair & Adam. *

Mr. J. J. Bland sold one of the E. & N. lots on Buller street today. A new house will be erected thereon at once.

Mr. Roy Clothier, who has been visiting friends in Ladysmith, left on Thursday morning for Vancouver, from which point he will start in a few days for Nevada.

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

The Chicago police recently sent out a load of nearly 600 revolvers, sling shots, dirks and other murderous weapons captured from criminals during the past six months and had them thrown into the lake.

English Balbriggan Underwear for men. $1.50 suit. Blair & Adam. *

If you have money in large or small amounts to invest, it will pay you to see Norfleet at New Western hotel. We pay the largest rate of interest in the market, at least 6 per cent the first year and from 15 to 20 per cent in five years.

ALASKA INVESTMENT & DEVELOPMENT CO. *

Free placer gold, running, it is estimated, at from $150 to $100 per ton, has been discovered in the basin of Seymour creek, five miles from Vancouver. For six weeks past J.L. Marriett, an Australian prospector, has been washing the sands of the creeks, and his efforts have been entirely successful.

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

At the meeting of the Citizens' League in Nanaimo last evening the subject of a transcontinental railway with Island terminus was discussed.

The steamer Yosemite went on the rocks on Thursday near Bremerton, while returning with an excursion party to Seattle. A large hole was stove in the steamer amidships and she was hung on the reef with five feet of water in her hold.

Church Services.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sunday Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Bible Class and Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7 p. m.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Services at St. John's Church, fifth Saturday after Trinity, July 11th:

Matins— 11 a. m.

Evensong— 7 p. m.

Sunday school— 2.30 p. m.

Wednesday, July 14th:

Evensong— 7.30 p. m.

Subjects for Sunday: "Sin and Absolution" and "A Disciplined Wife."

Rev. G. M. Ambrose, M. H., rector.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Epworth League meets at the close of the Sunday evening service.

Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.

Sabbath Services: Morning, 11 a. m; evening, 7 p. m.; Sabbath school and Bible class, 2.30 p. m..

R. WILKINSON, Pastor

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Sunday services: At 8 a. m., low mass. At 10:30 a. m., high mass. At 2 p. m., Sunday school. At 7 p. m., evening service and Benediction.

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NOTICE.

To whom it may concern:—

Take notice that on and after this date, I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name without my written order.

FELIX BARRERA.

Dated at Ladysmith, July 9, 1909.

In answer to the call for a meeting of all ladies interested in the movement of procuring a hospital for Ladysmith, a goodly number met at the city hall Wednesday evening and organized a Ladies' Hospital Auxiliary. Election of officers being the first order of business, Mrs. Frost was elected president, Mrs. Wilkinson vice-president, and Miss Hutchison secretary, and Mrs. Irving treasurer. Amongst other business transacted, it was resolved that an effort should be made by the members to raise the sum necessary to add a maternity ward. To do that a large committee was appointed, to solicit from every woman in the town. The next meeting will be held Wednesday, July 14, at 8 p. m. in the city hall, and every lady interested in the cause is urged to attend.

Tyee Gun Club Shoot.

The following is the result of the 11th medal shoot of the Tyee Gun Club:

J. Meek	16
Geo. Hepple	16
W. Keserich	19
J. Wargo	18
W. Hayden	12
J. Rumsby	11
M. McKinley	16
Dr. Dier	11
A. Hopkinson	17
J. McDonald	19

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