

# THE LADYSMITH DAILY LEDGER

VOL. 2

FRIDAY

June 1, 1906

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## RIOTOUS SCENES AT SPANISH WEDDING

A Deadly Bomb is Thrown by Italian Anarchist at King and Queen of Spain

Madrid, May 31.—The public rejoicings over the marriage of the King and Princess Victoria had a terrible dramatic sequel at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon as a bomb thrown from an upper window exploded with deadly effect near the coach occupied by the King and Queen. Providentially King Alfonso and Queen Victoria escaped by a wire deflecting the bomb, but at least 16 persons, most of them military escorts were killed and many others were injured.

The following are the killed: Capt. Barros, commanding part of the King's escort; Lieut. R. Reysent, Lieut. Prendergrass and six soldiers; the Marquis of Closet, and his daughter Don Antonio Calvo and his niece, aged six years; Jose Sola Louis Ponse and a groom who was carrying a horse drawing the coach carrying the King and Queen.

Several of those killed were standing on the balcony of the house from which the bomb was thrown. The explosion occurred just as the royal couple were about to enter the palace.

The Royal coach was brought to a sudden stop by the shock. Officers and soldiers of the escort falling to the ground about the emperor and horses that had been killed were mingled with the groups of wounded. King Alfonso immediately alighted and assisted the Queen out of the carriage. They then found another coach and were driven to the palace.

This all happened so quickly that people away from the immediate vicinity were not aware of the tragedy and continued to acclaim their sovereigns. Soon, however, there appeared the empty Royal carriage with two horses missing, and the others spattered with blood, the drivers looking decidedly pale; then came a boy shouting that a bomb had been thrown at the King. The appearance of the King and Queen in a coach brought a delicious ovation as the fact was recognized that the sovereigns had been spared. In the meantime the scene of the tragedy presented a horrible spectacle with dead men and horses lying about literally in pieces.

## PAVEMENT COVERED WITH BLOOD

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

When the police surrounded the house from which the bomb was thrown a man tried to escape. One of the injured proved to be a son-in-law of the Premier Morel's private secretary.

By the cortège was killed a police bugler whose head was severed, two women spectators were killed and a soldier standing in salute was fatally injured.

Many persons were seriously injured. The shock of the explosion was terrible. The King and Queen left the carriage showing signs of greatest emotion. Both, however, behaved with the utmost courage they entered another carriage and drove hastily to the palace.

The indignation of the people over the outrage was very great.

Some French detectives were almost lynched merely because they had a foreign appearance.

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

## THERE WERE MANY ARRESTS MADE

Many arrests have been made, among them that of Manuel Duran, a Catalonian, who is believed to have been the principal conspirator. It is said that immediately after the explosion Duran was seized and carried down stairs and as he entered the street men flung themselves upon him shouting "kill the assassin." A mounted guard

## A. LEWIS SPEAKS ON SOCIALISM

Describes Earthquake and Fire in Frisco, and Afterwards Lays Blame on Capitalists

## SAYS CHEAP METHOD OF INSTALLING WATER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MUCH DAMAGE DONE

Mr. Austin Lewis gave a very interesting description of the earthquake and fire in San Francisco last evening to a comparatively small audience in the opera house, after which he gave what he professed to be the causes of the fire and subsequent suffering by the working class.

In the description of the scenes enacted shortly after the earthquake, and while the fire was raging, he gave several interesting incidents which he had personally witnessed, showing the tendency of the people to help each other as much as possible in the time of common trouble.

Another despatch to the same paper

timed 9:25 p.m. says that the assassin is named Mario Morel, and that he has escaped.

## WAS A HORRIBLE SCENE

The scene in the vicinity of the explosion was horrible. As the Municipal guards hastily improvised litters to bear off the mangled corpses, the crowds pressed upon them causing indescribable confusion. Soldiers occupied all the streets leading to the locality making it almost impossible to reach the spot. The Associated Press correspondent, however, was on the scene five minutes after the explosion, and received an account of the affair from the Duke of Veragua, who was one of the grandees a participant in the cortège, and Col. Rafael DeChaguis the officer who assisted Queen Victoria as she alighted from the damaged coach to another. The bomb was thrown from above, striking the ground and exploding not far from the Royal carriage. One of the officers of the King's escort and two soldiers were killed and one of the horses spattered with blood, the drivers looking decidedly pale; then came a boy shouting that a bomb had been thrown at the King. The appearance of the King and Queen in a coach brought a delicious ovation as the fact was recognized that the sovereigns had been spared. In the meantime the scene of the tragedy presented a horrible spectacle with dead men and horses lying about literally in pieces.

Today Messrs. Weaver and Thorley, employees of Simon Leiser & Co., are interviewing the various business houses in the city with a view to securing their consent to close on Thursday afternoon, commencing summer, or until September.

Mr. H. Macklin, local manager for Messrs. Leiser & Co., today stated that his firm was perfectly willing to close, and propose doing so, as he had no doubt that all the other steamship men declare they are merchants in the city would do like.

Steamship men declare they are having no trouble in filling their vessel and that the scramble that is being made for accommodations has been the demand on the companies.

True several days ago, so great has been the demand on the companies to close, and propose doing so, as they are drawn up and signed to the effect that it was the bicyclists who had put him out, and not the catch.

Today Messrs. Weaver and Thorley, employees of Simon Leiser & Co., are interviewing the various business houses in the city with a view to securing their consent to close on Thursday afternoon, commencing summer, or until September.

Mr. H. Macklin, local manager for Messrs. Leiser & Co., today stated that his firm was perfectly willing to close, and propose doing so, as he had no doubt that all the other steamship men declare they are merchants in the city would do like.

Steamship men declare they are having no trouble in filling their vessel and that the scramble that is being made for accommodations has been the demand on the companies.

True several days ago, so great has been the demand on the companies to close, and propose doing so, as they are drawn up and signed to the effect that it was the bicyclists who had put him out, and not the catch.

There will be a baseball game tomorrow afternoon, commencing at 4:30 between the Thistles and Buttrills, junior teams, being the second game of the league series.

There will be a baseball game tomorrow afternoon, commencing at 4:30 between the Thistles and Buttrills, junior teams, being the second game of the league series.

There will be a baseball game tomorrow afternoon, commencing at 4:30 between the Thistles and Buttrills, junior teams, being the second game of the league series.

There will be a baseball game tomorrow afternoon, commencing at 4:30 between the Thistles and Buttrills, junior teams, being the second game of the league series.

There will be a baseball game tomorrow afternoon, commencing at 4:30 between the Thistles and Buttrills, junior teams, being the second game of the league series.

There will be a baseball game tomorrow afternoon, commencing at 4:30 between the Thistles and Buttrills, junior teams, being the second game of the league series.

## MR. R. M. PALMER IS INSPECTING FRUIT LAND

Mr. R. M. Palmer, Government fruit inspector arrived at noon today from Victoria. In company with Mr. J. J. Bland, superintendent of the water works, Mr. Palmer this afternoon is inspecting the land adjacent to Ladysmith which the C.P.R. are intending to clear for fruit raising purposes. As stated before it is the intention of the above company to clear in the neighborhood of two thousand acres of land, and if a favorable report is received from Mr. Palmer, the work will likely be gone ahead with in the near future.

In speaking of the matter today, Mr. Palmer stated that while he had not yet seen the land, he was of the opinion that fruit should do very well here, as there is certainly an excellent climate for the purpose, and if the land is what he understands it is, there should be no question as to its being excellent fruit land.

In speaking of the matter today, Mr. Palmer stated that while he had not yet seen the land, he was of the opinion that fruit should do very well here, as there is certainly an excellent climate for the purpose, and if the land is what he understands it is, there should be no question as to its being excellent fruit land.

This trouble originated over the fact that the road at the front of the school has never been properly cleared and it is in the condition for teams to traverse, consequently the children on the school grounds came up for considerable discussion, and it was finally moved by Trustee Greaves, seconded by Trustee Hughes that the council be requested to stop all vehicular traffic over the grounds.

The speaker then gave a vivid description of the scenes during the fire, and after dwelling upon these, stated that the reason for most of the suffering was the fact that capitalistic

One incident he related which he had been told to him by a friend who had witnessed the whole affair, was regarding the attempted raising of prices on bread, when a famine was threatened. The particular case he referred to was that in which a woman carrying a small child had entered a bakery shop and laid down five cents for a loaf of bread. The baker had told her that bread was seventy-five cents a loaf, whereupon the woman left the shop crying, and when asked by a sergeant of police what the trouble was, replied that all the money she had in the world was five cents and she could not purchase bread with it. The sergeant in company with two of his subordinates, entered the shop with the five cents in his hand and asked for a loaf of bread. The baker had given him one and then stated that the cost would be seventy-five cents. "Oh, I guess not," replied the sergeant and started to leave the shop. The baker became enraged and followed him, attempting to wrest the loaf from him by force. The sergeant, without a word, handed to one of his men, who promptly drew a revolver and shot the baker through the head. The friend who related the story to the speaker claimed to be the one who had written the following inscription and pinned it to the breast of the dead baker. "Here lies one killed because he asked seventy-five cents for a loaf of bread."

The speaker then gave a vivid description of the scenes during the fire, and after dwelling upon these, stated that the reason for most of the suffering was the fact that capitalistic

One incident he related which he had been told to him by a friend who had witnessed the whole affair, was regarding the attempted raising of prices on bread, when a famine was threatened. The particular case he referred to was that in which a woman carrying a small child had entered a bakery shop and laid down five cents for a loaf of bread. The baker had told her that bread was seventy-five cents a loaf, whereupon the woman left the shop crying, and when asked by a sergeant of police what the trouble was, replied that all the money she had in the world was five cents and she could not purchase bread with it. The sergeant in company with two of his subordinates, entered the shop with the five cents in his hand and asked for a loaf of bread. The baker had given him one and then stated that the cost would be seventy-five cents. "Oh, I guess not," replied the sergeant and started to leave the shop. The baker became enraged and followed him, attempting to wrest the loaf from him by force. The sergeant, without a word, handed to one of his men, who promptly drew a revolver and shot the baker through the head. The friend who related the story to the speaker claimed to be the one who had written the following inscription and pinned it to the breast of the dead baker. "Here lies one killed because he asked seventy-five cents for a loaf of bread."

The speaker then gave a vivid description of the scenes during the fire, and after dwelling upon these, stated that the reason for most of the suffering was the fact that capitalistic

One incident he related which he had been told to him by a friend who had witnessed the whole affair, was regarding the attempted raising of prices on bread, when a famine was threatened. The particular case he referred to was that in which a woman carrying a small child had entered a bakery shop and laid down five cents for a loaf of bread. The baker had told her that bread was seventy-five cents a loaf, whereupon the woman left the shop crying, and when asked by a sergeant of police what the trouble was, replied that all the money she had in the world was five cents and she could not purchase bread with it. The sergeant in company with two of his subordinates, entered the shop with the five cents in his hand and asked for a loaf of bread. The baker had given him one and then stated that the cost would be seventy-five cents. "Oh, I guess not," replied the sergeant and started to leave the shop. The baker became enraged and followed him, attempting to wrest the loaf from him by force. The sergeant, without a word, handed to one of his men, who promptly drew a revolver and shot the baker through the head. The friend who related the story to the speaker claimed to be the one who had written the following inscription and pinned it to the breast of the dead baker. "Here lies one killed because he asked seventy-five cents for a loaf of bread."

The speaker then gave a vivid description of the scenes during the fire, and after dwelling upon these, stated that the reason for most of the suffering was the fact that capitalistic

One incident he related which he had been told to him by a friend who had witnessed the whole affair, was regarding the attempted raising of prices on bread, when a famine was threatened. The particular case he referred to was that in which a woman carrying a small child had entered a bakery shop and laid down five cents for a loaf of bread. The baker had told her that bread was seventy-five cents a loaf, whereupon the woman left the shop crying, and when asked by a sergeant of police what the trouble was, replied that all the money she had in the world was five cents and she could not purchase bread with it. The sergeant in company with two of his subordinates, entered the shop with the five cents in his hand and asked for a loaf of bread. The baker had given him one and then stated that the cost would be seventy-five cents. "Oh, I guess not," replied the sergeant and started to leave the shop. The baker became enraged and followed him, attempting to wrest the loaf from him by force. The sergeant, without a word, handed to one of his men, who promptly drew a revolver and shot the baker through the head. The friend who related the story to the speaker claimed to be the one who had written the following inscription and pinned it to the breast of the dead baker. "Here lies one killed because he asked seventy-five cents for a loaf of bread."

The speaker then gave a vivid description of the scenes during the fire, and after dwelling upon these, stated that the reason for most of the suffering was the fact that capitalistic

One incident he related which he had been told to him by a friend who had witnessed the whole affair, was regarding the attempted raising of prices on bread, when a famine was threatened. The particular case he referred to was that in which a woman carrying a small child had entered a bakery shop and laid down five cents for a loaf of bread. The baker had told her that bread was seventy-five cents a loaf, whereupon the woman left the shop crying, and when asked by a sergeant of police what the trouble was, replied that all the money she had in the world was five cents and she could not purchase bread with it. The sergeant in company with two of his subordinates, entered the shop with the five cents in his hand and asked for a loaf of bread. The baker had given him one and then stated that the cost would be seventy-five cents. "Oh, I guess not," replied the sergeant and started to leave the shop. The baker became enraged and followed him, attempting to wrest the loaf from him by force. The sergeant, without a word, handed to one of his men, who promptly drew a revolver and shot the baker through the head. The friend who related the story to the speaker claimed to be the one who had written the following inscription and pinned it to the breast of the dead baker. "Here lies one killed because he asked seventy-five cents for a loaf of bread."

The speaker then gave a vivid description of the scenes during the fire, and after dwelling upon these, stated that the reason for most of the suffering was the fact that capitalistic

One incident he related which he had been told to him by a friend who had witnessed the whole affair, was regarding the attempted raising of prices on bread, when a famine was threatened. The particular case he referred to was that in which a woman carrying a small child had entered a bakery shop and laid down five cents for a loaf of bread. The baker had told her that bread was seventy-five cents a loaf, whereupon the woman left the shop crying, and when asked by a sergeant of police what the trouble was, replied that all the money she had in the world was five cents and she could not purchase bread with it. The sergeant in company with two of his subordinates, entered the shop with the five cents in his hand and asked for a loaf of bread. The baker had given him one and then stated that the cost would be seventy-five cents. "Oh, I guess not," replied the sergeant and started to leave the shop. The baker became enraged and followed him, attempting to wrest the loaf from him by force. The sergeant, without a word, handed to one of his men, who promptly drew a revolver and shot the baker through the head. The friend who related the story to the speaker claimed to be the one who had written the following inscription and pinned it to the breast of the dead baker. "Here lies one killed because he asked seventy-five cents for a loaf of bread."

The speaker then gave a vivid description of the scenes during the fire, and after dwelling upon these, stated that the reason for most of the suffering was the fact that capitalistic

One incident he related which he had been told to him by a friend who had witnessed the whole affair, was regarding the attempted raising of prices on bread, when a famine was threatened. The particular case he referred to was that in which a woman carrying a small child had entered a bakery shop and laid down five cents for a loaf of bread. The baker had told her that bread was seventy-five cents a loaf, whereupon the woman left the shop crying, and when asked by a sergeant of police what the trouble was, replied that all the money she had in the world was five cents and she could not purchase bread with it. The sergeant in company with two of his subordinates, entered the shop with the five cents in his hand and asked for a loaf of bread. The baker had given him one and then stated that the cost would be seventy-five cents. "Oh, I guess not," replied the sergeant and started to leave the shop. The baker became enraged and followed him, attempting to wrest the loaf from him by force. The sergeant, without a word, handed to one of his men, who promptly drew a revolver and shot the baker through the head. The friend who related the story to the speaker claimed to be the one who had written the following inscription and pinned it to the breast of the dead baker. "Here lies one killed because he asked seventy-five cents for a loaf of bread."

The speaker then gave a vivid description of the scenes during the fire, and after dwelling upon these, stated that the reason for most of the suffering was the fact that capitalistic

One incident he related which he had been told to him by a friend who had witnessed the whole affair, was regarding the attempted raising of prices on bread, when a famine was threatened. The particular case he referred to was that in which a woman carrying a small child had entered a bakery shop and laid down five cents for a loaf of bread. The baker had told her that bread was seventy-five cents a loaf, whereupon the woman left the shop crying, and when asked by a sergeant of police what the trouble was, replied that all the money she had in the world was five cents and she could not purchase bread with it. The sergeant in company with two of his subordinates, entered the shop with the five cents in his hand and asked for a loaf of bread. The baker had given him one and then stated that the cost would be seventy-five cents. "Oh, I guess not," replied the sergeant and started to leave the shop. The baker became enraged and followed him, attempting to wrest the loaf from him by force. The sergeant, without a word, handed to one of his men, who promptly drew a revolver and shot the baker through the head. The friend who related the story to the speaker claimed to be the one who had written the following inscription and pinned it to the breast of the dead baker. "Here lies one killed because he asked seventy-five cents for a loaf of bread."

The speaker then gave a vivid description of the scenes during the fire, and after dwelling upon these, stated that the reason for most of the suffering was the fact that capitalistic

One incident he related which he had been told to him by a friend who had witnessed the whole affair, was regarding the attempted raising of prices on bread, when a famine was threatened. The particular case he referred to was that in which a woman carrying a small child had entered a bakery shop and laid down five cents for a loaf of bread. The baker had told her that bread was seventy-five cents a loaf, whereupon the woman left the shop crying, and when asked by a sergeant of police what the trouble was, replied that all the money she had in the world was five cents and she could not purchase bread with it. The sergeant in company with two of his subordinates, entered the shop with the five cents in his hand and asked for a loaf of bread. The baker had given him one and then stated that the cost would be seventy-five cents. "Oh, I guess not," replied the sergeant and started to leave the shop. The baker became enraged and followed him, attempting to wrest the loaf from him by force. The sergeant, without a word, handed to one of his men, who promptly drew a revolver and shot the baker through the head. The friend who related the story to the speaker claimed to be the one who had written the following inscription and pinned it to the breast of the dead baker. "Here lies one killed because he asked seventy-five cents for a loaf of bread."

The speaker then gave a vivid description of the scenes during the fire, and after dwelling upon these, stated that the reason for most of the suffering was the fact that capitalistic

One incident he related which he had been told to him by a friend who had witnessed the whole affair, was regarding the attempted raising of prices on bread, when a famine was threatened. The particular case he referred to was that in which a woman carrying a small child had entered a bakery shop and laid down five cents for a loaf of bread. The baker had told her that bread was seventy-five cents a loaf, whereupon the woman left the shop crying, and when asked by a sergeant of police what the trouble was, replied that all the money she had in the world was five cents and she could not purchase bread with it. The sergeant in company with two of his subordinates, entered the shop with the five cents in his hand and asked for a loaf of bread. The baker had given him one and then stated that the cost would be seventy-five cents. "Oh, I guess not," replied the sergeant and started to leave the shop. The baker became enraged and followed him, attempting to wrest the loaf from him by force. The sergeant, without a word, handed to one of his men, who promptly drew a revolver and shot the baker through the head. The friend who related the story to the speaker claimed to be the one who had written the following inscription and pinned it to the breast of the dead baker. "Here lies one killed because he asked seventy-five cents for a loaf of bread."

## THE DAILY LEDGER

Published every day except Sunday.  
BY THE DAILY LEDGER  
COMPANY.  
OFFICE AT LADYSMITH  
SUBSCRIPTION \$5.00 a Year  
50 cents per month delivered.

FRIDAY June 1, 1906

## TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Arrangements for the Ninth Annual Session to be Held in Victoria.

**Victoria.** May 31.—A circular re the forthcoming ninth annual meeting of the British Columbia Teachers' Institute, which will be held in this city, has been issued, in part, as follows:

The ninth annual meeting of the British Columbia Teachers' Institute will be held in the High School building, Victoria, June 26, 27, and 28. As these dates are prescribed school days teachers who wish to attend must obtain the consent of their respective boards of trustees that of the department has already been secured. The city High School entrance examinations will be held during the week preceding, i.e., on the 20th, 21st and 22nd of June; and, generally, the term's work will end on the 22nd in the case of all schools whose teachers attend the institute meeting.

Arrangements have been made with the Canadian Pacific Railway whereby members will be entitled to a free return ticket good until July 1, subject to the conditions printed on the standard receipt, which they must obtain from the agent from whom their going ticket is bought. This concession applies as far as Revelstoke and intervening points. It is expected that similar arrangements will be made with lines operating in the Kootenay district.

## NOT FOR A WHILE.

**Toronto.** May 31.—G. M. Hayes O. T. P. who was in the city yesterday said the construction of the new road east from the Pacific coast "would not be begun until surveys were completed."

## MURDERED IN CHINA.

**Pekin.** May 31.—Reuben Morley of Saginaw, Mich. was murdered on the border of Mongolia four hundred miles north of Pekin on September himself Viscount Laverger with 2 by a French adventurer scything whom he was travelling John Morley of Cleveland, Ohio, returned to-day from an expedition following his brother's route. The presumption is that Laverger either shot Morley or drowned him in the lake.

**MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.**  
Yarmouth, N. S.  
Gentlemen—in January last, Francis Leclare, one of the men employed by me working in the lumber woods had a tree fall on him, crushing him terribly. He was, when found, placed on a sled and taken home, where grave fears were entertained for his recovery, his hips being badly bruised and his body turned black from his ribs to his feet. We used MINARD'S LINIMENT on him freely to deaden the pain and with the use of three bottles he was completely cured and able to return to work.

SAUVEUR DUVAL.

Elgin Road, L'Islet Co., Que.



## Get What You Ask For

Unscrupulous dealers have been known to place inferior boots in out cartons and represent them as "LECKIE BOOTS." Don't be imposed upon. There are no others "JUST AS GOOD."

The above trade mark is indelibly branded on the sole of every genuine "LECKIE BOOT". It stands for ALL LEATHER BOOTS made to resist the roughest western wear.

Ask for and INSIST upon getting LECKIE BOOTS.

Manufactured by

J. LECKIE CO. LTD.  
VANCOUVER, B. C.

**McClary's Sunshine Furnace**

HONG W. ROSS  
ONTARIO LIBERAL LEADER  
A GLOWING OPPOSITION

burns coal, coke or wood equally well, and grates for both are always supplied.

In mild weather, when a steady fire is not needed, the chilliness can be taken off a house with a wood fire—the large double lead doors will admit a heavy, rough chunk.

The "Sunshine" is a glowing opposition to cold winter days, and will produce more comfort from the same amount of fuel than any other furnace.

You should examine this heater before buying any other.

Sold by enterprising dealers everywhere—booklet free.

LONDON,  
TORONTO,  
MONTREAL,  
WINNIPEG,  
VANCOUVER,  
ST. JOHN,  
HAMILTON.

## The Ladysmith Hardware Co., Sole Agents

EMERSON WILL TAKE  
LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Having gained a small victory over the powers of the provincial Government Timber department through the decision handed down yesterday by Chief Justice Hunter in the action of Emerson vs. Skinner, says Thursday's Province, Mr. J. S. Emerson today declared that he intends to initiate proceedings against those parties whom he holds responsible for the seizure of the logs over which all the trouble occurred.

"I told the tugboatmen I would take the chance, but they refused to touch the logs. Now I can bring them down the coast and export them as I see fit. Having been in the water for months they may have deteriorated to some extent, and as to that I may have something to say later."

"I have won three or four suits against the officials of the government in connection with timber disputes, and being a man of peace I pursued a motorboat seawards even from taking action against any of these officials," said Mr. Emerson. "Now, however, I have come to the conclusion that it is time to do something. Upon the conclusion of former cases I had thought I would be left alone, but they still keep after me.

"In the decision handed down yesterday, Chief Justice Hunter declared that there was no seizure of the timber by the Crown, and that being the case, I must take some steps to protect myself. I am not yet prepared to state just what I will do in the matter, but there will be something done very shortly."

"Just at present I am concerned in getting the seized timber back into my control. I also desire to get back the money I posted as bonds for the release of timber which I secured during the period of the proceedings before the court."

"Do you intend to force the government officials to replace the seized booms where they found them?" Mr. Emerson was asked.

"No," he laughingly replied. "I do not think I will go quite that far. The booms are down here now and I think I will accept delivery of them here."

I still have some ten million logs in the water in the North which I am now free to export without interference from Crown officials.

These logs were cut last fall and

## HOW TO BREAK UP A COLD

It may be a surprise to many to learn that a severe cold can be completely broken up in one or two days' time. The first symptom of a cold is a dry, loud cough, a profuse watery discharge from the nose, and a thin, white coating on the tongue. When Chamberlain's Cough remedy is taken every hour on the first appearance of these symptoms, it counteracts the effect of the cold and restores the system to a healthy condition within a day or two. For sale by Ladysmith Pharmacy.

The above trade mark is indelibly branded on the sole of every genuine "LECKIE BOOT". It stands for ALL LEATHER BOOTS made to resist the roughest western wear.

Ask for and INSIST upon getting LECKIE BOOTS.

Manufactured by

J. LECKIE CO. LTD.  
VANCOUVER, B. C.IT DEFIES  
COMPETITION

WATSON'S



DUNDEE

WHISKY

Scotlands Best.

THE HUDSON'S BAY CO.  
Sole Agents for B. C.

## LADYSMITH TRANSFER STABLE

PIANOS, ORGANS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MOVED PROMPTLY AND SAFELY.

Stables in the rear of the Ladysmith hotel. Leave orders at the Abbottsford.

A. J. WASKETT, PROP.

## SHAVES &amp; BATHS

Having taken over the barber shop known as the Ladysmith Shaving Parlors, High St., I intend, by keeping competent workmen, to conduct a first-class establishment, and respectfully solicit your patronage.

THOMAS LEWIS

Best accommodation for transient and permanent boarders and lodgers.

## GRAND HOTEL

This new Hotel has been comfortably furnished and the bar is up-to-date. Rates \$1.00 a day and upwards.

WM. BEVERIDGE, Prop.

Replaced by Ladysmith

STEAM HEATED  
FURNISH ROOMS

BAR SUPPLIED WITH BEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS

ABBOTSFORD HOTEL

A. J. MC MURTRIE, Proprietor

Newly fitted up and  
FurnishedGood tables and good  
Rooms

PORTLAND HOTEL

DAVID HYNDS, Prop.

Board at reasonable  
RatesThe bar is extra well  
Stocked

This Hotel has been completely renovated.

Board and lodging \$1.00 per day.

HOTEL PRETORIA

JOHN THOMAS, Proprietor

Bar Supplied with the Best Wines, 1st Avenue

Ladysmith B.C.

Liquors and Cigars

THE CITY MARKET

R. Williamson Prop

1st Avenue

Ladysmith B.C.

## STOVES!

we are making HEATERS and RANGES of Latest Styles and Newest Patterns—We do All kinds of Foundry and Repair Work

Nickel Plating in all its branches a Specialty

Ladysmith Stove &amp; Iron Works Co. Ltd.

TELEPHONE 53

P. O. Box 42.

WM. MUNSHIE, President

J. W. CORBURN, Managing Director

Telephone 4-6.

The Ladysmith Lumber Co. Ltd.

MILLS AT FIDDICK AND LADYSMITH

Shingles a Specialty

MANUFACTURERS OF—

Rough and Dressed Fir and Cedar Lumbers

LATHES, SHINGLES, MOULDINGS, ETC., of the BEST

QUALITY SEASONED, AND DRIED FLOORINGS AND

FINISHING LUMBER IN STOCK

THE TYEE COPPER CO., Ltd.

PURCHASERS AND SMELTERS OF COPPER, GOLD AND

SILVER ORES.

Smelting Works at

LADYSMITH, B.C.

HEAD OFFICE,

DUNCANS STATION,

Vancouver Island, B.C.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON,

General Manager.

J. X. Smith's

Restaurant and Lodging Rooms

—HAS BEEN REMOVED TO—

—First Avenue—

S. ROEDDING — LADYSMITH

## Esquimalt &amp; Nanaimo Railway

## Time Table No. 58

Effective April 29th, 1906.

Trains leave Ladysmith for Victoria and all intermediate stations at 9:10 a.m. daily, and at 5:00 p.m. on Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays.

Trains leave Ladysmith for Wellington and all intermediate stations at 11:57 a.m. daily, and at 7:00 p.m. on Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays.

## Excursion Tickets

ON SALE TO AND FROM ALL STATIONS good for going Journey Saturday and Sundays returning not later than the following Monday.

## Steamer Joan

Sails from Ladysmith for Vancouver every Saturday at 6:00 a.m. and returning sail from Vancouver for Ladysmith at 2:30 p.m.

## Low Excursion Rates

Round Trip

4 Daily Trans-Cont.

Trains Daily

The New Train

CRIENTAL LIMITED

The Train of Ease, Elegance, Excellence: Every mile a picture, and no smoke to spoil the view.

Through Compartment, Observation and Pullman Sleepers; also Through Tourist Cars to Chicago.

Atlantic Steamship Business to Europe is our Specialty.

Union Terminals with all Steamer lines.

Book reservations by wire Great Northern S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA

Steamships Minnesota and Dakota sail from Seattle for Japan and China ports at frequent dates.

Exact sailing dates can be secured upon application to any Great Northern representative.

S. G. YERKES, A.G.P.A., Seattle, Wash.

F. R. STEPHEN, Gen. Agent, Victoria, B.C.

A. D. Charlton, A.G.P.A., N.P., Portland, Ore.

June 4, 6, 7, 25, 26.

July 1, 3, Aug. 7, 8, 9.

TO ALL POINTS

For particulars call on or write E. E. Blackwood, General Agent, Victoria, B.C.

A. D. Charlton, A.G.P.A., N.P., Portland, Ore.

Sept. 8, 9, 10.

To Toronto \$85.75

June 4, 6, 7, 25, 26.

July 1, 3, Aug. 7, 8, 9.

TO ALL POINTS

For particulars call on or write E. E. Blackwood, General Agent, Victoria, B.C.

A. D. Charlton, A.G.P.A., N.P., Portland, Ore.

Sept. 8, 9, 10.

To Milwaukee \$69.70

Sept. 8, 9, 10.

To Denver \$55.00

Aug. 7, 8, 9.

To Milwaukee \$69.70

Sept. 8, 9, 10.

To Toronto \$85.75

June 4, 6, 7, 25, 26.

July 1, 3, Aug. 7, 8, 9.

TO ALL POINTS

For particulars call on or write E. E. Blackwood, General Agent, Victoria



