partment.
siness. All orders
ns avoiding any mis
ible price on day of
s an easy matter to
Order.
RANTEED.
& Co.

SPICES
BAKING POWDER
ED
D VICTORIA
rs
rf St, Victoria, B.C.

NS
that we were SOLD OUT
art THIS YEAR with a
S
We keep the CHOICEST
le price list now ready;
in the past and hoping to
e are, yours very truly,
CO., Ld.,

Year Book
1897
R. E. GOSNELL
.....$1 50 per copy
Cover.. 1 00 per copy
E TRADE SUPPLIED.
ook contains very complete
al, political, statistical, agri-
, mining and general infor-
of British Columbia. Pro-
lustrated."
LONIST P. & P. CO., LTD.
CTORIA, B.C.

STEAM DYE WORKS.
41 Yates St., Victoria.
and Gents' garments and
furnishings cleaned, dyed or
qual to new.

ELECTORS OF COWICHAN
MEN:—
est, I again offer myself as a
for the Legislative Assembly of
olumbia at the coming election,
strict of Cowichan, for which dis-
g with Alberni, I had a seat in
lature for four years. The ex-
then gained, I am prepared to
of for the benefit of Cowichan
rovince generally.
ws as to the various questions
the province will be explained to
e public platform, but I may sum
as the greatest good to the great-
er, and government by the people
eople.
e the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. MUTTER.

COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.
hancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated
in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne
doubtedly the inventor of Chloro-
at the whole story of the defendant
was literally untrue, and he re-
o say that it had been sworn to.—
uly 13, 1864.
Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the
and most certain remedy in Coughs,
, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia,
matism, Etc.
Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is pre-
d by scores of Orthodox practi-
rs. Of course it would not be thus
larly popular did it not "supply a
and fill a place."—Medical Times,
ary 12, 1885.
Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a cer-
cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diar-
, Colics, Etc.
n—None genuine without the words
Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the
Overwhelming medical testimony
ches each bottle. Sole manufac-
T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell
London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d.

ERY WEAK MAN
nd for a Descriptive Treatise on the Modern and
Treatment of Nervous Diseases and Physical
in Men, including Premature Exhaustion and
al Energy, with other allied affections by local
(i.e., without stomach medicines). Revised and
with the most advanced researches in the sub-
er with numerous recent testimonials showing
cures. Write at once and grasp this opportunity
ickly restored to perfect health. Sent in a plain
elope, free of charge.—E. NORTON, 39 & 40,
LANE, LONDON, ENG. Estabd. over 30 years.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY SECOND YEAR. THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1900 VOLUME XLII—NO 63.

THE RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

The British Empire Rejoices To-Day That Colonel Baden-Powell and His Plucky Garrison Have At Last Reaped the Reward of Their Struggle Against Tremendous Odds and Saved the City From the Boers.

For Two Hundred and Sixteen Days the Defenders Have Held Out Undismayed by the Storm of Shot and Shell and Have Faced Starvation and Deadly Disease Rather Than Surrender Their Trust

London, May 18.—9:16 p.m.—Mafeking has been relieved.

Pretoria, May 18.—It was officially announced to-day that when the laagers and forts around Mafeking had been severely bombarded the siege was abandoned.

A special despatch from Amsterdam says a telegram from a Boer source announces that Mafeking was relieved Tuesday.

The recipient of the telegram is credited with having heard of the relief of Ladysmith before it was announced.

London, May 19.—(4 a. m.)—London's millions spent half the night in the streets, and at 5 o'clock this morning groups of men are singing and cheering, and there are crowds in front of the Mansion House, Marlborough House, the clubs on Pall Mall and the war office and in Parliament Square, waving flags and joining in national airs.

Mr. George Wyndham, under secretary for war, replying to several members of the house who had privately interrogated him, said: "Although the government has nothing, I am disposed to believe the Boer bulletin. It may be to-morrow or even Monday before the government could get the despatches from our military commanders, even if the siege were raised some days ago, as the news would need to be conveyed over a very long distance by messenger on horseback, whereas the enemy would probably be able to avail themselves of telegraphic communications."

Col. Baden-Powell's brother in London has received a cablegram from a Dutch friend in Pretoria, saying that Mafeking has been relieved.

London, May 18.—The despatches of the Associated Press announcing the relief of Mafeking were posted outside the Mansion House, and the news rapidly spread. A large crowd collected, all the streets in the neighborhood resounding with cheers. The war office at 9 o'clock announced that no news had been received, and at 9:40 the Lord Mayor, in his official robes of office, announced the joyful news to the crowd outside. The masses of people outside the Mansion House soon grew to such dimensions that the police were compelled to divert all traffic. The cheering is now incessant.

Special editions of the newspapers appeared, and in the West End the leading thoroughfares were thoroughly impeded by a stream of people cheering themselves hoarse and singing "God Save the Queen" and "Soldiers of the Queen." The enthusiasm as this despatch is sent promises to outrival the scenes attending the relief of Ladysmith. A reporter of the Associated Press inquired at the foreign office, and the resident clerk said nothing had been received there yet in confirmation of the news from Pretoria of the relief of Mafeking. The despatch of the Associated Press containing news of the relief of the long besieged place was sent to the houses of parliament. There it created a great deal of excitement in the press galleries and lobbies, and soon began to be circulated among members of the House of Commons. Thomas Chedderwick, advanced Liberal member for the Wick district, amid considerable excitement said he understood that news of the relief of Mafeking had been received. Was that so? No minister made any reply, and the debate was continued. But the house no longer took any interest in it, and members went into lobbies to discuss the great event.

The Lord Mayor was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress to the front of the Mansion House, where an immense portrait of Col. Baden-Powell was displayed bearing the words, "Mafeking relieved."

While the attendants were waving Union Jacks, the Lord Mayor addressed the crowd, saying:

"I wish your cheers could reach Mafeking."

Here his speech was interrupted by cheering and the singing of "Rule Britannia," after which the Lord Mayor remarked:

"Who doubted what the end would be, or that pluck and courage would conquer at last?"

The Lord Mayor then led the crowd in singing "God Save the Queen" and "Soldiers of the Queen," and with renewed cheering and waving of flags by the assembled multitudes and the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," the Lord Mayor and party retired.

Save the Queen." Everywhere was abandon and good feeling and an astonishing roar of human voices. It was all brought about by a twenty-word telegram from Pretoria that Mafeking had been relieved. Although the government has not a word, and although nothing confirmatory has been received from any African source, except Pretoria, nobody apparently questions the news.

Arthur J. Balfour, speaking from the government bench late last evening, said:

COL. R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL.

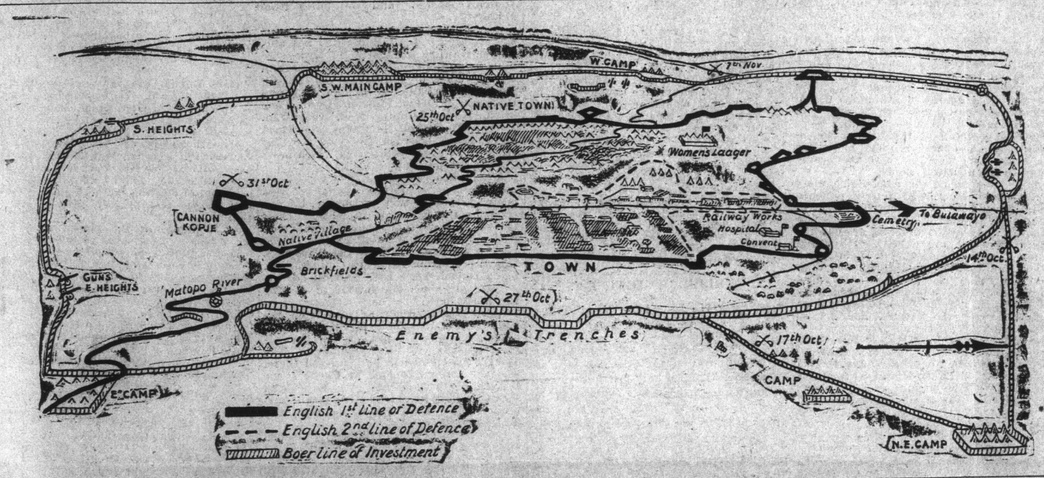
"The only news I have is through the courtesy of the press. We have no information at the war office, nor would we have it as soon as it would arrive through other channels. Therefore, the fact that we have not received it neither proves nor disproves the accuracy of the information. I need hardly say that we will trust, and we have good reasons to think that it is probably true."

London, May 18.—The latest report is to the effect that the Mafeking relief force left Bloemfontein at the beginning of May and marched straight across the country towards the goal, passing to the rear of the Boer forces at Fourteen-streams. It is added that satisfactory news of the progress of this force was received May 11.

LONDON GOES WILD.

Unparalleled Scenes of Rejoicing Over the News of Mafeking's Relief.

London, May 19.—(4 a. m.)—This sustained bellowing and uproar or hundreds of thousands amazes the Englishman who ceases for a moment to be an actor and becomes merely an observer. Sober, phlegmatic London is beside itself with emotion. Gusts of patriotism have set the town quivering twice or thrice before during the war, but nothing has quite equalled to-night's hundred square miles of almost furious demonstration. It was a curious thing for the onlookers to see solemn, grey-haired men toss their opera hats into the air and join in the hurrisane of cheers as the wreath-crowned banner with the portrait of Col. Baden-Powell passed along the streets. Smart women in broughams waved Union Jacks out of the windows, conventional family parties stopped about the corners to take part in singing "God



DEFENCE OF MAFEKING.

Magnificent Fighting Qualities and Endurance Shown by the Garrison.

Like a rocky islet in a stormy sea the little British outpost, for it is not much more, at the Molopo River, has withstood the determined and ceaseless attempts of the Boer commandos who have surrounded it since last October. Again and again the whole Empire, nay, the whole world, has been thrilled by reports of daring heroism on the part of the small garrison, or convulsed with laughter at the witty sallies of its extraordinary commander, Colonel Baden-Powell. The indomitable spirit of the leader seems to have communicated itself to the men under his directions, and all have fought and bled, and latterly, alas, starved, with a cheery insouciance that has won the profound admiration of all who love to read of deeds of high emprise, and who cherish for the heroes of those deeds something like worship—In the circumstances, a most pardonable feeling. Indeed, around this dot of frontier life on the wid African veldt there has centred more interest, more breathless hope and fear, more romantic imagery than have ever been attracted to any other beleaguered British garrison since those agonizing days when all England held its breath for the news of the fate of Lucknow. It is true that the larger issues at Ladysmith and Kimberley have occupied the minds of the British people most painfully, but by no means exclusively, for they could always turn again to the fascinating story of the tiny speck of British red, far out on the western verge of the Transvaal, and again fondly speculate upon the chances of the noble defenders to make good their awful task. Cut off by many miles of torrid plain, hemmed in by scurrying swarms of mounted Boers, beset at every point of the compass by the dangerous foe who makes deadly practice with the long-reaching rifle from the safe hiding of the most insignificant cover, it is in no way marvellous that scarcely any news of a definite character has dribbled through to the anxious world as to how the garrison was faring. Yet occasionally there has come a message bearing precious tidings to cheer the country with the assurance that although terribly hard pressed the small band of heroes were gallantly holding out for the honor of their Queen and flag, and that there should be no surrender so long as a man remained to fire cannon or rifle. And again the dreary interval of no news. It was as if a deep fog had blotted out the Spartan band; as if the battle smoke had hidden them again from the straining gaze of those who were praying for their deliverance fro mthe terrific ordeal. Tormenting uncertainty again seized the minds of the British people as to what might be happening behind that thick and ominous veil. Hope was raised to intense pitch when the news came that Colonel Plumer and his men were hastening down from Buluwayo and Fort Tuli to cut a way through the Boer lines and raise the siege. Then came the distressing news of his check at Crocodile Pools and the other exasperating hindrances which the wily Boers had taken good care to place in his way. Every bridge was destroyed and miles of the railway torn up away at the north of Mafeking and Pitsani, thus rendering anything like a rapid relieving movement on the part of the Rhodesian forces impossible. Colonel Plumer's command have had a hard time of it themselves, repairing the damage done by the enemy, in order to delay their advance. Week after week passed and the rescuees from the north came not, and it became clearly evident that little hope of succor was to be expected.

Then all eyes were turned to the south, where Lord Methuen and his superb force were dashing by forced marches up to the Modder. In quick succession came the inspiriting news of the victories of Belmont, Graspan (Enslin) and the Modder River. Everyone felt that the deliverance of the sorely-tried towns was near at hand when the intelligence of the shocking disaster at Magersfontein plunged the whole nation in mourning and gloom, and once again the far-away spot in the north faded from view, leaving only hope to sustain the people. Then came a Kaffir runner with news that the little garrison was in sore straits and that assistance was urgently required; it was to be saved from a worse foe than the Boers.

The sole defensive forces in the Mafeking lines have been the Protectorate Regiment, the Bechuanaland Rifles, British South African Police, Cape Police, and Town Guard, numbering altogether eight hundred men, with artillery. The artillery was of poor quality, and could never hold its own against the modern ordnance of the enemy. But this was no reason for neglecting to take a pop at the Boers whenever there was an opportunity, and the guns were worked as industriously as if they had the range of the Boer laagers to an inch. Colonel Baden-Powell's worthy second in command, Colonel Hore, was the organizer of the astonishing sorties from Mafeking which took the Boers so completely by surprise, and inflicted most serious damage upon them. One wonders at the marvellous temerity of the defenders in

(Continued on Second Page.)

No Doubt Of Mafeking

Confirmatory Despatches of the Raising of Siege Have Been Received.

Relief Column of Two Thousand Men Defeated the Boer Forces.

Buller Reports That Dundonald's Horse Are Now at Laing's Nek.

London, May 19.—A special despatch from Molopo dated May 17, states that a large British force from the south succeeded in entering Mafeking on Wednesday and that the siege was raised by the Boers. Their commandoes withdrawing eastward.

A special despatch from Capetown says that the relief column as it approached Mafeking from the south was attacked by a strong force of Boers, who were repulsed. The rear guard continued in action for some time. The British casualties were slight.

London, May 20.—Another Capetown account of the composition of the relief column says that it was constituted of 2,000 men of the South African Light Horse, the Imperial Yeomanry and Kimberley Horse. It left Kimberley May 4, with 35 wagons containing stores and ammunition, with four guns of horse artillery and two Maxims, and moved west along the railway without meeting opposition. At Kraipan the Boers fell back when attacked.

London, May 19.—The war office has received the following despatch from Gen. Buller, dated Newcastle, May 19: "Gen. Cleary moved to Ingogo to-day and Gen. Dundonald to Laing's Nek. We almost caught up with the tail of the enemy's column, and have captured a few prisoners and wagons.

"The men have marched very well indeed. I left Ladysmith May 10, and by the road used am now 138 miles from there. The telegraph section has been indefatigable and the service corps has kept us full of rations all of the time. The fifth division has also done great service."

London, May 19.—Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, in reviewing the situation in South Africa for the Associated Press at midnight says: "The relief of Mafeking relieves Lord Roberts of an embarrassment. It was probably necessary for him to move north from Bloemfontein a little before he was quite ready, in order that his pressure on the Boers should prevent their reinforcing the besieged or detaching largely to resist the relief column. He has now nothing to consider but the means of ending the war. It is a mere matter of time.

"Whether the Boers stand south of the Vaal, on the Vaal, at Pretoria, or at Lydenburg, they must be crushed, for they have only between 20,000 and 30,000 men, and Lord Roberts has, counting his own column and those of Generals Rundle, Buller, Hunter and Methuen, not less than 90,000, all of whom shortly will be ready to invade the Transvaal positions.

"At the dates of the last telegrams received Lord Roberts was at Kroonstad with his mounted troops spread out some forty or fifty miles on either flank. Gen. Rundle was at Clocolan ready to move on Ficksburg and drive back the Free Staters, who in diminished numbers still hold the field; Hunter was at Fourteen Streams with his advance guard at Christiana, and Buller's advance guard was at Laing's Nek, with his leading infantry division at Ingogo, a march in the rear.

"General Buller's advance to Laing's Nek unopposed is important, for it shows that the Boers are demoralised, and possibly it means that Gen. Buller will get through the mountains into the Transvaal without serious opposition, in which case resistance made to him before he reaches Heidleberg or Middleburg.

A despatch from Pietermaritzburg says: "The occupation of Newcastle by General Buller has caused great jubilation. The magistrate and staff, mayor and the corporation, have left for Newcastle. Many fleeing Boers have gone to the Free State by Muller's Pass. Others have gone to Wakkerstroom. Most of them, however, have gone north as a disorganized mob."

A despatch from Wynberg dated May 19 says: Gen. Rundle reached Trommel, 28 miles from here, on Friday, traversing mountainous country. Commandant Olivier's commando is several days ahead of him, but stray patrols of Boers are watching Rundle's movements.

GETTING DESPERATE.

Boer Government Preparing for a Final Struggle—Steyn's New Capital.

Pretoria, May 19.—It is officially announced that Johannesburg will be defended. The consuls of the neutral powers have been advised to look out for their citizens, as the government will not hold itself responsible for injury to persons or damage to property.

Commander Botha, commander-in-chief of the Boers, reports that the burghers are joining in great numbers. The government has suggested to the British commander-in-chief an exchange of prisoners on parole.

Vrede has been proclaimed the capital of the Free State.

"This editor," said the poet, "writes that he is very sorry he cannot make use of my sonnet on 'The Immutability of the Oyster Shell.'" "Don't you believe him," replied the poet's wife. "I'll bet it just tickled him to send it back."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Peace Is Not Yet In Sight.

The War's Conclusion Is a Matter of Military Progress.

Official Announcement That Mafeking Was Relieved on the 17th Inst.

London, May 21.—The Associated Press is able to say that no message from President Kruger, direct or indirect, has recently been received by the secretary or any department of the British government nor, it may be added, is any communication from him dealing with the question of cessation of hostilities expected by them in the immediate future. The proximity of peace, according to the government's point of view, will remain a matter of military progress. How soon the latter may bring about the former is still too suppositious a question for serious forecast on the part of any high government official.

The consensus of opinion gleaned by the Associated Press at the government office is that the Boer delegates will exhaust every effort in the United States before President Kruger sues directly, though Lord Salisbury himself does not believe the delegates will accomplish much in America.

The confirmation of the relief of Mafeking does away with the lingering doubts which existed in the minds of a few people who have got into the habit of believing nothing but war office despatches. With belated enthusiasm that department hoisted its flag on receipt of official telegram and the crowd cheered. It is announced that Col. Baden-Powell will be made a major-general.

Mafeking was actually relieved by Col. B. T. Mahon, who serv—ed in the Dongola and Nile expeditions with Gen. Kitchener.

Lord Roberts' latest despatch merely continues his description of the organization of the transport of supplies, and the rest for the men that the British forces in the Free State and Natal found necessary after their long quick marches.

A despatch from Kroonstad, dated Sunday, 20th, says a British convoy on its way to Lindley was attacked by the Boers and obliged to halt. The result of the attack is not known, but it is evident that the Boers in the rear of the main British army are alert and aggressive.

London, May 21.—The war office confirms the despatch announcing that Mafeking has been relieved.

London, May 21.—The following despatch from Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa, to the secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, was received at 1:30 p.m., to-day:

"Barton telegraphs from Taungs that Mafeking was relieved on May 17. (Signed) Milner."

Ottawa, May 21.—Lord Minto received a cable this morning from Sir Alfred Milner stating that Mafeking was relieved on the 17th inst.

RELIEF FORCE ATTACKED.

But Boers Were Repulsed With Considerable Loss.

London, May 21.—The war office has received the following despatch from Roberts:

"Kroonstad, May 21.—Mahon (Col. B. T.) reports having joined Plumer at Jamaisdo on May 15. He was followed by a Boer commando from Maruzani Siding, and turned westward to avoid it. On May 13 he was attacked in the thick bush, losing 5 men killed, 2 missing and 24 wounded, including the Daily Mail correspondent, Hands, dangerously. The Boers lost more than Mahon in killed and wounded.

London, May 21.—Under to-day's date Lord Roberts sent the following from Baden-Powell, dated May 13, giving important news:

Before dawn on the 13th a storming party, 250 strong, persistently led by Eloff, rushed the pickets and reached the Staat and Protectorate camp from the westward, along the Malapho valley, a strong musketry demonstration being made at the same time along the eastern front of our position.

Our western posts closed in and stopped the Boer supports following, thus cutting off Eloff's retreat, while the town defences stopped his further advance.

His force got divided in the darkness and a strong party was placed between them, completely surrounding them. Fighting continued all day.

"Soon after nightfall one of the parties surrendered, and the other was driven out of the Staat under a heavy fire.

"Ten dead and 19 wounded of the enemy were left behind, and 108 prisoners were taken, including Eloff and nine officers. Seventeen Frenchmen and many Germans were among the prisoners.

Our losses were 6 men killed and 2 officers and 9 men wounded.

London, May 21.—The war office has received the following message from Lord Roberts:

"Kroonstad, May 21.—Buller reports that his advance will be delayed for a few days, on account of the way in which the railway has been destroyed.

"Gen. Rundle reports that Ladybrand has been occupied.

"Hunter is pushing up the railway with supplies for the Mafeking garrison, and is arranging a hospital train for the conveyance of the sick and wounded to Kimberley."

KIMBERLEY REMEMBERS.

The De Beers Company Vote Five Hundred Dollars For Ottawa Sufferers.

Kimberley, May 17.—Dr. Jameson, the leader of the Jameson raid, has been chosen a director of the De Beers Mining Company. The company to-day voted $500 as a subscription to the fund for the relief of the Ottawa fire sufferers.

Pestilence And Famine

Terrors of the Situation in India Described in Official Reports.

Plague, Cholera and Abnormal Crime Add to Horrors of Hunger.

Thousands of People Dying for Want of Food or From Sickness.

By Associated Press.

London, May 19.—The secretary of state for India, Lord George Hamilton, has granted the Associated Press permission to inspect the unpublished official correspondence received up to date in his department dealing with the famine situation. The reports received in the last mail alone from the hosts of civil servants who are striving desperately to stay the onward march of the devastating evils that threaten to sap the life out of India, almost baffles condensation. From all parts of the great heterogeneous country, British agents, commissioners, residents and their assistants, officers on famine duty, native dewans (premiers), and those with other titles, never heard of by the outside world except in Kipling's books, dutifully detail the conditions which prevail in their particular districts, their language being chiefly confined to the dry sentences and tabulated statistics on which the orthodox Indian official is suckled, yet now and again there is revealed by reason of the very strength of this same terse verbiage and official reticence a wealth of pathos which columns of vivid descriptions could scarcely convey. What, for instance, could better tell the tale of sorrow than the following report of the commissioner of Kherwara in Rajpootana? With careful regard for the regulations governing communications, he abruptly commences:

"Kherwara' crops practically nil; water, hardly any; cattle all dead; fodder nil; people thriftless; dead. People with small means at the end of their resources, and either on relief works or dying. Crime abnormal."

With a pathetic frankness found in few of these gruesome documents submitted to the Associated Press, he continues:

"I have tried desperately to keep the Kehwara Bazaar open to all, but as I have only 6,000 rupees, lent my by the Ferwe at Darbar, with which to purchase grain, I have miserably failed, and hundreds come to me daily for permission to buy and have to be refused."

From all the commissioners of the native states the same cry goes up. There the distress and suffering is more severe than in any other part of India, yet the native states, by the virtue of the constitution, are dependent on the British relief system and are not entitled to a share of government charity, as they pay no taxes for Imperial support. However, Sir Charles Bernard, head of the Indian office bureau of revenue, tells the Associated Press the British are advancing to these states loans, wherever feasible, and says they will come in for their full share of relief sent from the outside. From these commissioners of native states, who are only able to advise instead of ordering the native officials, come most distressing reports as to the condition of their territories not yet hinted at in the English newspapers; but throughout the harrowing documents are tinged with hopefulness, borne of the pluck that makes the Indian civil servant such a strenuous fighter of famine, plague and pestilence. One resident of Rajpootana reports that the Dewan of Sirhoi state, with a population of about 186,000, tells him that only 148 persons died of starvation in March, yet, adds the resident, he has no doubt there have been many other deaths as the direct result of insufficient nourishment.

In the course of a cheery report, the President of Western Rajpootana expresses regrets that he is obliged to record 3,667 deaths as occurring in the famine hospitals and poor houses in the comparatively small state of Marwar during March, while another resident supplements this ghastly record of wholesale mortality by remarking that at Dhualar out of 300,000 persons congregated around the relief works, 1,790 died between February 23 and March 25, and this has no bearing on the inroads of the plague of cholera. From the latter cause 571 died at Naghpoore during March.

Capt. Grant, on famine duty at Marwar, reports that the majority of fatalities were not preceded by any acute illness. Old persons, weak with oedema of the feet, sit at the relief works all day long, draw their pay, eat full meals and die during the night. Nothing can be done for them; they will not go to a hospital.

Cholera is spreading even at the relief works, while plague and cholera adds to the evils of the famine. There are still other evils mentioned in the despatches. These consist chiefly of the Dacoits, who are raiding what few cattle are left, and the refugees who, to quote the Commissioner of Kherwara, are often from distant villages, and have abandoned their children, who cannot even tell us the villages whence they came. They are supported by the already impoverished people of Kherwara.

PAPER MAKERS MEET.

Brown Paper Will Go Up in Price.

Montreal, May 19.—A number of paper makers of Canada met yesterday. They were very reticent about their doings, except that they would probably make an increase in the price of manila brown paper.

EMPTY PROTECTION.

The Maid—My soldier sweetheart swore he loved me better than life.

The Matron—That's nothing. Being a soldier, he is presumed to care nothing for life.—Kansas City Independent.