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CALIFORNIA NEW GRASS BUTTER.
.... Large Square, 40c.
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Dixi H. Ross & Co.,
CASH GROCERS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Cassiar Central Railway Company, incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of British Columbia, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to declare the Cassiar Central Railway Company to be a body corporate and politic within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, and the company's railway to be a work for the general advantage of Canada; also to authorize the company to exercise running powers over and to the use and operation of the property of other railway companies and to make such arrangements for conveying or leasing the company's railway and its rights and powers as is usually given to railway companies in their Acts of incorporation; and for other purposes.

H. B. McGIVERIN,
Solicitor for Said Company.
Dated at Ottawa, this 18th day of January, 1901.

WANTED—Bright men and women canvassers for "Queen Victoria, Her Life and Reign." Introduction by Lord Dufferin. A thrilling new book. Sales marvellous. The Queen as girl, wife, mother and monarch. Reads like a romance. Grandly illustrated. Big commission. Books on time. Lots of money in it. Send for free prospectus. The Linscott Publishing Co., Toronto.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty (30) days after date I, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on that parcel of land known and described as the North Half of Section Seventeen (17) and the South Half of Section Twenty (20), Township Ten (10), Queen Charlotte District.

A. J. BRIGGS.
Victoria, B. C., Jan. 28th, 1901.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Choice Silver-Laced Wyandottes, $1.00 per setting. Orders taken at Dixi Ross's.

$1.50 Per Annum. $1.50

Victoria Times.

Twice-a-Week.

VOL. 22. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1901. NO. 13.

Joining The British

Three Companies of Ex-Burghers Are Bearing Arms Against the Boers.

Transvaalers Are Reported to Be Burying Their Arms—Retirement of Colville.

Pretoria, March 11, 8. 30 p.m.—The result of the negotiations between Lord Kitchener and Gen. Botha is anxiously but hopefully awaited. The presence of Sir Alfred Milner in Pretoria to confer with Lord Kitchener is expected to hasten the change from the military to the civil administration.

Dewet's Northward Move.

Bloemfontein, March 10.—Gen. Dewet is reported to be moving northward at the rate of 25 miles a day, with a view of crossing the railway to the eastward. He should now be west of Kroonstad. Several small commandoes are in possession of the southeastern portion of the Orange River Colony. It is impossible not to be struck with the fact that a great portion of the former enemies of Great Britain in South Africa now frankly throw in their lot with the British.

Brandfort, Kroonstad and Bloemfontein companies of ex-burghers are now bearing arms against the Boers. They state that their object is not to operate against their former comrades, but to defend their homes and property against marauding bands. Every town in the Free State occupied by the British troops will become a centre of British influence, extending a long distance in their vicinity. Over 130,000 refugees are now within the British lines and many of them demand arms and permission to take the field. If their requests be granted, it will be easy to get 1,000 ex-burghers enrolled on the British side.

Burying Their Guns.

Lorenzo Marquez, March 11.—Gen. Botha is willing to surrender. He asks for an armistice in order to communicate with Gen. Dewet and Mr. Steyn. Should they decline, it is believed, nevertheless, that Gen. Botha will surrender. The Boers have no artillery or ammunition, and are burying all their guns. The railway from Lorenzo Marquez to Pretoria is practically clear of Boers.

The Plague.

Capetown, March 11.—The bubonic plague is developing seriously in Capetown. Fifteen new cases were officially reported to-day, and 97 other persons were isolated because of having come into contact with victims. To-day two colored persons who had been attacked by the plague died in the streets of Capetown. A European died while being removed to the hospital. The malady is reaching the more prosperous classes, and it has been necessary to remove to the hospital one entire family.

Colville Blundered, Says Broderick.

London, March 11.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Charles MacKinnon Douglas, Liberal, moved for an inquiry regarding the retirement of Major-Gen. Colville, who was sent home from South Africa by Lord Roberts for inefficiency in the field.

Mr. Broderick, secretary of war, replied that the motion compelled him to say things he would prefer to leave unsaid, but that he would tell the House the whole truth. After declaring that he had nothing to apologize for in the course the war office had taken, he proceeded to criticize severely Gen. Colville's conduct.

"At Sanas Post," said the secretary of war, "Gen. Colville blundered about and manoeuvred about until his force was weary, while the Boers carried off his unmolested. Lord Roberts thought Col. Broadwood did right, although Gen. Colville took exception to Col. Broadwood's behaviour. Gen. Colville left Col. Broadwood and his shattered force entirely alone, and marched his troops to another direction. He showed a lack of enterprise, which lost him the confidence of Lord Roberts. Lord Roberts, however, postponed his decision until he should be fully informed. Then came the unfortunate surrender for which Gen. Colville was blamable, as he ought to have attempted to effect relief.

"I consulted Lord Roberts regarding the Gibraltar command, and I had no alternative after the advice of Lord Roberts and Sir Evelyn Wood. I gave Gen. Colville an opportunity to resign, but he insisted on being removed.

"I consider Gen. Colville has been treated more leniently than if he had been court-martialled. Every pressure was brought to bear in his favor, but, so long as I hold office, I shall not give way to such clamor."

The debate was adjourned.

Rebels Sentenced to Death.

Capetown, March 11.—A court-martial has sentenced to death two rebels convicted with the recent wrecking of a train at Tamibosch. Others concerned in the crime were condemned to various terms of imprisonment.

London, March 12.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, March 11, says:

"Gen. Dewet is north of Brandford, Orange River Colony.

"Continuous rains have interfered with the movements of the troops in Cape Colony.

"Two bands of Boers are being hunted along the hills by troops under Gen. Lisle, Grenfell and Henniker."

Pilcher at Bloemfontein.

Bloemfontein, March 11.—Colonel Pilcher's column has cleared the country of Boers between this place and the Orange river. The column has arrived here, bringing in 33 prisoners and 3,000 horses.

News of Surrender Expected.

London, March 12, 4 p.m.—A report is current that the government anticipates a speedy announcement of the surrender of General Botha, the Boer commander-in-chief.

May Be Sent to India.

Calcutta, March 12.—The government is preparing for the possible arrival of five thousand Boer prisoners, who will be located in batches of a thousand.

London, March 13.—No further news regarding peace negotiations at Pretoria has been received, except a report that Gen. Botha is waiting for the return of Gen. Dewet to the north before coming to a decision.

According to the Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, there are as many as eight separate guerilla commandoes in the Orange River Colony, and two villages have been declared seats of government by the rebels. "Progress must remain arrested," says the correspondent, "until the twenty-seven columns now in the colony, or Gen. Botha's action in the Transvaal, clears up the military action."

The Daily News makes the following important statement:

"We understand that the government greatly modified the unconditional surrender policy. We believe Lord Kitchener has been authorized to offer amnesty to both the Boers and the Boer leaders, except where treachery is clearly proved. Cape rebels only are to be punished by disfranchisement. Loans are to be granted to the Boers for rebuilding and stocking their farms, and finally the government will offer to establish some kind of civil government as soon as all the commandoes have surrendered. Its form will probably be that of a crown colony, but with the important concession which Sir Alfred Milner advises, namely, a council including Boers of position, like Gen. Botha, Gen. Meyer and Mr. Schalkburger."

It was rumored on the stock exchange yesterday that the government will issue a war loan of £50,000,000 in consols.

Rouxville Deserted.

Rouxville, Orange River Colony, March 11.—General Bruce Hamilton arrived here to-day and found Rouxville completely deserted. The houses were open, and many of them contained no furniture. The column, on its way here, destroyed the grain.

Motion for Inquiry Defeated.

London, March 13.—In the House of Commons last evening the debate was continued on the motion introduced on Monday by Mr. Charles Douglas (Liberal), calling for inquiry regarding the retirement of Major-General Colville, who was sent home from South Africa by Lord Roberts for alleged inefficiency in the field.

Gen. Colville's friends contend that he has never been heard by a competent tribunal. Those opposed to him—among them Mr. Winston Churchill—asserted that he had been properly dealt with. Mr. Churchill exclaimed: "I shall pin my faith to Lord Roberts. A more damaging case than that of Sanna's Post, as described by the secretary for war, was scarcely ever put forward."

Mr. Balfour, the government leader, objected to parliament constituting itself "an amateur court to deal with military and strategic questions." He declared that the commander-in-chief was the only adequate and proper judge in such questions.

The motion of Mr. Douglas was rejected by a vote of 262 to 148.

Passed a Resolution.

Paris, March 12.—The International Federated Union for the independence of the Boers, with delegates from most of the European countries, passed a resolution to-day to address a protest to the various governments against the conduct of Great Britain in violating the Hague convention. It was decided to form an International Federation of the pro-Boer committee. The American delegate is Mr. Matton.

Kruger Ignores Negotiations.

Brussels, March 12.—Dr. Leyds announces that Mr. Kruger will ignore the surrender negotiations between General Botha and Lord Kitchener.

London, March 13.—It is understood that the British cabinet, at its meeting to-day, considered among other things the negotiations proceeding between Gen. Kitchener and Gen. Botha, and formulated instructions for Gen. Kitchener, which defined on broad lines the terms on which a peace settlement might be effected.

Summoned to Pretoria.

New York, March 13.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says: "Pending the arrival of Dewet, general armistice has been declared. Gen. Botha has been in conference with Gen. Kitchener and Sir Alfred Milner for several days, and all three desire to consult Dewet. Dewet is now hurrying north through the Orange River Colony in obedience to Botha's summons. He passed Brandfort last night. On his arrival a conference will be held near here. There is joy to-day in the hope that the last gun has been fired in the Boer war."

For Boer Families

Lisbon, March 13.—A hulk in the harbor here is being fitted out for the reception of the Boer families expected to arrive shortly in these waters on board Portuguese war ships from Lorenzo Marquez, Delagoa Bay.

MORE COLDS are cured by Pyny-Balsam than any other one remedy. It cures quickly and certainly. Bronchial affections give way readily to it. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

Punishing Chinese

Opposition to Proposal to Demand More Heads of Guilty Officials.

Over Two Hundred Natives Killed—British Troops Guard Railway Siding.

Pekin, March 12.—A general meeting of the foreign ministers was held this morning, and the reports of the committees were heard.

Regarding more punishment of the Chinese connected with the Boxers, there is strenuous opposition against demanding many more heads, but a list containing the names of ninety-six minor officials will be presented soon to Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang, urging that they be tried for complicity in the outrages and punished when found guilty in such a manner as the Chinese themselves see fit, except in the case of six men who the ministers think should be executed.

The report of the committee on the general principles on which indemnity claims should be considered was adopted. These claims, which are palpably unjust, will be disallowed.

Mr. Rockhill's proposition for daily meetings of the ministers will be followed so far as practicable. When any minister is unable to be present a meeting will not take place.

The report of the committee on the legation quarter defences will probably be considered to-morrow. Though the committee has declined to notify the Chinese owners of property confiscated the register of claims of the ministers probably will see that the amount involved, when just, is added to the total of the general indemnity.

The ministers will meet Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang soon to consider questions regarding public buildings and grounds.

Protest Against Agreement.

Shanghai, March 12.—The American British China associations have cabled to their respective institutions at Washington and London urging that protests be made against the Russian-Chinese Manchurian treaty, and it is understood that the Germans have taken similar action. It is said that Chang Chi Tung, viceroy of Hankow, will open treaty ports on the Yang Tse Kiang below Woo Chang.

Chinese Routed.

Berlin, March 12.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Count von Waldersee:

"Pekin, March 11.—In the fight west of Suling Pass we had only one slightly wounded. The Chinese left 250 dead on the field. Our cavalry, with quick-firing guns, pursued the Chinese 20 miles. A battalion remains at Pen Fing and westward from the great wall to prevent a return of the Chinese troops."

Official circles in Berlin declare that it is impossible to judge here exactly what leads to the Chinese activity around the great wall.

The statement that Russia insits upon China's signature to the Manchurian convention rests upon Chinese authority; but Germany has no reason to suppress such information, and the fact remains that the agreement has not yet been signed.

The statement current that 600 Russian marines with guns have been landed at Sama San Pho (near Fu San, the terminus of the railway running through Corea, on the Strait of Corea, or Broughton strait, which adjoins the Strait of Corea, and which with Krusenstin strait separates Corea from Japan) is regarded as unfounded.

Another Account of Fight.

London, March 12.—The Pekin correspondent of the Morning Post, wiring Saturday and giving details of the storming of a gate in the great wall by Col. Lebur's column, March 8th, says: "The Germans captured the Chueng Cung pass, between the provinces of Chihli and Shansi, after seven hours' fighting. The Chinese held an apparently impregnable position on the great wall at all the highest parts of the pass. They had several thousand troops, and artillery of all descriptions. The Germans attacked them with 600 infantry and two howitzers. The turning movement was over an almost impassable country, occupied seven hours and was completely successful. The Chinese fled into the province of Shansi, leaving at least 100 dead and several howitzer guns. The victory will have an excellent moral effect, as the Chinese believed their fortified mountain was impassable."

British Toops in Possession.

London, March 13.—(4.30 a. m.)—Friction has arisen at Tien Tsin between the British and the Russians over a piece of land alleged to belong to the railway company, and to have been in possession of the company for some years.

According to dispatches from Tien Tsin, the Russians assert that this land is part of their new concession, and therefore Russian property. Mr. Kinder, manager of the railway, had begun to make a siding, but was stopped by the Russian authorities. He appealed to Col. McDonald, who referred the matter to Gen. Barrow, British chief of state in Pekin, who replied: "Carry on the siding with armed force if necessary."

Guards were put on the line by the British, and the work was continued. Gen. Wagasaka, Russian commander, protested and said the work would not have been done if the Russians had had as many troops as the British, adding that such matters should be left to diplomacy.

Col. McDonald again communicated with Gen. Barrow, who telegraphed: "Continue the siding." Gen. Wagasaka very indignantly appealed to the Russian minister at Pekin, M. De Giers.

NEW BRITISH WARSHPS.

Programme Includes Five Sub-Marine Boats—The Estimates.

London, March 12.—The new shipbuilding programme provides three battleships, six armored cruisers, two third-class cruisers, ten torpedo-destroyers, five torpedo boats, two sloops of war and five sub-marine boats. On some of these vessels work was begun in 1900. All the ships will be in course of construction this year. Under the heading of sub-marine boats, the admiralty report says: "Five of the type invented by Holland have been ordered, the first of which should be delivered next autumn. What the future value of these boats may be in naval warfare can only be a matter of conjecture."

During the year arrangements will be made with nearly all the great steamship companies by which their finest vessels will be held at the disposal of the admiralty for employment as cruisers when required. To the lines previously engaged have been added the Orient, Royal Mail and Pacific companies. Eighteen of the swiftest passenger ships of these lines will receive an annual subvention. Thirty other steamers have been placed at the disposal of the admiralty without further subsidy.

The British navy estimates for 1901-02 amount to £30,875,500, an increase of over £2,000,000. There is an increase of 3,745 in the number of officers and men.

Storm and Floods

Damage Caused in Arkansas Was More Serious Than at First Reported.

Many Persons Were Drowned—Seven Men Caught in a Flooded Mine.

Little Rock, Ark., March 12.—The reports from over the state show that the storm of Saturday and Sunday was far greater than yesterday's reports indicated. Thus far there are 16 deaths reported: Mrs. Gus. Rufe, Hammel J. Turner, Pine Prarie; J. A. Woley, Newcastle; P. Watson, colored, and infant, Becks; Mrs. M. Davis, Rockhill; O. Roberts, aged 13, Rockhill; C. Dowding near Paragould.

Seven miners at Huntington are reported to have been caught in a flooded mine. John Fitzgerald, Boomville, was drowned in a swollen creek.

At Greenway a dozen buildings were razed. Great damage was done at Osecola, Piggott and Paragould.

Mill Flooded.

Warren, Ohio, March 12.—The Mahoninb river reached its highest point of the seasou last night, and is still rising. The mills and Neal flour mill and the bar department of the American Steel Hoop Co. are flooded and work stopped. On the flats many houses are surrounded by water, and the occupants had to take to boats.

GOVERNMENT UNDECIDED.

No Steps Will Be Taken at Present to Draw Up a New Treaty.

London, March 12.—Lord Cranborne, the under secretary for foreign affairs, in the House of Commons to-day, referring to Great Britain's reply to the United States Senate's amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, added that the British government was not engaged in negotiations with any other power on this subject.

Will Consult Leaders.

Washington, March 12.—No step has been taken by either side since the delivery of the British note treating with the senate amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and it is understood that none will be taken in the immediate future. The treaty expired on March 5th, and it is stated that at this moment the United States government is undecided as to whether or not it shall attempt to draw a new treaty with Great Britain. It is said that before anything of this kind is done the administration will take steps to learn the views of the senators and the party leaders in congress. There will be no treaty submitted to the senate except upon a pretty clear understanding that it is strong enough to secure the vote of two-thirds of the body. It is understood at the state department that the British communication submitted yesterday will not be given out for publication for the present.

INCREASING CAPITAL.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 12.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railway company in this city, a resolution was adopted authorizing an increase of $100,000,000 in the capital stock of the company, making the total issue $251,000,000.

Award of Arbitrators

Province of Nova Scotia Will Receive $671,000 From Dominion Government.

Hon C. Fitzpatrick Introduces Measures to Amend Franchise and Elections Acts.

Ottawa, March 13.—The province of Nova Scotia has been awarded $671,000 in the arbitration case between itself and the Dominion government, over the taking over of the Eastern Extension railway. When the Eastern Extension was taken over by the Dominion, the terms were said to be at the time forced upon the province and at a price far below its value. The matter was recently referred to arbitration, and the arbitrators have now awarded $671,000 to the province. The arbitrators were Sir George Burton, Mr. F. B. Wade, K. C., and Mr. Barbeau, of Quebec.

To Amend Acts.

In the House to-day Hon C. Fitzpatrick introduced acts to amend the Franchise Act and Dominion Elections Act. The Dominion Elections Act will provide for the changes, already mentioned, in the ballot, and also to make a certified cheque good as a deposit.

Census Commossioners.

The following are the names and addresses of commissioners for the census districts of British Columbia:

Burrard—R. L. Drury, chief census officer; Frank Burnett and Harry Cowan, Vancouver; assistant commissioners, Rev. D. Jennings, Port Essington; J. W. McFarlane, Atlin; John Garvin, Vancouver.

New Westminster—W. W. Forrester, Vancouver; Charles Harding and J. P. Planta, Nanaimo.

City of Victoria—Wm. Dalby.

Yale and Cariboo—Thomas Parker, Rossland, and C. B. Leroy, Vernon.

Slocan Riding—Assistant commissioner, A. B. Dockstader, Kandon.

Nelson Riding—Assistant commissioner, A. B. Buckworth, Ymir.

Russland Riding—Assistant commissioner, Peter McCallum, Grand Forks.

Southeast Kootenay—Assistant commissioner, J. C. Green, Golden.

Yale and Cariboo—Chris. B. Leroy, Vernon.

East Riding, Lillooet—Wm. Abel, 111-Mile post.

West Riding, Lillooet—Assistant commissioner, A. E. Gibbs, Lillooet.

Cariboo—Assistant commissioner, A. Barlow, Quesnelle.

Revelstoke — Assistant commissioner, Alex. McRae, Revelstoke.

East Riding, Yale—Assistant commissioner, A. Leishman, Peachland.

West Riding, Yale—Assistant commissioner, Wm. Teague, Yale.

North Riding, Yale—Assistant commissioner, John H. Morrison, Kamloops.

The Miners' Strike.

On the recommendation of Ralph Smith, Mr. Bremner, labor commissioner in British Columbia, has been instructed by Hon. James Sutherland, acting minister of labor, to do all in his power to settle the strike of local miners on Vancouver Island.

RULES FOR FIGHT.

Two Bullets Will Be Exchanged at Twenty-Five Paces.

Paris, March 12.—The seconds of M. Andre Buffet, in his dispute with M. Paul Deroulede, M. DeCassagnac and Deramel, and the seconds of M. Deroulede, M. Maurice Barres and Dr. DeVillers, met in Paris to-day and deliberated over the proposed duel, after which the following statement was issued:

"Messrs. Barres and DeVilliers agreed that M. Buffet is the offending party. The weapon chosen is the pistol. Two bullets will be exchanged at the word of command at 25 paces. The place, day and hour will be fixed later. The weapons, place and direction of the duel will be drawn for by lot. The undersigned undertake to call the attention of the principals that the invariable rule in affairs of honor forbids a gesture or a word being exchanged on the field between the compatants."

The statement was signed by the four seconds.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 12.—John E. Tipton, the alleged defaulting treasurer and secretary of the International Swithchmens' Union of North America was arraigned this morning. The charge was changed to that of grand larceny in the first degree. Tipton pleaded not guilty, waived examination, and was held for the grand jury. He was committed to jail.

DREYFUS'S BOOK.

"Five Years of My Life," in Which He Describes Experiences in Prison.

New York, March 13.—M. Dreyfus's book, "Five Years of My Life," is now in the market here, says a London dispatch to the Tribune, and the English publishers are competing heavily for it. It will be a single volume of about seventy thousand words, and will be printed simultaneously in France, Germany, England and America. It is described as temperately, but vividly written, with a quiet but effective style of his own terrible experience in prison and under trial.

REPUDIATED BY PREMIER.

Bourassa's Motion in the Dominion House Had Only Three Supporters.

Ottawa, March 12.—In the House today J. H. N. Bourassa moved his motion on going into supply to the effect that Canada should have a voice in the terms of settlement of the South African war, and also that recruiting for Baden-Powell's police force in Canada should be stopped.

He proceeded to say that Canada had taken part, and had been taxed for the war, some of its citizens willingly and some unwillingly, and therefore Canada had the right to be consulted as to the terms of settlement.

He cited the action of the House in passing a resolution for Home Rule in Ireland, also in favor of British subjects in the Transvaal, whom he described as "money grabbers," also the settlement of Alabama claims, to show that parliament had a right to pass upon such a resolution as he proposed. As to the recruiting for Baden-Powell's police force, he went on to say that enough men could not be found in Britain, and that recruiting was stopped for the police in Australia and New Zealand. He said that Canada in its actions in connection with the war, was a tool in the hands of Mr. Chamberlain. He was very severe on Mr. Chamberlain, and condemned him for saying in the recent British elections that a vote against him was a vote for the Boers. He endeavored to show that the feeling against Mr. Chamberlain and the war in Britain was growing, as was shown by the change in the editorship of the London Daily News and the result of the municipal elections in London.

In Canada, he said, those candidates in the last general elections who had been favorable to the Boers, were elected, and in this connection cited Mr. Puttee of Winnipeg.

Mr. Puttee denied that he favored the Boers.

Mr. Bourassa, proceeding, said that he was branded as a traitor and rebel because he wanted to get the opinion of the representatives of the people before the first contingent was sent. Before the war was over there were those who were calling for the Canadian soldiers to return, and they did return before the war was over.

Mr. Bourassa spoke for two hours and a half, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied in a half hour's speech, repudiating Mr. Bourassa's utterances, and showing that there never was a more just war than that in South Africa.

The House by a vote of 144 to 3 (Monet, Bourassa and Angers) rejected Bourassa's motion, and then sang "God Save the King."

BURNED ALIVE.

Fate of Negro Charged With Assaulting and Murdering a Farmer's Wife.

Dallas, March 13.—A mob at Corsicana, Texas, to-day burned John Henderson, the negro charged with brutally assaulting and finally butchering Mrs. Younger, a farmer's wife, several days ago.

An immense crowd gathered at Corsicana and met a band of men who had taken Henderson from the officers of the law near Itaska during the night. He was dragged to a farm house near the scene of his crime and burned to death.

Henderson's death is described as having been much like that of a frightened beast.

Henderson was caught yesterday after a long chase. Bloodhounds trailed him from the Younger home, many miles back and forth, until he was finally run down near Itaska. The officers were quickly overpowered by friends of the Younger, who had clung to the trail tenaciously day and night, and he was hurried to his death.

Found Hanging to a Tree.

Spellman, Ga., March 13.—The body Sherman Harris, colored, was found today swinging from a tree six miles from here. He had been accused of killing Sidney King, a merchant, yesterday.

ENGINE BOILER EXPLODED.

The Engineer, Fireman and Brakeman Were Killed.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 13.—The boiler of engine No. 634, on the Lehigh Valley railroad, exploded this morning while the engine was pulling a coal train near Mud Run and three men were killed. They are Engineer Willon Albert, Fireman Morgan Morris and Brakeman Robert McMullen, all of Pittston, Pa. The engine was blown into the Lehigh river, carrying along the bodies of the men. McMullen had been standing on the tender. The train was not affected and ran for some distance without the engine. All the men killed were married and leave families.

ALL HOPE ABANDONED.

Relatives and Friends of Benjamin Harrison Waiting for the End.

Indianapolis, March 13.—All hope has been abandoned for the recovery of General Benjamin Harrison, former President of the United States, who was prostrated last Thursday by pneumonia and intercostal neuralgia. Relatives and friends are now simply waiting for the end.

At no time within the past 48 hours have the physicians given hope to those whose vigil at the bedside has been so faithful. The most comfort that comes to the Harrison household is the assurances of the physicians that the General is not suffering.

STABBED TO DEATH.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 13.—Nichole Guiriglia, a laborer, was stabbed to death this afternoon on the sidewalk in front of 228 Carroll street, by Melia de Moreno, the result of a quarrel over a woman. The murderer was arrested.

Britain's Commerce

Lord Avebury Says Several Changes Are Contemplated in the Tariff.

Treaties With Germany, Austria and Portugal Will Probably Be Altered.

London, March 12.—Presiding at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, which opened in London to-day, Lord Avebury, better known as Sir John Lubbock, foreshadowed changes in the British tariff and urged the necessity of being prepared to promote the interests of British commerce on the termination of the present treaties.

Alterations, he added, were being considered in the treaties with Germany, Austria and Portugal.

He was greatly interested in the outcome of the tariff war which had suddenly broken out between the United States and Russia. Naturally, he said, America regarded as a masked bounty the Russian system of aiding the exportation of the surplus beet sugar. The whole dispute illustrated the complicated questions which arose when it was attempted to apply protection generally. As far as Great Britain was concerned, she would enter into negotiations not wishing to hamper or curtail her commerce with her neighbors, but rather to promote it, being convinced that commerce benefits both buyers and sellers.

On the motion of Mr. Walton, M.P., the meeting passed a resolution to the effect that reparation for the recent events in China should be sought in increased facilities for trade rather than in money indemnity.

BRITAIN'S BUDGET.

Chancellor of Exchequer's Statement Will Probably Show Deficit of £54,000,000.

London, March 13.—With the naval estimate presented in the House of Commons yesterday evening, the budget for the coming year shows an expenditure of upwards of £181,000,000, against £150,000,000 for last year. Unless the revenue is increased the statement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, will show a deficit of nearly £54,000,000, the largest ever estimated.

The House of Commons to-day, by a vote of 250 to 163, defeated the second reading of the Congested Districts (Ireland) Bill, one of the main features of which was the appointment of a board with power to bring about the compulsory purchase of land. The chief secretary for Ireland, Mr. Wyndham, opposed the measure.

FLOOD AT TOLEDO.

Manufacturers Have Been Compelled to Suspend Work.

Toledo, Ohio, March 13.—Business along the water front is practically suspended to-day, the Maumee river, gorged by ice, having run over its banks on both the east and west sides of the city. Only one of the seven elevators is in operation. Manufacturers on Water street, the thoroughfare next to the dock front, closed down yesterday afternoon. Hundreds of teams are at work removing goods from the various warehouses and stores that are threatened by the rising water. There is no immediate prospect of the water receding. The lake shore bridge, connecting the east side with the yards leading to the Union depot, is in so much danger that the company has had it strapped to the shore by stout cables.

FOR OTTAWA LIBRARY.

Andrew Carnegie Offers One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Ottawa, March 11.—Mayor Morris, of Ottawa, received a letter from Andrew Carnegie this morning stating that he would give $100,000 to the city of Ottawa for a public library, providing that the city gave a site and $7,500 a year for maintenance. Mayor Morris is delighted with the offer, which he will promptly accept.

Mr. Galliher introduced in the House today a bill respecting the Columbia & Western, to incorporate the Crow's Nest railway, and also one respecting the Kootenay & Arrowhead, and also the Similkameen & Keremeos.

FAVOR LINE TO BOUNDARY.

Toronto, March 11.—The council of the board of trade to-day passed a resolution recommending the granting of a charter for the construction of a railway from the Crow's Nest Pass coal fields to the international boundary.

Some interesting figures were presented to the board showing the money the Crow's Nest Coal Company has been spending on machinery and supplies. The statement shows supplies and machinery paid at Toronto up to March 1st of this year, and at Fernie up to the end of last year. The company paid Toronto firms $48,815.47; Montreal firms, $33,076.17; Ontario towns, $5,007.12; Nova Scotia towns, $9,812.40; New Brunswick, $4,700.62; Great Britain (including freight), $59,704.15; Winnipeg, $19,121.37; British Columbia, Alberta, etc., $43,085.08; United States, $97,760.77; Fernie firms and contractors, $373,397.21—a total of $690,550.36.

A resolution was also passed approving increasing the salary of the Premier of Canada, and providing a suitable annuity for the Premier after retirement from office, and providing proper remuneration for the opposition leader.