

MANY BOERS KILLED AT MAFEKING

Commandant Eloff and Ninety of His Men Captured When Entering the Town.

BRITISH TROOPS IN THE TRANSVAAL

Gen. Hunter Has Occupied Christiana Without Opposition—Buller's Movements in Northern Natal—Arrival at Dannhauser.

(Associated Press.) London, May 16.—The most important development in today's war news is the statement...

Nothing further has been heard from Mafeking, and it is reasonable to suppose that the conditions there are unchanged...

British Troops at Beira. About 1,100 more troops have arrived at Beira, Portuguese East Africa...

GLENCOE OCCUPIED.

London, May 16.—It is officially announced that Glencoe was occupied yesterday, and that the Boers have evacuated the Biggarsberg.

London, May 16.—The war office posts the following dispatch from Buller: "Dundee 10th.—We occupied Glencoe yesterday. The Transvaalers have now evacuated the Biggarsberg."

"The Free States on the Drakenberg are much reduced in numbers. The Carolina, Lydenberg and Pretoria commandos trekked north from Hatikulu on 13th and 14th May. Eleven guns were entrained at Glencoe. The last train with ambulances left there at dawn on May 15th."

"The result has been largely produced by the action of the fifth division which, during the last few days, has done a good deal of hard work marching, mountain climbing and road making."

"Trains are now running to Wessel's Nek station."

REPULSED AT MAFEKING.

Lorenzo Marquez, May 16.—A Portuguese official dispatch says an encounter has occurred at Mafeking, and that the Boers have been repulsed with heavy loss.

MORE TREACHERY.

London, May 16.—The war office posts the following from Lord Roberts, under the date of Kroonstad, May 16th: "Two officers and six men of Prince Alfred's Guards while out foraging yesterday a few miles from Kroonstad, visited a farm yielding a white flag. When within forty yards of the enclosure they were fired upon by 15 or 16 Boers concealed behind the farm wall. Two of the men were killed, Lieut. P. B. Walton was wounded, Lieut. W. B. Everton and two non-commissioned officers were taken prisoners. The owner of the farm states that the Boers threatened to shoot him when he protested against their making an improper use of the white flag."

Another Canadian Dead. Ottawa, May 16.—The following cables were received to-day by Lord Minto from Sir Alfred Milner: "Capetown, May 14.—I regret to report that 7833, Private J. W. Raymond, alias J. W. Culver, was slightly wounded at Isaac's Post on April 25th. (Signed) Milner."

"Capetown, May 14.—344, Trooper T. Woolcombe, second Canadian mounted infantry, died of dysentery and pleurisy at Carnarvon on April 22nd. The casualty was reported officially to the war office, but only to-day to me, hence the delay. (Signed) Milner."

The Peace Envoys. New York, May 16.—Beyond a drive through Central Park and the principal localities of interest in the city, no programme was arranged for the Boer

envoys to-day. They spent the forenoon in answering telegrams and letters from cities in the United States, from which invitations had been received to be guests. An effort is being made to arrange a plan so that the envoys can visit a majority of the cities.

Queen Visits Wounded. London, May 16.—The Queen visited Netley hospital this afternoon, distributing flowers to the wounded and conversing with many of the men.

London, May 17.—According to a telegram received at Lorenzo Marquez from Molopo, 100 miles north of Mafeking, the British relief column fought the Boers at Kraaipan, 92 miles south of Mafeking, on Tuesday.

This intelligence is accepted here with some reserve, because it is difficult to understand how the news could have been so quickly put on the wires from a place 192 miles from the scene of the engagement. A correspondent of the Morning Post, presumably John Stuart, is reported captured by the Boers at Kraaipan.

The British public is keenly expectant. The announcement that Mafeking has been relieved is keenly awaited by the British public. In the army the opinion seems to prevail that this has already been accomplished, although two hours after midnight the war office said that no news of the relief had been received by them. The steadfast courage of the Hunger-Bitten Garrison has produced a deep impression, and the news of succor is awaited with more anxiety than has been felt regarding any other event of the war.

Douglas Story, the Daily Mail's correspondent at Pretoria, wires: "The Boer government is holding back some of the big news. Feverish activity prevails here. President Kruger is working day and night. The latest Boer official bulletin is that the relief column has been defeated with great loss."

The Boer government continues passive at Kroonstad. Its cavalry is stretching like a semi-circular screen, many miles in length, with overlapping flanks. The Kroonstad censor permits the passage of long dispatches dealing with incidents prior to the occupation.

It seems that Gen. French's cavalry had a lively fight after crossing the Zand River. A mixed squadron composed of the Greys, the Inniskillings, Carbineers, and Australian Horse took a kopje and dismantled. The Boers suddenly fired from a concealed position, killing many horses and stampeding the rest. The Boers then advanced in overwhelming numbers and drove off the squadron, capturing some. The Boers robbed the dead and looted the saddles. Finally a brigade of cavalry drove them off.

Farther north the Hussars charged the Boers, killing and wounding many stragglers with sabres and pistols. Lord Roberts's infantry marched 120 miles in seven days. Gen. French marched 30 miles in one day.

The Boers when retreating dragged 32 guns through Kroonstad. Gen. Buller is moving towards Newcastle. He appears to be using 25,000 men against 5,000 or 6,000. His operations will almost certainly result in his forcing his way into the Transvaal possibly in time to co-operate with Lord Roberts's advance, although Gen. Buller is 252 miles from Johannesburg, or 25 days' march. A Dane who was captured by the South African Horse says there are 500 Frenchmen with the Boers who are opposing Gen. Buller, together with many Germans and other foreigners.

Daily Telegraph correspondent at Ladysmith says that only one Boer was shot in the engagement which resulted in the taking of Helpmakaar.

Gen. Ruddle is sweeping through the northeast of the Free State; the Boers are dissolving before him and some are surrendering. Their main force is assembled between Ficksburg and Winburg, but it is without close organization. Today's instalment of the war story from every part of the field is therefore seemingly

A Narrative of British successes, but with the Boers preparing for a last desperate fight further in the interior, and with Boer guerrilla parties looting houses and stores in the north-west section of Cape Colony.

It is not all easy for the British. The Upington district is the locality where the guerrilla tactics of the Boers are just now most in evidence. The postponed congress of the Afrikaner bond has been called to meet at Paarte, June 15th.

A Canadian battery of 15-pounders arrived at Beira, Portuguese East Africa, May 10th.

The Daily Graphic, which refers to the Boer mission to the United States as a product of the war, says: "There is no name of importance among the orators who saluted the delegates. We fear they have fallen in a sort of Anglo-Saxon ambush and are being victimized for purely political purposes."

The Times considers the rumors cable here as to President McKinley's alleged pro-Boer sympathies "utterly baseless."

It says: "Mr. McKinley is convinced that the country does not wish him. He interferes." and that interference would be in all respects inexpedient as well as impossible. The Lorenzo Marquez correspondent of the Times, under date of Tuesday, says: "There has been a heated discussion in the road, in secret session, respecting the expediency of destroying the mines. The result is not publicly known. The foreign mining representatives are greatly alarmed and have addressed strong representations to their respective consuls."

Persons acquainted with Col. Baden-Powell's scheme of defence of Mafeking assert that the occupation of the Kaffir location by the Boers would not endanger the garrison provided relief came quickly.

WHITE FLAG OUTRAGES

Denied by One of the Boer Delegates in New York. New York, May 16.—Mr. Wessels, one of the envoys, in discussing the abuse of the white flag by his countrymen, intimated that the reported abuse took place largely in the minds of the English correspondents. He cited two instances, however, showing that these statements had some foundation in fact, due entirely to a curious error.

Speaking of the white flag incident near Kimberley, in which a party of Boers were accused of deliberately firing upon the relief column, having the white flag hoisted, he said that a white jacket was mistaken for a flag. The jacket was worn by a clergyman who rushed to the front, and his jacket was mistaken for a flag for a moment.

"Very often," Mr. Wessels said, "the flag of the Orange Free State is mistaken for a white flag. The colors are orange and white, and after the flag has been through a few storms the orange fades, leaving the white field. This, no doubt is what the English have taken for a flag of truce."

"BADLY BEATEN."

Report of Conversation Between Two of the Peace Envoys. London, May 17.—A three-column New York special signed by Patrick O'Conner who crossed the Atlantic with the Boer delegates, under the pretence of being an Irish-American and a Boer sympathizer, is published in today's Daily Express. As a matter of fact, Mr. O'Conner understands the Dutch language and he claims to have overheard much private conversation in the course of which Mr. Wolmarans is reported as saying to Mr. Fischer: "I think you should be careful of what we say to this man, he may be a spy, are you sure he is an American?" Mr. Fischer: "There is no doubt of it. I can tell by his accent."

Mr. Wessels: "It would never do, of course, for the British to know that we are really in the last extremity, or for them to know that we are thinking of staying in America."

Then using the English language, Mr. Fischer began by blaming Mr. Cecil Rhodes for bringing on the war. He said: "I have no doubt about it. Sir Alfred Milner was sent to South Africa to prepare for the spoliation of the Boer republic by force if necessary; the franchise rule was all humbug."

"President Kruger conceded so much to the Bloemfontein conference, that Milner was in mortal fear lest all his requests be granted; lest he should thereby lose the chance of annexing the Transvaal."

Mr. Wolmarans said to Mr. Fischer in Dutch: "Do you think that we had better tell Kruger he is a traitor to the conference?" Mr. Wolmarans, in Dutch: "Our position just now is precisely that of Jameson at the time of the raid. He expected Johannesburg to rise to his assistance. We expected the same of Cape Colony and Natal. We are bitterly disappointed. Tell him how Schreiner deceived us." Mr. Fischer: "He knows well, as well as we do ourselves, that Schreiner is loyal to Great Britain."

Resuming in English, Mr. Fischer said: "We are going to win the war if it takes years to do it." Addressing Mr. Wessels, and using Dutch, Mr. Fischer then said: "We had better not say too much. We are getting badly beaten now. We are going to America in the hope of obtaining the friendly help of the United States in the cause of peace. That is what we will say to the republic. As a matter of fact, we have no hopes whatever. We have no cut and dried programme." Mr. Fischer went on to say that he had written to Mr. Wolmarans who happened to be in the United States and who was in conjunction with Mr. Montague White, believed that some sort of peace preliminaries might be arranged, but if the delegates failed in the United States, the Boers, Mr. Fischer replied would still not give up.

London, May 17.—The closing days of the drama at Mafeking have been marked by intensity of dramatic interest, as unexpected as it is out of proportion to the forces engaged.

The news that the half-famished garrison was not only able to repel an attack but to inflict heavy loss in killed and prisoners, as reported in the dispatch from Capetown announcing the capture of Commandant Eloff and 90 men, makes Great Britain more than ever proud of Col. Baden-Powell's little band and

Increases to a Fever Pitch the national desire for their relief.

Lord Roberts and his large army at Kroonstad and Buller's thousands foraging over the Biggarsberg range are almost entirely forgotten. Everyone is thinking or talking of Mafeking, and the latest exploits of its defenders.

There was considerable speculation as to what Col. Baden-Powell would do with his 90 prisoners, and whether the victory has not so depleted his force as to render him open to annihilation in the event of another attack by the superior Boer numbers. But Lorenzo Marquez already heard rumors that these have been

Out Off by the Relieving Column. According to general opinion news of termination of the desperate struggle between the besieged and besiegers must reach England before to-morrow.

Buller is making good progress in recapturing the railroad and driving the Boers out of Natal. His occupation of Dannhauser shows that he is meeting

with little resistance on the part of the burghers. Lord Roberts is still gathering his forces to strike the Vaal River.

Unconfirmed Report. In the committee room of the House of Commons this morning Sir James Kitson, Liberal, announced that Mafeking had been relieved.

The war office, however, was unable to confirm the announcement.

CAPTURED AT MAFEKING.

London, May 17.—A dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez dated to-day, says that Commandant Eloff, with a patrol, entered Mafeking. Colonel Baden-Powell opened fire on the burghers, killing seventeen of them and taking Eloff and ninety of his men prisoners.

Boer Report. Pretoria, May 15.—An official bulletin announces that the Federal troops stormed and occupied the forts around Mafeking on Saturday morning.

The same night the Federals were surrounded, losing, as far as known, 7 killed, 17 wounded and a number of med prisoners. The British casualties are said to have been 50 killed and wounded.

It is reported that the advance guard of the force proceeding to the relief of Mafeking from the south was repulsed yesterday.

Statement by Mr. Wyndham. London, May 17.—Replying to a ques-

tion in the House of Commons this afternoon, the parliamentary secretary of the war office, Mr. George Wyndham, said he regretted that he was not able to give any information in regard to Mafeking. He reminded the House that even if the desired relief of Mafeking had occurred, intelligence of the event could not arrive in England before two, and perhaps three, days.

The latter part of Mr. Wyndham's reply is generally accepted as an intimation that the government expected the relief of Col. Baden-Powell and his garrison would occur at about the present time.

IN TRANSVAAL TERRITORY.

London, May 17.—The war office has received from Roberts the following dispatch, dated Kroonstad, Wednesday, 16th: "Rundle yesterday occupied Mequatling's Nek and Modder Poort without opposition."

"Hunter has entered the Transvaal and has advanced within ten miles of Christiania."

"Methuen has reached a point 12 miles on the Hoppstad road without seeing the enemy."

"Natives and local whites have confirmed the previous reports of the disorganization of the Free States."

"The situation here is unchanged."

CHRISTIANA OCCUPIED.

London, May 17.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Roberts: "Kroonstad, May 17th.—Hunter has occupied Christiania without opposition, the enemy having retired to Klerkskop, under the impression that the latter was threatened by a portion of this force."

"Rundle's force is close to Olden, southwest of Ficksburg. This evening the country was clear of the enemy."

"The resident commissioner in Basutoland reports that a number of Boers living in the Ficksburg and Bethlehem districts have applied to him for advice as to the conditions of surrender. This is very satisfactory."

CAPTURED WHILE DRINKING.

London, May 17.—A dispatch from Verdefort, without date, via Lorenzo Marquez, May 16th, says: "Some American scouts, before leaving Kroonstad on Sunday morning set fire to the goods sheds for having had trouble with the British residents."

"Hazel's American scouts have suffered more heavily than any other corps during the war. The past six weeks out of a force 100 strong, they have lost 37 killed, wounded or captured. Their

storming of the British position at Tobaberg was grand. They captured Capt. Cheney and six men.

"Melan's cavalry added to their laurels last week, but lost heavily in proportion to the burghers."

"It is believed that Blake's Irish corps, captured at Kroonstad, were ordered to retreat, but remained drinking the rum left by the commissariat."

TAKING PRISONERS.

Thaba Nchu, May 15.—The British force advance this morning 20 miles to the northeast and took possession of Mequatling's Nek. Prisoners continue to be taken daily.

AT DANNHAUSER.

London, May 17.—The official announcement is made that Gen. Buller reports the second division of his army has reached Dannhauser, Natal, a little less than half between Dundee and Newcastle.

Several Natal farmers are handing over their arms.

London, May 17.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Buller: "Dannhauser, May 17.—The second division has reached Dannhauser, and I hope that my patrols are in echelon from Elandsblaag to Glencoe, repairing the railroad. The fourth division is at

Chicago, May 16.—Fire in the Hotel Helene early this morning caused the probable death of four chambermaids, who are unaccounted for, and the serious injury of ten persons, some of whom are not expected to recover. The building was located in Hyde Park. It was a three-story structure, containing one hundred rooms, all of which were occupied.

The dead are: Charlotte Peterson, dining room girl, found in her room burned to a crisp; Lead Pearson, found burned in a room with Miss Peterson.

The seriously injured are: W. E. Horne, will die; S. C. McPadden, will die; E. E. Tarbox, recovery doubtful; Elizabeth Florence, recovery doubtful; Mrs. T. D. Allen, back broken and internally injured, jumped from a third-story window, will die.

The police, firemen and Sisters unite in one voice in praising McNeill, the porter. He was formerly gunner in the English navy on board the battleship Dreadnought, and holds medals for workmanship and proficiency in drilling. He took part in the Jameson raid, and it was while in South Africa, that the illness, which compelled him to secure a discharge, came upon him.

Fatally Burned. Toronto, May 16.—Thos. Cross, of the coal firm of R. and T. Cross, died in the hospital this morning at 7.30, after lingering in agony from 1.30, as the result of a fire in his wood yard, which caught his clothing while he was endeavoring to rescue three horses confined in the stables. The flames burned him sightless.

Half a Million Damages. St. Catharines, May 16.—The entire plant of the Welland Vale Co. and Canada Cycle & Motor Co.'s works, was destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock this morning. The fire started in the hardening department of the cycle works. The fire throws 500 men out of work, and means the loss of half a million dollars.

Fire at Parliament Buildings. Quebec, May 16.—Some alarm was created in the city last night by a fire which occurred in the house of house-keeper Hughes, under the treasury department of the parliament buildings. The blaze was suppressed after doing \$500 damage to the buildings and furniture.

Steamer Destroyed. Lachine, Que., May 16.—Steamer Paul Smith, the property of R. Bickerdike, M.P.P., was destroyed by fire last night. The steamer had been out of service for some time and was moored in the Lachine canal.

Water Supply Cut Off. Charlottetown, May 16.—The city water supply was cut off by a fire which destroyed the pumping station this morning. A temporary supply will be given sometime to-day, but the regular supply is not expected to be restored for several days.

FISHERY REGULATIONS.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, May 14.—Following are the main points in the new fishing regulations:

Close season—Salmon fishing not allowed from March 1st to January 31st; the interim close season, September 15th to 25th, is abolished; quannat and steel-head, close season is October 31st to March 1st following; sockeye, close season is January 31st to July 1st.

Registration—The time limit for registration is abolished. Indians exempt. Licenses will be issued to individual fishermen and boat pullers, and ten licenses to each cannery, which can be transferred with inspector's sanction. Licenses lapse if a cannery ceases operations.

Northern Rivers—Weekly close time, Saturday, 12 noon, to Sunday, midnight. Instead of the present time, 6 p.m. on Saturday to 6 p.m. on Sunday.

Seines—For drag seines, a weekly close time of fifty-four hours, Friday, 6 a.m., to Sunday, 12 p.m.

Size of mesh—Sockeyes' net, 5 1/2 inches, as at present, but quannat net seven inches (instead of 7 1/2), and steel-heads' nets 6 1/2 inches.

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(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, May 15.—An order has been issued withdrawing the field forces from Yukon as soon as navigation opens.

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It is understood that Judge Van Wart, of the Supreme court, New Brunswick, intends resigning his place on the bench on account of ill-health. He is suffering from nervous prostration. He will be allowed the usual retiring allowance.

FOR FAMINE SUFFERERS.

Sima, May 15.—The Viceroys, Lord Curzon, has received an autograph letter of sympathy from the King of Siam, enclosing 5,000 rupees. The Viceroy added to this a similar sum. With previous contributions the donations of Lord Curzon and Lady Curzon total up 15,000 rupees.



General Sir Archibald Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O., the first British general to enter a Transvaal town, was born 1829; educated at Glasgow University and at Military College, Sandhurst; joined the 4th King's Own Royal Lancashire in 1847; Captain 1852; Lieut-Colonel 1859; Colonel 1863; Major-General 1868; served in Egypt under Sir Francis Grenfell; wounded several battles of Ghalis, 1885; wounded slightly battle of Toki, 1888; served with Dongola Expedition, 1898 (mentioned in dispatches), and with Sudan Expedition, 1898, when he was present at battle of Khartoum. He is a Pasha in Egypt.

"The Sudan's fighting General" is what they called Sir Archibald Hunter during the 1st Sudan Expedition for fighting in what he most loves; and no one who saw him will ever forget how he led his men on at the battle of the Atbara, shouting "Advance" and waving his helmet in encouragement.

Sunday River drift, on the old Newcastle road.

"All reports agree that about 7,000 of the enemy passed north very hurriedly on May 14th and 15th."

Still Retreating. Volksrust, South Africa Republic, May 17.—The Federals have abandoned the Biggarsberg and it is believed they also abandoned the new trestle this morning, though their mounted men are still on the other side of the border, keeping the British army back.

The Patriotic Fund. Ottawa, May 17.—The Canadian patriotic fund to date is \$288,977.

There are at least 20 opium dens in Paris.

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SUNNY WOMEN.

Who has not known the woman whose disposition is described by that one word "sunny"? There's always a laugh lurking on her lips. Her cheeks are ever ready to dimple in smiles. Her household influence is as brightening and stimulating as the sunshine. Nothing can be crueller than to have this sunshine blotted out by disease. But this is a common cruelty. The young wife who was the sunshine of the home becomes its shadow. Every young wife should know the value of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in the protection and preservation of the health. It promotes regularity, dries the drains which enfeeble body and mind, and cures inflammation, ulceration and female weakness. It nourishes the nervous system and gives to the body the balance and buoyancy of perfect health. It is a strictly temperance medicine.

"I can say that your medicine cured me" writes Mrs. Maud Pearce, of Stoussville, Pa., Pa., Ohio. "I had suffered about twelve years from female weakness and I had almost given up, thinking there was no cure for me. Then I heard about Dr. Pierce's medicine and thought I would try it and can say that seven bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' made me well. I am now able to do my own household work. I took about twelve bottles in all of Dr. Pierce's medicine. Took some of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' 'Favorite Prescription' and some of the 'Pleasant Pellets.'"

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

Fatal Fire In Hotel

Four Persons Burned to Death and Several More Will Die.

Cycle Works Destroyed and Five Hundred Men Thrown Out of Work.

Destruction of Pumping Station Leaves Town Without Any Water Supply.

(Associated Press.)

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Fam