

An Advance By Roberts

Marauding Operations by the Boers Calls British Day's Journey Northward

Enemy Driven After Stiff But Brief Engagement—The Canadians.

Heavy Losses of Cavalry and Transport Horses Delay the March.

London, March 31.—(3:50 a. m.)—The head of the army of Lord Roberts is now about 21 miles north of Bloemfontein. It occupies a cluster of hills, won from the Boers after a stiff fight, in which the British lost seven officers and one hundred men. The Boers had been using these kopjes as a base for marauding bands that have been beating up the country adjacent to Bloemfontein, driving off cattle and forcing resident Free States into the ranks again. The enemy must have been in considerable force, as Lord Roberts sent 8,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry against them.

Lord Roberts' progress to Pretoria will probably consist of a series of such forward movements, in which Boer positions will be attacked by a portion of the army advancing rapidly with wheel transports, the main army coming up as the railway is repaired. In the minor spheres of operation of their wagons and transport animals, in order to hasten the advance. This is understood to be the reason why he recalled Lord Methuen from Barkley West to Kimberley. Roberts had to have Methuen's transport because of a hot case was not made out by Commandant Olivier is that Lord Roberts did not wish to wear out the cavalry transport force. French lost 3,000 horses in the relief of Kimberley and the pursuit of Gen. Cronje, at Waterfall Drift, and it is estimated that he has lost 3,000 other animals since the forward movement began on February 23.

The advance beyond Bloemfontein is a difficult one, and the supply lines are becoming increasingly difficult to provide for a great army moving along a single line of railway, even when the latter is moving smoothly and with ample rolling stock. The Canadian Mounted Rifles were part of the force that followed yesterday. The rebellion throughout the northwest districts of Cape Colony is almost suppressed. The 60th was sent to-day (Saturday) with 500 men for St. Helena to guard Gen. Cronje and 4,000 prisoners.

LORD ROBERTS' REPORT.

London, March 30.—(10:20 p. m.)—The war office has issued the following report of Lord Roberts to the secretary of war: "Bloemfontein, March 30.—(2:25 p. m.)—Owing to the activity of the Boers, our immediate front, and their hostile action towards the burghers who surrendered under the terms of my proclamation, I found it necessary to drive them from some kopjes that had occupied near the Karre siding station, a few miles south of Bloemfontein. The operations were successfully carried out by the Seventh (Tucker's) Division, assisted by the First and Third cavalry brigades, under French, and Le Gallia's regiment of mounted infantry. The enemy retreated to Brandfontein, and our troops now hold the kopjes. Our casualties were—Killed, Capt. Goring, Scottish Rifles; wounded, Captains Zellar, Luard, Peebles, Curzenven and Edwards, Lieutenants Coulson and French, and about 100 rank and file."

KRUGER SCARING WOMEN.

Warns Them From Bloemfontein While He Bombs and Destroys the City.

London, March 31.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Thursday, March 29, says: "President Kruger's latest proclamation warns the women and children to leave Bloemfontein within five days, as he intends to bombard and destroy the city and to shoot the burghers whom he captures there. Vigorous measures have been taken by the British to harass marauding bands of Transvaalers. The latter are resorting to guerrilla methods, chiefly against Free States who refuse to join Kruger."

KITCHENER'S MOVEMENTS.

Left Garrison at Prieska and Arrived Back at Norval's Panz With Three Thousand Men.

London, March 31.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing Thursday, says: "Lord Kitchener and his staff crossed the temporary bridge at Norval's Panz last night. He had three thousand men under his command and he left 700 at Prieska. He reentered the rebellion crushed, although the fire may smoulder for some time."

CLEMENTS UNOPPOSED.

His Flying Column Rests at Koffyfontein After Hard Day's March.

IMMIGRATION BRISK.

Four Hundred Settlers a Day Arriving in Manitoba and Territories Also Doing Well.

Winnipeg, March 30.—(Special.)—The stream of immigration from the East continues to pour into Manitoba at the rate of about 400 settlers per day. From the south a like proportion is being sent to the fertile prairies of the Territories.

MAFEEKING RELIEF.

Strong Column Reported to Have Passed Several Days Ago Passed Barkley West.

Pretoria, March 14.—A despatch from Fourteen Streams, north of Warrenton, Cape Colony, says the Boers on March 26 opened a bombardment on the British camp there, and that the British relief column, which in reality is advancing on a western tour. Color is lent to this view by the announcement that a column of 3,000 mounted troops, commanded by Col. Drummond and accompanied by three batteries, a pontoon train and several wagons of ammunition, passed Barkley West on March 26 on an extensive march, the objective of which is a strict secret.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

British Government Not Impressed With Stories of Impending Rupture Over Korea.

London, March 29.—The British government has not received any news tending to confirm the advices from Japan as to Russian designs in Korea, and is inclined to doubt their accuracy. Lord Salisbury is believed to be regarding the possibility of an immediate rupture between Japan and Russia.

Whatever may be done in the future regarding the disturbances around Tien Tsin, it is learned that no steps have yet been taken looking to concerted action upon the part of the powers. There is no indication that official circles regard the situation in China so serious as it is made out in the press despatches. From all sources of information available to the British foreign office, it is judged that Japan neither desires nor is in any way near ready to dispute with hostilities Russian action in the Far East.

The Sailors At Graspan.

Could Not Retire Without Leaving Guns So Drove the Boers Instead.

All Hands Lay Down Whenever Enemy's Guns Flashed and Casualties Few.

London, March 30.—The Gazette this evening contains despatches from Lord Roberts, commanding the British South African squadron, reporting the proceedings of the naval brigades at Belmont, Graspan and Coleson. They throw little new light on the battles, but show that throughout the courage and determination of the naval men surpassed that of the land forces. On the 15th, the 16th and the 17th of the military authorities was invaluable. Lieut. Archibald Deas of the third-class cruiser Phalome, in the report of his proceedings with the four naval guns at Graspan, where he was detailed to attack two strong kopjes on either side of the railway, relates how after two hours' shelling, he received orders to retire. He continues: "The Royal Artillery, on the right, had moved off when I got the order, and the Boers having got our range accurately were pouring in on us such a volume of fire as to make it impossible to carry out the order without leaving the guns or suffering very heavy casualties. I therefore continued to fire on the Boers guns, with such effect as to put them out of action, first one and then another. For 15 to 20 minutes at a time their shells burst with the utmost accuracy. Our guns and ammunition trolleys were scattered all over with shrapnel, but owing to my system of making all hands lie down when the Boers guns flashed, we had only six wounded when the Boers gave up their positions."

CLEVELAND HEARD FROM.

The Ex-President Strongly in Favor of the Nicaragua Canal Treaty.

Princeton, N. J., March 30.—Former President Grover Cleveland, when interviewed to-day on public topics, expressed himself in favor of the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The reserve that he had maintained seems to have been abandoned, and he said: "With reference to the canal across Nicaragua I have always thought that whatever was done in its promotion by the government of the United States should be done as a contribution by it to the cause of progress and advancement of civilization. It has seemed to me that we had gained that position among the nations of the world that would make it appropriate for us, in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, to make such a contribution. This of course means the absolute neutralization of the Nicaragua construction, and since the Hay-Pauncefote treaty has been signed with this sentiment, I of course strongly favor its ratification."

PLEA FOR THE REBELS.

Gen. Buller Alleged to Favor the Leniently Advocated in Winston Churchill's Cables.

London, March 31.—Mr. Winston Churchill, in a long despatch from Durban, expresses regret that the Morning Post does not support his views regarding the treatment of rebels. He says he desires to give a full explanation of his views hereafter, but will not again allude to the subject in the columns of the Morning Post. He proceeds, however, to say that Sir Redvers Buller and most of the officers of the expedition share his views. He protests against "the spirit of vengeance, which can only delay the attainment of peace."

The Dash to Kimberley.

Mails Bring Thrilling Story of Great Exploit of French's Cavalry.

Severe Ordeal for Both Men and Horses in Swiftmess of the Movement.

Boer Sharpshooters Driven from Kopjes by Impetuous Rush of Horsemen.

London, March 30.—Never has the mail accounts from the scene of war been so interesting. Within the last few days some fifty columns of news, have appeared in the London papers, and for the first time Great Britain has received the details that marked the ride of Gen. French into Kimberley, the advance of Lord Roberts into the Orange Free State, the corralling of Gen. Cronje, the advance to relieve Ladysmith, and the terrors of the sieges of Kimberley and Mafeking. From this interesting accumulation the most vivid is perhaps the detailed account of Gen. French's ride to Kimberley.

From Modder River, from Rensburg and from De Aar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came rushing, concentrating at Graspan and Honeysett Kloof. On Monday the march began. Bandits and sharp skirmishers soon passed Drift on the right. After a halt of a day the column moved on. The cavalry division halted a night. The breathless haste of a dash through the enemy's country, without a parallel, left its mark on the horses, and the transports were hauled up the steep hillsides. For days the forage was carried by each man on his head. The shabbiest of mules, and mules of inferior quality, were used for the purpose. On Thursday, the 15th, at 10 o'clock the critical advance was made, and the column, consisting of the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of the Cavalry, moved on for a few miles out of Klip Drift, on the northern side of the river, cleared the way for the junction of the forces entering the Modder some five miles east of the border. This body was composed of Kitchener's and Roberts' divisions, and two more regiments of mounted infantry.

Before they entered the great plain of Alexanderfontein, the contingent from Modder River—the Scots Greys, Household Cavalry and two Lancer regiments—also joined the main body. There were some 10,000 men, seven batteries of horse artillery and three field batteries. Their entry into the plain was the signal for the great exploit of the war. The plan is fringed with kopjes, kopjes on either side were held by Boers, who poured bullets and shrapnel into the advancing mass, almost all the Boer troops were driven from their positions under the horses' hoofs. These were quickly cleared of their occupants by the impetuous rush of the mounted infantry.

The Boers and disloyalists at Kenhardt had been dispersed and driven out to retreat. General Buller is about to enter the town unopposed. Lord Roberts is making extensive arrangements to police and safeguard all the Free State towns in the territory occupied. Despatches from Maseau assert that the Boers who returned to Ladysmith from Coleson have taken up strong positions and sent pickets in every direction to watch Bassaltal to Kimberley. Mafeking was bombarded for seven hours on Tuesday. Despatches from London in a well informed quarter that Lord Kitchener will be offered the post of commander-in-chief in India, succeeding the late Sir Wm. Lockhart as soon as decisive successes have been obtained in the Transvaal, and that Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter will succeed him as Lord Roberts' chief of staff. The Indian newspapers have been urging Kitchener's appointment.

MONEY FOR THE MAINE.

Lord Mayor Sends Handsome Sum Out of the Contributions by the Americans.

London, March 30.—The executive committee of the American hospital ship Maine has received the following letter from the Lord Mayor of London, Mr. A. J. Newton: "I enclose you a check for \$32,000 sterling from the Transvaal war fund to be applied to the benefit of the American hospital ship Maine. I am doing for our sick and wounded troops. This check represents some of the contributions Americans have made to the fund and therefore does not infringe on the gratuitous determination of your committee to accept only American work. I am sure you will use the fund for the humanitarian purposes of the Maine."

OPEN DOOR AGREEMENT.

London, March 29.—A bluebook on China was issued this afternoon, covering the period from January 6, 1900, and January 15, 1900, and including the correspondence between the United States and Ambassador Choate, and Lord Salisbury on freedom of trade, as recently presented to the United States senate.

MURDERED FOR HIS MONEY.

Celan, Ohio, March 30.—A body found in Lake Mercer a week ago has been identified as John Dwyer, of Beaverdam, a retired and wealthy lumberman. He always carried a large sum of money for which it is believed he was murdered.

WALLPAPERS. WALL HANGINGS.

The most Comprehensive assortment of ever imported to the province. Write for samples and prices. Give us an idea of whatkind of a room you wish to use it on and leave rest to us. WEILER BROS., Victoria, B. C. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Boers Show New Life.

Daringly Aggressive In Small Affairs In All Parts of Country.

Roberts Prepares to Engage the Force Fifteen Miles From Bloemfontein.

Methuen's Troops Recalled to Kimberley—New Honor Awaiting Kitchener.

Arbitration Fails Again.

Delagoa Bay Award Likely to Add to the Original Difficulty.

So Unsatisfactory That It May Be Refused by the Governments Interested.

CAPE SECRETARIES' ATTITUDE.

Under Secretary for Colonies Speaks in Their Defence—Compensation From Those Who Cause Damage.

London, March 29.—In the House of Lords to-day the Earl of Camperdown asked a series of questions concerning Premier Schreiner's attitude towards the war.

The Earl of Selborne, under secretary of state for the colonies, replied that a self-governing colony was bound to do everything possible to defend itself against invasion. Generally speaking, the land defence lay with the colonies, while the defence of the sea was a matter of common concern to the mother land. No part of Her Majesty's dominions could claim to be exempt from the obligation to defend herself. The Cape government was at war. It is unjust to say the Cape government had declined to call out troops. The Cape had called out the volunteers to the extent the Governor considered wise. While the Cape ministry had not on every point held views identical with those of the officials representing the conduct of the war, it was quite unjust to accuse the colonial ministers of declining to call out troops. Clearly it was much better that some of the Cape forces should not be called out for it was a matter of common notoriety that part of these forces could not be relied on.

FATE OF THE MINES.

Engineers Have Made Borings For Their Destruction But Kruger's Order Awaited.

London, March 30.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says: "Although it is true that the state mining engineers made borings in the mines, I am officially informed that this is without the government's sanction, and that the mines as a last resort has still to be discussed by the executive."

METHUEN AT KIMBERLEY.

Kimberley, March 28.—Lord Methuen has returned to Kimberley from the Barkley district. The mounted troops under him are expected to-morrow. They were at Likatlong when they received the order from Lord Roberts to return here. It is reported that the Boers have re-occupied Campbell, and that they are in strong force near Waterton, Barkley West and Taungs.

BOASTFUL KRUGER.

Now Announces a March on Bloemfontein and Its Early Recapture.

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Boer Prisoners Get Cape Premier to Object to Their Exile on the Island.

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Russia in War Paint.

Garrison on Turkish Border Has Become a Powerful Army Corps.

Japan at Same Time Bearded With Imperative Demand on Korea.

Quickly Modified by the Russian Minister But Trouble Yet in View.

London, March 30.—The Sebastopol correspondent of the Daily Graphic says: "War alarms fill the naval headquarters. The whole Russian squadron is fully equipped for instant service. Troops with full kits are daily arriving from the interior. The garrison will be a powerful army corps. There is much excitement among the staffs of both services, and all the talk is of bringing Turkey to her senses by forcible measure."

London, March 31.—The Times has the following from Seoul, capital of Korea: "M. Pavloff, the Russian minister, demanded from Korea the cessation of a coaling station to the Russian steamer company at Kinson Point, commanding Masampo harbor, and to prevent a counter claim by Japan of the neighboring area he demanded that Korea should not alienate in any form any portion of Kojeo Island to any other power."

"Yesterday at an Imperial audience, for reasons not given but surmised, the Emperor modified his original demand, asking instead of Atkinson a point within the treaty limits of Masampo. This demand is objectionable. At the same time, however, he insisted on the non-alienation of Kojeo. His action indicates that Russia claims the Korean straits, and bound to provoke Japanese opposition."

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FOR A WINTER CAMPAIGN.

Elaborate Preparations Necessary. Before Roberts' Force Can Go Forward With Safety.

London, March 29.—The last news from Bloemfontein contained in a despatch published in the second edition of the Times, dated Wednesday, March 28, dwells upon the necessity for not making a premature advance. This correspondent, who has several occasions been in the vicinity of Bloemfontein as the mouthpiece of Lord Roberts, cables: "It should be clearly understood that the present halt in the vicinity of Bloemfontein is absolutely necessary as a military precaution. It should be borne in mind that we are about to enter on a new phase of the operations with the main communication through a recently occupied hostile country, and that the recent advances have cost a great expenditure of horse power. Here and in Natal we shall move in the commencement of the South African winter, and must be prepared to face the effects of the cold weather. It is possible that we may be affected with horse sickness. It would be suicidal to push troops forward till they are equipped to meet the exposure of winter. Horses, clothing and food will have to be stored."

Bravery of The Canadians.

"Magnificent and Almost Reckless Courage" the London Times Description.

All Troops at Paardeberg Won Great Credit Under Trying Conditions.

London, March 30.—The heroic rear guard action of February 18 with Cronje, under Kitchener, during which the Canadians suffered so severely, is fully described by the London Times correspondent from Paardeberg, who after saying that the Canadians specially showed magnificent and almost reckless courage, writes: "When once the battle had begun it had been almost entirely a soldiers' and regiments' officers' battle, and the way the soldiers fought reflects the greatest credit on them. Exhausted by a previous marching and fighting, many of them without food or drink since the previous afternoon their steadiness and courage could hardly be surpassed. Perhaps the most acutely accused of the Boers was Welsh, the Cornwells and the Canadians, but all the regiments behaved splendidly, and it would be invalid to attempt to distinguish specially any single one."

RIVAL COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

Bradstreet's and Dun's Object to Public Subsidy to Philadelphia.

Washington, March 29.—The senate committee on commerce to-day gave a hearing to the representatives of Bradstreet's and Dun's, two rival commercial agencies who appeared in opposition to the bill granting \$200,000 in aid of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum. They contended that the museum had become a rival of the collection of information, and that the federal government should not be burdened with the expense of maintaining it. The action of the state department in supplying the museum with materials was also criticized as contrary to law in that it is a diversion of public funds to private use.

CENTRAL AMERICAN LIFE.

Embassy of Warring Republic Captured, Robbed and Transported to the Enemy.

New Orleans, March 30.—Charles Locay, former governor of Bluefields, arrived last night, after an exciting journey in Costa Rica. He left Nicaragua a few days ago with Major C. Keith, being deputized by President Zelaya to place some railroad bonds with New York capitalists. Because of his strained relations between the two countries he was arrested in Costa Rica and his money taken from him. He is likely to create further complications.

COLORADO MEN'S WOES.

Jury Aggravates Offence of Restaurant Keeper Who Refused to Serve Meals.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 30.—The jury in the case of Assistant District Attorney Walter E. Billows, colored, against William J. McCarthy, a prominent restaurant keeper, who refused to serve a meal to Billows and his companion, Congressman George W. White, of North Carolina, also colored, returned a verdict to-day in favor of the plaintiff for 6% cents. Billows asked \$3,000 damages.

DIAGRAM POWER COMPANY.

Three Millions Added to Capital of Enterprise Already Involving Twelve Millions.

Albany, N.Y., March 30.—The Niagara Falls Power Co. of Buffalo to-day filed with the secretary of state a certificate showing an increase of capital stock from \$3,500,000 to \$6,500,000. The increase is to consist of 30,000 shares, and up to and including April 1, 1900, these shares are to be issued only at par and are convertible into 30,000 shares of the amount of capital stock of the company actually paid in is \$2,331,000, and that its debts and liabilities consist of \$3,229,000 first mortgage bonds and other indebtedness of \$30,000.

SILK MILLS SUFFER.

Philadelphia, March 29.—A slight blaze in the Oriskany Silk and Upholstery Mills to-day resulted in a loss of \$50,000.

Reforms For Manito.

Hugh John Macdonald's Government Lays Program Before House.

Only Three Salaried Ministers—Railway Subsidies Canceled—Prohibition.

Winnipeg, March 29.—The program from the throne at the opening of the legislative assembly to-day, clearly referred to the South and the bravery of the Canadian troops. The speech continues: "During the recess I appoint a royal commission to examine into the financial position of the province. The report will be laid before us as early in the present session as possible. Legislation will be asked with which I regret to say has not been maintained in the past, and which I regret to say has not been accomplished this difficult task. The amount of this bill will be reduced reducing the number of ministers to three. I regret to say that my government under the necessity of refusing to submit for ratification certain orders-in-council granting aid to railroads, and also refusing to meet the promise of aid made to railway companies. You will be asked to repeal the act, and to enact in its stead a simpler in its enactments, more just less expensive. The members of Manitoba have two occasions declared themselves their votes, in favor of prohibiting the liquor traffic, my government decided to give effect to the vote, so far as the powers of the legislature will permit them to do so. I am sure that the subject will be submitted to you in present session."

MR. MARTIN'S HARD ROW.

The Premier Finds All Sorts and Conditions of Men United Against Him From His Own Countrymen.

Vancouver, March 30.—During last hour of Mr. Martin's speech in Westminster last night the interrupters were numerous. George Ken Alexander Henderson, R. McBride, A. Malins and W. T. Cookley were standing on their feet, shaking their forefingers at the Premier. He suddenly accused the speaker of being a wreck, to which Mr. Martin answered that he had been in two governments when they stood in the same positions prospered; when they repudiated their word, it was justice knocking the late government, he retorted.

VANCOUVER AFFAIRS.

Candidates For the Legislature—Luck of Two Spaniards—From Mexico. From our Own Correspondent. Vancouver, March 29.—Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney in an interview to-day denied a report that he had been a candidate for the legislature on a straight party ticket. R. B. Skinner announces him the field as an independent for election. James McQueen will run as a Liberal in Richmond. A large crowd witnessed the portion of "The Sporting Duchess" the Frawley company at the Vancouver opera house last night. The local managers very highly of the performance. Two destitute Spaniards, Capt. Mellon, Spanish consul here, and his wife, are looking for assistance. The wisest way would be to have them to their homes in Mexico. He has a large family and a young wife. The Spanish consul here, Capt. Mellon, writes that he has been asked to look after the Spanish consular there to look after the charity of their countrymen.

FIRE CHIEF'S MISTAKE.

Handled Money on Behalf of City Candidate in Toronto Election.

Toronto, March 30.—Fire chief Hon. admitted to-day at the civic election board that he had handled money on behalf of a candidate for the mayor during the election. He said that he had received money from the Mayor during the election. He has never taken part in the election before, and his admission was with charges election work. He said that he had handled the money for the charity of their countrymen.