The Clayoquot Towed In

Little Cannery Steamer Brought From West Coast by the Willapa.

Three Steamers to Run on the Skeena River This Season.

The steamer Willapa successfully brought her tow, the crippled Clayoquot, in from the West Coast yesterday morning, and repairs to the disabled craft will be taken in hand at once and completed within the week. The Clayoquot owners are particularly fortunate. Had it not been for remarkably smooth weather at the time she came to grief, together with a favorable on-shore wind, she never would have been saved. Finding it impossible to handle her, Capt. Magneson and his crew left on the steamer's only boat and succeeded in rowing back to Clayoquot village. There they secured the large sloop and the services of the company's fishermen, and returning to the steamer picked her up and succeeded in sailing with her to safe anchorage in Eucluelet Bay. She was there taken up by the Willapa and the long tow to Victoria commenced. Off Carmanah, during Tuesday night, decidedly rough weather was encountered, the helpless steamer being lost for a time through the parting of the hawser, and narrowly escaped swamping. The Willapa's passengers numbered fourteen in all, among them being Mrs. Mary E. Hitchcock, who made the round trip, and who reports an excellent strike of ore on the Castle property near Port Hughes, the ledge being wide and the indications in every way favorable; A. Engvik, of Clayoquot, who brings his launch back with him; C. T. Hasam and wife, from Alberni, who are on their way to visit relatives in Ireland; F. T. Child, T. Sehl, J. R. Mankowsky, Robert Pinkerton, Mrs. Benson, George Logan, R. Brown, E. Murray, J. J. Baird and Mrs. Blackstaff. Sailing again to-morrow the Willapa will make the long trip, her destination being Cape Scott and way ports.

NAVIGATION OF THE SKEENA.

Three Steamers to Be in Service—Religious Discord Among the Native Christians.

There were but two passengers, with very little news on the steamer Tees, returning from Queen Charlotte and Northern British Columbia river ports yesterday afternoon, while the freight is limited to a quantity of furs for Rithet & Co., Ltd. R. F. Tiedhurst, one of the half dozen travellers debarking at Victoria, comes direct from Hazelton and brings news that the Skeena is now free of ice, the river having opened about a fortnight ago. He came down from the head of navigation by canoe in two days and a half. R. Cunningham, another of the passengers, reports that cannery preparations are advancing rapidly and that some few spring salmon are already running, although little attention is being paid to them by the canners. There will be three steamers in service on the Skeena this year, the Strathcona being the first of these afloat, and the others being the Caledonia, running for the Hudson's Bay Company, and Mr. Cunninghan's Monte Cristo. From Skidegate the word is brought that the dissension between the Indian Salvationists and the Methodists is still causing considerable friction, and a visit from Indian Agent Todd to settle the dispute is looked for in the near future. The Tees goes North with a full cargo on Saturday, again going no further than the Naas.

AWAY FOR THE NORTH.

Steamer Amur Sails With Many Passengers—Opening of the Northern Waterway.

A large number of men who will be engaged during the coming season on the steamers of the Canadian Development Company and other Northern transportation bodies, left for Skagway by the Amur last evening. Among the north-bound passengers were G. M. Sproat, R. T. Patton, R. D. Cheatham, P. Hickey, M. King, D. H. McIntosh, G. H. Spragge, D. Sullivan, J. Imbree, T. Patton, R. Dunnisten, J. H. Franck, O. Partridge, J. C. Coslin, J. Fraser, Captain Smith, Whitmore, Com. Christiansen and McKinnon. Although the river is already reported breaking up in places, it is not anticipated that it will be sufficiently clear for safe navigation at an earlier date than last year. Indeed, the Canadian Development Company do not expect to have their steamers running previous to the 24th of May.

PICKED UP A LIFE BELT.

The West Coast Yields Its Weekly Souvenir From the Threatening Sea.

In a private letter from Clayoquot received by the Willapa yesterday the news is given that a life belt bearing the name "Reporter" has been picked up afloat off Long Beach. It had apparently been lost overboard, for no attempt had been made to arrange the fastenings for use. The steamer Reporter is on her way north from San Francisco, having been in a storm a fortnight ago which lost her the mate and caused her to put back for repairs, the steamer making a re-start about a week ago. Quite possibly the life-belt was washed overboard in the same blow in which the mate was drowned.

THE TIDAL SURVEY.

No New Gauges to Be Provided, but Records of Those Existing Will Be Worked Out.

In the House of Commons recently Col. Prior asked: 1. Has not $1,200 been place in the estimates for the purpose of extending the tidal survey in British Columbia? 2. If so, is this sum to be expended in establishing additional self-recording tide gauges on the British Columbia coast, or is it to be used in assisting the British hydrograph office to publish Canadian tide tables from data already taken, some of which are believed to be meagre and unreliable?

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries (Sir Louis Davies) replied as follows: 1. Out of this year's tidal vote it is proposed to devote about $1,200 to the reduction of tidal observations already obtained from the two gauges maintained by the public works department at Victoria and the mouth of the Fraser river. (See page 1,758 of Hansard.) 2. It is not considered necessary at present to establish any additional gauges, as the records already existing give thoroughly reliable data for four years past, which have not yet been made available as a basis for accurate tide tables. On the results from the Victoria or Esquimalt gauge the tables for the whole Strait of San Juan de Fuca will be based; those of the Fraser River gauge will give a determination for the Gulf of Georgia. The data obtained from these two stations are complete and reliable. Such tide tables as are now in use are based on United States observations at Port Townsend, which do not well apply to British Columbia waters. The tide tables when worked out will be published by this department. I am not aware that the British hydrograph office publishes any tide tables.

FRENCH WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

(Condensed from the Contemporary Review.)

The part taken by French women in industries is considerable. The percentage of their work, as compared with that of men, has steadily grown since the middle of the century, until now to their labor is due more than a third of the industrial product of France. This proportional increase of women in industries is owing primarily to the invention of machinery, and it exists elsewhere than in France, but it is accompanied in France by another circumstance of very great interest. This circumstance is the relation between the volume of women's work and the quality of the industries. The percentage of the women, unequal in the different industries, increases in proportion to the higher quality of the industries. Now quality in French industry does not mean, as with the greater part of our own products, usefulness and durability, but it means manual skill and art. In general the proportion of the women grows in ratio to the art demanded in the industry, and the women are in greater numbers than the men in those industries that are most important for exportation, and in those that are most celebrated in the world, so that the situation may be formulated thus: in proportion to the art value and to the celebrity of any French industry is the volume of women's participation in that industry.

About the middle of the century machinery had completely modified manufactures, as it afterwards modified commerce and transport. Since that time, except for constant perfecting, the material conditions of manufacture have not changed. It is, then, from the middle of the century that, according to the statistics procurable, the movement of French women in industries should be noted and compared. The reader will, however, find it useful to recall their situation before that period.

Up to the end of the thirteenth century, women, being legally and socially well conditioned, were comparatively free in industries. The idea of equality, which Germanism and Christianity tended to develop, showed itself here as in public functions, and in theory all trades were as accessible to women as to men. Women not only exercised trades and industries, but they were members of the juries charged with the affairs of these trades, and they could became masterworkmen. But Judaism and Romanism undid the work of pure Christianity, and in their repression of women put an end to their freedom in industries. The reaction excluded them from industry and commerce, and after the thirteenth century it may be said that all the trades were in the hands of men. The Middle Ages refused to women the right even to make garments for money. From the thirteenth to near the end of the seventeenth century the right to make women's dress for wages was reserved exclusively to men. It was not till 1675 that Colbert, in overhauling French industries, organized the corporation of women dressmakers.

On the eve of the Revolution all trace had been lost of the notions of equity prevailing in an earlier age. Public functions, spiritual or temporal, had long been inaccessible to women; they could exercise no profession that demanded science or technical knowledge, and they had found but recent opening in one or two trades. Their education was null; inferiority and subordination were the rule; they had descended far below the standard of feudal society; they had lost even the conquests of ancient Roman civilization; they had in many regards even fallen to the condition of the women of the East.

The edict of 1776, which opened "to all persons" free access to commerce and the arts and trades, included women in its theory, but it did not change their actual situation, which was deplorable. The ignorance into which they had fallen kept them as effectually from the trades as if they were still under the empire of prohibitive laws. Not only this; the trades they were supposed to exercise, such as dressmaking, were for the most part carried on by men, and there were but few places to take. The first thing then that the women asked of the Revolution was instruction, and the next was the right to labor. In their petition addressed to the king the women of the Tiers-Etat demanded "that the men should not under any pretext be allowed to exercise the trades which should belong to women, such as dressmaking, embroidery, and the keeping of millinery shops; that there should be reserved to them at least the needle and the crochet hook"—which sufficently shows their situation.

But however swell intentioned the theorics with which the century began, the progress of the first fifty years was very slow. At the middle of the century instruction that the bettering of their condition began; it was with machinery. With the increasing use of machinery it was, above all, women that the manufactories called to work. For machinery took spinning, weaving and sewing away from the home, and since now not only the rich but all the world must buy their garments, the wage-earning capacity of the family had to be increased. The solution was mechanical; the women entered the factories, and rose to the dignity of wage-earning labor.

We come now to the statistics of the last half century.

The reports of the French Labor Bureau show that the proportion of women to men in the industrial establishments of France has been as follows: In 1864 it was 21.1 per cent.; in 1873 it was 33 per cent.; and to-day it is 38.1 per cent. This steady gain of women upon men in the factories seems to be due not alone to an actual increase, but—and this is not without its interest—in part to an actual decrease in the number of men. It appears, in fact, from a report of the Labor Bureau that during the last four years, while the feminine element in the factories has increased by 120,000 units, the whole number has increased by but 47,425 units; from which it should follow that during this time the number of men has decreased by 72,575 units.

The whole number of women to-day in the industrial establishments subject to the labor laws is 850,456, and the whole number of men is 1,650,456. But these figures do not show the entire number of women in industrial establishments. The Labor Bureau reports add, after the number of women, the limiting clause—"exclusive of charitable establishments." There exists in fact an important category of industrial establishments, situated in convents, and directed by female religious orders, that employ women in the making of underwear. These houses are officially classed as charitable, but they are acknowledged to be regularly mounted "sweating rooms," working by contract for the trade. In these convent manufactories 150,000 women are occupied on contract job work. Nothing equivalent to this exists for the men. This number is then to be added to the whole number of women in industrial establishments, which gives a round million of women against a million and a half of men, or 40 per cent. of women in the industrial establishments of France.

These figures refer to the number of workers in factories only. A great number of both sexes are in industries outside. If we look at the entire population in industries as given in the annuaries we arrive at the following interesting result. Of the 18½ millions that compose the masculine element in France, 10 millions earn their living, and 2½ millions, or one-fourth of the men earning their living, are found in industries; while of the same number composing the feminine element four millions earn their living at wages, and 1½ millions, or three-eighths of those earning their living at wages, are found in industries; which gives as engaged in industries a larger proportion of women who earn their living than of men who earn their living. In other words, the wage-earning women of France turn in greater proportion than the wage-earning men to industries for a livelihood.

In the textile industries at Paris the women since 1848 have been more than half the workers. This industry is but an incidental one at Paris. For the entire country, though there are no official statistics for the number and movement of the women, it has been calculated that in the decade following 1860 there were in the branch of industry 300,000 men and from 350,000 to 400,000 women. If we add to this number of women the embroiderers and lace-makers, we have a total of something like 800,000, or 72 per cent. of women in the textile industries at that time. I have seen no more recent estimates. The number of embroiderers and lace-makers has decreased, for the reason that it has become impossible to earn a living in these specialities; but the increase of women in the factories is a sufficient indication that in textile generally their numbers has not decreased.

The situation of women in the textile industries is not inferior, and is often superior, to that of the men. The proof is that at piecework—and payment is nearly everywhere by the piece—the women earn as much as the men and often more. A linen manufacturer told M. Leroy-Beaulieu that there were in his factory twelve women who could keep two looms running at once, and that he had never seen a man who could manage more than one.

Women predominate in all branches of tissue-making, but they are especially numerous in the making of silk. "Silk is the domain of women," reported M. Jules Simon before a commission of inquiry—"They find work in it from the worm on the mulberry leaf to the finished gown and hat." Where the weaving is done on hand looms in private homes, the man and woman contribute equally to the labor, but that which is done in factories is done in largest part by women. "The automatic spinning, dressing and weaving of silk is almost entirely superintended by women." The famous Bonnet brand of black silk, for example, is entirely the product of women. The Bonnet factory is a pensionnat, from which men are excluded, and there are other establishments where this is the case.

If the French textile industry is renowned all over the world, it is specially because of its silks. In silks is developed the greatest amount of art the French put into tissues. The art lies no longer in decorative designs; it is in the ceaseless variation of weaving and colors. French silks are in repute for good taste and for inexhaustible variety of effect; they are prized above all for their adaptation to the constant changes of feminine dress. They are part and parcel of that dress, itself a French creation, and are therefore the models for the rest of the world.

The situation in garment-making is particularly interesting. There are in this industry in all France, according to M. Gaston Worth (a table made in 1895), 225,000 employers and 700,891 employees. Two-thirds of the employers are women and four-fifths of the employees are women. This refers to persons working on men's and women's dress. The figures do not include a great number of women working alone or without fixed domicile, which would bring the figures up considerably higher and increase the feminine percentage.

The employees are engaged on feminine them by sex, the number of women some units, and on masculine dress to the number of over 300,000. Distinguishing the mb ysex, the number of women employed on both masculine and feminine dress is 564,801, which leaves 136,000 as the number of men engaged on both categories. Now the number of women employed on men's garments is 164,000. If we subtract this number form the whole number working on men's garments, that is, the entire number of men employed in garment-making. Hence the 400,000 persons employed on feminine garments, except for a few negligable units, are all women.

In the division of the employers, it might be expected that if the dressmakers are not all women, at least the tailors are all men. This is not the case, though the men are in the majority. The figures are wanting for the entire country; but at Paris, out of 3,573 men's tailors, 635, or more than a fifth, of the employing tailors are women.

I have worked out these figures because it is sometimes asserted that the leading French dressmakers to-day are men. It is an error, due to a false appearance. With the growing prosperity of the women's dressmaking product there has come a modification in its commerce. Before 1860 this industry worked only to order. After that time the commercial element entered; the important dressmakers became also merchants, selling all the materials necessary to dress, furnishing all the accessories, and developing a great commerce in ready-made garments. With this transformation the men revenged themselves and became merchants. They were better prepared than the women for reasoning and for calculating on a large scale. But the creation and the labor are due to the feminine resources of these houses.

Thus the women have to-day the monopoly of garment-making for women, and have the making of a part of men's dress as well. We are so used to seeing them in possession of the industry that this statement has the air of nothing at all, but when we reflect that men once had the monopoly of garment-making for both sexes, the change appears what it is, something like a revolution. There is no need to demonstrate that in this industry it is the women who are the artists. The difernce between the quality of men's dress and women's dress made in France is recognized by all the world.

There is an industry not yet enumerat- which is to-day hotly disputed by the men and women. It is the making of original patterns for tissues and in general for all art industries. The designers are, or consider themselves to be, on the upper round of the industrial ladder. They furnish ideas which others execute.

The employment of the women in this industry is as follows: In 1848 they were but 7 per cent.; in 1864 they were 12 per cent., and in 1872, although the state offered them no technical training, they had risen to 37 percent. About nine years ago a school of decorative art was opened at Paris for girls, and to-day, although there are no estimates, the women have become a factor of importance. This is attested by the frequent outcries of men designers, who have for years raised scandals in Paris, because the houses to which they are attached buy increasingly the designs of women. But this industry must be considered as still in the hands of the men, for the men are still in possession of the professional work-rooms, and though the women may now learn the theory they have as yet little chance of serving the necessary apprenticeship.

Women make practically all the model designs for women's dress which appear in the fashion journals. "The creation of designs," says a report of the Ministry of Commerce, "is the work of women regularly engaged on the journals. Woman dominates this artistic region, which is by right her domain. The man designer is met with also, but is principally relegated to the region of catalogue making for the great shops."

NEW CENSUS.

Farmers Urged to Make It Trustworthy.

To build up a great office like the census office in fifteen months from absolutely nothing to an efficient machine, employing about 3,000 men in Washington and about 50,000 elsewhere in the country, is a difficult task, and entire success is out of the question. The office naturally compares itself with the stage of preparation attained at the same period ten years ago, and tried by this test it has gained several months on its predecessor. One of the problems before it is how to put in the time thus secured in such a way as most to benefit the census.

In the agricultural division the need of time for preliminary work is perhaps as great as anywhere in the census office. Farmers, as a class, do not keep their accounts as well as manufacturers, and the returns from farmers may occasionally include serious errors which a trained eye will at once detect. Hence, the farm schedules must be examined and such errors corrected before the tables can be made up from them with safety. If a farmer reports that his land sown to wheat was ten acres and the yield 4,000 bushels, it is clear that an average yield of 400 bushels to the acre is incredible, and must be rejected or corrected in accordance with the probabilities. Sometimes the truth can be made out by an expert from comparison with entries in other parts of the schedules; sometimes correspondence must be opened to settle the doubt. All this is under the general head of verifying the schedules, and the agricultural division plans to give all the time possible to the work of verifying each of the millions of farm schedules. To accomplish this in the time allowed, the work of several hundred clerks will be required, and they must have hard and fast rules to guide them. For example, they might be told: When the wheat reports show a product of over forty bushels to the acre, they are suspicious and must be laid aside for an expert to pass upon. But any such rules must vary with the section of the country. A yield of twenty bushels in one section might be more questionable than a yield of forty bushels in another. Hence the division must fix in advance what is the range of reports in each part of the country and for each crop that may be accepted as probable on their face and not requiring special examination. To get the limits of probability for this purpose for each county in the United States, that is, the maximum and minimum yield and the maximum and minimum price which may be accepted without verification, is the object of an extensive correspondence now being carried on by the agricultural division under the direction of Mr. L. G. Powers, chief statistician in charge of that division. Three simple schedules have been prepared and printed on different colored paper in order that they may be readily distinguished one from another. One of them covers ordinary garden vegetables, a second covers fruits, and the third the great staple field crops. Each asks about the units of measure employed and the net price realized, and those for staple field products and for vegetables ask for the highest and lowest yield of each crop per acre. These schedules are being mailed to prominent farmers all over the country and in many instances returns have already been received. When the returns have been received and tabulated, a scheme will be made from them of what is to be accepted as correct in each case and what is to be probed farther. The only aim of the office is to get what was really the intention of the farmer in answering the questions. If the presumption is strongly against his meaning what the schedule says, the office will try to learn by correspondence from the supervisor, or the enumerator, or the farmer himself what the real facts were.

If the farming public will continue to cooperate with the heartiness already displayed, this effort will result in a more trustworthy census of farms than has ever been taken. Farmers, as a class, are less able to co-operate than the representatives of any other great industry. Hence the census office can do more for them than it can for centralized lines of business, which can and do make their own investigations, and it will do its best to present a full and accurate photograph of this leading occupation. The director of the census urges every one interested to aid the work.—Washington Post.

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Having received a requisition, signed by a large number of electors, I respectfully announce my intention of becoming a candidate for the Legislature at the forthcoming general elections. Having, like others, waited for some one better known than myself to place a comprehensive platform before you to which I could assent, and having waited in vain, I herewith publish mine, and can only assure you that should I receive your support so as to be elected, I shall do all in my power for the district that shall have thus honored me and in which I live and for the province generally.

1. I am not prepared to support the Hon. J. Martin; to do so would be not to condemn, as I do, the actions of the Lieutenant-Governor during the past two months, and I can by no means consent to the carrying on of the affairs of this province by men, not the choice of the people and who are both utterly unknown and untried.

2. I will persistently oppose the immigration of Mongolians into this province, believing that if the present high rate of such immigration continues, all white immigration must cease and white labor be unable to exist through their competition.

3. I believe that agriculture should receive primary instead at the present consideration and consistent with the welfare of the hands of the legislature, and that everything should be done that is of the province to prevent the enormous exportation of money for agricultural products. I believe that there should be an agricultural committee of the House, thereby placing agriculture on the same basis as mining.

4. I am thoroughly alive to the necessity of a broad-minded progressive public works policy, believing, however, that no bonus should be given without a quid pro quo.

5. I believe in and would do my share to advance the opening up of the province by good trunk roads.

6. I am in thorough accord that a good system of public school education is a necessity, and would do all in my power to improve the details of the act now in existence.

7. I am not in favor of legislation that causes or seeks to cause strife between labor and capital; rather would I help to use the powers conferred upon Parliament toward conciliation and arbitration, feeling sure that both are a necessity and that good feeling between them is essential to the welfare of our Province.

8. Railroad communication with the North End of the Island would receive my serious attention.

9. I would vote for the repeal of the "Allen Exclusion Act."

10. I consider that the iniquitous naturalization of Mongolians now going on in this Province should have the serious consideration of the Legislature at its next meeting.

11. I would vote for the repeal of the "Liquor License Act of 1899."

12. I am not in favor of giving away the public lands to corporations, and in no case would I agree to their exemption from taxation.

13. I will do all in my power to take the road question out of politics and place it in the hands of the people.

14. Recognizing that Her Majesty's forces, naval and military, are a great advantage to the Province in general and to this district in particular, I will, if elected, do my utmost to make the name of Esquimalt as attractive as possible, paying particular attention to the lighting and road facilities.

15. I believe that the Provincial Government should see to it that the trunk road leading to the City of Victoria, and known as the Craigflower Road, be kept open.

Yours respectfully,
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CERTIFICATE OF THE INCORPORATION OF THE "KLONDIKE PLACER MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, (NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY)."

Capital $100,000.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the "Klondike Placer Mining and Development Company, Limited, Non-personal Liability," has this day been incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1897," as a limited Company, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of five dollars each.

The registered office of the Company will be situate at Victoria, British Columbia.

The Company is specially limited under section 56 of the said Act.

The objects for which the Company has been established are:

(a.) To acquire by purchase, location or otherwise placer mining claims in British Columbia:

(b.) To manage, work, develop and sell the placer mining properties of the Company.

(c.) To win, get, treat, refine and market minerals from the said placer mining claims:

(d.) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 22nd day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

FORTY SECOND Y

Centres on Wepe

Keen Interest in Litt Anxiously Awaiting the Delayed Relief.

Heavy Fighting for So but No Particulars the Effect.

Boer Commando Com Range of Artillery Elandslaagt..

London, April 22.—Despatc ing from the seat of war, thou and unsatisfactory, clearly in newed activity at all points British and Boer forces are distance of each other. Inter moment centres at Dewets Wepener, where fighting is i

A despatch received fro North, dated April 21, says very heavy firing on various tween Dewetsdorp and Wep around Wepener on Saturday no particulars have been rece

A special despatch from Ma Saturday, says: "The inves Wepener continues. The Bo determined to do their utmost the garrison before relief arriv fighting appears imminent."

The activity of the Boers a laagte apparently has failed General Buller, if that was into doing more than repel th made on his advance posts.

A despatch from Warrento Saturday, says: "There has b mittent and ineffective snipin Boers, who also fired a few s during the day and night, at t the past two days."

CLOSING ON ELANDSLA

Boer Force Come Within Artill and Attempt to Shell a C

Elandslaagte, April 21.—A of 1,000 Boers came through W this morning. They crossed Bridge and advanced to the ridge but fell back when the mounted infantry, who opened

Later, the Boers shelled E colliery. Ten shells fell cl mine but did no damage. Th the mine was stopped, but it is be resumed to-morrow.

The British guns opened fire. Brigade on the right sent a fe the direction of the Boer g were posted on a long ridge, a yards to the right of the brid were difficult to locate, but were seen creating over the Wessel Nek. Several of the sh them and must have done son

Late in the day the Boers activity in the trenches on the front of Elandslaagte. A few forced them to relinquish th This position was only 4,800 tant from Elandslaagte.

THE EMPIRE MAK

Strathcona on the Proud Posi Colonies—Not Seeking Pr Duty Performed.

London, April 21.—Respon toast "Our Imperial Force" nual Press Club dinner to Strathcona said that this fo was a great improvement o one of "Navy and Army an Force," as it showed that th Empire, and that England a form the Empire, as without there could be no Empire. he said, recognized this, but desire special praise. The Canada, he added, would be assume that they had done their simple duty.

RELIEF OF KUM

Troops Reported to Have Trouble Not Yet Nearly

Accra, April 21.—The offici ment is made that Capt. Mi the relieving troops have massi. No details are given uation is considered very hopeful, although there is tainty as to the outcome of

A quantity of ammuni Maxims is being forward Coast Castle and to the fro

THE ST. HELENA C

French Warship Makes M —Four Hundred Prisone

St. Helena, April 21.—Muc and conjecture have been c signalling of a French war perous Bay on Thursday. was first seen close to the sandy bay south of the isla remained until late in the d steamed in the direction o and has not been seen since

Gen. Cronje with his wi have been living in a nice house. Later they will r larger one.

The transport Lake Erie with 394 prisoners, includin The health of the prisoners

RAILWAY MEN'S ME

Winnipeg, April 21.—Mr. general passenger traffic ma C.P.R. at Montreal, arrive this morning and proceeded this afternoon on his way t cisco, where Mr. Kerr w meeting of freight and pass