"Builds up the System."

Hon. Joseph H. Ridgeway, Secretary of the American Anti-Treat Society, writes the following letter from the Grand Central Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.:

"It is with great pleasure that I endorse Peruna as an honest medicine, competent to do all it claims. I have used it several times and know of nothing that cures so completely, and at the same time builds up the system.

"I have recommended it to a number of my friends and always feel that I do them a service for I know how satisfactory the results invariably are. I only wish every family had a bottle—it would save much sickness and doctor bills."—Joseph H. Ridgeway.

Joseph Ridgeway.

"Feel Better Than for Five Years."

Mr. James B. Taylor, Roberts, Ind., writes:

"I am at the present time entirely well. I can eat anything I ever could. I took five bottles of Peruna, and feel better now than I have for five years. I have doctored with other doctors off and on for fifteen years, so I can recommend your medicine very highly for stomach troubles. I take great pleasure in thanking you for your free advice and Peruna."—James B. Taylor.

"I Enjoy my Meals as I Used to."

Mr. J. W. Pritchard, Wolf Lake, Ind., writes:

"I am pleased to say that I have been cured of catarrh of the stomach by Peruna. I could hardly eat anything that agreed with me. Before I would get half through my meals my stomach would fill with gas causing me much distress and unpleasant feelings for an hour or two after each meal. But, thanks to your Peruna, I am now completely cured, and can eat anything I want to without any of the distressing symptoms. I can now enjoy my meals as I used to do, and it is all due to Dr. Hartman and his wonderful medicine, Peruna.

"It has been one year since I was cured, and I am all O. K. yet, so I know I am cured."—J. W. Pritchard.

Dyspepsia is a very common phase of summer catarrh. A remedy that will cure catarrh of one location will cure it anywhere. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. That it is a prompt and permanent cure for catarrh of the stomach the above letters testify.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Voters League Is Launched

Society for Political Education Has Completed Its Formal Organization.

Constitution Adopted and Other Initial Steps Taken—Active Work Begins.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Voters' league held its adjourned meeting in Pioneer hall last evening, ex-Mayor Redfern presiding. The discussion of several clauses of the constitution was resumed and at last its full text was decided on.

The meeting then elected Mr. A. J. Morley, who had been filling that office pro tem., to the position of secretary, the term of office being for three months. A committee was then drafted for immediate service, and the meeting adjourned until Tuesday next.

The first members to join the organization are: Chas. E. Redfern, A. J. Morley, R. Seabrook, T. W. Walker, H. H. Jones, A. M. Jones, A. Stewart, H. Firth, F. Norris, T. C. Sorby, Chas. R. Blake, R. Ryan, P. C. McGregor, Alex. Peden, Phil. R. Smith and Anton Henderson.

The constitution adopted is as follows:

Resolved:

1. That the organization shall be called the Voters' League;

2. That the object of the league shall be to bring all voters of the province into closer touch and sympathy, to obtain the fullest and most reliable information upon all matters of vital importance, either municipal or provincial or federal, by means of investigating committees arranged for as hereinafter described;

That the reports of the committees may be impartially discussed at general meetings taking place simultaneously at each voting district in the province, and the results of the discussions be collected and distributed as hereinafter described;

That by this organized method of blending of thought and action along lines of intelligence, we may ensure safer and more combined action on all matters affecting the stability and welfare of our province;

3. That all registered voters shall be entitled to membership;

4. That the league shall consist of branches throughout the province, each having its own secretary and system of committees as hereinafter described;

5. That there shall be a general secretary at a convenient point in the province, for receiving and distributing the results of meetings; he shall be elected annually and receive remuneration from all the branches;

6. That the branch secretary shall be elected by nomination and ballot at a regular meeting; he shall serve for three months without remuneration;

7. A chairman shall be elected at each meeting and it shall be the bounden duty of the members of the organization present to assist the chairman in maintaining order and in carrying out the discussions according to the conditions set forth in this constitution;

8. That committees shall be arranged for as follows: Each voter shall be registered in his district by number, all the numbers shall be placed in a ballot box, from which, as need arises, as many numbers as are required for committee work shall be drawn. The numbers drawn shall not be returned to the box until the remaining numbers have been drawn for service on subsequent committees; by thus constantly bringing new life and fresh intelligence into the active work of the league, the danger of individual or clique control is provided against, and the consequent stagnation that has attended public movements in the past, averted. To avoid delay it would be well at the close of a discussion and consequent dismissal of the acting committee, that a fresh committee shall be elected for coming service;

9. That in municipal matters the work of the league shall be kept within the limits of the municipalities concerned;

10. That in matters of vital interest to the province at large, no notice being given for a general investigation and discussion a date shall be set for a meeting to take place at each voting district in the province. The committee last elected in each branch shall be required to make a full investigation and obtain all available information on the matter at issue, make a digest of the same and report at their respective meetings. These reports shall be fairly and impartially discussed strictly on merit as affecting the general interest, it being distinctly understood that no personalities of party political references shall be allowed in the discussions. The results of these several meetings shall be recorded in each district and forwarded to the general secretary, and the aggregate results distributed to all the districts;

11. That regular meetings shall take place every Tuesday evening, unless otherwise arranged by the by-laws of the different branches;

12. That any branch wishing to have any subject considered and discussed by the whole league shall, by a three-fourths vote of the members present at a meeting of the said branch, have the right to request the general secretary to call for a general investigation and discussion of the said subject, and it shall be the duty of the said general secretary, upon receipt of said requisition, to notify the secretaries of all the branches to call meetings within fifteen days of the date of the requisition, for the purpose of considering and discussing the said subject;

13. Twelve members present at a meeting shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business;

14. The fee for membership shall be not less than 25 cents every three months;

15. Members shall be admitted to the meetings by producing the badge of the league, on which will be their registered number;

16. That proposed amendments to the constitution shall be arranged for in the same manner as in general discussions of all the branches, and shall be considered and acted upon at the time set by the general secretary for a general discussion, two-thirds of those present at a branch meeting having the power to bring forward such amendments, and two-thirds of the branches shall carry such amendments;

17. Each branch shall frame its own by-laws for the conduct of its own business in conformity with the constitution.

CANADIAN RUGBY TEAM.

Negotiations Are Being Carried on Regarding Trip to British Isles.

From Montreal Witness.

The tour of the British Isles by the Canadian Rugby football team next autumn is now an assured fact, and the gentlemen interested in the undertaking are unceasing in their endeavors to complete all arrangements satisfactorily at the earliest possible date. Dr. Clifford Jack, who is practically the originator of the scheme, is giving much of his time to making hay while the sun shines. In conjunction with Mr. McClure, of this city, he has received a sufficient guarantee to meet expenses on the other side of the water, but it is just possible that the members of the team will have to dip their hands into their pockets to cover their passage rates, but it is understood that this amount will be returned to the men should the trip prove a financial success, which from present indications it is very likely to be.

Up to the present time there is nothing definite as to the personnel of the team to represent the Dominion in this particular instance, but it has been decided that an aggregation worthy to represent Canada on the football field will be sent over to meet the famous English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh teams.

It is proposed to leave for England on or about November 15, next, the tour to cover at least two months, during which time the Canadians will meet all competitors.

The members of the All-Dominion team will meet in this city during the latter part of October next, when they will put in individual and team practice at the M. A. A. A. grounds, and at the same time meet all Eastern teams in exhibition matches, which no doubt will prove interesting.

Dr. Clifford Jack, speaking of the trip last evening, was quite jubilant over the prospects of a successful tour as he felt certain it would prove a great advertisement for Canada.

"The encouragements," said Dr. Jack, "which so far have been given us from the English and Scottish Rugby associations practically assures the success of the undertaking, and there is every reason to believe that the tour will be a triumph for Canadian footballers. We fully realize the enormity of the undertaking, but believe that it will prove beneficial not only to the players on the team, but to the Dominion at large. It will advertise our country as we are to play in practically every football district of any note throughout the British Isles. It is most likely that we will meet the Irish teams immediately upon our arrival on the other side. We will receive the sanction of the Canadian Amateur Athletic association and when we get the right boys together, everything will be in readiness to tackle the great British teams.

Dr. Jack will undoubtedly be selected as business manager, and probably captain of the Canadian team.

HUMORS.

Come to the surface in the spring as in no other season. It's a pity they don't run themselves all off that way; but in spite of pimples and other eruptions, they mostly remain in the system. That's bad.

Hood's Sarsaparilla removes them and cures all the painful and disfiguring troubles they cause. Nothing else cleanses the system and clears the complexion like Hood's.

A STORY FOR A NOVELIST.

How the Will of the Earl of Clanbrassil Was Found.

From Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.

Lord Dufferin's death recalls a strange true story of the past—an Old World romance belonging to the Stuart period, when the Lords Clandeboye, from whom the late Marquis was descended, owned Bangor Castle (near Clandeboye), Killyleagh Castle, and other picturesque County Down. The second Lord Clandeboye, who became the first Earl of Clanbrassil, had an only son, Henry, to whom he left his Irish estates, expressly providing, however, that should Henry have no direct heir, the property should devolve upon the next of kin. When the second Countess Clanbrassil (the Lady Alice, a sister of the Earl of Drogheda), found that she was not likely to have children, she suggested to her husband that he should make a will leaving his estate to herself and her brothers. Her husband objected that such a document would be mere waste of paper. But the Lady Alice persisting, the Earl consulted his mother (a daughter of Henry, Earl of Monmouth), who warned him that if he complied with his wife's desire 'he would be sleeping within a month in the family vault at Bangor.'

In the result the will was made, the Earl died suddenly—it was supposed that he was poisoned—and his father's will was nowhere to be found. For something like twenty years there ensued a contest between the Countess and her people and the defrauded next of kin and their friends—a contest in which armed bands, as well as lawyers, played parts. Then, one fine day, a busy little maid, while sweeping the dust from a recess in the room at Killyleagh Castle, wherein the family deeds were kept, discovered a large empty envelope, inscribed, "The last will and testament of James, Earl of Clanbrassil." The inside of the envelope was found to be covered with writing and much inkstained. A close investigation revealed the fact that it was a duly executed and valid will—indeed, the document from which the missing will had been copied. It had been turned into an envelope and another will written, because when on his deathbed the old Earl desired to make certain alterations in it, and while these were being made a bottle of ink was upset over it. When the Lady Alice took possession of the new will she unsuspectingly dropped the covering on to the floor, and somehow it had been swept into the recess, where it remained until the little maid brought it to light again.

As Lord Dufferin explained in the delightful memoir he wrote of his mother, one result of the action of the second Lady Clanbrassil was the division of the estates between an ancestress of his own and an ancestor of his wife. This division had to be carried out so scrupulously that until the lady who was to become his wife was six years old, one half of the ancient castle of Killyleagh, for example, belonged to her father, and one-half to her future husband—the castle garden even being divided.

A plain question: Do you really get the only Painkiller—Perry Davis'—when you ask for it? Better be sure than sorry. It has not, in 60 years, failed to stop looseness and pain in the bowels.

MISSIONARY DROWNED.

Calgary, May 27.—(Special.)—Rev. E. Wood, Methodist missionary at Carstairs was drowned while attempting to cross a large creek swollen by recent floods. He sent his horse ahead with a line attached and attempted to follow. When in midstream the line parted, and Mr. Wood was hurled away and drowned. The accident was especially sad as Mr. Wood was to have been married this week. He was 32 years of age, and an Englishman.

On Tour Of Inspection

General Parsons, Commander-In-Chief in Canada Arrived Last Evening.

Will Inspect the Troops at Work Point Barracks and the Forts.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

General Parsons, commander-in-chief of the Imperial troops in Canada, arrived here last evening, on his first visit of inspection of this station. He was met at the steamer, and immediately driven to Work Point barracks, where he is the guest of Col. Grant. The General is accompanied by his assistant military secretary, Capt. Mospratt-Williams, R. G. A.

Major-General Sir Charles Parsons succeeded Col. V. R. Biscoe, who on the resignation of Lord Seymour nearly two years ago was given the temporary command in Canada, and has since been placed on the retired list. Sir Charles has had a most distinguished career, and one which has eminently fitted him for this most important position, which in the experience of several of his predecessors has not been found altogether a bed of roses. Born in 1855, he entered the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich in August, 1874, and since that time has seen a fair share of both war and staff services. The latter has been chiefly in Egypt, Malta and in England, while the former beginning with the Kaffir war of '77 has also been very largely confined to the campaigns in Africa that have been carried on since then at either end of the Cape-to-Cairo highway, which is to be. He was promoted captain, October 7, 1883, brevet-major, October 14 of the same year, and regimental-major September 1,1 1891, brevet-lieutenant-colonel in November, 1891, and brevet-colonel, 1898.

His staff service began with his employment with the Egyptian army from 1883 to 1884, following which he was aide-de-camp to the governor and commander-in-chief, Malta, for more than a year. He was aide-de-camp to the general officer commanding at Aldershot from January, 1899, to March, 1892. He was employed with the Egyptian army from May, 1892, to February, 1899, (governor of the Red Sea littoral and commandant Suakim).

From Egypt he returned to England and was assistant adjutant-general for the Woolwich district and colonel on the staff commanding the Royal Artillery, Curragh district. From January 8 to December 15 of the same year, he was colonel on the staff, Royal Artillery, and from February 14, 1900, to November 27, 1901, he was assistant inspector of lines of communication in South Africa.

His service has been follows:

South African war, 1877-81, Kaffir campaign. Served in the operations against the Kaikas, and commanded two guns at action of Intaba Ka-Tdoda, Zulu campaign; battles of Isandhlwana and Ulundi; also as acting D. A. A. and Q. M. G. from April 27 to May 27, 1880. Despatches, London Gazette, August 21, 1879; medal with clasp. Transvaal campaign, actions at Laing's Nek at Ongoye (severely wounded and horse shot.) Despatches, London Gazette, March 10 and 21, 1881. Egyptian expedition, 1882, actions at Mahsameh and Kassassin (horse shot) and battle of Tel-el-Kebir. Despatches, London Gazette, November 2, 1882; medal with clasp, bronze star, fifty class Medjilie, brevet of major. Expedition to Dongola, 1896, commanded Egyptian artillery operations of September 19, Despatches, London Gazette, November 3, 1896; brevet of lieutenant-colonel, Egyptian medal with clasp.

Nile expedition, 1898, capture of Gedaref and subsequent engagements. In command of the force. Despatches, London Gazette, December 9, 1898; brevet of colonel, clasp to Egyptian medal. K. C. M. G.

South African war, 1899-1901, on staff; deputy military governor of northern Cape Colony and commandant West Kimberley district. Also acted as assistant inspector-general southern section lines of communication, and in command of the Eastern and Western districts. Despatches London Gazette, September 10, 1901.

LORD PAUNCEFOTE'S SUCCESSOR

Salary For Washington Embassy May Be Raised.

London, May 27.—Truth, discussing the future of the British Embassy, at Washington, insists that it will be necessary to increase its standing in the list of diplomatic assignments. Washington is now seventh in the list of British embassies in respect to salary, being outranked by the embassies at Paris, Berlin, Constantinople, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Rome, in the order named. Truth suggests that Sir P. C. Lascelles, the British ambassador to Germany, as the best diplomat to succeed the late Lord Pauncefote, but the paper points out that the German ambassador could hardly be expected to relinquish his salary of £6,000 in Berlin for the salary of £6,500 paid to the British ambassador at Washington.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Quebec's View of Best Means of Strengthening Canada.

Toronto, May 27.—(Special.)—That Canada should not set apart any yearly sum for the defense of the Empire is the opinion of the Quebec Board of Trade, embodied in a resolution forwarded to the Toronto Board yesterday and which will be submitted at the convention of Dominion Boards of Trade next week. The resolution states, that in the war in South Africa, Canada had shown her good will; that she had imposed upon herself enormous sacrifices in the building of the Intercolonial railway, which was constructed partly for military purposes, that the public debt had been increased by $2,000,000 for fortifications at Esquimalt; that the proposed Pacific cable would cost Canada about $25,000,000; that Canada required her own resources for the equipment of her ports and dry docks, the maintenance of her military forces, telegraph lines, post offices and building of new railways; that this country had desired to favor the commerce of Great Britain when it reduced the import duties on British goods by 33 1-3 per cent., and that in view of all these things under the circumstances, she cannot increase or further charge her budget.

NEWS OF BELLA COOLA.

Freight Rates Handicap Settlers in Shipping Produce.

Bella Coola, May 23.—(Special)—The weather has of late been most beautiful with showers of rain to help along vegetation. The seeding and planting of gardens are all done and the acreage of last year is fully doubled. The people are anxious to produce what they can, but owing to the poor shipping facilities, it is almost impossible to place products from here on the market to compete with others. The freight between Victoria and Bella Coola has been $3.50 and $4.00; now it has pleased the C. P. R. to raise the freight $7.00 to $9.00 per ton, and in the case of potatoes that have been selling at from $9.00 to $18.00 per ton in the cities, it will not pay to produce them under these freight arrangements.

Provincial Inspector of Schools S. B. Netherby has paid the schools a visit. He has also inspected the coast schools at Port Essington, Metlakatla and Port Simpson. Mr. Netherby will be in a position to report to his department at Victoria on a great many things that have come under his notice during his stay at Bella Coola.

Mr. C. Carlson has left for Skeena in the fisheries service of the Dominion government.

Mr. W. Williscroft, agent for Clayton, Clifford & Co., has finished the company's bridge here and left with steam donkey and all for Victoria. There is a fair amount of comment on this action of not finishing the wharf and the other bridge before the necessary appliances were taken away.

The settlers were to do some road-work, and part of that work was done last year, and will be ready to finish it as soon as the work that was promised by the Lands and Works department is completed. But as things are now, there is a widespread belief that nothing will be done for some time to come.

Messrs. Morrison & Co.'s pack train left here for Chilcotin two days ago. They intend to bring in goods for the spring trade of the late caught furs that are yet in the hands of the Indian trappers.

The 4-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Livelton died on the 13th, after an illness of two weeks.

Miss M. Beatty, of Bella Bella, who has been visiting here for the past two weeks, has returned home.

DIGESTION WITHOUT A STOMACH.

The fact that people live and digest food after the stomach has been removed, proves that the important part of digestion takes place in the intestines. Hence it comes that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are so wonderfully successful in curing chronic indigestion and dyspepsia. They act directly on the kidneys, liver and intestines, making them healthy, active and vigorous, and so insure perfect digestion and prompt removal of poisonous waste matter.

MANITOBA LEGISLATOR.

Tells of the Settlement of That Province—Favors Local Government's Policy.

B. L. Baldwinson, M.P.P., a member of the Manitoba legislature, in which body he represents Gimli, is in the city, accompanied by his wife. He is an Icelander and editor of the Icelandic newspaper Heims Kringla, published at Winnipeg for the 5,000 Icelanders of Winnipeg and the 10,000 of the Prairie Province. He says there has been a great rush of settlers into Manitoba and the Northwest, for the railway policy of Manitoba has been shown to be the best immigration scheme possible. Thousands of acres have been taken up, the immigrants settling on free granted land and also buying large areas. One Nebraska firm has taken up as much as 70,000 acres of land.

Mr. Baldwinson has been attending the sittings of the legislature here, as an interested spectator, and speaks of the absurdness of such a policy of obstruction and talking against time as that of the opposition. He was in favor of British Columbia's railway policy, he said, the subsidies provided being, to his mind, by no means excessive. If Manitoba's railway policy had done so much for the settlement of that province, he failed to see why British Columbia should not be similarly benefited by the present policy of the government.

"Is Mr. Wizzer reliable?" "In a certain sense. He is one of those people that you can always depend upon to disappoint you if they get a chance."—Washington Star.

AT THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

This trying period in woman's life usually comes between the ages of forty and fifty years, and is marked by irritability, headache, dizziness, irregular monthlies, fitful appetite, forebodings of evil, palpitation of the heart and constipation. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is above all a woman's medicine, because it helps her safely through this trying period. It enriches the blood, strengthens the nerves, regulates the functions of the feminine organs and tones and and invigorates the whole body.

TWO FIGHTS.

Middleburg, Transvaal, May 28.—Major Collette, with a detachment of the mounted troops of this district, encountered a force of Boers on the Repond road on May 27. The engagement which followed lasted for a long time. The enemy finally drew off, however, leaving behind them on the field Commandant Malon, who was mortally wounded.

An armored train engaged the same party of Boers the evening of May 27, but no details of the latter engagement are at hand.

RICHARD LISTER DEAD.

He Was a Well Known Member of Provincial Police Force.

New Westminster, May 28.—(Special)—Chief Provincial Constable R. B. Lister died here this morning after a brief illness, mental disorder having succeeded a year of ill health. Deceased was a native of Yorkshire and 40 years old, unmarried and was a resident of New Westminster for 18 years. He was well known to many Victorians as captain of the Westminster football team for several years.

The new government dredge left for down river today to remove sandbars which have practically put Ladner off the visiting list of river steamers. After a month's work there the dredge will go to Victoria to try her hand on James bay reclamation.

An Appeal To Mothers

To Protect the Little Ones From Coughs and Colds That so Frequently Lead to Consumption in Later Years.

It is possible that you have been accustomed to consider that every advertisement is for the benefit of the advertiser only. In this you have been mistaken, as you will probably admit if you read about Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and have an opportunity of testing its value in your family.

Every mother is anxious to learn of effective means of combating the ills which cause her children to suffer. Many have learned how to conquer croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, sore throat, severe coughs and colds, by reading the advertisements of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. Some mothers have even taken the trouble to write letters thanking us for making known to the public the merits of this great cough and cold medicine. They realized that to them the advertising was news of great value.

It almost seems like wasting space to tell of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. So many know about it, have tested its virtues, and seek its healing power whenever in need of treatment for throat and lungs. But there are many rivals and many imitations. Hosts of druggists stand ready to offer a substitute if the buyer is not firm in his demands for the genuine and reliable Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

You cannot afford to let your child's cold run on and on, developing into chronic bronchitis, serious lung trouble or consumption. You cannot plead ignorance of effective treatment. Prudence suggests the wisdom of keeping Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine in the house all the time to protect the children, and grown people as well, from the ills of cold weather. 25 cents a bottle. Family size, 60 cents. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

HOW DELAREY WAS REPULSED

Victorian Tells of Good Fight Canadians Made Against the Boers.

Trooper Fred. Wollaston, one of the Victorians now with the Second C. M. R. in South Africa, writes some interesting news in a letter just received, dated Driekel Camp, Transvaal, April 4. He was one of those who took part in the Hart's River fight, and came out with a hole through his hat. He gives an interesting account of the fight. He says:

"On Sunday afternoon, March 23rd, we got orders to March at 6:30 p.m., and we left there in company with Damant's Horse, the Imperial Light Horse and some of the Mounted Infantry, about 1,800 strong, and made a night march which was a terror. We rode 42 miles that night and stopped at about 4:30 in the morning and fed our horses and munched a hard-tack. Then, just as we were ready to start out again, our scouts ran on to three or four Boers and killed two and captured one. Then we started on a sore of a small drive, and worked our way back towards where we started from the night before, and that night camped about 15 miles from Kierkedorp, having covered about 90 miles in the 24 hours. The total captures for the whole column amounted to about 100 Boers and a convoy and about 600 head of cattle. After that we had a couple of days' rest, then started out in a column under the command of Gen. Kitchener, about 8,000 strong, looking for the enemy. We marched for two days and found nothing; then, on the morning of the 31st, we started at 3 a. m., leaving the transport behind us and the larger part of the column in charge of it, making our column about 2,400 strong. We took two days' rations with us, and marched West till about 11 o'clock, when the advance guard reported a Boer convoy in sight, about four miles ahead of us. Damant's Horse and the 28th Mounted Infantry and the Artillery were sent after them and we were left behind as the supports. They caught up with the enemy about six miles from where we sighted them, and had a little skirmish, but they got away from us. When we caught up with them we pitched camp on a creek called Brackspruit, and lieu just got our camp pitched and had just about finished our hard-tack and jam, when all of a sudden whizz came a shell right over our heads and burst about fifty yards outside our camp. This was the start of a pretty hot fire. They had two 15-pounders and a pom-pom, and they kept up a pretty hot fire on us for about two hours and a half with the guns. Of course, our guns were by no means idle during this. We had two 15-pounders, three pomposms and a Maxim, and they did great execution as far as we could see. The artillery fire was of course more to cover the advance of the riflemen than anything else, and as soon as the shelling started we took up positions lying in the grass all around the camp, and when they advanced we let them have it hot and heavy; they could not face it and had to retire, and about 4:30 they gave it up and retired. Of course, we were there and had to stay there, and as there was no sun we could not heliograph for help, so we had to send messengers out. Several tried it, but could not get through, but a couple of Kaffirs got out all right. As we were stuck there, just as soon as their fire ceased we got to work digging trenches, and by dark we had good trenches and a barbed wire fence all around the camp, and that night we all slept in the trenches. We fully expected an attack that night or early next morning, but I think that they had enough of us in the afternoon, and did not care to tackle it again. The next morning about 12 o'clock we were relieved by a column sent for the purpose under command of Gen. Kitchener, who had stayed behind with our main body. He was very much relieved to find us all right, as some of the M. I.'s had got away the night before and had reported that we had all surrendered.

"The total casualties on our side were about 180 killed and wounded; on the Boer side we estimate them at about 300, or perhaps more, but we cannot find out for certain. The Boer convoy movement suffered so heavily was that two troops of "E" Squadron (who were acting as the rear guard), through some mistake on the part of their officers did not get into camp, and had to take a position in some brush opposite us, and got pretty well cut up, and some of them were finally captured. Nowadays the Boers cannot keep any prisoners, but they strip them of arms, ammunition and clothes and let them go, so that lots of them come in with nothing but their underclothes on. Well, it is getting dark now and I have no light, so must stop and try to write more to-morrow, April 7."

* * *

"It appears that we got quite a good name in our first engagement. We were against practically the best of the Boer army, under the leadership of Delarey, and this was the first reverse he ever had; and when he attacked our camp, was looked upon on their side as a sure victory. Our fellows never seemed to think of such a contingency as being captured at all, and were all quite cheerful and every one doing his little best.

"There are rumors of peace in the air, but whether there is anything in it or not I do not know.

"This is a very desolate looking country nowadays. There is not a house or building of any kind left standing. We came across a field of corn yesterday, and a big party has gone out to-day to destroy it. This afternoon we played a cricket match against Damant's Horse, one inning each, and we beat them, 51 to 44. I made 3."

IMMIGRATION.

The Tide That Is Turning to the Canadian Northwest.

From Montreal Gazette.

There are plentiful indications that the settlement of the Canadian Northwest has at last begun in earnest. No doubt it was too much to expect that that enormous territory would instantly fill up at the command of the railway builders, for the permanent occupation of such a field for empire as is there found is not the work of days or years, but of generations. There have been many and costly attempts made to induce settlement ever since the early eighties, but the records indicate that much of what was thought might be a permanent population turned out to be transient and of little value. We brought in people from Europe who knew not the soil or the climate, unaccustomed to the method of tillage, unfamiliar with the agencies of distribution, and, naturally, a large percentage became discouraged by early failures. Those who had been accustomed to life in England and Wales, who knew the comforts of towns and villages, who had been accustomed to variety and incident, and who, if they were farmers, had been brought up to intensive culture, were lost in the wilderness of their new quarter sections. It is not easy for those who have been used to better things to subject themselves to hardship and isolation, especially where there may also be little apparent progress, and even the appearance of loss at first. The sturdy, but poverty-stricken, settlers who went in from Northern Europe, found their environment improved, even if they had to live in thatched huts with mud walls. Even a little improvement was for them a great gain, and the natural result has been that such communities of these people as have been set down in Western Canada, Mennonites, Icelanders, Scandinavians, Doukhobors, Galicians, have remained upon the land, have prospered, and have multiplied. There is the element, the most desirable element, of permanence in all that appertains to this movement.

Of course, the movement of population, a young and vigorous population, from the Eastern Provinces to the Western, carries with it possibly the greatest potential of all. But it is not gain, it is only movement. To it, however, there has lately been added a movement of almost equal potential, and which is all gain. The nineteenth century saw wave after wave of humanity spreading out upon the great central areas of North America. To them is due the settlement, in successive periods, of those enormous areas, first west of the Alleghanies, then west of the Mississippi, then on the Pacific Coast, and more recently in the prairie wheat fields of the northern midlands, whose population and resources go to make up the most powerful of modern nations. This migration to newer lands further on became a passion, a fever, but there was method in it, and as a rule those who moved on left a prosperous population behind; they took with them their goods and chattels and so lessened the early difficulties. More than that. They knew the soil, the climate, the needed degree of rainfall, the danger point in protracted heat spells, the manner of dealing with railways. Where they went the wilderness blossomed, and civilizations sprang up in the wastes.

The movement is afoot again, and is headed for the Canadian Northwest. For whatever reasons, thousands of American farmers, with their families, their effects, their savings, often with their live stock, are moving over the line, taking up government lands, buying up railway lands, buying out farms already broken. Two or three times in the last few weeks there has been word of vast tracks bought up by American syndicates who are already at work parcelling them out to settlers of this class. Nearly 20,000 went in last year. The indications are that still more will go in this year. And the wave is as yet only beginning to gather force. The outlook is bright for the West, and the West is the hope of the East.

KNAPP TUBULAR BOATS.

Hon. George E. Foster, Mr. Knapp and other provisional directors of the Knapp Tubular Steamship Company held a meeting in Montreal on April 24, and approved of the plans and purposes of the founder of the company, at which they expressed satisfaction.

The claims of the projector of the company, says the Montreal Witness, may be summed up in the assertion that they will supply a new economical grain transportation that will cheapen the carriage of grain enormously.

The company claims that the tubular boat will weigh only 500 tons, as against 1,000 tons of the present type of carrier, and will carry over 95,000 bushels of wheat, as against 65,000 bushels as at present, besides costing only $55,000 to built, a saving of $120,000, which, when the large number of boats necessary for the trade is considered, represents no inconsiderable item. Another very important feature, and one which enables a very material saving in the cost of transportation of grain, is this: Each vessel is equipped with an elevator plant, which will weigh, screen and unload, operated by its own power and crew, and will run alongside the ocean vessel and discharge the grain into the latter without the aid of elevators, floating or stationary, and at no cost beyond the ordinary running expenses of the boat. The saving by this means alone will be one-half cent per bushel. As an eighth of a cent per bushel is sufficient to change the grain route, this feature alone is significant. Moreover, by means of these elevators a vessel can unload its cargo in about five hours, a speed which has heretofore never been approached.

The new boat will be equipped with twin screw propellers, double engines and boilers, and develop a speed of 12 to 14 miles per hour, although not so great a speed is permitted through the canals.

The stock of the company to be issued in Canada will be 2,500 shares of $100 per share, at $85.

WARRANT FOR THOS. DEASY.

Charged With Misconduct With a Woman in San Francisco.

A private despatch received here on Monday evening contained the information that a warrant had been issued in San Francisco for the arrest of Thomas Deasy, former chief of the Victoria fire department, he being charged with misconduct with a woman, Mrs. Della Westwood, formerly of Nanaimo, and now residing at 236 Sutter street, San Francisco. The warrant was issued on the complaint of W. Beach, of 314 Ellis street, San Francisco. Mr. Deasy indignantly denies the charge. It was also said in San Francisco that Mr. Deasy had deserted his wife, who is now in this city. This is untrue and the ex-chief's many Victoria friends are confident that the other charge is equally foundationless. He left Victoria with the view of placing a patent fire escape, which he invented, with the fire departments of the larger American cities.

Mrs. Westwood's husband resides in Nanaimo. He some time ago instituted a suit for divorce against her, and it is now before the Supreme court in this city.

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

CHINESE REBELLION.

Report of Another Desperate Fight at Chu Tuhsien.

London, May 27.—Cabling from Shanghai, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says the Southern rebellion is in full activity, and that a severe battle has been fought at Chu Tuhsien, in which the rebels were defeated by the government forces with losses amounting to 1,500 men in killed or wounded. The government troops pursued the rebels to their entrenched villages, and cut off their escape. The insurgents, continues the correspondent, including boys and women, made desperate sorties from the villages, and forced the government troops to retreat.

The rebel leader, Ching Ting Pin was killed. The rebels are increasing in strength concludes the Daily Mail despatch, and "Boxers" are gathering in large numbers in Shan Tung province.

Agriculture in The Interior

Mr. J. R. Anderson Says Crop Outlook In Upper Country Is Favorable.

Creamery Being Erected Near Armstrong—Cattle Ranges In Fine Condition.

Mr. J. R. Anderson, the deputy minister of agriculture, returned last night after an extended visit to the Northwest Territories and the interior of the province. At Calgary he attended the live stock show and sale, a report of which appeared in the Colonist a few days ago. After leaving Calgary, which he was fortunate enough to do the day before the break in the main line, he was stopped three days at Banff, owing to the wash-out. The storm which occasioned this stoppage in traffic was reported to be the most severe which has occurred in that section of the country for many years. Rain came down in torrents and the wind blew at the rate of 60 miles an hour. From delayed passengers it was learned that cattle were seen dead from exposure in the vicinity of Cochrane.

Nevertheless the season in the Northwest Territories has so far been most favorable for crops and stock, and great prosperity is apparent and expected as a result. The immigration is unprecedentally large and everywhere are to be seen carloads of settlers' effects. The people were everywhere most hospitable in their treatment of the visitors from the East and West, and anxious to do everything for their comfort. Visits were paid to some of the ranchers in the vicinity of Calgary and arrangements were made for roping and rounding-up cattle and broncho-breaking for their edification but which the visitors were obliged to decline. This decision, it afterwards transpired, was most fortunate, as the storm occurred on the very day the arrangements were proposed.

Mr. Hodson, live stock commissioner, Ottawa; Mr. Grisdale, agriculturist Central Experimental farm, Ottawa; Mr. Creelman, superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, Ontario; Mr. Hadwen, Mr. Anderson and some others came West as far as Banff. Mr. Hodson, owing to indisposition, had to return from this point, the rest coming West.

Prof. G. E. Day, of Guelph, went to Edmonton, where he got detained by the flood, and was unable to join Messrs. Anderson and Grisdale at Okanagan, where some meetings of Farmers' institutes were arranged. The subject of creameries, which is a live one in this part, was taken up and discussed. The question of a creamery at Armstrong has long been talked about, has now assumed a tangible shape, and the buildings are now being undertaken near Armstrong. There seems to be some hesitation among the people owing to the scarcity of cows, as to launching out too extensively; but they were advised that if they went in at all they should look forward to future possibilities. This advice will no doubt be acted upon, and a plant will be installed capable of handling the product of a thousand cows, if necessary. This district, especially that part between Armstrong and Mara, is as well adapted to dairying as any part of the province, and with the advent of creameries there is little doubt but that it will take a foremost rank in the line of agricultural industry, and instead of one creamery only, every previous experience points to the probability of many creameries being erected all through that valley and Salmon Arm, when the success of one is assured. Mr. Anderson says that never in his experience has he seen a better promise of crops and fruit all through the upper country. From the abundance of rain also, the ranges have a wonderful growth of grass, which augurs well for the live stock industry.

The Commonage near Vernon was visited, and the crops in this part looked as well as any in the valley. By way of explanation, it may be said that the Commonage is the high land south of Vernon, lying between Long and Okanagan lakes, which, in consequence of the absence of water for irrigation and its aridity, was carefully avoided by the first settlers, and it was reserved as a commonage for some years. Of late, however, settlers have come in, and on its being thrown open, many localities were taken up. To the surprise of everyone, some of the best crops in the valley have been taken off this land, and there is every indication that this record will be kept up this season, at least.

Equally good indications of abundant harvests were apparent all along the line, and the greenness of the ranges in the vicinity of Kamloops and Ashcroft pointed to the excellence of the grass. Prof. Day, after getting away from Edmonton, proceeded direct to Chilliwack, where a meeting will be held, after which he will come to Victoria. Mr. Creelman is now in Victoria, having accompanied Mr. Hadwen to Cowichan, where he addressed a meeting of the Farmers' institute, and will have an interview with the Minister of Agriculture before he leaves for the East.

Mr. Grisdale accompanied Mr. Anderson to the Coast, and after remaining over one day in Vancouver, came over by yesterday's boat and will proceed East via Seattle and Mission Junction. It is a matter of regret that Mr. Robt. Miller, president of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' association, could not come further West than Calgary, as business engagements took him back immediately after the sale. Mr. Creelman is much pleased with the agricultural outlook of the province. The deep, rich soil, as evidenced by the luxuriant forest growth, which he describes as semi-tropical, is indicative of its possibilities for successful agricultural operations in the future. The class of settlers he has met impresses him most favorably. He says that everywhere he has been in the province they seem, from their surroundings and the substantial nature of improvements, to be a permanent class.

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