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Gold Commandeered.

Gen. Mountain's Death.

The Kentucky Assassins.

Frankfort, Ky.

Examine the Tongue.

Plum Pudding and Mince Pie.

Alaska Civil Code.

Mining Rights at Nome.

Alaska Civil Code.

Forty Second Year.

Roberts Move

Near at Hand

Such Now the Impression But

Boer Force Two Weeks' March Distant.

Free State Towns Garrisoned

and Civil Government Is Being Planned.

London, March 29.—(5:15 a. m.)—Lord Roberts has sent 10,000 troops to Glen, ten miles north of Bloemfontein, on the railway. This is a preliminary to the general advance.

Immense quantities of stores have now been accumulated at Bloemfontein, and Lord Roberts' infantry is seemingly about to move.

An impression, which can be traced to the war office, is abroad that the advance will begin next Monday.

Boer observation parties are hovering near Bloemfontein, but Lord Roberts has 180 miles to cover before reaching the great position which the Boers are preparing at Koonstad. Moving 10 miles a day is probably the best he can do with his field transports.

Therefore he can hardly engage the Boers in force for two weeks.

The reconstruction of the railway behind him may even delay an invasion of the Transvaal until May.

Meanwhile all the important towns in the Free State within Lord Roberts' reach are being garrisoned. Thaba Nchu, Philippolis, Pauresmith and Jagersfontein are thus held.

Sir Alfred Milner is touring in the disturbed newly acquired territory, investigating conditions and arranging the administration. He is understood to be getting materials for a report to Mr. Chamberlain concerning a plan of civil government.

The foreign office, according to the Daily Chronicle, is arranging with Portugal for some thousands of British troops to be landed at Beira and sent by the Rhodesia railway from Masei Kesse to Umhlo.

MAFEEKING'S ORDEAL.

News Brought Up Few Days Ago Showing Heavy Bombardment in Progress.

London, March 29.—A Pretoria despatch to the Daily Mail, dated the 28th, says: "An official despatch reports heavy bombardment of Mafeking in progress on Monday, March 28, which was met with a spirited response."

INDIA'S STARVING MILLIONS.

Colossal Expense of the Prolonged Bellet-A Great Scheme of Irrigation.

Calcutta, March 28.—The viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, addressing the council on the budget to-day, said that nearly 5,000,000 persons were in receipt of regular relief and that the cost for the ensuing year was estimated at 100 crores of rupees. The loss on revenue for one year had been 121 crores of rupees. The government, he said, hoped during the forthcoming year to spend 100 crores in irrigating, but he could see no chance of cutting down the military estimates.

"There are two classes of Indian statesmanship," said the viceroy. "One is to make these millions happy and another is to keep them safe. For the sake of the one we must not neglect the other."

LIBERAL LEADER'S VIEWS.

Would Have Present Generation Pay for War—Union of the Colonies With the Empire.

London, March 28.—Sir Edward Grey, Liberal member of Parliament for the Berwick-on-Tweed division of Northumberland was the principal speaker at a mass meeting of five thousand Liberals held at Nottingham this evening.

A letter was received from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, in which the writer expressed his regrets at not being able to attend the meeting owing to illness. He expressed a hope that the government would place the cost of the war on the present generation. He believed the war was in the interests of the Empire, but no one should be allowed to think that war was cheap. "I do not share with some," he exclaimed, "their dislike of the word imperialism. It does not mean the same thing to all, but everybody rejoices in the extraordinary union of the colonies with ourselves; and after the war, imperial paramountcy will have to be turned into imperial control. I look forward to a South African Federation under the British flag."

GOLD COMMANDEERED.

Pretoria, Monday, March 26.—The government has commandeered a portion of the gold reserves of the bank, which has been given as security to the amount of nearly £300,000.

GEN. MOUNTAIN'S DEATH.

Danville, Que., March 28.—Major-General Thomas E. Mountain is dead, aged 78. He served through the Indian mutiny and had as one of his staff Gen. Sir George White, the defender of Ladysmith. He retired from active service many years ago and settled here.

THE KENTUCKY ASSASSINS.

Frankfort, Ky., March 28.—There were no developments in the assassination to-day, although the air is filled with rumors of more arrests and other phases. It was reported that a prominent man who was supposed to be an investor would be arrested, but detectives from Winchester say that the "suspected man" is not there and that no arrests have been made at that point.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Imperial Liberty and Ottawa Parliament—Col. Steele's Good Luck—Gerrymander Rejected.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 28.—The Senate to-day threw out the gerrymander bill by 41 to 19.

Dr. Borden announced that Col. Steele, although junior to Col. Otter in Canada, will be senior in South Africa, on account of holding an Imperial commission.

Col. Prior was informed that the government do not know how many men volunteered for service in Africa.

The transportation problem was again discussed by the Commons.

The official report by Col. Otter on the Paardeberg fight bears out the press statements of the great bravery of the Canadian troops.

The correspondence respecting the offer of British Columbia to the Boers for Africa was presented to the house to-day. It is by light out by this correspondence, that, though not heretofore publicly known, on the 18th February Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed Lord Minto that Her Majesty's government would be prepared to consider the offer of any further contingent if enough to ship.

Boers Mourn Their General

Brave and Chivalrous Joubert Succumbs at Pretoria to Peritonitis.

British Press Pays Tribute to His Memory—Kruger Named for Command.

Lorenzo Marques, March 28.—General Joubert died last night at 11:20 o'clock. He had been suffering from stomach complaint. Pretoria is plunged in mourning for the true patriot, gallant general and upright and honorable gentleman.

London, March 28.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing yesterday says: "Gen. Joubert died to-morrow (Thursday). The government is pleading with the widow to allow a temporary interment here with a state funeral. Joubert always expressed a desire to be buried in a mausoleum built on his farm. His successor in the chief command will probably be Gen. Louis Botha, now commanding in Natal."

Brussels, March 28.—A private despatch has been received here from Pretoria which says that President Kruger will now take chief command of the Boer army.

London, March 29.—All the morning papers print singularly kind editorials concerning Gen. Joubert. They praise his military skill, uphold his chivalrous conduct, and regret that so strong and modern an army should have been lost in the final settlement of the dispute. Although some of the younger commanders thought the old soldier was wanting in dash and enterprise, his raid into the country south of the Tugela river is considered the piece of Boer leadership which has done most to bring about the present situation. It is now generally held that he crossed the Tugela with only 3,000 riflemen and six guns, but so bold and rapid were his movements that the British commanders thought 10,000 Boers were marching on Pietermaritzburg. For a few days, although in the presence of greatly superior forces, he isolated Gen. Hildyard's force and at the same time threatened Gen. Barton's camp at Mool River. Then as British reinforcements pushed up, Joubert recrossed the Tugela without losing a prisoner or a wagon of guns.

Gen. White's estimate of his own pronouncement on the day before he died, as a gentleman and a brave and honorable opponent of the great Boer war.

VILLE MARIE FRAUDS.

Accused Secure Transfer of Cases to Quebec on Account of Hostile Feeling in Montreal.

Montreal, March 28.—With one exception the remainder of the Banque Ville Marie cases will be tried in Quebec. In view of the state of public opinion here Judge Warrick this morning granted a change of venue in the cases of Walter and Ernest Fellows charged with receiving stolen money, and of Godfrey Weir, and J. E. Smith directors of the bank, charged with making and signing promissory notes without authority. Lichtenheim, vice-president of the bank, also charged with the latter offence, preferred to be tried here.

ALASKA CIVIL CODE.

Mining Rights at Nome Continue to Absorb Interest of Senate.

Washington, March 28.—In the senate to-day the amendment by Mr. Carter to the Alaska civil code bill relating to the mining for gold under the waters of Cape Nome was agreed to but further than this no progress was made with the bill.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, made a sharp attack upon the secretary for war for issuing permits to miners to dredge for gold in the waters of the Cape Nome seal question, under which the United States would have purchased the sealing vessels and outfits of Canadian sealers, and have obtained control of the North Pacific, but the inability of the Canadian minister or for two governments to determine the Alaskan boundary controversy caused the failure of negotiations with respect to the Canadian question.

Plum Pudding and Mince Pie often have a effect upon the small boy over indulged in them. Pain-killer as the household medicine for all ailments. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

EXAMINE THE TONGUE.

The skilled physician reads your condition by a glance at your tongue. If it is coated and you have a bitter taste in your mouth in the morning he knows your liver is torpid and sluggish and prescribes the compound medicine for its cure. They cure biliousness, stomach troubles, and all liver and kidney ailments. One dose a day, 25 cents a box. At all dealers.

Pretoria and Johannesburg

Boers Spread Report That Mines Will Be Sacrificed on Siege.

Supply of Ammunition Running Short—The Young Men Deserting.

London, March 28.—According to trustworthy information from Pretoria the total stock of Mauser ammunition, five million rounds, was issued to the Free State burghers. The Boers are now issuing Lee-Enfield cartridges, of which they originally possessed four million. The Grootfontein ammunition is almost exhausted. The smokeless powder which was manufactured in Pretoria is deficient in quality, and the experiment of re-charging the Mauser cartridges has proved a failure owing to the inability of the Boers to make caps.

Pretoria is being entrenched. A laager for women and children is being constructed some miles out of town.

News from responsible parties confirms the report that the Boers intend to blow up the works and shafts of the principal mines on the Rand and on Crown Reef, together with the Robinson and Langat estates mines. Huge charges of exceptionally powerful blasting gelatine have already been placed in position with this object. This is said to be done at the instigation of Kruger, but against the wishes of many influential burghers. There are grounds for suspecting that the real motive of this threat is to induce foreign investors to bring pressure on the governments to intervene.

Pretoria cable reports that prominent residents there object to a defence of the town, and desire that President Kruger should retire to Lydenburg. It is alleged that the principal buildings at Johannesburg have been undermined by orders of Kruger.

Hundreds of the younger Boers, including officers, are being arrested for desertion. A large number of men over 60 years of age are being conscripted, although not legally liable for service.

BRITISH LACK HORSES

Which Explains Escape of Boer Command From Colaba—Estimate of Enemy's Strength.

London, March 28.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Mail, in a despatch dated Tuesday, March 27, says: "It is a matter for regret that owing to the state of the roads and of our horses Commandant Kruger and his commando of 6,000 men from Colaba and the southern districts got away north, travelling day and night, before the Basuto border, before our force could hope to get near them."

The latest is that the Boers have 40,000 men still under arms, of whom 10,000 are in and around the Natal border. Although tents and stores are retreating here, a block on Natal is delaying arrivals from the south considerably. It is asserted that 20,000 Boers are massed at Koonstad.

BOERS MAKE ATTACK.

Heavy Bombardment of Warrenton Without Effect Except Damage to Property.

Warrenton, March 28.—The Boers opened fire with artillery and rifles on the British camp to-day. The first shell burst while the Fusiliers were at breakfast. It is now generally held that a hall of bullets poured into the village. Many cattle were killed. A hotel near the camp was set on fire, and a Red Cross flag was flying, was fired upon.

The attacking Boer force was large, but notwithstanding the heavy expenditure of big gun and rifle ammunition, only one British man was wounded.

TO PATROL BEERING SEA.

Failure of Joint High Commission to Agree on Cause Continued Presence of the Cutter Fleet.

New York, March 28.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Arrangements are being perfected by the treasury department for the establishment and maintenance of the Behring Sea patrol. This patrol will be made by five cutters, including the Bear, the Manning, the Perry, the McCulloch and the Rosh. The Bear will leave early in April for Behring Sea, and the other cutters will follow promptly after her.

The Manning will be able to join the fleet until May, as she has just arrived at Callao, Peru, on her way to San Francisco.

It is not intended to assign a senior officer to command the patrol fleet. Each commanding officer will receive instructions to co-operate with his brother officers in preventing pelagic sealing, and they will be required to make such arrangements that one vessel only will be in port at Unalaska at a time, and only for a couple of days. The same rules which have been followed for several seasons past will be observed.

The necessity of a convention because of the failure of the joint high commission to settle the questions at issue with Canada. The commission had reported upon a mode of settling the Behring Sea seal question, under which the United States would have purchased the sealing vessels and outfits of Canadian sealers, and have obtained control of the North Pacific, but the inability of the Canadian minister or for two governments to determine the Alaskan boundary controversy caused the failure of negotiations with respect to the Canadian question.

FAME OF THE CANADIANS.

Mexico Paper Gives Them the Credit of Working Wonders in South Africa.

Mexico City, Mex., March 28.—The Diario Del Hecador, the oldest radical paper here, praises the valor of the Canadians in the South African war, saying: "There was nothing but disaster and tears on the British side, until the youthful people of Canada appeared on the scene, and changed the aspect of affairs."

VANCOUVER AFFAIRS.

Mr. Partridge and Atlin Copper-Building Contract—Trouble in the Band.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, March 28.—"Sailor Bill" Partridge, the discoverer of the big copper claims in Atlin, arrived from England to-day en route for Atlin to hand over his Lakeview claims, a mile and a half from the claims he sold to Lord Hamilton, to the Rothschild syndicate, of London, for a large sum.

Influenza is epidemic in Vancouver, a large number of citizens being confined to their beds with the ailment.

Contractor Young of Victoria is to erect a \$5,000 home for C. A. Gosdon on Pendrell street.

Mr. George and Perreault, contractors for the new post office in New Westminster, arrived yesterday. The erection of the building will be proceeded with at once.

There are some personal differences between leader Freire and the members of the Vancouver military band. The band committee met this afternoon in an attempt to adjust the difficulty.

PETER WHITE ENDORSED.

Pembroke, Ont., March 28.—At a convention of Conservatives of North Kent, Hon. Peter White, ex-speaker, was nominated for the Commons.

Liberals Riot Over Martin

Call for Convention Evidently Only Scheme to Help Him Along.

Members Who Cannot Endorse Premier Make Emphatic Protest.

Vancouver, March 28.—The first division at the Liberal meeting held to-night to choose delegates to the Liberal convention to be held on April 5 showed there were 112 present. Col. Falkland Warren handed in a written protest against the action of the Liberal executive of Vancouver in calling a convention, and said no true Liberal could be bound to abide by the decision of such a convention.

The meeting was very disorderly owing to lack of organization and the wide differences of opinion held by those present on questions brought up for discussion. A solution of the question as to how delegates should be elected was only reached after two hours' discussion, during which the groundswater prevailed. The anti-Martin element were present in force and made themselves heard.

In the first vote delegates E. P. Davis got 38, W. McCraney 38 and J. H. Senkler 38. As these three lead the anti-Martin Liberals in holding that the meeting was 38 against Martin and 74 for him. The Martin Liberals voted 38 against and 74 in favor of him. It is asserted that 20,000 Boers are massed at Koonstad.

When the ballots were being counted the wildest scenes were taking place on the part of the anti-Martin element. C. Woodward, refused to allow Walter Nichol to be nominated for Ward Five, although it is in reference to certain circumstances that Mr. Nichol had had no report to make to the department. He endeavored, however, to see the Secretary of State but was told that Mr. Hay was out.

After hearing Mr. Macrum, the committee went into executive session. Chairman Hitt presented a letter from Secretary Hay giving in detail the department's view of the subject. The committee took no action as to making a report and it was stated by members that nothing would be done beyond taking the testimony.

Secretary Hay's letter giving the official view of the case addressed to Mr. Hitt, chairman of the committee on foreign jurisdiction, but for as follows:

"Sir—In response to your inquiries of this morning I have the honor to report that up to this date Mr. Macrum, consul for the United States at Pretoria, has made no reports to this department in regard to the opening view of his mail by the British authorities.

"Although without any information except the allegations of Mr. Macrum, to which a reference was made in a resolution of the house of representatives, making certain enquiries of this department, I mentioned the matter to the British ambassador, and was informed in return that the British government was not aware of any such incidents having taken place, but if anything of the sort had occurred it was contrary to the instructions of that government.

"I received no further information in regard to the matter until the 21st of March, when this government was informed by a despatch from J. G. Stove, Consul General of the United States at Capetown, that two letters from the consulate, one to Pretoria and one to London, had been received by the censor at Durban. On notice of this I called upon the High Commissioner, who wired Durban and a satisfactory apology was returned. This is all the information possessed by the department in regard to the incident.

"In reference to certain allegations as to our consuls in South Africa having been approached with suggestions of mediation, I have the honor to reply that in a despatch of the 3rd October, received at this department the 6th of November, and the only one on our file relating to this matter, Mr. Stowe reported as follows:

"Under the date of September 28th I received from the United States consular agent at Bloemfontein, O.E.S., a letter which read as follows: 'I saw the President this afternoon by his request and he would like to have you find out at once if our (my) government will consent for you to act as arbitrator, and if you can also find out if the High Commissioner would also consent. The President appears to think that whatever is done should be done at once and wishes

Mr. Macrum's Grievances.

Interesting Early Suggestion of Mediation Brought Out in Their Investigation.

Ex-Consul's Charge of Violation of Mail Based on Trifling Accident.

Washington, March 28.—Charles Macrum, the American ex-consul at Pretoria, appeared before the house foreign committee to-day to tell of the alleged indignities he suffered during his incumbency. There were many visitors in the committee room. In opening Macrum recalled the statement he had made some time ago to the Associated Press which he said had practically embodied all he had to say. He explained that when he asked for leave of absence, he had desired to come home for private business reasons, and also because he desired to place before the United States government certain facts which he deemed it essential should be known here.

Mr. Howard, Georgia, interposed to question the utility of the examination of Mr. Macrum. "It looks to me," he said, "like an effort to make a sensation out of nothing." The committee, however, decided to proceed.

Mr. Macrum read the committee a message from the cable company, saying a cipher cable sent by him to the secretary of state on November 14th had been held up by the military censor until December 22th.

"Did you report to the state department that your mail had been opened?" asked Mr. Berry, of Kentucky. "I did not," replied Mr. Macrum.

"You mention it on your arrival in Washington," would prefer not to answer that question." This reply raised a general laugh in the room.

Mr. Adams, of Pennsylvania, then proceeded to cross-question Mr. Macrum rather severely upon the duty of a consul to remain at his post during complications. Mr. Macrum proceeded to describe an alleged meeting between President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, and Consul Stove, of Capetown, at which he was present, in which he said Steyn had been very anxious that Stove should continue to settle the difficulty which was brewing. He said that President Steyn suggested an appeal to the President of the United States, and that Mr. Stove had replied that he would be glad if some such thing could be done. "And I have reason to believe that the question was submitted to the President of the United States," added Mr. Macrum, "and that he returned an unfavorable reply."

Mr. Hitt, of New York, inquired Mr. Hitt. "It was told so by Mr. Stove."

"Was that statement in writing?" "It was," replied Mr. Macrum.

"Have you the letter?" "No, it is in the files of the Pretoria consulate."

Macrum went over the exchange of telegrams with the state department relative to his leave but as these were in the cipher of the department the committee did not call for them. He stated that his reason for not making a report to the state department on the conditions in South Africa was that when he called on the assistant secretary Hill, he said to Mr. Hill that he understood he had been relieved. Mr. Hill responded that the United States consul would continue to be Mr. Macrum, said he had no report to make to the department. He endeavored, however, to see the Secretary of State but was told that Mr. Hay was out.

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to know if he can give him some information. "I replied by wire as follows: 'Will reply by wire to your letter of 20th this afternoon.'

"After giving the above request careful consideration I called upon the High Commissioner same date, and in the course of conversation said: 'When I dined with you the other day you stated your government would consent to arbitration by any outside powers or representatives, and your published despatches so state. Are you of the same opinion?'

"He replied: 'What I might do I cannot do now, as my hands are tied.' "Then I told him in substance what had been asked by