# McKinley Inducted

## Immense Crowds Gathered at Washington to Witness the Ceremony.

## Most Impressive Scene Since Review of the Northern Army.

## Senator Carter Defeated River and Harbor Bill by Long Speech.

By Associated Press.

Washington, March 4.—William McKinley a second time is president of the United States. He was ushered into that office to-day in a city ablaze with more and finer decorations than ever have graced the holiday-loving national capital, whose streets to-day resounded to the tread of more marching soldiers and sailors than ever have participated in a like function, and had as witness to the ceremonies a vast multitude, which cheered frequently whenever he or his vice-presidential colleague was visible. The day in the early forenoon gave promise of being a golden spring day, such as Prof. Moore, the chief of the weather bureau last night confidently predicted, but the weather was in a capricious mood, and by noon a slow drizzle had begun, that lasted with some intermissions and an occasional lively down-pour, until late in the afternoon. The worst of the wet weather unfortunately came just at the time President McKinley was inducted into office on the east front of the Capitol, in the presence of a crowd estimated to number 40,000 persons.

But the air was mild and pleasant, and the day ended with dry weather. Had a man been on top of the dome of the Capitol, Washington must have looked as it did in the spring of 1865, when the victorious armies and the multitude behind them gathered here for the grand review. Off to the south on the broad bosom of the Potomac, six war ships, one of them the historic Hartford, Admiral Farragut's flagship, at the battle of Mobile Bay, rode at anchor.

Pennsylvania avenue, decorated with miles of bunting and thousands of flags, was lined with an impenetrable mass of people so early that no one pretended to have arisen in time to say when they began swarming into their places. The influence of the greatest multitude that ever invaded the city overshadowed all the pageantry and most impressed the mind. Washington had decked herself as never before for the second inauguration of William McKinley, and the induction into the vice-presidency of Theodore Roosevelt.

Only a comparatively insignificant portion of the vast multitude saw any thing of the actual inauguration ceremonies at the Capitol. The great unnumbered thousands were content to wait for the great procession which followed them. The brilliant and impressive scenes in the Senate when the Vice-President-elect was inducted into office was reserved for a few hundreds.

Every presidential inauguration in recent years has had its parade, always creditable in size and variety, and usually having some distinctive feature. That which followed President McKinley to-day on his return from the Capital to the White House, and passed in review there before him, was different from its predecessors in the majestic predominance of the military features. The civil contingent was quite up to the average point of numbers, yet by actual count made by the marshals, the men in soldierly uniform outnumbered the civilians in line by more than three to one. The nations of the world, great and small, paid their tribute to the President in attendance at the ceremonies at the Capital and in reviewing the great parade. The American navy was represented in the ceremonies more numerously than ever before. Half a dozen warships more than have assembled in the Potomac since the days of the civil war contributed, through their soldiers and marines, one of the most unique and enjoyable features of the ceremony, marching over a thousand strong along the streets.

The states of the union rendered their homage to the President, and demonstrated that no party feeling dominated to-day's great event by the attendance of sixteen governors representing North, South, East and West, most of them accompanied by numerous staffs. Though worn and weary, the legislative branch of the national government faithfully executed its part in the day's ceremonies.

The crowds began to gather on the streets early. Soon after 2 o'clock the big stands along the line of march began to fill up. Along the court of honor and in its immediate vicinity the reviewing stands were carried clear across the side streets. Furthur down town everything from soap boxes to teamsters' wagons were brought into requisition, and standing room and seats were auctioned off at good rates.

A few minutes before 12 o'clock the President and members of the cabinet entered the Senate chamber.

President McKinley spoke in part as follows:

My Fellow Citizens: When we assembled here on the 4th of March, 1897, there was great anxiety with regard to our currency and credit. None exists now. Then our treasury receipts were inadequate to meet the current obligations of the government. Now they are sufficient for all public needs, and we have a surplus instead of a deficit. Then I felt constrained to convene the congress in extraordinary session to devise revenues to pay ordinary expenses of the government. Now I have the satisfaction of knowing that the congress just closed has reduced taxation in the sum of forty-one millions of dollars. Then there was deep solicitude because of the long depression in our manufacturing, mining, agricultural and mercantile industries, and the consequent distress of our laboring population. Now every avenue of production is crowded with activity, labor is well employed and American products find good markets at home and abroad.

Our diversified productions, however, are increasing in such unprecedented volume as to admonish us of the necessity of still further enlarging our foreign markets by broader commercial relations. For this purpose reciprocal treaty arrangements with other nations should, in a liberal spirit, be carefully cultivated and promoted.

Four years ago we stood on the brink of war without the people knowing it, and without any preparation or effort at preparation for the impending peril. I did all that in honor could be done to avoid the war, but without avail. It became inevitable; and the congress, at its first session, without division, provided money in anticipation of the crisis and in preparation to meet it. The result was signally favorable to American arms, and in the highest degree honorable to the government. It imposed upon us obligations from which it would be dishonorable to seek to escape.

We are now at peace with the world, and it is my fervent prayer that if differences arise between us and other powers they may be settled by peaceful arrangement, and that hereafter we may be spared the horrors of war.

Entrusted by the people for a second time with the office of President, I enter upon its administration appreciating the great responsibilities which attach to renewed power and commission, promising unreserved devotion on my part to their faithful discharge, and reverently invoking for my guidance the direction and the favor of Almighty God.

There are obstructionists who despair and who would destroy confidence in the ability of our people to solve wisely and for civilization the mighty problem resting upon them. The American people, entrenched in freedom at home, take their love for it with them wherever they go, and they reject as mistaken and unworthy the doctrine that we lose our own liberties by securing the enduring foundations of liberty to others. Our institutions will not deteriorate by extension, and our sense of justice will not abate under tropic suns in distant seas.

As heretofore, so hereafter, will the nation demonstrate its fitness to administer any new estate which events devolve upon it, and in the fear of God will "take occasion by the hand and made the bounds of freedom wider yet."

Surely after 125 years of achievement for mankind we will not now surrender our equality with other powers on matters fundamental and essential to nationality. With no such purpose was the nation created; in no such spirit has it developed its full and independent sovereignty. We will adhere to the principle of equality among ourselves, and by no act of ours will be assign to ourselves a subordinate rank of the family of nations.

My Fellow Citizens: The public events of the past four years have gone into history. They are too near to justify recital. Some of them were unforeseen; many of them momentous and far-reaching in their consequences to ourselves and our relations with the rest of the world.

The part which the United States bore so honorably in the thrilling scenes in China, while new to American life, has been in harmony with its true spirit and best traditions, and in dealing with the results its policy will be that of moderation and fairness.

We find at this moment a most important question—that of the future relations of the United States and Cuba. With our new neighbors we must remain close friends. The declaration of the purposes of this government in the resolution of April 20, 1898, must be made good. Ever since the evacuation of the island by the army of Spain the executive, with all practicable speed, has been assisting its people in the successive steps necessary to the establishment of a free and independent government prepared to assume and perform the obligations of international law which now rest upon the United States under the treaty of Paris. The convention elected by the people to frame a constitution is approaching the completion of its labors. The transfer of American control to the new government is of such great importance, involving an obligation resulting from our intervention and the treaty of peace, that I am glad to be advised by the recent act of congress of the policy which the legislative branch of the government deems essential to the best interests of Cuba and the United States. The peace which we are pledged to leave to the Cuban people must carry with it the guarantees of permanence.

We became sponsers for the pacification of the island, and we remain accountable to the Cubans no less than to our own country and people for the reconstruction of Cuba as a free commonwealth on the abiding foundations of right, justice, liberty and assured order. Our enfranchisement of the people will not be compelled until free Cuba shall "be a reality, not a name; a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure."

### IN THE SENATE.

Washington, March 4.—One of the most notable occurrences in the history of congressional legislation marked the closing of last session of the Senate of the 56th Congress. Senator Carter, of Montana, signalized his retirement from the Senate after six years of brilliant service by talking the river and harbor bill to death. He occupied the floor for nearly 13 consecutive hours, although in the aggregate about three hours of that time were devoted to other business. Mr. Carter announced that it was his intention not to permit the river and harbor bill to become a law, if his strength should hold out, and at that moment he was in excellent physical condition. With the exception of a brief intermission and a recess of half an hour between 1:30 and 11 o'clock today, Mr. Carter spoke practically continuously. He yielded the floor only after the ceremony of the induction of Vice-President Roosevelt into office had begun.

In retiring as the president pro tem. of the Senate, Mr. Frye, in response to resolution of thanks for his courtesy and impartiality, delivered a short but feeling address to the Senate. At the conclusion of the session of the 56th congress, Vice-President Roosevelt was sworn in, and immediately called the Senate of the 57th Congress to order.

It was a simple but beautiful ceremony. The new Senators were sworn in in groups of four. At the conclusion of this proceeding, the Senators attended the inauguration of the President on the east front of the Capitol. At 1:45 the Senate returned to its chamber and adjourned immediately until to-morrow.

### IN THE HOUSE.

The house closed its session at 11:45 to-day, and demonstrations from its members followed the delivery of an impressive valedictory by Speaker Henderson. For an hour the body had been in the throes of dissolution with little business to perform. Shortly before the closing hour, Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, the minority leader, presented resolutions, testifying the high regard of the house for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which Speaker Henderson administered the duties of presiding officer. Coming from the minority, there was added significance in the tribute. The resolutions were unanimously adopted by all rising. Then the Speaker, in slow and impressive tones, delivered his closing words to the house, thanking the members for their co-operation through a busy and eventful congress. He concluded at 11:45.

### INAUGURAL BALL.

The culminating event of the inaugural festivities was the inaugural ball held to-night in the vast auditorium of the pension office, with the President and Mrs. McKinley leading in the grand march, and with men and women distinguished in every walk of life touching elbows, dancing and mingling with the plain American citizen. As a spectacular event it was unparalleled in the history of the inaugural balls in the sumptuousness of arrangement, in the bewildering splendor of decorations, and of the marvellous electrical effects, and in the countless throng taking part in the spectacle.

### PASSING OF WELLINGTON.

Once Prosperous Coal Mining Town Is Now Deserted.

Nanaimo, March 4.—Wellington, the once populous and thriving coal mining town, a little hive of industry, whence was shipped a very important share of the product of the great colliery company which operated its mines until last September, presented on Sunday, when a representative of the Colonist visited it, a forlorn and deserted appearance. Not only are its streets silent and empty, but the majority of the houses which line them are vacant. Here and there are to be seen the remnants of buildings which have been taken away, some by road—a slow and tedious operation—and others by rail to their destinations down the line. Some have gone to Nanaimo and the others to Ladysmith, the ambitious young city which is springing into vigorous life on the shores of Oyster harbor through the enterprise of the Wellington Colliery Co. In some cases the public buildings have been taken down and carried by rail to the new city; while others are in course of removal in the same way. It is expected that still others will be dealt with in the same manner, so that it will be possible to say that Ladysmith has risen resplendent on the remains of Wellington. The few people moving about the streets of Wellington all looked as if they expected to move on at no distant date; while those spoken to took the very logical view that, coal having called Wellington into existence, it was only reasonable to accept the situation with equanimity when coal becoming exhausted removed the raison d'etre of the place. Most people were prepared a good while before for the present unexpressed command to bundle and go, and last autumn all were aware that this spring they would probably have to seek pastures new. That they have found them by the quiet waters of Oyster Harbor is matter for congratulation. The edict has gone forth depriving Wellington at last of its municipal status. Day after day sees family after family depart for other homes than those in which the children were born and "raised." All the fraternal orders have gone elsewhere, and meet no more; the city council will deliberate no more for the weal of Wellington; and the last great separation will be when the railway workshops are removed to Ladysmith, as is the intention, though the date of the removal is not yet known. When that shall happen Wellington will be little more than a memory of times gone by. Even about a single deserted house there is something sad and pathetic—the theme has yielded much to the poet and the essayist; but there is something positively oppressive about the aspect of a deserted town, with its deadly quiet, its smokeless chimneys, its absence of children's laughter, and the ring of the smithy hammers, the hum of machinery, and the rattle of traffic in the streets. One may turn sentimental with the poet over the single deserted home, where memory alone can reproduce the scenes that brightened its once glowing hearth, now ash-strewn, cold and desolate, and fancy alone can trace again the rise into the bloom of manhood and womanhood of the humble family whose graves are "now scattered wide by mount and stream and sea." Happily, in the case of Wellington it has been not a general removal or exodus to another and better sphere of action, and while there will be many regrets at leaving a place that became dear to most of them, the inevitable has been cheerfully accepted. Wellington, like the other two principal mining centres controlled by the Wellington and Union colliery companies, is situated in a valley at the foot of the mountain range that traverses the east side of the Island; and, like them, it has its seaport—Departure Bay, only a few miles eastward. Extension, for example, has Ladysmith as its exporting place, and Cumberland has Union wharf. Departure Bay, the port of Wellington, was one of the liveliest spots on Vancouver Island when the collieries were in full swing; its wharves were always crowded with shipping, bound to all quarters of the globe. Now its great wharves and bunkers are fast dropping into that state which is the precursor of decay. Work is done to preserve those structures from actual serious damage from the elements, but "desuetude" is true sister to deterioration, and the weather and time are working their pleasure upon the massive timbers. The bay itself is one of the finest natural harbors in America, and in summer is the ideal spot for picknickers and boating parties from the neighboring city of Nanaimo. Few places on the island present a finer field for the landscape artist or the photographer. Lying between Wellington and Departure Bay is the hamlet of Northfield, whose days have also been numbered as a coal mining centre, though quite a number of the miners employed at the New Vancouver company's mines in Nanaimo live in the village. It is generally understood here that it is the intention of the Wellington Colliery Company to concentrate its business at and around Ladysmith, which is backed by the rich coal mines of Alexandria and Extension. Many believe that when those two groups of mines are started to their full capacity, Ladysmith is bound to become one of the most important coal shipping centres in the West.

### FIRE AND BLIZZARD.

Queen's Hotel at Brandon Destroyed Last Evening—Trains Delayed.

Winnipeg, March 4.—(Special)—The Queen's hotel, a three-story frame building, at Brandon, was totally destroyed by fire this evening. The building was built in 1881 at a cost of about $18,000. Its present value is $5,000. The hotel was owned and managed by F.A. Eames. The building was insured in the Sun and Canadian Fire Insurance Company. A bad blizzard was blowing and the firemen had great difficulty in saving the adjoining structure.

A severe storm is raging in the Brandon district to-night. Trains were unable to move between Brandon and Souris.

### PLAGUE AT CAPETOWN.

Capetown, March 3.—The bubonic plague is spreading here. Five corpses, all of colored persons, have been found since yesterday morning. Ten colored persons and one European, believed to be afflicted, have been sent to a hospital. Numerous persons who have come in contact with them have been isolated.


Up-to-Date Styles at

# WEILER BROS.

Our first consignment of Fall Goods in the Upholstering, Drapery and Curtain line are now on sale, and we can only say that for coloring, artistic effect and value we have surpassed ourselves in these last purchasings.

Latest Novelties From

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**WEILER BROS.'**


# More Gold On the Coast

## Prospectors Find Gold Yielding Black Sand on Ezperanza Inlet.

## Sealers Have Secured Crews and Sailed for the South.

News was brought by the steamer Queen City, which returned from the West Coast on Sunday, of another gold find on the Vancouver Island coast. Gold-yielding black sand has now been found further to the north, on the beaches of Esperanza Inlet, which cuts into the island coast some distance below Kyuquot.

Since the discovery of the rich black sand properties at Wreck Bay, from which some thousands of dollars have already been received in Victoria, prospectors have been searching the coast for more such beaches, where nature had hidden a golden store, and Messrs. Flaherty and Anderson, who were passengers on the Queen City from the new found district to Kyuquot, are two prospectors whose success has been rewarded with success.

The two prospectors had been grubstaked by W. Baker, a store-keeper of Kyuquot, and went a short time ago to Ezperanza Inlet, where they discovered and located a number of claims on the beach, which is covered with black sand, which they expect will yield liberally in gold. They were unable to do any work on the newly discovered beach and returned to Kyuquot to arrange for lumber for flumes and supplies to work the ground this coming season.

This is the fourth find of black sand made on the coast. There is the Wreck Bay properties, at which little work has been done this winter, owing to the high tides; the find made north of San Juan; another near Clo-oose, where work is being carried in readiness for development this summer, and the new found one to the north. A report was also heard of a beach being found near Hesquoit, but on investigation, prospectors found that this report was without foundation.

News was also brought by the Queen City of the sealing fleet on the coast, all the schooners having been delayed owing to the dilatoriness of the Indians. The Sadie Turpel and Geneva had still been unable to get crews in Barclay Sound, and the former vessel was going to the westward after a crew. The Victoria, which was at Dodger's Cove, had ten canoes and will have filled her complement and left before now; the Ida Etta and Teresa were both at Nitinat, the former when spoken having seven and the latter nine canoes, but both expected to get all their hunters before now and get away. The schooners were all out of Nootka. The Annie E. Paint had ten canoes, and the Beatrice had an equal number; the Zillah May had eight canoes and the Libbie had filled her crew and sailed. The Aloka was at Ahatasett with eight canoes, and the Favorite at Nuchatlitz, with nine canoes. All are, though, expected to be away before now. The C. D. Rand was ready to leave Quatsino on Friday with nine canoes, and the Hatzic was at Hesquoit. She had signed six canoes, and expected to get her others shortly and leave.

News was given, too, of the narrow escape of a four-masted barkentine, whose name was not learned, but which was probably a United States coasting vessel. She was blown in near Maquina point, at the entrance to Nootka Sound, on Friday, and was anchored right in among the reefs, as close as she could get in without getting ashore, and was in a dangerous position, when fortunately for her, the wind blew from the westward about 10 p.m. and she sailed out.

As told on Sunday, the steamer brought no ore on this trip, nor will she bring any from the mines on Alberni canal next trip, the shippers waiting until their bunkers are filled before shipping. She had fourteen passengers, including the usual crowd of "commercials," who make the round trip when she goes to the entire length of the Island coast. There were F. Hall, of Turner-Beeton's, and wife; F. A. Richardson, of Ames-Holden, Vancouver, and J. J. Whalen, another Vancouver traveller. Other arrivals by the steamer were O. C. Binns, of Wreck Bay, one of those interested in the black sand properties there, of which he was the discoverer; J. McCarthey, J. Vanslyke and wife, A. F. and Miss Fettes, Miss Thorsen, A. Wiggs and wife, S. McKenzie and C. L. Selz, the two latter being from Alberni.

### MEDICAL MEN AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Sir.—With regard to your editorial on Sunday on this subject, let me present a few facts on this subject, which I have been gathering on the question lately for another purpose:

In connection with the agitation to open the province of British Columbia to the medical profession at large, a few facts of primary importance to the public must be considered.

1. It is proposed that graduates from universities or medical schools in other provinces should be admitted to practice here without any preliminary restrictions. Now, it must be borne in mind that such graduates cannot, under their university diploma, practice in the province in which they have graduated. Take Toronto, for instance. There are three or four medical schools there, yet a graduate from one of them could not practice in Toronto or Ontario until he had passed the examinations set by the medical council. Further than that—the examinations by the council are much different from and more difficult than those of the college. The college graduate has to take the council's matriculation, primary, intermediate and final exams, and has to pay the fees. It is the same in Quebec. A McGill graduate has to go before the medical council of the Province of Quebec and pass their examinations to authorize him to practice. It is the same in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba.

Now it is proposed that British Columbia should receive with open arms these men and boys who will not be accepted in their own province until they have proved that they are safe to be allowed to practice on the public. The other provinces offer no reciprocity in this respect, and if one of our practitioners took a notion to live in one of those provinces he would have to take all those examinations before he could practice there. Fancy Dr. Davie, Dr. O. M. Jones, Dr. Fraser, Dr. Helmcken or any of the other leading practitioners here sitting down to write a paper on mental arithmetic, or geography, or answering such questions as where is Timbuctoo, to show that they were qualified to practice medicine.

On the other hand the examinations here are of the most liberal character. They deal solely with the applicant's ability as a medical man, and are based on purely common sense lines, and in the interests of public safety. There is not even the holding of a degree insisted upon, and there are instances at every examination where the utmost leniency, consistent with public safety, has been shown to applicants.

It is impossible to point out a case where the council have rejected a reasonably well qualified man. There is no clamor on the part of the public for more medical men; there are 250 now in the province, but it may be said that if fifty applicants come up for the May examinations, and they were all even decently qualified, they would be admitted.

A glance at the examination papers will show that the examination of the B. C. council is easier than that of any of the other provinces. The medical council is not a doctors' trust; it is a public safeguard. Because a person graduates with a medical school diploma is turned loose on the public we shall be situated something like our neighbors across the line in the matter of a very low and not-at-all desirable class of practitioners.

The medical men of British Columbia will compare favorably with those of any other place you like to mention, both as professional men and gentlemen, and it is most essential that this standard should be maintained. On the high and honorable professional standing of that body of men depends, almost more than anything else, the safety of the public—one feels inclined to say morally as well as physically.

There is at present, or about to come before the Dominion House, a bill, introduced I think, by Dr. Roddick, an eminent eastern physician, establishing a general medical examination for applicants to practice, which examination will be accepted in all the provinces. The medical council of British Columbia have agreed to accept the terms of that bill, and when it comes into effect they will substitute it for their examination. This will ensure the desired uniformity and reciprocity, so that it would be perhaps anticipating the action of the Dominion House if any action were now pushed in the matter.

As to the statement that the societies do a great deal of good, it may be agreed that they do. So do the physicians. There is probably no class of professional men who do more gratuitous work among the poor than the doctor, and no class less remembered for it.

This is not a plea for the protection of the doctors, but rather a word of warning to be careful how the profession is tampered with. There is no earthly reason why the societies should hold the doctors up by the throat and make them work at any figure the societies like to mention, any more than they should similarly hold up the lawyers in regard to legal work, the grocer for groceries, the butcher for meat, and so forth. O. C. B.

### JOE OMEARA DEAD.

Montreal, March 4.—Joe Omeara, famous Shamrock lacrosse home-fielder, died yesterday afternoon at the general hospital, after a short illness, from inflammation of the bowels.

### CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Berlin, March 4. — Ambassador White's conference with the German foreign office was concluded last week. These conferences are due to fuller and more definite instructions just received by Mr. White from Washington concerning the threatened land grabbing in China. Germany agrees fully with the United States that no secret concessions should be made by China to any foreign power, but that all concessions should be strictly confined to grants for diplomatic and ordinary commercial purposes and made above-board and through a treaty signed by all the powers.

Paris, March 4.—In the chamber of deputies to-day, M. Destournelle de Constant, Republican, questioned the government on Chinese affairs. The foreign minister, M. Delcasse, replied that the French troops would remain in China solely as a guarantee for the future.

### WAS A NIHILIST.

London, March 4.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Express says that Karpovich, the student who recently shot the minister of public instruction, M. Bogolepoff, belongs to a Nihilist society, and was chosen by ballot to kill him.

### NORTHWEST ELECTIONS.

Four Are to Be Held on the Twenty-Second Instant.

Winnipeg, March 4.—(Special)—There will be four elections in the Northwest Territories on the 22nd instant. One of these will be in Banff, where Mr. A. L. Sifton, who has been appointed commissioner of public works in the Northwest government, in place of Mr. J. H. L. Ross, who is to be commissioner of the Yukon, will return to his constituency for re-election. There will be an election in Moosejaw, which district Mr. Ross represented, and in Grenfell and Calgary West, Messrs. Lake and Bennett, who resigned to run at the Dominion election, making the two latter vacancies.

# Boxers Rise In Corea

## Driven From Manchuria by Russians They Threaten Mining Camps of Corea.

## Fifty Soldiers Killed by Explosion at Shanhaikwan—Tragedy at Pekin.

Steamer Olympia, of the Northern Pacific line, which reached here on Sunday from the Orient, brings news of further Boxer troubles, the restless Boxers of Northern China, with Manchurian robbers, driven from the northern provinces by the Russians, have, aided by the troublesome element of Korea, begun a revolutionary movement in that country. Copies of the Shanghai Press received by the steamer state that "intelligence has been received from Korea is that upwards of three thousand Boxers and Manchurian robbers and brigands have crossed the upper waters of the Tumen river and are reported to have attacked and looted Incheng, a place recently opened to foreign commerce. As luck would have it, the Japanese gunboat Haya happened to drop in at Incheng when the trouble was in full swing and she promptly took the whole of the Japanese residents on board and carried them to Gensan.

"A large number of Koreans joined the Boxers and were making their way south when they suddenly began to retrace their steps, owing to intelligence reaching them that the Japanese and Korean governments were taking steps to deal them a crushing blow. A thousand Korean troops under Col. Kim Ji Chung-hoon, in fact, left Seoul for Wuju, and another five hundred were despatched from Pingyang city, while a Japanese warship was to co-operate at a given point on the coast. Meanwhile the Russians, who, it appears, had driven the Boxers and banditti south from Kirin, were following up the enemy and had even crossed the border and occupied several Korean villages, which they looted, and drove the inhabitants into the hills. The Russians were still holding the Korean territory when the last couriers from the disturbed districts were despatched with reports for the government.

"Considerable alarm seems to be felt in the various northern mining camps, which, are, however, prepared to give any marauders a warm reception. Maxims and plenty of small arms are stated to have been supplied to the American mining camp in the Wunsun district, and it is believed that they can hold out for weeks, if necessary."

From Shanhaikwan, the coast depot of the allies since winter began, details were received of a disastrous explosion, a catastrophe, responsible for the death of about fifty British and Japanese officers and troops, the latter nationality suffering most. A Japanese paper has the following details of the disaster, from the pen of an artillery officer on the scene: He and his fellow-artillerylists were told off to destroy the powder which exploded. The troops were ordered to burn 2,040 boxes of powder and 530 boxes of blank cartridges which were left by the Chinese soldiers when they evacuated Shanhaikwan. The powder was all conveyed outside of the magazine, and five hundred boxes were successfully destroyed. Next day Capt. Murakumi, of the Light Artillery, with four sergeants and 23 men of his company, and 33 men of the Forty-first Regiment of Infantry, started to destroy the remainder. A British officer and a sergeant and a file of men were assisting the Japanese troops in the work. One lot of powder was destroyed without a hitch, and then the powder contained in 250 more boxes was spread out. The British officer then suggested, in his hurry to get through with the work, that 80 or 90 more boxes be added before the lot was set fire to. This suggestion was adopted by the Japanese, and men were busy spreading more powder, when the whole lot took fire and exploded with tremendous force. Nineteen of the artillerymen were blown to pieces, and a similar number of the infantry men were killed. Capt. Murakumi and one man were terribly injured and succumbed soon after the accident, and the British officer, a sergeant and several others were seriously wounded. The loss of life all told is computed at about fifty. The explosion is said to have been caused by friction, according to those who fortunately escaped. The men were hurrying to get through with the work so much that they neglected to pay due attention to their feet, and the iron nails in their boots coming in contact with the rocky ground, caused the sparks which fired the powder.

From Pekin news was received of a tragedy resulting through jealousy, as a result of which a husband and wife are dead, and a third, a British officer, was mortally wounded, all at the hand of the former. He, Capt. Lindberg, a Danish army officer and instructor of the Imperial Naval college at Tien Tsin, went to Pekin from the out-port of the capital in search of his wife, who had run away, and was said to have gone to Pekin with a British officer. Lindberg found his runaway wife at the Hotel du Nord, in company with Lieut. Demming, of the Bombay Cavalry. Coming upon them together in a room, the husband drew a revolver and fired several shots, killing his wife instantly, and seriously, and it was said, mortally, wounding the lieutenant. He then shot himself and expired a few minutes later.

Some Japanese native papers have a story of the capture, trial and execution by Germans of four Englishmen, charged with looting at Tien Tsin. Although several vernacular papers have the story from their correspondents at Tieu Tsin, one giving names and details, the English papers have been unable to find verification of the story.

# Attacked The System

## Lord Wolseley Says Commander-in-Chief Robbed of His Usefulness.

## Says Soldiers Do Not Like the War Office or Its Rulers.

## Lansdowne Replied That Wolseley Failed to Understand His Duties.

By Associated Press.

London, March 4.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Wolseley, the former commander-in-chief of the forces, for two or three hours attacked the military system of Great Britain. It is understood he had long rehearsed in consultation with his friends. Before the delivery of the speech, the venerable chaplain, Rev. Dr. Milburn, invoked divine blessing upon the assemblage and the ceremonies.

Lord Wolseley said he had worked with the Marquis of Lansdowne, and there had not been a single disagreeable incident. His complaint was that the professional commander-in-chief was robbed of his chief usefulness. He had to hand over the command and the entire management of the army to a civilian secretary of state, assisted by subordinates with whom he dealt directly. Lord Wolseley outlined the present system, which was entirely unsuited for the army, under which it would never be efficient, and he doubted much if they would ever have a contented army. Up to 1895 he as commander-in-chief was responsible to the secretary of state that the army was thoroughly trained for war. Since 1895 the responsibility had been with the under secretary of state, divided into four compartments, each under a military head and each advising the secretary of state without reference to the commander-in-chief.

"My Lords, I need scarcely tell you," said Lord Wolseley, impressively, "that our soldiers do not like the war office nor its civilian rulers. You cannot flout the sentiment of the army without injuring its morale."

The Marquis of Lansdowne, the former war minister, replied to Lord Wolseley immediately. He said he was constrained to say that Lord Wolseley during his term of office had failed to understand his duties. He might at least have warned the government that one army corps was not sufficient to crush the Boers.

The debate will be resumed to-morrow.

### YOUTHFUL PIRATES.

Steal a Boat and Start For the American Side With a Yacht.

Just one month ago George Millett and George Atkinson were charged in the police court with vagrancy. Millett was sentenced to a month in the provincial jail, but Atkinson escaped punishment. As soon as Millett completed his term, he and Atkinson resumed their old relations, and on Saturday they arranged a foraging trip on a larger plan than they had formerly adopted. Visiting the boat-house of Edwin Dickinson in the upper harbor, they stole that gentleman's sealing boat, two saws, hammer, 80 feet of rope, two stretchers, a pair of rowlocks, an axe, four cushions and two oars—all of the value of $45. The boys had laid in provisions consisting of several loaves of bread and some cheese, evidently being bound on a long trip. Passing out of the harbor, their eyes fell on the fleet of yachts lying at anchor in James Bay; and, emboldened by their success in securing the boat and other articles belonging to Mr. Dickinson, they determined to take one of the larger craft. The Siren was a likely looking pirate sloop, so they boarded her, and, weighing anchor, started out of the harbor. Not being good sailors, they brought up on the rocks in the outer harbor, and here Mr. Charles Mallandaine, the owner of the Siren, found them late on Saturday night, he having missed his boat and gone in search of her. The boys were asleep, or feigning sleep, in the cabin, their dreams of becoming bold, bad pirates having suddenly terminated.

They were arraigned in the police court yesterday morning, but the case was remanded until this morning, as the magistrate did not wish to proceed in the absence of the parents of the boys, Atkinson being but 15 and Millett 17 years of age.

### JAPS TURNED BACK.

Close Watch Being Kept Along the Boundary Line.

New Westminster, March 4.—(Special)—Deputy Inspector Cooksley deported another Japanese who crossed at Blaine, bound for Vancouver. Papers on the Jap's person showed that he had been a cook for a San Francisco-Australian steamer, and had been discharged recently at Seattle. The American officials opposed the Jap's re-entrance, but as he had two hundred dollars cash, he could not be called a pauper.

A proposal is on foot to offer farmers along the boundary a bonus of one dollar per head for each Jap they catch.

Late Pilot Johnson, of Vancouver, was buried here to-day with Odd Fellow honors.

### IMPROVED BUSINESS.

Montreal, March 4.—(Special)—The C. P. R. traffic receipts for the week ending February 28, were $542,000. For the same week last year they were $490,000.

### POISON BY MISTAKE.

St. John, N. B., March 4.—David P. Chisholm, secretary of the school board, mixed carbolic acid with drink to-day, instead of a tonic he was taking. The doctors were unable to save his life.

### FIRST VICTIM.

Montreal, March 4.—There are now six cases of smallpox at La Prairie and one death from the disease has already taken place, the unfortunate victim being Mrs. Dupois, who contracted the disease from her husband.