Strikes Ended By Arbitration

Report of Satisfactory Working of Compulsory Law in New Zealand.

Troubles of Long Standing Quickly Settled by the New Plan.

By Henry Demarest Lloyd in N. Y. Herald.

When I landed in New Zealand, in February, 1899, I found it, like the rest of the world, in the flooding tide of a new prosperity, the revenue of the government increasing, manufacturing extending, new enterprises starting, labor busy.

As always happens in a country so fortunate as to have workingmen intelligent enough to know what is going on, those here knew about this rising market and were striking everywhere for their share of it. They were demanding more wages, shorter hours, better conditions, or at least the restoration of advantages which had been taken from them during the preceding lean years.

I wanted to see a New Zealand strike and was taken to the New Zealand parliament house in Christ Church. This is a beautiful Gothic building, a New Zealand miniature of the British House of Commons. A table ran along the centre of the hall; on each side of it three or four men, the brighter toilets and the better grooming of those on one side showing them to belong to a different class from those on the other, whose plain clothing and furrowed faces bespoke them to be working men. They were busy in controversy, and between them, at the head of the table, in the white wig of an English chief justice, was a judge of the supreme court of New Zealand. On benches under the windows were newspaper reporters and a number of spectators, belonging evidently to the same classes of society as the men sitting beside each other at the table. I know a strike when I see it, for I have seen a good many, including the Pullman strike at Chicago.

This looked like no meeting of strikers I had ever seen. It looked like a court room. But it was both. For five years there has not been a strike or a lockout in New Zealand that has not been held in a court room.

This was my introduction to the compulsory arbitration law of New Zealand. Instead of being a scheme of visionaries, or Utopians, or theorists, it was forced upon the New Zealanders by the hard pressure of actual facts and by intolerable evils, in the paralysis of industry and the disturbance of peace, for which all other remedies have failed. The experiment was entered upon with the consent substantially of all parties in parliament, including some of the most successful business men in the colony. It is an experiment without parallel elsewhere in the world, and it is successful, has done lots of good and hurt nobody.

New Zealand had a terrible strike nine years ago, known as the maritime strike. It devastated the whole of Australasia. It was a war between classes, the only two classes practically which remain to be amalgamated in modern society. It spread from the shipping world, where it began, into a great circle of related industries. Merchants and their clerks drove drays and loaded and unloaded merchandise; shipowners and their sons and friends took the place of sailors and stokers; the country went to the edge of civil war. The New Zealand minister of labor, William Pember Reeves, set himself in the following year to find a remedy to prevent the recurrence of struggles not less terrible in the sum total of losses than war itself. There had been no compulsory arbitration anywhere to serve as a guide; there had been no public conciliation or arbitration in New Zealand itself to supply any precedent. But New Zealand did not waste any time in beginning where others had begun. It took up the evolution where the others had dropped it and carried it forward. It was characteristic of the country that the new opportunity found the new men fit for it.

The maritime strike was over, but other coming labor troubles clouded on the horizon, and, most threatening of these, a possible strike of the government employees on the railroad. This, as the minister of labor said to parliament, would be the greatest possible calamity that could befall.

With the memory of the maritime strike before him and these other dangers threatening, the minister of labor set himself to study the most difficult labor problems. He investigated all that had been done in other countries—in England, France, Germany, the Australian colonies and the United States. The speeches in which he reported the results of his studies to parliament in introducing the bill which he framed stand to-day as the best study which has been made of arbitration and conciliation. He found that the experience of other countries, confined as it had been to voluntary conciliation and arbitration, was a record of failure wherever it was most important that it should succeed, and of success only when success was comparatively of little consequence. Seldom had any great strike been settled or prevented by voluntary conciliation and arbitration—only the little ones.

He reviewed for parliament and the New Zealand public the three laws of Great Britain, passed in 1824, 1867 and 1872, all three dead letters on the statute book. The Conseils des Prud'hommes of France, which have had eighty years of practical working, are a valuable example of what may be done by state intervention in industrial matters, but they have not put an end to strikes.

Mr. Reeves submitted his first bill to parliament in 1892. It was offered again in 1893 and in 1894. Three times it passed the lower house before the upper house would allow it to become law. So convincingly had the minister of labor marshalled the results of his studies of conciliation and arbitration in other countries, and defended his main point that compulsion was indispensable, that the bill at last, in 1894, passed without change in its fundamental principles, and with the concurrence of the leader of the opposition and several of its most important members—a most unusual circumstance in a country where party spirit runs as high as it does in New Zealand.

The act has now been in operation five years, and with such general approval that recent amending acts have been passed almost without dissent. The law was proposed as an experiment—it is still regarded as an experiment by its authors, and even by the judges of the arbitration court and by the country—but so far it has proved a workable experiment.

There has not been a strike of organized labor, with one insignificant exception, since its passage. It has harmonized all the labor troubles brought under its cognizance. The courts have been constantly strengthening themselves and the acts by their administration of it. Capital has not fled, but on the contrary, industries of all kinds have been flourishing as never before. There have been a few attempts to evade or disregard the decisions of the courts; these the judges have proved themselves fully able to control and punish. Although the decisions have almost all been in favor of the men, because it is a time of prosperity and their demands have been made on a rising market, the employers have found no serious embarrassment in complying with them, and some of the employers are the strongest supporters of the measure.

The compulsory arbitration law is not complicated. Its main points are:

It applies only to industries in which there are trade unions.

It does not prevent private conciliation or arbitration.

If conciliation is unsuccessful the disputants must arbitrate.

Disobedience to the award may be punished or not at the discretion of the court.

The compulsion of the law is threefold: compulsory publicity; compulsory reference to a disinterested arbiter—provided the disputants will not arbitrate voluntarily; compulsory obedience to the award.

It does not forbid nor prevent disputes, but makes the antagonists fight their battles in court according to a legal code instead of the ordinary "rules of war." There is no "making men work by law" and no "fixing wages by law." The law says only that if they work it must be without strikes or lockouts, and that if they cannot agree as to prices the decision shall be left to some impartial person and not fought out.

The state takes no initiative in setting arbitration in motion. The law acts only as one party or the other calls for it. It simply provides the law and the tribunal by which either party, employer or employed, may sue or be sued instead of striking or being struck.

No disputes can be considered except in trades where there are trade unions, and only where these trade unions have registered under the law. This is, first, to save the court from being overwhelmed by a flood of petty matters, and, second, because the disputes that threaten the peace and prosperity of society come from organized, not unorganized, labor.

There are two kinds of tribunals: Boards of conciliation and a court of arbitration, and in both the workingmen and the employers are equally represented by men of their own choice. There is a board of conciliation in every "industrial district," and the country is divided into as many industrial districts by the governor-general as seems advisable. There is but one court of arbitration for the whole country.

The boards of conciliation have four to six members, and are chosen every three years in each district by elections held separately by the associations of employers and the associations of employees. The boards on organization elect as chairman an outsider, "some impartial person, and "willing to act." The chairman votes only in case of a tie.

The court of arbitration consists of three persons, who hold for three years, appointed by the governor-general, and of the three appointees one must be chosen by him from men nominated by the workingmen and one from among men nominated by the capitalists. The third is a judge of the supreme court. This democratic representation of labor and capital insures to each throughout the proceedings that their interests are protected by men of their own class, familiar with the conditions of their life and industry.

Neither board nor court intervenes in any dispute of its own motion, but, like other courts, only when one of the parties or both appear before them. The compulsion in the law is not that the state of itself compels the parties to arbitrate, but that it compelsthem to arbitrate instead of fighting, the state says the other must not fight but arbitrate. The moment either side with a grievance, or any apprehension of a strike or lockout, summons the other before the board or court, it becomes a punishable offence for the workmen to stop work or the employer to close down. Both must keep on until the board or court has come to a final decision.

The court of arbitration is a court with ordinary and extraordinary powers. It can summon any party to a dispute which is before it to appear, and if he refuses, can proceed without him. It can enter and investigate any premises and question any persons there without warrant. It can permit any party who might appear to have a common interest in the matter to be joined in the proceedings. It can receive such evidence as it thinks fit, "whether strictly legal evidence or not." It has the power of other magistrates to take evidence at a distance. None of its awards can be set aside for any formality; it is required that they be not framed in a technical manner. They cannot be "challenged, appealed against, reviewed, quashed, or called in question by any court of judicature on any account whatsoever."

An award of the court settles wages or other conditions for two years, if it does not specify a shorter time. Any workman may stop work or employer may shut down during arbitration or after an award if he can show the court a good reason, but if he wants to resume during the life of the award he can do so only by obeying its terms. Violation of the award is not necessarily an offence. It is left to the court to decide whether it shall be punished or not, but of course the court does make such disobedience a punishable offence, and trifling with its decisions is likely to prove expensive amusement. A penalty of $2,500 may be imposed for violation of an award. No more can be laid on any party, and no more can be exacted under any award from all the parties to it, but should a business men's association, trust or monopoly, or a great trades union think to secure permanent immunity for a continued violation of an award of the court it could be brought up before the court again and again and subjected to as many awards as necessary to make them good citizens. Such fines are enforceable in other courts as judgments, and if the property of a trades union or association of employers is not sufficient to pay the fine individual members are liable, but only to the amount of $500 each.

It was more than a year before a case was tried under the act, but its influence was felt immediately. The act was passed in August, 1894, to go into effect in January, 1895.

The boot trade of New Zealand had been in continual ferment for many years, up to 1891, the year of the maritime strike. The relations between manufacturers and workingmen had been those of constant antagonism and dissatisfaction. Suspicion, ill-feeling and a strong sense of injustice had been engendered on both sides. Some solution of the difficulty came at last to be felt by all as a necessity. This feeling was intensified by the shock given to everyone by seeing the country go to the verge of civil war in the maritime strike. One of the main causes of the friction and of the strikes which it caused had been the demand of the union that only unionists should be employed, and their insisting on "the custom of the trade" not to work with non-unionists. The Boot Makers' Union took the lead in opening the path to peace in 1891. They pressed the manufacturers to imitate them by joining together in association in order that then by conference they might find a basis for working with mutual concessions.

The outcome of this invitation from the bootmakers' trade union to the manufacturers of the colony was an acceptance, and a conference, which met in Wellington, the chief city of the colony. This conference resulted in agreement. The employers and the men established local and central boards of arbitration and conciliation on which members of both sides should be equally represented. They thus initiated the same procedure which the arbitration law afterward adopted.

But at this time manufacturers in Auckland, a very small minority of the whole trade, rebelled and would not abide by the results of the conference. What was known as the Auckland strike, an ugly, obstinate and expensive struggle, resulted and lasted about six months. The strike was won by a few rebellious manufacturers and they filled their shops with non-union boy labor. But their victory was dearly bought, for small factories started everywhere and competition became so keen that prices for their product dropped, and many of the manufacturers closed up their shops. The class of work turned out by the boy labor was inferior, because the boys did not learn the trade properly, and when their apprenticeship was finished worked for much less than able men journeymen, who suffered from uncertain employment and fluctuating wages.

These evils led to another conference after the strike, and an agreement was reached in 1892, which kept peace until 1895, having successfully arbitrated several disputes. Then followed a disagreement, owing the manufacturers having promulgated a new and harsh schedule of wages, rules and conditions, changing the men's position seriously for the worse. The men refused to accept the new terms.

Another disastrous strike would ordinarily have followed the action of the manufacturers when the agreement of 1892 expired in 1895. But in the meantime the compulsory arbitration law had come into effect, and the men, with the encouragement of many of the manufacturers, sick and weary with finding themselves back where they had been, after seven years of hard work to make strikes impossible, resolved to see if the new machinery of the state could not be used to put an end to this chronic war, and give them—what they had failed to get by private effort—lasting peace.

Under the act the men could have called the manufacturers before the court whether they wanted to come or not. But, perhaps because they thought a conciliatory tone was more becoming in appealing to a board of conciliation, they wrote their employers asking them if they would meet them before the board. The manufacturers assented.

The case went to the court of arbitration finally, the decisions of the court of conciliation being rejected by the workingmen. The court's award instructed the manufacturers to give union men employment in preference to non-union men, and this has since been followed generally by courts under the arbitration law, and has resulted in the fostering of trades unions.

The employer was expressly conceded "the fullest control over the management of his factory," with full liberty "to introduce machinery without notice," with no restrictions upon output or method of working. The hours were limited to not more than nine in one day, nor more than forty-eight in a week. Extra pay for overtime was given. The number of apprentices to be employed in each department was definitely fixed. Ten dollars a week was established as the lowest rate to be paid. "The minimum wage" this is called.

To prevent sweating, it was rejured that the work should be done in the workshops. This settlement was achieved with average justice to all concerned, because, for one reason, the parties to the dispute had had to make public all the conditions of their industry, and to have them attested by witnesses and experts, handled in the ways usual in the courts.

At the end of a year another dispute arose. The bootmakers demanded that "employers shall employ members of the New Zealand Federated Bootmakers' Union in preference to non-members, provided there are members of the union who are equally qualified with non-members to perform the particular work required to be done, and are ready and willing to undertake it."

The employers demanded that "employers shall not discriminate between members of the New Zealand Boot Trade Union and non-members;"

The court made its decision in the exact language of the employees. This time it made its award binding for two years, the ful limit allowed, until September, 1900.

For six years, then, from September, 1894, until September, 1900, the manufacturers and the men in the boot trade will have been enabled, notwithstanding many serious differences, many of them still existing, to go on working. For six years they will have had no strikes, no lockouts; there will have been no unexpected demands by the men, no sudden cuts by the masters. These six years have been years of constant dispute, but there has not been one day of idleness, not one day of passion, not one blow struck. Both sides are still contending, but they continue to work and are prosperous.

When the two years' period expires, in 1900, the same peaceful means of settlement will be at the disposal of both sides, and both will no doubt, as they have already done, decline conciliation and choose compulsory arbitration, because it is compulsory and guarantees finality and certainty and equal conditions for all.

POINTS OF THE LAW.

It applies only to industries in which there are trades unions.

It does not prevent private conciliation or arbitration.

If conciliation is unsuccessful the disputants must arbitrate.

Disobedience of the award may be punished or not, at the discretion of the court.

The compulsion of the law is threefold—compulsory publicity; compulsory reference to a disinterested arbiter, provided the disputants will not arbitrate voluntarily; compulsory obedience to the award.

It does not forbid nor prevent disputes, but makes the antagonists fight their battles in court according to a legal code instead of the ordinary "rules of war." There is no "making men work by law" and no "fixing wages by law." The law says only that if they work it must be without strikes or lockouts, and if they cannot agree as to prices the decision shall be left to some impartial person, and not fought out.

The state takes no initiative in setting arbitration in motion. The law acts only as one party or the other calls for it. It simply provides the law and the tribunal by which either party, employer or employed, may sue and be sued instead of striking or being struck.

No disputes can be considered except in trades where there are trade unions, and only where these trade unions have registered under the law. This is, first, to save the court from being overwhelmed by a flood of petty matters, and, second, because the disputes that threaten the peace and prosperity of society come from organized, not unorganized, labor.

SOME OF ITS EFFECTS.

Strikes and lockouts have been stopped.

No factory has been closed by the act.

The country is more prosperous than ever.

Awards made by compulsory arbitration are renewed by a voluntary agreement when they expire.

Trade unions are given new rights, and are called upon to admit all competent workingmen in the trade.

Compulsory publicity gives the public, the real arbiter, all the facts of every dispute.

Salaried classes as well as the wage earners are claiming the benefits of arbitration.

Labor and capital are being organized into trades unions and associations instead of mobs and monopolists.

Trade honesty is promoted by the exposure and prevention of frauds on the public.

The victory is given as nearly as possible to the right instead of to the strong, as in war.

The concentration of wealth and power is checked.

The distribution of wealth is determined along lines of reason, justice and the greatest need, instead of along lines of the greatest greed.

Democracy is strengthened by these equalizations.

It furnishes the people their only cheap, speedy and untechnical justice.

WHEN IT HURTS TO COUGH

It is High Time to Prevent Pneumonia by Using Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

Every cough does not terminate fatally, nor does every cold end in pneumonia or consumption; but when it hurts to cough, the chances are against you, and you are running a terrible risk.

The cough that hurts, the cough that gets tight in the chest, is daily getting deeper and deeper in the bronchial tubes, and is making directly for the lungs, to become pneumonia, inflammation of the lungs, or consumption.

Such coughs are sometimes referred to as "grave-yard coughs," because they usually bring their victim to that last resting-place.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is not a mere cough "stopper," but a scientific treatment for the cold that undermines the cough. It loosens the tightness in the chest, heals the irritated and inflamed linings, and thoroughly cures the cold.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle; family size, three times as much, 69 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

LORD DUNDONALD.

Brilliant Cavalry Officer Who Has Once More Had Conspicuous Success.

From the London Daily Mail.

It has fallen to one of the most adventuresome and resourceful officers of Her Majesty's army to first enter Ladysmith after the four months' isolation from the world, bearing the welcome intelligence of the approaching relief of General Sir Redvers Buller's relieving army. Colonel Lord Dundonald is a man of many parts, a soldier of brilliant repute, a dashing leader of cavalry, a man with an inherited love of adventure, and an inventor of weapons of war, as well as of articles of domestic use. He has gained his spirit of adventure and his instructive ability as a leader of men from a long line of ancestors who held baronial sway in North Britain in the thirteenth century, when Alexander III. was King. One of his forefathers was a colonel in Charles I's army, another was concerned in the Rye House plot, and lost his lands, which were restored to him after the Revolution; yet another was aide-de-camp to Lord Cornwallis in the first American war; while the great-grandfather of the present peer, who flourished in the last half of the century, devoted himself to science, and was an inventor of wide reputation, who greatly benefited manufacture and commerce, but reduced himself almost to penury by his wholehearted devotion to his scientific pursuits. Several members of the family have served their Sovereigns with distinction in the army and navy, but none added more lustre to its brilliant record of adventure and "grip" than the son of the scientist, Thomas Cochrane, the victorious admiral who at Basque Roads helped to crush Napoleon's maritime ambitions. He was the grandfather of the officer who has relieved Ladysmith. Admiral Cochrane's exploits in the little sloop Speedy form one of the most entrancing romances of the navy, and his parliamentary experiences were hardly less exciting. With all the brilliance of his ancestors he fought for the Chilians and Peruvians against the Spaniards in 1818, and afterwards became Lord High Admiral of the Greek fleet. He returned to England nine years before the Queen's accession, and devoted his remaining years to perfecting several inventions early in the improvement the King's ships as fighting machines.

Such were a few of the brilliant forerunners of Colonel Lord Dundonald, who will celebrate his forty-eighth birthday on October 29 next. Educated at Eton, he entered the 2nd Life Guards in 1870, and eight years later married the only surviving daughter of Mr. Robert Bamford Hesketh, a former officer of his regiment. He threw himself into his regimental duties with all the devotion of a born soldier, and when the freshness of the life began to wear off he cast round for some sphere in which he could utilize his unbounded activity of mind and body. Thus it came about that he drew his sword first in the "real thing" in one of the many South American wars. As a captain he served in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85, in command of the 2nd Life Guards detachment of the Camel Corps, carried the despatches to Kerti announcing the seizure of Gakdul Wells, and commanded the transport and baggage of the Desert Column under Sir Herbert Stewart in the advance to Metammeh. In this connection it is interesting to note that when General Stewart was wounded and Colonel Burnaby killed, Lord Dundonald for the first time served under Sir Redvers Buller, who succeeded to the command. Throughout these trying operations the gallant Guards officer did valiant service, always to the front when there was a situation adventurous and dangerous. He it was who carried the despatches from Gubat announcing the fall of Khartoum and the tragic death of Gen. Gordon, so that he is not new to great missions. Naturally his name figured in despatches, and he had the medal with two clasps (for Abu Klea and Gubat), and he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel at the early age of thirty-three.

Since then this gallant officer had been employed in none of Great Britain's "little wars," but had capped his fame as a soldier by winning distinction by his original and inventive work. The light gun-carriage for the Maxim gun planned by him has now been adopted by the war office, and has been used for the first time in the present campaign for rapid movement with cavalry, apparently with complete success; while he has also designed, among other things, a most ingenous apparatus for keeping the hands warm in cold weather. He is a student of astronomy—a science which is, of course, of the greatest advantage to a cavalry leader. For the past ten years he has commanded the 2nd Life Guards, but in January of last year he was placed on half-pay, and in the autumn, when the war broke out, sailed for South Africa in search of some role likely to yield adventure. At the first he had some difficulty in finding any place in General Buller's already complete organization, but eventually his old Nile commander gave him a small command of irregular horse. His personality and the knowledge of his past career were as magnets to the patriotic youths of the Colony, while young men in England—and especially from the London district—left home to join his colors. Thus it came about that the descendant of many Cochranes of fame found himself at the head of a model fighting force for the work in hand, and he has had his reward in being the first bearer of the glad tidings of succour to the besieged garrison of Ladysmith.

A SKETCH OF BULLER.

Relief of Ladysmith an Achievement Adding Much to His Military Credit.

Though nothing can displace Lord Roberts from his position as the hero of the campaign in South Africa, so far as it has proceeded, undoubtedly Sir Redvers Buller is the hero of the hour. His dogged determination in the face of difficulties which seemed well nigh insurmountable, thoroughly merit the tribute paid to him yesterday from one end of the Empire to the other. It is only now being recognized how terrible was the task set him—a task which Continental military experts declared to be impossible—and to-day he has his reward. It is, therefore, a pleasure and a duty to recall once more, though most of the details must be fresh in the minds of our readers, his previous services to Queen and country. He comes, as all the world knows, of a famous West country stock, and, as so many of our county gentlemen are wont to do, he determined to make the army his profession. He was gazetted to the 60th Rifles when he was 19, and within two years smelt powder at the storming of the Taku forts in China, and returned home with a medal and two clasps. Then for ten years he endured the useful but somewhat monotonous routine im posed upon a regimental officer in times of peace. As captain of the 60th he had the good fortune to serve under the present Commander-in-Chief in the Ashantee expedition; so ably did he conduct himself that Sir Garnet Wolseley appointed him on his staff in the Ashantee war, which followed soon after. He occupied a similar position through the Kaffir and Zulu wars of 1878-79, and he was here first to win the Victoria Cross. Here is the record, as given in the cold and formal language of the Gazette:

"He assisted, while hotly pursued by the Zulus, in rescuing Capt. C. D'Arcy, of the Frontier Light Horse, who was retiring on foot, Col. Buller carrying him on his horse until he overtook the rear guard. On the same day and in the same circumstances he conveyed to a place of safety Lieut. C. Everitt, of the Frontier Light Horse, whose horse had been killed under him. Later on, in the same manner, Col. Buller saved a trooper of the Frontier Light Horse, who was completely exhausted and who otherwise would have been killed by the Zulus, who were within 80 yards of him."

It was as chief of Wolseley's intelligence department that he took Graham's Brigade across the desert in the famous night march from Kassassin to Tel-el-Kebir, which ended in the overthrow of Arabi. Later on he served with great distinction at El-Teb, and he saved the situation at the desperate little battle of Tamai. As Mr. Charles Lowe says in his most interesting book, "Our Greatest Living Soldiers," "Buller's square, composed of the 'Gay Gordons,' the Royal Irish, and the 60th Rifles, amongst the ranks of whom he had first won his spurs, had been assailed in the same furious manner as that of Davis, but had blown away all opposition to its advance, about 500 yards on the right rear of its fellow-brigade, to whose support it now moved up, steady and machine-like, as if on parade. Encouraged by the splendid steadfastness of Buller's embattled men, Davis' disrupted square was quick to rally, and then the two brigades began to rain such an infernal fire of bullets on their savage foe that the latter were forced to break, and the day was won."

In the first and—as it unhappily proved—abortive Soudan campaign, Buller was again most conspicuous. When the gallant Stewart fell at Abu Klea, Buller, still chief of the staff, was sent to conduct the most difficult and dangerous retreat from Metemmeh to Korti.

From that time to this Sir Redvers Buller had no field service. He succeeded Lord Wolseley as adjutant-general, and subsequently, on the expiration of the Duke of Connaught's term of service, he took over the command at Aldershot. Of his recent exploits we need not speak, for they are too fresh in all our memories. This great tribute must, however, be paid to his influence over those who served with or under him, that never for one moment of his darkest fortunes in South Africa did his troops shake in their confidence in "Old Buller," as they affectionately call him.

From all over Canada come letters telling us of the great benefits derived from the use of The D. & L. Menthol Plasters in cases of neuralgia, rheumatism, lame back, etc. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., manufacturers.

Saving Is Earning

A few dollars' saving on each purchase of groceries amounts to a good deal in the course of the year. Why throw your money away when we not only give you low prices but also give you the highest quality.

Ross Laundry Soap.....5c, bar
Fine Toilet Soap.....15c. box
Taylor's Washing Powder 3½lbs..25c. Pkg.
Pearline.....2 Pkgs. for 25c.
Monkey Brand Soap.....6c. Twin bar
(Won't wash clothes but scours)
Large Navel Oranges.....25c. doz.
"Dixi" Ceylon Tea.....35c. lb
Ginger Snaps.....10c. lb.

We Carry a Complete Assortment of Wines and Liquors.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

COFFEES | DISCRIMINATING BUYERS will find it profitable to ...Handle only the best in... | SPICES

COFFEES PURE SPICES and PURE BAKING POWDER.
HIGHEST STANDARD GUARANTEED

STMLER & EA LE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS VICTORIA
HEAD OFFICE:—Thomas Earle, 92, 94 and 97 Wharf St, Victoria, B.C.

The Columba Flouring Mills Company

ENDERBY AND VERNON.

Premier, Three Star, Superfine, Gahamo and Whole Wheat Flour.

R. P. Rithet & Co., Proprietors, Victoria.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

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

Capital $100,000.

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

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

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

The object for which the Company has been established are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates St., Victoria.

Ladies' and Gents' garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

Rhododendrons, Roses, Fancy Evergreens, Magnolias, Bulbs, new crop Lawn Grass and Garden Seeds for spring planting. The largest and most complete stock in Western Canada. Call and make your selections or send for catalogues. Address at Nursery and Greenhouse.

M. J. HENRY

3009 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B.C.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochin, Pennyroyal, &c.

Order of all Chemists, or post free for $1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria, B.C.

Martin, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in ½-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd. Homœopathic Chemists, London England.

BREAKFAST SUPPER

EPPS'S COCOA

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1888.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., etc.

B.C. Year Book 1897

By R. E. GOSNELL

Cloth.....$1 50 per copy
Paper Cover.. 1 00 per copy

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

This book contains very complete historical, political, statistical, agricultural, mining and general information of British Columbia. Profusely illustrated.

THE COLONIST P. & P. CO., LTD
CTORIA, B.C

JOHN JAMESON & SONS (DUBLIN)

"Own cased" very old Black Bottle

WHISKEY

Please see you get it with METAL CAPSULES.

Blue .....One Star
Pink .....Two Star
Gold .....Three Star

Of all dealers

Sole export bottling agents to J. J. & S.

C. DAY & CO., London

FORTY SECOND Y

Cable Letter From Lo

Queen's Visit Transfers lin Leaders in Soc and the State.

Horses in Urgent R Luxuries for Offic at Pretoria.

London, April 7.—From nervous forebodings, political and almost stagnant busine has been transformed into a gay and as busy as any Eur tre. The coming of the Quee to a Catholic country in the Lent, has started a whirl of such as there has not been since the good old days of wh wrote. The Irish nobility ha across the Channel from thei homes in unprecedented num from the south, the west and of Ireland itself the country have poured into Dublin. Th sufficient number of the minist banks of the Liffe to hold council, and there are enou women nightly dining in dresses, shining with jewelry w not been worn for many a du make an Irish levee of which might be jealous.

The Castle, where the Lord ant holds sway, is naturally th of attraction, but the ancient can hold only a few. There of Devonshire, the Duke of the Marquis of Lansdowne, H retary Ridley and a number and peeresses have been dining every night this week. The uniforms of officers of the Life from London, of the Duke naught's staff, and the court of Ireland's dignitaries are see ed with the black attire of ce civilians. Nor could anything superb than the big-calved bep lackeys that flit in gold and red the great corridors outside the

The Shelbourne Hotel has centre of gaiety. There almo visitor has a title, though man most distinguished foreigners with chagrin that they could rooms and had to be satisfie humble lodgings and dinners.

Owing to the presence of th the town and the large amo jewelry carelessly displayed, are not staying at the Shelbo allowed to enter the outer doo Hotel without specifying who want to see, and visitors are o in the cold for further inspec well known but badly dressed seldom visits Ireland, underw ordeal the other day and al ploded with wrath when a porter barred his way and m show his card before allowin enter.

The most popular form of amusement has been the char trolley cars by large parties a rides throughout the crowded inated streets. With the infl social gaiety special political tions are temporarily in abeya

The more advanced the comes in years the more her creases with the extension of th and the increased activity of m The developments of the we quadrupled the work of th therefore she has to work ha at any previous period of her is estimated that she has to thousand documents yearly, a of 137 a day, including Sunday of state papers go to her now Ireland. She never really has holiday together.

Mr. Chamberlain is reported said seriously: "I think we a with better fighters as individ any regular soldiers of the The Boers seem to me to have tion and dash."

Superlatives have been almo ated from the war comments the disappearance of possible fo plications, the editors and pub ers take quite a moderate tone. pressing incidents of the week ed the public to resign themse long struggle.

The disposition to find fault war office for not having antic necessity for the enormous horses seems unjustified, for it that before the dash to Kimb the destruction of horse flesh the surrounding of Gen. Cronje office wired to its agents all world, particularly in North a America, giving them power horses unlimited until further obstacles in the way of assem transporting the animals were horses bought a month ago reach Lord Roberts before Jun

Nothing was heard this we movement initiated by ministe bers of the Commons to petitio ernment to proclaim the Ora State annexed to the British

London bankers are transmi or its equivalent regularly to cheques of British officers who prsoners and the Standard Ban toria honors all such cheques fore, as no limit is placed on th bought by the prisoners, the much comfort. In fact their probably much better provided those of the officers at Bloe Some of the captives who have for months have regular service burg and Lorenzo Marques, wh them good things to eat, smoke, wear. The British officers l and play various games, incl liards.

There is no disposition here over much of the attack ma Prince of Wales by Sipido, the lad, at Brussels Wednesday Royal Highness was on his way hagen, but the British see in sequence of Continental press Great Britain. Thus the Lon says: "The suppression of facts, the propagation of glar hoods and the turbulent abusi erating on weak minds are a tain, sooner or later, to have actions from which to do th