CHRONIC DELAY IS THE STATE AT OTTAWA

Government is Not in Shape to Go On With Business of the Country.

MR. TARTE BACKS WATER

Minister Squares Himself With the Missionary Committee of Methodist Church.

WE HAVE NO NATIONAL COLOR

But a Color Will Soon Be Selected for the Long Service Medals.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—(Special.)—The early adjournment of the House to-day is taken as a sign that the Government is in a chronic state of delay and entirely unprepared to go on with the business of the country. There was a good attendance of members, but there was very little for them to do. The estimates are said to be in the printers' hands, but they have not yet been reviewed by the Cabinet. It is suggested that if some of the estimates were brought down, the greater part of private members' days could be utilized to pass them in sections. But all awaits the unprepared Government.

Regret was expressed among the members at the resignation of Major-General Hutton, who has been looked to to do wonders for the Canadian militia.

Mr. Flint has not yet brought in his bill relating to prohibition for the Provinces, but it is conceded that he has a sick child on his hands.

THE DAY IN THE COMMONS.

Private Members Spent Some Time in Pumping the Ministers for Information.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—(Special.)—Sir Charles Tupper led the Opposition and Sir Wilfrid the Government, with Mr. Tarte at his back. The day was a day of questions.

Foreign Immigration.

The recent foreign importations into Canada's population were made important by a question from Mr. Davin, and Mr. Sifton, in answering it, said that since January, 1897, 7420 Doukhobors, and 16,787 Galicians have settled in the Northwest. The Doukhobors cost $7.47 and the Galicians $4.77 a head.

Telegraph to Dawson.

The cost of constructing the Government telegraph line between Bennett and Dawson was $146,938, at a cost of $223 a mile. This was given by Mr. Tarte for Mr. Clarke's information.

A New Commission.

The sudden demise of Judge Seakler will necessitate the appointment of a new chairman of the Royal Commission on the Shipment and Transportation of Grain.

Trade Treaties.

Mr. Blair stated that the Government had made no proposals for the establishment of a commercial treaty of reciprocity between Newfoundland and Canada, but proposals to establish free trade between Canada and Britain were engaging the attention of the Government.

The Pacific Cable Scheme.

The Pacific cable formed subject matter for two questions. It was stated that considerable disappointment in Parliamentary circles existed over the report that the Imperial Government had no objection to the Western Australian Government making an arrangement with the Eastern Extension Company, thus looking to the killing of the Pacific cable scheme. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the Government was making enquiries into this matter.

Rifle Ranges.

Dr. Borden gave information about rifle ranges, and declared their establishment in several cases would depend upon suitable location being obtained. During 1899 over $75,000 had been expended in this direction.

The Death of Gunner Wallace.

The true facts bearing upon the death of the late Gunner Wallace of Toronto at Kingston will be revealed when Col. Cotton gets the report of the commission that sat upon the deceased.

Supplies for Contingent.

The blankets that members of the Canadian contingent are using in South Africa were not specially bought, but were, as Dr. Borden said to-day, issued from the supplies in store. Seven hundred revolvers were purchased, at a cost of from $13.50 to $14.50.

Tarte Takes It Back.

Mr. Tarte arose to explain that, tho it was a personal matter, yet any difficulty between him and the Missionary Committee of the Methodist Church had been explained away. Facts had been brought to his notice that showed he had unwittingly done a wrong in saying on March 28, 1899: "Everybody who lives in the Province of Quebec knows that nearly all those who live on that island (Anticosti) are professional wreckers, people who deceive the captain of the ship in order that the vessel might be wrecked, that they might steal everything that is on board."

Exports to Australia.

Mr. Blair gave some interesting information when he said that during the season of 1898-99 the exports from Canada to Australia were $1,498,344, of which amount $589,802 was in agricultural implements. He disclosed the fact that a rebate of 99 per cent. had been given to manufacturers of agricultural implements in the iron and steel used in making implements exported to Australia.

St. Thomas' Parade Ground.

Inhabitants of St. Thomas, Ont., are made aware that the Government has not purchased the military parade grounds owned by J. H. Wilson, M.D., and that the rent of their present drill shed is $100 a year.

The House rose at 5.30.

C. P. R. Land Grants.

Did you ever think of it? The amount of land originally voted by Parliament to the C.P.R. as a subsidy was 25,000,000 acres. This was afterwards reduced to 18,206,986 acres to the main line, and 2,983,680 acres to the branches. Of this the company has indicated its location of about 17,000,000 acres. These facts were given by Mr. Sifton, in answer to Mr. Richardson's question.

Davin is Satisfied.

N. F. Davin's patriotic soul is appeased. Garnot, formerly linked with Louis Riel, is not employed by the Government.

Why Perry Stays at Home.

The orator from the west also wanted to know why Superintendent Perry had not been accepted as a member of the Canadian contingent. Sir Wilfrid said "Because he is too valuable an officer." This will be food for thought, for many other valiant men left at home.

Canada Has No National Color.

Canada has no national color. This is from Dr. Borden, in answer to Mr. Clarke, but by the time the long service decorations and medals arrive from London a color will have been selected. The conditions under which the decorations and medals are to be issued have been prepared, and will at once be forwarded to the War Office.

Easy for the U. S. Steamers.

Certain arrangements were entered into in 1883 by the Canadian Parliament, hence it is true that in future, as in the past, United States steamers carrying passengers to and from any port in the Province of Ontario shall be exempted from steamboat inspection, tonnage dues, and also from steamboat inspection fees.

Motions Passed.

Scene two of the sitting was 30 notices of motion. The results in brief were copies of all surveys in connection with the Montreal, Ottawa & Georgian Bay Canal project, and orders-in-council re coasting laws of the Pacific Coast, Canada v. United States, will be handed down.

County Judges in B. C.

Sir Hibbert Tupper raised the question of the better payment of County Court judges in British Columbia. They were paid $2400 plus $500 given by the Provincial Government. "Joe" Martin's action in cutting away the $500 has inconvenienced the judges.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the Government would keep good faith with all public servants, and he regretted Fighting Joe's action. There is hope for these judges.

Scrip for Indians.

The question of giving scrip to the Indians of the Northwest was brought up by Mr. Davin, and for an hour the interrogator, Mr. Davin, and Mr. Sifton talked Indian. When it was all done, progress was noted, but it was found wanting.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

In answer to Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he could not make public the negotiations concerning the Clayton-Bulwer treaty till the action of the United States Senate had been ratified.

Sir Wilfrid moved the adjournment, and the House rose at 5.30.

SPEAKING BY SUNLIGHT.

The Way the Beleaguered Towns of Ladysmith and Kimberley Communicate With the Outside World During the Boer War.

Most of the news which has come from Ladysmith and Kimberley lately has been transmitted from the beleaguered towns to Gen. Buller on the Tugela, or to Gen. Methuen on the Modder River, by means of either the heliograph or flashlight.

Eight hundred years ago North Africa had a system of wireless telegraphy by which places a hundred miles apart could exchange messages in a few seconds. In Algiers buildings were erected on prominent sites over the land, with adjustable mirrors on the roofs. The sun's rays falling on these mirrors were flashed in the sky, and were visible at great distances. It was easy to arrange a plan by which the flashes of different length should mean various letters, and so make it possible to exchange conversation.

In the Crimean War.

Then the world went to sleep, and it was not till the time of the Crimean war that the possibility of talking by sun-flash began to arouse attention. The Russians used mirrors for this purpose largely when they were besieged in Sebastopol, and this led the English army to examine the matter. But it was not till 30 years later that the "mirror telegraph," as some called it, was adopted by the Indian army.

Thirty years after the Crimean war even our War Office began to think that there might be something in this little appliance. In 1885 experiments were begun by the English army with the heliograph, and they were so satisfactory, that four years later every regiment and battalion in the service was supplied with two.

Since then there has not been a military campaign without abundant demonstrations of its usefulness. It has been the great means of holding communication with the besieged army in Ladysmith during the present campaign, and everyone remembers how, at the most critical moment of the fierce Boer attack on the British position, the sun was clouded, and so it was impossible to convey further news of the battle.

In the recent campaigns against native tribes in Northern India the heliograph was invaluable, and by it the most outlying posts were kept in constant touch with headquarters. Your enemy can cut the wire of your field telegraph line; he cannot intercept the flash of your mirrors.

Used in the War of 1880.

Many years before this, in the Transvaal War of 1880, one of the besieged British garrisons tried by every possible means to open up communication with other British forces many miles off. Runners were intercepted, messages never got thru. The Boer vigilance closed all ordinary means of sending news.

At last a bright idea struck one of our officers. There was no heliograph with our troops, but the officer got a shaving mirror, and used an ordinary cloth cap as a shade. He put the mirror at an angle to reach where he thought the British relief column might be, and started flashing in the sky by quickly covering and exposing the mirror with his cloth cap. At first came no response.

The work was continued, the signal word being flashed around all likely places. Then there came a flash back from the far distance. With straining eyes and beating hearts the besieged men read out the signals, sent from scores of miles away: "All well. Relief coming quickly."

What the Heliograph is.

Briefly, the heliograph is a circular adjustable mirror or mirrors, usually mounted on a tripod stand, and with a sighting arrangement attached. The mirror is adjusted until the shadow from the sighting rod (the rod which stands out in front of the glass) falls exactly on an unsilvered spot in the centre of the glass. The unsilvered spot, the point of the sighting rod, and the distant object which it is wanted to reach have to be brought in the same line of sight.

There is also a rear-screw arrangement by which the mirror can be moved to the right or left, without disturbing the sighting, so as to follow the apparent motion of the sun. A shutter is so placed that it intercepts the reflection from the mirror, which is operated by a key at the bottom of the mirror.

The operator, by depressing the key, moves the mirror, and so permits the flash of the light to be reflected. A short depression reflects a short flash, and a long depression a longer flash. This enables the Morse alphabet to be used—the ordinary dot and dash system of the telegraphic instrument.

The distance which these sun flashes will travel is hardly credible. The record was made by Captain W. A. Glassford of the U.S. Army Signalling Corps, who in some experiments in Western America succeeded in opening up and maintaining communication by the heliograph between Mount Ellen, Utah, and Mount Uncompahgre, Colorado—a hundred and eighty-three miles apart. He used an eight-inch mirror.

Size of the Mirror.

The larger the mirror the further it is possible to flash. The ordinary English service pattern is 5in. in diameter. It is claimed that in Algeria messages have been sent 170 miles, but this is hardly verified. Our Indian forces have maintained communication for long distance, but nothing to compare with the Californian. In one well-known instance, in the Waziri Expedition, communication was kept up with a 5-in. mirror a distance of 70 miles.

It is only in very clear, sunshiny country that these distances can be covered. In England it would probably be impossible to send a message more than 20 miles, save under unusual conditions. The climate makes the heliograph comparatively useless there.

A Regular System.

A regular system of training has for some time been established for the British army in the Signalling School at Aldershot. This school had for some time, strange as it seems to civilians, to suffer from the jealousy of other arms. Engineer officers, in particular, regarded the trained signallers of infantry regiments as impertinent encroachers on their telegraphic communications. But the heliograph has lived down this, and to-day it and the telegraph work in harmony.

In the Signalling School a soldier is trained for 60 days, attending five lessons of one hour each every day, one of the lessons being given after dark. Before considered proficient, men must be able to send or to read a message sent at the rate of 12 words a minute. This will show the immense number of messages that can now pass between Ladysmith and Colenso. If our heliographists there do their duty, the besieged at Ladysmith ought to be kept almost as well informed of daily doings as tho they had their newspaper delivered regularly before breakfast each morning.

When it is required to send a message to a place in such a direction that the operator stands with the sun behind him, a duplex mirror has to be used, so that the sun's rays are caught on one glass and sent back on the other. This involves careful adjustment, and is more complicated than when the sun is in front.

A variety of the heliograph is the helio-star. In this the signalling is done by interruptions of the flash. The flash is maintained constantly in the direction of the desired terminus, save when the shadow falls across it. These shadows are made long or short, as they are meant for dots and dashes, and by their length the message is read.

No other method of day signalling can go nearly so far as the heliograph. A two-feet flag signal cannot be seen further than three miles with the naked eye, or double that distance with a telescope.

SENDING MESSAGES BY HELIOGRAPH.

MORE MINES CLOSED DOWN

Dominion Copper Company Properties Have Let Out a Number of Employes.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE EAST

Were to Follow the Lead of the Kootenay Owners, Which Has Been Done.

Greenwood, B.C., Feb. 12.—(Special.)—To-day the Dominion Copper Company suspended work on their properties in Greenwood Camp, and let out 35 employes. This is the first company to follow the action of the Slocan and Rossland mine owners on account of the eight-hour law. Frank Robins, the engineer in charge, in reply to your correspondent's inquiry by telephone, said: "I got instructions from the east to follow the lead of the Kootenay mines on account of the eight-hour law, and have consequently closed down all work. I cannot say when we will reopen; it depends upon circumstances."

It is not believed here that the other big mining companies will follow suit. Inquiry of the Phoenix management, of the Old Ironsides and Knob Hill, in the same camp, and of other Graves properties, elicited the reply that a close down on their properties was not thought of.

Mine Manager Frederick Keffer of the Mother Lode, Deadwood Camp, also said that he did not expect to receive any instructions to discontinue.

No word has yet been received from the Montreal office of the British Columbia mine in Summit Camp as to what that company will do, but it is feared by many that the mine will be closed down. Such properties as the Buckhorn, War Eagle and Golconda, all under the same local manager, and owned by eastern townships capital, will not suspend operations.

M'KINNEY NOT AFFECTED.

No Men Laid Off in That British Columbia Camp Up to Date.

Camp McKinney, B.C., Feb. 12.—(Special.)—The close-downs on account of the labor troubles have not yet extended to this camp, and as yet no men are thrown out of employment.

The iniquity of the 8-hour law, however, is manifested on all sides. Since it went into force in June last, properties under development have had 20 per cent. less work done on them for the money expended.

Besides, the miners themselves are worse off morally and financially on account of the enforcement of the measure.

NOT VERY ELEGANT

Worked Like a Cow's Cud.

A gentleman in Northampton, Mass., who requests that his name be kept from print, had a curious experience with coffee drinking. He states that when he was accustomed to the use of coffee, he would, after each meal, belch up gas, and more or less coffee would come with it. A part of it would run back down his throat, and, as he says, imitating in a way the manner of a cow chewing a cud. He deprecates the inelegant illustration, but knows of no other way to explain the condition.

He says, further, that he was puzzled for a very long time to account for a sallow complexion and bilious condition, with a heavy, dull, miserable feeling after the meals, and no medicines or treatment would remove the difficulty. "A friend warned me that coffee was the cause of my trouble, but I could not bring myself to believe this, until after a time I made the experiment of leaving off coffee altogether and took up Postum Food Coffee.

"To my surprise, the ills all quickly stole away, and I am now healthy and in prime condition. I know what I am talking about when I say that with some people coffee causes belching of gas and some most disgusting and disagreeable features. It also causes headaches, constipation, blotches and jaundice, with a general upsetting and breaking down of the nervous system, if persisted in. I know also that these troubles will disappear when coffee is given up and Postum Cereal Food Coffee is used in its place."

The name of this gentleman will be furnished by the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., upon application.

THIS IS FOR LAKE CAPTAINS.

Code of Signals Adopted by the United States Government for Guidance on the Lakes.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The Treasury Department has just issued a circular directing the local inspectors of the Steamboat Inspection Service to at once furnish copies of the new regulation regarding signals on steam vessels plying the great lakes.

The object of sending the circular out at this time is to allow masters and pilots to become thoroly familiar with the new code before the opening of navigation. The new code is known as section 25 of rule 5, and it applies to the 8th and 9th districts, and so much of Lake Superior as is included in the 8th district.

Important to Vessel Men.

The circular, which is of the utmost importance to vesselmen, is in brief as follows:

The 8th district embraces all the waters of the lakes north and west of Lake Erie, with their tributaries, except the portion of Lake Superior which is bounded by the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and also includes the upper portion of the Illinois River down to and including Peoria, Illinois.

The 9th district embraces all the waters of Lakes Erie, Ontario, Champlain, Memphremagog, and the River St. Lawrence and their tributaries.

Code of Signals.

There shall be used between the master or pilot and engineer the following code of signals, to be made by bell or whistle, namely: One whistle or bell, go ahead; 1 whistle or bell, stop; 2 whistles or 2 bells, back; 4 whistles or 4 bells, strong; 4 whistles or 4 bells, all right. Two whistles or two bells shall always mean back, irrespective of other signals previously given.

B. C. Quota Now Complete.

Victoria, B.C., Feb. 12.—W. J. Humphreys of Bennett, Charles Tennett of Dawson, C. G. Duncan and W. H. Burns of Tagish, and J. E. Harding of White Pass, all N.W.M.P. veterans, were to-day accepted to complete Victoria's 15 for Strathcona's Horse, having arrived from the north Sunday morning. The volunteers were given a splendid farewell at the drill hall to-night.

LORD ROBERTS NOW READY TO MAKE HIS FIRST MOVEMENT

Continued from Page 1.

the Modder River and in command of the whole forces there."

WHY GEN. BULLER RETIRED.

The General's Own Story, as Cabled to the War Office by the Field Marshal.

London, Feb. 12.—(4.12 p.m.)—The War Office has received the following despatch from Field Marshal Lord Roberts, dated from the Modder River, Sunday, Feb. 11: "I have received a telegram from Buller as follows, dated Friday, Feb. 9: 'It was necessary, after seizing Vaal Krantz, to entrench it, as the pivot of further operations. But I found, after trying two days, that, owing to the nature of the ground, this was impracticable. It was also exposed to the fire of heavy guns in positions from which our artillery was dominated. It is essential to troops advancing on Ladysmith by Harding or Mongersdrift to hold Vaal Krantz securely, and, accordingly, we are not pressing the advance by those roads, as I find we cannot make it secure.'"

BOERS IN BAD SHAPE.

They Do Not Seem to Be Prospering in Spite of Their Activity and Dash.

London, Jan. 30.—(By letter.)—Writing from Frere on Jan. 4, The Times correspondent says: "Despite their activity, the condition of the Boers does not seem to be very prosperous. The week after the battle 120 Kaffirs, men, women and children, who had been working for the Boers, deserted and came over to us. Many of them were in a starving condition. They complained of getting neither food nor money, and, above all, of the loud lamentations of the Boer women in camp for their husbands and relations who had been killed in the battle. All Kaffirs have a superstitious horror of illness or mourning in any form.

Boer Losses Heavy.

"They said the Boer loss had been heavy, almost entirely owing to the effect of the lyddite in the trenches. The power of these shells, they said, was terrific, several of them stating that they had been knocked down by the force of the explosion 200 yards away. The following week some more Kaffirs came in, telling the same story. On Jan. 3, 12 Boer deserters came in. They, too, complained of lack of food and illusage, and said that the Boers were short of both food and forage. All these point to the fact that the long waiting here is telling heavily on the Boers.

"Many of them are without tents, a serious hardship, now that the heavy rains are beginning, and the supply of rations to a constantly moving force must be exceedingly difficult."

BRITISH SYMPATHIZERS.

Citizens of British Origin in Jamestown, N.Y., Send Upwards of $1200 for Relief of Soldiers.

Jamestown, N.Y., Feb. 12.—The British-American citizens of this city have sent upwards of twelve hundred dollars to the Mayor of Bradford, England, for the relief of the families of English soldiers in that vicinity. Nearly all of the subscribers came to this country from Bradford. The subscriptions were nearly all in small amounts, less than ten dollars, and several were said to be the last dollar possessed by the giver, and would be the last till the next pay day in the mills, which fact goes to show the heartiness of those employed.

BOERS SAY, "ME FIRST!"

How the Captors Drank a British Captive's Water—Cruelty in Every Move.

London, Jan. 30.—(By Letter.)—The Daily News' correspondent at Cape Town, reviewing the campaign up to Jan. 8, says: "I would like to mention an incident showing the wanton cruelty of our captors. On leaving our camp at Grass Pan, I took the precaution of taking my water bag with me, and after I had covered some little distance a Boer, riding beside me, offered to carry it on his horse, and I handed it to him. Judge of my dismay, on asking him for it later, to find that he and his fellows had completely emptied it, consequently we had no water or food during the entire distance. Our feet were a mass of blisters, and one of the men gave out about 15 miles from our destination, which necessitated our carrying him between us for the remainder of the distance. I would add that this march was made at the tail of a herd of 42 cattle and four horses. The flies, dust and absence of water made our condition unbearable."

FOR THE MEMPHIS MEETING.

Candidates for Montgomery Handicap Wintered Well—Looking for Orpen's Lot.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 12.—The Executive Committee of the new Memphis Jockey Club held their annual meeting recently to appoint the officers for the spring meeting, which begins April 5. It was a foregone conclusion that Capt. James H. Rees would be appointed presiding judge, and his presence is a guarantee of clean, sharp racing. No associate judges were appointed, but it is understood that Col. S. M. Apperson, president of the Little Rock Association, and also presiding judge at that place, and M. N. Macfarlan, secretary of the new Memphis Jockey Club, will be Capt. Rees' associates, and these appointments will also be popular with turfmen and public, as they are recognized as men of ability and good standing.

C. J. Fitzgerald, the starter at New Orleans and on the Eastern Jockey Club tracks, received the unanimous appointment for this meeting. Mr. Fitzgerald's assistant, Arthur McKnight, contributes no small part to the starter's success in getting the fields away with despatch. Hugh E. Keough will again serve as patrol judge. He also serves in the same capacity at the Harlem track.

George C. Bennett was awarded the betting privileges on a private bid that is believed to have been in excess of $40,000. The Jockey Club's contract with Mr. Bennett stipulates that all reputable bookmakers be invited to draw in at the regular price of $100 per day.

The weights for the Montgomery Handicap must appear before 9 o'clock on Feb. 15 (next Thursday), and horsemen who have entries in the race are anxiously awaiting the announcement of the weights assigned the different candidates. Of the 68 nominations to this event, 30 are now at Montgomery Park, and are all in good condition. Algol, Lieber Karl, Tenby, Admiral Schley, Euzabeth Klein, Crocket, Harry Nutter, Leo Planter, Forget Not, The Unknown, Alice Turner, Maud Wallace, Dr. Cave, Cambrian, Dr. Black, Pelsig, Ed Tipton, Avenstoke, The Rush, Bonnevard, Duke of Baden, Lamplighter, John Yerkes, Streamer, Sam Phillips, Greenock, Serrano, Cherry Leaf, High Jinks and Greatland are among the Montgomery Handicap candidates already here. Individually they are in fine condition and are seen cantering or galloping every morning.

Will Wallace's High Jinks is a better looking horse now than he has ever been since his racing career began, and the young Kentuckian expects to retrieve some of his lost fortunes this season. His horses have all wintered well. Since the death of Byron McClelland, Wallace's luck has been nothing to boast of, but he is still confident that his fortunes will turn, and is not discouraged.

One of the most improved horses at the track is S. S. Bender's Tenby. Since he was fired, the horse, which Bender bought for $400, has done remarkably well and is going right along now. He was a horse close to high class at Chicago and may be even a better horse this year.

H. Tomlinson & Co.'s Serrano has had a good winter, and Trainer Ben Vincent has a self-satisfied look when his horse's name is mentioned.

Algol improves daily and shows no ill effects from the cold he had after being shipped from Lexington. On looks he is in a class by himself.

Wallenstein's Greatland, ch.h., 4, by Blue Eyes, dam Missive, which the shrewd horseman secured when he went east last year, promises to be little short of a stake horse. Greatland is a full brother to Roseland, Belle P., Roslyn and Miss Roseland.

Senator J. S. O'Brien's Duke of Baden and Bonnevard look to be in prime condition as far as wintering is concerned, and Trainer Jack Burns is confident that his stable will win their share of purses and stakes.

George Walker, who trains for J. W. Schorr & Son, says his Montgomery Handicap candidates, Lieber Karl, Streamer, Sam Phillips and Greenock, are doing as well as he can expect, while the word he received from San Francisco satisfies him that Timemaker, Meadowthorpe, F. W. Brode and Sea Lion are in tip-top shape.

Of the other handicap nominees, Ferror, Monowi, Trillo, Lackman, Carpon, Laureate, Duke of Middleburg, The Monk, Gold Or, Alpen, Cleora, Handpress, Belle of Memphis, The Sluggard, Florizar and Jolly Roger are at New Orleans. Flaunt is at Louisville, Dunois, St. Simonian, The Pride and Golden Link at Nashville, while F. W. Brode, Sea Lion, Meadowthorpe and Timemaker are racing on the coast, but will soon be shipped east. The Montgomery was worth $3470 last year, and will probably be of greater value this year.

Col. W. L. Simmons' stable has arrived from Lexington, and A. M. Orpen's stable will leave Toronto on Feb. 15. R. Tucker's stable is expected from New Orleans this week.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND.

Applications for Relief May Be Sent to the Proper Committee at the Capital.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—The Relief Committee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association desire to make it generally known that they are prepared to consider all applications made to them for relief, in cases of distress arising out of the participation of the Canadian contingents in the war in South Africa. These applications may be made to the secretary, postage free, either by the individuals themselves requiring assistance or by their friends.

In cases which are properly recommended and believed to be in urgent need of assistance, the committee are empowered to forward at once such a measure of relief—to a limited extent—as may appear to be necessary, but in all cases the applicant will be required to fill up a form containing a detailed statement of the case, and certified to by responsible persons.

This statement will then be fully considered by the committee, and such a measure of relief decided upon as may appear to be just and equitable and within the limits of the fund.

The forms which are prepared for use in this connection are similar to those now used for exactly the same purposes by the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund in England.

THE LINCOLN ANNIVERSARY

Senator Depew Was the Principal Orator at the Republican Banquet in New York.

HE REVIEWED THE PAST CENTURY

And Found That Only Washington and Bonaparte Had Left Their Mark in History.

New York, Feb. 12.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew presided over and delivered the principal address at the fourteenth annual Lincoln dinner of the Republican Club, held at Delmonico's to-night. The dinner was attended by over 300 members of the club and their guests.

Senator Depew, before introducing the first speaker, addressed the gathering in part as follows:

"It is an interesting question as we close one century and enter upon another to speculate as to who will survive the nineteenth as the representative of what has been done during these hundred years. Tho we are only one century in advance of the eighteenth, yet of all the worthies who fill the mind and eye of the generations of that period, only two are universally and commonly recognized of all men, George Washington and Napoleon Bonaparte. When the twentieth shall have been lost in the twenty-first or the twenty-second, and the story of the nineteenth is recalled, I doubt if there will be in the mind of the school boy and the average man or woman any other well-known names than in Europe Bismarck and in America Lincoln.

Washington and Lincoln.

"While Washington stands as representing the constructive forces which created modern representative government and the power of the people, Abraham Lincoln will stand as the representative of this marvelous advance in emancipation and reconstruction. In these days, when it is common to try to build parties and create issues upon class hatreds, Lincoln stands as the representative of all classes, if there be such in our country.

A Lesson in Kentucky.

"A student of the teachings of Lincoln will find instructive lessons applicable to the present conditions in the State of Kentucky. The situation in the commonwealth brings emphatically to the front one of the perils of our institutions. The country is filled with horror both at the murder of Mr. Goebel and the causes which led to it. One crime never justifies another, and the only safety of communities is the stern punishment of the criminal and condemnation of the crime. Dismissing the tragedy, which we all lament, and which was the culmination of Kentucky's electoral difficulties, we come at once to the lessons of Lincoln. The whole spirit and philosophy of Lincoln's politics was the power of the people. No statesman ever so thoroly believed that the voice of the people is the voice of God. His appeal was always to the judgment and conscience of his fellow-citizens, and he bowed with reverence to the decision of the majority when that decision was clearly rendered.

Goebel's Election Law.

Mr. Goebel prepared and had enacted an election law, which went by his name, and whose avowed object was to prevent the people from having their will unless their votes were in accordance with his wishes. The opportunity for fraud in the ballot and violations of the popular judgment was placed upon the statute books of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. This crime against liberty and popular government aroused such indignation among the intelligent and honest voters of Kentucky that they repudiated this invasion of their rights by an overwhelming majority. Upon orders from the chiefs, thousands of votes were thrown out in different localities. When this wholesale slaughter of the suffrage still left a large majority against Mr. Goebel and his associates, on the arrival of the returns to the Supreme Board at the Capital, the American conscience of two of the judges rose superior to the partisan demand for the commission of the highest crime known to free government.

Judges Deserve Credit.

These two judges, standing against the conspiracy which threatened their political lives and their public careers, and acting honestly upon the laws and the facts, deserve to be placed in the highest position of honor in the list of patriots of their State. Against the judgment of these two honest partisans, Mr. Goebel and his associates appealed to the Legislature to use authority which that body possesses for the purpose of carrying out the original object of their legislation, which was to prevent the people from having their way to corrupt the suffrage, to nullify the ballot and to crucify every principle of representative government. Such a crime in a Presidential election would produce consequences from which the imagination shrinks.

A Slap at Bryan.

This event may be a most interesting issue in the coming Presidential campaign. The distinguished man, who will probably be the Democratic candidate, and who is delivering daily and nightly orations upon the violation of the declaration of independence in the Philippines, by organizing a Government there without the consent of the governed, also twice visited Kentucky during these troubles, and gave the moral support of his presence and influence to the Goebel side of the divided Democratic party. Should he be nominated the line will at once be drawn between our constitutional right to govern the Philippines as colonies and the unconstitutional action of the colonel's friends in Kentucky. The safety of the Republic within the States which form our Union and make up a nation is Lincoln's great principle—"Government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Lincoln's Greatness and Goodness.

Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, in a sermon on Abraham Lincoln yesterday, fixed the attention of his large audience by saying:

"Leaving on one side the central character, the Nazarene, there is no man mentioned in the Bible, from the first verse of Genesis to the last of Revelation, who for one moment can be compared with Lincoln, either for greatness or for goodness."

At Troy last night Loudon Campbell of Pittsburg got the decision over Larry Burns of Cohoes in the fourteenth round.

GOSSIP FR

Wm. Gibson,
James Sut
Whip i

THE PACIFIC

And the Effor
Discussed
Strathc

Ottawa, Feb. 12
bill was fathered
troduced one to re
Manitoba and the

P. E.

Premier Farquh
Rogers and Mack
Government of P
here on business
regard to the tak
from the Dominio
the Judicial Comm
cil given some tim

The Bennet

Superintendent J
the construction
telegraph line. H
of Ottawa, supplie

Canadian Patri

All applications
of the participatio
tingent in the wa
now be made to t
the Canadian Patri
urgent cases relie
once.

Bust of L

On Saturday Sir
sented with a hand
tess of Aberdeen b
and in accepting t
a high tribute to t
Viceregal position,
shortly a statue o
would be put upon

The Pac

Sir Mackenzie Bo
that he will move
etc., relating to the
Canada and Austra
a resolution expres
lays in this matter,
would be inimical to
that it is expedient
to private companies
British possessions
press condition that
ownership whenever
so.

Stratheo

The first squadron
is expected to arriv
nesday.

Sir Hibbert

Sir Hibbert Tupp
Saturday for British
will be detained for
his practice.

Billy Gibs

William Gibson, M
eral whip for the
Frost, M.P., will keep
in line.

Bill for T

The order bill for
Hon. George E. Fost
turn of all applicati
ments on the several
Col. Prior wants t
were made against th
Mr. Bergeron and Si
ask a number of ques
and the Yukon enquir
Col. Domville will
all papers regarding t
General Hutton.
Sir Charles Tupper
lating to the Pacific c

Simply a

Three reports on th
by Sir Hibbert Tupper
were laid on the table
interest was to be fo
cular fact was reve
documents are refused
on the ground that th
vate and Confidential,
the matter states that
mentary Government t
a distinct admission
fidential despatches is
tion that is in itself a

U. S. Postal

Washington, D.C., F
prepared at the Poste
the gross postal receip
as compared with the
month of the preceding
usually large percentag
total receipts were $4
of $389,653, or 10.6 per

Another Effort for

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 12
making here to secure
Florence Maybrick, now
tence in England for
husband, James Maybri
Hyde here at one time
have people from New
and Norfolk make an
McKinley to intercede
behalf with the British

Intercollegi

The first regular me
collegiate Club was h
Y.M.C.A. last night. A
by Messrs. Good and
and Farewell of Victori

PERSON

G. D. Forbes, Hespeler
R. M. Jaffray, Chicago
J. G. Reiner of Welle
sh.
Dr. Meiklejohn, Stirli
sh.
J. H. Seagram and N
loo, are at the Rossin.
Miss Dora Abrahamso
street, has returned fro
in Berlin.
Sir Richard Cartwright
sin House yesterday. He
in the afternoon.
Col. Leys, M.L.A., Lond
son, M.L.A., Pentengui
members have engaged
quois during the coming

Chronic Cons

Mr. George Lillis, K
tells how Laxa-L
cured him afte
ing three y

People suffering from Co
find that pills and harsh
eventually to weaken the
them worse.
Not so, however, with
Instead of having to fierce
time to time you actually
They're not intended to
but to cure.
That was the experience
Lillis, Kilbride, Ont., wh
very much troubled with
three years, and nothing
any good. On the advic
started taking Laxa-Liver
suit I am cured and neve
mend Laxa-Liver Pills to
as I did."