Dunsmuir Is Premier

Member for South Nanaimo Called Upon To Form a Government.

Mr. Martin Resigns and His Successor Is at Once Chosen.

No Question of His Ability To Form a Strong Cabinet.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon James Dunsmuir will be sworn in as Premier of British Columbia.

Yesterday afternoon Premier Martin tendered his resignation to His Honor Lieut.-Governor McInnes, and it was accepted. His Honor at once made an appointment with Mr. Dunsmuir to meet him during the evening. At this meeting he asked him to undertake the task of forming an administration. Mr. Dunsmuir consented.

Local politicians who discussed the announcement last evening were unanimous in saying that Mr. Dunsmuir would have little difficulty in forming a strong government which would meet the house with a large working majority. Many conjectures as to the personnel of the cabinet were made, but nothing official was given out for publication.

To those who have kept close in touch with the political situation, the news of the selection of Mr. Dunsmuir will not come in the nature of a surprise. When cabinet changes were impending in the past, Mr. Dunsmuir's name was frequently mentioned in connection with the premiership, but the contention was always made by his friends that his large business interests would prevent him from taking the position. The gravity of the crisis and the necessity for immediately placing the government of the country on a sound basis impelled him to sacrifice all personal considerations in the public interest.

The new Premier requires but little introduction to the people of British Columbia—the name of Dunsmuir being so closely associated with the growth and development of the province. A son of the Hon. Robert Dunsmuir, he was born about 40 years ago at Vancouver, Wash., but the whole of his life, except his infantile days, has been spent in British Columbia, where he has immense business interests. Since the death of his brother Aleck, a few months ago, the management of the great business of R. Dunsmuir & Sons has fallen on Mr. James Dunsmuir. Recognized as a man of sound business judgment and unblemished integrity, his assumption of the leadership of the government can have no other result than the almost immediate restoration of confidence and in the assured prosperity of British Columbia.

WINNIPEG FAIR.

British Columbia Building Will Be An Attractive Structure.

Manager Heuback has received word from the C.P.R. traffic manager that the first car load of fir and cedar for the British Columbia building on the exhibition grounds here has left Vancouver and will arrive here on Monday, says the Winnipeg Tribune of June 9. The lumber is coming by special freight train, and the C.P.R. is carrying it free of charge. Mr. Heuback has the plans of the proposed building ready, and the construction will begin as soon as tenders can be secured and the contract awarded. It will be built entirely of British Columbia wood, and will be a handsome and commodious structure. The exhibition this year promises to be more than a year in advance of anything ever seen in Western Canada, and will certainly give Toronto a close run for the honor of first fair in Canada. In the racing events, Mr. Heuback will certainly surpass anything ever seen on Canadian turf since the beginning, and a new feature to this end of the programme will be a series of bronco "busting" feats by expert cowboys lately secured in Calgary, who will be here with the wildest broncos of the western plains, and give Winnipeger an opportunity of seeing the feats of these famous riders and cow-punchers. Mr. Heuback has received a series of pictures of the various attraction aggregations he has secured, and to judge from these, a more varied and attractive assortment of entertainers were never congregated on the same ground at the same time. The big electric display, and the fireworks representing the siege and relief of Mafeking, and also the battle of Paardeberg will surpass anything of the kind ever presented here.

OMINECA MINES.

A Fine Beginning Made in the Season's Work.

Manson Creek, May 14.—Work is now going on apace in the Omineca. The St. Anthony Company have been washing for some days. They had occasion to move their boxes, and cleared up several ounces.

The Arctic Slope Mining Co. are busy with their ditches and flumes and are now washing on the Black Jack, and will have a giant at work within a month.

The 43rd M. & M. Co. have not done much as yet. Col. Wright is expected in daily. They have had some trouble with their ditch and flume; some bad slides have filled the ditch and the flume has settled.

Chas. McKinnon, on Lost Creek, is piping with a hose. Mr. G. W. Otterson is hard at work on Manson creek and his ditch is almost completed. He expects to be washing in a few weeks. Spring is very forward, grass quite green. The pack trains are expected about June 15.

AN OVERWORKED VICTIM.

"Did you read about that poor man who expired while laughing?"

"Yes. Well, it is a terrible strain to have to laugh at some stories you hear." —Chicago Record.

IN ONTARIO'S CAPITAL.

Toronto Methodist Conference Opens—Christie the Biscuit Manufacturer Dead.

Toronto, June 15.—The Toronto Methodist conference opened this afternoon in the Sherbourne Street Methodist church. Rev. Dr. Chown was elected president.

John Carruthers, late assistant-postmaster of Toronto, is about to leave for Scotland, where he intends spending the rest of his life, after 50 years' work in the Toronto post office. Numerous business and other friends took advantage of the occasion to gather and present him with complimentary addresses and a handsome oak cabinet with a set of silver.

Deep regret is felt at the death of Wm. Christie, biscuit manufacturere, who has long been one of the leading men of the city and was known and admired for his philantrophy and public spirit. He died of cancer, which came upon him during the winter. He was a zealous and an active member of the board of trade.

CHINESE JUSTICE.

Horrible Mode of Punishing a Murderer.

London, June 15.—A Shanghai despatch dated yesterday says: "A Chinese steamer, laden with arms and ammunition, cleared to-day, bound for Tien Tsin. A notorious murderer, who was delivered by the municipality of Shanghai to the Chinese authorities, is being slowly stoned to death in a cage. Thousands of spectators watch his agonies daily.

HE DID NOT SEEM ANXIOUS

Premier Knew Nothing About Lieut. Governor's Desire to Leave Office.

According to the following extract from Hansard, the statement of Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, that his father had desired the Dominion government for the past two years to relieve him of his office, does not seem to be borne out by the facts.

On June 6, on the motion to go into supply, the following occurred:

Mr. E. G. Prior (Victoria, B.C.)—Mr. Speaker, I want to draw the attention of the right hon. leader of the government to a telegram which I have just received, as follows:

Victoria, B.C., June 6, 1900.

To the Hon. E. G. Prior, House of Commons, Ottawa:

W. W. B. McInnes has stated his father desired the government to relieve him for past two years. Get government to state if true. Answer.

(Sgd.) T. EARLE.

The gentleman who has signed this telegram is Mr. Thomas Earle, the junior member for Victoria city, in the Dominion House of Commons. The W. W. B. McInnes mentioned in this telegram is the late member for Vancouver, in this house, and his father is the present lieutenant-governor of British Columbia. The gentleman who signs this telegram seems anxious that the government should state whether the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has been trying for the past years to be relieved of his office. If the right hon. gentleman can give me the information, I am sure it will be gladly received in British Columbia, and if there is any correspondence in regard to this matter between the government and the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia I trust that he will see fit to have it laid on the table as soon as possible.

The Prime Minister—I have read in the press a telegraphic summary of the remarks made by Mr. W. W. B. McInnes. I do not think they will bear out the construction which my hon. friend has just placed upon them. Of course, he has to take what is given to him by his correspondent. The remarks made by Mr. W. W. B. McInnes were to the effect that the Lieutenant-Governor had been anxious to be relieved of the duties with which he is now entrusted as lieutenant-governor of the province. I do not remember at this moment that there is any correspondence on this subject; I do not believe there is; but if there is any, I have no objection at all to bring it down.

Mr. Prior—Might I ask whether the Lieutenant-Governor, when he was here a few months ago, applied to the right hon. gentleman to relieve him of the office?

The Prime Minister—If there is correspondence, I can bring it down.

Mr. Foster—Can you not bring down the oral correspondence?

Motion agreed to, and the house resolved itself into committee of supply.

Two days after this, on June 8, the Premier still said that he could not remember correspondence containing any such request from Mr. McInnes.

RESULTS OF ADVERTISING.

A Lesson to Business Men Who Wish to Make a Success.

Crowds blocked the sidewalk continually all day yesterday in front of the Westside store; the management were obliged to close their doors nearly every half hour for about ten minutes each time, to enable the clerks of the store to wait on customers.

Yesterday was the first day of the Westside's removal sale, and in consequence of judicious advertising in the Colonist, there was a great rush for bargains, and not one person went away dissatisfied, for every article that had been advertised previous to the sale, turned out to be not only as good as advertised, but really, better value than was expected.

The store was advertised to open at 9 a.m. every day during the sale, but at 8 o'clock in the morning there were nearly 50 people waiting for the store to open at the usual time. Every arrangement was made by Mr. Hector, the manager, and the basement was used for the display and sale of goods, and although there was such a tremendous crowd all day, there was not one person heard to complain of being pushed or jostled, as the customers were let in the front door and were asked politely to go out the back way, a most excellent arrangement. Mr. Hector, for the manager, has shown in the short time that he has been with the company, very great business ability and consideration to both clerks and customers.

Refreshments were provided for the clerks in the way of lemonade, during the day, and the company also lunched them at its expense. Between 1 and 2 o'clock the rush was so great that the store had to be closed from 1 till 2 o'clock to straighten things out a little. The firm is advertising for ten additional clerks, which goes to prove the benefits of advertising, and that the Colonist is the best paper to advertise in.

All is Going Well

The British Are Gradually Making Headway Through the Transvaal.

Boer Women Contrast Army's Conduct Favorably With Their Soldiers.

General Rundle Gives the Yeomanry Chance to Avenge Their Comrades.

London, June 15.—(3:30 a. m.)—That Commandant-Gen. Louis Botha should have been able to stand for two days against Lord Roberts and then retreat without losing any guns or having any of his men captured, is taken to mean that he has a force which the British must still reckon as formidable, when it is acting defensively.

The pacification of the whole of the Transvaal, especially the wide spaces far from the railways, is looked upon as a business requiring months rather than weeks.

Meanwhile everything goes well for the British arms.

A Boer bulletin issued June 12 at Machadodorp said: "Both wings of the federal forces touched the advancing enemy at 10 a. m. yesterday, east of Pretoria. Fighting continued until dark. The enemy, though in overwhelming numbers, were checked along a line of 30 miles, and the burghers succeeded in driving back their right wing five miles. Two burghers were killed and ten wounded."

A despatch from Lorenzo Marques yesterday says President Kruger is holding on to his gold and issuing paper notes from a press in his executive car.

Gen. Buller will be unable to advance further until he gets supplies. He will probably wait until the Laing's Nek tunnel has been cleared. Nearly every farmhouse passed flew a white flag. The British took nothing without paying for it, and a brisk business was done in milk, eggs, bread and chickens by the thrifty housewives, who were pleased to get so much English money. One woman whose husband and two sons have been fighting, said: "You British are unlike our people. They took my horse in exchange for sheep, and made me make butter which they never paid for. I am sending to have my men come home at once."

Usually the first question a Boer woman puts is: "Will my husband be shot if he is caught?" One young man was pulled from under a bed, and went on his knees begging the British patrol not to shoot him.

Gen. Rundle had a sharp skirmish at Ficksburg on June 12. The Boers had been aggressive along the whole Ficksburg-Senekal line and menaced the Ficksburg in force. The British outposts retired to the village. Gen. Rundle held the attention of the Boers in front with two guns while the Yeomanry were sent around to their rear and drove them off, with a loss to the British of three wounded. Two patrols were also wounded.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TROUBLES.

Revolutionists Lost Heavily and Their Resistance About Ended.

Washington, June 14.—Dr. Cuervo Marquez, charge d'affairs of the Colombian legation, to-day received from Panama official bulletins giving details of the recent bloody engagement between the government troops and the revolutionists. In the bulletins, signed by the general in command of the government troops, is one that reads: "I consider the revolution at an end. The enemy's army after the fight numbered only 4,000 men, and I think they cannot secure reinforcements. They have exhausted all their supply of 1,200,000 cartridges. Their loss is 1,000 dead, including 10 chiefs and many subordinate officers. They have 500 wounded. These figures are furnished me by the prisoners, some of them persons of importance."

The fight occurred near Bucaramanga, in the district of Polonegro and Lebrija, and the General forwarded his report from Polonegro, showing that the government forces occupied the field after the fight. The government losses are not stated.

Another official bulletin reports that the chief of the revolutionary forces, Gen. Santos, has been captured, and this is confirmed in an official despatch from Gen. Sterrano to the government, stating that the steamship Alicia has arrived at one of the ports held by him, with a number of prisoners, including Gen. Vargas Santos. Although this seems conclusive, Dr. Cuervo Marquez expresses some doubt as to whether the revolutionary chief has actually been captured.

MOBILIZATION POSTPONED.

Manoeuvres For Defence of Victoria Not to Take Place For Some Time.

Considerable disappointment was occasioned last evening by the publication in the orders for the Fifth Regiment, of a notice that the mobilization of the military forces of the province, both regular and militia, which had been set down for Dominion Day here, has been indefinitely postponed. This is accounted for by the fact that Vancouver desires the assistance of her rifles at her own celebration of the glorious First. The following despatch has been received from the Terminal City regarding the matter:

General Lord Seymour, commander of imperial forces in Canada has wired to Mayor Garden, in reply to his message asking that the order for Vancouver Militia to be present at Victoria on Dominion Day be countermanded as follows: "Ask district officer commanding to arrange convenient day for mobilization of B. C. troops."

Mayor Garden at once communicated with Col. Benson regarding the matter. The citizens, of course, desire the troops to remain at home on the day Vancouver celebrates. The officers and men of the Duke of Connaught's Own, however, are very anxious to go to Victoria. They say it is the best chance that will present itself with a certainty of fine weather to learn something, have an outing, present a good appearance and have a big turnout.

WALLPAPERS

The most Comprehensive assortment of

WALL HANGINGS

ever imorted to the province

Write for samples and prices. Give us an idea of what kind of a room you wish to use it on and leave the rest to us.

WEILER BROS, . Victoria, . B.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. . . .

The Boers In Retreat

Botha's Men Driven From Their Positions During the Night.

Success of Buller Results in Submission of Wakkerstroom District.

London, June 14.—The war office has issued the following report from Roberts, dated Pretoria, June 13, afternoon:

"The enemy evacuated their position during the night and retired eastward.

"Buller's force and mine have afforded each other mutual assistance. Our occupation of Pretoria caused numbers of the Boers to withdraw from Laing's Nek, and Buller's advance to Volksrust made them feel that their rear would shortly be endangered."

Lord Roberts reports to the war office under date of Pretoria, June 13, as follows:

"Methuen advanced to Koningspruit yesterday and found all quiet. Kroonstad is strongly held. Methuen returned to-day to Rhenoster River, where the railway is being repaired.

"We were engaged all yesterday with Botha's army. The enemy fought with determination and held our cavalry on both flanks; but Ian Hamilton, assisted by the Guards Brigade of Pole-Carew's division, pushing forward to took the hill in his front, which caused the enemy to fall back on their second position to the eastward. This they are still holding. It is slightly higher than the one we captured. The great extent of country which has been covered under modern conditions of warfare renders progress very slow.

"Details of the casualties have not reached me, but I understand they are moderate in numbers. The only further casualties reported to-day are two officers wounded."

The press despatches say Charleston was destroyed previous to its evacuation by the Boers, but that no damage was done at Volksrust.

In the Orange River Colony affairs seem to be returning to the same status as obtained previous to the cutting of the line of British communications.

Mr. Schreiner appears determined to adhere to his resignation of the premiership, in spite of the pressure brought to bear on him by Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner, and it is announced from Capetown that Milner has sent for Sir John Gordon Sprigg, the former premier, who is understood to be trying to form a cabinet.

A despatch from Capetown says: "At the opening of parliament Mr. Schreiner will explain that he resigned because he was unwilling to remain in office supported by the opposition, believing his influence greater with the moderate Afrikanders when a private member than as premier by the grace of the Progressives. Nevertheless the leaders of the Afrikander extremists are said to consider Mr. Schreiner a traitor to the cause."

London, June 14.—Gen. Buller reports as follows:

"Headquarters at Laing's Nek, June 14, morning.—Gen. Lyttleton yesterday received the formal submission of the town and district of Wakkerstroom. The enemy is believed to have completely evacuated."

Toronto, June 14.—The Evening Telegram's London correspondent cables that the Standard correspondent at Pretoria says the Canadians figured prominently in forcing Commandant Botha to evacuate his position, as referred to in the war office despatches this morning.

PRISONERS SUFFERING.

Boers Not Able to Supply British Captives With Ordinary Comforts.

London, June 15.—The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of the Times, telegraphing yesterday, says: "Among the Boer agents here there is talk of negotiations being re-opened with a view of securing peace. The nature of the negotiations is not made public. Mr. Wolmarans, cousin of the member of the Transvaal executive of the same name, has arrived here. He declares that he intends to take no further part in the fighting. The British prisoners at Nooitgedacht are suffering terribly from cold, and arrangements are being made to provide them with shelter. Their rations are identical with the scanty fare served out to the burghers."

ANOTHER FIGHT.

Kumassi Relief Force Meeting With Heavy Opposition.

London, June 15.—The Daily Express has the following despatch from Praha: "There has been another fight on the lines of communication of the Kumassi relief expedition. No details have been officially supplied." There are 10,000 Ashantis surrounding Kumassi and 5,000 surrounding the relief forces.

Only One Hundred Dollars

Chinese Head Tax Amendment Is a Half Way Measure.

Colonel Prior Says the People Will Not Be Satisfied With It.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, June 14.—Col. Prior's forecast of the government's anti-Chinese policy was correct.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment today must be a great disappointment to the people of British Columbia. He said some desired absolute exclusion, and others a tax of $500. The government did not intend to go so far as either request. It was proposed to increase the tax to $100. He recognized that this would not meet the views of the Pacific Coast, but it was also proposed to appoint a commission to ascertain the extent of Japanese immigration, so as to report the facts to the British government. As to the Japanese, the government had been asked to adopt the Natal Act, which required all Orientals admitted to be able to use one European language. Sir Wilfrid did not think the time opportune to deal in any unfriendly way with Japanese. The condition of affairs in Asia was such that England might need a close alliance with Japan.

Col. Prior reminded Sir Wilfrid Laurier that during the last session the Premier had sent a telegram promising to deal with the Chinese immigration in accordance with the wishes of the people of British Columbia. Col. Prior could assure him that the proposed legislation would not satisfy the people. He could not see why Japan would object to an educational test in Canada any more than in other colonies.

Clarke Wallace said Chinese should be excluded altogether.

The bill was read a first time.

By a vote of 50 to 32 the house rejected the amendment of Dr. Borden to widen the scope of the electoral commission. The result was greeted with loud opposition applause.

Mr. Monk formulated charges against the government respecting purchase of emergency rations, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier again asked that the motion be deferred.

VANCOUVER NEWS.

Another Shipment From Van Anda—Against Mr. Bostock.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, June 14.—A carload of copper matte arrived from Van Anda today. A depth of nearly 600 feet has now been obtained in the Copper Queen, and the indications are as favorable as ever.

K. J. Burns, of the Great Northern railway office in Vancouver, will succeed J. H. Rogers, the company's general agent of that city.

The Liberal Association of Vancouver passed a resolution at midnight last night, upholding the Lieutenant-Governor, and stating that the appointment of Mr. H. Bostock as lieutenant-governor would be distasteful to 90 per cent. of the Liberals of the province. The resolution was sent to Ottawa.

Since the abandonment of the bricklayers' strike every bricklayer in the city has been engaged. The long drawn out strike caused nearly all the bricklayers without family ties to leave the city.

The street railway men's picnic was a decided success, and a splendid programme of sports was enjoyed at Queen's park, New Westminster.

The water committee of the city council are considering the question of reducing the rates to small concerns.

The Dominion Day sub-committees are at work. The procession committee will offer prizes for floats, and the decorating committee have arranged to beat all records in their line.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

A Dividend of Fifteen Shillings a Share Declared.

London, June 14.—The directors of the Hudson's Bay Company have declared a dividend for the past year of 15 shillings per share, and a bonus of 10 shillings per share, equal to 9½ per cent, on the capital stock of the company, as against 7½ per cent. for the previous year. In addition to this, the directors of the company, out of the year's profit set aside £10,000 for the employees' benefit fund, have added £10,000 to the insurance reserve fund, and have carried forward to the credit of profit and loss account £32,000, or £10,000 more than the year before. The result is considered as most satisfactory and as reflecting great credit on those who are directing the company's affairs.

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

Mimic War In Germany

Realistic Method of Practising With Artillery in the Field.

Dummy Cavalry That Moves As If the Figures Were Alive.

From London Daily Mail.

During the celebration that attended the coming of age of the German crown prince an opportunity was offered to the Austrian Emperor, Franz Josef, of witnessing interesting experiments at the artillery range at Interboy, near Berlin.

Like our own military authorities, the Austrian Emperor and his staff have not as yet faced the problem of the quick-firing field gun. The question of expense has delayed the Austrians, perhaps, more than doubts as to the essential necessity of possessing such a weapon.

Whilst Germany, the chief partner in the Triple Alliance, has at the present moment 540 batteries, with 3,240 quick-firing guns, Austria remains content with an obsolete 15-pounder, of a class similar to our own.

Austria is now, however, to report better progress.

Jeuterbog is a large flat plain in Brandenburg, like the Steinfield near Vienna, or our Long Valley at Aldershot. It is 31 miles in circumference, and is dotted over with observation towers, and mound-shelters in telephonic communication with the batteries at the firing point on the range.

The Jeuterbog artillery school affords theoretical and practical instruction. In 1889 the Prussian war office issued an order that every officer of artillery must attend its course.

Five hundred regular officers pass through the school yearly, and so scientific has the study become, that the yearly course runs over two periods of four months each.

There are altogether nine batteries at the Jeuterbog school, comprising guns of position, field pieces, and howitzers. The gunners, drivers and non-commissioned officers are chosen from the service batteries for their intelligence and skill, and the teams are of the best horsefesh that the government can find.

This degree of excellence is carefully maintained by the governmental artillery instructors, in order that the officer-students may have perfect assistance in their practical studies.

Efficiency in drill, in range finding, in the accuracy of fire is, perhaps, no better attained than at our artillery schools in Great Britain. The field guns, however, are of the latest quick-firing pattern, the fuses of the shells burn for distances beyond 4,000 yards, our own time-limit, and the conditions of practice, as the accompanying illustrations show, are made as near the "real thing" as possible.

The method of observation from the bomb-proof shelter huts is perfect. The officers at the range where the instruction batteries are firing obtain the result of each shell as it bursts.

The Austrians, as the picture shows, the hurricane of rapid shell fire is directed on the "Ziel-Dorf," or target village. In a few minutes it is in flames, and burns down, to be again rebuilt by the engineers.

Our military engineers know that their Red Book is choked with the fullest details as to putting buildings in a state of defence, although the quick-firing field gun has proved that a village can be made shambles in a few minutes, judicious concealment of infantry in eral quick-firing batteries.

Safety is ensured nowadays by the judicious concealment of infantry in open spaces.

When Kaiser Franz Josef—who delights to be on the manoeuvre field with soldiers—was present at Jueterbog, the artillery fired 3,000 rounds at the various moving targets which represented hostile cavalry, etc., etc. The scene is pictured by a German eye-witness as follows:

"The telephonist at the battery shouts his verbal report to the officer in charge. 'The instructors have given orders to the engineers in the machine house to set in motion a cavalry squadron for flank attack.'

"Suddenly from the edge of the plain, on the road leading from the wood, appear 25 dummy figures on gliding wooden sledges, drawn at a fast gallop by the wire rope over 900 yards long.

"The stiff breeze and the unevenness of the ground seem to give the figures a life-like movement.

"They move up and down in their line; here they plunge heavily over a ditch. At times the movement looks, when the first shells splinter in front, as if the horses had swerved aside in fear.

"A point only 400 yards off has to be reached by the daring riders, and the attack on the batteries has been successful.

"A terrific fire now bursts from the battery on the right, for it has obtained the range accurately now. The battery on the left joins in. The dummy squadron is torn to rags. Barely two minutes have elapsed since the riders appeared and passed out of view, and the result afterwards showed 80 per cent. of hits."

Like ourselves, the Germans have given keen attention to the question of vertical fire from the field howitzer.

Cronje's defence in the bed of the Modder river at Paardeberg showed, however, that the advantages of vertical fire have been over-estimated.

Our 6-inch (118-pound) shells during the ten days of Cronje's defence did not seem to seriously disturb the Boers in their cunningly contrived trenches. An intelligent sapper need not, therefore, worry over the additional troubles incurred by vertical fire.

The lesson the Jueterbog school teaches is the absolute necessity of maintaining the efficiency of artillery officers during times of peace, and of constantly aiming at that standard of knowledge against which war brings no surprises.

"The genius of an army," wisely remarked Frederick the Great, "lies in the hands of the Herren Officiers." J. R.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

At a meeting of the Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W. held at Sioux Falls, S. D., last night, the following officers were elected: Supreme master workman, William A. Walker, of Wis.; supreme foreman, A. O. Hardwick, of N. Y.; supreme overseer, Webb McAugh, Kansas; supreme recorder, M. W. Sackett, Penn.; supreme receiver, John A. Acker, N. Y.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt contradicts the report that it is his intention to retire from political life at the time of the next general election.

Forcing Their Way Slowly.

International Troops Cannot Make Rapid Headway to City of Pekin.

Burning of Japanese Legation Is Confirmed—The Powers Disputing.

London, June 15.—The Times publishes the following despatch from Tien Tsin via Shanghai, June 14: A serious engagement has occurred between the international column and the Mohammedan troops of Gen. Tung Fu Siag, near Pekin.

Mr. Byron Brennan, British consul at Shanghai, who is now in London, says that these Mohammedan troops are armed with machine guns and repeating rifles.

London, June 14.—A special despatch from Shanghai says an unconfirmed report has reached there from Tien Tsin to the effect that a foreign legation has been burned and that a minister has been killed. The names, it is added, are withheld, pending a confirmation of the report.

It is further rumored here that the international relief parties are experiencing great difficulties in regard to provisions and water. It is believed that the delay has been caused by the belief that the force was insufficient to overcome the opposition that might be encountered, and thus precipitate an encounter at the capital.

It is added that the Japanese have sent two more cruisers and landed 300 additional troops. A telegram received from Yunnan Fu says that the British and French missions there have been burned, and the foreign residents have taken refuge in the viceroy's residence. The trouble, this despatch says, is reported to be due to French intrigues.

A special despatch from Shanghai, dated to-day, says: "A report has reached here that the British, American and Japanese ministers in Pekin favor the restoration of the Emperor Kwang Su, but that the French and Russian ministers insist upon the powers taking charge of China. It is further reported that the respective divisions of the country have already been assigned. The belief is that the withdrawal of the British ships from the Yang Tse Kiang is an indication of Great Britain's disclaimer of the 'sphere theory.'"

Later reports from Tien Tsin confirm the news of the burning of the Japanese legation, but the rumor that the minister has been murdered is not confirmed. Fifteen hundred Russians with four guns have arrived outside of Pekin. This makes 4,000 Russians who have landed. It is regarded as certain that the Japanese government will take active steps concerning the murder of the chancellor of the Japanese legation.

In consequence of disturbances at Cheefoo, the German flagship and H. M. S. Phoenix have returned there. A Russian warship with 600 troops has gone to Hankow.

Washington, June 14.—A despatch has been received at the British embassy here from Admiral Seymour, in command of the international troops now forcing their way from Tien Tsin to Pekin. The despatch discloses the extreme difficulties encountered, mainly in the form of tracks destroyed, and stated that the progress was only three miles for the preceding 24 hours. The commanding admiral felt that it would be desirable to have additional forces in order to meet every contingency, although the general feeling was expressed that the trouble would be less difficult to deal with than had been expected. It is calculated that, with the three miles tediously covered in the 24 hours preceding the Admiral's despatch, which is dated yesterday, the international force was 25 miles from Pekin. There is every indication, however, that the 25-mile stretch would be about the most difficult of the entire route. The despatch of the admiral makes no mention of further engagements with the Boxers.

Brussels, June 14.—Confirmation has been received of the report of the massacre of the Italian and one Swiss engineer employed on the Belgian railway in North China. The sister of the Swiss engineer was also killed, and two others are missing. The rest of the French and Belgian engineers reached Pekin and Tien Tsin in safety. The Franco-Belgian company has 300 men guarding its main track, which is still open for 100 miles.

A TRAIL FIRE.

Southern Hotel Burned—Narrow Escape From Death.

Rossland, June 14.—The Southern hotel at Trail was burned to the ground last night, and that the entire business portion of the town is not in ashes is due to the heroic work of the fire department. It was about midnight when the fire broke out, supposedly from the explosion of a lamp. The whole east end of the building was burned, and the roar of flames awakened Mr. and Mrs. Jordan just in time to enable them to escape with their lives. The heat was intense, and twice flames broke out in the post office building, opposite. Adjoining the Southern hotel was the old bank building, owned by Mr. J. H. Worth. The upper floor was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Needham, whose furniture was quickly removed to the street. Fortunately the flames were checked, thus preventing the destruction of the business block of the town. The loss all told was about $2,000.

HAD THEIR CHANCE.

The Dorsets Prove Their Mettle at Almond's Nek.

London, June 14.—The war office has made public a despatch from Gen. Buller accepting the congratulations of the secretary of state for war, Lord Lansdowne, in which he says: "The Dorsets, who have been unlucky, had a chance at Almond's Nek, and showed themselves to be as good as any others.

"About 150 yards at each end of Laing's Nek tunnel are blown up, and it will require several days to move the debris. The line otherwise is uninjured and open to the reversing stations and also to Sandspruit."

IN THE R

HYMN OF THE REFO

By the bodies, and minds, and s
in a common sty,
In the city's offal-holes, where
its horrors lie;
By the prayers that bubble ou
ascend to God,
We swear the tyrants of earth
tongue, and with pen an

By the child that sees the ligh
pestilent air stagnates;
And the woman worn and whit
the street lamp waits;
By the horror of vice that th
dens of the wretched poo
We swear to strike when the
for all that is good and

By the rights that were alwa
rights that we never enje
And the gloomy cloud that l
brows of the unemployed
By the struggling mothers an
the girls on the streets o
We swear to strike when the
for our kind and our kith

By our burning hate for men w
ours by right,
And banish to slum and stew t
the sun and light,
And the hell-born law that dri
o'er the sea to roam,
We swear to strike when the
for Happiness, Hearth, a

By the little of manhood left
want and sin,
By the rift in the dark clouds
the light still struggles i
By the love that scarce survive
that is sluggish and thi
We swear to work till the time
ourselves and our kith an

The little love may dry in its
scarcely flows,
The little of manhood die, an
the dark clouds close,
And hope may vanish from e
that is pure and bright—
We swear to strike ere that t
with the whole of our gat
Henry Lawson, in th

Speaking of Rev. Elliott S. preaches his inaugural serm Metropolitan Methodist chu Citizen and Country, a so paper of Toronto says: "I gained greater prominence during the past three years er, a politician and a soci than Mr. Rowe; and his inde fearless advocacy of some forms, too, have cost him s and some advantages that highly among his fellows. half a dozen Methodist pul ronto alone into which Mr. never hope to enter as pastor more to his credit than to th the congregations that worship wealth in those churches and a gospel of truth, of humanit ousness respected to them. goes to Victoria, B.C., abou and will carry with him the many who have appreciated h lift society from the false pos occupies."

* * *

Rent leases to Capital an for $33.33⅓. Labor works t receives from Capital $33.33⅓ The land produces in value is divided as follows:

Capital .....
Land (or rent) .....
Labor .....

Production.....$
Is this an equitable divisio

* * *

"A Country Without Stri title of a new book by Henr Lloyd, published by Doubled Co., N.Y. New Zealand is and arbitration the means e the settlement of labor di capital. The state only inte the disputants fail to come ment themselves; the award Board of Arbitration is by these compulsory measure avoided. At the last session vincial legislature a similar duced by Mr. Cotton, recei reading when the governm feated.

* * *

Stop Oriental immigratio Europeans will settle in Br bia; the consuming power business men will receive an capital will be encouraged to freely in new enterprises ment work.

* * *

What the union label st why it should be generally well summed up by J. N. editor of the New York E nal, in an article which w offered by the Social Re New York for the best ess ion label. He reasons we

"Because it supersedes t lockout, and the destructiv is the outward manifestatio between employer and wor both parties to maintain the lations and the continued patronage of a discriminati

"Because it shortens the gives toilers time to read a cultivate the social side of

"Because it guarantees rational conditions of

"Because it stands for qu est workmanship.

"Because it is not a wea trial war, but an olive br to bind the brotherhood of

* * *

When workingmen wan wage for a certain number first send a deputation of the bosses; then they send the bosses; then they send legalizing their demand. somewhere!

* * *

The recently issued an of the labor department o Board of Trade for the yea ish some interesting figu old country trade union first with the trade union try, they show that whil of unions has lessened— 1897 to 1,267 in 1898—t apparently accounted for tion, as the membership by 33,444 to 1,044,591. pal unions have larger than ever before, amoun £2,694,799, or £400,000 1897, while the funds per also increased. Many u gun to act as benefit so old age allowances to t In 1892 about 102,000 w of such payments; the num ily mounted until in 1898 743. No less than 4 pe population of the United members of workmen's c cieties; and for 1898 the goods sold was £64,000,00 relating to trade disputes