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The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY THIRD YEAR — VICTORIA B. C. FRIDAY MARCH 28 1902 — VOLUME LX No 11

A Great Man Gone

Cecil Rhodes the Leader of South African Consolidation Dead.

Gradually He Passed Away Surrounded by His Faithful Friends

Sketch of One of the Foremost Men of the British Empire.

Capetown, March 26.—Mr. Rhodes died peacefully at 5:57 p. m. He slept during the afternoon, but his breathing became more difficult and his strength perceptibly diminished until he passed away.

Mr. Rhodes was conscious until 5:55 p. m., when he murmured a few words and sank quickly.

The immediate cause of his death was two successive attacks of heart failure.

At his bedside were Dr. Jameson, Dr. J. W. Smart, the commissioner of public works; Col Elmhurst Rhodes, director of signalling of the South African field force, and Mr. Walton, of Port Elizabeth, member of the assembly.

Mr. Rhodes' last words were the names of his brother and some of the others present, which were meant to be good-byes. The only person who attended him during his illness, and who was not present at his death bed was Dr. Stevenson. All his personal servants were admitted at the last.

The body will be taken to Groote Schuur, his residence near Capetown, on a special train tomorrow. There it will probably lie in state for a day or two, and the public will be admitted to view it. It has not yet been determined where Mr. Rhodes will be buried. It was his wish that he should be buried at Matoppo Hills, Rhodesia. Certain of his friends will proceed to Matoppo Hills to determine whether it is practicable to carry out this wish.

The features of the dead man are placid, and a death mask of them will be taken.

The government has decided to give Cecil Rhodes a public funeral. His remains will be brought here from Groote Schuur for the burial service, which will be held in the cathedral. The body will then be taken back to Groote Schuur and will eventually be buried at Matoppo Hills.

Since Mr. Rhodes took to his bed, three weeks ago, his friends had been most anxious that he should recover sufficiently to be taken back to England. The cottage where he died was a simple seaside cabin, small and close to the railroad. It was ill-fitted to be a sick chamber, although the utmost was done to improve the ventilation and make it more comfortable. Dr. Stevenson slept by his patient every night that he might be in readiness to administer oxygen, which practically kept Mr. Rhodes alive.

Last Sunday he lost all interest in everything and since then he dosed the hours away. His rally from the crisis of Tuesday left but the faintest hopes for his ultimate recovery. These were entirely abandoned with the renewed reaction at noon today.

The news of his death spread through Capetown between 7 and 8 o'clock this evening and caused profound regret. All places of amusement were immediately closed.

IN LONDON.

London, March 26.—The death of Cecil Rhodes came as no great surprise to those who saw anything of him during his last visit to London during the winter. Whether it was due to his experiences during the long siege of Kimberley or the accumulated anxiety regarding the war in South Africa, with an accompanying change of public opinion in England towards him, there is no doubt he was almost completely broken down within the past two years. Even his appearance changed. He was frequently attacked with severe heart troubles, during which he exhibited the stoicism which marked his extraordinary career. Nor did he allow bodily ailments to interfere with business.

HIS LIFE.

The Right Hon. Cecil John Rhodes was the son of Rev. F. Rhodes, and born in Bishop Stortford, Hertfordshire, England, on July 5, 1853. As a lad he was very delicate, and in 1870 he was sent to South Africa to join his brother Herbert in Natal. He returned to England next year, but was again obliged to go to South Africa, and settled at Kimberley. The diamond mines had just been opened, and he and his brother, secured claims, and amassed a large fortune. At Kimberley Mr. Rhodes met Dr. Jameson and Mr. C. Rudd and formed a strong friendship for them, and there is little doubt that at this period Mr. Rhodes gradually matured his plans for the absorption of the whole of the continent south of the Zambesi. He did not neglect his studies and in 1876 he entered the Inner Temple. As a law student and between his journeys to Africa he completed his term at Oxford and graduated as B. A. and M. A. in 1881. He did not confine his attention to diamonds, but undertook various enterprises. He did not care for money, for its own sake, but as a means to forward his plans for expansion and the consolidation of Great Britain in South Africa.

In the early eighties Mr. Rhodes entered the Cape Parliament as member for Barkly West, and was appointed treasurer-general of the Cape in the Scanlan administration. During 1883 he was sent to deal with the question of the delimitation of Griqualand West, and obtained a cession from the ruling chief of a large portion of Bechuanaland which, however, the Cape refused to take over, as Mr. Rhodes expansion ideas received very little encouragement at that time.

About this time the London convention was drawn up, and Mr. Kruger began a rival competition for native territories, ultimately securing for the Boer republic a large part of Zululand, Stellaland and Goschen. Mr. Rhodes being appointed Deputy Commissioner for Bechuanaland, was enabled to checkmate the Boers in that part of South Africa.

Next Mr. Rhodes formed the great De Beers Consolidated mines, and when gold was discovered in 1886 in the Transvaal, with the aid of Mr. Rudd he formed the Goldfields of South Africa. As time went on it became evident that neither the Home nor Cape governments grasped the situation in South Africa, and Mr. Rhodes to prevent the absorption by the Boers of a vast region that he hoped to see under British rule determined to form a company large enough to be able to administer any amount of territory. Both Mr. Bert and Mr. Rothschild favored the scheme, and the British South Africa company was the result. Mr. Kruger now became alarmed and sent emissaries into Matabeleland. When this was known to Mr. Rhodes, he persuaded Sir Hercules Robinson to obtain concessions from Lobengula, and the Moffat treaty was the result in 1888, which was in fact a preemption over Matabeleland. Mr. Rhodes now extended his operations north, and the charter of the South Africa company enabled it to administer nearly a million square miles, including Rhodesia, Bechuanaland and British Central Africa. In 1891 Dr. Jameson was appointed administrator of the company, and in 1890 Mr. Rhodes became premier at the Cape. Then came the Matabele troubles, and in 1893, when Lobengula became troublesome, Mr. Rhodes went to Fort Salisbury to direct operations against him. In 1894 Lobengula died, and the natives submitted. Mr. Rhodes was sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1894, and next year resigned the Premiership. Then came the Jameson raid, and a second revolt of the Matabele. In August, 1896, Mr. Rhodes entered the native stronghold to meet the native chiefs and so impressed them that they eventually surrendered unconditionally. In 1897, on his return to England, Mr. Rhodes received a great ovation, and defended himself before the committee appointed to inquire into the Jameson raid. He then returned to South Africa, and with Earl Grey went to Buluwayo to negotiate with native chiefs to stop the fighting that was still going on in various parts of Mashonaland. In November, Sir Alfred Milner opened the railway between Kimberley and Buluwayo, and paid a warm tribute to Mr. Rhodes, who was the managing director. He led the Progressive party in 1898, and sat for Barkly West. The Bond party being in the majority, Sir Gordon Sprigg, who had succeeded Mr. Rhodes as Premier, resigned. Mr. Rhodes since then had devoted himself to the development of the chartered territories, and later came the present Boer war in which Mr. Rhodes and the De Beers company did so much to prevent Kimberley falling into the hands of the Boers. The chief of his later plans has been bent towards the realization of a Cape to Cairo railway. A short time ago he was stricken down by the illness which has terminated fatally.

Opening Of The Enquiry

Royal Commission Appointed to Examine Into Mr. Curtis' Charges.

Preliminary Arrangements Made —Mr. Justice Walkem to Preside.

Mr. Justice Walkem having been appointed under a royal commission to investigate the charges of corruption made by Mr. Curtis in relation to the negotiations for the extension of the Canadian Northern railway to Victoria, held his first sitting yesterday morning in one of the large rooms of the Court house. He was there by appointment with Mr. Cassidy, who appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the government, and stated that Mr. Cassidy had informed him the previous afternoon that his commission had been mailed to him, but that this had turned out to be a mistake, as none had been received. To a telephone message to the Provincial Secretary, inquiring about the commission, an answer was received that it was awaiting the signature of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and would be sent over shortly.

The commission arrived about 11 o'clock, those present in the room being at once informed about it. His Lordship further stating that he would conduct the inquiry personally (as was the way in all such cases) and without the intervention of counsel; but that if Mr. Curtis wished to cross-examine any of the witnesses, he would be at liberty to do so, while at the same time the greatest latitude would be extended to him in forwarding the inquiry, as it was a matter in which not only the government and Mr. Curtis were concerned, but also the whole public at large.

The learned Judge further stated that he had himself been sworn in as required by the Public Inquiries Act, but that he could not proceed with the matter until notices had been given to the public of what should be called the first actual sitting of the commission, which will thus be held this morning. He suggested that in addition to the notice, which would fully set out the object of the commission, and which would be published in an extra (to be issued today) of the provincial Gazette, notices should also be published in the Times of that afternoon and in the Colonist of today, so as to give the fullest possible warning to all who might be interested personally or otherwise in the inquiry. These notices should, of course, be issued in the name of the government, as the statute provided. This, of course, the government knew, but he only ventured to say so as it had been understood that if he accepted the commission, he would not sit at all until Thursday (today). Mr. Cassidy had, however, requested him to sit that morning, if he could do so, for the purpose of examining Mr. Greenshields, as that gentleman wished to get away that evening, as he had a pressing engagement. He could not, however, proceed to formally announce and hold the inquiry until the notices that have already been referred to, had been made public.

Mr. Curtis asked for time to see and consider the scope of the commission, which His Lordship thought most reasonable, adding that he should have a copy of the commission sent to him during the day, so that he should not be placed at any disadvantage in the matter.

For this Mr. Curtis thanked the Judge, as also for the expression of his views, which, on him, seemed so wide and liberal regarding the latitude which should be given to him in the course of the inquiry.

During the afternoon a copy of the commission was, by the Judge's directions, supplied to Mr. Curtis, who is expected to be assisted this morning by Mr. Lambert Bond.

COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT.

New York, March 26.—United States secret agents reported today that a large counterfeiting plant was raided at Corona, Long Island, last night, and that five men were arrested. According to the secret service men, the counterfeiters were imitating $5 gold pieces when the officers appeared. They submitted to arrest, and made no attempt to get rid of bogus coins in their pockets. Three of the men gave their names as Marino Mosso, Santos Garazo, and Antonio Shiaro. The others declined to give their names.

Victoria Was Much Admired

Distinguished Japanese Statesmen Delighted With Scenic Beauties of City.

Words of Praise For Features Which All Visitors Admire.

Count Matsukata, former premier and for 14 years the head of the Mikado's treasury, and his party were delighted with Victoria, and loud in their praises of the "magnificent parliament buildings," "beautiful, natural park," "splendid fire brigade," and other attractive features of this gateway of the West—through whose portals the tourists and trade of the Orient, from Kamchatka to Sourabaya, make entry to the Occident. During their stay here the distinguished Japanese were under the guidance of United States Consul A. E. Smith, who was waited upon on the arrival of the Japanese liner by some local Japanese and asked to welcome their noted compatriots. He was introduced to the Count and party on board the liner on Monday night, and in a conversation through his secretary, the Count spoke of his prospective tour, and displayed letters to prominent United States officials at Washington, which betrayed the fact that, although the announced object of his trip is for pleasure, he will take the opportunity, no doubt, to transact some financial business for his country. The United States Consul was invited to breakfast with the party on board the Kaga Maru yesterday morning, and did so.

After breakfast the party were escorted to carriages drawn up on the wharf, and proceeded to Beacon Hill, where the Japanese statesman exhibited keen delight at the natural beauties of the park, which he said was unexcelled even in that land of flower and color whence he came. The snow-capped Olympian range, the blue Straits, and pretty sights which the Victorian has admired so often, provoked admiring comment from the Japanese as the carriages were taken around the roadways and back to the city, where the parliament buildings were visited.

The party drew up in front of the parliament buildings at 9 a.m. and a visit was first made to the legislative chamber, where several members were seated, and they welcomed the Japanese party. Count Matsukata was much interested in the chamber, which he said was an elegant place, and expressed wonder that the province should have such a magnificent hall for its legislators. From the legislature to the library, through the various offices and along the corridors, the party were guided, and that the province should have such a splendid and substantial stone pile was a source of wonder to the Count. Several times he inquired the cost, and stated when informed that such a structure could not have been erected in Japan for less than three millions of dollars. The museum was much admired by the party, which was superior to any museum of Japan, and again the visiting statesman said that if but one province had such establishments as this museum and structure, the departmental buildings of the federal government must be magnificent.

From the parliament buildings the party went to the City hall, where they were welcomed by Mayor Hayward and Ald. Yates and Grahame. The night before the Mayor had been asked if the Fire department could be exhibited at work for the edification of the visitor, and the Mayor had granted the request. From the City hall the party went to the Fire department's headquarters. There the alarm was sounded and the expeditious manner with which the firemen slid down the pole and reached their stations, the well-trained horses ran to their places, and the speed in which they were harnessed and the apparatus ready to start, was much admired. Count Matsukata said the firemen of Victoria were must faster in getting their apparatus out than the firemen of Japan, and he expressed the opinion that with such quick work, the firemen must be always ready to confine an outbreak of fire to the building in which it occurs.

The brigade had a run to the old Methodist church, where the high ladder was raised and a fireman hurried to the topmost limit with the hose and played water on the roof. The party admired the work of the brigade greatly, and when the fireman stood at the ladder's top with the hose, the Count expressed much anxiety lest he should fall.

The Count then thanked Mayor Hayward for his courtesy and the kindnesses shown by citizens of Victoria, and said that his visit to this pretty city, which had so many charming features, would remain in his memory as one of the events of his trip. He, and those with him, left at noon on the Kaga Maru for Seattle, where a banquet will be tendered him tonight by the Chamber of Commerce and Japanese citizens. Japanese Consul Hayashi of Seatle arrived by the Rosalie yesterday morning and accompanied his distinguished countryman to Seattle.

From the Sound city the party will go to St. Paul, thence to Chicago to see the high buildings and stock yards; from there to Niagara, to see the great volume of water which, as Prince Henry can tell him, can be best seen from Canada; and on to New York and Washington. From the Eastern ports the party will proceed to London and the Continent before proceeding back to Japan via the Suez canal.

Palatable as Cream.—The "D. & L." Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, for those suffering from severe coughs and hemorrhages, is used with the greatest benefit. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

IT IS MURDER.

No Doubt That Quirk Did Not Die of Accident.

Brantford, March 25.—(Special.)—There is no doubt entertained that the death of Hotelkeeper Quirk was the result of murder. The autopsy on the body of Quirk was made this morning by Dr. Harry Frank, in the presence of Coroner Fishett and Dr. J. W. Digby, who saw the body in the barn shortly after the murder. His report will not be made public till Thursday night, but it is a foregone conclusion it will be that Quirk could not have met his death by accident. Quirk unquestionably made many enemies as a result of his various sporting transactions, and by many it is considered extremely probable that the desire for revenge may have nerved the arm that dealt the blow.

Chinamen Fined.—Two Chinamen were fined $5 and $1.25 costs each, in the City Police court yesterday morning, for an infraction of the health by-law. They hauled filth through the streets during prohibited hours.

MINTO CUP.

Westminster Accepts Dates Set by Shamrocks for Matches.

New Westminster, March 25.—(Special)—The Westminster Lacrosse club executive at a special meeting has decided to accept the dates suggested by the Shamrocks for the Minto cup matches, June 28, July 1 and, if necessary, July 5. Committees have been struck to arrange the details of the trip. The team will be nearly as possible the same as made a brilliant tour two seasons ago. Unavoidable vacancies will be filled by promising local recruits.

Mr. Baxter reported what he had been able to accomplish in Australia for the visit there of the Westminster team, but this project is held in abeyance till after the Eastern tour.

Three local intermediate teams have reorganized within a week, and the present fair weather continuing, lacrosse practices will commence on Easter Monday.

PIONEER MISSIONARY.

Sacerdotal Jubilee of Rev. Father Donckele to Be Celebrated on Monday.

Bishop Orth, of this city, will leave on Sunday afternoon for Kuper Island, where on the following day the sacerdotal jubilee of Rev. Father Donckele, who is the superintendent of the Indian Industrial school there, will be celebrated. Father Donckele was educated at the University of Louvain, and was ordained a priest just 25 years ago, at Michlin. The greater part of his labors have found their scene in this province and particularly up about Cowichan and the adjacent islands, where his kindly zeal and faithful services have made him a very great number of friends.

The celebration will be held on Easter Monday, and it is said that a splendid programme has been prepared for the day. Fathers Nicolai and Laterme will accompany Bishop Orth from here, as well as many of Father Donckele's Victoria friends, while from Nanaimo, Ladysmith and Cowichan a large number will also go over to the island to join in the celebration.

Irish Land Bill Is Introduced

Even Redmond and Healy See Some Benefit In the Measure.

Bitter Correspondence Between Mr. Balfour and Gen. Buller Published.

London, March 25.—The Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Geo. F. Wyndham introduced the Irish Land Bill in the House of Commons. The main provision of the bill authorizes the Irish commission to take over the whole or any part of an estate where the owner is willing to sell. The commission will then re-sell it to the tenants, but the assent of three-quarters of the number of the tenants is necessary to purchase the land before the commission will undertake to transfer any part of an estate. The Irish members evinced little enthusiasm over the bill.

John Redmond, the Nationalist leader in the House, said he purposed to reserve his judgment until he had studied the provisions of the bill carefully. He warned the government that universal compulsory purchase must be the ultimate solution of the problem, as nothing else would be acceptable.

Timothy Healy, Nationalist, said he believed the bill would do something towards settling the question, but that much depended upon the constitution of the new estates and the commission.

An animonious correspondence between Mr. A. J. Balfour and General Buller has been published. Mr. Balfour contends that General Buller was in chief command at the battle of Spion Kop, while General Buller denies this assertion. To his contention, Mr. Balfour adds: "There is no reason why all the Spion Kop despatches should not be published." To this the general replies that he hopes the despatches will be published without mutilation. Yesterday Mr. Balfour replied to General Buller, and protested against the latter's insinuation, and declared that the only manipulation which had been exercised with regard to General Buller's despatches was the excision of a single sentence criticizing Sir Charles Warren, whilst the omissions from Lord Robert's despatches relating to operations in Natal were made, said Mr. Balfour, "solely for the purpose of, if possible, sparing your feelings and maintaining your military reputation."

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

TSILKA ARRESTED.

Turks Accuse Him of Aiding to Abduct Miss Stone.

London, March 25.—"It is reported from Salonica," says the Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, "that the Turkish authorities have arrested pastor Tsilka on suspicion of complicity in the abduction of Miss Stone."

NEGRO LYNCHED.

Protested Innocence but Colorado Mob Hanged Him.

La Junta, Colo., March 25.—W. H. Wallace, a colored Pullman porter, accused of assaulting Mrs. Miller, was lynched tonight, the mob hanging him to an electric light pole. He died protesting his innocence.

CECIL RHODES.

Rallied This Morning and Took Some Nourishment.

Capetown, March 26.—Cecil Rhodes experienced a bad heart attack yesterday evening. At midnight he was weaker than at any time during his illness.

6 a. m.—Mr. Rhodes rallied early this morning (26th) and took some nourishment.

MAY BE MURDER.

Man Badly Stabbed in a Row at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, March 25.—(Special.)—A stabbing affray, which may prove to be a case of murder, took place in the Arlington hotel last night. Anderson Martin, a colored man, drew a knife and viciously stabbed Wm. Skelly, a white man, and the latter was found to be seriously injured. Martin is held for wounding with intent to kill. Skelly is a railway brakeman.

The P. E. I. Subsidy

Reduction Will Not Be Made In Payment to the Island Province.

House Adjourns For the Easter Holidays—The Fourth Contingent.

Lord Aylmer Will Likely Command Canadian Troops at Coronation.

Ottawa, Ont., March 26.—(Special.)—In the Senate today Hon. Mr. Scott said the Auditor-General had asked for a reduction of the subsidy to Prince Edward Island, owing to loss of population. Mr. McKinnon and island members had contended that no reduction could be made by the terms of union, and the department has sustained this view.

The coronation contingent will mobilize at Quebec. It is likely Lord Aylmer will command. He will sail for England on June 14.

No further word has been received from the Imperial authorities about the fourth contingent. It appears the offer did not go from Canada, but the government were asked if Canada could raise more men. An affirmative reply was sent. The conditions are the same as the third contingent.

The House adjourned today for the Easter holidays. The Budget debate is not yet concluded.

The application of the Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen of America, of which John T. Wilson, St. Louis, Mo., is president, for permission to carry on insurance business in Canada for the benefit of its members, has been refused by the Dominion government. The principal reasons are that the department is not satisfied that the calling of trackman is sufficiently dangerous to prevent trackmen from obtaining insurance at reasonable rates from ordinary companies; that the rates are too low; that special assessments are levied, and that the insurance money has been used to pay the expenses of strikes.

FLOODS IN MANITOBA.

Heavy Rain Make Streams Overflow and Wash Out Railways.

Winnipeg, March 26.—(Special.)—The continued heavy rains have caused small streams to overflow in the Western and Northern parts of the province. Yesterday's main line train to Brandon, was sent from Winnipeg by way of Rapid City and Minnedosa to avoid a washout at Neepawa.

Three days of steady rain, following the heavy snowfall of the previous week, caused torrents of water to flow down Stoney creek, submerging the valley for miles. Great damage has been done to the water power machinery of the Neepawa electric light plant.

The contract has been let for the construction of a large residential building to be erected on Broadway and Main street for Lord Strathcona. The work will be pushed forward to completion without delay. It is feared that the demands of the builders trades for higher wages will greatly retard building operations in Winnipeg this year. The bricklayers are demanding 55 cents per hour.

The Northwest Legislature has adjourned until April 3.

THE LAW IS VINDICATED

Bullock the Murderer Hanged at Police Barracks Fort Saskatchewan.

Fort Saskatchewan, March 26.—C. B. Bullock was executed at the N. W. M. P. barracks this morning for the murder of Leon Stainton, on April 26 last. Death was instantaneous.

The condemned man made no statement, slowly shaking his head when asked on the scafold if he had anything to say.

Rev. A. Aldridge, Methodist minister here, who has visited the prisoner daily since his commitment, was with him half an hour before the execution. While he listened attentively to all the counsel of his spiritual adviser, the prisoner showed no outward evidence of remorse and stoutly protested his innocence to the last.

The trap was arranged in the second floor of the carpenter shop at the barracks, giving a drop of six feet. As Rev. Mr. Aldridge concluded reading the Lord's Prayer, the lever was pulled and the condemned man shot downward. No movement indicated the presence of life after the trap was sprung.

PATRICK GUILTY.

Verdict of Murder for Instigating Death of Rice.

New York, March 26.—Albert T. Patrick, lawyer, was convicted this evening of the murder of an elderly millionaire recluse, William Marsh Rice, on September 23, 1900. The penalty under the statute is death in the electric chair.

A scant three hours of deliberation at the close of a trial, prolonged for nine weeks and replete with sensational interest, sufficed to enable the jury to reach their verdict. The issue of the trial establishes the charge that Patrick conspired with Rice's valet, Charles F. Jones, to obtain possession of the Texan's estate, estimated at $7,000,000, and that Jones killed his employer by the administration of chloroform at the direct instigation of Patrick.

JOHN DICK DEAD.

He Was One of the Old-Time Miners.

Nanaimo, March 26.—(Special)—John Dick, proprietor of the Nanaimo Shoe Factory, died here this evening. He had resided in this province over 30 years, having been prominently identified with mining. He was in early days manager at the Harewood mine, and afterwards was manager at South Wellington. He was one of those who opened up the Comox mines. Deceased was very highly respected and had for some time past been in delicate health. He was brother of Archibald Dick, inspector of mines in Kootenay.

DR. PRICE'S cream BAKING POWDER

Good health depends mostly upon the food we eat.

We can't be healthy if we take alum or other poison daily in our food.

Dr. Price's Baking Powder is absolutely free from alum. It is made from pure cream of tartar and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

NOTE.—Alum baking powders induce dyspepsia, liver complaint and kidney trouble. Alum may not kill, but undermines the health, and ill health makes life miserable.

FULL COURT.

Had to Be Adjourned Until This Morning as One Judge Was Absent.

The absence of Mr. Justice Walkem, the senior puisne judge of the Supreme court bench, who was sitting on the royal commission, from the full court yesterday morning, led to the formal adjournment of that court to this morning, when Chief Justice Hunter will have returned from Vancouver and the court will take up the appeal in Dunsmuir, et al, v. the Colonist. This appeal is taken from an order of Mr. Justice Drake, which restrained the directors elected at the meeting of the 17th January last, from acting, and appointed an interim receiver to carry on the business. Mr. Peters, K.C., will appear for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Luxton & Gregory for the defence.

Mr. Justice Martin presided in chambers yesterday when several applications were adjourned and the following ones disposed of.

McKay v. Victoria-Yukon Trading Co.—The application on behalf of the plaintiff to extend the time for perfecting an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada was struck out. Mr. Griffin for plaintiff, and Mr. Lawson for defence.

Partlett v. Tharks.—The application of the executrix of the Tharks Estate for approval of an arrangement regarding the disposal of the property known as Kelston Wood was granted. Mr. Bond for executrix; Mr. Lawson for plaintiff.

MAUNDY THURSDAY.

Some Ancient Customs Which Were Observed on This Day.

Today is Maundy Thursday, the day immediately preceding Good Friday. The term "Maundy" is through the Middle English identical with the Latin mandatum, and Maundy Thursday, the fifth day in Holy week is seen as in Piers Plowman xvi. 140 to be the "Dies mandate" the day of the "new commandment I give unto you," of St. John xiii. 34, and more particularly of the special precept in that chapter "to wash one another's feet." This practice by the early Christians was on this particular day carried out literally and in a formal public manner until expressly forbidden by a canon of the synod of Elvira in 306 A. D.

Be that as it may, the "pedilavium," or ceremony of washing the feet of 12 beggars has now for centuries been observed by the prelate of the Church of Rome, including the Pope himself, as well as by the Emperor of Austria, the King of Bavaria, and others of the Western Church, as well as by the Emperor of Russia, the head of the Greek church, and many others of the leaders of that body. In the Church of Rome ceremony is blessed on this day.

In England the practise was continued by the sovereign head of the Church of England long after the Reformation period, the last recorded instance of its full performance being in the case of James II. Today, instead of the washing of the feet by the King, there is a distribution of royal alms consisting of money and clothing.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness and give strength and rest.

BRANDON FLOODS.

Heavy Rains Delay Traffic in the District.

Winnipeg, Man., March 25.—(Special.)—Serious floods are reported tonight from the Brandon district as a result of continued heavy rains. Trains on several roads are delayed.

GRADUATES AT McGILL.

Seymour Hadwen, of Duncan, Takes Veterinary Degree.

Montreal, Que., March 25—Among the graduates of the Veterinary School, McGill university, this session is Seymour Hadwen, of Duncan, B. C.

McGill's curriculum has been arranged so that students will be able to pass through the arts course and either science or medicine in six years, instead of eight.

MOVING WEST.

Eastern People Who Intend Settling in the Territories.

Toronto, March 26.—(Special.)—About 400 people left Union station today for Western Canada. The greater number were Ontario people from the western part of the province. Some are intending settlers from Michigan, and a few were Manitobans returning from extended visits east. Almost all were intending to settle in the Territories, and not one in the entire 400 expressed any further intention regarding his future occupation than that of farming.

Comments On Peace Outlook

Belief That Transvaalers Favor General Surrender of Boer Forces.

Interview With Sir George Goldie on Future of South Africa.

Wolvehoek, Orange River Colony, March 24.—The train having on board Acting-President Schalkburger and his party passed this place on its way to Kroonstad yesterday. They were accompanied by Capt. Marker, Lord Kitchener's aid-de-camp, and five other members of the staff of the British commander-in-chief in South Africa. The impression here is that the Transvaalers favor a general surrender of the Boer forces.

London, March 25.—Sir George Goldie, vice-president of the Royal Geographical Society, and founder of Nigeria, who has just returned from a thorough investigation of South Africa, where he conferred with Lord Milner, Lord Kitchener, Cecil Rhodes, Sir Walter Hely Hutchinson and numbers of other influential men, brings some rather pessimistic ideas of the general situation from a British point of view. The conditions in Cape Colony he regards as especially dangerous, and he considers that the most serious British difficulties will be encountered there in the future as at present.

In the course of an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, Sir George Goldie, while recognizing the possible importance of Acting-President Schalkburger's step, said he was convinced that the question of peace or war rested in the hands of President Steyn, and that Mr. Kruger and the other Boers in Europe no longer represent Boer opinion. The real difficulty in the path of peace, he believed, is the question of granting amnesty to the Cape and Natal rebels, and Sir George says the vague promises of the British government have not the slightest weight while the fighting burghers are in their present state of mind.

Sir George Goldie advocates granting amnesty to the rebels, but he insists that everyone must be disfranchised for life. This, he claims, would go far towards sharing the bitterness of the loyalists. Sir George deprecates any attempt to permit the use of a dual language. He says English alone must be the official language, and adds that the fact that practically the whole of the rising generation of the two republics are now in the concentration camps, and are rapidly learning English, will be of great aid in this direction.

He estimates that 100,000 armed men will be needed in South Africa for some years after the conclusion of peace. Sir George Goldie failed to meet any Boers who yet recognized that they had been beaten, though some of them admitted that they had been temporarily outweighted by numbers.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," so they all say, and their husbands say so too!

REACHING OUT.

Halifax, N. S., March 25.—It is reported here that steps are being taken for the absorption of the New England Gas & Coke company of Everett, Mass., by the Dominion Coal people. It is said Mr. James Ross, vice-president and managing director of the coal company will meet President Whitney in Europe and the question of absorption will be decided.

Local opinion is strong in favor of Pyny-Balsam. It cures coughs and colds with absolute certainty. Pleasant to take and sure to cure. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

HANGS TODAY.

Edmonton Murderer Will Die on Scaffold This Morning.

Edmonton, March 25.—The applicants for the position of executioner of the murderer Bullock tomorrow are Americans. Captain Binkley, of Ponoka, the executioner, arrived on last night's train and was immediately driven to Fort Saskatchewan. He claims to have officiated at 143 hangings in Ohio. The father of the condemned man arrived in town yesterday, and will go to the fort today to see his son for the last time. He is very much affected, and has in his possession a rambling letter from his son, which ends up quite minutely. He says the boy's mother is completely broken down. It was a question whether he would stay at home to see her die or go to the Fort to see his son die. The prisoner had a long conference with the Rev. Mr. Aldridge, Methodist minister, yesterday. It is believed he has made a confession.

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