CENTS AN HOUR.

Puerto Rico., Feb. 27.—The
t strike among Puerto Ri-
began yesterday, when 500
d been constructing a mili-
om Ponce to Adjuntas,
the latter town, waving
rrying banners with the in-
We workmen demand five
ur."

RED HIS MISTRESS.

, Feb. 27.—The Westchester
d jury at White Plains to-
down an indictment for
he first degree against Al-
on, of Mount Venon, who
illed the woman generally
is wife.

UTHORISING AN EXTRA-
CIAL COMPANY TO CAR-
Y ON BUSINESS.

MPANIES ACT, 1897."

ANADA:
British Columbia.

TO CERTIFY that the "Golden
helle, Limited," is authorised
l to carry on business within
e of British Columbia, and to
effect all or any of the objects
pany to which the legislative
f the Legislature of British
tends.
office of the Company is situate
nt of the capital of the Com-
350,000, divided into 350,000
each.
office of the Company in this
situate in Victoria, and Joseph
il Engineer, whose address is
presaid, is the attorney for the
ts for which the Company has
ished are set out in the Certi-
egistration granted to the Com-
18th day of August, 1896, pub-
e B. C. Gazette on the 10th Sep-
8.
der my hand and seal of office
Province of British Columbia,
ay of February, one thousand
ed.
S. Y. WOOTTON,
istrar of Joint Stock Companies.

ncontrovertible!

or of the "Christian Million,"
he heading of General Notes, on
, 1896, wrote:—
l article will stand upon its own
e may rely upon it that nothing
ue long which does not, in a more
gree, harmonize with the state-
ich are published concerning it."
Caine,
of "The Deemster," "The Manx-
the Christian," etc., when speak-
riticism," recently, said:—
a thing that is advertised greatly
oes and goes permanently; when
it only goes for a while: the public
t."
prietor of
ECHAM'S PILLS
ver and over again:—
a fallacy to imagine that anything
just because it is advertised. How
trums have been started with great
fed out in gloom? The fact is, a
ot easily gulled a second time; and
atisfied purchaser does ten times
m than one satisfied does twice.
y the sale of more than 6,000,000
BEECHAM'S PILLS per annum,
hic trial of half-a-century, is con-
estimony of their popularity, su-
and proverbial worth."
s Pills have for many years been the popular
medicine wherever the English language is spoken,
w stand without a rival. In boxes,
ring stores.

PS'S COCOA
EFUL COMFORTING
nguished everywhere for
acy of Flavour Superior
ity, and Highly Nutritive
erties. Specially grate-
and comforting to the
bus and dyspeptic. Sold
in ½-lb. tins, labelled
ES EPPS & CO., Ltd.
meopathic Chemists,
London, England.
KFAST SUPPER
PS'S COCOA

PIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
EDY FOR IRREGULARITIES
seding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochin,
Pennyroyal, &c.
of all Chemists, or post free for
om EVANS & SONS, LTD., Vic-
C.
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
Southampton.

RIED IF you are irregular or
MEN troubled with suppres-
sion write to MRS.
MARION WILMOT,
Box 81, Bridgeburg,
Ont., and she will send
ormula that will relieve the worst
wo to five days. NO pain. This re-
brought happiness to hundreds of
women.

and Ornamental Trees
dendrons, Roses, Fancy Evergreens,
as, Bulbs, new crop Lawn Grass
present or spring planting. The
and most complete stock in Western
Call and make your selections or
r catalogues. Address at Nursery
enhouse.
M. J. HENRY
estminster Road, Vancouver, B.C.

ERY WEAK MAN
send for a Descriptive Treatise on the Modern and
Treatment of Nervous Diseases and Physical
in Men, including Premature Exhaustion and
al Energy, with other allied affections by local
n (i.e., without stomach medicines). Revised and
with the most advanced researches in the sub-
her with numerous recent testimonials showing
cures. Write at once and grasp this opportunity
ickly restored to perfect health. Sent in a plain
velope, free of charge.—E. NORTON, 39 & 40,
ry LANE, LONDON, E.C. Established over 30 years.

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SEEDS
ow paying crops because they're
sh and always the best. For
le everywhere. Refuse substitutes.
ck to Ferry's Seeds and prosper.
00 Seed Annual free. Write for it.
D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY SECOND YEAR. THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1900 VOLUME XLII--NO. 42

Mr. Martin as Liberal Leader

Advisers of the Party Ready to Adopt the Man With the Patronage.

Sir Hibbert Would Sink Federal Politics But Mr. Wilson Declares Otherwise

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, March 3.—The Liberals of Vancouver have decided for party lines in provincial politics, and will endorse Hon. Joseph Martin as leader, provided he completes his cabinet. The executive of the association, consisting of 50 of the most prominent Liberals, last night with three exceptions endorsed Mr. Martin's leadership. The exceptions were E. P. Davis, Col. Warren and J. McCraney. A delegation was appointed to interview Mr. Martin and ascertain if he would accept the leadership of the Liberal party in the provincial election being brought on, and go to the country on party lines. Mr. Martin readily assented to this proposition. To-night the delegation reported the result of their interview with Mr. Martin to the executive committee of the Liberal Association, which held another meeting for this purpose, and it was decided at to-night's meeting to endorse Mr. Martin on behalf of the Liberal Association of Vancouver.

The meeting passed a resolution, moved by Charles Woodward, seconded by W. J. McMillan, as follows: "That we, the members of the executive of the Liberal Association of Vancouver, and other Liberals, hereby endorse the policy of the Hon. Joseph Martin, premier of the province of British Columbia, as enunciated by him at this meeting, and we pledge ourselves to accord him our support."

A motion to adjourn for a week the debate on the question of adopting straight party lines in the approaching contest was lost by an overwhelming majority.

It was moved by Alex. Philip, seconded by A. M. Tyson, and resolved: "That this meeting hereby records its emphatic protest against the unseemly behaviour of the people's representatives in the provincial legislature towards His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion of the prorogation of the house of assembly, and expresses its sympathy with His Honor and the belief that he acted in the trying circumstances in a faithful and strictly constitutional manner and for the best interests of the province." This was carried unanimously, after Premier Martin had explained the circumstances which led up to the prorogation and the incidents connected therewith.

A Liberal convention for the whole province will be called at once, to take place in Vancouver, for the purpose of having Mr. Martin endorsed by the convention. It is understood Mr. Martin is to be bound hand and foot with documentary agreements regarding his fealty to the Liberal party should he succeed in carrying the country.

Charles Wilson, Q.C., left for Ottawa to-day. At the station he said to the Colonist correspondent: "Sir Hibbert Tupper's remarks that Liberals and Conservatives should unite to down Martin, mean nothing. I, as chosen leader of the Conservative party, state positively that the coming provincial election will be fought out on strict party lines, and as far as the Mainland is concerned this party is united on this stand. The action of the Liberal executive last night makes party lines no longer problematical, but certain."

Mr. Wilson's reference is to an address by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper to the Young Conservative Club last night. The News-Advertiser report says that Sir Hibbert advised that "they should go into the provincial fight ready to make common cause with the various parties in the one great aim to oust from power Messrs. McInnes and Martin. The gauntlet had been thrown down by Mr. McInnes, the insult that was dared to be offered to the people had been resented, and it should be made absolutely impossible for him to continue to occupy the position that he at the present time disgraced. Supposed Mr. Wilson, for instance, who was sitting on the platform, was called upon to form a cabinet. Did they suppose that this would relieve the situation, for what stability could be placed in the best of governments when people knew that this man was over them. If Mr. Wilson was able to show the Lieutenant-Governor that he had two-thirds of the house at his back, he might dismiss him. There was no use in trying to deal with a man who was in the habit of doing this sort of thing. He had turned Mr. Turner out because he had not a majority of the house, and he had turned out Mr. Semlin's government when it had an enormous majority. * * * All party schemes paled into insignificance in the light of this supreme head to their difficulties. Ridicule and contempt were heaped on us—and rightly so—by the other provinces of the Dominion, and it would be so long as we were so craven as to stand in the position we were now in. All members elected might take the position not to serve under the present Lieutenant-Governor, and to defeat the man or party who took office under him, and that would result probably in the dismissal of the Lieutenant-Governor."

Speaking later at the same meeting Mr. Charles Wilson, Q.C., said it had been the darling wish of his heart to see the Conservative party in power in British Columbia. To that end and for that alone, he had made many personal sacrifices, and it therefore came to him, from a man in whose experience he had the greatest faith, as a painful surprise to learn that he considered it the proper thing to sink party differences. Take the position as it had been put. They would have Conservatives, Liberals, followers of Mr. Carter-Cotton, Mr. Turner and Mr. Martin, but there would not be anything like five candidates in the field. It was his strong conviction that the straight Conservatives could carry ten or twelve seats on the Mainland. They would not oppose Conservatives who were supporters of Mr. Carter-Cotton. If a man were a true Tory he would love Toryism better than Cottonism, and if he did not, then they would attend to his case sooner or later. (Laughter.) They would find a strong Conservative and Liberal vote in each of the constituencies, and so they would defeat the "villainous conduct" of the Lieutenant-Governor.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Capt. Pooley to Command Western Horsemen—Roberts Acknowleges Canadian Greeting.

From our own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 3.—Capt. T. E. Pooley has been placed in charge of Strathcona's troops from Victoria, Vancouver and Revelstoke. St. George, of Chilliwack, is given a sergeantcy. The force leave Ottawa Monday week, sailing from Halifax on the 15th.

Roberts cabled Minto to-day: "I sincerely thank Your Excellency for your telegram and for the hearty congratulations of Canada."

Canada Missed An Opportunity

Chamberlain Turns to Australia for Troops Because of Ottawa's Attitude.

Thought Further Request Would Embarrass Party in Power --London Gossip.

London, March 3.—With the triumph of British arms the talk of Continental interference has passed into seclusion, and now comes a supposition regarding the attitude of the American congress toward Great Britain, the possibility of its recommending intervention, voting sympathy with the Boers, refusing to ratify the Nicaragua treaty, and last, but chiefly, refusing to consider the Canadian contentions in a spirit of friendship. The great public interest in all this is mainly the result of the many special cable despatches from English correspondents stating that the administration have been severely attacked for alleged friendliness towards Great Britain and in view of the coming election might be forced to make some sort of an anti-British demonstration in order to off-set such accusations as that of forming an alliance.

Regarding Lord Salisbury's point of view, the Associated Press is able to say that for some time past he has been taking little interest in American politics and that he is averse to any form of an Anglo-American alliance, believing that the constitution of the United States is unsuited to such a bond. To use the words of one who is in the closest confidence of the Premier, "the politics of the United States have such an influence on foreign policy and render the duration of supreme power so uncertain that any alliance would kill itself quicker than anyone could kill it." He feels under no obligation to foster pro-English sentiment in the United States, in fact for the most part he remains in profound ignorance as to the trend of American public opinion. His idea, as represented by the speaker just quoted, is to trade fairly and without embroiling himself with any extraneous matter, nor does he desire to sacrifice the good of the whole Empire for the sake of Canada alone.

But while Lord Salisbury and the foreign office confine themselves to the broad issues at stake and marvel at the reports attributing to them a desire to form an American alliance, the private opinion of the whole department inclines to the idea that sentiment has a very doubtful value in international relations. The colonial office busies itself with minute consideration and apparently conforms its opinions and actions to meeting in behalf of Canada the political feeling in the United States as called by English correspondents. Thus Chamberlain several times has protested against projected agreements with the United States, and has for some time prevailed. At present there pervades the colonial office an overwhelming dread of American complications, while there are hopes of getting Alaskan and other disputes settled. This feeling is not shared in the slightest by the foreign office. Chamberlain also exhibits some painful anxiety to keep in touch with the party in power in Canada, in the latest instance, viz.' in his cable to the Australian government asking if they could raise 2,500 troops. As published here the report said, "in the event of Imperial troops being needed," and several papers interpreted this to mean that the government had offered European hostility. But it is learned that Chamberlain merely asked for troops, neither mentioning nor contemplating any such contingency as conveyed by the erroneously reported addition to the request. It was originally intended that these troops should come from Canada, perhaps augmented by many Britishers from the United States, who by letters to the consuls, the war office and others, had volunteered, and with these form a body of 5,000 rough riders for service in Africa under Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington.

Another view which seems to be taken by the colonial office and the writers of the press in close touch with that department is that since Canada has spilt blood for the cause of Great Britain, Canada's various contentions with the United States must be considered as transcendental, in other words, to allow the war heroism in behalf of the Empire to offset the considerations which formerly influenced Lord Salisbury in dealing with Canadian-American matters.

Regarding the Nicaraguan canal, no diplomatic communications have passed between Washington and London, and the matter stands just as it was when Great Britain consented to the modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The British government has not considered any measures to be taken should congress reject or modify the Hay-Pauncefote conference, such as conditions governing Great Britain's official attitude towards the United States as they exist to-day.

Roberts Drops The Curtain

No Expectation of News Until He Completes Another Decisive Move.

Denial That Siege of Mafeking Is Raised--General Buller's Complete Triumph.

London, March 4, 4.10 a.m.—It is evident that a strict censorship is being exercised over the news at the seat of war, as the night has not added a single one to the scanty despatches received during the day, most of which referred to matters preceding the recent stirring events. The war office intimated at midnight that there was no prospect of news until something definite shall have been done. This is quite in keeping with the complete silence which Lord Roberts has hitherto observed while his plans were in progress of accomplishment, and until he is in actual grip with the Boers it is probable that the public will hear little or nothing of his doings.

A special despatch from Brussels announces that Dr. Leyds authorizes an absolute denial of the report that he has received news that Mafeking had been relieved.

President Kruger is said to have left Pretoria with the intention of meeting President Steyn. The place where they will meet is not mentioned, but is believed to be somewhere in the Free State.

The Boer prisoners captured at Paardeberg total up 4,600 men. About 3,000 of them are on their way to Capetown.

Sir William MacCormac, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, who has been acting as volunteer surgeon with the British army in South Africa, sails for England to-day.

Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, reviewing the situation in South Africa for the Associated Press at midnight, says: "The victories of Tuesday have put the campaign straight from the British point of view. The important features were the capitulation of Cronje and the defeat of Boer army in Natal, both of which were effected on Tuesday. The raising of the siege of Ladysmith was, of course, a vital matter for the British army; it is the result of General Buller's continuous fighting, coupled with Lord Roberts' invasion of the Free State.

General Buller seems to have been surprised to find that he had beaten the Boers on Tuesday. Nothing is commoner in war than for an army rather hard fighting, to be doubtful of the extent of it success.. Few generals learn, as Grant did in his first command, "that the enemy was as much frightened of me as I was of him."

The question now is as to the future course of events. There cannot be much doubt as to the issue. Lord Roberts can either order Gen. Buller, with the 40,000 men of the now united Natal army, to advance on Pretoria, while he himself moves by Bloemfontein and the Free State, or he can bring round Buller's force to reinforce his own army. In either case the Boer strategists will have a hard task to make a promising plan of campaign.

The best Boer plan is, perhaps, to leave the rear guard to cover the passes from Natal and to concentrate all the rest of their forces to resist Lord Roberts. In this way they might in a week from now meet Roberts with perhaps equal numbers, but Roberts would be reinforced from week to week while the Boers cannot be for the moment.

The position seems to be that there are six thousand or seven thousand Boers within striking distance of Roberts at Osfontein. If that is the case he will either disperse or capture the small Boer force unless it retreats rapidly until reinforced.

A SWIMMING RECORD.

Boston, March 3.—Schaeffer, of the University of Pennsylvania, made a new amateur swimming record for 200 yards to-night, his time being 2:30 2-5, and the previous record 2:37 2-5.

FRANCE IN PACIFIC MOOD.

Denunciations For Once in the Background—A Week Devoted to Cultivating Friendship.

Paris, March 3.—France without a doubt is sincerely anxious for the hand grip of friendship of the United States, and not only is this true of the government, but of all responsible French politicians as well. The presentation of the Lafayette dollar to President Loubet to-day furnished another unmistakable proof of the existence of this feeling.

References to the event by the French journals of all political shades have been invariably of the most sympathetic character and the ceremony itself is treated as if destined to prove another link in the historic friendship of the two nations. President Loubet himself, the correspondent of the Associated Press has been informed by one entitled to speak, is charmed with the whole affair and the manner in which it was carried out. Prior to the ceremony he privately expressed these sentiments and also his sense that the way the scheme had been taken up is an indication of the attitude of the great body of American opinion toward France. Another expression of the feeling in the official world appeared in the government mouthpiece, which, after reviewing the inception and execution of the idea, concluded: "All these demonstrations form a veritable cult consecrated by the Americans to the illustrious cousin who aided them to win their independence, which does the greatest honor to the people of the United States and deeply touches the French people. If there are in the world two peoples made to love and comprehend one another, it is surely those two of the greatest republics who exist on the face of the globe."

The exquisite workmanship of the casket in which the Lafayette dollar was presented, formed an object of special admiration for all the French who examined it.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie received a very cordial reception on her arrival at Rouen, and a movement is now on foot, headed by the chamber of commerce of Paris, to entertain the captain and officers of the vessel here.

Influenza is now the popular complaint in Paris. President Loubet, Cardinal Richard and the Marquis De Gallifet, minister of war, are among the sufferers, the latter at one time being in a serious condition, but is now recovering. A cure for influenze formed a topic for discussion at the meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine this week, and a number of leading physicians took part. All agreed that no cure exists. New fangled remedies were pooh-poohed, and the greatest reliance seems to be placed in a simple curative treatment such as quinine in either bromide or sulphate compound.

There has been considerable talk of suppressing the usual month's training of the army reservists this year, on account of the exposition, and much disappointment has been created by the announcement of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the prime minister, that this is impossible owing to military law. It is hoped, however, that some alleviation is possible without violating the law.

Forsaken By Constituents

West Yale Not Satisfied With Mr. Semlin's Use of His Authority.

Condemned For Blocking the Wheels of Progress--A New Candidate for the Seat.

Yale, B.C., March 1.—A political meeting was held at the school room in the town of Yale on Wednesday evening the 28th ult., when a representative body of electors of the West Riding of Yale assembled to discuss the political policy of the Semlin government, and more especially the extraordinary conduct of one member in attempting in a futile way to carry out the powers of responsible government with so narrow lines of a majority of one. Mr. D. Creighton was elected chairman and Mr. Hannah was elected secretary. The chairman introduced the object of the meeting and called on several gentlemen present to express their views and opinions on the important political questions caused by the impolitic actions of the late government. Several speakers addressed the meeting, and the consensus of opinion seemed to trend in one way, that the late government had failed to carry out their chief promises made to the electorate before the last general election, Chief among them, and a strong plank in their platform, was the promise to introduce a redistribution bill at an early date, which promise they evaded it. However, it appeared like a false promise until they were forced into it. Again, it should have been apparent to the government that they could not carry out proper legislation with a majority of only one; therefore, the spirit of important questions were delayed by the see-saw and wrangling proposals, when they should have appealed to the country at once, thus saving to the province time and unnecessary expenditure. We also failed to perceive why the government were so willing to grant one million dollars towards the construction of a Pacific cable, when they kicked so hard against the "Turner" government for the expenditure of building a "Fabric" at Victoria. Furthermore, our roads are neglected and are left in an impassable condition, and no provision made for repairs to them. Our communication outside of railway is entirely shut off. In view of the above facts the following resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously:

We, the electors of the West Riding of Yale electoral District, at a meeting held on the 28th February, at the town of Yale, do hereby express our disapproval towards you the Hon. Charles A. Semlin, as our member, and record our disappointment in you as their representative in the provincial house of assembly, for the lack of consideration you have given to your constituency, your policy being of a shifting character, which we consider has proved most detrimental to this portion of the district as well as to the province in general, and we, as your supporters, who have stood by you when your party were in the minority, and since you have had attained to the principal power of executive administration you show an entire disregard of interest in our desires and strenuously oppose their views—even failed to discuss the merits of the necessary requirements of the district. Therefore, we consider your policy a most unfruitful source towards the welfare of good government as well as hurtful to the resources of revenue of the province.

Be it therefore resolved, that this meeting record its dissatisfaction on the policy pursued by you as our representative, and that we, the electors, hereby move a vote of want of confidence in you, and that we pledge our entire support for electing at the next general election a more suitable person to represent our interests in the house of assembly.

D. J. CREIGHTON,
Chairman.

Ashcroft, March 3.—A call was circulated in Ashcroft yesterday asking Denis Murphy, barrister, to accept nomination for West Yale as an anti-Martin candidate, it being understood that Hon. C. A. Semlin had decided to withdraw entirely from political life. The call was signed by nearly all of the voters and Mr. Murphy informed the committee that he would accept a nomination coming as this did. Mr. Murphy is a native-born British Columbian and has built up an extensive practice in this section during his three years' residence in Ashcroft. He would poll a large vote in this section. Mr. Murphy is a graduate of Ottawa University of the class of '92 and is thirty years of age.

DEWEY'S PRIZE MONEY.

Washington, March 3.—The appeal of Admiral Dewey and his men from the award of the court of claims in the matter of bounty due for the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila has been filed in the United States Supreme court.

British Red Cross Society

An Official Statement From Headquarters Regarding the Organization.

How the Victoria Branch Will Work for the Sick and Wounded.

The first official statement from the headquarters of the Canadian branch of the Red Cross Society has just been received. In connection with the formation of a branch of the society in Victoria on Friday last, the information as to the workings and plans of the organization is of particular interest. The honorary secretary, Dr. Chas. A. Hodgetts, Toronto, in forwarding the report to the press, sends the following circular letter:

Toronto, Feb. 19, 1900.—The executive of the Canadian branch of the Red Cross Society has much pleasure in sending you for review the accompanying report—being, the first official financial statement since the outbreak of the present was in South Africa.

The services of all the officers are purely honorary, and our fund has no connection whatever with the patriotic fund, at present claiming so much attention, and we would note that the objects of the two are entirely different. The Red Cross Society renders aid to the sick and wounded soldiers in South Africa, and we claim this work of mercy is deserving of more than passing notice of both the press and public of Canada, particularly in view of the fact that nearly 2,500 Canadians have been sent to fight for Queen and Empire in South Africa.

The executive of the Red Cross Society would respectfully ask, therefore, that you consider favorably the appeal thus made and, if possible, you open a Red Cross subscription list in your paper.

Explanatory of the workings of the organization, the report includes the following statement:

The Red Cross Society is an international society with branches or committees in every civilized country, each branch or committee being independent of that of other countries, though working for the common good of humanity under the authority of the Geneva Convention. Under article VIII. of this convention it is made illegal for colonies to form independent societies. They must be branches of the National Society of the mother country.

The nominal headquarters are at Geneva, Switzerland.

Like many other great philanthropic works, the Red Cross had its beginning in a very small way, and through the labors of one man, Henri Durant, whose name deserves to be inscribed in letters of gold.

The Canadian branch of the society was organized in 1897 by Lieut.-Col. G. Sterling Ryerson, M.D., with the full consent and approval of the central committee in London, and was the first colonial branch of the Red Cross Society established by any country.

It tendered its services to the belligerents in the Spanish-American war in Cuba and Porto Rico, but, owing to the short duration and peculiar climatic conditions of that campaign, it was not able to accomplish very much.

During the present war in the Transvaal the society through its local branches and sub-committees and affiliated patriotic funds, has been able to supply the Canadian contingent most bountifully with medical and personal comforts, and with cash for the purchase of additional supplies in South Africa.

It is now in a position through the central committee at Toronto, to continue the good work so well begun as long as the war lasts. The funds collected will be used, first, for benefit of Canadian contingents; and, second, for the sick and wounded of the Imperial, Canadian and other colonial troops at the seat of war.

The society's funds are administered at the seat of war by a chief commissioner representing the central committee in London, and by our own special commissioner, Dr. Ryerson, who will especially look after the interests of sick and wounded Canadians and report to the central committee in Toronto on the whole situation.

Subscriptions should be sent direct to the treasurer, National Red Cross Fund, 60 College street, Toronto, controlled by the Central Red Cross committee, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

Attention is drawn to the subjoined extracts from the regulations:

"The general object for which the committee is formed is to maintain amongst voluntary aid societies in time of peace an organization which will enable them to render prompt and efficient aid in time of war to the sick and wounded, in the manner best suited to supplement the army medical service."

"The assistance of other voluntary aid societies, or of individuals desirous of working under the Red Cross, will be accepted only through one or other of the societies represented on the central committee.

"As a rule, voluntry aid in the field will be confined to the base and lines of communications, and will be restricted to the provision of the following:

"(a) Commissioners and delegates of voluntary aid societies, qualified physicians and surgeons, medical students as dressers, ward orderlies, nurses, cooks and other employees of fixed hospital establishments.

"(b) Sick transports in the form of sick convoys by road, rail, or water, including the formation and management of supplementary rest stations along the routes traversed by the sick and wounded. Sick convoys would include drivers and such other personnel as may be necessary.

"(c) Supplementary hospital accommodation in the form of reserve hospitals, convalescent homes, etc.

"(d) The preparation, collection and forwarding to appointed depots in the field of all kinds of medical and surgical material, such as dressings, utensils, linen, bedding, special articles of hospital equipment and medical comforts, likely to add to the comfort of the sick and wounded."

MANITOBA POLITICS.

Provincial Treasurer Opposed at Bye-Election—A New Official Assignee.

Winnipeg, March 3.—Nominations for the Beautiful Plains election were held to-day. Provincial Treasurer Davidson and J. Crawford are the government and opposition candidates respectively. The Tribune says: "If Hon. Mr. Davidson carries his seat in the contest on March 10 the legislature will be assembled on March 15. If not, it will be somewhat delayed in order to find a seat for the treasurer."

F. G. Nixon has been appointed official assignee for the province, vice S. A. D. Bertrand, whose appointment was cancelled by the Macdonald government.

BULLER TO THE QUEEN.

London, March 3.—The Queen to-day received the following despatch from General Buller: "The troops much appreciate Your Majesty's kind telegram. Your Majesty cannot know how much your sympathy has helped to inspire them."

Guerillas In The Philippines

Natives Well Organized to Prolong War by Harassing Americans.

Filipinos Pretending to Be Friendly Are Leaders in the Movement.

Manila, March 3.—Reports reach the Associated Press from various sources, including army officers and the heads of commercial houses with agencies throughout the islands, of continued activity among the insurgents, who are endeavoring to keep alive the armed opposition to the United States and preparing to continue the insurrection with guerilla warfare on a larger scale when the rainy season begins. A person holding a position second only to that of governor-general and having extensive avenues of information, tells the Associated Press that he is convinced that the insurgents' organization has been remarkably rehabilitated during the last month, particularly in the northern provinces. He says the insurgents have a secret organization patterned after the "Katipunan" methods, even in the strongest garrisoned towns, affording means of communication, and the machinery is managed from Manila, some of the leaders being Filipinos pretending to be supporters of American administration. Many of the municipal governments installed by the army form part of the machinery.

The trial of the guerilla chief with murder has finished and it is believed the commissioners' verdict will be guilty. Indictments against others have been prepared.

LOW WATER AT NEW YORK.

Four Great Vessels Grounded in One Day in Consequence.

New York, March 3.—The Hamburg American line steamer Pennsylvania, which left her dock this morning bound for Plymouth and Hamburg, ran aground at 9.30 in Gedney channel, near buoy No. 8. There was apparently something wrong with the Pennsylvania's machinery as she hoisted two black balls indicating "not under control." Three tugs went to her assistance.

The French line steamer La Normandie, outward bound for Havre, was reported at 11.50 a.m. to be aground on the other side of Gedney channel. A tug was standing by. At 1.50 p.m. La Normandie hoisted the two black balls.

Two more outgoing steamers went aground off Sandy Hook in consequence of the low tide. At 4.45 p.m. the Bristol steamer Wells City, outward bound for Bristol, went aground in Swash channel, west of Romer light; and a little later the Morgan liner El Paso, for New Orleans, stopped and appeared to have grounded at the junction of Swash and Ship channels. The Wells City got off at 5.16 p.m. and passed out by Sandy Hook.

At 5.55 p.m., La Normandie started her engines full speed, with the tug Chapman with lines to her bow, gradually hauling around, and in a few minutes she was off and also proceeded on her voyage, clearing the bar at 6.11 p.m., at which time the Lucania got under way and passed in Sandy Hook at 6.31.

The El Paso passed out Sandy Hook at 5.15 p.m. The Pennsylvania was floated at 9.15 p.m. with the help of the steam pilot boat, the New York tug John Nicholls and another tug.

THE KENTUCKY ASSASSIN.

Hundred Thousand Dollars Appropriated to Trace the Political Crime.

Frankfort, Ky., March 3.—The Democratic senate to-day passed the bill for the appointment of a commission to hunt down the person or persons who assassinated Governor Goebel, and appropriated $100,000 to carry on the work. The bill had previously passed the house, and now goes to Governor Beckham for approval. The Republican senate sitting in the same hall took no part in the proceedings.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED.

Havana, March 1—Local bankers say all British stock in Cuba has been favorably affected by the news from South Africa. A large amount of British capital is invested in Cuban railways and this had fluctuated several points during the early uncertainty of the conflict.

DEATH IN NIAGARA.

Buffalo, March 3.—Two men were carried down the Niagara river on a cake of ice to-night and drowned by the tilting of the cake.

Captured By Dundonald's.

Little Party of Fugitive Boers Surprised and Forced to Yield.

Interesting Account of an Incident of the Flight From Natal.

London, March 3.—For a delightful description nothing can excel Mr. Churchill's account of a chase and a capture that fell to the lot of Lord Dundonald's men the first day of the fighting on the north side of the river. The column of straggling Boers was seen retreating towards the Free State. A squadron of Dundonald's men espied them, galloped to the hills and reached there first, "with just five minutes to spare."

"The Carbineers," writes Churchill, "and the Imperial Horse held their fire until the scouts walked into their midst, and then let drive at the main body at 300 yards range—mounted men, smooth open grass plain. There was a sudden furious snapping fusilade. The Boer column stopped paralyzed, and then they broke and rushed for cover, but a greater number galloped fast from the field. Some remained on the ground dead or wounded; others took refuge among the rocks of the kopjes, and apparently proposed to hold out until dark. The adjutant of the Light Horse galloped over to Dundonald for reinforcements, so that they could bag the lot.

"Off galloped," continues the correspondent, "the mounted infantry and one squadron of the South African Light Horse, and later on some of Thorneycroft's, and later on the Brigadier himself. I arrived in time to see the end.

"The Boers, how many I could not tell, were holding the black rocks of a kopje, and were quite invisible. The British riflemen curved around them in a half moon, firing continually at the rocks. The squadron of South African Light Horse had worked almost behind the enemy, and every Dutchman who dared to make a dash for liberty ran a terrible gauntlet. Still the surrender did not come. The white flag flickered for a moment above the rocks, but neither side stopped firing. Evidently there was a difference of opinion among the enemy.

"'There, there's the white flag again; shoot the devils down,' cried a soldier, and the musketry crashed out fierce.

"'What's to be done?' said the Captain, turning to the Brigadier. 'The white flag has been up off and on for the last half hour, but they don't stop shooting, and they're just killed two of my men.'

"'Give them one more chance; cease firing there, will you?' The men were very angry, and so at last the musketry died away and there was silence.

"Then from among the rocks three dark figures stood up, holding up their hands, and at this tangible evidence of surrender we got on our horses and galloped towards them, waving pocket handkerchiefs and signalling flags to show them that their surrender was accepted.

"Altogether there were 24 prisoners, all Boers of most formidable type, a splendid haul, and I thought with delight of my poor friends the prisoners of Pretoria, who might redeem a few. Then we searched the ground, finding ten dead or dying, and twenty loose horses, ten dead and eight badly wounded men. The soldiers crowded around these last, covering them up with blankets or mackintoshes, propping their heads with saddles for pillows, and giving them water and biscuits from their bottles and haversacks. Anger had turned to peace in an instant. The desire to kill was gone; the desire to comfort replaced it.

"A little alert officer came up to me. Two minutes before his eyes were bright and joyous with the excitement of the man-hunt. He had galloped a mile, mostly under fire, to bring the reinforcements to surround the Boers. 'Bag the lot, you know.' He was very sad. 'There's a poor boy dying up there—only a boy, and so cold. Who's got a blanket?' So the soldiers recovered the Boer wounded, and we told the prisoners that they would be shown courtesy and kindness worthy of brave men and a famous quarrel.

"The Boer dead were collected and a flag of truce was sent to the enemy's line to invite a burying and identification party at dawn. I have often seen men killed in war; thousands at Omdurman, scores elsewhere, black and white, but the Boer dead aroused the most painful emotions. Here, by the rock under which he had fought by the field cornet of Heilbronn, was Dements, a gray-haired man of firm, aquiline features and a short beard. The stony face was grimly calm, but it bore the stamp of unalterable resolve—the look of a man who had thought it all out and was quite certain that his cause was quite just and such as a sober citizen might give his life for.

"Nor was I surprised when the Boer prisoners told me that Dements had refused all suggestions of surrendering, that when his left leg was smashed by a bullet he had continued to load and fire until he bled to death, and there we found him, pale and bloodless, holding his wife's letter in his hands.

"It could not be denied that the cavalry had scored a brilliant success. We had captured 24, killed 10 and wounded 8—total 42. Moreover, we had seen the retreating Boers dragging and supporting their injured friends from the field. Two soldiers of the mounted infantry were killed, one trooper of the Imperial Light Horse slightly wounded, and one officer, Capt. Shore, the twenty-third officer of this regiment hit during the last three months, severely wounded."

TRAFFIC MANAGER RETIRES.

Montreal, March 2.—George B. Reeves, general traffic manager of the G.T.R., has handed in his resignation to take effect April 2. Mr. Reeves' resignation is due to the fact that he believes after forty years' continuous service with the road he wants a rest.