

SOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of *Dr. J. C. Carter*
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Small and as easy to take as sugar.

WARRANTERS FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE REGISTERED TRADE MARK

PURELY VEGETABLE

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

By certify that "The Sunlight Smelting Company" Non-Registered

has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, to which the legislative authority of the Province of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situated at U. S. A.

The amount of the capital of the Company is \$250,000, divided into 250,000 shares each of one dollar.

The head office of the Company in this province is situated at Altonworth, and J. S. A. Notary Public whose address is with aforesaid, (not empowered to transfer stock), is the attorney for the Company.

The Company is especially limited under the provisions of the said Act, to the business of smelting, and of all other kinds of mining, and of all other kinds of business which may be carried on by a company.

S. Y. WOOLTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Following are the objects for which the Company has been established:

To buy, lease, locate and otherwise acquire, hold, operate, manage, and sell, lease and otherwise dispose of and mining claims of every description.

To mine for and take out, smelt, refine, otherwise treat, concentrate and otherwise describe, and to carry on a mining business.

To erect, build, purchase, lease and otherwise acquire, own, hold and operate machinery, engines, boilers, pumps, water wheels and other buildings and necessary appurtenances for reducing, refining, concentrating, smelting and otherwise treating ores and all other kinds of minerals.

To build, purchase, erect, maintain, and operate pipes and pipe lines, conduits, flumes, and other conveyances for conveying water for power and other purposes in operating mines, smelters, and other appliances used in the mining business.

To build, purchase, lease and otherwise acquire, own and operate for mining purposes, machinery, engines, boilers, pumps, water wheels and other buildings and necessary appurtenances for reducing, refining, concentrating, smelting and otherwise treating ores and all other kinds of minerals.

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\$1.50 per annum. \$1.50

VOL. 22.

Chinese Indemnity

United States Proposal That It Should Be Fixed at \$200,000,000.

On Condition That It Be Paid Immediately—Minister Wu on Situation.

Berlin, April 15.—It is officially confirmed here that the United States has made a proposition to the powers to fix the total Chinese indemnity at \$40,000,000 (\$200,000,000), coupled with the condition that payment be made immediately.

German officials point out that the amount named would require a heavy scaling of the different claims, but that the proposition is practicable and open to discussion, owing to the clause requiring cash payment. If it is contemplated to divide the indemnity mechanically, it is doubtful whether it will be acceptable, since Russia says her own claims alone will amount to \$17,000,000. This is aside from private claims. The proposition would give Germany only \$5,000,000. The claims of Great Britain amount to less than \$3,000,000. Officials therefore, argue that the amount should be apportioned to the expenses borne by the different powers.

The representative of the Associated Press gets the impression that Germany is ready to discuss the proposition in a conciliatory spirit, influenced by the belief that China is unable to pay all the claims demanded.

Minister Wu Interviewed.

Washington, April 15.—The Chinese minister has returned from Atlanta, Ga., following his visit to the state department. He has been in conference with Secretary Hay in the status of negotiations at Peking. The minister is somewhat concerned over the delay in bringing about a final agreement, and also on the current reports that the indemnity reaches a very large figure, which he fears will be beyond the ability of China to meet.

When seen at the legation to-day Minister Wu said, in response to inquiry on the subject:

"We have been accustomed to hear that China was very slow. But in this case many weeks and months have elapsed, and the delay is attributable to China, so far as we have heard, and yet without definite prospects of bringing the negotiations to a close. This unsettled condition is very objectionable to the Chinese, and also on the commercial grounds of Europe, as well as America, is injuriously affected by the present uncertainty in the East. What we need and what commerce needs is stability and promptness of action. Under the conditions are to be. As to the question of indemnities, I receive little direct information, but I have regretted to see from some of the published reports that the total of the indemnity is reaching a very large sum. China's own losses will reach \$900,000,000 in the aggregate, therefore China will be shouldering a burden of colossal proportions, and this will come after this country has China, and some other definite powers in the world. The principle involved seems to me a good one. It has the merits of being unselfish. There is a splendid opportunity just for such an object lesson to the Chinese people as would obliterate all anti-foreign sentiment, and would show them the interest taken by the foreign powers in China has something to do with the development and progress of China, as well as the personal interest of the Chinese people. The proposition shows the benefits coming from consideration for foreign treatment, and they would be grateful to see China restored to a condition of prosperity."

French Attitude.

Paris, April 15.—The correspondent of the Associated Press here is informed from a trustworthy source that the outlook for an early settlement of the Chinese indemnity question is less promising than a week ago. The proposition of the United States to limit the total indemnity to \$200,000,000, is the only one under discussion, and is not regarded with favor by more than one government. The others consider the sum too small and are inclined to reduce their claims to the figures of the United States.

EX-MINISTER'S VISIT.

A Washington dispatch published in London affirms that the United States proposes that the indemnity be divided equally among the powers in proportion to the number of troops which participated in the relief of the legation at Peking is regarded as incorrect. No such proposal has reached the French government, and it is believed that the entire expenses incurred as a result of whole operations carried out must be taken as the basis for indemnity.

It is believed that the claims of individuals will be first presented and paid. This matter will be expedited as much as possible in order to allow an early resumption of commerce and work on other relief projects.

Nothing is known here of the reported intention of the Emperor to return to Peking without the Dowager Empress and her retinue, which was placed here in the reported French information indicates that conference negotiations are proceeding between those two countries with the prospect of a thorough understanding regarding the position of both towards Manchuria and Korea.

Kitchener Is Satisfied

With the Progress of Events in Africa—Has Good Supply of Horses.

Col. Rawlinson's Force Captures Twenty-Three Boers, Twelve-Pounder and Pom Pom.

London, April 15.—Lord Kitchener telegraphs to the war office as follows under the date of Pretoria, April 15th:

"Col. Sir Henry Rawlinson's column rushed the south laager, northwest of Klerksdorp at daylight. Six Boers were killed, two wounded and twenty-three taken prisoner. He captured a 12-pounder, one pom-pom complete and two ammunition wagons with ammunition. Our casualties were three wounded.

"Col. Plummer captured a field cornet and seven men, with ten wagons and eight riding horses.

"During Col. Picher's operations in Orange River Colony seven Boers were killed."

The British newspapers and magazines commenting upon the alternating periods of hope and apprehension which characterize the late stages of the South African campaign, compare these with the later stages of the United States War of Independence, as though to emphasize these fluctuations.

While the letters of responsible correspondents in Pretoria depict the situation in a rather despondent mood, the President of the Daily Mail sends to-day a dispatch of the most hopeful character.

"The next six weeks," he says, "will see a resumption of active campaigning. Lord Kitchener will resume his sweeping movements. He has an army of 230,000 efficient troops, including 60,000 mounted men, with a good supply of horses, 40,000 having been sent to South Africa up to the return of the Strathcona Horse."

Imprisoned for Sedition.

Barkley West, April 15.—Pony Dewet, a member of the Cape Assembly, has been sentenced by the Treason court to imprisonment for three years with a fine of £1,000, for seditious speeches.

London, April 16.—A special dispatch from Capetown, under to-day's date, says forty Boers recently met at Boskop and solemnly re-elected Mr. Steyn president of the Orange Free State.

Appeal for Aid.

New York, April 16.—On behalf of thousands of destitute women and children, many of them orphaned by the war in Africa, Mrs. Louise S. Maxwell, wife of Maj.-Gen. John Grenfell Maxwell, military governor of Pretoria, has appealed to America for aid.

Mrs. Maxwell's husband has charge of the Boer refugees who have been driven from their homes and farms by the war. She says that 22,000 of them have been collected in the camps provided for them by the British. Many of them are forced to sleep under tents in the open air, and the winter is approaching. She says she has done what she could in Africa to procure help, and that England's charitable resources have been drawn upon heavily for the maintenance of the widows and orphans of British soldiers killed in the war.

In a letter written from the military governor's office at Pretoria, on March 15th, Mrs. Maxwell appeals through the Herald for aid. She says that contributions of warm clothing, addressed to the Military Governor, Pretoria, South Africa, will be most gratefully received and distributed among them.

Mrs. Maxwell, before her marriage, was Miss Louise S. Bonyne. She was born in San Francisco, where her father, Chas. W. Bonyne, made a fortune out of mines. Gen. Maxwell was appointed provincial governor of Pretoria last October by Lord Roberts.

London, April 16.—A dispatch to the Times from Middleburg, Transvaal, says: "Operations in the Eastern Transvaal have been begun. There is no doubt Acting President Schalkbush, Gen. Botha, Mr. Steyn and Gen. Dewet had a meeting at Ermelo. Their subsequent movements are obscure. Raids on the railway have become less frequent."

Sir Alfred Milner according to the Daily Chronicle, is coming to England early next month and will remain two months to recruit his health, which has been severely tried by his arduous labors in South Africa. Most of the papers comment upon the effect which his absence at a critical moment is likely to have on the campaign, recalling the fact that Gen. Botha made the objection to Sir Alfred Milner one of chief reasons for rejecting the peace terms. It is expected that the Boers will impute Sir Alfred Milner's absence to political motives.

Another dispatch from Lord Roberts on the subject of the South African campaign, dated April 2nd, 1900, has been published in the Gazette. The principal in his dispatch, goes over all the branches of the service, and in viewing the hospital department, mentions the hospital ship Maine, fitted out and manned by the generosity of private individuals and the committee of American ladies.

Lord Roberts heads eleven pages of special mention by the principal engagements of service of Sir Alfred Milner and Gen. Kitchener.

Paragraphs complimenting almost all the divisions and brigades commanded by President Cleveland, yesterday ended his life by putting a bullet through his brain.

Bills Before Committee

Application for Charter to Build Line to Dawson Laid Over.

The Vancouver & Lulu Island Company Given an Extension of Time.

Ottawa, April 16.—Public mourning for Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, ends to-morrow.

Laid Over.

At the senate railways committee to-day there was a long discussion on the application of the Alaska & Northwest railway for a charter from Pyramid Harbor to Dawson, by the DeWitt route. The bill was held over to see what policy the government was to pursue in regard to this question.

Railway Bills.

At the railway committee to-day a bill reporting the Vancouver & Lulu Island company asking an extension of five years' time to complete the road was passed. Provision was made that at the end of five years, whatever portion of the road was not completed, the charter for the same should lapse. A clause giving the company power to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines and carry on smelting operations was stricken out. Judge Clarke appeared for the bill.

The Columbia & Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company's Bill asking an extension of time for carrying out the work for five years, and for power to acquire and operate steam and other vessels, was passed. This was another C. P. R. bill.

An act to incorporate the Kootenay & Arrowhead railway was next taken up. This is for a road from Lardo, at the head of Kootenay lake to Duncan, and then in a direction generally northwest to Arrowhead. The capital stock was placed at one million dollars. Branch lines were limited to 30 miles. This is a C. P. R. bill. Hon. C. Sifton objected to giving the company power to appropriate public buildings, railways and telegraph lines. This power would put a terrible lever in the company's hands. Expropriation power was finally struck out.

Some discussion took place on the Kootenay Central Bill and it was alleged that it was never intended to go over until the next meeting.

Col. Prior's Plea.

In the House this afternoon an act giving public contracts to British Columbia people, even if they were not the lowest tenders, was passed.

Hon. J. I. Tarte said that the House was dealing with the money of the Dominion, and therefore could not act in a provincial or sectional way. He did not think Col. Prior's plea was sound.

Col. Prior said he was serious, but the House did not think so.

THE QUEEN AND GLADSTONE.

Interesting Article Which Throws New Light on Passage of History.

New York, April 17.—The Quarterly Review, according to the London correspondent of the Tribune, contains a remarkable article on Queen Victoria, unsigned, but evidently written from a precise and intimate knowledge during a period of 50 years. It throws a new light upon many secret passages in the history of the reign and contains a series of fresh anecdotes illustrating the Queen's characteristic traits of trenchant humor and racy talk of the Queen's prejudices against Mr. Gladstone is that it started in the suspicion that he gave her too much work to do, until she was, as she puts it, "dead beat." He tried in his eagerness to press her to do what she considered to be his work, and when she resented it and he renewed the attempt, she formed a petulant prejudice against him, which never was removed.

The author states that it was always an element in his reticence with regard to Mr. Gladstone that he was too high Church, and had the mind of a Jesuit.

The Queen's own attitude toward religion is discussed judiciously. The headship of the Anglican church or Scottish Presbyterianism she considered to be a part of the business of statecraft, and did not trouble her conscience about it. Probably the form of service which she preferred was that of the Presbyterian church, but she was a broad church woman, with no curiosity about creeds. She liked Roman Catholics much better than Anglican Ritualists.

MURDERER HANGED.

Meadville, Pa., April 16.—Frank Major, alias Daniel J. Kehoe, was hanged here to-day. Death resulted in six minutes from strangulation. Major's crime was the murder of Chief of Police Daniel McGrath, of Titusville, Pa., on November 11th, 1898. He was a member of a gang that blew open the safe and robbed the Titusville railroad ticket office, and later went to a house on East Spring street, where they intimidated and robbed the inmates. They were tracked to this place by Chief McGrath and Policeman Shreby. The gang opened fire at once, and Shreby fell dangerously wounded. McGrath grabbed the man at the door, and after he had received his own death wound, shot and killed one of the burglars. The other two escaped, but Major was captured the next day. Major, it is said, comes of a good family, residing on Grand avenue, Brooklyn.

There was a government census this forenoon. W. C. Edwards, M. P., presided. No action was taken in regard to the session indemnity. The principal matter discussed was the programme for the early closing of the session.

EX-CONGRESSMAN'S SUICIDE.

Seattle, April 17.—In a fit of despondency over business reverses, aggravated by the depressing effect of an attack of grippe, Melvin R. Baldwin, ex-Congressman from Minnesota and former state superintendent of Indian affairs under President Cleveland, yesterday ended his life by putting a bullet through his brain.

French, Arthur Paget and Pole-Carew.

Gen. Buller is mentioned first after the staff officers, but in merely formal terms, without commendation.

The following Canadians are mentioned for meritorious service:

Colonels C. W. Drury and W. D. Otter; Lieut.-Colonels H. Buchan, T. B. Evans, F. L. Lessard and S. B. Steele; Majors B. Belcher, A. M. Jarvis, G. Ogilvie and Condon; Surgeon-Major A. M. Wadlington.

Captains G. W. Cameron, F. L. Cartwright and E. F. Mackie, of Strathcona's Horse; Capt. A. C. McDonald, of the Second Canadian Mounted Rifles; Capt. A. H. McDonald, of the Royal Canadian Regiment, and Capt. H. A. Penet, of the Royal Canadian Artillery.

Leutenants A. E. Christie and P. E. Leskie, of Strathcona's Horse; Lieut. Davidson, A. L. Howard, of Young, and William Inglis, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles; Lieut. Lew Irving, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons; Surgeon-Lieut. C. B. Keenan, of Strathcona's Horse.

Regimental Sergeants-Major Church, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, and J. Hynes, of Strathcona's Horse; Squadron Sergeant-Major J. Edwards, of Strathcona's Battery; Sergeant-Major W. H. Grimlet, of the Royal Canadian Artillery; Sergeants W. H. Nells and J. M. R. Skirving, of Strathcona's Horse, and Sergeants R. L. Ryan, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Trooper Crawley, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles; Trooper Waite, of the Canadian Mounted Infantry, and Privates J. Kennedy, M. A. Cooke, J. Leinden and S. R. Thompson, of the Royal Canadian Regiment; Hammond T. Kerr, of the Royal Canadian Artillery.

Detailing the stores handled, he says there were 1,031,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, 12,200,000 rounds of ammunition for rifles and machine guns and 2,000,000 pairs of shoes.

Mining Accident.

Johannesburg, April 16.—A cage filled with natives fell down a deep shaft of the Goldenhuis mine. Twenty-six of the natives were killed.

Ottawa, April 17.—The following is an official statement of the Canadians who were killed or died by disease in South Africa up to the return of the Strathcona Horse:

Name.	Disease.	Killed.
R. C. Regiment	29
R. C. Dragoons	15
Canadian Mounted Rifles	8
R. C. Field Artillery	8
Strathcona's Horse	14
Artificers	3
Total	80

326. J. W. Weaver, R. C. R., missing, and is believed to be dead. 92. W. G. Ward, C. M. R., is believed to be dead.

The one R. C. F. A. man killed is Gat, Howard.

Lord Minto has received the following unsigned cable:

"Capetown, April 13.—Sergeant F. Davidson, Canadian scouts, formerly Canadian Mounted Rifles, killed near Verheij on April 11th."

Wessels Still Alive.

Craddock, Cape Colony, April 17.—Advices from Heilbron say that Andries Wessels is alive.

Wessels accompanied Morgandel on his visit to the Boers in the capacity of a peace envoy, and was reported to have been shot by the order of Gen. Dewet.

Kipling Going Home.

Capetown, April 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, who have been in South Africa for some months, will sail for England on Monday.

Election Returns

The Total Number of Votes Pooled in the Dominion Was 952,496.

There Was a Large Decrease in Rejected Ballots Compared With 1896.

Ottawa, April 17.—The return of the Crown in chancery with respect to the last general election has been prepared. The vote by provinces was: Ontario, 426,083; Quebec, 237,259; Nova Scotia, 107,830; New Brunswick, 68,940; Prince Edward Island, 21,128; Manitoba, 41,760; British Columbia, 26,120; Northwest Territory, 23,618. This is a total of 952,496, compared with 835,600 votes cast in 1896.

The largest majority was that of the Premier in Quebec East, 2,772, and the smallest that of Mr. McNeill in North Bracer.

The number of rejected ballots was 7,718, compared with 13,971 in 1896.

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