

Col. Otter Wounded

In the Fight at Israelspoor-Canadian Commander's Injuries Not Serious.

Warren Has Been Appointed Military Governor of Griqualand West.

No News of French's Attempt to Cut Off Retreating Boers.

(Associated Press.)

London, April 27.—2 p.m.—The following dispatch has been received at the war office from Lord Roberts:

"Bloemfontein, April 26.—At the request of the high commissioner, Warren has been appointed military governor of Griqualand West, while that part of the country is in a disturbed condition." This dispatch constitutes all the war news received up to this hour.

The country is eagerly awaiting to hear whether Gen. French succeeded in cutting off the retreating Boers, but of his progress there is not a word. The military critics of the afternoon papers differ as to the

Chances of Another Paardeberg, but they agree in considering the situation in the Free State as being eminently satisfactory. They argue that even if Gen. French is unable to intercept the main Boer forces, he may score considerable success in a series of rear guard actions or the isolation of straggling bodies.

Lord Roberts's peculiar reference to Sir Alfred Milner over Warren's appointment lends itself to the inference that the commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa scarcely approves of it and that the previous report that Warren had been recalled was correct, but that he was

Saved From Coming Home

by the action of the British high commissioner.

According to a special dispatch from Lorenzo Marques the latest estimates of the Boer forces place them at 30,000, of which 13,000 are at Kroonstadt, 6,000 at Fourteen Streams, 6,000 in Natal, 700 about Mafeking and 1,000 at Pretoria, while 250 have been ordered north to intercept Gen. Carrington's force. The work of entrenching Pretoria is proceeding.

BENNETT BURLEIGH'S LETTER

London, April 18.—Mr. Bennett Burleigh, writing to the Daily Telegraph, records the intense dissatisfaction caused among certain sections of officers by Lord Roberts's considerate treatment of the late foes in the Free State.

Mentioning the strict discipline imposed on the British force, Mr. Burleigh says: "A Canadian appropriated a chicken from a farm yard. I know of thousands of officers and others who have done the same thing before and nothing has been said of it. The poor Canadian came before a court-martial and was sentenced to 56 days' hard labor for his offence. It makes the stomachs of many ordinary reputable soldiers holding Her Majesty's commissions turn to think they

OTTER SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

London, April 27.—A dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, April 27th, gives General Ian Hamilton's report of the British casualties at Israelspoor on April 26th.

Among those slightly wounded is Col. W. D. Otter, of Canada.

General Hamilton reports that the Canadians and Marshall's Horse did splendidly, and could not have done any better.

London, April 28.—The Boers appear to have found a capable successor to Lambert in Commandant Gen. Louis Botha. As a result of this insight and quick decision it may be assumed that the retreating commandoes have gotten safely away with the transport.

It is true that Lord Roberts's dispatch boasts much unsaid as to the whereabouts of other forces than those of Gen. Botha and Gen. Rundle. Nothing is said about the troops of Gen. Erasmus, Pole-Carew, Hart and Chermiside, but the indications from Allwal North show that several small commandoes are hovering in the vicinity of Springfontein, causing a certain amount of danger.

The advice from Dewet's Dorp outdrew the duties of Gen. Chermiside just before the conclusion that it will still be

necessary to employ a considerable body of troops to keep the Free State clear of Boers.

The significance of Gen. Hunter's division going to Kimberley, where mounted troops are also arriving daily, is now said to be a serious attempt to deal with the strong Boer forces on the Vaal river, threatening to attack Barkley, and then an endeavor to relieve Mafeking.

Accumulating Stores.
The Morning Post Bloemfontein correspondent telegraphing on Thursday, says: "Most satisfactory progress has been made in the accumulation of stores during the present week, supply park now presenting a respectable appearance. The prospects of a general advance are now more favorable."

Ahead of French's Cavalry.

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing from the capital under Thursday's date, says: "The Boers who retreated from Dewet's Dorp kept well ahead of Gen. French's cavalry. Unless the enemy should make a stand at Kroonstadt, Lord Roberts will rapidly cross the Vaal river."

Going North.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Thursday, says: "The latest reports show that Gen. Botha passed east of Thaba Nchu when going north. A prisoner reports that the commando which doubled back on the pursuing British is now making its way in the direction of Leeuw Kop."

Boer Transport Train.

The Times correspondent telegraphing on Thursday from Bloemfontein, says: "There appears to be little chance of inflicting effective punishment on the retreating Boers. Commandant Gen. Louis Botha, who arrived at Dewet's Dorp yesterday, realized the situation at once and ordered the immediate withdrawal of the Boers both from there and Wepeker."

Other Bloemfontein dispatches throw interesting points of light upon the situation. One special says: "Seven hundred and fifty wagons of a Boer heavy transport train have reached Kroonstadt from the south. Only light wagons have been left behind. The Boers have organized a specially mounted corps for foraging and other work requiring special mobility."

Another dispatch reports that before the Boers were driven from Dewet's Dorp about seven thousand of them had been slowly retiring towards Ladybrand, where large supplies are stored and immense corn fields are ready for harvest.

Rear-Guard Actions.

The Daily Chronicle has the following from Vaal Bank, dated Wednesday, April 25th: "For two days the Boers have been fighting a series of rear-guard actions. Crossing the Modder river here and hotly pursued by Gen. Alderson, they got into the kopjes southeast of the crossing and narrowly missed being captured by Gen. Bundie, who was coming from the other direction, but on sighting his advance they turned eastward and slipped away between Gen. Alderson and Gen. Rundle."

"A prisoner just captured asserts that President Steyn was present during Monday's fighting at Slangfontein, east of Leeuw Kop. He had shaved his head, so that he was not known easily."

Restoring Order.

Dewet's Dorp, April 26.—Gen. French's and Gen. Rundle's forces left to-day, going in different directions. General Chermiside remains to garrison the town, to search for arms and to restore order.

Allwal North, April 27.—It is reported that there are three hundred Boers at Bosman's Kop, in the Smithfield district, one hundred at Smithfield, four hundred with two guns and a Maxim at Gry's Kop, and two hundred with two guns at Kletter Drift, Caledon river.

London, April 28.—The British forces in the Orange Free State are presumably still following the Boers northward, but at this hour there is no word from the most interesting field of operations.

A dispatch from the Ladysmith, under today's date, says there are only small parties of Boers in Tintwa Pass, but that some hundreds are guarding Van Reenan's and Olivier's nek passes. Commandants Deber and Vanieskerk are in charge, and their forces have been disposed that the whole body can be massed at any pass the British may attempt to force.

A dispatch from Dewet's Dorp, dated Friday, April 27th, says the residents of that place declare the strength of the Boer forces which recently evacuated the place was 6,000, with 6 guns under German officers.

Petition From Germans.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 28.—A committee, claiming to represent one hundred German societies in this city, and 30,000 persons of German extraction, has forwarded a petition to President McKinley asking him to use his influence to stop the war in South Africa under the provisions of the peace agreement reached at The Hague.

SEARCHING FOR EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

Buffalo, April 28.—John Murray, the chief inspector of the Ontario detective force, arrived in this city this forenoon to search for evidence against Karl Dullman, John Walsh and John Nolan, who were arrested at the Welland canal on the charge of attempting to destroy the canal locks at Thorold with dynamite.

Mr. Murray had a long consultation with Superintendent Bull and Chief of Detectives Cusack. He afterwards went to the headquarters and detectives were detailed to give him all the assistance in their power. Murray was told by Superintendent Bull and Mr. Cusack that he could depend on the local officers to give all hints in their power.

London Cable Letter

New Irish Guards Regiment Will Take Part in Queen's Birthday Review.

Society Ladies Postpone Trips to the Cape—'Bobs,' the Soldiers' Friend.

Commander-in-Chief Visited all the Wounded in Bloemfontein Hospital.

(Associated Press.)

London, April 28.—Though the Queen has returned to England and her visit to Ireland is now a matter of history, the latest fad shows no signs of abatement. Of this phase, which began by the universal wearing of the Shamrock, there have been several striking examples this week.

The lower house of York convocation, composed of clergy and laity of the Church of England's northern diocese, adopted resolutions to put St. Patrick upon the pages of the prayer books from which he was unaccountably missing. St. Andrew is there, but Erin's patron saint was omitted when the reformers re-edited the liturgy.

In consonance with the Queen's personal wishes, as many as possible of the New Irish Guards Regiment will be mustered for the usual birthday troopings of colors and review ceremonies in London on May 23rd.

The effect of Alfred Milner's proclamation requesting ladies to stay in England instead of going out to the Cape is beginning to be apparent in society, Lady Henry Bentinck and many others returning to London. Lady Randolph Churchill was not expected to return with the hospital ship Maine. Among those who had planned to go to the Cape and have cancelled their passage on account of the proclamation of the high commissioner are Lady Errol and other ladies of title.

Alfred Milner has not increased his popularity by his Frank Utterances.

Most society women preferred the bother and expense of cancelling their arrangements rather than to face the criticisms attached to a trip so much they like the author of their troubles more and more now that it is stated Lord Roberts approved Sir Alfred's proclamation, and called to his wife and daughter advising them not to go to the Cape, too late, however, to effect his purpose.

According to stories reaching London, Roberts's great kindness and sympathy have been finding many outlets. During the wait at Bloemfontein he has visited every man in the hospital, carrying with him

Many Little Comforts.

Going up to one of the wounded he asked cheerily, "Can I do anything for you?" Receiving the reply, "Yes, I'd like you to keep my name out of the casualty list." This man's name did not appear and his anxiety that his relatives should not be advised was appeased. Another dying officer, Lord Roberts comforted by promising to watch over the future of his only child. With such incidents current, it is scarcely surprising that the nation adores its little general, and as a whole abstains from criticisms. If Gen. Buller had waited inactive as long as Roberts has at Bloemfontein, the storm of public criticism which impaled would well have forced his recall.

PRISONERS ESCAPE.

Deputy Sheriff Dies From Wounds Inflicted by Fugitives.

Woodstock, Va., April 28.—Deputy Sheriff George W. Hoffman was shot on south hill near Pittsfield yesterday while pursuing Dunstan and Frank Shaw, father and son, who had escaped from the Windsor county jail here. The deputy died during the night from the wound in the abdomen caused by the bullet.

The death has caused renewed excitement and the desperadoes will be shown little mercy if they are overtaken. A crowd of excited citizens and the county officers, and to assistance bloodhounds were brought last night, continued their hunt nearly all night. Early this morning, however, word was received from Chitenden, that the men had been seen in that vicinity, and both men and dogs resumed the search with great vigor.

INSPECTING TRAINS.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, April 28.—The Minister of Agriculture has ordered a medical quarantine inspection of trains from the United States at Emerson and Greta, Manitoba. This action has been taken in view of the prevalence of smallpox in the state of North Dakota and others of the United States.

NEW JUDGE FOR YUKON.

Ottawa, April 28.—James Craig Renfrew, has been appointed to the vacant judgeship in the Yukon at a salary of \$4,000 per year, with living expenses.

EX-CHIEF JUSTICE DEAD.

(Associated Press.)

Toronto, April 28.—Sir John Hagarty, former chief justice of Ontario, is dead at the age of 84 years.

Fatalities In the Fire

Four Persons Burned to Death—Several Reported to Be Missing.

Many Hurt by Falling Debris but None Fatally Injured.

Fire Now Under Control—Homeless People in Drill Hall and Schools.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, April 27.—The wind continues from the northeast, and unless it changes the city will be safe, as the fire has about burned itself out towards the country.

Should the wind turn and blow some of the burning debris towards the city, there would be great danger of it breaking out again, as everything is as dry as match wood.

The list of dead and missing is as follows:

Mrs. Bessie Cook, Wellington, cremated in her own house.
* Unknown man found on Broad street, charred beyond recognition.

* Unknown man found in C. P. R. station yard, severely burned.
John Matthews, 15 Division street, reported dead.

John Tumpte, Somerset street, missing.
Daoust, Water street, nightwatchman for E. B. Eddy Co., reported dead.

Fireman Dann, and Engineer Peter Hamilton, of Hull, missing.

Many were injured, principally by burns and scorching.
Several were reported as hurt by falling debris, but so far as known none were fatally injured.

Relief for Sufferers.

Ottawa, April 27.—At a cabinet meeting today the government decided to give \$100,000 to the relief of the sufferers from the Ottawa and Hull fires.

Ten thousand dollars will be given for immediate use. The city council has also decided to give \$10,000. A new electric plant has been established and the parliament houses and residences of the city are supplied with light.

Ottawa, April 27.—Active steps are being taken for the relief of the fire sufferers. The city council met this morning to receive the report of the representative committee of citizens to administer relief funds.

The city council decided to vote \$100,000 for relief purposes, and this action was endorsed by a citizens' meeting to-night. Sheds for the homeless are being erected, and bread is being given out.

Montreal has been requisitioned to send a carload. Subscriptions are pouring in from all points.

The Queen has sent a message of sympathy. Mr. Chamberlain has asked the Lord Mayor to open a Mansion House fund.

The Eddy Co. estimate their loss at \$1,000,000. The Booth Co. has lost 600,000 feet of lumber, the Hull Lumber Co. 6,000,000, Export Lumber Co. 4,000,000, and Graham & Huxson 1,000,000.

L. M. Champagne, of Hull, M.P. for Wright county, is dying from apoplexy as a result of the shock of the fire. Mayor Barrette of Hull is dying from pneumonia from the same cause.

Subscriptions.

Montreal, April 27.—The Alliance Fire Insurance Co. of London cables the head office here contributing \$1,250 to the Hull-Ottawa fire sufferers. The Bank of Montreal has contributed \$10,000 to the relief of the sufferers.

Toronto, April 27.—Mayor Macdonald has issued an appeal to citizens to forward food and clothing to Ottawa on a special train this evening, and contributions are pouring in to the city hall.

A special meeting of the city council has been called for to-morrow, and it will probably make a grant of at least \$25,000. The legislature this morning granted \$25,000, and also passed a special act enabling the municipalities to advance

Among further subscriptions sent forward from here to-day were the following: Massey-Harris Co., \$1,000; North American Life, \$1,000; Senator Cox, \$1,000. There were a large number of subscriptions. The Globe list to-night amounts to \$2,500. The Mail also started a list this afternoon.

T. Eaton Co., besides contributing \$1,000 to the Board of Trade, fund, sent down to-night an enormous contribution in kind, including a thousand sets each of cups, spoons, bowls, plates, knives, forks, a bale of blankets, four barrels of biscuits, large supplies of butter, cheese, tea and coffee, a thousand tins of condensed beef, a thousand loaves of bread, large supplies of potted ham, tongue, turkey and several cases of sundries, etc.

The Eaton Co. sent two men down to distribute these goods, one being the secretary-treasurer of the company. The C. P. R. took out two cars to-night of goods collected during the day. The Board of Trade subscription this afternoon reached \$3,700.

Ottawa, April 27.—The fire is now under control both in Ottawa and Hull. Eighteen thousand people are homeless. The drill shed, schools and other buildings are crowded.

Ten people are reported dead, and a large number missing, and it is expected that three more will be at his office in a few days.

small power house, and Booth's mills. The loss is \$15,000,000; insurance \$3,000,000. The C. P. R. loses everything.

Help for the homeless is needed immediately. The fire was finally subdued shortly after 5 o'clock this morning.

Among the heavy losers are: Eddy's paper mills, match factory and their entire establishments, excepting the sulphurite works, which were outside the fire zone; Bronson & Weston's lumber mill; the Hull Lumber Co.'s mill; one of Booth's mills; one of the power houses of the Ottawa Electric Co., and the Hull water works.

The residences of Hon. G. E. Foster and H. R. Booth were also totally destroyed.

The origin of the fire is said to be due to a defective chimney in the house of a man named Kironac, on Chandiere street, Hull.

Many homeless camped in the open air last night.

The Ontario government has telegraphed \$2,500 for the relief of the fire sufferers. The Governor-General also has given \$1,000, the Bank of Montreal \$10,000, and the Bank of Ottawa \$5,000.

Ottawa, April 28.—The estimates of the damage wrought by Thursday's fire are proved to have been under, rather than over the mark. A careful survey of the field gives the following result: Dead, seven; homeless, 15,000; buildings burning, 3,000; hands out of work, 5,000; value of property destroyed, \$15,000,000.

While other fires have destroyed the homes and savings of a people, this has, in addition to rendering thousands as poor and almost as naked as when they came into the world, destroyed the industries which furnished them with their means of living, and left them largely dependent, for a period at least, upon the beneficence of the public.

C. P. R. Offer.

Ottawa, April 28.—Mayor Payment has received the following message from Mr. James Kent, manager of telegraphs of the C.P.R.: "The C.P.R. Telegraph Co. will be pleased to transmit any message you or your committee may desire to send in the interest of the sufferers from the awful calamity which has recently befallen the cities of Ottawa and Hull."

Relief for Sufferers.

Ottawa, April 28.—Relief is pouring in for Hull and Ottawa fire sufferers from all parts of Canada. The mayor of Detroit has telegraphed sympathy and signifies his intention of sending relief from the city. The value of buildings destroyed is placed at \$2,500,000, and the value of personal property, furniture, etc., \$4,000,000. These figures do not include the value of lumber destroyed, which will not be known for some days, nor of the stock and machinery in the industrial plants. One of the unknown bodies has been identified as Wm. Foley, Queen street, Ottawa.

London, April 28.—After a consultation with the Canadian High Commissioner, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Lord Mayor A. J. Newton, has decided to open immediately a Mansion House fund for the relief of the homeless people of Ottawa. A Stock Exchange fund was opened to-day with large subscriptions. The Lord Mayor's appeal will be issued on Monday.

Montreal, April 28.—The city council met to-day and passed resolutions of sympathy with the sufferers by the Ottawa and Hull fire, and instructed the finance committee to recommend a money vote.

Thos. Tait, manager of the eastern division of the C. P. R., has received a cable dispatch from Dr. Seward Webb, who subscribes \$500 to the Ottawa relief fund. Mr. Webb, and instructed the finance committee to recommend a money vote.

Toronto, April 28.—Toronto insurance companies up to the present intimate their losses by the Hull fire at close on \$800,000.

SUSPECTED TO BE SMALLPOX.

Winnipeg, April 27.—Several additional cases suspected to be smallpox were removed to the isolated hospital to-day. Among these suspects, as to none of whom has the suspicion been confirmed, are Mr. O. H. Hatcher, general agent of the Deering Plow Co.; Mr. Gus Marshall, a news agent on the C. P. R.; a man named Johnson, who was taken off one of the street cars this morning; and Mr. Forrester, manager of the Henderson Piano Co. This far nearly all the cases have been traced to parties who were on the same train with or had met the man Finlayson, who died at the hospital on April 13th. The brakeman who travelled on the same train is said to be down with the disease at Brandon.

Montreal, April 27.—A case of smallpox has been discovered here. The victim comes from Rossland, B.C., but the authorities will not publish his name nor give the place of his residence in this city.

PROMINENT FILIPINO CAPTURED.

(Associated Press.)

Manila, April 28.—Major-General Wheaton reports that Senor Paterno, the former president of the Filipino so-called cabinet, was captured in the mountains near Trinidad, province of Benguet, on April 25th. Paterno, recently, through relatives in Manila, requested and received permission to enter the American lines, but failed to appear. His relatives explained that he had been sick a long time and was an invalid. He was brought to San Fernando on a litter accompanied by soldiers of the 48th Regiment.

HON. DAVID MILLS.

Ottawa, April 28.—The illness of Hon. David Mills is not serious, and it is expected he will be at his office in a few days.

The Turkish Question

United States Note Has Been Handed to the Turkish Foreign Minister.

American Government Demands Immediate Payment of Indemnity.

The Porte Continues to Repudiate the Responsibility for the Outrages.

(Associated Press.)

Constantinople, April 27.—The American note handed to the Turkish minister of foreign affairs, Tewfik Pasha, on Tuesday, as intimated in the dispatches of the Associated Press yesterday, is couched in peremptory terms, demanding the immediate payment of the indemnity several times promised to the minister by the Sultan.

The note does not fix a time limit for an answer, but its tenor is not far from the character of an ultimatum.

It has produced a great impression upon the Porte, which, however, shows no disposition to modify the attitude hitherto maintained, namely, repudiating the responsibility and seeking to diminish the importance of the matter.

It is presumed that the Porte's reply will be in this sense, and hence it is feared that the United States government will be obliged to take steps to enforce its demands.

Turkey's decision to send an officer to America to study naval construction is interpreted to be another sop. A revival of an old project is to buy a cruiser in the United States, in the price of which the indemnity shall be included, so that the Porte will be able to say it has not paid the indemnity. The American government has already categorically refused such a compromise, which would mean protracted negotiations and the dragging out of the matter indefinitely, to which the United States will not listen.

As regards the indemnity, it is in the nature of a debt of honor. If the Porte wants to buy a cruiser that is a matter in no way connected with the indemnity. The Porte's reply to the last collective note on the subject of duties has not yet been made, and the embassies are exchanging views in regard to the terms on which to consent to an increase of duties. It is thought that before the beginning of negotiations, the embassies will invite the Porte to abolish the ransoms and measures introduced in violation of the treaties.

Muslimans Arrested.

Constantinople, April 26.—Twenty arrests were made yesterday of Muslimans alleged to be sympathizers with the young Turkish party.

WILL TURKEY REFUSE?

It Is Thought the Sultan Will Decline to Pay Indemnity Claims.

(Associated Press.)

Constantinople, April 28.—The United States legation has not yet received the Porte's answer to the note handed to Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish foreign minister, by the American Charge d'Affaires regarding the indemnity claims, and the impression is gaining ground that the reply will be in the negative.

The general opinion is that without a display of force the Porte certainly will not pay the claims, because it wishes to show the Moslem world that it only yields to force. It is considered here that a simple rupture of diplomatic relations will render the Porte easier to deal with; but a rupture of formal relations is not thought necessary, as the sending of a warship to a Mediterranean port would suffice to obtain a settlement of the matter in less than 24 hours.

The same proposition made to the United States for settlement of the indemnity question by an order for a warship, in the price of which the indemnity should be included, was formerly made to France and Italy, but M. Constance and Senor Pasa rejected the proposal.

The newspaper comments upon the attitude of Turkey in the affair are causing great irritation at the Yildiz Kiosk.

PRINCE RETURNS THANKS.

London, April 27.—The Prince of Wales acknowledges the sympathy and congratulations from all parts of the world on his recent escape from assassination, in a letter just made public as follows:

"I have deeply been touched by the numerous expressions of sympathy and goodwill addressed to me upon the occasion of the providential escape of the Princess of Wales and myself from the danger we have lately passed through, from every quarter of the globe.

"From the Queen's subjects throughout the world, as well as from the representatives and inhabitants of foreign countries, have these manifestations proceeded, and on my return to this country I received a welcome so spontaneous and hearty that I felt I was the recipient of a most gratifying tribute of genuine goodwill. Such a proof of kind and generous feeling is naturally most highly prized by me, and will be forever cherished in my memory."

(Signed) ALBERT EDWARD.

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Is Roberts Advancing?

Lack of News Taken to Indicate That Important Operations Are in Progress.

Boers Rapidly Falling Back on Ladybrand-Carrington's Movements.

London, April 29.—No news has been received from the seat of war for 24 hours, and this is taken to indicate that operations are progressing which it is deemed prudent to keep secret.

So far as the situation in the south-eastern part of the Free State can be worked out from the latest dispatches, the main body of the Boers, composed of the forces recently adding Thaba Nchu, Leuniv Kop and Dewet's Dorp, is retiring probably with a view to joining in the neighborhood of Ladybrand, the commandos from the vicinity of Wepener who, according to a dispatch from Alival North, dated April 28th, made good their retreat to Ladybrand. The

Main Body of the Boers is being followed by Generals Hamilton, French Brabant and Hart, while General Rundle also is on the spot. The British thus have an overwhelmingly superior force and ought to wipe out the Boers if they succeed in overtaking them and bringing them to bay. It may be assumed that the Boers are to the eastward of a line drawn from Thaba Nchu to Wepener.

The retreat, it seems, is being carried but without fighting, which indicates that the Boers have a good start and the dispatches state that they are not hampered much by the transport and leave no visible track behind them on the veldt. This mitigates against the probability of their being overtaken and forced to

A Decisive Action.

The chances seem that the retreating commando may get away without being forced to turn and fight.

It is within range of possibilities that Lord Roberts without waiting for the outcome of these manoeuvres may begin his advance northward. This may be the secret that the censor has been so jealously guarding. The outcome of this interesting situation cannot be long delayed.

The news from other points is unimportant and uninteresting. Some fighting continues about Warrenton, apparently ineffectually, as no casualties have been reported on either side.

A special dispatch from Beira, dated April 27th, states that the dispatch of Gen. Carrington's division for Rhodesia is progressing as rapidly as circumstances will permit. Seven transports have already landed troops and stores. Rundle's Movements.

Thaba, Nchu, April 27.—Gen. Rundle's division has arrived here. The march from Dewet's Dorp was uneventful. Generals French and Hamilton are also here. The Boers are reported ten miles to the eastward. The mounted force came in contact with them and had a slight skirmish. The result of the junction of Generals French and Rundle is the clearance of the country of Boers at this point.

No Announcement of Policy.

London, April 28.—Parliament resumed business this week, but it scarcely justifies even passing comment. Lethargy has marked and will probably continue to mark the debate. Dissolution is in the air, but all the members of the House of Commons now seem to realize that their happy release from Westminster depends entirely upon the progress of the war in South Africa, although until Lord Roberts brings the campaign to a climax the government will continue to kill time, adopting a non-committal attitude towards any home measures that might entail serious controversy and carefully holding back any announcement of a permanent policy in regard to South Africa until the issue has been simplified by the multitudinous problems involved.

The Liberal papers inveigh against this plan to secure peace first and announce the policy afterwards, maintaining that a final announcement of the government's intentions towards the South African republics would greatly hasten peace.

However, the Liberals are far too hopelessly divided on the war question to have any chance of forcing Lord Salisbury's hand in this respect.

When Lord Roberts breaks the backbone of the Boer resistance, then the Premier will probably spring a programme and go before the country.

London, April 30.—The latest news received here from the Orange Free State indicates that though the Boers have evacuated Thaba Nchu, they have done so to occupy stronger position. Dewet, on Sunday, 29th, made an effort to turn French's eastern flank and was foiled by the cavalry only after vigorous manoeuvring. The Boers held the ridges to the eastward, whence they will probably fall back when the pressure of superior numbers increases. The British casualties sustained during the Thaba Nchu fighting were slight.

Gen. French's object now that all chances of catching the main bodies of the burghers has disappeared is to harass the Boers and prevent any well organized retreat.

Sir F. Carrington.

From Beira, Portuguese East Africa, under the date of Monday, April 23rd, comes the news of the arrival there of a Canadian twelve-pound battery.

It is added that Gen. Frederick Carrington, who is to command the British troops going to Rhodesia, has been cordially welcomed by the Portuguese officials, and that he has reviewed the Portuguese troops.

Dr. Jameson Better.

A Capetown dispatch reports that Dr. Jameson has recovered from the severe

BIG RAILWAY STRIKE.

Three Thousand Men Are Idle To-Day—Arbitration on the Situation.

(Associated Press.)

New York, April 30.—Commissioner Frances Deleandri, of the state board of mediation and arbitration, arrived in this city from Buffalo this morning to confer with Superintendent Wyatt, of New York Central railroad, in the hope of avoiding a general strike on the Central system. He is reported to have said: "The situation is extremely serious, the only hope I have of a general strike being averted is the making of concessions by the officials of the Central. Unless they meet demands of the men there will be a strike. I can say nothing further until I have seen Supt. Wyatt."

All of the employees of the New York Central were reticent. Many of them declared they had no grievances, and that the conductors and train men were not regularly organized, their organization having been broken up by the big strike on the Central system.

Buffalo, April 30.—The strikers claim that 3,000 men are out on the Central, Western New York and Pennsylvania, Lackawanna and Nickel Plate roads. The railroad officials concede 2,200. The strikers have given the New York Central Co. until 1 o'clock this afternoon to grant their demands. The men out on the other roads declined to inspect New York Central cars in the yards of their respective companies.

The Western New York and Pennsylvania men also demand an increase in wages.

A CANADIAN KILLED.

Ottawa, April 30.—Lieut.-Col. Otter cables to the major-general commanding that S140, Private E. S. Purcell, 60th Battalion, died from enteric fever on the 22nd.

There was an action at Black Mountain on the 25th inst.

K141—S074, Private J. Dafoc, R. C. Artillery.

Wounded—Lieut.-Col. Otter; 7454, Private R. Burns, Governor-General's foot guards. Another wounded has not been identified.

Lieut.-Col. Otter reports that the wounded were only slightly injured and that his command did well in the action referred to.

The death of Purcell and the wounding of Col. Otter has already been given in press dispatches.

SURGEON ON "KHAKI FEVER"

New York, April 30.—Fred. Treves, a famous surgeon who has just returned from the war, was entertained, together with Sir Wm. MacCormack, at a banquet at the Reform Club on Saturday night, presided over by Lord Rosbery, secretary of the London cable. Mr. Treves took occasion to administer a stinging rebuke to the "smart" women suffering from the "khaki fever," who have gone, as alleged nurses, to the front. He said:

"So far as the sick are concerned, there are only two plagues in South Africa, the plague of flies, and the plague of women. The flies get rid of by horse-whips and other appliances, and they at least depart at night, but the women are absolutely a terror. They came out in the guise of nurses, after having exhausted every other form of excitement. Considering that we are engaged in a war, the number of well-dressed ladies at Capetown and elsewhere giving picnics, is a blot on the campaign."

The onslaught on the latest fad of society electrified the audience and is certain to provoke bitter recriminations.

Patriotic Fund.

Ottawa, April 30.—The patriotic fund to date amounts to \$253,795.

A MATCH CAUSED DEATH.

(Associated Press.)

Havana, April 30.—Matanzas City is mourning over the death of Mrs. Wilson, the wife of Major-General James H. Wilson, military governor of the department of Matanzas, Santa Clara. Mrs. Wilson died on Saturday afternoon from the terrible burns caused by her stepping on a match, which ignited her clothing.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

(Associated Press.)

Montreal, April 30.—A young man named Goroud was instantly killed last evening while crossing the railroad crossing at Cap Des Neiges, a short distance from this city. His companion, Ganfort, was cut on the head and sprained his wrist. Both were riding in a buggy at the time of the accident.

INDEMNITY CLAIMS.

(Associated Press.)

Constantinople, April 29.—There are no fresh developments regarding the American indemnity question. It is within a week the Porte does not answer the United States legation's note of April 24th, it is probable that Mr. Lloyd C. Griscom, the American charge d'affaires, will renew his demand.

MILLER SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

New York, April 30.—Wm. F. Miller, manager of the "Franklin syndicate," who was recently convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to-day by Judge Hurd, in Brooklyn, to serve ten years imprisonment. A motion for a new trial and a stay of proceedings was denied.

BREWERY BURNED.

(Associated Press.)

Chicago, Ill., April 30.—Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning fire ruined the building occupied by the Atlas Brewing Co. It is estimated that property valued at \$200,000 has been destroyed.

CHINESE INSURRECTION.

(Associated Press.)

Tacoma, April 30.—The S.S. Olympia brings news that Shanghai mariners have reports of a serious insurrection in the vicinity of Chinchow, on the New-chwang railway.

RICK STRIKE IN TEXADA.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, April 30.—A rich copper strike is reported on the Cornell mine, one of the Van Ande's properties, on Texada Island.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, peevishness, is guaranteed to those using Carrer's Little Pills. One a dose. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

SPORTING NEWS.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

VICTORIA WINS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Victoria football team returned from Nanaimo yesterday, where they had been playing the Wellington team for the championship of B. C. jubilant, because they had defeated a combined team from Nanaimo, Wellington and Nanose Bay, and brought home with them the magnificent cup, which has been held by the Wellington team for the past three years. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed by the returning victors at the partiality of the referee, as well as the fact that instead of their opponents being a Wellington team exclusively, they were to all intents and purposes a combined team from several districts.

The teams lined up as follows.

Wellington—Goal, Morrison; backs, Paterson and McKinley; half-backs, Doran, Gilmour and Halloran; forwards, Thompson, Morrison, Cooper, McKinley and Graham.

Victoria—Goal, Jones; backs, Goward and Schwengers; half-backs, Rutherford, Lorimer and Johnson; forwards, Shandley, Hunter, Noot, Livingstone and York.

A large crowd witnessed the game and after waiting half an hour the burning rush was made on the Victoria goal, but Goward kicked well over to Shandley, who dribbled down the field and passed to York, who shot wide. McKinley kicked out and Johnson secured for Victoria, and after cleverly dodging several opponents, passed to Livingstone, who was given a severe cross body check from Morrison and Gilmour, and was put out of play for a few minutes. Play being resumed, Noot secured and shot for the goal, but the Wellington goal-keeper saved in fine style. The Wellington forwards now worked their way towards Jones, but Victoria's husky back found no trouble in getting the ball clear. Rutherford and Johnson each did some pretty work, and the latter passed to Livingstone, who shot the ball into the Wellington goal-keeper's hands. York rushed him and ball through the goal, and the few spectators who were from Victoria fully appreciated this fine piece of play. After the kick off the Wellington men did all in their power to equalize, but Goward and Schwengers were not to be taken in, and all their efforts to score were fruitless. Thompson broke away and got well down the field, but Johnson dived and passed the ball to his forwards. Noot shot, and the ball would have gone wide had not McKinley tried to head it out and the ball went through the goal. After this Morrison worked his way through the half-back line, but Goward stopped his progressive movement and Hunter secured and had a shot for the goal, but the ball, however, went high. The ball was now travelling from one end to the other, Goward's kicking at this stage of the game was a treat, placing the leather to York and Livingstone every time it came his way. The rough play of the Wellington back division began to tell on the Victoria forwards, who were much lighter than their opponents, but the boys stuck gamely to their work and made the Wellington goal-keeper hustle to keep them from scoring. Shandley now took a corner kick for Victoria and dropped the ball right into the goal mouth. The Wellington players used their fists, feet and heads to keep the ball from going through. Doran now made away and was flying down the field at terrific speed, but he came to a sudden termination when he ran into Lorimer.

On resuming play in the second half the Wellington team tried hard to score, and for a time Jones was kept busy. Noot now secured and passed to Shandley. The latter raced down with the ball and passed over to York, who returned it again to Shandley, and he, after getting a kick in the ribs from a Wellington player, shot, but the ball missed the goal. Livingstone, at this stage of the game, received a number of kicks, but he and Noot did some fine play and several times narrowly missed scoring. Thompson now broke away and shot the ball into the Victoria goal and the game was over. The Wellington team started off to worry the Wellington backs, and time after time Shandley and York, on the wings, centered well into the goal. The way these two players placed the ball was one of the finest features in the game, but Morrison stopped all their efforts. Halloran now raced off at full speed, but Rutherford stopped him and the latter player was struck. The referee cautioned both men. Thompson secured and centered across the goal mouth and Graham scored number two for Wellington, and three minutes more full time was sounded.

After cheers for the Wellington team by the Victoria boys Wellington gave three cheers for the new champions of British Columbia.

The cup is a splendid specimen of workmanship and is valued at \$350. It had on view in one of the Government street show windows at the latter part of this week, together with a picture of the team.

Though this is the final game in the championship league, the Victoria boys will keep in trim for their game with Kamloops on the 24th May. They have won the three championship games and scored 9 goals against 2, which is highly creditable, and reflects credit on all the players and their captain. Walter Lorimer is to be congratulated for the able manner in which he handled his team.

THE GUN.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

Such enthusiastic sportsmen as Messrs. S. See, Jr., and Gus Gowen have certainly encountered in the course of their career with the gun experiences of a more or less surprising, and sometimes disconcerting,

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CLONDBURST AND TORNADO.

Several Persons Drowned in Texas—Dwelling Houses Destroyed.

Dallas, Texas, April 27.—About noon to-day a tornado passed through the southern part of Johnson and northern part of Hill counties. In Hill county the town of Blum, about 75 miles south-east of Dallas, was partly destroyed and several persons fatally injured. A daughter of Dr. Harka had a scalding driven through her body and is dying. Lacey Robertson's wife was caught in the falling house and will die. The public school house was wrecked and ten pupils badly hurt. About a dozen dwellings were destroyed in addition to the school building and the Baptist church was wrecked.

Waco, Texas, April 27.—A cloudburst, accompanied by a high wind, descended upon this city at noon to-day, and the result is that eight persons are known to have perished, and property valued at several thousand dollars has been destroyed or damaged.

Nearly two thousand people attended the sacred concert given in the Hall last evening by the Fifth Regiment band, assisted by local talent, in aid of the sufferers from the Hull and Ottawa fires. The concert commenced shortly after 8:30 o'clock, the first numbers being the "March to Calvary" from Gounod's Redemption, and the "Pilgrim's Progress" from Tannhauser, and these were given with a spirit and musically ability most cordially received. J. G. Brown's manly harp was heard to splendid advantage in "My God to Thee," while Mrs. J. D. Helmeck's "The Lost Chord" was rendered with rare pathos. In Kent's "Valley of Shadows," Mr. H. Kent was most effective, while A. T. Goward excelled himself in his rendition of the "Holy City." The vocal duet by Miss L. Lowman and Miss Lombard was beautifully given, a gem of the evening was the playing of "The Lost Chord" on the cornet by W. V. North with the band accompaniment. The "Recessional March" by the band, and the National Anthem brought the concert to a close. During the evening a collection was taken up, and the total, together with the amount at the door, reached the substantial total of \$351.10, which was telegraphed to Ottawa this morning.

CANCER TREATED ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

The New Constitutional Remedy Super-sedeses the Knife and Plecter.

Time was when everybody thought cancer was a local disease, that it had to be cut out with the knife or pulled out by the plaster. Very few medical men or even laymen think that now.

Too many cancers come back again after being cut out to have any doubt as to the constitutional nature of the disease. The only way to cure it perfectly and permanently is to permeate the system with a remedy that destroys every particle of the cancer poison.

That is what our Vegetable Cancer Cure does. It cures cancer of the lip, nose, breast, womb, stomach, bowels, or cancer in any part of the body, perfectly and permanently—except in the last stages, and even in these cases it checks the disease and prolongs life, and gives comfort and satisfaction to the afflicted.

If you are a sufferer or have a friend who is, send two stamps for full particulars to Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont. All correspondence regarded as strictly confidential.

BIRTHS.

PORND—On the 10th inst., the wife of Geo. H. Pound, 620 Hamilton street, Vancouver, of a daughter.

COVANY—On the 19th April, Mrs. Geo. H. Covany, of a daughter.

PROCTOR—On the 23rd inst., at 2 La-bouche street, the wife of H. G. Proctor, of a son.

MARRIED.

ACKLEY-WRIGHT—At Nelson, on April 17th, by Rev. H. S. Akehurst, Lester W. Ackley and Miss V. Wright.

BRIDGE-MAN—At Chilliwack, on April 20th, by Rev. J. H. Walter, Mr. William Bridge and Miss A. McConell, of Chilliwack.

COTTRELL-ADAMSON—At New Westminster, on April 20th, by Rev. J. F. Betts, F. W. Cottrell and Miss Adams, both of Seattle.

LAWRY-OISEN—At Vancouver, on April 20th, by Rev. E. Scott, Edward John Lawry and Miss Olive Olsen.

SAUNDERS-DUNCVILLE—At Chilliwack, on April 20th, by Rev. Joseph Hall, Roy Saunders and Miss Duncville, second daughter of the late T. Duncville.

THOMPSON-DELL—At Sicam, on April 18th, by Rev. Mr. McKee, John Thompson and Miss K. Bell.

WADDELL-CARPER—At Chilliwack, on April 19th, by Rev. Professor Whitling, Andrew Waddell and Mrs. Emily Carper.

OLIVER-McGILLIVRAY—At Sunnyside, April 17th, by Rev. J. Hall, assisted by Rev. A. K. Sharpe, Mr. P. B. Oliver and Mrs. E. B. Oliver, daughter of D. McGillivray.

KEITH-KELMAN—At Mount Pleasant, Vancouver, on April 15th, by Rev. J. W. MacLeod, assisted by Rev. G. A. Wilson, Samuel W. Keith and Miss Kate Keith.

MCKILLOP-FROST—At New Westminster, on April 17th, by Rev. J. P. Bovell, Charles Alexander McKillop and Miss Edna Frost.

BEVEL-SMITH—At Nelson, on April 18th, by Rev. John Robson, William S. Bevel and Emma Smith.

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Women are screened from suffering by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

IT CURES IRREGULARITY INFLAMMATION ULCERATION AND FEMALE WEAKNESS IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG SICK WOMEN WELL

THE HULL FIRE.

Later dispatches make it clear that the calamity which has overtaken the town of Hull is far more serious than was at first supposed. Not only have thousands of people been rendered homeless, but the mills and workshops in which they earned a livelihood have also been swept away, and contributions from outsiders may be the only means of preventing actual destitution. All Canada is responding most generously to the calls for aid, even our much-maligned Chinatown setting an example that is worthy of emulation by the Caucasian portion of the city. The governments of the Dominion, of Ontario and a great many of the large financial and commercial institutions have responded with an alacrity which is timely considering the urgency of the need and the suffering that may be averted by giving quickly. No doubt the government of this province will also do its share in the good work, as the public do not desire to see the reputation we have gained for generous donations to the distressed suffer in the slightest degree. It seems the City Council is debarred by legal obstacles from contributing anything, and the calls upon the citizens have been so numerous of late that it is hardly to be expected the private subscriptions will amount to the usual goodly proportions, but still it is hoped that something may be done of which no Victorian need be ashamed.

The people of Hull will not depend long on the generosity of the community for the means of existence. The merchants and manufacturers are enterprising and the workmen industrious, and in a short time it will be once more one of the busiest towns in Canada.

The loss of life is deplorable, but it is awful to contemplate what might have happened if the fire had occurred at night. The unfortunate town has suffered more than once from disastrous fires, but never before has the destruction been so great as in the present instance. Being one of the largest manufacturing centres of wood products in the world, the danger from fire must always remain unless something can be done to guard more effectively in the future than has been done in the past against such catastrophes. The insurance companies will be heavy losers as a result of the latest disaster, and they may insist on greater safeguards and more effective precautions against occurrences of a like nature.

A BAD COMBINATION.

There is a feeling abroad that there is some sort of an understanding between the remnants of the Turner party and the Conservatives to combine their forces in an effort to defeat the government and get control of affairs in this province. The action of the party liners in Vancouver and of the rump of Turnerism in Victoria in placing their ticket in the field has tended to strengthen this suspicion almost into a certainty, and it now looks as if there might be a coalition of the forces opposed to any such combination to circumvent the consummation of such a design. There are differences of opinion as to the practicability of certain planks in the platform of the Premier, and as to the qualifications of the Hon. Joseph Martin as a leader, but there can be but one belief respecting the fitness of any part of the Turner party to regain power in British Columbia. It may be contended that the presence of some good Conservative leaven might have a tendency to raise the old ideas to a higher level, but it will be a difficult matter to impress the electors with a conviction of that sort. The province suffered too severely under the old regime to readily forget the part which the Turner party played in it. It was merely a degenerated form of Conservatism, and, judging from the past, one more term of such rule would leave British Columbia as bare of resources as the veldt in the Orange Free State. The gentlemen who are working the oracle may think that they are very astute and masters of diplomacy, but they are likely to find when they come to count heads that those against them are more numerous than those that are with them. The people want no more Turnerism, even in diluted form.

CROW'S NEST LANDS.

The Premier has sent by mail to every voter in Victoria a copy of his platform and a summary of the measures generally which he proposes to enact and enforce if returned to power. In this document it is announced that efforts are to be made to recover on behalf of the province certain coal lands which passed as a grant into the hands of the British Columbia Southern Railway Company. The history of that notorious transaction is now well known. The Times strongly opposed the bargain at all stages, for it was perfectly apparent that it was likely to prove an extremely bad one for the province. It was not generally known at the time that the land was likely to prove of such great value, and probably, if the property in question had turned out to be of the ordinary quality of British Columbia lands nothing would have been heard of it. However, we now know that if the government were criminally ignorant or culpably negligent, certain of their supporters and friends were perfectly well aware of the potential wealth of the region, and they exercised their influence to such evil purpose for the province that a heritage worth many

millions has been lost to the people forever. The Premier says he purposes taking advantage of a technicality to recover this property for the province, and he quotes the opinions of high legal authorities to prove that this is possible. He says that the weight of legal opinion is with him in his contention, and that the company are not legally in possession of this land; but the question arises if it would be the proper thing for the province to take advantage of a quibble to repudiate its obligations and deprive a company, which came in possession of the property in a perfectly legal way, of its lawful possessions. We do not think the people of British Columbia desire to repudiate their obligations; if we have sinned against ourselves and our children through choosing incompetent advisers, we and they must bear the punishment that follows all wrong-doing. There should be no repudiation.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

The temporary difficulty which has arisen in regard to the Australian Federation Bill will no doubt be adjusted satisfactorily despite the pessimistic remarks of the press of the United States, which affect to see in the present temporary disagreement the germs of rebellion. The relations of the Empire and her colonies were never at any time in the history of Great Britain of a more harmonious and cordial nature. The war now going on has had a most potent influence in drawing the remote parts of our possessions into closer touch with the central parts, and we are not drifting towards disintegration but towards closer union.

The London Chronicle says the law officers of the Crown object to clause 74 of the bill now before the British House of Commons, and explains the reasons as follows:

"The clause in question confers on Australia the sole right of interpreting the constitution unless the point happens to affect some portion of the Empire outside Australia. Taking exception to this, the legal advisers of the Imperial government have proposed that there should be added to the Privy Council, sitting as a court of appeal, a department in which British and Australian judges should alike have places. A measure bringing this about would be introduced into parliament by the government, and no doubt it would be passed. Under such a system, it is argued, appeals from Australia would come before a tribunal adequately representative of that country, while at the same time the Imperial link implied in the Privy Council would remain unimpaired. That, stated briefly, is the proposal which is being submitted to the Premiers of Australia."

The measure as originally drafted would certainly draw very fine the tie that binds the Australian colonies to the Mother Country, leaving the Governor-General, the representative of the Crown, as the only remaining vestige of British suzerainty. A means of overcoming the present dead-lock is said to have been suggested to the Colonial representatives now in England, which may meet with the approval of the prospective Commonwealth. It is said to presage a momentous change in the relations of the various sections of the Empire, and the announcement of the nature of the new policy will be awaited with considerable interest. We are told that it is proposed to give Australia representation in an Imperial council, but the relations which this body may bear to the nation we have not yet been enlightened upon.

It is clear that if a council such as has been mentioned is to be created its membership will be representative of all the colonies, and it is not improbable that it may be empowered to deal with all questions affecting the welfare of the Empire at large, for instance, the most effective way of defending the colonies in time of danger. The great nations of the world have not yet beaten their weapons of warfare into agricultural implements, and if the nation should be unfortunate enough to have a dispute with a first-class power the weak point would undoubtedly be the colonies. They have not taken anything like adequate measures to defend themselves, and as the self-governing possessions contribute absolutely nothing at present to the British exchequer we cannot reasonably expect the Imperial government to do all that is required in case of international complications. Sir Charles Tupper's assertion that a federation such as may be proposed means the taxation of Canada to the extent of about \$46,000,000 a year is merely one of the Conservative leader's characteristic exaggerations. We are sure if the Laurier government, or any other government, should present the facts to the people of Canada and say to them that it was only reasonable that they should do their share towards the maintenance of the Royal navy there would be no hesitation on their part about supplying the funds. We know the value of the navy in Victoria. We realise the position we should have been in during the trying times of the Behring Sea controversy without the fleet to protect our sealing schooners and an experienced diplomatic service to guard our interests. Possibly opposition to such Imperial Federation as we have outlined above might be a popular move in some parts of Canada, but it is hardly likely that it would take well in Victoria.

OUT THEM SHORT.

There is a general complaint in all parts of Canada against the habit which has recently grown up in parliament and other public bodies of indulging in excessive prolixity in discussion. The disposition among speakers seems to be to es-

timate the strength of an argument as in proportion to the length of time taken to elaborate it, whereas the public who are expected to listen to or to read such harangues generally set down much speaking as proof of the weakness of a case. In any event, the public bore is a public nuisance as well as a source of expense to the community, and the general desire now is that he should be suppressed. Any member of parliament who deliberately stands up in his place and reads correspondence, talks for seven or eight hours, and moves resolutions which take up columns of newspaper space makes a public confession of his unfitness for a parliamentary career and should be relegated to private life until he learns the art of concision. In the Imperial parliament things are better managed. The leader of the House of Commons often disposes of matters of world-wide import in half an hour, and is noted for the brevity of his discourses. Mr. Chamberlain also recognizes the fact that "brevity is the soul of wit," and acts in accordance with his knowledge. These men might extend their remarks greatly every time they take the floor, and all they had to say would be read, we might almost say devoured, with avidity; yet they put aside the temptation and carefully avoid all danger of tiring their hearers. The same remarks apply to all the great speakers on the Liberal side in the Canadian House of Commons. Mr. Blake when in Canadian public life was wont to unduly prolong his remarks on nearly all subjects, and he did not strengthen himself in the esteem of his followers thereby. He has turned over a new leaf since taking his seat as representative of South Longford at Westminster, for he could scarcely gain a patient hearing at the beginning of his career in Britain. Laurier and Cartwright deal briefly and pointedly with all subjects, and yet they, above all members of the present House, are sure to be listened to with eagerness and their printed speeches to be read to the last line. We were desirous of dealing with this subject entirely from a non-partisan point of view, yet it must be said, at the risk of seeming bias even on this question on which all should be of one mind, that the leading Conservatives are the great offenders in this important matter. Sir Charles Tupper is a Boanerges in debate, yet he is so carried away by the wealth of words at his command and the torrent of superlatives in his vocabulary that his arguments are lost in the surging flood of vituperation. His son is afflicted with the same weakness, but probably in a lesser degree, as witness his nauseating members so thoroughly with his alleged Yukon scandals that they shudder at the very mention of Klondike. Mr. Foster is a clever debater, and one follows for a time with wonder his artistic manipulation of statistics to demonstrate almost any point he desires to make, yet he seldom holds even his own followers to the end of his performance, and he would be still more popular and might yet beat all his rivals in the race for the Conservative leadership if he studied still more the art of "bolting down."

This is an election year, and the deluge of talk is a trifle deeper than usual. To be sure, but the tendency to prolixity and dreamy drowsiness in public speaking in all kinds of assemblies seems to be increasing and the public would be deeply grateful to any ingenious individual who could devise some method of checking it. It is sincerely to be hoped the attention of all candidates at the coming election may be called to this and that the lucky ones selected to guide the destinies of the province will not forget it when they take their seats in the Legislature Assembly.

A TIMELY WARNING.

The Montreal Star affects to see an abundance of signs that Canada is to be afflicted with a great Conservative victory at the forthcoming elections. So confident is this great organ with alleged independent leanings that Sir Charles Tupper will shortly be Premier that it has warned him against taking any of the old guard into his visionary cabinet; that it is absolutely necessary that an improvement should be made in the personnel of the new administration as compared with anything the Conservatives have organized hitherto. The candor of our Montreal contemporary is quite refreshing when it says, for instance, that Sir John Macdonald, being a strong man himself, could afford to take weak men into his councils; which amounts to a declaration that as Sir Charles is not a political Hercules he must offset his own weakness by selecting strong men to help him out. It must be very gratifying to the Conservative leader to be told that victory is in sight, but, knowing Sir Charles's tendency to bumptiousness on the very slightest prospect of success, the Star took occasion to put a brake on his exuberance by pointing out the obvious fact that as he is personally weak it is absolutely necessary that his colleagues must be strong.

Sir Charles is warned "that the very best material must be chosen if he wins and if he hopes to retain public confidence." There is not much comfort in this for those who were in the last Conservative cabinet. Under this decree where will Colonel Prior come in? There will be a tremendous demand for port-folios, and it will be a matter of considerable difficulty to please all individuals and all sections. Sir Charles the younger is now a resident of British Columbia, and, strong or weak, he will certainly be supplied with a seat. There

would be a tremendous fuss if British Columbia were given more than one representative. On the whole it looks as though there were a great disappointment in store for the chief member for Victoria.

But the Colonel may console himself with the reflection that the elections have not yet been won. 'Twas only a vision of a despairing organ.

The Conservative newspapers are greatly exercised just now about the probable date of the next Federal general election. They hint at the possibility of that important event being postponed until next year, as it is considered that the census might be taken and a redistribution bill introduced and passed before the expiration of the term of the present parliament. There is no doubt something in this point worthy of consideration, for it is intolerable that any party should be forced to appeal to the people with the greatest province in the Dominion so gerrymandered as to place the Liberals at a great disadvantage. The temptation to deprive the Senate of the only excuse they are able to advance in favor of their rejection of the redistribution bill is not to be despised. The government is thoroughly discredited from one end of Canada to the other, there is not the slightest doubt its management of affairs has been so satisfactory that it may appeal to the people at any time with perfect assurance of success.

Sir Charles Tupper has made a strong point against the British system of colonial management. He says there is not a government on the face of the globe which has colonies—France, Germany, Austria, Spain, Holland—that pursues the same system as Great Britain; "that has not a different tariff within the empire to that of the rest of the world." Now that is undoubtedly true, but does the leader of the great Conservative party argue from it that we should resort to the colonial methods of these nations; have their colonial systems proved so successful as to be worthy of imitation by the greatest—in fact, the only—colonising nation on earth?

Hamilton people have been in a tremendous state of excitement lately because four of their young men have beaten the pick of the youth of the United States in a 25-mile race. We do not see any necessity for such a furore. It has always been acknowledged that Canadians were swifter in all good, clean, athletic sports and after all things that are wholesome, pure and worth striving for than their American cousins, hence why so much potheo. The question arises, if such a fuss is to be made over these heroes in a small way, what will happen when a conqueror, say like Sam Hughes, returns to his native heath?

Many calls are being made on the generosity of the people of Canada at the present time. Large contributions have already been made to the various South African war funds; now we have the pressing claims of the Hull fire sufferers; and the millions of natives who are starving in India should not be forgotten. Our large-hearted neighbors to the south have given freely of their abundance to the famished Indians, and we of this favored land who suffer so little from such dispensations should not be absent-minded in such a cause.

As was anticipated would be the case, the Conservatives are circulating Mr. Foster's reply to Mr. Fielding's budget speech, clerical error and all. As the ex-Finance Minister acknowledged that he had made a miscalculation which destroyed the value of the criticism entirely, it seems as if common honesty would have impelled the leaders of the party to make corrections before circulating such a valuable treatise. But of course we all know that the supreme desire of the Tupperites is to deceive the people rather than educate them.

It is pleasing to be able to announce that the Dominion government have decided to advance the salaries of all post office employees receiving less than \$800 a year by \$5 a month. When this order goes into effect on the 1st of July the clerks will be in receipt of salaries considerably larger than those of their fellows in Eastern Canada, but even then, allowing for the difference in the cost of living, the allowance will be none too high.

Colonel Otter has been slightly wounded, but that other chibnet Canadian, Sam Hughes, seems to have successfully dodged all the Mauser bullets, which is extraordinary, considering the warm corners he has been in, according to his own veracious pen. Possibly the Colonel's presence is more demoralizing to the morale of the enemy than the fire of a pom-pom would be.

It begins to look as if Great Britain will never become the great nation that nature intended her to be until her statesmen call Sir Charles Tupper and Col. Prior into their councils.

It looks as if the Boers have slipped out of the net General Roberts had so carefully prepared for them, but it is hard to say. The censor's blue pencil is evidently very busy.

PICKED A PIMPLE
Died From the Results.

Blood poisoning is a frequent result of picking pimples, a practice as common and so dangerous.

Only a few days ago a young man in Toronto picked a pimple on his face. Some deadly germ was given entrance to the blood, the sore became worse, he was removed to the hospital, and in spite of all the best physicians could do for him, he died within a week.

Nearly everybody has had the experience of a small and aggravated sore because of being picked, but it seems to need a death occasionally to warn people of the danger of picking pimples and sores.

The only safe way is to apply an antiseptic, such as Dr. Chase's Ointment, which at the same time kills all germs that may exist, and heals promptly any and every form of pimples or other skin diseases, such as eczema, salt rheum, tetter or rash.

Mothers frequently say that they could scarcely keep house without Dr. Chase's Ointment, because it is used almost daily by some member of the family for pimples, blackheads, itching eyelids, barber's itch, chilblains, scalds, burns or bruises, ulcers or poisoned flesh. It prevents much suffering by instantly relieving itching of the skin and curing every form of piles.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

60 cts. a box, at all dealers, or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

SONG OF THE CAMP.

Bayard Taylor.
"Give us a song!" the soldiers cried,
The outer trenches guarding,
When the heated guns of the camps allied
Grew weary of bombarding.

The dark Redan, in silent scoff,
Lay, grim and threatening under;
And the tawny mound of the Minikoff
No longer belched its thunder.

There was a pause. A guardsman said,
"We storm the forts to-morrow;
Sing while we may, another day
Will bring enough of sorrow."

They lay along the battery's side
Below the smoking cannon;
Brave hearts from Severn and from Clyde,
And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love and not of fame;
Forgot was Britain's glory;
Each heart recalled a different name
But all sang "Annie Laurie."

Voice after voice caught up the song;
Until its tender passion
Rose like an anthem rich and strong—
Their battle-axe confession.

Dear girl, her name he dared not speak,
But, as the song grew louder,
Something upon the soldier's cheek
Washed off the stains of powder.

Beyond the darkening ocean burned
The bloody sunset's embers,
While the Crimean valleys learned
How English love remembers.

And once again a fire of fell
Rained on the Russian quarters,
With scream of shot and burst of shell
And howling of the mortars!

And Irish Nora's eyes are dim
For a singer dumb and gory;
And English Mary mourns for him
Who sang of "Annie Laurie."

Sleep, soldiers! still in honored rest
Your truth and valor wearing—
The bravest are the dearest—
The loving are the daring.

UNSETTLED PRESBYTERIANS.

Montreal Gazette.
There is a seemingly considerable demand in the United States for a new creed for the Presbyterians. There are things taught by the Presbyterian church that many good people find it hard to accept. It has been a remarkable faith, however, has been tried in the furnace of persecution as few have been, and boasts of a succession of great and good men without whose work and testimony much that is inspiring would go out of the record of modern Christianity. It will be interesting to see what Parkhurst and Hills would substitute for what Calvin and Knox were inspired to teach.

WILL INSPIRE THE COLONIES.

Lyttleton, N. Z. Times.
War, notwithstanding all its carnage and scenes of desolation, its passions and its miseries, has in all ages been one of the chief fountains of national inspiration. Evil in itself, and evil enough in many of its effects, it yet has the power of rousing men from mental sluggishness, from absorption in petty and ephemeral details. This is especially true of people like our own, who, until the present crisis, had never felt themselves one in the great movements of an Empire; and had never before sunk the lesser cares and griefs of individuals, or towns, or districts, in the mightier sentiment of Imperial loyalty and devotion.

A FRIENDLY WISH.

Minneapolis Tribune.
Let us hope that it will be followed by such just reform legislation by the British parliament in reference to Ireland as will lead to a complete and permanent reconciliation. The people of the United States have no interest in the matter save one of sympathy and good will. We hold it to be better for civilization and freedom that the people of the British Isles should be united and harmonious, for they, with the people of the United States, stand as the only exponents of really successful representative government in this world of ours.



A young man in Toronto picked a pimple on his face.

LIVING ON A FARM.

While sitting down one evening
In the quietness to muse,
The thought just flashed across me—
"What profession shall I choose?"
Should I study for a doctor?
"Would my dear old mother chide,
But somehow what I fancy most
Is living on a farm."

There a man's so independent
He can do just as he pleases;
He can stay at home on wintry days
When all the landscape freezes.
With his children playing round him,
And the baby in his arm,
Surely he's a happy soul who spends
His life upon a farm.

Let his family be a large one,
He is independent still,
For he knows the soil will raise enough
Each little mouth to fill.
With apples from the orchard,
And fresh milk from the barn,
How healthy little ones should be
Who live upon a farm.

There's the wife to do the milking,
And the butter making too,
And the children—"would surprise you"
What the little ones can do!
For the boys, well-carry wood in
"I'll you'd think each little arm
Would break, but then it won't, for they
Were raised upon a farm."

The girls will tend the poultry,
For you know 'tis work they love;
And even washing dishes
Is work they're not above.
They will climb the tree for cherries,
And in this I see no harm;
Such exercise is good for them,
When taken on a farm.

Young men who care to settle
And to live a peaceful life
Just take a piece of land, but take
As well a peaceful wife;
For the two, well kept together,
Will work just like a charm,
And you'll never regret the day when you
First settled on a farm. C. H. B.

NAPOLEON ON WELLINGTON.

The April Century quotes from Dr. O'Meara's unpublished "The White Napoleon" at St. Helena this judgment of the imprisoned Emperor on the general who finally overthrew him:
"I asked him if he thought Lord Wellington merited the reputation he had gained as a general. He said: 'Certainly I think he does. He is a very excellent general, and possessed of great firmness and talent, but he has not yet done as much as some others. He has not conquered upon so large a scale.' I observed that he had shown great judgment and caution lately, but that at first he had been too precipitate in advancing into Spain. He said that he had shown a great deal of ability in the campaign of Spain. 'It is impossible,' said he, 'for man not to commit some faults. We are all liable to it, and the general who commits the fewest in number is the greatest general, and he has certainly committed as few as any one.' I then observed that still he was severely to be equalled to himself. 'Why, certainly,' said he, 'he has not done so much as I have done. He has not conquered kingdoms in the manner I have done, but he is an excellent general. His operations have not been upon so great a scale.'"

SUPERSTITIONS.

There are many superstitions about the egg. In Scotland and Ireland children are taught by their nurses to crush the shell after eating an egg, or to push the spoon through the bottom in the form of a cross, showing a lingering relic of the once general superstitious belief that witches lived in egg-shells and made bolts of them, casting spells upon the household.
In Italy it was believed that an egg laid by a white hen in a new nest on Easter day would cure pains in the head or stomach; that broken in a vinegar it would prevent its suffering from hail; or similarly would save a field from frost; and its possession gave one the power to see witches. It was also believed that an egg laid on Good Friday, thrown on the fire, would extinguish it, while the devil would be killed if shot with an egg laid on Christmas.—From the Self Culture Magazine for April.

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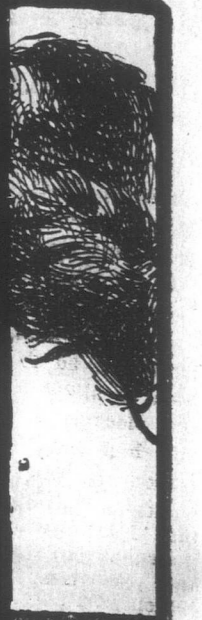
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The Steamer Alpha

American Revenue Officers Sail From Vancouver for the North.

Will Seize the Vessel if She Attempts to Land at Nome.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, B. C., April 28.—Two American revenue officers left Vancouver on Tuesday night by the steamer Cottage A...

On account of the illness of the teacher, Miss Murray, the Commonage school has been closed since last Thursday.

A meeting was held the other night in Union hall to perfect the organization of the Retail Clerks' Association.

On a order from the medical health officer, Health Inspector Marston on Thursday seized 14,000 tins of condensed milk, which are condemned as human food.

As briefly reported in the Times yesterday, a sad drowning accident occurred late on Thursday afternoon.

ITCHING, BLEEDING PILES.

Mr. W. G. Phyll, proprietor Bodega hotel, 26 Wellington street East, Toronto, says: 'While living in Chicago I was in a...

DISTANCE OF THE STARS.

A problem in which astronomers are now much interested is that of the distance of the stars, especially how far out they extend.

There are two remarkable cases of this kind. Canopus, in the constellation Argo, is next to Sirius, the brightest star in the sky.

There are now about sixty stars of whose distance astronomers have been able to get some idea.

With some approach to exactness, but the further a star is, the harder it becomes to secure exactness in such measurements.

Perhaps before the twentieth century shall have gone they will know how far off the Milky Way is—something they have as yet no certain way of learning.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c CATARRH CURE... Heals the ureters, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the bladder, restores the normal action of the Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Provincial News.

VERNON.

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GREENWOOD.

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On a order from the medical health officer, Health Inspector Marston on Thursday seized 14,000 tins of condensed milk, which are condemned as human food.

VANCOUVER.

F. Wurtele, city agent of the Great Northern railway, is ill again in St. Paul's hospital.

On a order from the medical health officer, Health Inspector Marston on Thursday seized 14,000 tins of condensed milk, which are condemned as human food.

There are some eight thousand tons of hay wanted for Manila, and agents from Seattle have been quietly buying hay in British Columbia for the past week.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

As briefly reported in the Times yesterday, a sad drowning accident occurred late on Thursday afternoon.

The police on Friday night raided a store, in the rear of which a gambling game has been going on for the last couple of months.

Mr. W. G. Phyll, proprietor Bodega hotel, 26 Wellington street East, Toronto, says: 'While living in Chicago I was in a...

ROSSLAND.

Another fire broke out on Tuesday night at the house occupied by Mrs. Tromblay, on the corner of Lincoln and Third avenue, about 9 o'clock.

Mr. Belton Haslam, who has been in charge of St. George's church here for the past three months, left on Tuesday evening for Vancouver, where, after spending next Sunday, he will proceed to Comox, where he has been called as rector.

The audience which greeted the staff commissioner of the Salvation Army, Miss Eva Booth, at the Miners' Union on Tuesday evening, crowded that building to its utmost capacity.

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Boer Secret Service

Boer Government Spends More Money Than Any Other in the World.

An Elaborately Conducted Department—The Training of Boer Agents.

No country in the world has its secret service department more elaborately conducted, or employs a more able and talented set of men, than does the Transvaal, says Tit-Bits.

Even this large sum was found ridiculously inadequate, for, as anyone may see who takes the trouble to turn up the Blue-book from the select committee on British South Africa, the amount placed on the estimate for 1896 was £90,000.

The actual expenditure was within a few hundred pounds of £122,000.

In 1898 the estimate for this purpose was £42,500, but it is stated unreservedly that the sum spent since that time is more likely to be £80,000 a year.

The Boer secret service thus costs considerably more than that which appears in the Imperial estimates of our own country, with its vast resources all over the world.

The secret service was started soon after the War of Independence, but it was in a very small way, and consisted for the most part of a number of agents who furnished reports on the progress of the war.

Spending the Huge Sums of money related above was put into operation 'to undermine the paramountcy of Great Britain in South Africa.'

And who, it will be asked, are these masked emissaries of the government who walk in the paths of darkness playing the traitor to those whom they seem to serve?

These men infest the ranks of society, and are doing the work of the House of Commons itself.

When you get to the roof use our famous Eastlake Shingles Galvanized or Painted. They look well and last well—are Fire, Lightning and Rust proof—and are quicker laid than others, because of their patent telescopic side lock.

Metalline Roofing Co. Limited TORONTO. A. B. FRASER, SELLING AGENT VICTORIA.

NEIGHBORS ASTONISHED

AT THE RECOVERY OF MRS. YORK, OF ROBBLIN, ONT.

They Came From Far and Near to See One Who Had as It Were, Arisen From the Grave.

Roblin is a little village about eight miles from Napanee, Ont., and it is the home of Mrs. William York, whose remarkable recovery has been the talk of the neighborhood for some time past.

This lady, a picture of whom appears above, was in bed for two years, tried during that time nine different doctors and many remedies, but no treatment seemed to help her, and she gradually got weaker and weaker until her death was daily expected by her friends and neighbors.

When hope was well nigh abandoned Burdock Blood Bitters was suggested. Mrs. York had little faith in it then, but thought she would try it anyway.

She kept on taking it, and soon, to the joy of her friends and neighbors and the astonishment of the doctors, she was restored to perfect health.

There is no need of further comment on our part. We will give you Mrs. York's story, as she tells it, in her own way.

"I was sick off and on for about five years, continually getting worse, till at last I had to take to my bed, and was confined there for nearly two years, being terribly weak and prostrated.

"One Sunday the doctor came and told my husband I would not be alive to see the next Sunday.

"My mother was sent for and came the following day. She at once advised giving me Burdock Blood Bitters. I thought I might try it, but I had no hope of it helping me.

"I must say I was astonished to find that by the time half the bottle was taken I could feel myself gaining a little. I kept on taking it until I had used six bottles in all, and by that time I had completely recovered.

"Many people saw me when the doctors gave me up, and no one thought I would ever be well again.

"When they heard I was getting better they came from far and near to see me, and were greatly surprised at the improvement in my condition.

"They all were curious to know what was curing me, and I told them at once Burdock Blood Bitters.

"My friend, Mrs. Johnston, who was with me during my sickness, can vouch for the correctness of what I have said. I feel grateful to B. B. B. that under God, it saved my life and restored my health and strength.

"It is four years now since I was cured and I have never had a sick day since, and have been strong enough and well enough to do all my own house work and look after the children."

"THE BOER IS NO GOOD." Candid Criticism by Colonel Albrecht, the Captured German Officer.

Colonel Albrecht, the German officer, who has been responsible for so much of the Transvaal strategy, when taken prisoner, expressed himself at a luncheon party very openly on the situation, and gave the following impressions which he had formed of the British arms, speaking of the engagement at Estlin (Grasspan), he said, according to the London Times correspondent at Bloemfontein:



When I went into the Geelong ancient stopes (which are left intact) I spent considerable time in fossicking about at depth. I was happy in tuning over the debris, in coming upon two granite balls, bearing evidences of having been used as hammers, almost exactly round and about the size of two hands clenched.

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"You did conceal nothing. You did send me brigades to make a frontal attack, and two brigades to attack the flank.

"I was lost. We left just sufficient men to contain your flank, and for the rest we galloped across the kopjes at right angles to the front.

"Your infantry is splendid. It will advance where no one else in the world will advance. It is better than our German infantry. But your cavalry! We can see we see a bush with a pole sticking up behind it, and we say there is the cavalry.

"In nearly all cases, mines are near pools or streams, and frequently by the sides of these bodies of water are found rock pots somewhat similar to those found on the kopjes.

"The old-fashioned theory of tearing down disease was entirely changed by the advent of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, which cures by creating new rich blood and nerve tissue.



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Local News.

(From Friday's Daily) A fight outbreak of mangle among the horses in the vicinity of Kamloops has been reported to the department of agriculture, which has taken steps to suppress into the matter. A similar outbreak occurred there last year.

J. K. Anderson, secretary of the department of agriculture, is dispatching a consignment of pheasants' eggs to H. Douglas, manager of the National Park at Banff. Mr. Douglas will experiment with them and will endeavor to stock the park with the Mongolian pheasant, if the experiment proves successful.

The government inspector of animals, J. Gibbons, has made a thorough inspection of all the cattle herds between Victoria and Nanaimo, and reports that they are remarkably free of disease. In a number of instances, however, he states that the owners should pay more attention to the feeding of their herds.

The Times is asked to correct an error in yesterday's issue, in which the nomination of Hon. Jos. Martin as honorary president of the Liberal Association was mentioned on motion of Messrs. John Bell and J. Matthews. The names should have been James Bell and John McMillan.

A meeting of the American Librarians' Association is to be held in Montreal in June, when it is expected that over three hundred librarians from all parts of the continent will be present. E. O. Schofield, librarian of the Legislative Library, has been invited to attend, but will be unable to do so, as preparations for the session will then be in progress.

According to information received from Vancouver the death has occurred at that city of Helen Chisette, widow of the late Hon. A. N. Richards, aged seventy-one years. Mrs. Richards has resided at Vancouver for some time past with her daughter, Mrs. Senkler. The remains will be brought to this city this evening, and the funeral will take place to-morrow from the Protestant Church Cathedral, the interment being at Ross Bay cemetery.

Society Day, which was inaugurated successfully in Victoria last year, will be celebrated this year at Nanaimo. The fraternal organizations there are already making preparations for the event and have formed an executive committee, of which Wm. Bennett, of the A.O.F., and Will F. Norris, of the Free Press, are chairman and secretary respectively. The date of the demonstration will be fixed at a meeting of the committee to-morrow night.

Do you wish to dispose of your late magazines and periodicals? If so, you can do good, by sending them to the men's reading room, 17 Johnson street. The managers beg to return thanks to the following ladies and gentlemen who have contributed reading matter during the past month: Mesdames J. W. Williams, Gries, G. Grant, Barkholder, and J. Robson; and Messrs. J. H. Macpherson, Barrett, Spofford, J. H. Macpherson, Times and Colonist offices and others.

The travelling libraries which were organized by the government almost two years ago have proved to be a great boon to the isolated sections and settlements of the province, and the demand for them is steadily growing. Librarian Schofield is at present busily engaged in completing two more, applications having been received from Mount Lehman, on the Fraser river, and from the 200-Mile House. When these are dispatched a score of applications will have been met by the library here.

A dispatch was printed in these columns last evening from Vancouver, in which it was stated that Chas. McCluskey had disappeared. Mr. McCluskey resided here in Victoria for many years, and was well known here. Recently, however, his health has failed him and it was necessary for him to have continual attendance. It is to be hoped that nothing of a serious character has befallen him, and Victorians will be pleased to learn of his reappearance as well as his restoration to his former good health.

A meeting of the board of management of the Sunday school of the Centennial Methodist church was held on Wednesday evening, when very satisfactory reports were received from the different officers. These showed that the financial receipts and the membership of the school had increased considerably during the year. The election of officers resulted in the re-appointment of Superintendent Noah Shakespeare and all the teachers, and of Gordon Grant, jr., as secretary. T. H. Matthews was elected leader of the orchestra, and J. P. McCannell of the singing.

Advices from Honolulu via San Francisco, to Ap. 17th, are to the effect that the plague seems to have entirely disappeared and the United States consul issued the first clean bill of health to a vessel departing from here since December 12th, to the schooner Bertha, Miner, which sailed for Puget Sound on April 14th. The council of state has adopted the following resolutions: "Resolved, that it is the sense of the council of state that the Hawaiian government should pay all just claims for the losses caused by the action taken by the board of health in connection with the suppression of the bubonic plague; that losses caused by the burning of houses, furniture and goods by direct or indirect causes of the board of health, as well as losses caused by the accidental spread of life on January 20th, 1900, and losses caused by the fencing up of land on which houses have been burned. Further, that the council of state should earnestly advise the executive council to appoint a new court of claims of five members, at least three of whom shall be business men." President Dole has not acted on the resolutions as yet. The authorities of the Australian colonies have been notified that all vessels bound from infected Australian ports touching

at Honolulu will be quarantined and the vessels must carry satisfactory bills of health if they wish to call here. Inspectors representing the Hawaiian government have been appointed at each of the three affected Australian ports.

Yesterday Provincial Constables Murray and Campbell discovered another assortment of stolen goods. One of the goods was a tin trunk stolen from George Gillespie's cabin at Sooke.

The gratifying intelligence was received to-day by Postmaster Shakespear from the department at Ottawa, that commencing with the 1st of July the salaries of all the employees of the post office who are now receiving less than \$800 per annum, will be increased \$5 a month. This brings the salaries of the local office up to the rate granted to the Vancouver one a short time ago. The matter has formed the subject of representations to Ottawa by the Liberal Association and by the local representatives at Ottawa, on the ground that the salaries here, owing to the greater cost of living in the West, were disproportionate to those obtaining in the East. About fifteen employees will be affected by this advance.

The St. Andrew's Presbyterian church was crowded last evening by an audience who listened to an intensely interesting address on Atlin by Rev. Dr. Pringle, who during his remarks spoke enthusiastically of the prospects of the northern district as well as its unrivalled prospects. Besides being pastor of the Presbyterian church of Atlin, Rev. Dr. Pringle has charge of the Presbyterian hospital, in which there are two trained nurses, and he gave a splendid description of the labor of the church in this field. The speaker was enthusiastic regarding the future prospects of Atlin, and pointed out that the total output of gold there last year was \$800,000. At the conclusion of his address, Lieut. Gore-McInnes moved a vote of thank, which was seconded by Aid. Brydon, and unanimously carried.

The special procession committee in connection with the coming celebration held a meeting in the City Hall last evening when the various sub-committees reported most satisfactory progress. The different trades and fraternal societies have been interviewed, and all have expressed themselves as heartily in favor of a large parade, in which floats will form a predominant feature. Many of the tradesmen have stated their willingness to provide floats representative of their trades, and that these will prove a most interesting feature of the procession, as well as productive of beneficial effects, is apparent to all. A meeting of the general procession committee will be held this evening, when the sub-committee on sports also held a meeting in the City Hall last evening, when it was decided to request an appropriation of \$150, of which \$100 is for football and \$50 for baseball. The sports committee will also hold another meeting this evening.

A large number attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Esther Kerr, which took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, Admiral's road, Rev. J. P. Speer, assisted by Messrs. R. Munro, J. H. Macpherson, J. J. Jones, T. Bitch, J. Oliver and J. T. Jones.

At the meeting of the procession committee last evening, Chief Deasy of the fire department stated that the bridge would be represented in the parade to the extent of seven pieces of apparatus. This will be in itself a material portion of the procession, and together with the various floats and organizations the parade will be a striking event of the celebration. It is most unfortunate, however, that the firemen have no uniforms, as is the case in the majority of other departments, for the participation of a number of similarly attired members of the fire department would be a distinct feature of the parade.

Henry Callow, escapee gardener of Belmont avenue, Victoria West, has a unique red currant tree which is attracting a great deal of attention. Instead of allowing it to grow in the form of a shrub, Mr. Callow has trained it up the side of his dwelling, the entire end of the building being covered with the tree, which loaded as it now is with blossom and embryo fruit, presents a very fine appearance. The shrub is a Fay's Prolific, and covers a wall 22 feet by 16 feet in area. This great growth has been attained in four years. Last year Mr. Callow picked over 40 pounds of fruit off of this tree, and from appearances the yield this year will be greater still.

The anniversary of James Bay Methodist Sunday school was celebrated last evening by the children in a most enjoyable manner, tables being arranged in the earlier portion of the evening around which a large number gathered, who partook of the delicacies prepared for them. On the conclusion of the tea a public meeting was held at which D. Ballantyne, the Sunday school superintendent, presided. The report which was submitted was of a most encouraging character, showing that during the year the attendance for teachers and pupils amounted to 4,235, and the income amounted to over \$100, beside which there was a balance in the bank. An excellent musical and literary programme was provided, and an address delivered by the pastor, after which a teachers' meeting was held, resulting in Mr. Ballantyne being again chosen superintendent and F. Ware secretary-treasurer. Cordial votes of thanks were tendered to all the officers for their earnest labors during the past year.

The many friends of the popular tenor, James Pilling, will be pleased to hear of his marked success in the professional sphere to which he has devoted his talents. Upon arriving at New York from this city, he obtained a place with the Castle Square Opera Company, and now comes the information that he has signed with the Bostonians at the Knickerbocker theatre, New York. In spite of the fact that the present time is unusually late for the theatre, Mr. Pilling appears to have had no difficulty in obtaining an engagement, which is a strong commentary on the excellence of his voice. In all probability the Bostonians

on their next season's coast tour will visit this city, and Victorians will again have an opportunity of listening to the favorite tenor. Mr. Pilling has sung in twenty-five different opera's since his engagement with the Castle Square Opera Company, and the experience has been doubtless most profitable.

Sergt. Stroud Redgrave, of the police department, has received word of the death of his uncle, John Redgrave, of Birmingham, which occurred in that city recently. The late Sergt. Redgrave was the oldest brother of Sergt. Redgrave, of Golden, East Kootenay, and was 89 years of age. For over two generations he had been a prominent barrister and solicitor of Birmingham, but of late years had retired from practice. He leaves a widow and three children.

Dispatches from Dawson to Skagway received by the steamer Humboldt, under date of April 21st, say the census of Dawson and the Klondike district is now completed, except in one or two remote and thinly populated localities. The population of Dawson is 5,804, and of Klondike 3,397. The number of voters in Dawson is 1,120 and in Klondike outside of the city 824. The number of British subjects in Dawson and the country adjacent is 2,767, and of citizens of the United States 5,539. All others number 499. In last January the population of Dawson was 5,200 less than at present. The Nome fever is greatly subsiding, as a result of commercial activity, and many who declared that they were going to the new fields will remain here. The washup will be very large. As the result of the continued warm weather and the sure signs of an early spring, it is generally believed that the river at this point will certainly break up in two weeks. This will be much earlier than in several years, but not earlier than it has been known to break up. The exodus to the Koyukuk continues.

(From Monday's Daily) News is received of the death of William J. Duke on Tuesday, April 17th, at Atlin at the age of 23. He went to Atlin last September from Burnaby, Ont., and was in the employ of the B. A. C. Co.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the British Columbia Protestant Orphans' Home is being held at the City Hall this afternoon. The principal business is the consideration of the year's reports, the election of officers and other details.

The Collegiate School is in receipt of two prizes of ten dollars each from C. White, visiting British vice-consul at Los Angeles, Cal., one to be awarded for a historical essay and the other for moral conduct, the recipient to be selected by ballot at the conclusion of the term. Mr. White's two sons are at present attending the school.

It is the intention of Rev. Mr. Speer upon his retirement from the pastorate of the Metropolitan Methodist church to attend the annual session of conference to be held at Vancouver, after which he will make a tour of the North, visiting Bennett and Skagway. He will then proceed to Toronto and other Eastern points.

The teachers and pupils of the Spring Ridge Methodist Sunday school held a very successful social yesterday morning at 11 o'clock and 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon. Special exercises, musical and otherwise, were given, the morning service being conducted by Rev. W. H. Barraclough, of the Centennial Methodist church, and the latter by Rev. J. P. Speer, the retiring pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist church.

Shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday morning the fire department extinguished a dangerous fire at the fine two-story residence of P. J. Bennett, No. 92 Simcoe street. An investigation disclosed the cause to be a lamp of turpentine and oil, had been carelessly thrown on the floor by a Chinese domestic and ignited through spontaneous combustion. Two parrots were suffocated and the damage to the building will not exceed \$50. The prompt action of the fire department commended by the occupants of the residence.

A large number, among whom were many pioneers of the city and district, attended the funeral of the late Ellen Chaffey Richards, which took place yesterday afternoon at 2:45 o'clock from Christ Church Cathedral. Impressive services were conducted by Rev. Canon Beaulieu, both at the church and at the cemetery. A wealth of flowers spoke eloquently of the universal respect in which Mrs. Richards was held in the community. The pallbearers were: Messrs. A. J. C. Galletly, C. T. Dupont, Rout Harvey, Forrest Angus, Dr. E. B. C. Hannington and Sir Henry P. P. Crease.

This morning Percival R. Brown assumed the business management of the Colonist company. Mr. Brown has been identified with a number of leading business firms here since 1872, his first post being with the Sayward Mill Co. After nine years in this post, he joined the firm of Allsop & Mason, just sixteen years ago, on May 1st. When this firm became absorbed in the B. C. Land & Investment Co., Mr. Brown became local manager of the new company, a post he has held for six or seven years. Mr. C. A. Holland being general manager. His wide and successful experience fits him for the post he now assumes.

A. C. Flumerfelt, provincial manager of Ames-Hoidge & Company, who has headquarters at Victoria, for a number of years, has resigned his post to take another of larger responsibilities as manager of the Granby Mining & Smelting company, operating in the Boundary and Kootenay countries. Mr. Flumerfelt has made the company with which he has been connected one of the most successful in B. C., and his well-known abilities as a business man will doubtless result in similar results for the Granby corporation. During his residence here he has given a great deal of time and attention to his work on the hardy, and those associated with him in this capacity will be glad to hear that he will continue to reside in Victoria. The local management of the Ames-Hoidge & Company will be undertaken by J. B. McKillop, who has been in the business with the direction of A. B. Erskine.

Along the Waterfront.

(From Friday's Daily)

Capt. Frank M. Yorke, the well-known stevedore, has organized a company known as "The Yorke Lighterage Co.," which is to do a general lighterage business at Cape Nome. The company has placed orders with the Moran shipbuilding Company of Seattle for the building of a large steam launch for towage at Cape Nome, four scoops and a fleet of fifteen dories, which, together with the scoops, are to be used in taking cargo from the steamer, ships, schooners, etc., anchored off Nome, to the shore. The steam launch will be 152 feet long, 12 feet beam and 6 feet deep. The steamer, scoops and dories are to be taken up on the steamer Garonne, which sails from the Sound on May 20th for the Arctic diggings. Before sailing for Nome, Capt. Yorke, who returned from the Sound this morning, arranged to have the big steamer come over to the Esquimaux dry dock to be overhauled. She will come over on May 10th. While in Seattle Capt. Yorke made a contract with the White Pass & Yukon railway to deliver a thousand tons of Comox coal in the North every month. The work will be taken up on the big barge Georgian, which was nearly lying idle in the upper harbor for some time. He also arranged for the sale of 1,100 tons of Comox coal to the steamer Garonne.

A dispatch from the operator at Cape Beak, received late yesterday, says two Indian sealers of the schooner Victoria, passed there yesterday morning in a canoe bound to Victoria. They reported that the schooner had 220 skins on Monday last. As there were then but eight days of the season left, it looks as though the Victoria will have a small catch. A dispatch from Tacoma tells of the picking up of two other Indians from the Victoria by the collier Mattewan on Wednesday. The Indians were in a canoe about thirty miles off Cape Flattery. They reported that while out a herd of seals a dense fog came up and they were unable to reach the schooner. They were nearly exhausted when the steamer picked them up. They were put ashore at Neah Bay.

The bark Sebastian Bach, which put into Honolulu in distress when on a voyage from Chicago, arrives with a cargo of lumber for Hongkong, has been sold by public auction at the Hawaiian port. As will be remembered, letters from the master to R. P. Rithel told of the fact that her damages, as a result of her buffeting in the storm which all but foundered her, were so serious that she was considered a total loss. A board of surveyors also came to this conclusion, for in an examination made by them they condemned her and reported that she was not worth repairing. She was sold under the hammer on April 14th, and brought \$2,900.

Some years ago the project was mooted of communication with Liverpool from Fort Churchill in Hudson's Bay, to carry the product of Manitoba and the Northwest without having such a long land haul, and now, with the same end in view, a project is being pushed for "seaport." A dispatch from Chicago to the Times says: "The Tribune says that the expenditure of an unnecessary amount of fuel and a loss of time in carrying the mails, it is necessary that these observations should be made in a wooden sailing vessel in order to prevent the disturbing influences of magnetic metal upon the compass used for the purpose. It is the intention, if an appropriation is granted, to hire a small wooden sailing vessel for this object, none being owned by the navy."

According to advices from Honolulu via San Francisco, a suit for \$500,000 has been brought against the owners of the steamer Miowera on account of the refusal of Captain Henning, of that vessel, to carry twenty-nine members of Hogan's minstrels from this port to Victoria. The paraphernalia of the company had been taken to the dock and lay above in the hands of the captain, who had not taken the company, capable of carrying 75,000 bushels of wheat and drawing 14 feet."

When the steamer Danube sailed from Vancouver for Skagway she had among her passengers 65 Japanese bound for the Klondike, says a Vancouver paper. It is understood in Vancouver that this is the first contingent of a steady movement of Japanese to the land of cold and gold. They will endeavor to hire out as day laborers in mines, but if prevented by organized labor, will work on abandoned claims and prospect the country.

The Seattle and Puget Sound papers generally have been full of stories of the revenue cutter Bear chasing the British steamer Alpha in order to prevent her landing supplies and passengers at Nome, says the San Francisco Call. According to the Seattle papers the Bear is supposed to be after the Britisher, whereas she is still in port and will not pass out through the Golden Gate until to-morrow afternoon.

D. G. S. Quadra returned at noon from Active pass, where she has been engaged in filling in the beacon on Enterprise reef. She will leave port again on Monday, when she goes to Carmath point to make some necessary repairs at the lighthouse.

Steamer Olympia came in to the outer wharf last evening with over 400 passengers, 270 being landed here. These were mostly Japanese.

(From Saturday's Daily)

From far away Aig-anah, on the Naas river, comes a band of sixteen members, all Indians, who propose to give a series of concerts here and at Vancouver and New Westminster. They arrived by the steamer Queen City last night, and let all those who were in the vicinity of the harbor know that they had come by striking an impromptu concert as the steamer came into the harbor and as she lay at the wharf, "Rule Britannia," "God Save the Queen," and other patriotic airs made up the programme. News was brought by the Queen City of a fire at an Indian ranch on the Gwichan river, on the island, almost opposite Alert bay. Five of the huts of the Indians were consumed, and

Good Clothes are not expensive, it is the common kind that costs most in the end; Shorey's Clothing must be good as every garment is guaranteed and money will be refunded if it is not as represented. All seams are overcast. The Cloth is sponged and shrunk. The Linings are good. The Buttons match. The inside, which you cannot see is as good as the outside which you can see. It is sold by reliable dealers only. Made to Fit—not made to Order. Shorey's Forbes worsted Trousers Retail at \$3.50 Tailors get \$6.00

a great deal of their effects were lost. How the fire originated was not learned. The spring salmon were beginning to run very well when the Queen City was at the Northern salmon rivers and inlets, and next trip she expects to bring down a couple of car loads of salt salmon from Wallace Bros' establishment on the Skeena. Rev. Dr. Lange, the Methodist medical missionary at Bella Bella, arrived by the Queen City to attend the New Westminster conference. Rev. Mr. Nicholson came down from River's Inlet and R. Draine, the well-known canner, was also a passenger. The Queen City will sail for the North on Tuesday evening.

A dispatch from Washington says: An important work to navigators is about to be undertaken by naval officers, provided Congress furnishes the funds for the work. It consists in making observations throughout the Pacific for the purpose of ascertaining the variation of the compass in that ocean. This variation is not known at the present time within two or three degrees. In order to enable the mariner to shape his course so as to follow the shortest distance between two points it is absolutely necessary to know the deviation of the compass as accurately as it is known in the Atlantic ocean. Without this information, though imperfect navigation, the run of the day may be decreased by as much as from one to two knots per hour, thus causing the expenditure of an unnecessary amount of fuel and a loss of time in carrying the mails. It is necessary that these observations should be made in a wooden sailing vessel in order to prevent the disturbing influences of magnetic metal upon the compass used for the purpose. It is the intention, if an appropriation is granted, to hire a small wooden sailing vessel for this object, none being owned by the navy.

A letter received from Capt. McPhee, of the sealing schooner Viva, dated on the 20th, from one of the harbors on the Oregon coast—the place is not given—reports that schooner with 635 skins below deck on the 20th, and the Umbria with 667 on the same date. Capt. McPhee had come in to look for the two Indians lost from his schooner, who made the land safely and have reached here.

H. M. S. Icarus and Pheasant are expected to return from their fishing practice at Comox to-morrow, and the sloop scarping torpedo destroyer Virago is expected shortly from the north. The flagship is expected from the south about the 15th. It is thought that all the vessels of the fleet will be in port for the Queen's birthday celebration.

The offices of the Canadian Development Co. are to be transferred to White Horse, the Northern Railway terminus, and Manager B. T. Elliott will leave shortly to make his headquarters there. Miss F. A. Keele, of the local office, accompanies him as private secretary.

Steamer Selkirk, one of the local fleet of freighters, arrived at Union this morning from China Hat, where she took a cargo of machinery for the new cannery being established there this season. She made the round trip in seven days, a very quick passage.

Sealing schooner Carrie O. W. had 133 skins on April 2nd, according to an Indian who was lost from that schooner and who has arrived at Uclulet.

A cablegram from Brisbane, Queensland, says the R. M. S. Aorangi left that port for Victoria yesterday.

(From Monday's Daily)

Steamer New England, arriving at Vancouver on Sunday from the northern British Columbia fishing grounds, brought news of the finding of the wreck of a three-masted schooner in an unfrequented bay, seventy miles north of Cape St. James, and on the eastern shore of Moresby Island, one of the Queen Charlotte Island group. The schooner appeared to have been wrecked only a few months ago. Her bows and stern were broken and torn away, so that at present her identity is lost. She is evidently of American build, and of about 400 tons. The eastern shore of Moresby Island is broken up with numerous small inlets, and a wrecked vessel could be hidden for months in one of them before being found. The Indians who resided on this part of the coast having all died off, the remnant of the tribes deserting it for the village of

Domino Pa Leaders' Trib of the Prohibition Sentiment on a D Ottawa, Apr over the earlier yesterday by the ley of Hans t three until five neral. A hand deceased mem were paid to hi friend, the Ho The evening ing the prohib House ad motions befo prohibition a n there was a str total was thic that the p so pronounced legislation. Th til Monday nev taken. The U Upon the ord frid Laurier s duty to have d had claimed a ranks of parli Dr. Allan Hal While to his fr regret to Dr. A was a relief fr was a compar though he was in his province that province w although a str was a fair o those men so b they maintaine great force and out offending a sure that he ex every member Home's sympati Sir Charles T was their pain loss of another parliament. Dr in Nova Scoti nor in that p person who, he spect him. He while discharg and his countr kindly and com preserve the re his family was member world heartfelt sympl learn that the as a result of d Nova Scotia lov the men body on the first Hon. Mr. Fle deep emotion a kindly and com Nova Scotia gether for nine lation together man, Dr. Halc of men of such scienty and con elated to soft lical conflict, such men to d In private life public-spirited bend his energ Influe Sir Wilfrid L the Deputy Min merce in refer Panama news. The number of Jai this season, th transit to othe statement that points out that ed to leave Ja sanction and a sess means. Wellan Mr. Foster as ways of thre tion as to the to the Wellan Mr. Blair re the superintend inspection, wh the walls were the only dama the gates, whi time for the o Wednesday, as Mr. Foster a had transpired Mr. Blair di men had been The S Mr. Dugas C Premier had se ence between School Board a supporters of the in the wh take over the mrier still pers had settled the do full and o Catholics of Ma Sir Wilfrid L taken cognize ed: "The Prim ever of the op school question mther to do in proving completely justic the existing ch it appears th are willing to l law and only a

Dominion Parliament

Leaders' Tribute to the Memory of the Late Member for Haits.

Prohibition Resolutions Expose Sentiments of Some Members on a Delicate Subject.

Ottawa, April 24.—A gloom was cast over the earlier proceedings of the House yesterday by the death of Dr. Allen Haley, of Haits county, Nova Scotia, and the members adjourned from half past three until five in order to attend the funeral. A handsome wreath lay on the deceased member's desk, and tributes were paid to his memory by the Premier, the leader of the opposition, and his friend, the Hon. Mr. Fielding.

The evening was taken up in discussing the prohibition question, and before the House adjourned there were three motions before it, one declaring for prohibition in those provinces where there was a majority, one in favor of the prohibition, and the third declaring that the public sentiment was not so pronounced as to justify prohibitory legislation. The debate stands over until Monday next, when a vote will be taken.

The Late Dr. Haley. Upon the orders of the day Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that it was his sad duty to have to announce that death had claimed another victim from the ranks of parliament in the person of Dr. Allan Haley, the member for Haits, after a protracted illness, bravely borne. While to his friends it was a matter of regret, to Dr. Haley personally death was a relief from great suffering. "He was a comparatively new member, although he was a well-known physician in his province. Every member from that province would bear testimony that although a strong party man he was always a fair opponent, being one of those men so happily disposed that while they maintained their own views with great force and vigor they did so without offending anyone. Sir Wilfrid was sure that he expressed the sentiments of every member when he offered the House's sympathy to the bereaved family."

Sir Charles Tupper regretted that it was their painful duty to refer to the loss of another member from parliament. Dr. Haley was well known in Nova Scotia, and neither in the House nor in that province was there any person who, knowing him, failed to respect him. He had the happy faculty, while discharging his duty to his party and his country firmly, to do so in a kindly and conciliatory manner as to preserve the regard of all. The loss to his family was irreparable, and every member would join in tendering most heartfelt sympathy. "It was a great loss to the House," the Premier proposed, as a mark of esteem, that the House should adjourn for the purpose of allowing the members to accompany the body on the first stage of its last journey."

Hon. Mr. Fielding showed signs of deep emotion and his utterance was at times almost choked. He said that Dr. Haley's death would be felt as a personal loss by all who had the pleasure of knowing him. That day closed a quarter of a century of intimate association with his late friend, and nearly all that time they were associated in public life. They entered the Legislature of Nova Scotia on the same day, sat together for nine years, and entered parliament together. While a strong party man, Dr. Haley was one of that class of men of such genial qualities and moderate views that his life was well calculated to soften the asperities of political conflict. It was well there were such men to draw both sides together. In private life he was known as a public-spirited citizen, always ready to lend his energies for the public good.

Infux of Japanese. Sir Wilfrid Laurier read a letter from the deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce in reference to the number of Japanese now entering Canada. Mr. Parnelee says that although a large number of Japanese usually arrive at this season, the bulk of them are in transit to other countries. As to the statesmen that they are passengers, he points out that no emigration is allowed to leave Japan without government sanction and a guarantee that they possess means.

Welland Canal Outfitted. Mr. Foster asked the Minister of Railways if there was any late information as to the amount of damage done to the Welland Canal.

Mr. Blair replied that he had ordered the superintendent to make a thorough inspection, which revealed the fact that the walls were not seriously damaged. The only damage of consequence was to the gates, which would be replaced in time for the opening of the canal on Wednesday, as originally intended.

Mr. Foster asked if any further facts had transpired as to the accident.

Mr. Blair did not know of any. The men had been remanded for eight days.

The School Question. Mr. Dugas (Montcalm) asked if the Premier had seen a report of a conference between the Winnipeg Public School Board and a deputation from the supporters of the five Catholic schools in the city, who wanted the board to take over these schools, and if the Premier still persisted in saying that he would not do so.

Mr. Dugas said that the Premier had done so, and that he had complete justice to the Catholics of Manitoba, as he had promised.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that he had taken cognizance of the matter, and added that the Premier is more than anxious to do so.

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interpreted by the authorities of the province in a manner in which all good citizens must concur."

West India Trade. Mr. Kaubach (Lunenburg) asked if, in view of Trinidad's rejection of Canada's offer of trade relations, and the report of an offer made by the Trinidad Legislature in favor of reciprocal trade arrangements with the United States, the government of Canada had made any approaches by way of request, that whatever preferences any of the colonies or dependencies wish to give to the American Republic must be extended to the Dominion of Canada; and whether the government had made any request of the Imperial government, through the Colonial Secretary, that notice be given to all British colonies and dependencies that they are not to engage in a trade treaty giving preferences to a foreign country, that in any way would interfere with inter-colonial interests or trade, or on which sister colonies could not be admitted on similar terms.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries replied that the matter was fully considered some time ago, and satisfactory assurances were given that in any arrangements which might be made between the British West Indies and the United States, the rights of Canada in the West Indian markets must be preserved.

The Prohibition Resolution. Mr. Flint (Yarmouth) moved that this House affirmed the principle that the prohibition of the liquor traffic is the right and most effectual legislative remedy for the evils of intemperance, and also declared that as soon as public opinion would sufficiently sustain stringent measures, it was prepared to promote such legislation; that the plebiscite of 1898, wherein a majority of the votes polled throughout the Dominion, including substantial majorities in all the provinces but one, were ascertained to be in favor of such legislation, as well as satisfactory evidence from other sources, shows that such measure will be thoroughly supported by the people of Canada; that this House is now of the opinion, in view of the foregoing facts, that it is desirable and expedient that parliament should, without delay, enact such measures as will secure the prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes in at least those provinces and territories which have voted in favor of such prohibition.

In doing so he said it would not require lengthy explanation. The general question which it covered and attempted to deal with had been so much discussed for years that a debate on many of its points might well be left over to the evening. For those who were unfamiliar with the usages of the House, it was only fair to them and to himself to explain the history of the resolution. He had been asked why he did not bring in a bill containing the principle of prohibition in plain terms, but as those familiar with such matters knew no private member could bring in a bill affecting the revenues unless parliament had first adopted a resolution embodying the principle proposed. Mr. Flint also explained what all familiar with the practice of the House knew to be so, that the resolution was being moved at the earliest possible moment in the session. Coming to the first clause of the resolution, he quoted the resolution adopted on March 5th, 1894, on motion of Mr. Foster, declaring it to be expedient to enact a prohibitory law. The present resolution emanated from the Dominion Alliance as a step towards total prohibition in every province. There might be objections to this course as against a feeling in favor of the Dominion, but there were facilities for enforcing prohibition in some of the federated provinces which would be lacking if it were attempted to be enforced all over the country. In the Maritime provinces there was a feeling in favor of having provincial prohibition until the full measure could be obtained, and in view of the feeling in Quebec it was thought better to have prohibition where the support for the principle was strong. There were wide differences of opinion as to the best remedy for a generally admitted evil. In the Maritime provinces public sentiment had been shown to be so strong that a prohibitory law, if constitutionally put into force there, would be as well observed as any other law. The idea of the Dominion Alliance was that the law might be brought into force in each province as the public sentiment there was formed against the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicants. It was a reproach to parliament that it did nothing to assist a drastic local measure, such as was about to be tried in Manitoba, for without federal aid there were many ways to evade a local law.

Mr. Flint explained the constitutional aspect of the matter, which, he said, chiefly rested on section 121 of the British North America Act: "All articles, the produce, growth or manufacture of one province, shall, after the union, be admitted free into every other province." This he interpreted to mean free from any customs duties. By section 91 parliament was authorized to legislate "for the peace, order and good government of Canada," and if in doing so it thought well to prohibit the liquor traffic, it would be a perfectly constitutional step. Mr. Flint deprecated the making a party political question out of this, pointing out that for the effective carrying out of a prohibitory law, the government of the country must have the support of the party opposed to it. Therefore he appealed to all friends of temperance on both sides to vote for the resolution, which he believed would be supported by the bulk of the people in all provinces but one.

Mr. Bell (East Prince, P. E. I.), seconded the motion. A quarter of a century ago, he said, the Mackenzie government had given the people the Scott Act, which was adapted to the different stages of development in different provinces, and was calculated to operate over wider areas than the Dunkin Act. It had contributed since then to produce sobriety, morality, peace and material prosperity. The proposition contained in the present resolution was one which should prove satisfactory to the temperance people, who were as reasonable now as they were twenty-five years ago. It would remove the sting of defeat from the plebiscite vote and make the temperance people feel they were not altogether robbed of the legitimate fruits of their victory, it would give them encouragement to proceed with their work of mortal reform, and it would give them

to understand that the government was their friend and patron. While the government had not given a definite promise to abide by the result of the vote, Mr. Bell considered that it had given an implied warning, and as a Liberal he warned the government that it would lose the support of many electors at the next election if it did not take some action now, even though the great majority of the prohibition workers were in the Liberal ranks. Mr. Bell suggested the extension of the Scott Act to provinces with an honest effort to make it efficient, and government control of the sale for legitimate purposes.

Wants Total Prohibition. Mr. Firmin McClure (Liberal, Colchester), moved in amendment: "That the object of good government is to promote the general welfare of the people by the careful encouragement and protection of whatever makes for the public good and by the equally careful discouragement and suppression of whatever tends to the public disadvantage; that the traffic in intoxicating liquors as beverages has been a source of social peril and a national and industrial welfare of the people of Canada; that, despite all preceding legislation, the evils of intemperance remain so vast in magnitude, so wide in extent, and so destructive in effect as to constitute a social and national menace; that this House is of opinion, for the reasons herebefore set forth, that the right and most effective legislative remedy for these evils is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicants for beverage purposes, and that this House is prepared to promote such legislation in so far as the same is within the competency of the parliament of Canada."

Mr. McClure said that no resolution could be based on the result of the plebiscite vote, and, therefore, he based his on something more substantial. He could not conceive how the partial prohibition asked for in the resolution would be anything but a farce. That resolution was the work of the Dominion Alliance, and who were they? "I am as good a prohibitionist as any," said the honorable gentleman, "but I say that the Dominion Alliance represents nobody but the half dozen men on the executive committee in Toronto and Montreal, and that they do not represent the prohibitionists of Canada. They do not represent the Maritime provinces, nor does this resolution. It was submitted to the prohibitionists of the Maritime provinces and repudiated by them. There are prohibitionists in the Dominion who favor prohibition, more perhaps than the government or the opposition realize, but those who want partial prohibition can be counted on the fingers of one hand."

The hon. gentleman declined to be made the catspaw of the opposition to punish the government in this connection, although he was not a supporter of the government in the stand it took. The Conservative party had shown itself unworthy of the confidence of prohibitionists, toying with the question for party ends, and appointing a commission of biased men, who excluded all evidence in favor of prohibition. The cause would be greatly advanced by this discussion in parliament, and if the principle was right, such proposition as was made in his amendment would be adopted in time.

Dr. McLenan (Inverness) seconded the amendment. A Veteran's View. Dr. Christie (Argenteuil) expressed his hearty approval of Mr. Flint's resolution. He would have been glad to go farther, but that was impracticable, but this would be a long step in the right direction, and calculated to secure total prohibition. In his view the chief object of the resolution was the decisive majorities in every province save one, it devolved on the government to take some steps to carry out the wishes of the people. While it was true that Quebec had voted against prohibition, it might reasonably be expected that the province would soon fall into line with the other provinces on this question.

Mr. T. D. Craig (Conservative, West Durham) said he stuck to his advocacy of total prohibition. The object of this resolution was to pull the government out of a bad hole. As to the general question of prohibition, he said he did not expect to see it, because he did not see any great desire for it in the plebiscite vote. But in any case he would oppose the proposition for partial prohibition, which could not be enforced. Mr. R. Holmes (West Huron) declared himself to be a prohibitionist. He did not think the vote would justify the government in introducing prohibitory legislation, but he thought it was right and must be recognized sooner or later. Mr. Macdonald (East Huron) took similar ground as to the vote, but he said he would not oppose the desire expressed in a resolution presented by a respectable body of men, and would support Mr. Flint's motion.

Mr. G. Taylor's Accusation. Mr. George Taylor (South Leeds) read a motion passed by a Gananoque Lodge of Royal Templars, calling for a prohibitory law. He attacked the government for its action in connection with the question, and accused the Dominion Alliance of having engineered it for years in the interests of the Liberal party. The Alliance had issued a circular to members asking them to support Mr. Flint's resolution, but it was too long and too trashy to read.

Mr. Ganong (Conservative, Charlotte) condemned the government roundly for what it had done and had not done, and looked upon both motions before the House as designed to rid the government, but he sat down without saying what he would do.

Mr. A. H. Moore (Stanshead) joined in attacking the government. He informed the House that the people in this country wanted prohibition, and if he had to vote he would vote for Mr. McClure's amendment.

Majority Too Small. Mr. Charlton (North Norfolk) said he was a prohibitionist, but the question there was as to the power which the parliament of Canada had to enforce these views if put into the form of legislation. At the general elections, 66 per cent. of the electors voted, but in the plebiscite there was only 44 per cent., or a reduction of 22 per cent. on the general election vote. To put a law on the statute book without the necessary

public opinion to support it was to enact a dead letter. The demand of those people who thought that the government should have introduced a prohibitory measure based on the plebiscite was an unreasonable one. It would mean disaster to the very cause they had at heart.

Dr. Rutherford (Macdonald) was in favor of the resolution as a step in the right direction. No evil but good only could result from the provinces having the power to legislate in this direction. Mr. McMullen (North Wellington) spoke in support of the main motion. He gave the House a good character, saying that in all his public life he had never before known a more sober or more temperate lot of men.

Result of the Vote. Mr. C. H. Parnelee (Shefford) quoted the figures of the plebiscite vote. In some provinces the vote of prohibition was a strong one, but in others it was weak. There was 4 per cent. of the total electorate polled, 22 1/2 per cent. in favor and 21 1/2 per cent. against, while 56 per cent. did not take the trouble to go to the polls. Taking the pollable vote as it was brought out in 1891 and 1896 there were two-thirds polled. No doubt the great majority of parliament was in sympathy with total national prohibition, but they were there to pass laws, and knew that there could be no hope of enforcing a prohibitory law unless there was a strong public opinion behind it. It could not be contended that one-third of the people were a sufficiently strong force. Provincial prohibition was something which might be effective. It would not be wise for the government to try it, but the provinces already had the means by which they could have it as soon as the state opinion warranted.

Mr. Potts, Dewar, Rose and Ker, had declared many times that the vote in favor of prohibition was not strong enough to justify legislation. Mr. Parnelee defended the province of Quebec against the doubts cast on the honesty of its vote, and paid a tribute to the sobriety of the French-Canadians, and concluded by moving the following amendment: "That in the plebiscite of 1898 only about 23 per cent. of the registered electors of the Dominion voted for prohibition; that in the provinces and territories, excluding Quebec, only about twenty-seven per cent. of the registered electors of the Dominion voted for prohibition; that this result shows that there was not an active prohibition sentiment sufficiently pronounced to justify the expectation that it could be effectively enforced; and that, therefore, in the opinion of this House, such a prohibitory law should not be enacted at present."

Mr. Casey (West Elgin), who seconded the motion, said the prohibition vote polled was as full as any vote cast in Canada, but the adverse vote was not fully polled. It was about time that members of the House should give up trying to make prohibitionists believe that they were asking for what was practicable.

Mr. Oliver (Alberta) spoke strongly

in support of Mr. Flint's motion, and Mr. Godbout (Beauce) moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Flint protested against the debate being shut off in this way without a vote being taken, and Mr. Foster backed him up.

Sir Wilfrid said that the country was entitled to an expression of the opinion of the House and if the motion was not reached in the regular order next Monday he was prepared to consider the setting of a special day for the conclusion of the debate. Several aspects, including the constitutional one, had not been touched yet.

Mr. Godbout's motion carried and the House adjourned at 12:45 a.m.

THE STATES AND TURKEY. London, April 28.—The American complications with Turkey are a leading topic of the day. The Outlook, after declaring the Sultan an Ismailite, the notorious money lender who died recently, were own brothers in matters of money, says: "The Sultan has now fallen back on the desperate debtors' last device of buying more and has offered to place an order for a warship with an American firm if only the American government will accommodate him a while longer; the American government will do nothing of the sort, and grimly intimate that unless the dollars are promptly forthcoming the matter will be put in the hands of the United States navy. Yet, President McKinley's candidature may not after all enjoy immense help from a naval demonstration in European waters, for the European powers who are fellow-sufferers with America in Armenia are in wholesome imitation 'taking steps to press their claims' and under such pressure Turkey must give way. Russia, it is true, is holding aloof, but menaced by Japan, she is hardly likely to lend Turkey more than diplomatic help."

AN ANCIENT BELIEF. The ancients believed that rheumatism was the work of a demon within a man. Any one who has had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the infliction is demonic enough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain's Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and hundreds bear testimony to the truth of this statement. One application relieves the pain, and this quick relief, which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by Henderson Bros., whole agents Victoria and Vancouver.

The representative of Reuters's Telegram Co. with the federals at Brandon is informed that the British at Jammers-Drift tried to get ammunition through Basutoland, but that the Basutos stopped the wagons and informed General Bevet. A strong contingent of Basutos is now guarding the line to prevent entrance or exit from Basutoland.

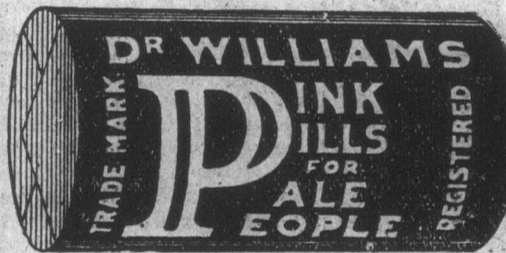
Three new cases of smallpox have developed since Friday evening at Winnipeg, bringing the total number of patients up to fourteen.

Too Little Blood

That is what makes men and women look pale, sallow and languid. That is what makes them drag along, always tired, never hungry, unable to digest their food, breathless and palpitating at the heart after slight exertion, so that it is a trouble to go up stairs. They are "Anæmic," doctors tell them; and that is Greek for having "too little blood." Are you like that? Are your gums pale instead of being scarlet? Pull down your eyelid—Is the lining of it blood-shot and pale? That is where "too little blood" shows.



More anæmic and weak people have been made strong, energetic, cheerful men and women by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People than by any other means. They are the finest Tonic in the world; they have cured more people than any other medicine, but you must get the genuine—substitutes are worse than useless, they are dangerous.



In package like this—Always printed RED.

If your dealer does not keep them, send the price, 50 cents a box or \$2.50 for six boxes, to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, and get the genuine by return mail.

David R. McKay, the well-known baker, of Stellarton, N. S., writes—"I cannot say too much in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was very badly run down; could not work and could not sleep at night. My appetite was poor and I was losing flesh. I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and was surprised at the rapidity with which they built me up. In a few weeks my weight increased from 130 to 149 pounds. My appetite returned, I could sleep well, and could do my work without feeling tired.

The Countersign as He Knew it. "Have you got the countersign?" asked the sentinel. "Well," replied the raw recruit, "I had left a department store to enter an army, 'when' I left the counter it was 'This silk's twice less than cost.' The adelpia North America.

The Port Arthur police have arrested two boys under fifteen, who started three fires on Friday. They acknowledged their guilt and have been remanded for eight days. They are named Wright and Merritt.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of Beutgood.

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Advertisement for Carter's Little Liver Pills, listing ailments like headache, dizziness, and constipation.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Before After. Wood's Phosphatine. The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all the leading druggists in Canada. Only this medicine dispensed in packages guaranteed to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package \$1, six, \$5. One year's supply \$25. Pamphlets free to any address.

The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Wood's Phosphatine is sold in Victoria by all wholesale and retail druggists.

ARIOL & STEEL PILLS

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. Suppressing Bitter Apple, Pin Coclea, Purgative, &c.

Order of all chemists, or post free \$1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria.

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good as reliable

Order.

Users

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This vessel, up, is no doubt the Girl of San Francisco was written off and "posted at an Girl was one with the Lib- the terrible No- ar. She left San with the schoo- and the High- 8th, bound to ber. The High- S. Thompson ages of over fifty all but been given Light reported an Girl off Cape swept by fear- ally a forestaysail being blown out last seen of the aded schooner, n battered about ried whether the until it last the pt her on the where she has months, for the ed by other than a crew of eight found a sailor's

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mination at the eg to announce e at the forth- I am in favor present govern- e of a leader nbers elected to fully, E. KANGSTER.

K MAN

ation on the Modern and Disease and Phys- ical Affections of the Female Sex. This is a new and valuable work, written by a leading authority on the subject. It is a complete and up-to-date treatise on all the diseases of the female sex, and is a valuable work for all those who are interested in the health of women.

2.00 a week ad- vantage to re- ceive the Midland free of the Con- s its sixth year ne of this kind entral West. A to each sub- scribe a copy of the to the West- Co. St. Louis.

Royal Oak, on 00 six room- cabin on pro- vements. Appl- quivalent Water-

Developing the Coast

A New Wharf is to Be Built on the Alberni Canal.

Also an Aerial Tramway Connecting With the Monitor Mines.

Every month the industries of the West Coast of Vancouver Island grow...

This morning, when she arrived from Cape Scott and way ports, her officers...

At San Juan, too, things are bustling. The work is progressing rapidly on the...

Information received by the Times from its correspondents on the West Coast...

The South East Arm mine has uncovered another fine showing of the rich lead...

But one sealing schooner was reported by the Willapa. This was the schooner Favorite...

Although there were no less than four ministers on the passenger list, three different denominations being represented...

There were fourteen passengers in all on the Willapa. There was Capt. Cole, of the sealing schooner Ocean Rover...

THE PARTY RETURNS. (Special to the Times).

Vancouver, April 28.—The Delaware French party, who left for Dawson from Skagway...

JOCKEY'S FUNERAL. (Associated Press).

Prescott, Ont., April 28.—The funeral of the late Frank O'Leary, the jockey who met such a tragic death at Aqueduct...

THE NEW BARRACKS.

Additional Land Secured by the War Office at Work Point—Probability of Building Operations This Summer.

It is altogether probable that Work Point will be the scene of great building activity this summer...

This latter obstacle has now been removed, the war office having recently acquired the large tract of land lying above the barrack square...

It is quite probable that when the buildings are erected that provision will be made for the militia garrison company...

QUEBEC UNITED.

No Division of Opinion in regard to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Miss Anna Mongron, of Grand Metis, Voices the Universal Verdict—Says She Feels Obligated to Tell Her Friends of Dodd's Kidney Pills—She Herself Has Been Absolutely Cured.

Grand Metis, Que., April 27.—Miss Anna Mongron, of the village of Grand Metis, Quebec, has been cured of her kidney trouble...

Dodd's Kidney Pills are now proved to be infallible in the cure of Kidney Disease, that terror of physicians...

Miss Anna Mongron, well known in Grand Metis, writes as follows concerning her cure:

"I was suffering from a great pain in my side, which caused me much pain and uneasiness. I had taken three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and I felt a wonderful relief..."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The trial of Walkley King & Casey vs. the city was continued before Mr. Justice Martin this morning...

PIMPLES Are you pleased with these eruptions on your face? Do you like the idea of letting every one know your blood is impure and your vitality low?...

Ayer's Sarsaparilla takes away all these disfigurements by taking away all impurities from the blood. For 50 years it has been making the skin clear for countless thousands of persons.

A Matrimonial Advertisement

A Recent Comedy of Human Nature Reported by the Hotel Clerk.

The Man From Klondike and the Bride-Elect Who Resigned.

"Did you ever see a man who was truly disappointed?" asked the hotel clerk. "Well, if you haven't you should have been here a few days ago when a fellow was settling his bill. Disappointed? Why, he looked as if he had been dreaming of a solid ledge of gold and had just awakened by the street side. Disappointed was the word to describe him, or, her, too, for that matter, for there was a woman in it."

"The disappointment of both was caused by too much anticipation," explained the hotel clerk. "He was a miner who had recently returned from the Klondike district where he had some claims which, while not yielding a fortune, gave good returns. He was short, and not what you could call bad-looking. When he registered I could see there was something in his mind, and I suppose I looked sympathetic for he began to tell me his troubles. Could I give him a room on the first floor? That was easy. Then he wanted me to hold a good room adjoining the one I had given him. That was when I saw that there was something doing. I gave him 43 and held 44 in readiness."

"He went up to his room and took a bath and spruced himself up generally, put on a white lawn necktie and tried to look his prettiest. Soon he came down and leaned over the desk, doing his utmost to appear conventional, but having a glow at the base of his neck like the sun setting at the back of the Spokane hills. Would I be sure to call him the minute the 'Frisco steamer was sighted? No, I wouldn't forget. Where could he get a marriage license? What did he have to pay for it? Did he need to have a witness? These questions were all solved, and the answer was written in the note book. Then my nervous friend went up to bed, at least he was going to bed."

"It was about 3 o'clock in the morning when we heard the 'Frisco boat was coming in to the outer wharf, and I went up to call the man in 43. He was coming down the stairs on the run, though, when I started up, for some one had put him to the fact that when he heard a steamer give two long whistles and a short one that was the 'Frisco steamer, and he had been sitting with his window open during the night, and he was sitting off on the run down Yates street when the 'bus driver shouted to him to get in the 'bus and he would drive him out. He was puffing like a broken winded pony when the door shut on him."

"When he came back with the 'bus he was carrying a shawl and a grip, and a middle-aged woman, about the thirty limit—you can't tell when they get past that—was following him. He was smiling, but still nervous. If I could have got his eye I would have winked at him, but I'm glad I didn't, for it would have broke him all up. This was the occupant of 44. While he was packing her luggage upstairs, he wouldn't let the help touch it. She registered, Miss Annie Livingstone, San Francisco."

"I didn't see them again until they came down together. He went out alone in the afternoon and I noticed he was not wearing the smile. It was close on dinner time when he came back, and they sat at dinner together. We were pretty full up when the Islander came in that night, and I had not rooms enough for everybody. Then it occurred to me that if I could get the middle-aged woman to sell his claims and going to 'Frisco. 'You couldn't blame her,' he said, 'for not wanting a feller that's been so long in the woods as I have.' But wasn't he disappointed. So was she, but she wasn't showing it as much as the little man. His eyes looked pretty red, and he said, 'It was another case of matrimonial advertisement,' said the hotel clerk, 'and as in many cases both the interested parties traded too much on the anticipation.'"

WORKMEN KILLED. (Associated Press). Birmingham, Ala., April 28.—By the collapse of the frame work of the main building of the Dimmick Pipe and Foundry Co., in the course of erection at North Birmingham, today, two men were killed and two will die. Nine others were more or less seriously hurt.

SIR CHARLES AT QUEBEC. Toronto Star. Talk of your ancient city and of the man who sacrificed it, to release his kind from an odious law, it pales before the deed of the Canadian political leader who in the matter of loyalty is both the congregation and the stream of water that contends with it.

DR. VON STAN'S PINEAPPLE TABLETS—Medical science by accident discovered in the fruit makes it an almost indispensable remedy in cases of Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and the whole train of ailments that follow. One tablet after each meal will aid digestion and cure most chronic cases. 50 in a box, 50 cents. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

POLITICAL NEWS.

The Nanaimo Candidates, and the Views of Some of Them—The Labor Convention at Vancouver.

The report which has gained currency that W. W. B. McInnes would contest Nanaimo city in the Martin interests against Ralph Smith for the legislature is not accepted seriously by those in a position to know the facts. Mr. S. M. Robins, of Nanaimo, manager of the New Vancouver Coal Company, who is at present in the city, on being asked today for his opinion on the matter said that he attached no importance to it whatever. He believed that if Mr. McInnes ran at all it would be for one of the outside districts. He also stamped as absolutely groundless the rumor in circulation to the effect that Ralph Smith would support Mr. Martin. He says that Mr. Smith's views have undergone no change in regard to Mr. Martin and that all the foundation upon which this rumor is built is the statement of Mr. Smith at the convention that the Martin platform was a good one.

Locally there is little new in the political situation. Rumor again is busy with the name of S. Perry Mills, who is now mentioned as a probable candidate in the government interests in Esquimalt district. It is said that the electors of Esquimalt will be summoned shortly to select government candidates.

A meeting of the labor men of Vancouver was held in the city hall last night. R. Macpherson was in the chair, and Ralph Smith was present but did not take any part in the proceedings. There was a great deal of discussion of the platforms of the various parties, and it was decided to adopt Premier Martin's platform, as being the best platform for the working men, but it was understood that by so doing they do not pledge themselves to support Mr. Martin or his party. A committee of ten delegates from each ward was then appointed, who will meet on Monday evening to hear the various candidates who may come forward in the labor contest, and decide as to who are the best men from their standpoint to contest the city as Independent labor candidates.

The correspondence which has passed between W. W. B. McInnes and those desirous of nominating him in South Nanaimo was read at the convention last Tuesday, and is printed in the Herald. The first of these is as follows:

Ottawa, April 15. Report here that Dunsmuir is running in South Nanaimo. Desirous to beat him and think do not do it. Kindly notify friends. Will accept nomination at once. W. W. B. McInnes.

Replied to by Mr. Taylor saying he could secure nomination if he would declare that he was in favor of the policy of the late government; to which he sent the following reply:

Ottawa, April 18. Kindly thank friends. I appreciate their action. My record is before them, and I stand as ever, true to principles and independent of party. I will enter the struggle for the popular rights which have bound us together before. My desire to oppose the coal baron. Define my position. His defeat is imperative. I feel that only free hand can do it. W. W. B. McInnes.

This was replied to on the same day as follows: "Committee desirous of your nomination, but feeling against Martin so strong that you must openly oppose him. Please telegram to this effect." Mr. McInnes telegraphed the next day:

Ottawa, April 19. Telegram received; thanks. Will openly oppose whatever is objectionable in platform or record of Martin, Cotton and Wilson. Am independent of them all. If honored by your nomination will fight Dunsmuir with my utmost ability and run pledged to principles wholly acceptable to friends. W. W. B. McInnes.

John Hilbert, justice of the peace, and until recently police magistrate at Nanaimo, was a passenger on the noon train, and is a guest at the Dominion. He says that the report that Ralph Smith will run in Martin interests is absurd. Ralph Smith will run as heretofore, and Mr. Hilbert thinks he is sure of re-election. W. W. B. McInnes has not yet given out in what district he will run, and there is a report that he intends to run in opposition to Ralph Smith. If he does so, says Mr. Hilbert, he will in all probability lose his deposit. If he runs for either South or North Nanaimo he will doubtless be returned.

John Ratcliffe, the candidate recently nominated to contest South Nanaimo, arrived by the noon train. He was the chairman of the miners involved in the recent strike in the Extension mines.

SUCCESS FOR SIXTY YEARS.—This is the record of Dr. Davis' Pain-Killer. A sure cure for diarrhoea, dysentery and all bowel complaints. Avoid substitutes. There is but one Pain-Killer. Perry Davis, 250 and 50c.

Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, and All Forms of Lameness Yield to KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Write thousands of cases annually. Endorsement by the best breeders and horsemen everywhere. Price, 25c per bottle. As a stimulant for poultry use 10c per quart. West Lorne, Ontario, Can. Dec. 14, 1899.

Dear Sir:—A year since I had a valuable horse which got lame. I took him to the Veterinary Surgeon who pronounced it Green Spavin and gave me little hope, although he applied a sharp blister. This made matters worse and the horse became so lame that it would not stand up. After trying everything in my power I went to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of your Spavin Cure and applied it according to directions. Before the first bottle was used I noticed an improvement, and when the second bottle was used the horse was completely cured and without leaving my house. The next morning I started to work with him, and he did so all day long, and I was so pleased with the result that I sent you a testimonial. I can recommend Kendall's Spavin Cure to any one who has a horse lame. I have used it on many horses and with my entire satisfaction. I have used it on many horses and with my entire satisfaction. I can recommend Kendall's Spavin Cure to any one who has a horse lame. I have used it on many horses and with my entire satisfaction.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Castoria. "Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children." Dr. G. C. Osgood, Lowell, Mass. "Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher

APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

THE CORTICELLI COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Corticelli Skirt Protector is all wool and the wool is selected for its elasticity, fineness and softness. It has a porous, elastic weave. It will not chafe the finest shoes. It is better than any other Skirt Protector because there is no cotton in it. Any "binding" with cotton in it will skrink and pucker the skirt. When the pile wears off it will wear the gloss off your shoes. Corticelli Protector will outwear the skirt. Sewed on flat, not turned over—The genuine is labelled.

To Our Patrons

LAST YEAR we had such a demand for our Seeds that we were SOLD OUT before the season was fairly over; therefore we start THIS YEAR with a FRESH, OLEAN AND NEW CROP.

SEEDS

Everything wanted to be such and true to name. We keep the very CHOICEST and CLEANEST stock of goods on the Coast. Wholesale price list now ready; write for it. Thanking you for your kind patronage in the past and hoping to be favored with YOUR BIG ORDERS in the future, we are, yours very truly,

THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., LD., VICTORIA, B.C.

Dwell On It.

We have made a mark for square dealers and liberal prices which is beyond the reach of all our competitors. It is just like picking up money to deal with us. Our tea and coffee are the standard of perfection.

- GRAHAM FLOUR, 10 lb. sacks, 25c. GOLDEN CORN MEAL, 10 lb. sacks, 20c. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, 2 1/2 lb. pkgs., 20c. GERMAL, 4 lb. pkgs., 25c. FLAKE BARLEY, 4 lb. pkgs., 25c. SNOWFLAKE FLOUR, 25c.

Dixie H. Ross & Co. CASH GROCERS.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LD.

Poultry Netting, Garden Tools, Bone Mills, Lawn Mowers, Garden Barrows, Paints and Oils.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LD.

61 Yates Street, Victoria.

Orien Ne

Brought by—Marin

A Settlement

News was China of the manoeuvres the greatest the threaten asters, the Tokio Maru, Franian, of revolution in happiness in "When the hama on the ing made at thirty warship and dockyard, some eigh days left 20 Standard Oil the coast of April 3rd. 74 about 74 mile some 40 mile ship, which Wats left 20 November 22 sage until 9 she struck. The vessel fit were quickly with the exc who appear my, refused to those in the day's voying ved to Shing er. There boat. Capt. landed at the were also taken ened the wreck, it shipwrecked Mate John bards, 3rd M James Bucha Cook Archib John Brown, John Brown, ney. The nar were not obt

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of the China structure at V stance attend pines, such M.S. Peacok, Hongkong to

Oriental News Budget

Brought by the Empress of China—Marine Disasters in Eastern Seas.

A Settlement of the Korean Difficulty and Russo-Jap War is Off.

News was brought by the Empress of China of the commencement of the naval manoeuvres of Japan, which are to be the greatest ever seen in the East, of the threatened war, of two marine disasters, the foundering of the steamer Tokio Maru and the oil-laden ship Iranian, of Philadelphia, of threatened revolution in China and of many other happenings in the unrestful East.

When the Empress sailed from Yokohama on the 12th preparations were being made at the Kure naval station for thirty warships of Japan. The arsenal and dockyard were all bustling and activity some eight thousand men working day and night. The first part of the manoeuvres, which will last for a month, began on the 10th. Some fifty vessels will take part.

The oil ship which was lost off the Japan coast, was the Iranian, a vessel of 2988 tons, which was carrying 110,000 cases of kerosene oil from Washington and Philadelphia, consigned to the Standard Oil Co. She struck a rock off the coast of Izu and went down on April 3rd. The scene of the disaster is about 74 miles from Yokohama and some 40 miles off the mainland. The ship, which was commanded by Capt. Watts, left New York for Yokohama on November 23rd. She had a good passage until 9 a.m. on the 3rd inst., when she struck. A big sea was running and the vessel filled rapidly. Two boats were quickly launched, and all the crew, with the exception of one man, Smith, who apparently through his own stupidity, refused to leave, quitted the ship. Those in the mate's boat, after half a day's rowing, made land and were conveyed to Shimoda by a Japanese schooner. There were sixteen men in this boat. Capt. Watts and fourteen men landed at the island of Niijima. They were also taken to Shimoda, where the captain engaged a boat to go back to the wreck, in the hope that the man Smith might have survived. Among the shipwrecked sailors are Capt. Watts, Mate John Jamieson, 2nd Mate Hubbard, 3rd Mate Richardson, Boatswain James Buchanan, Steward A. Sinclair, Cook Archibald Watson, Sailmaker John Brown, Apprentice Keeling; boys, John Brown, Simon and Edward Rood. The names of the foremast hands were not obtainable.

News of the other marine disaster comes from Chefoo, China. The steamer lost was the N.Y.K. liner Tokio Maru. She was lost on the coast of Korea in the Gulf of Pechili, the island which Russia attempted to seize some time ago. This island is the southernmost of a group of islands lying off the most northerly point of the Shantung peninsula. The steamer and her cargo are a total loss, four passengers, two Japanese and two Chinese lost their lives in the disaster. The Empress brings news that the threatened war in the Orient between Russia and Japan is in all probability off. A settlement has practically been brought about of the complication in Korea, Russia, it seems, is satisfied with the right to purchase a certain area of land adjoining the concession at Manchu. It is made clear—or as clear as possible in the absence of official announcements—that Russia drew back owing to expected pressure of a power or powers behind Korea. The Japanese press would have us believe that power Japan; probably it was the prospect of a Japanese protest having the backing of England that turned back the Russian advance. It is impossible to believe that this incident—if it is to be assumed as having reached an end—terminates the possibilities of trouble in Korea. It is rather to be anticipated that Russia's action shows she is determined that sphere in East Asia. Japan will be far more glibly than the Russian diplomat would argue if she esteems this the finale of all causes of difficulty in Korea.

The Tokio Jiji, one of the most moderate and reasonable of Japanese journals, writes the matter as follows: "Russia demands a tract of land near Masampo and the situation was serious as she pressed that demand." The latest telegram states that Russia has withdrawn her demand, having met a denial at the hands of the Korean government; and that she will be content with some land on the skirts of the Masampo concession. The land within 100 Korean miles (about 3 English miles) outside the concession can be sold to any foreigner at the option of the landowner. The independence of Korea is the guarantee of the peace of the Far East and it would inevitably endanger that peace threatened. This is why Japan has tried to preserve Korea and it was on this question that the China-Japan war was fought. If any power take possession of an important tract of land in Korea it would open the road to the collapse of Korea and the consequence would be serious. If therefore Russia were to carry out her first object, the result would have been disastrous. The firm refusal of the Korean government and the quiet withdrawal of Russia has saved the peace of the Far East which was threatened. We hope the independence of Korea will be more and more assured and the peace of the Far East thus secured definitely.

The China Gazette says: The result of the court martial held on H.M.S. Benbow attending to the circumstances attending the loss of the steamship, anchor and other gear from H.M.S. Peacock, when on the voyage from Hongkong to Shanghai some weeks ago

has resulted in the commander, S. G. Douglas being dismissed from the ship. Other officers were also brought before the court and their cases await decision. The command of H.M.S. Peacock has been entrusted to the first lieutenant of H.M.S. Algerine, Mr. C. P. R. Coode. Mount Asama, the big Japanese volcano, is again in eruption, having broken out again on the morning of the 31st of March.

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister at Washington, is attacked by the British papers in China. Lo, a reformer, who has lived in the United States for ten years, has a wife and family in China and the Washington diplomat wired to the Chinese authorities and had them arrested. The North China Daily News says this diplomat was originally a clerk in a lawyer's office at Hongkong, whence he went to England, where he studied law and was called to the bar, subsequently becoming adviser professionally to Prince Li Hung Chang. When he became minister at Washington it was hoped by the progressists of his own country that he would show the result of his Caucasian education.

An explosion at Kam-shan in Chia-chow district, on March 24th, wrecked 300 houses and killed 30 people.

COLONEL BADEN-POWELL

Personality of the Man Who is Conducting the Defence of Mafeking. The London Times correspondent at Mafeking sends a graphic personal sketch of the man who is undoubtedly the greatest hero of his day in the eyes of the English nation: He says "Colonel Baden-Powell is young, as men go in the army, with a keen appreciation of the possibilities of his career. His countenance is firm, his stature short, his features sharp and smooth. He is eminently a man of determination, with great physical endurance and capacity and extraordinary reticence. His reserve is unbending, and one would say, quoting a phrase of Mr. Pinero's, that fever would be the only heat which would permeate his body. He does not go about freely, since he is tied to his office through the multitudinous cares of his command, and he is chiefly happy when he can snatch the time to escape upon one of those

Nocturnal Silent Expeditions

which alone calm and assuage the perpetual excitement of his present existence. Outwardly he maintains an impenetrable screen of self-control, observing with a cynical smile the follies and caprices of those around him. He seems ever bracing himself to be on guard against a moment in which he should be swept by some unnatural and spontaneous enthusiasm, in which by a word, by an expression of face, by a movement, or in turn of a phrase, he should betray the rigours of the self-control under which he lives.

"Every passing townsman regards him with curiosity not unmixed with awe. Every servant in the hotel watches him, and he, as a consequence, seldom speaks without a preternatural deliberation, and an air of incisive finality. He seems to close every argument with a snap, as though the steel manacles of his ambition had

Checkmated the Emotions

of the man in the instincts of the officer. He weighs each remark before he utters it, and suggests by his manner, as by his words, that he has reconsidered the different effects it might conceivably have on any mind as the expression of his own mind. "As an officer, he has given to Mafeking a complete and magnificent security, to the construction of which he has brought a very practical knowledge of the conditions of Boer warfare, of the Boers themselves, and of the strategic value of the adjacent areas. His espionage excursions to the Boer lines have gained him an intimate and accurate idea of the value of the opposing forces and a mass of data by which he can immediately counteract the enemy's attack. He loves the night, and after his return from the hollows in the veldt, where he has kept so

Many Anxious Vigils,

he lies awake hour after hour upon his camp mattress in the veranda, tracing out in his mind the various means and agencies by which he can forestall their move, which, unknown to them, he had personally watched.

"He is a silent man. In the noisy day he yearns for the noiseless night, in which he can slip into the vistas of the veldt, an unobtrusive spectator of the mystic communion of tree with tree, of twilight with darkness, of land with water, of early moon with falling night, with the music of the journeying winds to speak to him, and to lull his thoughts. As he makes his way across our lines the watchful sentry strains his eyes a little more to keep the figure of the colonel before him, until the undulations of the veldt conceal his progress.

"He goes in the privacy of the night, when it is no longer a season of moonlight, when, although the stars are full, the night is dim. The breezes of the veldt are warm and gentle, impregnated with the fresh fragrances of the Mopopo, although, as he walks with rapid, almost running, footsteps, leaving the black blur of the town for the arid and stormy areas to the west, a new wind meets him, a wind that is clear and keen and dry, the wind of the wastes that wanders forever over the

Monotonous Sands of the Desert. He goes on, never faltering, bending for a moment behind a clump of rocks, screening himself next behind some bushes, crawling upon his hands and knees. His head is low, his eyes gaze straight upon the camp of the enemy. In a little he moves again, his inspection is over, and he either changes to a fresh point, or startles the dozing sentry as he slips back into the town."

TRAIN HELD UP.

Little Rock, Ark., April 27.—A south-bound St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern passenger train was held up by a negro bandit near Higginson, 10 miles north of here this morning. He confined his operations to one passenger coach. The bandit escaped, but the authorities are in pursuit.

The seven Swiss mountain guides, brought out by the C. P. R. for service at Banff Springs, left Montreal yesterday by the regular train.

Revolution Threatened

Arms and Ammunition Being Landed at Macao for the Rebels of China.

Kang Yu Wei Wants Ten Thousand Uniforms—Imperial Troops Face Rebels.

According to news received here by the Empress of China great preparations are being made by the rebels of China for a big revolution. A Macao correspondent says there is not the slightest doubt but that the near future will see a vast army of rebels rising in the interior. During the four months of the present year no less than twenty thousand Mamen rifles and a great quantity of ammunition and other war material was taken inland from that port and colony. On March 19th a German steamer arrived there with cases of what purported to be merchandise, but which it was afterwards learned was six thousand rifles and a large stock of powder and ammunition. The captain of the steamer said these arms had all been sold to the people of inland China.

A correspondent of the Hongkong Press, in telling of the importation of arms and munition of war, says there is no doubt that the arms are going to Chinese revolutionists, and he calls upon the British government officials at Hongkong to have the importation of arms from German steamers stopped, as "if disturbances break out the British will be the sufferers at Hongkong, as outside of it, the settlement proper, they have no force sufficient to face any sudden revolution."

A correspondent of the North China Daily News in Shantung says the movement of the "Boxer" rebels continues to grow. In many places there are camps of Chinese drilling with more or less publicity, with the firm expectation that in the not long distant future there is to be a general rising.

The rebellion in Shantung is growing to an alarming extent, the revolutionists having even made an incursion into Chili, and it is even said by some correspondents that they have reached the neighborhood of Tientsin, so that should they attempt to enter that settlement the foreign troops will have to land to protect life and property. The Pekin government, however, desiring to avert the necessity, it is presumed, of alien interference, has sent seven thousand troops to attack the rebels.

The Yokohama Advertiser, in referring to the rebellion in Shantung, says: "There is one aspect of the situation which must cause great uneasiness at all European courts with interests in the Far East. The present disturbances have a much different international significance from those which have taken place in other parts of the empire during the past few years. While the Kwang provinces have long been the seat of every form of agitation, from mere highway robbery to organized rebellion, the questions raised have been such as could be settled between the central government and one certain western country, namely, England. So too, in the less frequent cases of outbreaks in other of the provinces, they may have caused great anguish of mind to the Tsung-li Yamen, but they never led the outsiders to quarrel among themselves. Now, however, the troubles are dangerously near the capital, and will affect the interests not alone of the English, the French, or the Germans, but all foreigners. Within its own sphere of influence each nation has been to a certain extent in partnership with China in the work of government, and where its partner fails the nation is required to carry out that work unaided without dread of interference. But when, as now, the scene of any emeute is near the capital many factors enter into the case productive of gravest anxiety, and this apart from any danger threatening the stability of the reigning dynasty. For Chihli, in the eyes of all except Russians, is a province which must not only be protected but neutralized."

"The landing of a force of bluejackets from one of the warships at Tientsin is now indicative of something more than a desire to protect legations and trade interests. It is also an assertion of diplomatic rights against other powers and a warning to them that whatever may occur they can only press their own claims with the consent of all interested. The case of Russia is markedly different from that of the other nations. Down to the great wall her position is well secured, and she has no rival to fear commercially and none politically except Japan. Her influence at Pekin may vary in weight, but she can feel secure in the belief that her southward march of empire will finally be checked, not by any diplomatic skill, but by her coming face to face with a military strength greater than her own."

Kang Yu Wei is reported by one of the China papers to have been endeavoring to purchase ten thousand uniforms at Hongkong, and representations have been made by China not to permit the sale. In Canton, too, despite the attempts of Li Hung Chang to put it down, the insurrection grows, and from Tai-hai-wei comes news that disturbances are threatened between the British and the Chinese.

YELLOW JACK.

(Associated Press.) Vera Cruz, Mex., April 27.—Several cases of yellow fever have broken out among people recently arrived here, and the fever has several victims at Sullina Cruz, on the Pacific coast.

SIR JOHN BRIDGE DEAD.

London, April 27.—Sir John Bridge, the former police magistrate of London, is dead. He was born in 1824. A special dispatch from Bombay says: "The cholera is raging fearfully at the great camp at Godra, where thousands of famine stricken natives are receiving relief. A hundred and fifty corpses were removed yesterday; 100 others had to be left because it was impossible to procure bearers."

Returning Officers

Complete List of Those Appointed as Such by the Government.

Number of Victoria Companies Incorporated—Rose Marie Mines Wound Up.

The Gazette to-night will contain a number of announcements arising out of the forthcoming elections. The list is as follows: Nanaimo municipal court of revision will be held on May 28th at 10 a.m.; Vernon court on May 28th at 10 a.m.

Thos. Kiddie, superintendent of Van Anda smelter, has been appointed special examiner on the board of examiners for assayers, vice W. Pellew-Harvey, who is absent from the country. Writs for the forthcoming election are issued to-day by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. They are returnable on June 30th.

On the application of Thos. Dunn & Co., a creditor of the Rose Marie mines, Mr. Justice Irving has granted an order winding up the Rose Marie Mines, Ltd. Ira W. Black, of Phoenix, hotel keeper, has assigned.

The following extra provincial company is registered: Nelson Syndicate of England; capital \$20,000; local office, Nelson; Thos. J. Duncan, attorney. Messrs. Logan & Langley, shipping agents, of Victoria, have dissolved partnership.

Application for a charter will be made at the next session of the Legislature to build a railroad from Kamloops lake, New Westminster district, about seven miles from its mouth and above the falls, and to convey the water to a power house below the falls, where electricity will be generated. They also agree to dam the outlet of Stave lake to increase the power at low water. They propose to supply compressed and electrical power to New Westminster and Vancouver. The total capitalization is \$75,000.

The following companies are incorporated: The Ford Robinson Lumber Co., Ltd., of Revelstoke, capital \$150,000; Okanagan Gold Mines, Ltd., of Rossland, capital \$200,000; Quebec Copper Co., of Greenwood, capital \$375,000; Yukon Electric, Ltd., of Victoria, capital \$80,000; Upper Yukon Consolidated Co. of Victoria, capital \$20,000; Wallace Bros', Packing Co., of Vancouver, capital \$60,000; Ship Dumbarton Co., of Victoria, capital \$64,000.

In connection with the election notices an order-in-council is printed whereby the polling places where there are no justices of the peace the declaration required of a deputy returning officer may be made before two electors.

Victoria city, market place, Victoria, Thos. Tubman, returning officer. Vancouver, government office, Vancouver Bay, Salt Spring Island, J. G. Brown, returning officer. South Victoria, Royal Oak school house, Isaac Somers, returning officer. Esquimalt, Esquimalt school house, Jos. Shaw, returning officer. Cowichan, Duncan court house, Alex. Hall, returning officer. Alberni, government office, Alberni, A. L. Smith, returning officer. Nanaimo city, Nanaimo court house, W. N. Shaw, returning officer. North Nanaimo, Wellington court house, J. L. McKay, returning officer. South Nanaimo, North Cedar school house, J. E. Norcross, returning officer. Vancouver, government office, Cumberland, John Baird, returning officer.

The other officers are: Chilliwack, G. W. Chadsey; Dewdney, Levi C. York; Richmond, A. B. Dixon; New Westminster city, W. H. Keary; Vancouver city, Arch. M. Beattie; Yale, W. E. Fooks; Yale, East, W. C. Pound; Yale, North, J. L. Brown; Lillooet, East, F. Sones; Lillooet, West, C. Phair; Revelstoke, H. N. Courcier; St. Bonifacius, A. B. Docketster; Nelson, A. B. Bickworth; Rossland, Thos. Parker; N.E. E. Kootenay, Chas. E. Hamilton; S.E. Kootenay, Thos. Edie; Cariboo, W. A. Blair.

The following polling places are established for the electoral districts in the vicinity of Victoria: Victoria city, Market Hall. North Victoria, court house, Salt Spring Island; school house, Burgoyne Bay; school house, Mayne Island; hall, Fender Island; school house, North Saanich. South Victoria, Agricultural Hall, South Saanich; school house, Royal Oak; Tolmie school, Boleskin road; school house, Cedar Hill road; Agricultural Hall, Cadboro Bay road. Esquimalt, school house, Esquimalt; school house, Sooke; hotel, Parson's Bridge; school house, Matchosia; E. Gordon's residence, Otter Point; Arthur Bickley's residence, San Juan. Cowichan, Cobble Hill; Cowichan Station; government house, Duncan; Chamaus, school house; Somenos; Price's Hotel, Cowichan Lake.

SUING STANDARD OIL CO.

Des Moines, April 27.—The Crystal Oil Co., of this city, has filed a case for \$50,000 damages against the Standard Oil Co., alleging that the defendants ruined the business by improper business methods. Dan McGillivray, of Vancouver, has been awarded the contract for building an ore dump at Michipicoten for the Algoma Central. The dock will cost \$200,000.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

Splendid Programme of Athletic Events Given Last Evening in the Drill Hall—Large Attendance.

Nearly a thousand people attended the assault-at-arms in the drill hall last evening, and enjoyed a programme which for successful arrangement of detail and excellent performance has never been rivalled by any event of a similar character in this city. It was eminently fitting that the most instructive and enjoyable series of athletic exercises which have been held during the past season should be concluded with a finale on a pretentious scale, and the Sergt-Major and those in charge inaugurated their preparations accordingly. The first number last evening was the field gun drill by two detachments, and the excellent precision, combined with the thoroughness in which the men performed under the direction of such members of the Fifth Regiment can do in the way of manipulating the guns. The second number—fancy marching by a number of the men carrying various colored pennants, under the direction of Sergt-Major Mulcahy—was most deservedly appreciated by the spectators.

The exhibitions of boxing were productive of universal amusement, the first bout being between Gr. Hilton and Gr. Byrn. This was perhaps the most scientific exhibition in the lightweight class, Byrn showing himself to be considerably more active on his feet than his opponent. He proved victor in this bout, winning the first and third rounds. The next event, between Sergt. Brown and Corp. Margill, was infinitely livelier. This bout was won by Sergt. Brown, who carried the first and third rounds. The third contest was between Gr. Anderson and Gr. Morse, and was in every way a worthy successor to the previous event. In this connection it might be mentioned that Gr. Morse has not been a member of these classes during the season, and gallantly stepped into the place of the party who was to have been the Anderson's opponent, but who was unable to attend. Gr. Morse's action was highly commendable, as without any training or practice he participated in the desire to contribute to the enjoyment of those in attendance. This bout was delightfully diversified, the contestants not being hampered by the cast iron inflexible rules of science, and the cheers and approbation of those present fully rewarded the victor, Gr. Morse, and the loser for the gallant fight they made.

The various contests took place in a 24-foot ring, the referee being Capt. Olive Phillips-Wolley, and the judges Capt. L. Thompson, R. N., and Mr. Fisher. The time keeper was H. Morton. All the officers acted with impartiality and decision. Each of the contestants was attended by a second, who proved especially solicitous as to the welfare and condition of his champion. An exhibition of broadsword fencing was given by Corp. Keating and Gr. Pumphrey, but the latter unfortunately sustained a slight injury owing to a deflection in the mask, and the bout was consequently not continued.

The final heat in the lightweight boxing exhibition was next held, the contestants being Gr. Byrn, winner of the first bout, and Gr. Morse, victor of the third. This was a very spirited contest, and was won by Gr. Byrn.

A splendid exhibition of tumbling was given by Grs. Peden and Erskine, assisted by the clowns, Trumpeter Merrifield and Gr. Brown, after which "Old Tulip" donned the gloves and with his pupil, W. Lorimer, proceeded to give an exposition of the many art in the heavyweight class. The illuminated club swinging by Chas. Wriglesworth was splendidly performed, the fire flashing effect being particularly striking. The horizontal bar exhibition by Grs. Peden and Erskine, and Corp. Clarke and Trumpeter Merrifield was excellently given, and evoked hearty applause.

The various other events, including the slight stick bout and the wrestling contest, maintained the standard of excellence established by the other portion of the evening's entertainment. The programme was brought to a conclusion by the National Anthem. Through-out the evening the Fifth Regiment had contributed to the enjoyment in their usual excellent manner.

Those in charge wish to thank Capt. Olive Phillips-Wolley, Capt. Thompson and Mr. Fisher for their kindness in acting in the various contests, and C. Wriglesworth for his exhibition of club swinging. The able manner in which Sergt. Morse officiated as floor manager is worthy of the highest commendation.

THE GREAT PORTRAITS.

Great portraiture involves so much more than the seizing of likeness and character merely, that it is perhaps worth while to attempt in a few words to elucidate the problem of the painted portrait as it has been understood by some of the masters of the past. In any work of great portraiture one finds so many things in addition to likeness respected, that it seems but a trifle to say that the more effectively character and individuality are secured the more perfect is the canvas as a whole—in other words, the more complete it is as a work of art. And so it happens one can not recall a truly great portrait that is not a masterpiece of composition as well; for the element of composition exists as much, its demands are as exacting, in the placing of one human being in a certain rectangular area, as in the placing of many in that given space. Perhaps no portrait, however well painted, is really a great work which suggest that the sitter has posed for it; that the posture was taken for the purpose of being painted so. But it is a curious fact that the more superficial, the more obvious the "arrangement," the weaker, the more incompetent is usually the painting itself as a technical performance. It is as if the painter whose technical skill is slight possesses also a slight mentality. The Dutch and Flemish portraits—the great ones—bring you face to face with a human being who is eminently in his place—no trifling accessories, no filling up, no appealing to mercenary taste—but frankly the man in his natural environment, in a characteristic and unaffected attitude. I can not imagine Rembrandt or Frans Hals seeking to place some sitter in a "pose." I can well fancy them conversing with him, showing him about the studio, calling his attention to some interesting art object near by, studying him in various lights, and finally settling on the pose most significant of the individual before them. Velasquez, Rembrandt, Hals could do this—but Vandike at times is "posey," splendid painter that he was. Not to be "posey" means, if it mean anything, that the painter has conceived some antecedent action in his subject, immediately preceding that which is portrayed.—"The Field of Art," in Scribner's.

Thousands Homeless

Later Details of the Disastrous Conflagration at Hull and Ottawa.

Damage Is Estimated at Twenty Million Dollars—Flames Not Yet Extinguished.

Ottawa, April 27.—The fire which broke out in Hull yesterday morning and spread to Ottawa was not under control at midnight. Five square miles of city burned over, more than 2,500 dwellings, factories, mills, stores and other buildings destroyed, entailing a loss estimated to reach \$20,000,000, and between 12,000 and 15,000 women and children homeless, is the rough estimate early this morning of the damage done by the fire.

Most of the lumber piles of Ottawa and Hull are now mere heaps of charred wood and ashes. Half a dozen churches and schools have been burned. The Bddy Company's paper pulp mills, match factory and their entire establishments, with the exception only of the sulphide works, which were out of the line of fire, have been destroyed.

Bronsons & Weston's mill, the Hull Lumber Company's mill, one of Booth's mills, the McKay Flour Milling Company's premises, one of the power houses of the Ottawa Electric Company, the Hull water-works, the Hull court house and jail, the post office, the convent, and almost every business place, as well as about 1,000 dwellings and shops in Hull have been destroyed. Indeed, practically nothing of Hull is left but the entire street and church and a few houses beyond it.

The fire broke out in the house of Mr. Kiroac, of Hull. It is understood that Mrs. Kiroac had just lit her stove to get the family dinner, and set the chimney on fire. The flames spread to the roof and quickly communicated to adjoining houses, and as there was

A Heavy Gale Blowing at the time the fire very soon got beyond control. The spot where the fire originated is about a quarter of a mile from Main street, Hull.

As a gale was blowing from the north-west right in the direction of the lumber piles and mills on both the Hull and Ottawa shores of the Ottawa river and Chaudiere Falls, it was soon seen that the fire was almost certain to be a large one. By 11 p.m. the fire had got a good hold of Main street, and the entire street and dozens of cross streets were burned. Practically there is not a house left on the street.

About this time the fire had made a jump of nearly half a mile and ignited Eddy's wood yard near the match factory. That was soon in flames, and the 50-mile-an-hour gale which was blowing drove the high column of flame across Bridge street and set fire to the Bddy paper mill and other buildings of the company.

The fire at this time also sprang across the Ottawa River and caught the sheds in the rear of the McKay Milling Co. on Victoria Island, and in a few minutes the lumber piles on Victoria and Chaudiere Islands, one of the power houses of the Ottawa Electric Company, the Victoria Foundry, and half the buildings on the two islands were in flames.

The Ottawa fire brigade was called upon for assistance, but it was soon seen that the combined forces of Ottawa and Hull were wholly inadequate to fight the terrific conflagration which was now raging.

Hon. Mr. Mulock, acting minister of public works, telegraphed the mayors of Montreal, Brockville and Peterboro to send by special train at government expense all the fire fighters and the assistance that could be spared. While Victoria and Chaudiere Islands were a Seething Mass of Roaring Flames, the fire made another jump and caught in the freight sheds of the C. P. R. yards at the Chaudiere, and soon after the Union station was blazing. The rolling stock and most of the freight and baggage had been removed, but the flames spread with great rapidity, and in a very short time the whole of Chaudiere Flats was asre-wrept.

Once more the flames made a jump and set fire to the lumber piles near Mr. J. K. Booth's beautiful residence at the corner of Trenton street and Richmond road, and soon Mr. Booth's residence and that of his son-in-law, Mr. A. W. Duck, were in flames, and the fire led its triumphant march towards the St. Louis Dam, where an immense quantity of lumber belonging to J. K. Booth, the Shephard & Morse Co. and other firms were stored. This made

A Tremendous Blaze, and the huge mass of fire was blown by the wind, which continued to blow a gale down upon Rochesterville, Mechanicville and Hintonburg, all of which were literally wiped out.

The fire also devastated the little settlement of St. Mary's village. The flames spread along the Richmond road, taking Martin & Warnock's flour mills and extending almost to Skead's Mills, some three miles beyond the city limits.

At this time, 5 o'clock, there was an almost continuous line of fire from its starting place at Chaudiere street, Hull, to the St. Louis Dam and the Experimental Farm in one direction, and through and beyond Hintonburg in another, a distance of nearly fifteen miles.

In some places the fire was More Than Half a Mile Deep. The fire began eating its way through the city by way of Wellington, Albert and other streets, and it looked for some time as if the centre of the city must go. Preparations were made to protect the parliament buildings.

At 3 o'clock connections with the power houses were burned and all the electric cars came to a sudden stop. The city's electric light service, public and private, was also knocked out. Britons Must Aid Ottawa. London, April 27.—The Times says editorially this morning, "Great Britain must help Canada, who is lavishing her blood and treasure in South Africa, by contributing funds for the victims of the Ottawa fire."

The New Fire Hall

Victoria West to Have a Splendid Up-to-Date Building.

The Contract to Be Awarded on Monday—Convenient and Complete.

The contract will be awarded on Monday for the erection of the new fire hall to be constructed in Victoria West, and a glance at the plans is sufficient to convince one of the fact that it is the finest of the city with a building and fire fighting facilities of a strictly modern character, and entirely consonant with the excellent system now in vogue.

CHICAGO LABOR TROUBLES.

Contractors Say Union Men Are Preparing to Destroy the Dewey Stand. Chicago, April 27.—The assignment of 1,000 police officers on strike duty has been demanded formally by Mayor Harrison by a delegation from the building contractors' council.

Coal City Candidates

Rumor That W. W. B. McInnes Will Oppose Ralph Smith in Nanaimo.

The Probable Candidates in North Victoria—Views of Roseland Man.

A convention is called for Salt Spring on the 28th instant (to-morrow) for the purpose of selecting a candidate to contest North Victoria in the anti-Martin interests. T. W. Patterson, H. Robertson, of Moresby Island, J. P. Booth, the late member, and W. J. Taylor, of Victoria, are spoken of as likely candidates.

NOTES FROM VANCOUVER.

House Demolished by a Gunpowder Explosion—Man Drowned—Street Car Jumps the Track.

Vancouver, April 27.—A gunpowder explosion occurred on Tuesday night at Elk Bay, 100 miles up the coast. The eleven-year-old son of David Esson, logger, was sent from the shore to their house with a twelve-pound tin of gunpowder. No one was in and the lid began pouring the powder on the stove to see it flash. The whole can finally exploded. The house was entirely demolished, most of its fragments with pieces of the kitchen stove being carried a considerable distance. The boy has lost the sight of both eyes, even if he ultimately recovers.

Theodore Smith, a prominent citizen of Westminster, was drowned in seven feet of water at the Brunette sawmills yesterday afternoon.

A special session of the City Council was held last night to rescind the previous motion that contractors for the new sewers be bound to work their men only nine hours a day, with a Saturday half-holiday, at 24 cents per hour. It was found that the contract would cost the city two thousand dollars extra.

A special tram car returning from Westminster last night after a political meeting there jumped the track while going down hill at a rapid rate, and the politicians were piled in a heap in the corner. No one was badly injured.

SMASHED THE CAMERA. Dullman, One of the Supposed Dynamiters, Objects to Have His Photograph Taken.

St. Catharines, April 27.—The Dominion government has ordered a patrol to be put on guard to watch the canal and tunnels at Thorold till further orders. Wiland, Ont., April 27.—Photographs of the three supposed dynamiters were taken in jail here yesterday. Dullman, the supposed leader of the gang, made a strong resistance to have the camera perform its work, and succeeded in smashing it, but another camera was procured and a picture taken.

A PORTLAND MYSTERY. Body of a Man, Supposed to Have Been Murdered, Found in the River.

Provincial News.

ASHCROFT. The Presbyterian congregation are contemplating the buying of a manse. Owing to the scarcity of vacant houses in Ashcroft this is a necessity.

SLOCAN CITY. The Liberals of the town met in their committee room last week and perfected an organization for participation in the provincial elections. The officers elected were: President, D. S. McVannell; vice, J. G. McCallum; secretary-treasurer, W. J. Andrews; executive committee, D. D. Robertson, J. M. McGregor, A. E. Teeter and J. Craig. The meeting was well attended, enthusiastic and harmonious.

GREENWOOD. Sing Lnie, Chinaman, aged 23, was accidentally drowned in Boundary creek on Thursday. From information obtained from a cousin of the deceased, it seems that Sing went down to the creek to get a pail of water. Sing somehow slipped off from the bank, and the swift current carried him down the creek as far as the South End grocery, where his body was pulled out. Dr. Schen was shortly on the scene, and an effort was made to resuscitate, but without avail.

KAMLOOPS. Archie Davis, locomotive engineer, has gone to Ditchburn where he goes on the Rosedale-Greenwood route. On Wednesday, Chas. King, of Greenwood, a youth of 16 years, appeared before His Honor Judge Spink to answer to a charge of forging a cheque for \$35. His counsel claimed that when the forgery was committed he was only 15 years of age and did not know he was doing a criminal act, but looked upon it in the light of robbing an orchard. The prisoner claims that he did it at the instigation of a professional gambler. The decision of the judge was reserved till Thursday, when, after being severely lectured, a sentence of six months with hard labor was passed. Harry Stevenson was next placed in the box. It will be remembered that some time last summer he spent several months in jail for stealing money from a child's bank at Grande Prairie, the crime with which he was charged last Wednesday, and pleaded guilty to, was that of breaking into and robbing the Kamloops saloon on March 4th last.

NELSON. The board of the Nelson Public Library Association held a meeting on Friday afternoon, at which it was decided to remove the library from the present premises, which are altogether too small for the large number of readers who are daily to be found there. The special committee which have been appointed to look into the question of securing other quarters, reported in fact the removal of the library to the north side of Victoria street, east of Stanley, in the building belonging to H. Selous. This report was adopted and the committee was empowered to engage these rooms.

VANCOUVER. The death took place at midnight on Saturday in St. Paul's Hospital, of Hugh Smith, a mining man of some note in his country and the United States. Death was the result of Bright's disease, from which he had been suffering for a considerable period. He came here, in fact, to attempt to retrieve his shattered health, but fruitlessly. Mr. Smith was a brother of Messrs. Angus and John Smith, well known mining and logging men of this coast.

At the time of his arrest the prisoner also had a revolver in his possession. His honor reserved sentence till Friday, when the prisoner was treated to a wholesome lecture and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

At the last regular fortnightly meeting of the Trades and Labor Council it was resolved after much discussion that the Trades and Labor Council completely ignore the different political parties at the approaching parliamentary elections and request union men to act up to the resolution framed at the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress.

The prisoner Queen, who received a sentence of 10 years at the assizes on Saturday, was so affected that he had to be assisted from the dock. Upon reaching the corridors he totally collapsed, and had to be almost carried to the cells by the warders. Stubby also took his sentence very much to heart, and occupied the attention of the remaining warder. Seeing his guardians thus well employed, the prisoner Robinson succeeded in getting outside the side door of the court room before the warder overtook him. Although handcuffed the man made a stubborn resistance before allowing the officers to remove him to the cells. When being conveyed to New Westminster, late in the day, Robinson again became very violent and abusive, using such foul language that he had to be returned to the cells here again.

A 100-lb. keg of nails was found on Wednesday morning by the men who were at work excavating for a new building in the rear of the Gold house. The nails had evidently been there since the first of January, for they were rusty and had been baked into a molten mass by the fire of that fateful Sunday afternoon.

Nothing has yet been found of Charles McClusky, who disappeared from his home on Burrard street at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. He had been in poor health for some time, and a good deal of anxiety is being felt about him. The announcement that H. W. Colebrook, senior principal of the Queen's school, Georgia street, is retiring from active work in connection with the school at midsummer, has been received with general regret by the parents and those interested in the scholastic welfare of the city.

The sad death took place on Wednesday morning of William Kirby, aged 42 years, from the family residence on Powell street. The deceased had been a resident of the city for a number of years, and owned quite a large amount of property here.

Mrs. Busby, an elderly lady resident on Fairview, who was widely known and respected, died on Wednesday at the residence of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Norman McLean, from a complication of pleurisy and pneumonia. The deceased lady leaves behind many sorrowing relatives and friends in and about Vancouver.

Yesterday morning a thief entered the Merchants' Exchange saloon and secured a bag containing \$85 in money and \$70 in cheques, making good his escape. Frank Mayhew Richardson has passed

ed a very successful examination before the Dominion government board of examiners here, qualifying for the position of provincial steamboat inspector. Mr. Richardson is a brother of the chief engineer of the Empress of China.

Camp McKinney. Greenwood, April 21.—Nothing but good reports continue to come from Camp McKinney. Business is picking up and not a day goes by but the stage from Greenwood contains one or two passengers for that point. A property that is causing considerable favor among the community is the Mammoth, owned by the Kane company. The latest report is that the winze being sunk from the said tunnel is in a paystreak of rich ore. The winze is now down 17 feet and is being put down as rapidly as possible with the small force working. The vein measures 32 inches between walls that stand perpendicular. On both walls is a rich streak of galena, carrying considerable gold, and throughout the vein filling is plenty of sulphurates. The tunnel was run in a distance of 65 feet on the ledge, when it was stopped and orders came from Spokane to sink a winze on the opposite side. This is now being done with excellent results. At the present time the total depth from the surface is 65 feet. The winze was sunk at a point 16 feet from the portal of the tunnel.

A new strike is reported on the Dayton, which continues to be the sensation of the country. At a point 120 feet from the first discovery, where the shaft was sunk, another open cut shows the ledge as strong as ever, the ledge running free gold. On the Porto Rico, the adjoining claim, Hamilton & Yonkin, the owners, have unearthed what they believe to be the extension of the Dayton vein on their ground.

In Omaha camp, where the Lemmon company's properties are located, an important strike was made at the 210-foot level, and a new formation two feet in width, greatly resembling the Cariboo ore was encountered in the drift. The Lemmon stamp mill has been compelled to close down for a short period awaiting the arrival from Peterboro, Ont., of another ore feeder, which is now en route.

The Waterloo mill, which was closed down on account of the water in the ditches freezing, is to be started at an early date. It is said that the face of the drift on the first level has five feet of solid ore. The mine is looking first rate.

Kamloops Property Sold. The Kimberley deal, regarding which there has been so much speculation of late, was finally completed on Saturday of very satisfactory terms to the original owners of the properties involved. The purchase price was \$48,500, of which a considerable proportion was paid in cash. The purchasers are well known capitalists of Windsor, Ont., and Cleveland, Ohio. The group comprised the following claims situated about four miles south of Kamloops: Kimberley, Charlotte, Last Chance, Morning Star, Stem Winder, Occidental, and the Keystone Fraction.

THE VILLAGE DOCTOR. Athlona Constitution. Just had one doctor in the town, the country's joy an' pride. Who tended of us 'n' down, a-goin' for an' wide. From the morning to settlement, across the hills an' hills, A rust rate han' at messies an' a graduate on chills.

But it come to pass one mornin' w'hen the sun come up the skies, An' the aseyor wuz risin' an' a-rubin' of his eyes. To the country's consternation an' its terrible surprise, The doctor read his titles clear to mansions in the skies!

Just went the way of all flesh—wuz laid upon the shelf; He 'who'd saved folks from dyin' whittled in an' died himself! We done our best to save him, just agonized in prayer, But we couldn't get no doctor to prescribe the bill of fare.

An' as the doctor went away to flue the heavenly throng, He couldn't take the medicine he'd mixed fer us so long. An' then there come more measles, more earthquake rakin' chills, Than ever had been hearn of in the valleys or the hills!

Then we 'p'inted a committee to search the country round; Till another fast class doctor fer the settlement wuz found. An' they tramped from Brown to Billville, a-goin' day an' night, An' p'tended their tents fer business w'hen the doctors 'rove in sight.

They advertised fer doctors, an' brother, here they come Like a regiment a-risin' to the w'ill' tap of the drum. Thar wuz five hundred of 'em, all ready with their bills, First-rate han' at messies an' graduates on chills.

Sideline on

All on Ed for No

Kimberley Not R

The question's so important, not worry us investment here.

The Boers are the president of the river, in the town on the long the on the Sunday, were turned out.

cess. Fortu cause for all was sufficient, as long been the Boers Co supply from for domestic.

In regard to body felt con provisioned, as anxiety on.

As a matter provisioned, but it the the the last four months three days a storekeepers.

the prices, but stopped this, in the town, what was ch should not be before we w month things then the stock held in town.

livered at ex ances of bread and rice were for consumer a fairly liberal time, the flat bread, biscuits.

When it b Methuen's was there a r description, a tically unob 28th the bread from 1 pound weeks later. During the allowance 1/4 pound mean ounces of mea (crushed meal per dem. T client to keep little bacon, ter, contesse, the town had deered by the were only dol rided with a only when in the shoe rea Christmas a for fowls, 40 to 18c, per d managed to Christmas Da other hole for.

It was in Year that w come hippop majority of s pond with a all meats for the market b board was p announcing th At first it w clearly and following was day: "The supplied to-d few would o those waiting fellows close sale, it scarce been success, in like many and then one allowed to a no reserve s six or seven have been b but it was t clearly and w clearly came the fact was started l idea had be thousands of supplied dai of.

A noticea the way in tions. T er at any th observanc have our Be per ten the number dou Town Guar men of all p portant fac cess, and in ticeable the given to the cheerfully o bers of the who had b them, while keepers in c of their em. "The meat, "leveller," a men, who he ntly to give supplies deliv ters, Men an hour migh

But the sense of the committee, also the country wanted wuz a doctor that wuz new! "The ole book," said the chairman, "the ole time doctors read, I'd like to state, are out of date, an' them ain't 'pear to fit."

"We want a right young feller that's graduated new, As fresh as any daisy in the sunshine at the dew."

With all a big diploma, with a bran' new 'With all the new diseases playin' leas' frog in his head!"

So they turned the ole time doctors down an' got a young chub; well, He knowed more new diseases than the rithonians tell.

An' though we're poor an' humile the country 'roun' about, We kin have 'appendicitis' now an' all the new things outt.

News

Sidelights on the Siege

All on Equal Footing—Waiting for News a Trying Experience. Kimberley's Food Supply—Rations Not Reduced Until December 28.

The question of the food supply, always so important in a time of siege, did not worry us for some weeks after the investment had commenced.

One of the most trying experiences of the siege was the waiting for news. Every now and then a dispatch rider or native runner would manage to get through from the British lines with a bundle of English and colonial papers, but these occasions were very much like tangles' visits.

When it became known that Lord Methuen's advance had been checked, there was a run on tinned goods of every description, and these were soon practically unobtainable.

When it was in the first week of the New Year that we were called upon to make a call to which the majority of the inhabitants did not respond with alacrity.

Boer Secret Service

Boer Government Spends More Money Than Any Other in the World.

An Elaborately Conducted Department—The Training of Boer Agents.

No country in the world has its secret service department more elaborately conducted, or employs a more able and talented set of men, than does the Transvaal.

Even this large sum was found ridiculously inadequate, for, as anyone may see who takes the trouble to turn up the Blue-book from the select committee on British South Africa, the amount placed on the estimate for 1896 was £90,000.

The secret service was started soon after the War of Independence, and it was continued in a very small way until the opening of the last nine years in obtaining underground information of what other countries are doing.

Spending the Huge Sums of money related above was put into operation "to undermine the paramountcy of Great Britain in South Africa," that being "the object in view" of the German and Transvaal authorities.

These men infest the ranks of society, and it is by no means improbable—any, it is certain—that they are to be found in the service of Her Majesty.

Paris is always France. All the great movements of the country have been centred here, whether political, religious, social, literary, or artistic.

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Sporting News

BASEBALL NATIONAL LEAGUE Philadelphia, April 25.—Brooklyn, 6; Philadelphia, 4; Dan and McGuire, Platt and McFarland; umpire, Emalle.

CRICKET GREENWOOD CLUB MEETING At the recent meeting of the Greenwood Cricket Club the election of officers resulted as follows: President, F. J. Flanagan;

THE WHEEL TORONTO RACERS (Associated Press) Toronto, April 27.—Chairman Walter, of the C. W. A., will shortly summon a meeting of the racing board of that association to deal with bicycle racing in this country.

LACROSSE CAUSE FOR DISCUSSION The usual placidity in Mainland lacrosse circles appears to be considerably disturbed of late by the adverse criticism on the part of the Terminal City enthusiasts of the action of their delegates to the lacrosse convention in agreeing to the Peele brothers playing with the Westminster team this season.

A LONG CROOKED ROAD Love has a long way to go to reach the heart of the modern up-to-date young man.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM The British museum was established a half century before the library of congress, and had as a foundation three considerable collections already formed.

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Points About Mafeking

A Colonial visitor, who has some acquaintance with Mafeking, has given a representative of the Cassell's Saturday Journal some particulars about the place which has held its own splendidly.

The Place is Thoroughly British. It contains four churches, three schools, a town hall, a club house, an hospital, and a racecourse.

Counted Without Colonel Baden-Powell and his plucky garrison. "An interesting feature of Mafeking in times of peace is the Baralong settlement, a little distance to the northwest of the town, near the Molopo river.

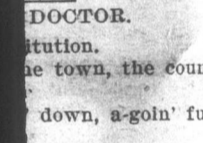
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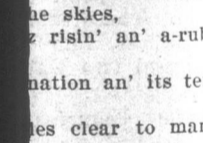
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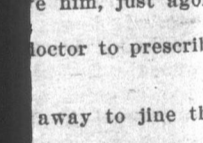
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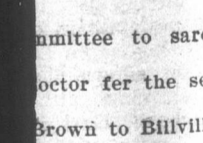
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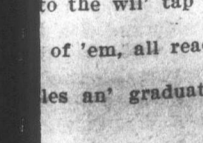
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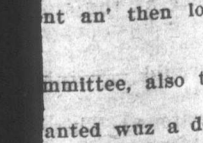
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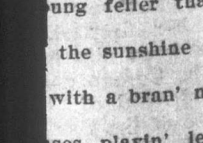
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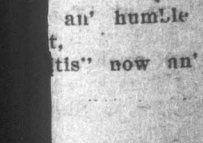
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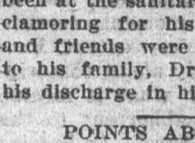
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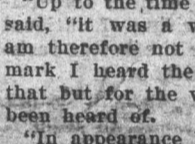
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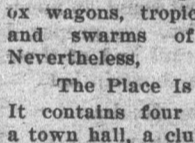
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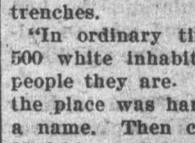
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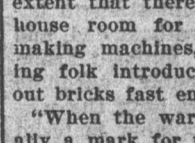
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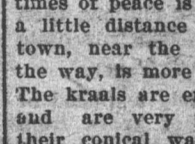
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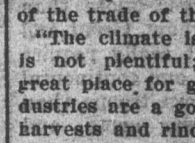
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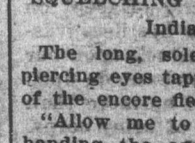
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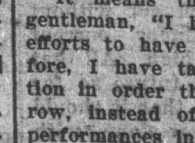
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The Army of Britain

Is Conscription Coming?—Our Vast Resources That Remain Untapped.

Major Arthur Griffiths Deals With the Question in London Daily Mail.

Is conscription coming?

"Why should it?" one is tempted to ask in reply, throwing the onus of proof upon those who assert its manifest necessity. No doubt there are times when that necessity speaks, or seems to speak, out trumpet-tongued.

It was so in 1870, when the humiliation of France rushed to the terrified appreciation of what it costs to be unprepared for war; a warning that brought universal service within measurable distance, but which had no tangible consequence beyond the abolition of purchase in the army.

Now, once more we are passing through a much keener, a more agonizing spasm of alarm, now when the almost insupportable demand of a distant war has put so severe a strain upon our land forces that the alarmist may be excused if he cries aloud, a little hysterically perhaps, that the Empire is in danger.

But the emergency is surely not of the crucial character that calls for extreme measures. We are passing through an unpleasant, a painful, and distressing experience, but we shall surely win our way to peace and honor.

Without Panic Legislation. We do not want conscription, as a matter of fact. The blood tax, the obligation of personal service imposed on every adult male in neighboring countries may be and should be avoided in this, and for the simple reason that with us conscription is obviated by good-will.

Given the need, the response will come voluntarily, spontaneously, and, as we are seeing at this moment, certainly to the most satisfactory extent. People talk a little too glibly about conscription, forgetting exactly what it means. Yet the very word is abhorrent to the genius of a free-born race. It implies servitude, the surrender of independence to the will of some despotic superior, whether king or demagogue. Its action may be disguised. It may be called by various high-sounding expressions; it is patriotism, judicious co-operation for self-defense, the general uprising of national spirit seeking union for the better resistance of attack from without.

Not the less does it constitute a tax of the most grievous kind, an intolerable burden because an unavoidable burden which no one in the community can hope to escape. There is all the difference in the world between a bond entered into voluntarily and one imposed by force majeure. So long as the British people, taking them in the largest sense as members of the great Empire, are prepared to defend it heart and soul and of their own accord, we need no conscription.

To Safeguard the Realm. This is the key to the whole situation. While the nation, in spite of its present high level of the quota forthcoming will generally suffice for Imperial needs. When that spirit droops and flags conscription itself, the gathering together of the whole male population, the ban and arriere ban, from aged men to school striplings would not state off disaster.

If, however, it can be proved to demonstration that we need not have recourse to compulsory service because all its advantages can be otherwise attained we yet cannot afford to let the plentiful supply of good material run to waste as has been too generally the case hitherto. Our resources are almost unlimited; there is a latent strength upon which we can draw without end, and which would put our national armaments on an unquestionably adequate footing if only our rulers have the wisdom to utilize the available material.

It is necessary only to systematize it and organize it, and abandon the old niggardly short-sighted policy which has left so much good stuff without consistency or efficiency.

It would be far cheaper to increase the army estimates by a few millions than to establish conscription, which is quite the dearest of all taxes.

for it withdraws the whole manhood of the nation for a term of years from wage-earning, or acquiring the power of earning wages, and pays a mere pittance to the wealth of the state.

There would be with us, moreover, the added drawback that conscription would provide much larger quota than are really required. Anyhow, Great and Greater Britain does not really require the mammoth legions of our continental neighbors. We want more troops than we have, a larger regular army, and more elastic, more effective reserves. But they can be got at a far less cost than by conscription.

It is, perhaps, hardly likely that we shall ever be again involved in external war on the same scale as this now in progress against the Boers. Except on the one contingency of a hostile invasion of India, or a direct attack upon our power in Egypt, the demands made upon our fighting forces will be no more than could be met by a couple of army corps.

At this moment there are troops sufficient to make eight such corps present in South Africa, and we could be required, send half as many more to the Cape within a few months. Here is material enough for any, even the most abnormal demand, and it has been got without conscription. The ordinary current needs would never rise so high. All that is imperative in the near future so far as a regular army goes is that it should keep pace, as it has never done, with the growing exigencies of Empire, and that as our frontier widens and responsibilities increase, there should be a cor-

responding addition to the Imperial police. This can always be got without conscription, if the recruiting sergeant is empowered to offer sufficiently liberal terms in the labor market.

Of equal, if not transcendent, importance is the second great need, that for an adequate protecting force for the defence of the realm, and that again exists without conscription. We have a great store of fine fighting stuff always on hand, provided, as has been said, by goodwill and voluntary effort, capable, too, of easy, nearly indefinite expansion. The proved right quality of the national reserves, both in these islands and in the colonies beyond sea, is one of the strongest arguments against the necessity for conscription.

One of the most marked consequences of the present campaign has been the rank taken by these auxiliaries as effective troops; they are one and all equal to the best. What the comparatively small and, it may be, selected bands of colonials, of militia, and of volunteers have done, all these various forces can be counted upon to do if only they are properly dealt with and encouraged. There can be no more gibes at playing at soldiers.

These, the youngest of all, have jumped at once into the status of veterans, and their example will undoubtedly react on their fellows, the tradition of gallant service performed by predecessors will be treasured by future generations, and by adding to the prestige of the service keep the ranks always full. Where, then, is the necessity for conscription even for home defence?

EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION.

Programme for the Gathering Shortly to Be Held Here.

The programme for the ninth annual convention of the Epworth League and Sunday School Association of the Methodist church of British Columbia to be held at Victoria May 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th, 1900, is as follows:

- Thursday Morning.
 - 9:00.—Meeting of executive of convention. Meeting of local billing committee.
 - 10:00.—Preparation and praise service, conducted by the president.
 - 11:00.—Address of welcome and reply, appointing of committees and receiving reports from standing committees.
- Thursday Afternoon.
 - J. H. Fife, of Vancouver, chairman of the session.
 - 1:30 to 2.—Devotional service to be conducted by the Queen's Ave. church, New Westminster.
 - 2:45.—Paper on "The Responsibility of Personal Effort in Winning the World for Christ," by Ralph Williamson, Agassiz.
 - 3:45 to 4:30.—Paper on "Christian Citizenship," by F. W. Davey, Centennial College, Victoria.
 - 4:30 to 5:15.—Open parliament on Sunday school work.
 - 4:15 to 5.—Paper on "Systematic Bible Study and How to Interest Our Sunday School Scholars in Same," by T. W. Mowat, Nanaimo.
- Thursday Evening.
 - 8:00.—Lecture on "Christian Citizenship," Rev. E. E. Scott, Collection.
- Friday Morning.
 - Ralph Williamson, of Agassiz, chairman of the session.
 - 9:30.—Prayer and praise service, conducted by members of Princess St. church, Vancouver.
 - 9:30 to 10:15.—Address on "The Discipline of the Methodist Church," by Rev. R. Whittington.
 - 10:15 to 11.—Paper on "The Forward Movement in Missions," by Rev. W. H. Barracough.
 - 11 to 11:30.—Paper on the Sunday school "Lookout Work," by a member from Chilliwack.
 - 11:30 to 12.—Paper on "The Home Department," by Mrs. Siddall, Metropolitan church, Victoria.
- Friday Afternoon.
 - T. W. Mowat, Nanaimo, chairman.
 - 1:30 to 2.—Devotional service, conducted by members of James Bay church, Victoria.
 - 2 to 2:45.—Paper on the "Lookout Committee," by H. B. Whyte, by Dr. Riggs, Homer street, Vancouver.
 - 2:45 to 3:30.—Open parliament on League work.
 - 3:30 to 4:30.—Under the control of superintendents of junior leagues of the different churches.
 - 4:30 to 5.—In charge of the intermediate league of the Metropolitan church, Victoria.
- Friday Evening.
 - 8:00.—Programme to be arranged by the members of Metropolitan church. Collection.
 - Saturday Morning.
 - 9 to 9:30.—Praise service to be led by president.
 - 9:30 to 12.—Reports of committees, answers to question box, election of officers. Choosing place and date for next convention. New business.
 - Saturday Afternoon.
 - In charge of local societies.
 - Sunday Morning.
 - 10 to 11.—Love feast.
 - 11:00.—Special sermon to delegates.
 - Sunday Afternoon.
 - 2:30.—Mass meeting of Sunday schools. Appropriate addresses, singing, etc.
 - Sunday Evening.
 - 7:30.—Special sermon on "Entire Sanctification." Conscription service, and at the close the usual impressive separation service.

The officers of the convention are as follows: President, G. S. Keith, New Westminster; 1st vice-president, T. W. Haslam, Nanaimo; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Ashton, Agassiz; 3rd vice-president, F. W. Davey, Victoria; 4th vice-president, Miss G. Robson, New Westminster; secretary, Horace J. Knott, Victoria; treasurer, Miss M. Nicolls, Vancouver.

In McClure's Magazine for May, Professor Simon Newcomb will write of the total solar eclipse that is to occur on May 28th, telling where and to what degree it will be visible and what astronomers hope to learn from it. He will also give an account of the important things that have been learned from previous eclipses. The article will be fully illustrated.

Alex. W. Glichrist, for over a quarter of a century conductor on the Grand Trunk railway running between Toronto and Brockville, is dead, aged forty-nine years.

Operations in Free State

Gen. Hamilton is Trying to Cut Off the Retreating Boers.

Burghers When Beaten are Returning to Their Farms and Hide Their Rifles.

London, April 27.—Israelspoot, mentioned in Lord Roberts's dispatch, which is not marked on the maps, lies between Sanna's Post and Thaba Nchu.

Gen. Hamilton has probably by this time arrived at Thaba Nchu, as he is using his utmost endeavors to cut off the Boers who are retreating from Dewet's Dorp. The Boer forces at Thaba Nchu are not unlikely to make a stand to cover the escape of the envoys from the southward. They have laagers eight miles apart stretching from Brandfontein to Thaba Nchu, with a base camp at Samaldell station.

A report comes that a small force of British mounted infantry had a brush with a party of Boers ten miles east of Karree Siding, who were trying to establish a connection between Brandfontein and the Boer forces to the southward.

Otherwise there is no news beyond the official dispatches of Lord Roberts, except belated details of recent operations. It appears that Gen. Brabant in the fight with the Boers at Wepener had a narrow escape.

Gen. Pole-Carew's advance was much hampered by the tardy arrival of artillery, which prevented him from capturing Leeuw Kop before darkness set in, enabling the Boers to secure their retreat.

The report that the Boers had recaptured Boshof proves to be untrue. Lord Methuen is still there, and Gen. Hunter's division from Natal, which was supposed to be coming to Bloemfontein, is arriving at Kimberley.

Dispatch from Roberts. The following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, April 26th, is published by the war office: "Gen. Hamilton yesterday drove the enemy off a strong position at Israelspoot, which was admirably carried out by Gen. Ridley, commander of the Second Mounted Infantry Brigade, and Gen. Smith-Dorrien, commanding the 15th Brigade. The troops are to-day advancing toward Thaba Nchu. "Our losses are slight, only one yet reported—Major Marshall, Grahamston Mounted Rifles, severe wound in the shoulder." Other Reports.

The Standard Bloemfontein correspondent telegraphing on Thursday says: "Gen. Ian Hamilton, with mounted infantry, naval guns and a howitzer battery, advanced from the water works in the direction of Thaba Nchu. A large force of infantry supported him. The Boers, in position, and the mounted infantry occupied a position dominating the Ladybrand district."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing on Wednesday, says: "Our mounted infantry entered the high moorland at a point and in the direction of Thaba Nchu, almost without opposition. As Thaba Nchu is a natural fortress, this must mean that the Boers have practically thrown up the sponge in this section of the country. If the force presses on to Ladybrand, the whole of the high moorland will be completely in our hands. One difficulty is that many of the Boers forming commandoes, immediately on finding themselves beaten retreat to their farms and resume the role of peaceful citizens, hiding their rifles."

Failed to Surround the Boers. Bloemfontein, April 27.—General Pole-Carew's forces are seven miles north of Thaba Nchu, and the Boers are retreating. They are disappointed at the failure to surround the Boers, but believe the march will have a good effect on the Free Staters.

Wherever he found Free Staters, who had broken their oath, Gen. Pole-Carew seized their cattle and horses. British Subjects Expelled. Pretoria, April 25.—Another batch of British subjects consisting of ten men, 263 women and 429 children, have been put over the border and are going to Delagoa Bay.

London, April 27.—The Lorenzo Marquez correspondent of the Daily Mail, under Wednesday's date, commenting upon the methods of the Transvaal government in expelling British subjects at a time when there is no steamer to take them from there, says: "United States Consul Adelbert S. Hay is doing his best to delay their departure until a steamer is ready. As the British are suspected at Pretoria of causing today's explosion by means of a tunnel dug from a house on the opposite side of the street, the affair is likely to precipitate the expulsion of those remaining. It is also feared that the Boers will make reprisals on the mines."

The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing on Wednesday, says: "The government inquiry suggests that the explosion was a planned outrage. The explosion occurred in a house quite separate from the mine, and required a much larger quantity of nitroglycerine than could have been found on the premises. The factory will be worked again in a fortnight."

Boers and Basutos. Toronto, April 26.—J. H. Balger, with five South African native boys, aged from 8 to 14 years, two Basutos, one Bushman, one Zulu and one Kaffir, all bright looking boys, whom he took in their wild state and civilized, arrived here yesterday. Mr. Balger, while not approving of blacks fighting against whites, thought that it would do the Boers good to let 20,000 Basutos on horseback at them.

John Sparling and D. J. Slackpole, of Winnipeg, are registered at the Dominion. They will leave shortly for Dawson.

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN.

The Queen's Parting Message to People of Ireland.

Dublin, April 26.—The Queen, before her departure from this city, briefly conversed with the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, and expressed her regret that she was obliged to leave. She said she had had a most pleasant visit and intimated that she hoped to be able to return.

The Queen conferred honoretries upon the Lord Mayors of Dublin and Belfast, the title of Lord Mayor on the Mayor of Cork and the Mayor of Londonderry. Her Majesty gave £10,000 to be distributed among the poor in the Dublin hospitals.

By the Queen's command Lord Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has published the following: "The Queen is very anxious before leaving Ireland, where she has spent a most agreeable time, to express through the Lord Lieutenant to her Irish people how very much gratified and how deeply touched she has been by her reception during the past three weeks. She has been received by all ranks and creeds with an enthusiasm and affection which could not be surpassed. Each time the Queen came before, with her dear husband, they kindly and warmly welcomed her, but on this occasion, after the lapse of thirty-nine years, her reception equalled that of previous visits, and she carried away with her a most affectionate and loving remembrance of the time spent in Ireland. The Queen earnestly prays that good will and harmony may prevail among all her people, and that they may be happy and prosperous."

Queen Victoria 93.—Queen Victoria arrived at Holyhead at 6:30 p.m. The town was profusely decorated. The Queen and her suite dined aboard the yacht after anchorage had been reached. They will remain on board the vessel till 10:30 to-morrow, when the party will take a train for Windsor.

BOOK TITLES. A question which often arises, and has doubtless come to the front of late, seeing that we have just passed through the most bookish season of the year, is that of the titles of books. What's in a title? Have never myself been able to see the difference between the titles of books, but have argued that Dickens wrote books with suggestive titles, and others with titles which were not particularly suggestive. For instance, in the first category I should place "A Tale of Two Cities," and in the second "David Copperfield."

Now at the time these books were published, the one in the early thirties, and the late fifties, Dickens was a well recognized name. He himself thought a title was a matter of immense significance, and "David Copperfield" was chosen after many searchings of heart. But if he had called the book "John Swift," or "John Smith," the matter, what difference could it possibly have made to its welcome? It was the name "Charles Dickens" which the public looked at, and it is the same now.

Mrs. Humphry Ward can call her books whatever she likes, just as, in spite of the title "The House of Commons," she can hardly call it a household word, and we cannot imagine at present an English literature of which it does not form a part. The Argosy.

COMMITTEES AT WORK. Solliciting Subscriptions for Celebration—Preliminary Round Most Successful. The committees appointed to canvass the various districts for subscriptions for the approaching Queen's Birthday celebrations have now commenced work, and are presenting a splendid amount of will be collected. Yesterday Major Dalrymple, Major Williams and Wm. Hayward were especially successful as evidenced by the accompanying list:

The City Council	1,000
B. N. E. Co.	50
B. C. Electric Ry. Co.	50
C. P. N. Co.	50
Savo Theatre	50
Li-Gov. McInnes	25
Mayor Hayward	25
Bank of Montreal	25
Pither & Lelser	25
Hudson's Bay Co.	25
R. P. Rithet & Co.	25
Simon Lelser	25
Bank of Commerce	25
McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard	25
Weller Bros.	25
Pemberton & Son	25
Victoria Transfer Co.	25
Edwell & Duff	25
O. M. Jones Agency	25
Thomas Earle	25
Lenz & Lelser	25
Brackman-Ker Milling Co.	25
Victoria Phoenix Brewing Co.	25
Solex N. E. Co.	25
Times P. & P. Co.	25
H. M. Graham	25
Redon & Hartnagle	20
R. G. Prior & Co.	20
H. I. Todd & Sons	20
O. M. Jones Agency	20
Davie, Pooley & Co.	20
Fell & Gregory	20
Henderson Bros.	20
Tupper & Peters	20
The Gratto	20
Hang, Wo, Hing Kee	20
Gim Fook	20
Sing Lee	20
Quong Man Fung	20
Kong Wo	20
Ying Chong Lung	20
Mar Chan	20
Hong Yuen & Co.	20
Wah Yuen & Co.	20
Lim Sam	20
On Hing	20
Thong Lung	20
Mar Chan	20
Chu Chung	20
Yuen Lung	20
Dan Yock Tong	20
Ying Yung	20
Kim Lung & Co.	20
L. Wing Kok	20
Kam Cheong	20
Smaller sums	20
Total	\$2,525

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The Herding Of Cronje

Organizing a Coup—What Concentration of Regimental Transports Meant.

Another Letter From the Correspondent of the London Daily Mail

Jacobdahl. In Capetown, 600 miles away, and ages ago, I had seen the heads of the firm of Roberts, Kitchener & Co. (unlimited) organizing a coup.

I did not know—no one knew—and could only vaguely guess what kind of a coup was being engineered; but we saw the senior partner sitting alone in his inner parlor with an easy look of confidence, and the junior partner sitting in a room on papers in the big office where a row of heads of departments were grinding away at documents that looked like estimates.

So we thought we knew that one of the two knew exactly what he wanted done, and that the other knew exactly how he was going to do it.

For the rest we knew only this: that Lord Kitchener was engaged in the entire reorganization of the army transport. We thought that was a strange sort of thing to be doing in the middle of a campaign, and some of us talked darkly about swapping horses while crossing a stream. But we were all prepared to admit that to stop the proceedings, while he took away all the units of transport belonging to regiments, and combined them into a huge army transport system, was not a mere Kitchener fad.

It meant something, and something big. But what? Well, a movement, plainly a big movement, said the London Daily Mail, a movement upon the Orange Free State, said the correspondent. But what had the concentration of Regimental Transports to do with that? That was a conundrum beyond me. I gave it up. But I had seen how Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener looked, and I felt that whatever it was it was the right thing.

At De Aar, on the way to the north, I noticed enormous accumulations of stores. At Orange River, further north, were still more enormous accumulations. "What regiments do they belong to?" I asked, pointing to a half acre stack of boxes. "Regiments!" I was told. "Why there's enough to last all the regiments here for ever."

I had to wait at Orange River for permission to go towards Modder River, where Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener were. The Orange River depot everything that was happening on the other side of the big railway span was the unknown business of another world. But great lumbering, long army wagons, drawn by strings of sixteen oxen, were continually going out loaded up and continually coming in empty.

"What regiments were the stores being taken to?" I asked. "To no particular regiments, I was told. They were merely going forward, going forward whether I asked. No one knew. They were just being moved forward, and would be directed where to deliver themselves when they got."

Further Forward. I got my own authority to go forward, after what seemed ages of waiting. The telegram came to me from Lord Roberts's headquarters at Modder River, but it told me to go to Enslin.

The train was due to leave Orange River at half-past two in the afternoon. It did not start until half-past seven at night, and it took from half-past seven until half-past five the next morning to cover the thirty miles.

But even long as the long night was, it was not long enough to see the huge transport business that was going on. All along by the side of the railway for miles the moonlight fell softly upon clouds of silver gauze, the long lines of silent oxen leading to their yokes.

At Witteputts, the first station out, was a town of white tents and the blanketed forms of soldiers covering the ground. This, then, was where Lord Roberts's army was stationed, and this the place for which the enormous transport was making.

But I had been told to go to Enslin, and I went on to find that beyond Witteputts there was more transport moving, and at Belmont another town of tents and biscuit-box stacks and another thick carpet of blanketed soldiers to the void, and beyond Belmont there was still more transport, and at Graspan there were

More Soldiers Than Ever. And when I got to Enslin the early light showed huge accumulations of boxes and regiments of soldiers rolling up their blankets before marching away.

Lord Roberts had some day before and was somewhere out in the unknown east, and from each of the camps I had passed regiments had already started for somewhere or other over the Free State boundary.

And news had come down that from the stations beyond, from Honeyest Kloof and Klopfontein and Modder River, other regiments, brigades, divisions, had gone in the same vague direction.

of troops and an organization of transport that left the regiments free to move. Now for facts—so nearly as I have been able to collect them, for no one was witness of it all.

First of all, the railway skirting the western boundary of the Free State, where the country, for South Africa, is flat open, between Orange River and Modder River, its own possession, Cronje was away north in his hill-fortness of Magerfontein.

Now then, on or about February 9th, Hanny, with his force of mounted infantry, went out from Orange River to see the country, of any mischievous rebel raling commandoes. That he was not acting without reason was shown by the fact that he had some hot fighting before he could clear the way for a big transport in his convey.

On February 11th General French, with his cavalry division of three brigades, under Porter, Broadwood and Bartlett, Enslin with such provisions as could be carried on the saddle. He had seven hot-fighting regiments of cavalry, and struck across the Free State border for Ramdam, where there is water. From there he dashed for the drift at Enslin, and thence hot-fought northward for the crossing drifts of the Modder River, seizing three of them.

With Some Little Trouble. But his force of between 7,000 and 8,000 men were easily able to afford for any opposition that might be offered him, and making a wide bend eastward rounded Cronje's position and headed for Kimberley from the northeast.

By this time Cronje at Magerfontein knew what was happening, and hurriedly departed for home before the doors were locked, that on February 14th Kimberley, to its great surprise, found itself relieved.

But if Cronje knew what was happening, Lord Kitchener knew that he would know, and knew also what he would do.

For on February 12th, the day after French started for the eastward of Enslin, the Sixth Division (Kelly-Kenny's), to which Lord Kitchener was giving his personal attention, set out from Graspan, which is just a little south of Enslin, and keeping slightly on the outside curve of French, struck eastward to get to the way of the course for Bloemfontein, which it was supposed Cronje would try to take.

Now, the wonderful part of this is that the Sixth Division set out to intercept Cronje before Cronje himself knew that he would be going that way.

And on the same day that the Sixth Division started to get to the eastward of Enslin, the quick moving cavalry, having already started to hold him and to turn him from the north, the Seventh Division, under Lord Roberts personally supervising the operations of General Turner, left Enslin, and making use of the drifts over the Riet River, which the cavalry had captured, took an inside curve and occupied Weddraal, and the important supply centre of Jacobdahl, where they held Cronje to his easterly course, and at the same time kept open an easy short line of communication with the railway at Modder River.

All this had happened without any serious fighting. Except for scattered bands of surprised Boers at river drifts there was no one more to fight with. Cronje, he was not being fought with. He was being herded. Wherever he might turn there was a division to block his way.

In the meantime there remained at Enslin and Graspan, close by the Ninth Division, under Colville, ready to move in whichever direction, Cronje's movements might make necessary.

On February 13th they moved, following the division ahead as far as Ramdam, thence keeping on his line, but to his right so as to be ready to strike further eastward if necessary—as far as Waterfall Drift, over the Riet River, and thence making a forced march, never going into Jacobdahl at all, but leaving that town on the left, and striking across for Kildrift, on the Modder River, where they struck the track of the Sixth Division, and kept along the south bank of the river until on Sunday, the 18th, they arrived at Paardeberg Drift, in time.

To Take Part in the Action. There Cronje was bottled. It had all happened just as it had been planned in Capetown by the man who knew in his heart, wanted done and the man who knew just how to do it.

Three infantry divisions and a division of cavalry all acting separately, some of them in split parties, but all of them acting in accordance with a carefully arranged hierarchy and time table, had moved by various routes through the country to the country to join up and concentrate at the very spot where the enemy could be cornered, and to concentrate in such a way that the enemy was completely surrounded.

And at one stroke and in four days the whole aspect of the war had been changed by the man with a plan and the man with a system.

And as to that re-organization business—the Kitchenering the transport? How does that come into all this? Just in this way. Regiments made forced marches which would have been impossible if they had been hampered with transport—the slow ox transport which is the only possible heavy transport in this country. But the transport

Under Cover of the General Movement could be left to get along independently to the places where it would be wanted. One great biggy train, as I have already told, fell into the hands of the Boers, and for days afterwards there was a certain sense of insufficiency about one's dinner, and the horses short of oats had to browse about picking up insufficient food from the field. But that was an accident of which the best had to be made. The point is that, relieved of transport, the troops were able to get to Paardeberg before Cronje had got home to Bloemfontein and shut the doors behind him.

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