

London in Good Humor

Queen's Visit and Successes in Africa Have Had Splendid Effect.

Budget Proposals Generally Popular—War Loan at Hand—Some Prelim.

Salisbury Well Sustains His Heavy Burden—His Part Explained.

London, March 10.—A week that opened with a budget increasing the burden of the British taxpayer to an almost unprecedented extent and ended with the Queen stirring hundreds of thousands of her subjects to enthusiastic demonstrations of patriotism and war fervor can scarcely be said to be barren of interesting circumstances. No suspicion of political premeditation has marred the heartiness of the Queen's welcome. Her projected trip to the Emerald Isle and her generous recognition of the gallantry of Irish troops, combined with the victorious progress of Lord Roberts, have once more put the United Kingdom on an excellent terms with itself.

In the opinion of those best informed as to the government's opinion, the Boers are likely to make a series of propositions for peace, none of which will be feasible for British consideration. Thus while the recent and former proposition are and will be accepted as satisfactory signals of British military progress they need not indicate that the end of war is in sight. As an instance of this Lord Salisbury's reception of two long cablesgrams from President Kruger on the subject of terms of peace is a delay of instant the preparations for sending out large British re-inforcements and supplies either from England or from Australia.

This week has produced several articles in widely read mediums in regard to obligatory retirement of Lord Salisbury from the scene of active politics and in the face of these oft-repeated rumors a representative of the Associated Press has made inquiry and received this statement from one who perhaps is closer to the Premier than anyone else in England.

"These rumors of Lord Salisbury's poor health, the breaking down of his intellect under nervous tension, his inability to concentrate his energies, are pure inventions. He is in the best of health and he will continue to attend to every situation with keen appreciation of the slightest detail. I have never seen a divorce of personality from official capacity so strikingly illustrated as it has been by Lord Salisbury during the last few months. I suppose that he would not think he considered it personally I would be glad if Lord Salisbury exhibited more fervor and vim in his speeches in the House of Commons. I am happy to know that what the world believes to be the lethargy and perhaps even the stolid stupidity of our Premier is entirely due to the fact that the country is sufficiently excited and stirred up without his adding directly or indirectly to the excitement by his own part. With a mature judgment the English people and affairs of state he believes the national crisis merits the sacrifices of an appeal to party or popular sentiment. Anyone knowing the man thoroughly would be slow to criticize such a determination.

The introduction of the budget has produced a curious state of affairs, the Chancellor of Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, becoming the butt of his own party press and the subject of opposition encomiums. This is greatly due to the fact that he followed the policy of Mr. Gladstone's exchequer policy, relying upon raising existing taxes rather than the introduction of new duties to meet the war deficit. The abuse poured on him by the Times is pretty strong. The Thunderer has strenuously advocated duty on sugar, but the Chamberlain of the Exchequer accepted none of them and paid the penalty. In spite of this, and thanks to the Queen and the Emperor, the budget has been swallowed gracefully and Lord Salisbury's government is not likely to suffer much at the next election through increased taxation. The price secured for the war loan also helps the Chancellor of the Exchequer as it is not too low to seriously disappoint the country nor too high to cause a loss. The financial operators bid it up to 102, thus speculators will reap a nice profit of 3%.

There was nothing heretical and little of interest about the budget, except Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's reference to the late Mr. Smith's executors have written denying the statement that he lived on 15 shillings a week. He pointed out that he had given during his lifetime nearly a million sterling to English charities. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's reputation for sapphirine and choicest illustrations has somewhat suffered, while various papers have questioned his good faith in this referring to a dead American.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY. Toronto, March 10.—Justice Moss, of court of appeal, has been appointed vice-chancellor of Toronto University, succeeding Hon. William Mulock.

FIRE AT ILLIAN HEAD. Winnipeg, March 10.—Fire at Indian Head, N. W. T., this morning did considerable damage to the stock of Crawford's general store. The blaze was extinguished before the building was entirely injured. Insurance \$2,000.

THE BROKERS TAXED. London, March 9.—The Chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, answering a question in the House, said that the new stamp duty on produce contracts would apply both to spot and future transactions in all descriptions of produce, including sugar, cotton, corn, and provisions and iron, except where sales were executed between the principals without the intervention of a broker.

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BRABANT'S COLUMN. Jamestown, Cape Colony, March 10.—Gen. Brabant's column left at daybreak to-day for Alwal North.

THE WAR'S END Now in Sight. The London Critic has little to suggest in absence of News From the Front. London, March 10.—Mr. Spencer Wilkinson summarized the situation in South Africa for the Associated Press at midnight as follows: "The fighting reported near Helpmakaer is probably only the result of a reconnaissance, and it seems to me to be premature to assume that any movement in large force is in progress in that direction."

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The War's End Now in Sight.

Roberts Cables to Hold Artillery Making First Pause in Re-inforcements.

With All Points Well He Can Take Seventy Thousand to Pretoria.

London, March 9.—The bankers of London met the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, at the Bank of England this afternoon, to discuss the terms of the war loan which will be advertised to-morrow.

The amount of the loan will be £30,000,000. The interest will be at 2% per cent, and the bonds will be redeemable at par, and may be sold, at the issue price of £100.

London, March 9.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, when explaining to the bankers the terms of the new loan gave them the information that the government considered the end of the war near. Since the estimates were prepared, he said, "events have taken place which have changed the situation and probably not all the money will be required."

Whatever the government may intend, unofficial opinion seems everywhere to think that the Boer power is collapsing. The Eighth Division under orders to embark for several weeks, but these orders so far as artillery is concerned, have been recalled. The Boers are having reported that no more artillery is necessary. This is the first pause in re-inforcements since the war began. Sir Redvers Buller, second in command in the field, and Lord Wolseley, are understood also to consider that no more artillery is needed. The Boers has altogether 542 guns, including siege pieces.

It is quite clear that Gen. Buller will not try anything large in the future, as he is to lose Sir Charles Warren and the latter's 10,000 men, who have been ordered to join Lord Roberts.

It is the expectation of the war office that Lord Roberts, notwithstanding the necessity of garrisoning his lines, will be able to operate a constantly increasing force until by the time the Transvaal frontier is reached, he will have 70,000 men.

His telegrams dealing with non-essentials are taken to mean that he is up to some mischief, as his apparent activity usually speaks unconvincing activity.

There is a rumor this morning that Lord Roberts would probably be able to take the Transvaal frontier, but this cannot be traced to any reliable base.

AMBER LOYAL TO ENGLAND. Afghans Ready to Fight Her Battles Anywhere—Their Arms Against Russia.

London, March 9.—5.42 p.m.—The Amer of Afghanistan has authorized his agent in London to publish the following statement of policy of Afghanistan towards Great Britain and Russia. After saying that he had devoted his thoughts to the possibility of Russia taking advantage of the Transvaal war, he said: "I have come to the conclusion that Russia feared Afghanistan, as a war with the Afghan would spread through British-Asia. Russia had not troops enough to control the mountainous and rugged country of the Hindukush and the Hindu Kush. The Afghans prefer death to slavery, and their women and children are unaccustomed to the sea. The Amer says: "But England's troubles are always our troubles, their strength is my strength, and their weakness is my weakness. England must remember that I am always ready to fight for her on land, here or in the East."

PRETORIA ON THE SURRENDER. Not Officially Informed but Accepting It as Fact Declares Fighting Spirit Unchanged.

Pretoria, March 5.—Secretary of State Reitz has issued war bulletins in which after saying the government has no official tidings of the surrender of Pretoria, he said that he must accept it as a fact, however painful, and that the government remains assured that the burghers in their defence of their independence and standing as a nation.

"The struggle thus far has shown that the Republics have indicated themselves as an independent people. This reverse does not stagger them. In the struggle for our rights, our belief remains. Whatever happens the Lord still reigns.

"Owing to the invasion of the Free State by a large force of the enemy and other circumstances it became necessary to take up other position, hence the burghers in Natal have retired to Biggarsburg. All the commands have reached there safely, except a few who were in the direction of Van Reenen's Pass. Thus Ladysmith and Kimberley are no more besieged.

"In spite of all reports the spirit of the fighting men as to the outcome remains unchanged. Among the commands in Natal the burghers are full of courage. General Denys has commanded all the commands of the Modder River. The President started yesterday evening for Bloemfontein to visit the larger of the present armies. It is understood that President Kruger's visit to Bloemfontein was to try to arrange a compromise of the differences between the Transvaal and the Free States.

RUSH FOR WAR LOAN. Over Subscribed Within Two Hours After Opening of Lists at the Bank. London, March 10.—The rush of applicants for the war loan commenced at the Bank of England and the various other banks where prospectuses were obtainable, immediately after they were issued to-day. The steady stream of people continued throughout the day. All sorts and conditions of men were present anxious to "stuff their money into Britannia's pockets, and it is estimated that the loan was over-subscribed within two hours after the opening of the banks.

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Canadians in Osofontein Rout

But Enemy's Hasty Retreat Prevented Their Getting to Close Quarters.

Little to Do and No Casualties—The General Health Good.

special to the Colonist. Toronto, March 10.—The following cablegram has been received: "In Camp with Royal Canadian Regiment, Poplar Grove, on March 10 Bloemfontein, South Africa—The Canadians, with the Gordon Highlanders, Cornwallis and Shropshire Regiment, forming part of the Nineteenth Brigade, took an active part in the engagement at Osofontein. The Canadian troops occupied the left bank of the Modder river, where were also the Cornwallis and Shropshire, the Gordons keeping the right bank.

"There were no casualties among the Canadian troops, our men saw very little active fighting.

"Deprived of support, it became impossible for the Boers to maintain position on their left line of trenches, and they hastily retreated. The Shropshires, who occupied a position in advance of the Canadians, took only an opportunity to come to close action.

"The regiment is showing improved health. There are very few in hospital."

SENATE ENDANGERS TREATY. Amendments May Prevent Its Acceptance by British and Leave Clayton-Bulwer Agreement in Force.

Washington, March 10.—Lord Pauncefoot, the British ambassador, was in conference with Secretary Hay for half an hour at the state department to-day. The officials have nothing to say touching the future of the pending Hay-Pauncefoot treaty. It is plain, however, that the action of the senate committee in bringing in the amendment yesterday regarding the Clayton-Bulwer agreement, is regarded as endangering the life of the treaty.

If the senate first adopts the amendments and then ratifies the treaty, a conflict of action will be created. In the official mind it is said that the President will be obliged to sign it, placing the responsibility upon the Senate, and leaving to the British government to accept or reject it.

The officials believe the British will reject the treaty, and in that case the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will prevail again. Its force having been recognized, also by the senate of the United States as evidenced by the report which accompanied the treaty yesterday when it was presented to the senate.

THE CABLE PROPOSALS. Eastern Extension Company's Offer Use of the African Line Project.

Toronto, March 10.—The Globe's London correspondent cables the following: "I learn on excellent authority that Mr. Chamberlain has strongly protested to the Australian governments against the proposed concession to the Eastern Extension Company at present, asking them to postpone the matter until they have learned what the Pacific cable board had to propose. The Eastern Extension Company's Australian campaign was very skillfully conceived and carried out, but it is probable that they will build the African cable in any event, but without concessions regarding the Australian lines."

MR. HAY'S ACHIEVEMENT. U. S. Secretary Proves to Americans Right in Question They Think Dangerous to Arbitrate.

New York, March 10.—Aspecial to the Herald from Washington says: "Although no effort is being made to press negotiations for the permanent delimitation of the Alaskan boundary, it is said today that a discussion of the subject is in progress between the United States and Great Britain. In answer to the British demand for the establishment of a boundary at a point which would give England control, practically of the entire Canal, Secretary Hay recently sent an exhaustive memorandum which, in the opinion of American officials, clearly refutes the British claims and shows conclusively that the waterway belongs to the United States. The British government has not answered this communication.

"There is no doubt in the minds of officials that the loyalty of Canada to Great Britain will cause the London government to be more insistent of the claims of the Dominion. The United States, however, holds that Lyran Canal is its property and the President has no intention of relinquishing it.

"The ultimate determination of the controversy will probably be reached by arbitration, the character of which will be a stumbling block in the negotiations."

COURT REFUSES HIS REQUEST TO HANG Rather Than Serve Twenty-Five Years.

Chicago, March 9.—Archibald Carlo was sentenced to the penitentiary for 25 years for killing Hector Mackenzie. The judge asked the prisoner if he had anything to say before sentence was pronounced. "Yes," replied Carlo, "I want a new trial so that I may be judged guilty to murder and be hanged. I would rather die than go to the gallows and go to prison for 25 years. If Your Honor will grant me a new trial I promise to plead guilty to murder, so that I may get the rope."

THE LEGISLATURE SUPREME. Kentucky Courts Declare It Has Authority to Determine Contests for Governor.

Louisville, Ky., March 10.—The decision sustaining the contention of the Democrats that the legislature is the tribunal for the determination of contests for the office of governor and lieutenant-governor was handed down in the gallant court this morning by Judge Field. The Republicans will appeal the case to the state court of appeals, and if the decision is against them, will try to get a writ of habeas corpus from the United States Supreme court.

DEAF MUTE KILLED. Toronto, March 10.—The body of a man said to be a deaf and dumb peddler named Frederick Graves, was found lying on the Grand Trunk track near the foot of Frederick street at midnight last night. His neck was broken, apparently by a passing train, but no further work was visible on the case. Was a single man, aged about 40.

MR. BERTRAM DYING. Toronto, March 10.—George Bertram, M. P. for Centre Toronto, is very low and can hardly outlive the night. He never recovered from the effects of the operation he underwent last summer in New York, though it was apparently successful at the time. He is 55 years old.

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Relief is sure. The only nerve medicine on the price in market.

Deserting Kruger.

Joubert and Other Commandants at Issue with Truculent President.

Boers in Hopeless Confusion and British See Clear Path to Bloemfontein.

Recruiting for Africa.

No Lack of Men to Make Up for Canadian Casualties—Strike on the Monterey.

Winnipeg's Tribute.

At Rossland.

Full Effect of Halt in Mining Experienced But Brisker Time at Hand.

Telegraph Operator's Death—Handsome Subscriptions to War Funds.

ROSSLAND, MARCH 10.—The past week has been the quietest one in mining circles that Rossland has known for many a long day. The War Eagle and Centre Star are closed down entirely, and the Le Roi had only about 20 men working. The ore shipments amounted to only 124 tons, the Iron Hawk sent out 124 tons and the Evening Star 30.

The three big mines are expected to re-commence work again about the 15th, when they will employ a combined force of 400 men.

The Glass property, on Red Mountain, has closed down until April 1.

E. C. Hall, C. P. R. operator here, died very suddenly on Monday morning from cerebral hemorrhage. Mr. Hall was on duty the previous night, and his sudden taking off has shocked his many friends here.

About \$2,500 has been raised in Rossland for the Canadian Patriotic War funds. The committee will appropriate the fund on Monday.

COER D'ALENE RIOTERS. Washington Investigates Use of Dynamite in Connection with Miners' Strike.

Washington, March 10.—The cross-examination of Frederick A. Martin, miner, was continued at the Coeur d'Alene investigation to-day. He was closely questioned by Representatives Mondell and Dick as to his presence on the train which carried the rioters' party to Wardner. He maintained that he was there by chance and had no knowledge of, or took part in, the attack on the mill. He saw some armed and masked men, but very faintly conceived of the situation did not appear to him until after the mill was blown up. At one time, he said, an unknown man planned a riot on the mill, but there was no explanation of its meaning. From a distance he saw the explosions and afterwards saw one of the men, Shayne, lying shot on the roadside.

THE CANAL TREATY. Text of the Hay-Pauncefoot Agreement Reported by the Senate Committee.

Washington, March 9.—The senate committee on foreign relations to-day reported the Hay-Pauncefoot treaty to the senate, with an amendment referring to this country the right to defend the canal in case of war. The amendment merely places a limitation upon the restrictions in article 2 and is as follows: "In at the end of section 5 of article 2 the following: 'It is agreed, however, that none of the immediate foregoing conditions and stipulations in sections Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this article shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own force the defence of the United States and the maintenance of public order in the canal in case of war. 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The Boer Rout Seems Complete

Kruger Himself Present. When the Burgers Fled Before Roberts' Advance.

Cavalry Unable to Charge at Outset But Now in Vigorous Pursuit.

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Accordingly General French moved southward and outflanked them again, but the Boers repeated their tactics.

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Every movement admirably executed and entirely successful. The Boers were surprised, as was evident from the state of the deserters. General French was in position to charge, but they admit that they were foiled by the manoeuvring of the Boers.

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Mafeking in Sad Plight

But Terrible Hardships Bravely Bore in Preference to Surrender.

Disease Rife in the Garrison and Claiming Also Women and Children.

Mafeking, Feb. 19.—Horse meat now composes a considerable part of our rations. There is little grumbling. The first pinch of the siege is over, and the town has settled grimly to stick it out. What may be typhoid or malaria has broken out in the women's laager, and has rendered the men prefer to move about in the absence of vegetables, is rife among the garrison.

Such luxuries as we had have been commandeered for the hospitals, which are filled to overflowing. The children's graves, close to the women's laager, grows weekly as the young lives are cut short prematurely by shell and fever.

We look, with hope deferred, for relief. The cheerfulness which was characteristic of the early days of the siege has almost deserted us, the men prefer to remain in their posts rather than move about and work up an appetite which can't be satisfied.

The natives are in the worst plight. Those who are unable to obtain work are allowed a small handful of meal daily. Many braving the danger, though heavy, render their posts rather than work about and work up an appetite which can't be satisfied.

In their advanced position the Boers take the streets and market squares, and when they lodge their bullets, however, and the casualties, though heavy, render their posts rather than work about and work up an appetite which can't be satisfied.

London, March 9.—The Daily News makes the following editorial announcement: "It was rumored in London yesterday, and we have some reason for believing the rumor to be correct, that the two republics made informal and unofficial overtures of peace on the preceding day."

"Unfortunately the conditions suggested were of such a character as to preclude the possibility of leading to any result."

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CARPETS, RUGS, ART SQUARES

Up-to-date goods in every line. We show 10 patterns to any other stores one. Above goods were just received by us in one shipment from the manufacturer.

WELER BROS., Victoria, B. C.

Boer Overtures Irishmen Are Well Pleased

Suggestion Made by Sorry Republics But Declined by British.

Impossible Now to Consider Terms Acceptable Before the War.

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The Jubilee Outdone

Nothing Like Present Affectionate Demonstrations Ever Seen in London.

The Queen Appears at Midnight to Throng in Waiting at the Palace.

Drive in West End Second Day's Event—To Review the Guards.

London, March 8.—The Queen's entry into London, the commencement of her visit to the metropolis, was marked by scenes of enthusiasm unparalleled since the Jubilee. Throughout the demonstrations there predominated a display of triumph and the cheers that made the streets ring were almost as much in honor of the British victories in South Africa as they were vociferous tributes of a loyal people to a monarch whose womanly sympathy has been strikingly shown since the war began.

The party's departure from Windsor was marked by more than usual interest. The Queen, who was accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Devonshire, arrived at the metropolis, and which were decorated with flags. It was foggy and cold, but no one seemed to care.

At Paddington the railway station had been cleared of the general public, but the people waited patiently. When the train from Windsor arrived at 12.30 a tremendous cheer went up. Her Majesty came to the station platform leaning on the arm of a turbaned Indian attendant and entered an open landau, in which also sat Princess Henry of Schleswig-Holstein. They all wore black outer garments. The Queen had a sable collar and from every available window came continuous roars and cheers, while hundreds of little flags waved all the way to Buckingham Palace.

She proceeded under a heavy cavalry escort to Buckingham Palace. Still nodding, Her Majesty passed out of sight in the quadrangle. Then the Peers and Commons assembled. Her Majesty entered the palace. Over the roadway, which had been kept clear for the carriages, the crowds waited until the railing to move an inch. Somebody started singing "God Save the Queen" and the rest of the people took up the strain. In response to this the Princess of Wales and the Duke of Devonshire, who were standing on the balcony, and this caused more enthusiasm. The people, however, wanted another sign of the Queen's presence, and over half an hour before the crowd dispersed.

Those who saw the Queen unveiled spoke of her as looking remarkably well. The journey from Windsor and the long ride through the deafening crowd exposed to the keen east wind, and the long experience, yet in spite of her age, the Queen apparently did not suffer from great fatigue. The bands and the great metropolis assumed a gala aspect as the day passed. The bands of the regiments of the Household Cavalry, of which the first colonelcy would be given to Lord Roberts, were marching to the Queen and undoubtedly would be favorably considered.

The afternoon press comments in the same tone as that of the morning papers in pointing out the great significance of the Queen's visit to Ireland and her desire to see the Irish people. The Times says: "The Queen, it is evident, has a deep sympathy for the cause of her Irish troops and has been thinking of the means by which she can best convey to them and their followers the appreciation of the gratitude she feels for their services in general. We cannot doubt the masses of Irish people who daily greet the Queen's carriage, or the royal visit will be made. Their world goes among them as the representative of no party and no political cause. She goes to pay an honor and compliment to the Irish nation. There are of course responsibilities attached to the Queen's visit, if it could find a pretext. 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The Colonist.

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1900.

SHIRKING A DUTY.

(From Sunday's Daily Colonist.)

Mr. Joseph Martin has published an elaborate platform. It contains twenty-two planks, concerning which we may quote the famous saying, "Some of them are good, and some of them are new; but those that are new are not new, and those of the latter is the means by which he proposes to deal with the eight-hour law. This is the only one to which reference will be made this morning, for it is that upon which the most will turn in certain sections of the province. In brief Mr. Martin proposes to refer the eight-hour law to a plebiscite, if he cannot adjust the disagreement between the miners and mine-owners. This is a direct attempt on his part to shirk a duty, which devolves upon him as the first minister. By it he lays himself open to the charge that he lacks political courage, which was the one virtue claimed for him. In order to catch a certain vote, Mr. Martin calls his proposed referendum "the principle of the referendum," but the word is yet without evidence that the principle of the referendum can be successfully applied in any community, except where the population is compact and the actual conditions to be dealt with by the plebiscite are matters of common knowledge. The submission of a specific enactment to a popular vote is foreign to British ideas of government, and it is there were any precedents for it, the nature of the question proposed to be submitted and the ability of the people of the province generally to form an intelligent opinion upon it preclude the possibility of a verdict being arrived at which will have any great value in an economic sense.

For the eight-hour law is purely an economic question. Sentiment has nothing to do with it. It is simply a business proposition upon which the great body of the voters cannot possibly have an opinion based upon knowledge. The duty of the first minister is to deal with questions of this nature. That is what he is for. He has no right to shirk it. We can easily understand that the coal miners of Vancouver Island, for example, as well as the eight-hour day, would naturally vote for the same hours of labor for the metalliferous miners. But how many of them really understand the circumstances under which metalliferous mining is carried on? On the other hand, we can understand how a rancher, who works from sun to sun, might decline to vote for a short day. As a general proposition, we suppose most people would vote for an eight-hour day on principle. But how many of us are able to say understandingly whether or not the conditions existing in Kootenay are such that this rule should be enforced there? Mr. Martin is going to endeavor to have the people, who ought to understand the question, settle it, and if they fail he is going to refer it to the vote of those who do not understand it. Then if 10,000 people say the law must stand, and 10,001 say it must go, it must, no matter what merits it has or how much its repeal will injure the miners. If the vote is reversed then the law must stand, no matter what injury it may do to the mining industry. Mr. Martin also fails to take note of the fact that when the new house meets the majority of the members may refuse to be bound by his plebiscite. His duty as premier of this province is to decide upon what is the best policy for the province, and take the responsibility for placing it upon the statute book, if he secures a majority in the house. Instead of recognizing this, he shirks his duty, abandons his boasted position as the champion of the workingman, and adopts a line of policy which is not only unstatesmanlike but is open to the charge of cowardice.

PROGRESS OF THE COAST.

(From Sunday's Daily Colonist.)

If wise policies prevail in regard to legislation had administration the residents of the Coast section of British Columbia may look forward with confidence to a period of exceptional prosperity. Said a Victoria gentleman a few days ago: "If you should go to any ordinarily well-informed person in New York or London and tell him that you knew of an island nearly as large as Nova Scotia, lying in the very highway of the world's travel, with a climate like that of Southern England, with great deposits of coal and metalliferous ores, with the finest forests in the world and a large area of fertile soil, and almost practically unoccupied and not yet fully explored, you would be taking chances with your reputation for veracity. If you should tell them that with green fields all the year round the small population of the island sent two thousand miles inland to a country where winter rules for nearly half the year and also to the Antipodes for their butter, you would be regarded with absolute distrust, and if you added that sometimes they send away ten thousand miles for potatoes, you would probably be given in charge as a dangerous person. Yet you and I know that this is true of Vancouver Island." It is undoubtedly true, it is also true that if some wandering mariner should report that he had discovered such an island uninhabited in any part of the globe, there would be a rush to take possession by the fleetest cruisers of all the nations in the world. The plain unvarnished truth is that the resources and advantages of Vancouver Island and the Pacific Coast of Canada are very imperfectly understood

by the best informed and are practically unknown to the very great majority of people. Nearly every one now understands that this Northwest Coast has matchless scenery. The army of tourists which has visited it, and the magazine writers who have told about it have made this widely known. That we can boast marvelous mountain ranges, great glaciers, grotesque totem poles and picturesque siwash is universally recognized. But the tourist and the magazine writer see things very superficially. Hence the popular idea of the Coast is a misconception. It is not quite as far astray as Congressman Benton, who, opposing the Alaskan purchase, said: "We know that north of the strait of Juan de Fuca all is darkness and desolation," but it is far from regarding this portion of the world as a field for the employment of capital and energy. Happily a great deal of quiet work has been done during the last few years in the way of bringing the actual facts of the case home to those who are in a position to act upon the knowledge, and we are glad to feel able to say that the time seems even now at hand when a period of rapid progress on this Coast is about to open.

We do not feel at liberty to mention certain matters approaching consumption, which are calculated to inspire the belief that exceptionally good times are in earnest to do as a rule seek newspaper publicity. They prefer to let their actions speak for themselves. Moreover, it is not wise to create a "boom" feeling, which may result in partial disappointment or lead to the misdirection of energy. We therefore shall only seek to increase the general feeling of hopefulness by saying that we believe it to be more than well-founded. Unless the promise of existing conditions is false, the next decade will witness a growth in the population, business, commercial importance and prosperity of the Pacific Coast of the Dominion without parallel in the history of North America. Our firm belief, and it is based upon what seems like a solid foundation, is that the turning point in the history of this part of the province has been reached.

Just here reference may be made to the progress made by our own city during the past two or three years. We are such a self-contained people in Victoria that we almost feel ashamed to express satisfaction at what is being accomplished. But a man must be willfully blind, who cannot see that Victoria is advancing not merely steadily but rapidly. Without mentioning names, we ask readers to recall for themselves how some of our business houses have expanded during the last few years. And it has not been a mushroom growth. In the business district there has been a marked advance in the character of the buildings, and one has only to compare the private residences during the same period to note how the average quality has improved. The improvement in our streets and sidewalks reflects in part the general progress of the city, although it has not kept pace with it. Certainly Victoria is advancing, and if the progress is not of the speculative kind that sets every person talking, it is none the less great and substantial. One may travel a long way and not find a city where there is so little poverty as here, or where there can be seen upon the streets any day as large a proportion of well-dressed men, women and children, who look as if they sat down to three good meals every day and are not worried about the future. We sometimes wonder if Victorians appreciate the full truth and meaning of this greatness. When we all wanted to have a good time on Ladysmith Day no one counted the cost, and a small fortune was expended in fire-crackers. If subscribers are wanted for anything, everybody is ready to give. If a good play comes to the theatre all the seats are taken, as a rule. The stores carry high class goods, and no one fails in business. In short Victoria is in an exceedingly healthy condition and ready for an immediate advance.

WHAT OF THE PEOPLE?

(From Sunday's Daily Colonist.)

There have been several political gatherings lately. They have been called by different names. We suppose that the aggregate attendance at them has reached fully five hundred people. They have discussed a variety of things. They have discussed Mr. Joseph Martin. They have discussed whether or not they were a good time for the Liberal party to turn a political trick. They have debated whether it was not opportune for the Conservatives to score a point. They have reached quite a variety of conclusions, and if any mortal man can tell from them where the community is at he must have phenomenal powers of analysis and generalization. Meanwhile what about the people, the plain every day people—"even you and I"—what about the interests of the province in a material way, what about the fundamental principles upon which the government of our country is supposed to rest? Good reader, whose welfare is all bound up in the appreciation in value of vested property of some kind, you who have some money with you, you who like to invest with some certainty of not losing it, you who have little capital except courage, resourcefulness, energy, and honesty, you who work day after day earning your living by the labor of your brain or the toil of your hands, and all of you who wish to enjoy something of the great possibilities before this province under wise government and leave it all for your children a little better than you found it—where do you come in? What is your place in this political hodge-podge? Suppose we try for

a change—a little less politics and a little more patriotism.

We quote from an article printed in the Colonist of the 1st inst.: British Columbia is, as Emerson said of America, another name for opportunity, not an opportunity for some one to come on and take out of us and get himself in, but an opportunity where capital, skill and labor can be applied to the raw materials so abundantly lavished upon it by bountiful nature, and wealth created, bringing in its train general prosperity.

We plead for a more statesmanlike policy for British Columbia. We plead for the development of its vast resources, for a policy which will take cognizance of future possibilities and go fearlessly forward on lines in keeping with the magnificent future to be achieved. This is the greatest promise of those who have come here in the faith that they could safely invest their money or expend their skill and labor upon some prospect of permanent success, sacrificed for the lack of some one with courage enough, with firmness of purpose and with statesmanlike qualities enough to strike out on new lines? This is what the people are asking themselves, and the question to which they will have an answer.

How much longer must the province wait for the right word to be spoken? Mr. Martin has come before the people with a declaration of his views. On some of his propositions there will be no difference of opinion. Others, if given effect to, will prove highly detrimental to the best interests of British Columbia, will intensify the unrest now existing, will magnify the distrust now retarding provincial development, are largely impracticable and in many respects mischievous. But what is being done to offset Mr. Martin's personal appeal to the people, but next to nothing to show that the radical views which he advocates are not those which prevail in British Columbia, and this notwithstanding the fact that it is once understood abroad that they are to prevail our provincial credit will fall, and capital will shun the province as if it were a plague-stricken city. It is time for the people to arouse themselves and take matters into their own hands. In 1897 a Liberal convention was held in New Westminster, at which a platform was adopted, which it gave the Colonist much pleasure to expose as a piece of hollow demagoguery; last year a Conservative convention was held in the same city and some of the most objectionable political heresies of that day were adopted. Against this also the Colonist protested. Now we find Mr. Martin coming to the front with a platform made up on the same lines. And again the Colonist stands alone among the newspapers of British Columbia in denouncing it as hostile to the truest interests of the province.

THE WAR.

(From Saturday's Daily Colonist.)

Gen. Roberts appears to have inflicted a very severe blow upon the enemy, that is measured by its results, and not by the loss of life. The position of things in the Free State recalls the story of the returned East Indian, when asked if lion hunting was not an exhilarating sport. He said: "That depends. It is fine fun when you hunt the lion; but it has its drawbacks when the lion hunts you." While the Boer forces were on the British territory, strongly entrenched and holding back our columns, the enemy thought they were having a real good time, which they rendered still more enjoyable by firing on ambulance wagons and women's laagers, and using flags of truce treacherously. They do not enjoy the performance quite as keenly now that Roberts is after them with a sharp stick. Kruger says he wants peace, so does Great Britain. But Kruger will get peace on our terms, not his. He has talked of foreign intervention; but if he fancies that the Empire will tolerate any kind of that kind, he is very much mistaken. If he wants peace, let him send his soldiers home and give up unconditionally. There is not a man, woman or child in the two republics who will suffer in mind, body or estate, by reason of any terms which Great Britain would then exact. The burghers could return to their homes and follow their ordinary pursuits unmolested, and under a government which would secure for them liberty and equality. Kruger must realize that further resistance is hopeless, and if he does not, there is little doubt that the mass of the Boer people do, and it is an open question if he can induce them to stay in the fight much longer.

Eastern Cape Colony is now free of the enemy and this leaves our forces in that part of country free to advance to strengthen Gen. Roberts, or if necessary to march round Kuthart, where rebellion has shown its head. There is a good deal of speculation as to the fighting strength of the enemy, but we fancy that Roberts must have much the stronger force. Everything points to the conclusion that the Boer army is disintegrating.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Wrappers. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

THE QUEEN.

The reception accorded Her Majesty by the people of London was one of the most extraordinary ever extended to any sovereign. It was a spontaneous outburst of loyal enthusiasm, a testimony to the virtue of the woman and the glory of the queen.

Let no one misunderstand the significance of this wonderful demonstration. Only one thing rendered it possible, and that is the perfect content of the British people with the government under which they live. No other capital in Europe could afford such a spectacle. For no other sovereign in Europe stands in the same relation to the people. Our despatches tell that three hundred thousand people assembled before Buckingham Palace at night singing "God Save the Queen" and cheering the Queen and the princes until the air was filled with the roar of voices. This tribute was unthought and unappreciated. No squares of cavalry paraded the streets to keep the vast gathering in order. The soldiers of the British army were held under arms ready to suppress an outbreak; no one thought it worth while to swear in special police. The people were allowed to have their own sweet will. Encompassed by the nation's love, as the island kingdom is by "the inviolate sea," the Queen stood, bearing nobly her years, her honors and her responsibilities, and received the tribute which is her reward. Is there a British heart anywhere that will not feel a thrill of patriotic pride at the simple story of that glorious day?

These are days when the Empire is advancing by leaps and bounds to a consummation scarcely dreamed of by the most sanguine believer in the Empire's future. There were some who thought the celebrations of the Jubilee year would form the climax of Her Majesty's reign. But the demonstrations of that auspicious occasion were as nothing compared with what we are now witnessing. They were carefully planned, and though there never was any doubt about their sincerity, there might always be a question as to what reality was behind them. But when Boer guns belched forth defiance to the flag, the Empire arose in its might, and the world saw a spectacle for which history can furnish no prototype. The tramp of Britain's sons re-echoed round the world. The nations saw that the Empire was one and indivisible. More than this—they saw that the sons of colonial peoples were cast in the same heroic mold as the heroes of Creec, Agincourt, and Waterloo. They saw that in every corner of Her Majesty's vast domains the feeling of personal loyalty was intense and intimately associated with devotion to the nation's welfare. Perhaps it is not too much to say that the demonstration throughout the outlying portions of the Empire served to fire the heart of the British people, and in a measure to contribute to the unprecedented enthusiasm of Wednesday night.

The visit which Her Majesty is about to pay to Ireland is not the least interesting feature of the movement. That she will be royally received goes without saying. The visit is not so much that of a sovereign to a portion of her kingdom as it is a testimony to the loyalty, courage, devotion and loyalty of the Irish people. Like the thoughtful order permitting the Irish regiments to wear the shamrock in their hats on St. Patrick's Day, it is a token of gratitude, and love, and to it must be added that mark of confidence bestowed in the proposed order for the formation of the Royal Irish Guards. This can hardly fall to have a profound effect upon the Irish people and strengthen the bonds between Ireland and the Empire.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

(From Saturday's Daily Colonist.)

The political atmosphere is no clearer. Indeed, if we read the signs aright it is becoming surcharged with all the elements of a tempest. On the occasion of the dismissal of the Turner administration, the Colonist pointed out that at era of personal government was at hand unless the principles of responsible government as understood in other parts of the British Empire. Possibly the force of this contention was not appreciated at the time. In a small compass the personal element always enters very largely into public affairs, and it was frankly said by very many persons that the crisis of 1898 was purely a matter of individuals, and that no principle was at stake. When, during the session of 1899, the Colonist contended that the constitutional question should be forced to the front to the exclusion of everything else, its efforts were not crowned with success, the personal reflections upon the vital constitutional principles involved. We think it will be conceded now that if the course recommended by this paper had been taken and the constitutional issue had been urged home upon the house and the country, the province would not now be confronted with the present emergency.

That unless the fundamental principles of responsible government are insisted upon now, precedent will follow precedent until we find the Lieutenant-Governor ruling the province, and the legislature ignored. This is the stage now reached. We draw attention to some extraordinary facts. The Senate ministry having been deposed, the Lieutenant-Governor selected as minister a member of the legislature without a single follower in the house, thereby ignoring both the government and the opposition.

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is a recognized principle of parliamentary government that supply will never be refused except in cases of the gravest emergency, for it is a fundamental maxim of our constitution that "the Queen's government must go on."

When the legislature was prorogued, the Lieutenant-Governor was made to say that a new session would be called before the close of the fiscal year. This statement must have been made on the advice of the new minister, and it is to be assumed that only the belief of His Honor that a session could be induced him to consent to prorogue the house without supply. There may be some doubt as to the duty of the Lieutenant-Governor on some points, but there is none as to his obligation not to retain in office a minister, whom the representatives of the people will not entrust with the disposal of the public money. It is true that the law authorizes His Honor to sign special warrants in certain emergencies; but we do not believe any constitutional lawyer will say that this extends to authorize him to spend the public money on his own motion, when the legislature has refused to vote it, or has not been asked to do so. The emergency contemplated by the act is something in the course of nature or uncontrollable accident or chance for which urgent demand that could not have been foreseen. It cannot be construed to cover a failure of the house to grant supply.

The position is very extraordinary. The house was in session when Mr. Martin was made minister, and if the Lieutenant-Governor was advised that there is nothing to prevent the house without special warrants, he was wrongly advised. It may be answered that the house would not have granted supply at Mr. Martin's request. This we freely admit; but this only proves that some one should have called upon to whom the house would have granted supply.

Whether the delay before supply can be voted in six days, six weeks or six months, the principle is the same. If a lieutenant-governor can prorogue the house without supply being voted and carry on the affairs of the country for six days, six weeks or six months by special warrant, he can do so for six years. If Mr. Martin's position is correct and the principle of emergency expenditure applies to the present case, there is nothing to prevent the Lieutenant-Governor, if the new house to be elected is hostile to Mr. Martin, from proroguing it and issuing special warrants.

Mr. Martin's position is substantially that the Lieutenant-Governor is the personal ruler of the province, or more accurately speaking, that he, as first minister for the time being, is the personal ruler, that the legislature may be ignored, and that the cardinal principle of parliamentary government, giving the house control of the public expenditures, has no application to British Columbia.

There are questions of policy involved in the present crisis; but they must not blind us to the great constitutional issue which is at stake, and for the defence of which the people of the province ought to unite as one man.

The mother who would be horrified at the thought of letting her daughter wander away to a strange country without guide or counsel, yet permits her to enter that unknown land of womanhood without counsel or caution. Then, in utter ignorance, the maiden must meet physical problems whose solution will affect her whole future life. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been well named a "God-send to woman"; it corrects irregularities and imparts vigor and vitality to the delicate womanly organs, as fits them for their important functions. Many a nervous, hysterical, nervous girl has been changed to a happy young woman after the use of "Favorite Prescription" has established the sound health of the organs peculiarly feminine.

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COFFEES DISCRIMINATING BUYERS SPICES
 Will find it profitable to handle only the best in...
COFFEES PURE SPICES and PURE BAKING POWDER.
 HIGHEST STANDARD GUARANTEED
STEMLER & EARLE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS VICTORIA.
 HEAD OFFICE: Thomas Earle, 93, 94 and 97 Wharf St. Victoria, B.C.

The Columbia Flouring Mills Company
 ENDERBY AND VERNON.
Premier, Three Star, Superfine, Gahame and Whole Wheat Flour.
R. P. Rithet & Co., Proprietors, Victoria.

1900 Massey-Harris
"Ivanhoe" Bicycles
 OUR PRICES WILL BE POPULAR.
E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd. Lty.,
 Cor. Government and Johnson Sts.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
 Observe the Signature
 In Blue Ink across the Outside Wrapper of every Bottle.
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
 AGENTS: J. M. Douglas & Co., and E. G. Goslon & Son, Montreal.

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E. L. Clarke
 22 St. Francis Xavier St.
MONTREAL.
Machinery and Brewery Fittings
 Malt, Hops And all...
 Brewers' Supplies.
 DEALER IN Crown Brand Pressed Hops for Bakers' and Grocers' Use.
 Correspondence Solicited.

NOTICE.
 Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain a railway (standard or narrow gauge) for the carrying of passengers and freight from some point on the coast of the District of Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, thence in a north-westerly direction by the most convenient and feasible route to a point at the head of Alberca Bay, in the District of Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, thence by the most direct and feasible route to a point at the head of Alberca Bay, in the District of Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, and to acquire lands, and to build, operate and maintain wharves, and docks in connection therewith; and with power to build, own, equip and maintain steam and other vessels and boats; and operate the same on any navigable waters within the Province; and with power to build, equip, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway and branches, and to build and operate all kinds of plant for the purpose of supplying light, heat, electricity and any kind of motive power; and with power to acquire water rights and to construct dams and flumes for improving and increasing the water privileges; and with power to expropriate lands for the purposes of the company, and to acquire lands, houses, privileges and other aids from any government, municipal corporation or other person or persons, and with power to lease and to connect and make traffic and other arrangements with railway, steamboat or other companies now or hereafter to be incorporated; and with power to make wagon roads to be used in the construction of the railway; and with all other usual, necessary or incidental rights, powers and privileges as may be necessary or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.
 Dated at the City of Victoria, B.C., this 31st day of January, 1900.
H. J. WICKHAM,
 Solicitor for the Applicants.
 Dated at Toronto, 5th January, 1900.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees
 Rhododendrons, Roses, Fancy Evergreens, Camellias, Bulbs, new crop. Large Green Seed for present or spring planting. The largest and most complete stock in Western Canada. Mail and make your selections or send for catalogue. Address at Western and Greenhouse.
M. J. HENRY
 3006 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B.C.

B. C. Year Book 1897
 By R. E. GOSNELL
 Cloth.....\$1 50 per copy
 Paper Cover.. 1 00 per copy
 THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
THE COLONIST P. & P. CO., LTD
 TORONTO, B.C.
 WANTED—Good wintered stock station's bees. State weight of bees and price. Also a couple of frame hives. Apply George H. Roe, Courtenay, B.C.
 A PRACTICAL SAW GUMMER (married) wants practice with wood-working machinery. Situation in box factory, or planning mill preferred. Address "Mechanic," Colonist.
 Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an act to extend the lines of the C. P. R. for the construction and completion of the undertaking of the Cowichan Valley Railway Company.
H. J. WICKHAM,
 Solicitor for the Applicants.
 Dated at Toronto, 5th January, 1900.
B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.
 143 Yates St., Victoria.
 Ladies' and Gents' garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

Lower Freight To Daw
 Systematic Reduction D Upon in the Framing the 1900 Tariff.
 Cottage City's Budget Fr North—Lumber Town Yet Scarce.
 (From Friday's Daily Colonist.)
 In connection with the operations of the White Pass and Yukon route and the Canadian Development Company, the Canadian Pacific Company has issued the circular letter, whereby the reduced rates for through business North (referred to yesterday) will into force. The tariff, it will affect a general reduction of those of last year, ranging from 60 per cent, and with an elimination of the old system of weight and measurement ship's option, the rates not being absolutely fixed on a weight with a liberal allowance for the weight of goods are carefully prepared for transit there, and as reason why all classes of goods should be charged for the rate. The circular letter reads:
 "The Canadian Pacific Company, Limited, having completed arrangements covering the lines of panes mentioned above, the routes and the C. P. Co.'s line to place before shippers their new freight tariff, effective on the Yukon navigation for the season and applying on all ordinary commerce and five stock mules British Columbia port to Dawson upper Yukon river points.
 The tariff itself is as below:
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 "6. On all freight of a perishable character must be prepaid in full at the time of shipment. Freight agents will only be accepted carriers must be fully responsible in interest from all of liability arising out of or connected with the shipment of goods.
 "7. The parties to the foregoing agreement, the C.P.N. Co. for themselves and the Yukon route, the White Pass and Yukon route, the agreement the Pacific & Yukon route, the Yukon route, the Yukon route, and the British Yukon M. T. operating the White Pass & Yukon route, Skagway, a White Horse Rapid, Y.T., the Development Company, third contract, is to operate the Yukon route, Skagway, Columbian, Victorian, Australian, and Anglian.
ANGIAN FIELDS OF KLO
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a large scale reduces the sum of receipts cheap a fact that public.

order of \$10.00 we will give a Laundry soap and 1 box.

onally fine values.

Octs. pound 5cts. pound 5cts. pound 5cts. pound 5cts. pound 5cts. pound 40cts. each 25cts. box 10cts. Pound

Co.

statements it contains are its solemn promises are full quote from the speech to the policy now enunciated by it at variance with the policy His Honor to forewarn about the first paragraph although the members have almost a day for the same by the house last year, been practically no work accomplished. His Honor then goes on to say that on account of this failure the business required in the province IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO THE EXPENSE OF ANOTHER SESSION BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR. The year will end on the 30th June, nor will refer to the volumes I have quoted in former letters that should Mr. Martin's head" in the matter of the other session cannot be held expiration of the fiscal year should call the present session in (in which case the ministry stand ten minutes after the been read), or he might dis- pose immediately and order to be held with the present is no other way out of the The Governor is pledged by the one course or the other; and in- sisting Mr. Martin may say that His Honor will keep the tained in the speech. At any public may hear that Mr. Mc- dismissed Mr. Martin and his timate colleagues with the re- more officers of mine, or the Honor has ordered dissolution upon an immediate appeal to mendies. The conflict may be pre- any moment. To die in the posed by Mr. Martin would be all set the country back for ble men and electors should be. There is not a moment to be warned is forewarned.

D. W. HIGGINS.

UTTON BANQUET.

notice that the Victoria Times in of February 16 reports through a correspondent, referring to the en by the members of the Hidenava, to Major-Gen. Burton, as The dinner was only attended by ives, whose principal object is to present government." How a not can send out such an abso- report is beyond comprehension. did Liberals assist in getting the land were present, but a Liberal is party now in power. I might die that a great many Liberals Gen. Burton's departure a stain on the character of their

MARCH 2, 1900.

DEFOU'S POPULARITY.

March 9.—The Daily News It is known that the United government was most anxious to Fauncefote should remain at on, and his tact will be in- ducing the troubled period of mental content."

TERS THE VER PILLS

CURE

SICK

HEAD

ACHE

ATER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Crow's Nest Coal Company

Amazing Possibility of Industrial Development Through Their Vast Deposit.

Eight Hour Law Has Retarded the Operation of This Industry Also.

From the Toronto Globe, March 3.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Crow's Nest Coal Company was held yesterday, the President, Senator Cox, in the chair. The report of the directors was very gratifying, showing an increase in the output of coal from 5,301 tons in January, 1899, to 15,219 tons in December, 1899. During the year the development of the company's mines at Coal Creek was vigorously prosecuted, while a new mine was opened at Sparwood, in order that the company's production might be speedily brought up to the present demand. The demand for coke continues good, and the company has calls upon it not only from British Columbia, but also from the northwestern States. Two hundred and two ovens have been completed, with a capacity of 300 tons of coke per day. The quality of the coal and coke is praised in the highest terms by the company's customers, and is acknowledged by all to be equal to anything produced in America or Great Britain. It is expected that the year 1900 will show great strides in the company's production, as all work is to be very vigorously prosecuted under the direction of able and experienced mining engineers. The net profit for the year was \$47,308, which was thought most satisfactory, considering that owing to small production the mines operated at a loss during the early months of the year.

The following were elected directors for the ensuing year: Major H. M. Pellatt; William Fernie, Fernie, B.C.; J. A. Gemmill, Ottawa; William Hanson, Montreal; J. W. Blissett, Toronto; W. Walsley, Toronto; E. R. Wood, Toronto; A. E. Ames, Toronto; Frederic Nicholls, Toronto; Elias Rogers, Toronto; J. D. Chipman, St. Stephens, N.B.; D. Morrice, Montreal; S. Finley, Montreal. At a meeting of the directors Hon. George A. Cox was elected president; Mr. Robert Jaffray, first vice-president; Major H. H. Pellatt, second vice-president; and Mr. Elias Rogers, managing director. Mr. Rogers is a gentleman of wide experience in the operation of mines and the handling of the product, and the directors expressed their gratification that he had consented to serve.

General Manager Johnstone's report, referring to the good quality of the Crow's Nest coal, quoted from Rear Admiral Palliser of the British navy. The Admiral tested the coal at St. John's, Nfld., and reported: "We are happy to say that it has been found most satisfactory, so much so that I have written to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty recommending its use." The manager's report continued: Smelters are being erected at Coal Creek, Grand Forks, and the latter smelter should be ready to use our coke by April or May. One special feature of the coal is that the engine using it throws no sparks. This is a very valuable property for the coal to possess, because prairie fires are a constant danger, sparks falling on the dry grass from passing engines. This will specially commend the coal for use on railroads, even in sections where owing to high freight rates other coal might be cheaper. The timber area of your land also most valuable, as it contains sufficient timber for all future mining requirements and also for the requirements of the neighboring country for various purposes. There is also a quantity of land which will be fit for agriculture purposes, and I make this statement after close observation during the summer and fall months.

Continuing, Mr. Johnstone said: Owing to the fact that the coal is superior to British Columbia, arising from the enforcement of the eight-hour law, all the smelters are shut down and we are obliged to look for a market for our coke in the United States. During a recent visit to Montana I succeeded in securing an order for 3,000 tons of coke from the Boston and Montana Company, which is the largest consumer of coke in the State of Montana. If we are able to sell coke at a price not exceeding from 20 to 25 per cent. higher than any other western coke, we can always secure the order, as our coke is far superior to any western coke and has been proved by actual test to be 5 per cent. superior to the celebrated Pocahontas coke of West Virginia, which is the premium at the World's Fair in Chicago. The present indications show that the labor troubles will soon be over, and the market will have a very largely increased demand for both coal and coke throughout British Columbia, as it is a standard fuel in the West.

Mr. Johnstone, in closing, advised the building of additional coke ovens are necessary to meet British Columbia demands and leave at least 100 ovens with the product of which business can be worked up in the States adjacent. The address of Mr. Elias Rogers, the new managing director, gave an excellent resume of the prospects of coal mining in the West, as follows: I think coal may be truly said to be the one product of nature which stands above all others, as being the most conducive to a nation's prosperity. Great Britain produces about 50 per cent. of the total output of coal of the world, and her present greatness must be largely attributed to her immense coal deposits of easy access. In the United States comes next with an output of about 25 per cent. Coal is the foundation of the great wealth-producing power of the state of Pennsylvania. No one who has not been through the Pittsburgh district in recent years can conceive of the enormous extent of the industrial development of that great coal centre. Although the ore and coke industry in recent years has been brought long distances, it has become one of the greatest iron manufacturing centres of the world, and as told there are in that district at the present time factories in the course of construction to the amount of \$70,000,000. The enormous extent of the Carnegie company's business is well known. Our coke company controlled by the Carnegie Company has 12,000 ovens, the output of which is 18,000 tons per day. The coke output daily of all the companies in the Pittsburgh district would make a train ten miles

long. My information is that recent surveys show that there are only about 75,000 acres of coking coal land left untouched in that district. The product from this area, taking into account the small number of workable seams and their aggregate thickness, will probably not exceed eight or nine hundred million tons.

The Crow's Nest Coal Company have property comprising some 200,000 acres of land, almost the entire area of which is supposed to be underlaid with coal, and which, according to the geological reports, contains a large number of seams, the aggregate thickness of which approximates 150 feet. Reducing this one-half, there is on the property over ten thousand million tons. The total output of the coal of the world is less than three hundred million tons per year. I give you these figures so that you may have some conception of what the ultimate value of the property must be.

In opening up these mines at the time when operations began, difficulties were met with, the extent of which can hardly be realized by anyone who has not had actual experience in opening a coal mine in a wilderness, mountain country, at some distance from the source of supply of material necessary to construction and development. You have also had other disadvantages to contend with to which it is unnecessary for me to refer. I simply wish to say that under all the circumstances you have reason to congratulate yourselves upon the statement which has been presented to-day.

I would like now to speak candidly and frankly as to the present condition of the operations and future prospects. It is always easy to criticize work which has been done, and I don't want to do that, but it is necessary for me to explain that in order to put the mines on a permanent workable and economical basis we were obliged to start now at what is practically the beginning, so far as mine development is concerned; and while I think under wise management this work can be constructed and a profit made on the coal at the same time I do not want to lead you to expect large and immediate returns. It is hardly necessary for me to say that the managing director is not in any way responsible for the plan under which the past mine workings have been conducted; that is a matter which he could not be expected to understand, and in respect to which he has not assumed to direct. Also in justice to the present general manager it should be stated that much of the work had been done before he took office.

While I do not want to lead you to expect too much, and would rather understate than overstate, I think you may reasonably expect that within a year the earning power of these mines will be largely and permanently increased. I am myself in favor of a policy of economy, having all works laid out on a well-considered plan, with a view to permanent, cheap operation and not to construct works in advance of the probable requirements—rather to grow with the country. The selection of one of the best mining engineers on the continent, who is also a mine manager of large experience, has been secured, and he is expected to assume the duties of his office about the 17th of the present month. Of course, we must be prepared to have all smooth sailing. That whole country at some time in its history has been subject to volcanic disturbances, and has undoubtedly faults and other expensive obstructions will be met with from time to time as work progresses. There is, however, no reason to expect any difficulty which may not be overcome with wise engineering and good management.

The one great advantage in connection with Coal Creek mines, near Fernie, is that drift mining will obtain for a time to come.

Mr. Rogers then explained that in coal mining money was saved or lost to a very large extent in the inside workings. He also explained the advantages of having main haulage centres driven on proper levels, and the fact that the workings being laid out so as to accomplish good and economical ventilation.

ELECTROLYTIC COPPER.

From Engineering. It is a comparatively simple matter to get a greater output of copper electrolytically, provided always that a sufficiently low current density is used. This of course involves a very large and expensive plant if any reasonable output is desired. With greater current densities difficulties make their appearance, the deposit in place of being smooth and homogeneous becomes granular and lacks cohesion. By certain devices of one nature or another, the troubles referred to have been largely overcome. The effect of these is shown by the fact that 10 years ago an electrolytic bath containing 75 to 100 times as much metal as solution as was deposited in 24 hours. Nowadays these figures have been reduced to 15 of the value stated. As a consequence the proportion of the metal obtained in the wetway has been enormously increased, and the production has been largely increased at 500 tons of electrolytic copper per day. One of the earlier plans of increasing the output was that introduced by Elmore, in which an anode burner was caused to continuously pass over the surface on which the deposit was being made. The result was a deposit of extraordinary strength. In a more recent development, a specklin incorporated with animal fat is used as a fluxing material. Quite recently Mr. Shepard Copper-Coles has hit upon another plan, in which the copper is deposited on a vertical mandril, which is caused to rotate at a very rapid rate. The centrifugal force developed, and the wash of the electrolyte over the rotary surface keeps the latter clean and free from gas, and as a consequence a smooth and dense deposit has been obtained with current densities approaching 200 amperes per square foot. An account of the process, together with details of the mechanism used, will be found in a paper recently read by Mr. Shepard before the Institution of Electrical Engineers. From the discussion on this paper it would seem that the method is a question has had certain followers. Mr. Wilde, of Manchester, in a communication to the secretary, claimed the same thing in 1874, but it would seem that there was a distinct difference between the arrangements adopted by him and those of the latter. The mandril is revolved, whilst Mr. Wilde gave simply a circular movement to the electrode. It is obvious that a high relative speed is more easily obtained from the former plan. An arrangement coming closer to that of Mr. Shepard-Coles was described by Mr. Verranti as having been tested at Paris nine years ago. In this case the mandril was placed horizontally, and the electrolyte was fed into the electrode. When caused to revolve rapidly an excellent deposit was, we are informed, obtained, even with very high current densities.

JUMPING ON SKATES.

New York, March 9.—Fred Germer, of Long Branch, N.J., made a new world's record for high jumping on skates last week by the legislature when he jumped 4 feet 2 1/2 inches. The legislature has a right to be jealous of its prerogatives. If it allows the Lieutenant-Governor to assume its functions, there will soon be an end to responsible government. The precedent set

The Woman of the House.

Almost every woman at the head of a home meets daily with innumerable little worries in her household affairs. Perhaps they are too small to notice an hour afterwards, but these constant little worries have their effect upon the nervous system.

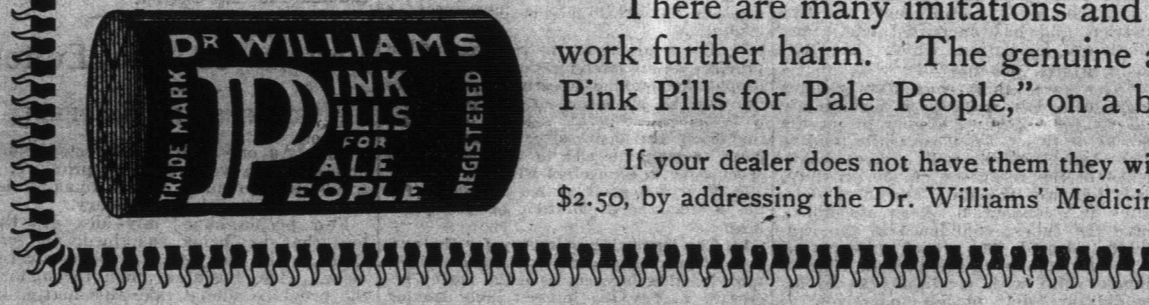
It is these little worries that make so many women look prematurely old.

Their effect may be noticeable in other ways, such as sick and nervous headaches, fickle appetite, a feeling of constant weariness, pains in the back and loins, heart palpitation and a pale or sallow complexion. The blood and nerves need attention, and for this purpose

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills FOR PALE PEOPLE

are woman's best friend. They are particularly adapted as a regulator in diseases peculiar to women. Through the blood and nerves the pills act upon the whole system, bringing brightness to the eye and a glow of health to the cheek. Thousands of wives and mothers have testified to the benefit derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mrs. Napoleon Poulois, St. Roch, Que., says: "I am forty-two years of age, and for several years past have suffered from ailments common to women. My blood was poor and watery; I suffered from pains in the limbs and abdomen, and frequently experienced much trouble in walking. My appetite was poor, I had frequent headaches, and sometimes attacks of dizziness. I tried several medicines but found no benefit from them, and almost gave them a trial. I did so, and after using a couple of boxes began to feel like a new person. I continued the use of the pills for some weeks longer, when I was as well as ever. I had been in my life and able to do my work about the house as though I had never been sick. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a benefactor to humanity, and would strongly urge feeble women to give them a trial."



Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Big Entertainment to be Held in the Theatre Early in April.

Everybody Asked to Lend a Hand to Make it an Unprecedented Success.

(From Saturday's Daily Colonist.) There was a well attended meeting of the committee who are getting up the entertainment on behalf of the Canadian Patriotic Fund held at the city hall yesterday morning, at which it was finally decided to give the entertainment on Wednesday, April 4, in the Victoria Theatre, which has been generously placed at their disposal by Mr. B. Jamieson free of all charge.

REDUCING THE ARMY.

No Necessity for Maintaining So Large a Force in Philippines.

New York, March 8.—The first orders for the withdrawal of regulars from the Philippines have been sent to Gen. Otis, and the home-coming of such numbers on the program as will be a few days, says a Washington dispatch to the Tribune. Under his instructions, Gen. Otis will promptly send to San Francisco one battalion each of the 14th, 18th and 23rd regiments of infantry. The decision to begin the withdrawal of troops was reached before Secretary Root started for Havana last week. The latest reports from Otis indicated that the occasion for maintaining so large a force in the islands had permanently passed, that most of the Tagals had returned to their homes, and that the rebellion, and that they were not likely to be induced again by promises or threats to take up arms against the Americans.

LEAD CITY DEVASTATED.

Lead City, S.D., March 8.—Fire which broke out this morning in the Dalcken-berg hotel, consumed forty buildings and it was extinguished and caused a loss which is estimated at \$500,000.

DELAGOA BAY.

London, March 8.—In the House of Lords to-morrow, Baron Wenlock will ask the government what steps are being taken to hasten the Delagoa arbitration proceedings, and whether it is prepared to join the United States government in pressing for an immediate award.



WOMAN'S AILMENTS.

There are many imitations and substitutes, but these cannot cure and may work further harm. The genuine always have the full name—"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on a box like the engraving on the left.

If your dealer does not have them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Official Notifications

Order in Council Respecting the Issuance of Certificates of Improvement.

Two Private Bills Already Advertised for the Next Legislative Session.

Yesterday's issue of the Provincial Gazette contained few notices of importance beyond the following order-in-council: "Whereas considerable doubt has arisen regarding the operation of sections 24 and 25, chap. 135, R.S., 1897, and section 7 of the Mineral Act Amendment Act, 1899, regarding the issuance of certificates of improvement; and the recommendation of the Minister of Mines His Honor, by and with the advice of his executive council and under the provisions of section 143 of the Mineral Act has been pleased to order:

MINING PIONEERS OF RHODESIA

From 1890 to 1898 is a long period to elapse before the stage of commercial production is reached, especially in the case of Anglo-Saxon energy. The long delay was in part due to the fact that there was more disposition to speculate in gold mining shares than to settle down to hard work, though it will be noticed the first property was only selected late in 1880. A great number of companies were formed at the time of the granting of the charter to the British South African Company, or shortly afterwards. In order to comply with the gold law and secure title, a certain amount of work had to be done in a given time. The original prospectors pegged out claims, sought soft spots on which to sink shafts and generally in old workings—attained a depth, in the average, of about 80 feet, proved the existence of gold, and disposed of their properties to capitalists, who in turn floated companies. Extravagant prices in shares were sometimes paid for properties; other shares were issued for working capital; but the proportion between working capital and purchase price was generally far too one-sided, and the outcome was inadequate resources for development. Moreover, just when the companies were reaching the stage of setting seriously to work, the struggle between the whites and Lobengula's forces, necessitating the withdrawal of whites from the mines, their concentration, and the advance from Mashonaland into Matabeleland, this was in 1893.—Engineer Magazine for March.

MAGERSFONTEIN.

(Written by a private of the Black Watch.) A York gentleman has received from a soldier of the 2nd Black Watch, who took part in the battle of Magersfontein, the following lines descriptive of the night march and the disaster that befel the Highland Brigade. The lines were written in camp there in the open, thinking perhaps of their home. Tell you the tale of the battle? Well, there's aint so much to tell. Nine hundred went to the slaughter, and not one hundred fell. Wire and the Mauser rifle, thirt and a burning sun. Knocked down by the hundred ere the day was done. Wet was the night, cold and dreary, chilled were the men to the bone. Blown back there in the open, thinking perhaps of their home. Officers whispered their orders, never a light or a spark. Onward we went till the morning dawned in the east, grey and dour. While, in the front of us loomed, the foggy, bold skyline showed clear. Away on the left of the line we'd noticed a light burning bright. And just as the column had halted it suddenly vanished from sight. Then, ere we knew what had happened, two shots on our left ringing out. To the Boer's the trenchers gave signal, and rifle balls answered our shout. Someone yelled "charge," and we started, bullets and shells near appalled, us. Trenches nor borders-strewn hill. But just a few strands of the fencing caught us, unoppressed, standing still. Over the wire, men, or through it! Drive the charge home to the left! Vain were the struggles and climbing, barb sticking deep in the silt. Strong grows the light of the morning, hotter the lead on us rained. Still we remained there, before them, hold ing the ground we had need. But down on our faces and seek cover, nothing could live in that fire. "Off to the right, men, and flank them; forward, lie down, men, retire." Then we looked back, and we cursed them, took home the truth with a groan. "Best of the brigade are retiring," now we must stand it alone. "Form a line here, men, I'll hold them." McFarlane's tall form stood erect, Volley and volley we gave them, until their lives by the Boer bullets sped. Night on eight hundred or less—Englishmen, Irish and Scotch. Half of them fell on one regiment—God bless them! none the Black Watch. Such is the tale of the battle, easy for tongue to tell, Nine hundred men in a death trap—nearly four hundred fell.

The People Choked Off

Interesting Quarrel the Upshot of Ambitious Meeting At Westminster.

Semlin-Cotton Supporters Side-track All But Anti-Martin Resolution.

Premier Present and Has Words With Speaker Forster and Ralph Smith.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser in its report of the "People's Emergency Convention" held at New Westminster...

Mr. J. M. Kelle, M.P.P., asked from the rear of the hall if this was a Joe Martin convention, or proposed to him...

Mr. Kelle said he would assume the responsibility of representing the district from which he came.

Mr. Martin interrupted several times to say that he would not be asked to do so.

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This resolution they would be joining the great combination formed to down Martin. This was without any reason.

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Henderson, Ralph Smith, Kidd, Munro, Deane and Kelle. Occupying the time until 12 o'clock these gentlemen...

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Mr. Martin To Electors

Platform on Which He Will Appeal to People of the Province.

Mr. Turner on the Government Ownership of Railways—Cowhan Candidate.

(From Sunday's Daily Colonist.) Premier Martin yesterday issued his address to the electors.

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government. There were only two courses open to Mr. Martin either to ask for dissolution or resign.

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public interest, that the necessities for which the money is required are of a nature that could not have been foreseen while the house was in session, and if, beyond and above every other consideration, His Honor is of the opinion that upon the re-assembling of the legislature that body will approve of the special expenditure under the warrants, he usually gives the authorization.

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the best thing to do, but if His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor or the Prime Minister objects, there is the other course. Let a government be formed out of those who constitute the present house of representatives; let them take office on the understanding that they are to go in to no party questions, but merely to pass necessary temporary legislation, to dissolve in the autumn. That would get the province out of the middle which it is in at present, and there is a grand precedent for such action in recent times in England. I hardly think political parties in this country should be ashamed to follow the old country in such matters.

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Forty Second French Halls The Ho

His Summons to S Brought the Officials Bloemfontein.

Roberts Received Tr Ovation on Making State Entry.

How the Great News Received in London—A Significant Phrase

London, March 15—A de the Daily Chronicle from Bloemfontein surrendered day.

Gen. J. French was within of the place Monday afternoon sent a summons into the town to bombard unless it was by 4 a.m. Tuesday.

On Monday afternoon, the British wounded were being nursed in the hospital.

The railway is not injured.

Capetown, March 14—A gl receipt of the news that Bloemfontein had fallen.

The demonstrators sang "God Save the Queen" and "The British Grenadiers" in the principal streets.

THE NEWS IN LONDON London, March 15—Lord Roberts has been received in London.

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DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE... 25c

Backache is almost immediately relieved by using one of Chase's Catarrh Cures. Price 25 cents.