

## LORD ROBERTS'S ADVANCE

### London Critics Think the Boers Will Make a Stand at or Near Winburg.

### THE SUPPLIES FOR LADYSMITH.

#### Seventy-Three Wagon Loads Have Reached the Town—Strong Force of Boers Near Paardeberg—Canadian Militia to Garrison Halifax.

#### CANADA'S OFFER

To Garrison Halifax Accepted by War Office.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, March 2.—In reply to Mr. McNeil, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said in the House to-day that the war office had accepted the offer of the Canadian government to garrison Halifax with Canadian militia.

(Associated Press.)

London, March 2.—With no prospect of any exciting news coming in from Ladysmith in the future, all eyes turn once more towards Roberts, and his advance into the Orange Free State.

The critics of the afternoon newspapers are almost unanimous in expecting the main stand of the Boers to occur at Winburg, or in its vicinity.

Before Lord Roberts's advance on Bloemfontein can become effective, the strong force of Boers already gathered southwest of Paardeberg must be dispersed. The British lack remounts, and the necessity of a thorough transport organization may delay a decisive action in this quarter for several days.

#### Marking.

Marking alone now awaits relief, and a force to accomplish this is probably already on its way. No more popular event could now occur for Great Britain than the relief of Col. Baden-Powell's gallant little band. It is believed they are quite able to hold out till succor arrives.

#### Capé Colony.

In Northern Capé Colony the British campaign progresses well. The whole line of the Orange River should shortly be in their possession.

#### White's Garrison.

It is suggested that Gen. White's garrison may be sent to the sea to recuperate, but this scarcely seems probable.

#### Press Comments.

The afternoon papers devote jubilant editorials to the joy that reigned yesterday throughout the empire, translating it as one more sign of imperial union. The editorials in the morning papers are not only jubilant, but are written in a tone of confidence in the future, which contrasts strongly with the gloomy forebodings of the previous six weeks. Gen. Buller's misfortunes are almost forgotten, although it is everywhere recognized that the relief of Ladysmith is largely due to the strategy of Roberts.

The Times says: "The change wrought in Natal within twenty-four hours is indeed dramatic. The siege of Ladysmith will be memorable in military annals upon many grounds. Seldom has the absolute confidence of a general in his men been more strikingly displayed than in the case of Sir Redvers Buller, and never has that confidence been more completely justified. There is good reason to trust that we have at last reached the turning point in the war, owing to Lord Roberts's brilliant strategy."

The Daily Mail says: "Almighty God, whose arm is strength, has blessed the efforts of Buller's army with complete victory, and the cause of freedom has triumphed once more."

#### Cheering Lady White.

Lady White, wife of Sir George White,

chaunties among his officers during the fighting of February 27th were:

Killed—Col. O'Leary, of the Lancashire; Major Lewis, Capt. Syks and Lieut. Simpson, of Scots Fusiliers; Lieut. Mourlyan, of the Warwickshires; and Lieut. Daly, of the Irish Fusiliers.

Wounded—General Barton and Col. Carr, of the Scots Fusiliers, and twenty-three others.

#### ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Could Have Held Out for Six Weeks, but Privations Would Have Been Great.

London, March 2.—Col. Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, describing in the Times the entry into Ladysmith of Lord Dunderdonald and six hundred of the Imperial Light Horse and Natal Carbineers, on Feb. 28th, says:

"It is impossible to depict the enthusiasm of the beleaguered garrison. Cheers on cheers ran from post to post, and staff officers, civilians, and soldiers flocked to greet them. At the ford of the Klip River women, with children in their arms, tearfully pressed forward to grasp the hands of the gallant band. Sisters and brothers, friends and relatives met again. It was the most moving scene I have ever witnessed. The contrast between the robust troopers of a dozen battalions and

The Pale, Emaciated Defenders of Ladysmith had come at last.

Gen. White and his staff met the troops in the centre of the town. He was cheered with heartfelt enthusiasm. He addressed the civilians and thanked them and the garrison for their magnificent support through trials which we alone can realize. We could possibly have hung on for six weeks longer, but the privations would have been great and sickness and the paucity of our ammunition would have limited the number of assaults we would have been able to resist.

"We originally started the siege with 10,000 troops, 2,000 civilians and 4,000 natives. Between casualties and sickness, 8,000 soldiers passed through the hospitals. It is impossible to over-emphasize

The Privations of the Sick. Since the middle of January, a man once down, was practically lost. The reduced rations of the soldiers were just sufficient for their subsistence. Daily thirty old horses and mules were slaughtered and converted into soup and sausages. From January 15th to now there have been over 200 deaths from disease alone. The

last fortnight saw the majority of the field batteries unhorsed and the guns permanently posted in our defences. The cavalry and drivers were converted into infantry and set to the trenches. A line of defences had been constructed with the view of a possible final contingency, if the outer works should be carried.

"Since the investment the total casualties have been:

"Killed, or died of wounds, 24 officers and 235 men.

"Died of disease, six officers and 340 men.

"Wounded, 70 officers and 520 men, exclusive of white civilians and native

Patriotic Fund.

Ottawa, March 2.—The municipality of South Vancouver, B. C., has sent \$100 to the Patriotic Fund.

Condition of Canadians.

Ottawa, March 2.—A cable from Sir Alfred Milner says Major Pelletier and Lieut. Mason are improving. Private Lehman, 5th Canadian Artillery, B.C., is in Modder River hospital suffering from a gunshot wound in the face.

### WAS PROMISED RELIEF.

Dewet Urged Cronje to Hold Out as He Expected to Reach Him With Reinforcements.

London, March 2.—A special correspondent telegraphing from Paardeberg, on Feb. 27th, says:

"A curious piece of news has just been related to me by Cronje's aide-de-camp. It appears that Cronje was in daily telegraphic communication with Gen. Dewet, who, he supposed, was bringing up reinforcements. Yesterday Cronje telegraphed that unless he was relieved immediately he would feel bound to surrender. Gen. Dewet replied with a cheering message, urging him to hold on longer and that he would soon be relieved, but totally failed to effect any diversion."

The mounted infantry to-day reconnoitered the Boers' approaching from the south, and after drawing a shell fire returned.

"The prisoners all appear to regard the blow as severer than it is regarded by the British."

"Gen. Cronje's A.D.C. stated to-day that he believed the Free State would continue to fight as long as the Transvaal lasted. On the other hand, many Free State men are anxiously waiting for copies of Roberts's proclamation."

### BOER PRISONERS

#### Tell of Cronje's Night March—They All Admire the Bravery and Pluck of the Highlanders.

Paardeberg, Feb. 28.—All the prisoners were paraded yesterday afternoon. They extended in a long, trailing line across the plain and as far as possible were arranged in commandoes. The Free Staters were kept separated from the Transvaalers.

The look upon the faces of the men as they passed, made it impossible to arrive at any other conclusion than that they were all overjoyed at their release from the daily hell of shell and shot which they had been experiencing lately, many not even taking the trouble to conceal their delight from the soldiers guarding them. They chatted freely with the British, discussing the different battles in which they had fought.

All the prisoners have an intense admiration for the bravery and pluck of the Highlanders, and they freely confess that they are incapable of the dash and go of the British.

Some of the sick prisoners have given a vivid description of Cronje's night march. It began in a panic, and terrible confusion prevailed throughout. The huge wagons crowded the narrow road. There was an utter lack of order and desertions were numerous. The Boer rations consisted of one pound and a half of fresh meat daily, and one pound and a half of coffee, three pounds of sugar, and five pounds of flour per man weekly.

Every man who was off duty visited the Boer laager yesterday, and the crowd of curious Tommies spent the day in searching every nook and corner. After what might prove useful to the army had been secured, the soldiers were allowed to take whatever they liked. The men carried off clothing, kettles, cups, and even umbrellas.

#### "BOBS" AT KIMBERLEY.

Commander of the British Forces Pays a Visit to the Relieved Town.

Kimberley, March 1.—Lord Roberts and Gen. Kitchener arrived here this morning and were warmly welcomed by the municipal officials and thanked for the successful relief of the town.

Lord Roberts said that it had given him great pleasure to assist Kimberley in her time of need, and that he was glad he had an opportunity of visiting the town. He found that he had a day off, so had come, but would leave tomorrow.

There is gratitude and rejoicing over the relief of Ladysmith. Roberts and Kitchener were the guests of Cecil Rhodes while here.

EN ROUTE TO CAPE TOWN. Gen. Cronje and His Wife at Orange River Station.

Orange River, March 1.—Gen. Cronje and his wife passed here last night en route to Capetown. Elaborate precautions

had been taken to prevent the people from seeing him. Even the officers were ordered off of the station, and the refreshment room was kept closed before his arrival, to the discomfort of the Kimberley passengers. Gen. Cronje looks dejected and miserable, and has grown more grey. He entered the refreshment room accompanied by his wife, son, and an interpreter, and Gen. Pretyman and his staff. Taking his seat at a table, Gen. Cronje covered his face with his hands for a few moments as he engaged in prayer.

Capetown, March 2.—Gen. Cronje and his party arrived at Simonstown to-day. General Cronje was received by Gen. Sir Frederick Forrester Walker and a representative of Sir Alfred Milner, the Governor of Cape Colony.

#### FROM LORD ROBERTS.

A Visit to Kimberley—Boers are Four Miles From British Front.

London, March 3.—A cable from Lord Roberts to the war office dated Osofontein, March 2, at 4 p.m., says:

"I have just returned from paying Kimberley a hurried visit. I was gratified at finding the joy among the Kimberley people regarding the care of the sick and wounded, and much pleased to note with wonderment the harmony of the wounded Boers and our men, who chatted together upon experiences of the war."

Osofontein, March 2.—The Boers have now been definitely located four miles from the British front, their left resting on a high kopje and their right on the river. The butcher force is estimated to number between 5,000 and 6,000.

Osofontein, March 3.—The British camp has been moved here. Heavy rain is falling. Supplies are arriving and the men are in good health despite the fact that they have been on half rations for a fortnight. Mr. Cecil Rhodes has sent a quantity of champagne from Kimberley to be drunk to the health of Lord Roberts.

#### BOERS IN FULL FLIGHT

From Ladysmith District Into the Orange Free State.

Ladysmith, March 1.—Gen. Buller, accompanied by his staff, arrived here at 11:40 a.m. to-day. He entered the town unnoticed, as more cavalry was coming in during the morning.

The news of his arrival soon spread, however, and Gen. White and his staff at once went to meet him. They met amid a scene of tremendous enthusiasm and Gen. Buller had a great reception.

The Boers are in full flight toward the Free State, and a flying column of Ladysmith troops are pursuing them.

The Boers left many wagons and guns and quantities of provisions and ammunition behind them.

#### Buller's Dispatch.

London, March 3.—3 a.m.—The following dispatch from Gen. Buller has been received at the war office:

"Ladysmith, Friday, March 2.—6:30 p.m.—I find the defeat of the Boers more complete than I had dared to anticipate. This whole district is completely clear of Boers, and except on top at Van Boven's Pass, where I see several wagons, can find no trace of them."

Their last train left Modder Spruit station about 1 o'clock yesterday. They then blew up the bridge. They packed wagons six days ago, moving them to the north of Ladysmith.

Vast quantities of ammunition of all sorts were left behind.

"It delighted me to see our soldiers sharing rations with Boer prisoners before they commenced their march for Modder River. Some of the poor fellows were very hungry after having been half starved."

#### Fight at Pieters Hill.

Colenso Camp, Feb. 28.—The Boers lost heavily during yesterday's fighting. The Lyddite wrought fearful havoc in the trenches. Many of the wounded were yellow from the effects of the gas. Over a hundred prisoners were taken. Many of them were Hollanders and a few were genuine Boers. Considerable ammunition for rifles fell into the hands of the British, as well as damaged Maxim guns.

Boers of sixteen years were among the wounded. The prisoners had not heard of the surrender of Gen. Cronje and discredited it. The majority seemed to be glad to be captured. They admit heavy losses recently.

The women remained with the Boers in the trenches until three hours before the British charged. Two women were found, one dead and the other fatally wounded. She has since died. She said her husband would not let her leave the trenches, she was such a good shot. The woman was only 19 years old.

An idea of the intensity of the shell fire can be gathered from the fact of 95 runs in action, the 19th battery alone fired 794 rounds, firing every ten seconds.

The British casualties were about 200 men.

#### ATLANTIC LINERS AGROUND.

(Associated Press.)

New York, March 3.—The Hamburg American line steamer Pennsylvania, which left her dock this morning bound for Plymouth and Hamburg, ran aground at 9:30 in Gedney channel, near buoy No. 8. There was apparently something wrong with the Pennsylvania's machinery, as she hoisted two black bills indicating "not under control." Three tug boats went to her assistance.

The French line steamer La Normandie, en route for Havre, was reported at 11:50 a. m. to be aground on the other side of Gedney channel. A tug was standing by. At 1:30 p. m. La Normandie hoisted the two black bills.

All cases of weak or lame back, headache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Wood and Hollidays Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

## Dr. PRIGES'S CREAM Baking Powder

Dr. Price's Baking Powder is the true friend of all the people, rich and poor alike. It supplies a pure, wholesome leavening agent, which makes the biscuit and cake of highest healthfulness at medium cost and protects the food from alum, which is the greatest dietary danger of the day.

The foremost baking powder in all the world.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

NOTE.—Alum baking powders are low priced, as alum costs but two cents a pound; but alum is a corrosive poison and it renders the baking powder dangerous to use in food.

# REPORTED RELIEF OF MAFEEKING

## Message From Boer Sources Says the Siege Has Been Raised for "Strategic Purposes."

### MEETING OF THE PRESIDENTS.

#### Regarded as a Preliminary Suggestion of Negotiations for Peace—Gatacre Engages the Burgers—The Troops For Halifax Garrison.

(Associated Press.)  
London, March 3.—President Kruger has left Pretoria with the intention of meeting President Steyn at the place where they will meet is not known, but is believed to be somewhere in the Free State.  
Boers in African who are conversant with the effect the recent reverses have had on the Boers, express the opinion that the meeting of the two presidents is a preliminary suggestion of negotiations for peace, but if this is the case, it is due to the pressure brought to bear upon the presidents by the Boers and Afrikaners in the British colonies rather than to the personal inclinations of the two presidents.

The significance is attached to the announcement in view of the reported visit to England of Chief Justice Bevilacqua, Mr. Hoffmeyer and Dr. Tewater, ostensibly on private business, and for which both, but the closest observers expect to participate an sudden cessation of hostilities, and certainly reports from the front of war do not tend to encourage the advocates of "immediate peace."

#### SIEGE RAISED.

Message From Brussels is Believed to Be True.

London, March 3.—A cable from Brussels says that a report received there from Boer sources announces that the siege of Mafeking has been raised, the Boers abandoning the attack for strategic reasons.

London, March 3.—The report, that Mafeking has been relieved is believed to be true.

This is the third point where the British were besieged.

Shelling the Boers.

London, March 2.—Gen. Gatacre made a reconnaissance in force towards Mafeking to-day. The Boers opposed him with two guns and the British returned the shells into the Boer camp.

BOER PRISONERS.

London, March 3.—The Boers have captured a large number of British prisoners.

Thousands Now on the Way From Mafeking to Cape Town.

London, March 3.—The Boers are pushing their work rapidly.

Boer prisoners captured at Paardeburg total up 4,000 men. About 3,000 of them are on their way here.

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

BOERS GOT OFF.

London, March 3.—The Boers were forced to surrender—Eighteen Killed and Wounded.

London, March 3.—For a delightful description nothing can excel Mr. Churchill's account of a chase and a capture that led to the lot of Lord Dundonald's men the first day of the fighting on the north side of the river.

The Boers were seen retreating towards the Free State. A squadron of Dundonald's men espied them, galloped across the hills, reach there first, "with just five minutes to spare."

"The Carbineers," writes Churchill, "saw the Imperial Horse held their fire until the scouts walked into their midst, then let drive at the main body at 300 yards range—mounted men, smooth bore guns, grass plain. There was a sudden snapping fusillade. The Boer

column stopped paralyzed and then they broke and rushed for cover, but a greater number galloped fast from the hill. Some remained on the second ridge or wounded others took refuge among the rocks of the kopjes and apparently proposed to hold out until dark. The adjutant of the Light Horse galloped over to Dundonald for reinforcements, so that they could bag the lot.

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

"The Boers, how many I could not tell, were holding the black rocks of a kopje, and were quite invisible. The British riflemen curved ground them in a half moon.

Firing Continually at the Rocks.

The squadron of South African Light Horse had worked almost behind the enemy, and every Dutchman who dared to make a dash for liberty ran a terrible gantlet.

"The white flag flutters for a moment above the rocks, but neither side stopped firing. Evidently there was a difference of opinion among the enemy.

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

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

"Give them one more chance, bag 'em if they're there, will you?" The men were very angry, and so at last:

The Musketry Died Away.

and there was silence.

"Then from among the rocks three dark figures stood up holding up their hands, and at this tangible evidence of surrender we got on our knees and

gallied towards them, waving pocket handkerchiefs and signaling "days" to show them that their surrender was accepted.

"All together there were 24 prisoners, all Boers of most formidable type, a splendid haul, and I thought with delight of my poor friends that prisoners' handkerchiefs and signaling 'days' to show them that their surrender was accepted.

"The soldiers crowded around these last, covering them up with blankets or handkerchiefs, wrapping their heads with saddles for pillows, and

Giving Them Water and Biscuits.

from their bodies and harnesses; anger had turned to peace in an instant. The desire to kill was gone. The desire to comfort replaced it. A little alert officer came up to me. Two minutes before his eyes were bright and joyous with the excitement of the man-hunt. He had

explored a mine mostly under fire to bring the reinforcements to surround the Boers. "Bag the lot, you know." He was very

sad. "There's a poor boy dying up there, only a boy, and so cold. Who's got a blanket?" So the soldiers recovered the Boer wounded and we told the prisoners that they would be shown courtesy and kindness, worthy of brave men and a famous quartermaster.

The Boer dead were collected and buried. A Flag of Truce

was sent to the enemy's line to invite a burying and identification party at dawn. I have often seen men killed in war; thousands of them. Omdurman, scores elsewhere, black and white, but the Boer dead aroused the most painful emotions.

Here, by the rock under which he had fought by the field corner of Helldown was Dementis, a gray-haired man of firm equine features and a shrewd head. The strong face was grimly calm, but it bore the stamp of unalterable resolve; the look of a man who had thought it all out and was quite certain that his cause was quite just and such as a sober citizen might give his life for.

"Not was I surprised when the Boer prisoners told me that Dementis had refused all suggestions of surrendering, that when his left leg was smashed by a bullet had

continued to load and fire until he bled to death, and there we found him, pale and bloodless, holding his wife's letter in his hands.

"It could not be denied that the cavalry had scored a brilliant success. We had captured 24, killed 10, and wounded 18—total, 42. Moreover, we had seen the retreating Boers dragging and supporting their injured friends from the field, and might fairly claim 15 knocked out of a fine bag which we had to pay scarcely anything for. Two soldiers of the mounted infantry were killed, one of the Imperial Light Horse slightly wounded, and one officer, Capt. Shore, the twenty-third officer of his regiment hit during the last three months, severely wounded.

TO GARRISON HALIFAX.  
Ottawa, March 3.—Orders have been

issued by the militia department for the garrisoning of Halifax by Canadian militia. There will be 1,100 in all required and they will be selected in the same way as was the first contingent, all militia districts getting an opportunity to send a certain number. There will be no cavalry or artillery. The provisional regiment will be comprised entirely of infantry.

Reply from Lord Roberts.  
Ottawa, March 3.—Lord Roberts cables to Lord Minto to-day as follows: "Oxford, March 3.—I sincerely thank Your Excellency for your telegram, and for the hearty congratulations of Canada." (Signed) Roberts.

Mysterious Disappearance.  
Fort Erie, March 3.—H. V. Meulen, a Boer sympathizer, was last night carried out of his residence, seized and carried away in a cutter, the Union Jack at the same time being placed over his residence. Up to noon to-day no trace of Meulen had been found.

After the Celebrations.  
New York, March 3.—The Tribune correspondent says: "The war now opens up on the second stage, in which the heroic garrisons under siege no longer appeal to the imagination. The military writers are seeking to forecast the probable direction of the new campaigns, but the British public no longer follows their terms."

"Bob" plans his own campaigns with results highly satisfactory to everybody in England. The amateur strategists of the press have lost their public. The streets of London were quiet last night, but on the previous evening, but the display of bonfires was general, and there were many illuminations in honor of the British victories.

The Herald correspondent writing of the after-effects of London's enthusiasm over the news of the relief of Ladysmith, says:

"After the intense and quite unparalleled elation and excitement of yesterday, there was a very subdued and somewhat pensive feeling among the men, while the ladies summarized the situation by suggestions to their erring husbands, brothers and male relatives, that it was lucky for them that the relief of Ladysmith was not a common occurrence. The police courts were full of gentlemen with white ties, who faced the grayish morning light with as much antipathy as an owl does."

The magistrates were lenient, but generally charged the mysterious somnolence and suspense for doctor's fees, the doctor apparently certifying to the self-evident fact that the patient was in a condition of intoxication.

CENTRAL AMERICA.  
Washington, March 3.—This statement was posted at the navy department to-day: "The Detroit and the Marblehead have been sent to Central America on account of dispatches received from our representatives there which indicated a serious situation in the disturbed state of affairs, and for the purpose of protecting American interests there."

The officials of the state and navy departments do not indicate what representatives are meant.

AMERICAN NAVAL BASE.  
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# HEROIC WOMEN OF LADYSMITH

## Throughout the Whole of the Trying Times They Never Once Complained.

### RUMORS OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

#### Come From Lorenzo Marques—It is Also Reported the Boers Will Make a Stand at Glencoe—The Retreat From Cape Colony.

(Associated Press.)  
London, March 5.—The air of mystery which covers the movements of the main British army in South Africa continues, though what information leaks through indicates that the campaign is being carried on with steady progress.  
The British Armies.  
There are now practically three British armies in the field, one in the Free State, one in Cape Colony and one in Natal. All that is known about the first and most important is that it is in close touch with a body of Boers.  
Speculation as to the direction and method of Gen. Roberts' advance into the Free State is quite worthless, so carefully are the plans concealed.  
In Cape Colony Generals Brabant and Clements command the two horns of the army, while General Gatacre holds the main Boer force in check. Generals Gatacre and Clements will probably combine and advance on Bloemfontein, with Gen. Brabant guarding the right flank with the mobile columns. This movement will be subsequent to securing a line of communications along the Orange Free State railroad which, according to the latest dispatches, seems almost accomplished.  
Buller's Advance.  
The third army, that in Natal, is comparatively inactive, and with the exception of sorties, a serious movement can hardly be expected from it this week. When it shall be ready to advance its movements must depend on how much distance the retreating Boers put between themselves and Gen. Buller.

The Relief of Mafeking.  
As an incident of the British main objective, which is at last clearly outlined as being Pretoria, the relief of Mafeking by a force from the south may be expected any day. Col. Pinnar's force on the north seems incapable of accomplishing this.

Boer May Rise.  
The unexpected activity of Cape Dutch and the reported likelihood of fighting between them and the Boers, aided by other tribes, having a grudge against the Boers is regarded as rather ominous.

Inactivity in Natal.  
The only other untoward phase of the military situation that the British critics can discern is the enforced temporary inactivity of the Natal army, an instance of which is contained in the dispatches announcing that the flying column which attempted to intercept the Boer retreat, only succeeded in driving the enemy farther north.

Gen. White's men according to the Times correspondent at Ladysmith, will require a fortnight's recuperation.

PREPARING FOR A SIEGE.  
Entrapments at Pretoria Are Being Extended—Kruger Appeals to Burgers to Stand Firm.

London, March 5.—A special to the Times, from Lorenzo Marques, dated March 4th, says that persistent reports continue to prevail that the Transvaal government has opened negotiations looking to the securing of peace.

On the other hand it is asserted the Boers will make a stand at Glencoe and Laings Nek, and that in the meantime the entrenchments at Pretoria are being extended in anticipation of a siege.

A conference between the Boer presidents, it is added, and the general commanding the Boers in Northern Natal was hurriedly arranged on the receipt of the news of Cronje's surrender. Until then the official confirmation of the surrender was withheld from the public.

Kruger sent a fervid religious appeal, with orders that it should be read by all

the officers to the burghers, urging them to stand fast and strive in the name of the Lord, for unless they had faith in Him, cowardice would set in and their position would be hopeless the moment they turned their backs on the enemy. Their past victories, he declared, showed that the Lord was on their side. The president beseeched the burghers not to bring destruction on their progeny.  
Continuing, the special says that a high authority in Bloemfontein declares that on the repulse of the Free State forces, the latter will retire towards the Transvaal and unite with their brethren there, maintaining the struggle to the last.  
The Boer casualties at Colenso during the week ended February 25th are reported to be 31 men killed and 130 wounded.

### RETREATING TO GLENGOE.

Correspondents Tell of the Arrival of Relieving Columns at Ladysmith—Tribute to the Women.

Durban, March 2.—The newspaper correspondents, who have reached here from Ladysmith, say that the enthusiasm of the garrison and inhabitants of the besieged town was intense when the relieving column arrived. Many people left the hospital, and even the women and children went forth to greet the newcomers. It was noticeable that the latter were even more demonstrative, cheering the women and children; whom they were proud to have saved.

The correspondents believe that the garrison could have held out until April, though rations would necessarily have been reduced to a minimum. The men of the garrison will require a rest and the horses are much wasted. The correspondents pay a high tribute to the courage and heroism of the women. Never a complaint was heard from them in spite of their cramped privations and their endurance and courage were beyond praise. Such sights were often witnessed when the sparse rations were being drawn. Children would pathetically seek milk for their sick mothers. The women and children were estimated at 500. Though there was much sickness arising from the horse-meat diet and absence of farinaceous foods, the epidemic period was safely passed. Dr. Jamieson is suffering from typhoid fever.

Gen. Buller entered the town at noon escorted only by his staff. His bronzed appearance was very striking. He said he had not entered a bed for three weeks. The Boers exchanged shots with the relieving forces, who saw a few corpses lying around.

It is believed the Boers are retreating to Glencoe.

The correspondents eulogize Generals White and Hunter.

### LEAVING CAPE COLONY.

The Enemy is Falling Back on Orange River—Clements Preparing to Enter Free State.

New York, March 5.—Specials from London to the morning papers this summarize the South African war situation as gleaned from the correspondents at the front.

The Boers are in full retreat from Cape Colony to Orange River. General Clements has driven the rear guard of the enemy across Colerberg bridge and is preparing to invade the Free State.

The Boers are in force at Norval's Pond.

General Bradburt attacked rebels in an entrenched position near Jamestown after a night march.

Stomberg is still held by a small Boer force, which is dwindling daily.

Gen. Gatacre is gradually rendering their position untenable.

British reinforcements have been received and it is probable that the entire district south of the Orange River will be cleared of the enemy and pacified in the course of a few weeks.

MORE CANADIANS  
For Africa—Will Take the Places of the Killed and Disabled.

Ottawa, March 5.—It is authoritatively stated that the government will at once arrange for drafting a hundred or hundred and twenty-five men, with three officers, to take the places of the Canadians killed or permanently disabled in South Africa. It is intended that these men shall leave with the Strathcona Horse on the 10th inst. on March 15th. It is understood the men will be selected from each of the provinces as in the case of the first contingent.

The Minister of Militia is engaged in arranging for the drafting of a thousand Canadians to take the place of the Leinster Regiment, now stationed at Halifax, who, when relieved, will go to South Africa. It is proposed to select the thousand men in the same manner as the first contingent was selected.

THE MAN OF BUSINESS.  
Officers at the Front Write of Kitchener's Tireless Energy.

New York, March 5.—Letters received from officers at Cape Town describe Gen. Roberts as the flower of courtesy, and Kitchener as a man of business.

Says the Truth's London correspondent: "A staff officer of the Engineers told Gen. Roberts that he could do certain work assigned to him in the course of a fortnight. 'I am sure,' said Gen. Roberts, 'that you will do as well as you can.' Kitchener asked the same officer how much time he would require for the job. 'A fortnight,' was the answer. Kitchener smiled grimly. 'Either you will do it in a week,' he said, 'or you will be sent home.' The work was finished in a week. It is this tireless, active energy of Kitchener that is putting England's work through in Africa."

There are no further details of a conference of Presidents Kruger and Steyn respecting peace negotiations. Africans in London have never ceased to regard Steyn as more directly responsible than Kruger for the outbreak of the war. They now assert that he will be the first to suggest retirement from a hopeless conflict. Steyn, in their estimation, is an ambitious schemer without Kruger's sturdy qualities and inflexibility.

Demonstration on the Lucia.  
New York, March 5.—The morning papers tell of a "war incident" in the first cabin of the steamship Lucia, which arrived in port yesterday. The Lucia took a pilot of Scottish lineage on Saturday evening. He took on board a young Englishman, the son of a British soldier in Africa since the Lucia sailed from Liverpool. When the British passengers heard the news that was so welcome to them they gathered round the young man and cheered with joy. The steersman over the probable outcome of the war became more heated than ever and passed for into the night in the smoking room.

Among the passengers was Sir William D. Pearson, M.P. In his estimation he privately told the steward to see that at breakfast next morning each first-class passenger should be supplied with champagne.

When the saloon passengers gathered round the table each one found a wine glass beside his plate and abundant material with which to fill the glass. Dr. J. T. Esbert, of Springfield, Mass., arose and made an anti-Boer speech, at the conclusion of which he proposed the health of the Queen. The breakfast party broke up with cheers for the Queen. President McKimley and Lord Roberts.

A War Loan.  
London, March 5.—It is said on good authority that the government's budget proposals include a war loan of between \$100,000,000 and \$150,000,000, extending over a period of ten or twelve years.

Remarkable Recovery.  
London, March 5.—Among the wounded soldiers who arrived at Southampton to-day from South Africa was Private O'Leary, whose case is remarkable. He was shot in the head during the battle of Colenso. The bullet, lodged in his brain, having O'Leary speechless, sightless and paralyzed. His life was despaired of, but Sir William MacCallum, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, who was acting as a volunteer surgeon with the British army in South Africa, removed a portion of the wounded man's brain, extracted the bullet, and O'Leary has since practically recovered his senses.

Patrician Fund.  
Ottawa, March 5.—The amount subscribed by the Canadian Patriotic fund has reached \$154,438.11.

Expense of the War.  
London, March 5.—The House of Commons was crowded to-day and all the public galleries were thronged in anticipation of the budget statement. The return of the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, introducing the budget, shows that an expenditure of \$1,982,000 has to be provided for in the budget of 1900-1901. The same statement shows that the exchequer account of 1899-1900 would have given a surplus of upwards of \$5,000,000, but that the supplementary estimates of \$23,000,000 made the expenditure exceed the revenue by \$17,700,000.

G. BERTRAM, M.P., ILL.  
(Associated Press.)  
Toronto, March 5.—Geo. H. Bertram, M.P., Centre Toronto, Liberal, took a turn for the worse on Saturday, and is now in a critical condition, no hope of his recovery being entertained. He has been ill for several months.

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Tupper's Talk

To the Conservative Club at Vancouver—A Virulent Speech.

Disagreement Among Conservatives as to Success of Party Line Movement.

The present crisis in provincial politics was the subject of discussion at the meeting of the Vancouver Young Men's Liberal-Conservative Association Friday evening.

Sir Hilbert Tupper was received with hearty cheers. He referred to the glorious triumph which had attended the progress of British arms in South Africa.

While these things were going on, there were very important duties to perform at home. The victory in South Africa, and the marvellous mobilization of the army and arrangement of transports could never have been accomplished, nor could the Empire ever have presented such a magnificent front to the world, as it was possible without the principles of constitutional government.

Relief was required in this province which had been made, if not the laughing-stock of all the other provinces of the Dominion, and the colonies who employed representative government, to come sufficiently under the fearful incubus of the man who seemed at the present moment to be envious of the reputation of Oom Paul, and who was rivaling that gentleman to an extraordinary degree.

Transgressing Constitutional Rights; when they had done wrong and should be punished for it. The Lieutenant-Governor in the British Columbia government would always command the respect due to his office.

It was an open secret that matters political in British Columbia had been in a chaotic condition for some time. The party system had been and was, on principle, the only reasonable one.

An Opportunity to Snatch on their own individual caprice and their own whims, the power of control of British Columbia, even though they could not hope to hold it with the support of the majority of the electors.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The result of the carrying out of such a temporary arrangement as Sir Hilbert suggested temporarily to make? They might get the best element of the Liberal party, the best of the Carter-Cotton and of the Turner line, and once the Lieutenant-Governor was got out of the way the combination would meet with the unhappy result that all such combinations

dition of affairs so serious that it was just one of the possibilities for Political Gamesters to gain power.

Mr. Wilson suggested that he might go to the convention, and not ask it to be a party to the action of the House toward Sir Hilbert Tupper should be a proper one, without losing sight for a moment of the desirability of placing the Conservatives in power.

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were always bound to reach. Party lines had taken root in Vancouver and the province. Now was the best time for the party to go out to win.

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Political Situation

A Wing of the Vancouver Liberal Endorse Hon. Joseph Martin.

An Emergency Convention Called by the Columbian—Current Rumors.

It is now denied that the action of the House was premeditated to such an extent as reported last Friday. It is said that it was not until the afternoon of Thursday that the suggestion was taken up as something worth consideration, and the more it was examined the better the majority of the members liked it.

Some of the members who were questioned some time after the meeting whether they thought it a wise and dignified thing to do had their doubts about it, and very strong doubts. One government member argued that there was a perfectly constitutional way of meeting the difficulty without resort to the somewhat melodramatic process adopted by the House.

The right of the members to retain their seats and cry "privilege" till the Governor's patience became exhausted and he had withdrawn from the hall is unquestioned, but it was considered too high a price to pay for the privilege.

After the exercises were over the members of the order sat down to a splendid banquet furnished by the Nanaimo members, at which appropriate toasts were proposed and responded to.

The crowning feature of the evening was a splendid presentation. The members marched to the old bastion, preceded by the Hudson's Bay Company, carrying the old landmark, their song patriotic songs, interspersed with cheers for the Queen and South African general.

LAW INTELLIGENCE. The Full Court will sit on Monday. As yet there are only three cases set down for hearing: Canadian and Yukon Prospecting Co. vs. Casey, an appeal from the Yukon Territory Court and also a motion to dismiss the appeal; and appeal from Mr. Justice Drake's judgment in Henley vs. Reco Mining Co.

STREAMER WRECKED. (Associated Press.) Montreal, March 5.—The agents of the Elder-Dempster line in this city have received advice that the Yarmouth, a steamer which indicates beyond a doubt that her chartered steamer Planet Mercury, bound from Portland, Me., to Bristol, with a cargo of grain and other merchandise, the owners of which are nearly all Montreals, has been wrecked off the coast of Nova Scotia.

ELECTIONS IN CHILE. Santiago de Chile, March 5.—General elections were held throughout the country yesterday. Perfect order was maintained. Returns indicate that the Liberals are in the majority.

WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOCTOR ARRIVES. It is very hard to stand idly by and see our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N.Y.) druggist called at a drug store there for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with diphtheria. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once after the child. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive.

discussion took place on the provincial political situation. The attendance was not large, many of the most prominent members of the party being absent.

Mr. Martin signed his willingness to abide by the wishes of the Liberals of Vancouver, and it was decided by the convention to recommend the acceptance of Mr. Martin as the provincial Liberal leader, although this was opposed by an influential minority among whom were E. P. Davis, C. C. Col. Warren and J. P. McCrae. The following resolutions were carried:

That we, the members of the executive of the Liberal Association of Vancouver, and other Liberals, hereby endorse the policy of the Hon. Joseph Martin, premier of the province of British Columbia, as announced by him at this meeting, and we pledge ourselves to accord him our support.

That this meeting hereby records its emphatic protest against the unseemly behavior of the people's representatives in the provincial legislature towards His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion of the prorogation of the House of Assembly, and expresses its sympathy with His Honor and the belief that, he acted in the trying circumstances in a fair and strictly constitutional manner, and for the best interests of the province.

Not for Party Lines. Hon. Joseph Martin was interviewed this morning by a Times representative regarding the statement published by the Columbian yesterday morning from its Vancouver correspondent. Hon. Mr. Martin said there was "absolutely no foundation" for the statement that the party lines in provincial politics, the remaining portion of the report was, Hon. Mr. Martin said, substantially correct. The line of policy which he had announced was Mr. Martin says, enthusiastically endorsed. The question of party lines was not intended and purposes taboed by the meeting.

The Times Limit. It is reported around town, Mr. Martin, that he is expected to notify His Honor this afternoon whether you have succeeded or not in forming a cabinet. Is there any truth in that statement?

"No," replied the Premier, "there is not. There is no agreement of the sort. His Honor's directions to me were to form a cabinet government and to be in no hurry in making a choice. The report you mention is absurd." The Premier further intimated that the prospects for forming the government His Honor had indicated were excellent.

Party Lines. Under the provisions of an old unexpired statute the members of the late House who are entitled to write Q. C. after their names, and who took part in the affair of Thursday, are in rather an awkward predicament should those provisions be put into operation. According to that statute any Queen's counsel who, in the course of his duties, or in any way doing or helping to do anything to the humiliation or discomposure of Her Majesty, or any of her gubernatorial representatives, shall be liable for the title of Queen's counsel in the House of the institution of His Honor on Thursday last were Messrs. Pooler and Heintzen. If the old statute be set at work, it is alleged by some that those gentlemen may find themselves in a somewhat unpleasant position.

A Convention. The New Westminister Columbian has issued a call for a convention, to be held in the Royal City on Friday next, March 9, "to consider what should be done in the present crisis, and act promptly." Each rural municipality is asked to send six delegates or more and Vancouver and New Westminister thirty and twenty respectively. Representatives are also invited from as many other constituencies of the province as can conveniently send them. All supporters of the late government are also asked to attend.

The Turner Party. A meeting of Turner party leaders and such of their supporters as still remain in the city was held this morning, when it was understood, the political situation generally was discussed. It was reported in the streets in connection with this meeting that a proposal of some sort had been received from or sent to the government with a view to an understanding.

TUMORS CURED.

The New Constitutional Remedy Cures Tumors as Well as Cancers.

Many people write and tell us they are troubled with a tumor, and want to know if our treatment is equally successful in curing tumors as it is in curing cancers. We answer decidedly, yes.

Our Vegetable Cancer Cure is a constitutional remedy that successfully removes cancers, tumors, and all malignant growths. We have many cases on record where large tumors have disappeared after its use, and the danger and suffering of an operation have been averted.

HOW TO SAVE DOCTOR BILLS. We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home. We keep a bottle open all the time, and whenever any of my family or myself begin to cough, we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result, we never have a large doctor-bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth. Dr. S. Mearns, General Merchant and Farmer, Matt. Bedford county, Pa. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

WRECKED. WRECKED-BELL-At 17 Long Lake street, Greenwood, on Feb. 22nd, by Rev. B. H. Balderston, William H. Welton, of Chessew, and Lisette A. Bell. BARROW-MARSHALL-At Phoenix, on Feb. 22nd, by Rev. B. H. Balderston, Robert Barrow and Miss Hattie Marshall. FOUND-LOGAN-At Vancouver, on Feb. 22nd, by Rev. B. H. Balderston, W. J. Logan, of Vancouver, and Miss Catherine Logan, of Victoria. REPAIRED-LOGAN-At Chilliwack, on Feb. 22nd, by Rev. J. H. White, Geo. R. Read and Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Read, Mrs. Isaac Tyson, of Sardis. YOUNG-HOWAY-At St. Barnabas church, New Westminister, on Feb. 22nd, by Rev. J. H. White, James Young and Ella, daughter of W. Howay. MINNES-SAYER-At St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, New Westminister, on Feb. 22nd, by Rev. A. B. Veitch, Edward W. McInnes and Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Sayer. DIED. PEABCE-At the family residence, 124 Chatham street, on the 26th instant, Harriet, the beloved wife of John Peabce, a native of Wiltshire, England, Eng., in the 80th year of her age. LALY-At the Women's Hospital, New Westminister, on Feb. 24th, Miss Lalay, aged 26, eldest daughter of Mr. John Lalay, of New Westminister. STEVENSON-At the residence of his son, W. G. Stevenson, 88 Carr street, on Feb. 24th, Gordon Stevenson, aged 12 years, a native of Austrin Co., Ireland. EMBISSON-At No. 5 Bayward avenue, this city, on the 26th inst. Helga Marie, aged 3 years and 6 months. BARBER-At Vancouver, on Feb. 26th, Mrs. Barbara Barber, widow of James Barber, aged 78 years. DOUGLAS-At New Westminister, on Feb. 26th, Benjamin Douglas, aged 78 years. ALEXANDER-At 806 Hardy street, Vancouver, on Jan. 31, Alexander, aged 78 years.

When you get to the Tool 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. Be sure of enduring protection by getting genuine Eastlakes, they never fail. Write us for full information. Metallic Roofing Co. Limited TORONTO.

A. B. FRASER, SR., SELLING AGENT, VICTORIA. APOL & STEEL For Ladies PILLS A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. Superdosing Bitter, Aful, Pu Cochis, Panay. Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.00 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria. Dr. A. W. WILSON, Pharmaceutist, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

Dr. Wood's Phosphodine. The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable. Guaranteed to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse of the system, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package \$1.00. One still package \$2.00. Send for free literature. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont. Wood's Phosphodine is sold in Victoria by all wholesale and retail druggists.

Her Majesty's Resolution

The Queen's Resolution

Britishers in Their Brit

His Worship morning reception from the Mayor of Victoria.

Mr. Chamberlain's Dowry. My Lord—I have had left from the Mayor of Victoria, enclosed in the 20th ultimo, Her Majesty's through you to citizens of Victoria of the loyal at which it gives a Governor-General.

The resolution at the coronation of King Edward VII. Moved by Sir M. G. Resolved, That every citizen of Victoria should be proud to be a subject of Her Majesty's.

Dear Sir—I have a true copy of the resolution of the Legislature, which I have the honor to acknowledge, and I am glad to hear that you are so anxious to be a subject of Her Majesty's.

To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia. Dear Sir—I have a true copy of the resolution of the Legislature, which I have the honor to acknowledge, and I am glad to hear that you are so anxious to be a subject of Her Majesty's.

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# HON. MR. SEMLIN'S REPLY.

## The Late Premier's Letter to the Lieut.-Governor on His Dismissal.

### Point Emphasized That the Governor Should Receive and Not Give Advice.

Seeing that His Honor has taken the initiative in giving guidance to his "treason" in dismissing his advisers, I beg leave to trespass on your space with my reply, and ask only that it shall receive equal prominence.

C. A. SEMLIN.

Victoria, B.C., Feb. 28th, 1900.  
To the Honorable T. R. McInnes, Esq., Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia.

Sir: I have the honor in replying to Your Honor's letter of the 27th, in which you state that you have no longer confidence in the advice of my colleagues and myself, to state as follows: That I am not a provincial secretary, attorney-general, chief commissioner of lands and works, minister of finance and agriculture, minister of mines and president of the council.

All of those positions were filled. It is true that one minister held and performed the duties of two positions, but I am not aware that Your Honor ever intimated that your council or that the country ever suffered from this cause.

Your Honor further refers to the assurance given by me in September last, that I did not doubt when the House met in January that I could depend upon a majority of the members to support my government. I think, sir, that the fact of the House having been in session nearly two months and the government having commanded the majority until Friday last, when by a peculiar combination, a majority of one was for the first time recorded against it, is proof that I did not overrate the ability of the government in its relation to the Legislative Assembly.

In reply to the charges set forth by Your Honor in paragraph 3, I beg to quote the following, from a letter written by the Honorable Mr. Cotton, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, on the subject: "In reference to paragraph 3, respecting three special warrants which His Honor refused to sign, the facts are very simple. The improvement of the trail from Hope to Summit City, for which \$1,000 was appropriated by the Legislature, was carried out in ample time for its completion before the lapse of the appropriation. Owing, however, to the scarcity of men and the unusually wet season, there was unexpected delay.

"In regard to the appropriation for the improvement of the South Vancouver trunk road, the department lost no time in attending to the carrying out of the work. The Chief Commissioner had a meeting in Vancouver with the road superintendent for the district, the mayor of Vancouver and the rest of South Vancouver, both of these officials being interested in the enterprise. It was then decided that the municipal authorities of South Vancouver should repair and improve the road, and that the government should then expend the appropriation by travelling the road when so prepared. The South Vancouver authorities did not, however, carry out their work with the promptitude that was anticipated, and the result was that the completion of the work by the government exceeded the time in which the appropriation was available.

"The third item, for the cost of construction of the court at Rossland, included a considerable sum in excess of the amount appropriated by the Legislature, because after the adjournment of the letter, the government found that the growth of business at Rossland made it judicious to erect a larger and more substantial building than the government had previously intended, and it was inevitable that the matter should not be delayed for twelve months until the present session of the Legislature.

"His Honor's assumption that the said appropriations had been allowed to lapse, because Mr. Cotton was unable to properly superintend and administer the two departments of which he had been in charge, the records of the department and the reports of the public works engineer will show that all these matters had both prompt and complete attention at the hands of the Chief Commissioner.

"In reference to the facts that these warrants were not again submitted to His Honor, I may say that, as the matter entirely depended on the manner in which the section of the Revenue Act should be construed, and as on a similar case in 1898 His Honor had taken a certain position, notwithstanding that the then Attorney-General had given a contrary opinion, the executive council considered it best to put His Honor to a necessity of trouble to ask him to reconsider his decision, and that the best way would be to ask the Legislature to vote the amounts at the next session, although such delay caused inconvenience to the department and some injury to the public interests. But even this was thought to be preferable to asking His Honor to reverse the decision in the similar case which occurred just previous to the dismissal of Mr. Turner, and on which the then Attorney-General, Mr. Eberts, took a view directly contrary to that held by His Honor."

"4. In reference to the special warrant of \$2,500 for improvement to the Provincial House, Your Honor insists that this could have been foreseen, as the urgent necessity for this work had been pointed out to you the year before. What stronger admission is wanted of the necessity for the warrant that Your

Honor declined to approve? As to the charge of shifting from "fire protection" to "sanitary necessity," I beg to say that the amount asked was for both these much needed purposes, and the fact that I mentioned "sanitation" and Mr. Cotton "fire protection," did not mean the amount the more or less necessary.

"5. In reply to the charges set forth by Your Honor in paragraph 5, I beg to quote the following from a letter written by the Hon. Mr. Alexander Henderson: "His Honor states (paragraph 5) that while the Legislature was in session you advised me to make, by Order-in-Council, submitted on the 18th ultimo, an important change in the Mineral Act. Permit me to say that this statement is misleading. No change in the act was proposed, but a regulation which was considered by me to be within the power of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to pass.

"Upon the question of the regulation referred to, it is plain that if a certificate of improvements is issued in mistake by any officer, or otherwise imprudently, a power should exist somewhere of rectifying that mistake. "As the Mineral Act stands, no express provision exists upon the subject. There is, however, a section (143) which states that 'The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council make such orders as are deemed necessary from time to time to carry out the provisions of this act according to the spirit and intent, or to amend any law which may arise, and for which no provision is made in the act, or when the provision which is made is ambiguous or doubtful; and may further make and declare any regulations which are considered necessary to give the provisions in this statute contained full effect.' It was of the opinion that under this section a regulation might be framed which would give the power to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to recall a certificate of improvements which had been, imprudently issued. I consider, that the words of the section, quoted were large enough to include this power, but as the matter was one of statutory construction, upon which legal opinions might differ, I thought it wise to take other advice, and consequently consulted the counsel of standing in his profession in Victoria upon the point. The counsel referred to agreed with my opinion.

"In these circumstances the government concluded that a regulation could be framed under this section (143) which would meet the defect in the act. It may be observed here that if the regulation had been put in force no one's rights could have been lost. If the power to pass it was given by the statute, then the regulation would be effective.

"If the regulation transcended the powers given to the executive by the statute, it would be held ultra vires by the courts. "It is gratifying that the power to do with this subject by regulation existed and that there was a necessity for some provision being made, the question whether that provision should be the subject of a regulation, or should be a matter of statute to be submitted to the House, was one entirely of government policy, and with which His Honor has no right to interfere. The government is responsible for its policy directly to the House. It could not justify an action contrary to its own ideas of what ought to be done by stating that it was decided at the wish of the Lieutenant-Governor.

"Theoretically the Lieutenant-Governor controls the executive, but that notion is only an abstraction, and for him to interfere by an attempt to direct the details of the policy of the government is as meaningless and unwarrantable as if he were to present himself at the meetings of the executive council and insist on seating himself at the board, on the ground that all Orders-in-Council are supposed to be passed by him, and are issued under his signature.

"It is not, therefore, necessary to discuss with His Honor whether the proposed action under this Order-in-Council was correct or not upon the merits. His Honor is not, I submit, concerned with that subject. It is one which the minister would be obliged to explain to the House if the question arose there. Again, His Honor is not accurate in stating that the certificate of improvements in question was issued by the direction of the Minister of Mines. The gold commissioner was not relieved of any responsibility in the matter. He was expected to exercise the same care and to take the same precaution in this as he would do in any other case. He may have misunderstood, and probably did misunderstand, the letter of the Minister of Mines, but the concluding words of the gold commissioner's letter left grave doubts in the minds of the executive as to whether Mr. Kirkup had not made a mistake in issuing the certificate.

"The words I alluded to are the following: 'I considered that I was justified in issuing the certificate of improvements, and leave the matter in the hands of the department as to whether a Crown grant will be issued or not.' "His Honor further states as follows: 'In regard to this Dunlop petition you not only withhold a free miner's right lawfully acquired under section 39 of the Mineral Act, but you have not complied with the direction in my letter to you of the 10th inst., namely, to issue forthwith a Crown grant to the petitioner Dunlop in accordance with section 39 of the Mineral Act.'

"Apart from the question of His Honor's right to consider a petition of this kind, and the fact that His Honor appears to have come to a conclusion without giving the other claimant (Haney) an opportunity of being heard, I beg to present for His Honor's consideration that the issuance of the Crown grant is either a matter of statute or of government policy. There is no statute which requires the government at any time to issue a Crown grant of a mineral claim to any person. It is the practice to issue a Crown grant in proper cases, but whether or not any particular case is a proper one is a detail of the government policy which the ministers have to decide.

"I respectfully submit that an interference in a case of this kind by a

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The imposing pageant advanced at slow march up the central aisle toward the throne, and His Honor slowly mounted the steps, and it was noticed that between him and Mr. Speaker Forester not a movement of any kind in salutation was made. The two men simply looked straight at one another, then, the sergeant-at-arms having removed the mace, Mr. Speaker slowly turned away and went down the left side of the floor of the House, His Honor immediately taking the chair. The officers grouped themselves on the steps and on the main bench of the floor. All this took only a few moments to do, and while this was going on the platform every member of the House had left the floor going out by the doors nearest their own seats, and when His Honor looked up after sitting down it was to behold the stranger spectacle that ever greeted the eyes of a representative of Queen Victoria, or any other British monarch. Not a soul was to be seen on the floor of the House from the foot of the throne to the north door, where an old man, apparently wandering from the time being, stood peering into the hall, furtively undecided whether to enter and take a seat or not. From the galleries burst a Storm of Derisive Laughter, cells and rappings. The officers of the escort seemed much embarrassed. His Honor visibly whitened and appeared for the moment non-plussed. He coughed a little, put his hand toward the private secretary, withdrew it and pulled down the peak of his cocked hat; then pressed his spectacles more closely to his eyes. Then he took from the secretary's hands the copy of the speech. It was upside down, so he turned it round and coughed again. The uproar in the galleries continued; the naval and military officers adjested a little and looked somewhat uncomfortable and much surprised. It was painful to observe the nervousness of His Honor, who pressed his hands together.

In Evident Agitation, for the time being seemed not to know what to do. Mr. Joseph Martin stood near the clerk's desk as impressive as a statue; he showed signs of neither agitation or anger. His was, perhaps, the only countenance in the whole assemblage that was absolutely unmovable.

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The Siege of Ladysmith

The Devil's Tinklers—By the Late Mr. George W. Stevens.

How the British Soldiers Play Boers at Their Own Game.

When all is said, there is nothing to stir the blood like a rifle-fire. Rifle-fire sends the heart galloping.

At five in the morning of the 9th I turned on my mattress and heard guns; I got up.

Then I heard the bubble of distant musketry, and I hurried out.

It came from the north, and it was languidly echoed from Caesar's Camp.

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in the bottom, advancing on him in, for them, close order. He waited them with his fire: they scattered and scurried back.

The guns got to work, silenced the field guns on Plet Top Hill, and added scatter and scurry to the assaulting riflemen.

On the other horn of our position the Devons had a brisk morning. They had in most places at least a mile of clear ground in front of them.

From Every Side—Popworth's, Lombard's Nek, Bu-wan—came spouting inquiries to see who made that noise.

The Lord Mayor's Show was a fool that display of infernal fire-works. The Pompano added his bark, but he has never yet bitten anybody.

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them firing lines of good shots, with the supports snugly concealed: the other day fourteen men of the Manchesterers were killed.

The enemy's shell and long-range rifle fire dropped at half-past six. The guns had breached a new emplacement on Thornhill's Kop to the left of Surprise Hill.

With the Guns—The enemy's shell and long-range rifle fire dropped at half-past six. The guns had breached a new emplacement on Thornhill's Kop.

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Letter From Honolulu

Interesting Description of State of Affairs in the City of the Plague.

Times Correspondent V. sits the Quarantine Camp and Reports His Impressions.

(From the Times Correspondent.) Honolulu, Feb. 3.—The Alameda got in here last night from Samoa, etc., and landed six passengers, among whom was your truly.

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Curator John Fannin

An Appreciative Sketch of Him by a Leading Sportsman Journal.

Justly Proud of an Institution Which He Has Created.

In its late issue, Forest and Stream publishes the following appreciative sketch, together with a portrait of Curator John Fannin, of the provincial museum:

We take pleasure in presenting this week a most admirable portrait of Mr. John Fannin, the founder and curator of the provincial museum at Victoria, B. C., who is well known to ornithologists and big game hunters through his frequent contributions to the literature of these subjects.

Mr. Fannin was born in the year 1839 in the backwoods of Kempsville, Ont., where he passed his boyhood. From early life he was fond of the woods and wilderness, and he was especially interested in the study of nature.

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From the West Coast

Schooner Ocean Rover Meets With Accident—Returning in Leaking Condition.

Rich Mining Strike on the New Comstock Property at Quatsino.

The most important news brought by the steamer Queen City, which arrived from Seattle and the way ports of the West Coast this morning, told of a big quarrel on Quatsino Sound, giving an assay of a total value of \$416.55 to the ton, and of an accident, or series of accidents, to the sealing schooner, Ocean Rover.

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Protective Association

(Special to the Times.) Nanaimo, Feb. 27.—The Miners and Mine Laborers Protective Association have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Thomas Shanton; vice-president, John Johnson; secretary and agent, Ralph Smith; assistant secretary, Neil MacQuibbin; treasurer, William Smith; auditors, John Fraser and James Waters; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, Ralph Smith and Thomas Shanton; executive committee, Moses Woodruff, John Gillette, Edward Harrison.

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Advertisement for 'The Siege of Ladysmith' book, including details about the author, publisher, and price.

Advice

DUINOUS CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, AND ALL THE PAINFUL AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. A well known N.S. was for spinal...

A well known N.S. was for spinal... resulted in the cure of many...

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# News of the Plague

### No New Cases at Honolulu Since the 19th—Many Victims in Noumea.

### Imperial Pacific Cable Scheme is Approaching a Definite Stage.

According to news received by the steamer Aorangi there had been no new cases of the plague since the 19th, two days before she left. The purser of the steamer says there had been a break from the 9th to 10th free from plague, and the citizens were beginning to think that the port was free from the dread disease, when three more were found to be suffering from the plague. On Hilo, the larger island of the group, the plague was said to be on the increase. The plague is claiming a large number of victims in New Caledonia, according to news received by the liner. A letter appeared from there says: "We have had a lot of deaths here in Noumea at present though no white people have the plague." A number of Chinese died on the day the letter was dispatched. In the isolated portion of the settlement the disease was increasing its ravages rapidly. From the 16th to the 23rd of January five kanakas and four Chinese died and two Europeans were down with the plague.

Speaking of the origin of the plague in New Caledonia, the France Australasian which has printed across its face far back on the beginning of last November some deaths occurred among the kanakas in the vicinity of Noumea. The medical men consulted do not appear to have assigned these deaths to any other cause than influenza. On the 29th of November three natives were in the hospital, and on the 2nd of December a Kanaka on board a vessel in port took influenza and died, and between the 11th and 13th another Kanaka took ill and died suddenly. Again on the 15th the death of another Japanese occurred. Some of these men were employed in mercantile houses in Noumea. It was then discovered by the board of health that these cases were true bubonic plague and from that date the utmost vigilance as already noted has been exercised in all parts of the colony. Dr. F. J. Le Sourd and Pavlovic constantly attend to the case of the Kanaka in the hospital was a specially severe one. The nurse—a European—was in attendance on the patients in the hospital was seized by the pest and died.

On the 18th instant an official notice was issued to the residents that the plague would continue for some months, and that the residents who have pet animals—cats, dogs and so forth—are requested to observe extra precautions as to cleanliness, regulations for disinfecting dwellings, and a liberal use of boiling water in all domestic uses. A notice was also issued with disinfectants is being used in increasing vessels.

Hundreds of convicts are employed in the streets and about dwellings in the extensive crusade that is in progress in Noumea.

Companies of soldiers do duty guard the quarters in which the pest is being kept.

The plague has broken out in several Australian ports and the paper are giving columns to the talk of precautions to prevent its spread.

From Melbourne comes news of heavy death toll in many parts of the colony. Many settlers lost heavily. Thousands of sheep were burned to death, and thousands of acres of grass and many tons of hay destroyed. Several casualties are reported. The township of Caranant is isolated.

### MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Woman Cuts Her Wife's Throat and Ends Her Own Life in a Graveyard.

Brook, Neb., Feb. 26.—Wilson Wakelin, a prominent farmer residing three miles north of this place, murdered his wife, formerly president of the W. C. T. U. of Nebraska, at 12 o'clock last night by cutting her throat with a razor. He then went to the graveyard where his first wife was buried and inflicted on her grave, cut two ugly gashes in his throat, falling forward on his face. Death in both cases was instantaneous.

Mrs. Wakelin had been prominent in temperance work for years.

### REPLY TO SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Hon. C. Sifton refuted Sir Charles Tupper's statements regarding affairs in the Yukon, showing that the brief the leader of the opposition was reading from was from some one who was disgruntled because he was not making so much money as he expected, and that, too, on account of the government doing away with relocations, from which four-fifths of the Pitagat occurred. He said that as far as royalty was concerned, as well as the mode of collecting it, it might need rather some day.

### COMOX DISTRICT.

Special Correspondence of the Times.—The new bridge across the Comox river has been completed. The contractor, Mr. D. F. Adams, of Victoria, is giving a dinner on the 28th in honor of the completion of his work.

Exc. citizens of Comox, received this week the sad intelligence of the death of her sister in Seattle.

The engine bringing up 22 empty cars from Union wharf ran off the track on Saturday afternoon, owing to a twist in the rails. The crew, with the exception of the engineer, jumped or unjured. The engineer sustained a slight sprain.

There was some talk of a strike in the mines this week for an advance of 25 per cent. The demand was refused, but the majority of the men would not join, as an advance of 10 to 15 per cent. was given some months ago.

London, Feb. 28.—Wm. Stott, the artist, is dead.

## COMMUNICATIONS

### IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

#### The Result of South African Campaign.

To the Editor: I am sure that the friends of those brave fellows who have just laid down their lives upon the South African field in fighting for the honor of the Empire, of which we in British Columbia are a part, have the heartfelt sympathy of all their fellow citizens. The sad news came to us not altogether unexpectedly, as we could not but believe that were our boys in the firing line that some must fall, never to return to their homelands; and yet the news brought to every heart the bitter sorrow that death can alone create.

I suppose that many of us have friends or relatives at the front, and all are anxiously scanning the casualties to see if the name we know so well is on the list, and thus our hearts go out in sympathy all the more to the mothers, sisters, fathers and brothers bereaved by the sad news cabled from the scene of battle.

If it is not trespassing too much upon your valuable time, I would like to express myself regarding the present war in South Africa, and pay my tribute to the noble men who have the nation's destiny in their hands.

In the first place much has been said regarding the cause of the war, and the reader of ordinary intelligence (unless actuated by prejudice) can but agree with the sentiments expressed by the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes in his reply to Mr. W. T. Stead's pro-Boer propaganda. He points out that the Transvaal military oligarchy, falsely called a "republic," and its Dutch allies in every part of South Africa, have been long engaged in a "conspiracy" to destroy the British Empire south of the Zambesi, and this has been most clearly demonstrated by the fact that for nearly 20 years enormous war supplies have been imported into the Transvaal Republic, and that other military preparations during that time have been made, and for what?

The answer is not to be found in the fact that Dr. Jameson and a few others seized the territory of the republic (which in itself was admittedly a very wrong and unpardonable offence), or that they (the republic) had any fear of British military intervention. No, but that a heavy blow should be given Great Britain whilst engaged in some other great struggle, and such a blow would settle forever the question of Great Britain's supremacy in South Africa. The whole scheme has been laid bare, and it is evident that the guilt of plunging these two nations into terrible conflict is upon the shoulders of Kruger, Reitz, Leyds and Steyn, supported by a few others, who have no doubt benefited from the wholesale corruption in the administration of affairs in both republics.

I have it in my mind to believe that the time is not far distant when the Empire will thank Mr. J. Chamberlain for the stand he so bravely took, conscious, as I sincerely believe he was, of the blow that one day would fall upon Great Britain in South Africa. The croakers may croak, until they croak themselves hoarse, but the name of Joe Chamberlain will live in the hearts of the people for generations to come. Mr. Paul Kruger and his allies have displayed the characteristics of men who are devoid of principle, and have exhibited deceit and treachery to the utmost degree I have failed to see any redeeming feature in their attitude towards the nation that has been so unjustly wronged, and the republics they support.

The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes points out that the wrongs inflicted upon the British Uitlanders was almost unbearable, and that they would have been perfectly justified in throwing off the yoke had they been strong enough to do so.

The injustices to which they were subjected makes one's blood boil, who has ever tasted the sweetness of freedom and justice, and these two are inseparable in a civilized state. The cause of the war therefore was in the first place a bitter hatred of Kruger and his friends towards the nation that had more than once rendered the Transvaal Republic invaluable service; in the second place, because of the injustices towards the Uitlanders; thirdly (and indirectly), the slavery existing within the said republic, and lastly, the tremendous preparations made, both for offensive and defensive warfare.

It is impossible to enter into any argument through your valuable columns regarding the foregoing matter, and argument is scarcely necessary as the bare facts prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that Kruger and his accomplices are altogether responsible for this bloody war.

And now regarding Great Britain's action. The Salisbury government could have done nothing else on receipt of Kruger's ultimatum than it did do, namely, to prepare the military forces of the country in defence of its South African possessions. The ultimatum meant war, and nothing else, and consequently Great Britain was drawn reluctantly into one of the bloodiest conflicts of the century. The British forces in South Africa were merely increased because of the knowledge gained of the military resources of the Transvaal; in particular, and had money been spent a little more lavishly in our secret service the war might have been avoided, because the information gained from that source, Great Britain would have kept pace with the republics, and the later would have been unable to take any undue advantage. The fact is this, that Great Britain's unpreparedness was the republic's opportunity; but the Lion is awake, and her position is distinctly better. Great Britain is fighting, first, in defence of her own possessions, her honor and solidarity of her interests, and secondly, that justice may be administered in South Africa, irrespective of nationality, color or belief. This war is not waged for the enlargement of her dominions (although as a natural result the republics will be added to the mighty Empire), or has it been found necessary to provide homes and settlements for the over-crowded masses in the British Isles, for Canada and

of Canada citizens of the United States are, with all other persons over 18 years of age, permitted to lease mineral lands in British Columbia and the Northwest Territory upon the payment of a certain royalty to the general government, but the laws of that Dominion do not authorize the purchase of mineral lands in British Columbia or Northwest Territory.

Sec. 54. The existing laws of the United States do not make any provision for the leasing of mineral lands in Alaska either to citizens of the United States or to others, but they do provide for and authorize the staking of such lands in Alaska by our citizens.

Sec. 55. Since this section accords to native-born citizens of Canada the same mining privileges accorded to citizens of the United States in British Columbia and the Northwest Territory by the laws of the Dominion of Canada, and since under the laws of the Dominion of Canada the only mining rights and privileges accorded to citizens of the United States are those of leasing mineral lands upon the payment of a stated royalty, and since the laws of the United States do not accord to its own citizens the right of privilege of leasing mining lands in Alaska, and since this section also provides that "no greater rights shall be accorded to citizens of the Dominion of Canada than citizens of the United States or persons who have declared their intentions to become such may enjoy in such District of Alaska, it results that for the time being this section becomes inoperative."

So we see that all the talk of Canadian having a right to mine in the United States is nonsense. They never intend to give them any.

Considering Mr. Clifford's statement as reported in the Colonist of January 23rd that he would say without exception the miners of the Atlin district were opposed to this alien bill both in principle and because it retarded the prosperity of the country, and that the Americans were the only capitalists in the country, I should think that many of the returned Victoria and Vancouver miners would contradict that statement, as a great majority of them were in favor of the bill; that it should have been in force years ago; that would have kept the wealth of the mines for the British subject, and not allow the Americans to come in and carry it away to enrich their own country without giving to us the same rights and privileges which we gave to them. It is laughable about the American capital. All the capital they brought in was provisions and tools to last them while in here, and most of it brought with them from their own country; and all they wanted of British Columbia was to get money enough to pay mortgages or to go into business in their own country. If you would talk of them settling down in British Columbia, if they were lucky in mining, they would laugh at you. I have mined in British Columbia for many years, and have seen the wealth of the country steadily carried off to enrich foreign countries, chiefly by those Americans, whom we are told by Mr. Clifford and others are to bring in so much capital into the country and make us rich. I would like to ask them how much of the gold taken from here and the Klondike was reinvested in this country. We will take Skagway, for instance, a town built up and maintained by the resources of British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. The Americans were the recipients of the most of this wealth, and they have vigorously kept the British subject out of their country. The parties whom Mr. Clifford referred to as opposed to the Alien Act were foreign traders, hotelkeepers, saloonkeepers and some of our own business men, many of whom were very much disappointed in not receiving a fair share of American patronage, the foreign element always giving their trade in preference to their own people. I think Mr. Clifford, M.P.P., will find out at the next election, if he runs, whether the British miners are opposed to the Alien Bill or not, as there are many more of them who are here.

Now for American capital coming into British Columbia, where do we find it? In Kootenay we find them locating quartz ledges, doing a little development work, then off to the British capitalist to sell—the Hall Mines, Le Roy and many others. In this district I know of them having quartz and hydraulic properties on the London (B.C.) market. Now we have Lord Ernest Hamilton, British capitalist, putting his capital freely into quartz and employing a number of men in development work this winter, and am very glad to see that the British miners are doing well, and are being great encouragement for those holding claims on the White Iron mountain. I would like to make a few remarks upon the sayings and mistaken ideas of a number of our own people, some of them having been a long time in the province, that they have not seen a few miners in British Columbia now, while admitting that the Americans have many good miners among them. We certainly had a very poor specimen of them in Atlin, in fact the most of what some of our own people would call experienced American miners, to suit their own political purposes, were men from all parts of the United States, who not only had never mined, but had never been in a mining country, while we had the old, reliable Cariboo miner, the Kootenay miner and the miners from the Australian colonies. In fact it was them who took lessons in mining from the Canadian miner and not be from them, and it used to be a standing joke and laugh amongst the British Columbia miners of the experienced American miner who had come to British Columbia for the philanthropic purpose of teaching us how to mine and at the same time to carry off our gold to pay a mortgage on his farm. Mr. Clifford, M.P.P., is not at all a popular man with the miners, raising his water rates, and in the end compelling them to build a water ditch of their own.

OLD-TIMER.  
Pine Creek, B.C., Feb. 1800.

THE WRECKED HERA.  
To the Editor:—In your issue of the 20th appears the following:  
"Some of the guests at the Hotel Victoria who have recently arrived from the West Coast were last evening discussing the possibility of the rescue of the burned schooner Hera of Clayoquot in November last. It was then pointed out that some of those who had taken the

same risks to secure the same end did they who are to be given medals have not been recognized in the matter at all. D. McKinnon, the mining man, Webster Kenyon and a third man went out to the vessel in a small boat and a number of Indians went on the ship's canoe.

This is a very laudable and generous assertion on the part of your informant. Only one boat went out to the rescue of the shipwrecked crew of the Hera. This boat was manned by Messrs. Jacobson, Hildebrand, Isidor Chappell, Owen and Ferguson, who, together with Messrs. Hildebrand and Hildebrand, were the only ones to be present with medals. They left for the scene of the fire at about 10 o'clock in the morning, when a heavy gale was blowing. One man was constantly kept hauling the boat, as the water was coming in over the bows and the gunwales. These brave men literally took their lives in their hands to rescue their fellowmen. After the five sailors of the Hera were taken aboard, it was a severe task to get the boat away from the burning wreck. At last they got clear, but so furious was the tempest that the wind blew against the boat, which was pushed ahead at railroad speed, without the assistance of sail or oars, and so great was the danger that one of the rescued sailors told me that he expected to find a watery grave after escaping from a burning ship, all on board expecting every moment that the boat would be swamped. I am told by Father Von Nevel that he tried, but in vain, to get the Indians to do the burning vessel, none would face the fierce storm that was raging. It was not until the afternoon, when the wind had abated to almost a dead calm, that we saw the canoe go to the wreck to see if anything could be picked up. It was not long after that the boat mentioned in the above item was seen to travel in the same direction, though probably not on the same errand. In justice to the heroic rescuers, who risked their lives, kindly publish these facts, as the item complained of is calculated to detract from the merits of their brave deed.

SPECTATOR.  
Clayoquot, Feb. 24.

### CANADIAN BREVITIES.

Fox Bay Settlers—Recorder Court Fines—Smallpox in Ontario.

(Associated Press.)  
Toronto, Feb. 27.—News reached here yesterday from New York that J. J. Kingsmill, a well known ex-barrister of this city and ex-judge of the county court of Bruce, was dead in Genoa, Italy, whether he had gone with his two daughters to spend the winter. It is thought Kingsmill died while on board ship en route to Italy.

Willie Townsend, aged 15, son of T. R. Townsend, Dominion Express agent at Toronto Junction, was mangled to death at the C. P. R. shops at that place last night by being caught in the shafting.

Quebec, Feb. 27.—A verdict of wilful murder has been returned against Policeman Cazes, who brutally murdered his wife last Saturday afternoon. The murderer has been committed for trial at the next assizes.

Montreal, Feb. 27.—Lord Strathcona has called consent to Strathcona's Horse stopping off in this city while en route to Halifax. Major Frofontaine is making every arrangement to make their reception by citizens here an enthusiastic one.

Woodstock, Feb. 27.—Robert McMahon, a cooper, while endeavoring to stop a runaway horse last evening, had his neck penetrated by the shaft of a plow. He died an hour afterwards.

Montreal, Feb. 27.—Lucien Forget, clerk of the recorder's court for the last 15 years, died suddenly early this morning.

Henry A. Budden, secretary-treasurer of the International Coal Mining Company of this city, is dead.

## Missionary Murdered

### Breconshire Brings Horrible Details of a Recent Tragedy in China.

### A Religious Controversy at Manila Over Proposal to Reinstall Friars.

Steamer Breconshire, of the N. P. line, arrived yesterday afternoon with a heavy cargo of general Chinese and Japanese merchandise, and 90 Asiatic passengers. After landing a goodly portion of her cargo and nearly all her Japanese passengers, she left for the Sound at 3 a. m. Details were received by the Breconshire of the atrocious and most brutal murder of Rev. Mr. Brooks, the English missionary killed by the "Boxer" rebels. Rev. Mr. Matthews, a missionary and brother-in-law, within the unfortunate man had been visiting shortly prior to his murder, writing from China under date January 4th, of "the scene of the atrocious murder of Mr. Brooks was Fion-cheng-halen. In this town more than thirty families of Christians or adherents have been despoiled by these Boxer brigands. Mr. Brooks came and we and I talked over the looting, and after Christmas he started for his field of duty at Pingyin, sixty miles away. In the snow-dale hills of a remote section of Shantung he was seized, stripped, dragged about by a rope attached to his nose, and then, as he fled for his life, his entirely naked body was slashed with swords as he ran. When he finally sank down from loss of blood, they hacked the body to pieces and cut the head from the body. Then they left the remains lying place meal in a gully, where, four days later, they were found by friends. A more horrible and deliberate crime, some of the lesser details of which cannot be published, it would be difficult to imagine. To make it worse, the authorities have done nothing but view the body and provide a coffin. They made no arrests, though it is certain that the villagers, constable and headman of Chang Chia Tien were culpable, for when first attacked Brooks fled to a temple, but they pulled him out.

A correspondent of the Hongkong Press, files of which were received by the Breconshire, writes from Manila that the religious controversy existing there is the chief question of the hour, overshadowing the struggling insurrection and the plague. The main point of the struggle is the proposal to reinstate the friars in the provinces on the old basis, as in the days of Spanish rule. The trouble began with the publication of an alleged interview with Archbishop Chappell, telegraphed to a Madrid paper. The interview was obtained second hand through two Dominicans, and can only be said to embody the impressions of the holy men in their conversation. The sayings of Chappell, though thus indirectly reported, leaked out and were made public in one of the Manila papers—and since there has been excitement. The otherwise peaceful Filipinos were greatly excited, petitions against the alleged proposal came in galore, deputations waited on General Otis, and the Spanish papers are filled with columns of discussion and vigorous expressions of opinion. In the Manila Archdiocese, Chappell is under a cloud, but he seems to have been misquoted or misunderstood on the subject, for he has since clearly stated that if the Filipinos do not want the friars to fill curacies they will not be forced on them.

"OUR VICTORIA BOYS."  
Shah at Modder River, Sunday, February 18th, 1900.  
(Published by request of the J. B. A. A.)  
Ere three short months have run their race  
Since that last October night,  
When from each heart there rose a prayer,  
"God speed you, heroes, to the fight."  
'Twas not without sighs and sadness  
For those held by memory dear,  
That they went from the calm, serene life  
To the one that knows no fear.

The recent Roberts food reached him, is eagerly awaited.  
Mrs. St. John's wife of President Free State, is relatives.  
Ferry Surgeon Tre Smith, that the deplorable, an typhoid fever, torts are now.  
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DEWEE'S PRIZE MONEY.  
Spanish Fleet Was Not Superior to Admirals.  
Washington, Feb. 28.—The United States court of claims has rendered a decision on the claim of Admiral Dewey for prize money on account of the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila harbor. The court decided against the Admiral's contention that the enemy's force was superior to his, and awarded him \$9,570.

UGANDA TELEGRAPH LINE.  
(Associated Press.)  
Mombasa, Feb. 27.—The Uganda railway telegraph line reached the Nile at Ripon Falls on the 18th, and was carried across the river next day, thus establishing telegraphic communication between London and the source of the Nile.

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