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Boers Are Retreating

They Are Reported as Having Raised the Siege at Wepener.

Chermside Shelling the Burghers Near Reddersburg--All Well at Mafeking.

London, April 17.—The net spread by Lord Roberts to catch the adventurous commandoes that have been making mischief in the southeastern part of the Free State, has not yet been drawn in, but at the headquarters of Lord Roberts the impression exists that the power of the Boers is decreasing.

A Daily News correspondent has them fleeing to the southeast; a Standard correspondent reports them fleeing to the northward; a Daily Telegraph correspondent says that some are going north and others south, while a Morning Post representative says it is not known what the Boers are doing.

Evidently the feeling in Bloemfontein is that the disposition made by Roberts is such as to enable him to concentrate a large force rapidly at any point. The Boers being aware of this, are presumed to be thinking now chiefly of retreating. According to a special dispatch from Bloemfontein the investment has been abandoned. According to a Bethany dispatch the Boers are unable to retreat northward, because the British strongly hold all the roads.

London waits confidently for the almost immediate announcement of news favorable to the British. Distrust exists, however, to any rapid continuous advance toward Pretoria, chiefly on account of the lack of horses, many of which die on the long voyages. Letters from the Cape say that the three days' journey by rail is made in open trucks, that the arrangements for feeding and watering are inadequate, and that the unfortunate animals break down rapidly in consequence of these hardships. Despite the energy of its buyers abroad, the war office foresees much difficulty in supplying the enormous number of horses required.

Retreating.

London, April 17.—The following dispatch from Reddersburg, dated Friday, appears in the Daily News: "Gen. Chermside saw the rear guard of the Boers disappear southeast in full retreat. The enemy appear to be in strong force 14 miles east of Reddersburg. They are falling thick before heavy guns."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated yesterday, says: "The Boers have raised the siege of Wepener and have left Rouxville. A majority of them have undoubtedly retreated north, with the exception of a body of about 6,000 now reported to be going towards Bethulie."

News From Mafeking.

Lorenzo Marquez, April 16.—Lieut. Steth, a Rhodesian scout, who entered Mafeking through the Boer lines, has returned to Col. Plumer's camp with dispatches from Mafeking saying all was well there on April 8th.

London, April 17.—A Mafeking dispatch to the Times, dated April 6th, confirming earlier reports, says: "After Col. Plumer's repulse Commandant Snyman sent a message inviting Col. Baden-Powell to send out to collect the dead and wounded, but when the ambulance appeared the Boer commander declined to allow them to be taken. It was discovered, however, that the Boer reports of the extent of the British casualties had been greatly exaggerated."

Boer Prisoners.

Jamestown, St. Helena, April 16.—The remainder of the Boer prisoners were landed to-day and sent to Deadwood.

Col. Shiel and two others who had been confined at the citadel after they attempted to escape, have been released and have gone to Deadwood.

London, April 17.—At last Lord Roberts seems to be on the eve of making his main advance towards Pretoria. Unless all the usually reliable resources of information are at fault, the British army will in a few days march northward.

After many reports that have purported to tell of this movement there is naturally, even in the best informed quarters, considerable hesitancy in definitely settling upon the day, but it is now thought Lord Roberts is likely to leave Bloemfontein at the end of this week or the beginning of next. The long weary wait in the Free State capital has apparently effected a much needed rest, though it is possible Lord Roberts would still further have delayed his advance had not the Boer activity forced him to put his forces into position, and unless they quickly proceed northward the strategic advantage will be lost.

The advance will be made with 75,000 men, it is thought.

ACTIVITY OF BURGHERS.

Maseru, Basutoland, Monday, April 16.—The Boers for two days have been displaying great activity along the Reddersburg and Rouxville roads.

Their scouts report that the British are advancing on these places to the relief of Wepener, and the burghers consequently are divided whether to remain or retire. A majority of them desire to abandon the investment of Wepener, fearing to be cut off, while the minority, led by Commandant Olivier, are reluctant to move as long as there is a chance to capture Col. Dalgety's garrison.

Scouts have just reported rifle firing in the direction of Thaba Nchu.

ROBERTS CENSURES BULLER.

London, April 17.—The war office tonight publishes in the Gazette a dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated February 13th, submitting Gen. Buller's dispatches describing the Spion Kop and other operations from January 17th to January 24th. Lord Roberts deals severely with Gen. Warren and some others. Even General Buller does not escape.

Lord Roberts complains that the plan of operations is not clearly described in the dispatches.

After stating Gen. Buller's intentions as communicated to Sir Charles Warren, who commanded the whole force, Lord Roberts points out that Charles Warren seems to have concluded, after consultation with his officers, that the flanking movement ordered by Gen. Buller was impracticable, and therefore so changed the plan of advance as to necessitate the capture and retention of Spion Kop.

The Proposed Monument.

Toronto, April 17.—The Globe correspondent with the first Canadian contingent at Bloemfontein, telegraphs under the date of April 16th as follows: "There is a very strong feeling among the Canadian troops here in favor of some action by the Dominion government looking to the erection of a monument to the memory of those from the Dominion who have fallen in battle."

Another Canadian Dead.

Ottawa, April 17—Lt.-Col. Otter cabled Col. Aylmer, acting general officer commanding, to-day as follows:

"Bloemfontein, April 16.—Number 7,-160, Private W. J. Adams, 7th Fusiliers, London, died on the 16th of enteric fever; wounded February 18th. (Signed) Otter."

THE BOERS UNEASY.

London, April 18.—Public equanimity has been disturbed by Lord Roberts's long wait and the Boer activity. The commander-in-chief is still three hundred miles from Pretoria. No one doubts the ultimate success of British arms, but behind the British army that crushes the Boer army an army of occupation will have to be installed.

From various sources come hints that more men than are provided for will have to be sent out.

Lord Roberts indicates that at least 10,000 men are advancing to cut off the Boers who are investing Wepener. As there are reports from the Basuto border that firing has been heard in the direction of the hills towards Dewetsdorp, it is possible Gen. Chermside's advanced troops are already in connection with the Boers.

The commander-in-chief wires that he expects to clear the southeastern section of the Free State, east of the railway, and then swing round to the north and turn one after another the positions held by the Boers north of Bloemfontein.

Gen. Buller's prohibition of all press telegrams in Natal until further notice is taken to indicate that a movement is about to begin there.

A Times dispatch from Jammersberg, dated Monday, says: "On Friday the Boers tried to rush Col. Dalgetty's left front, but retired after fighting for one hour. Their attack is apparently weakening."

Dispatch from Roberts.

London, April 17.—The following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, Tuesday, April 17th, has been received:

"Our force at Wepener is still surrounded, but it is reported that the enemy are attacking in a very half-hearted manner and are anxious about their communications, hearing that forces are approaching Wepener from two directions—one under Gen. Rundle via Reddersburg, an another under Gen. Brabant, with Gen. Hart's brigade in support, via Rouxville.

"On the reoccupation of Rouxville, April 15th, the few Boers there retired, and Gen. Brabant made some important arrests.

"Violent rainstorms somewhat interfered with the march of these columns, but it is hoped they will soon be able to make their presence more decidedly felt.

"Gen. Settle reports from Kenhardt, April 14th, that 200 Transvaalers made a determined attack the previous day on Dopaspoort, held by a party of Orpen's Horse. Our losses were two killed and one wounded. The enemy's losses must have been heavy, as they applied to us for doctors and an ambulance."

NEWS FROM MAFEKING.

Can Hold Out For Two Months Longer.

Mafeking, April 17.—The success of Lieut. Smith-Eman, the Rhodesian scout, who, with the exception of a Reuter correspondent, a cyclist, is the only white man who has entered Mafeking since the siege began, is likely to prove of great value to Col. Plumer, to whom he has returned with dispatches, should Plumer decided to raise the siege of Mafeking in earnest.

A Scottish Crofter has introduced a method of making nourishing porridge with oat bran, which is a great boon, and is settling the question of feeding the natives.

We are now confident in holding out two months longer. The men in the trenches are determined to play the game to the end.

Plumer's Force.

Plumer's Camp, Friday, April 17.—Via Lorenzo Marquez, April 18.—A letter has been received here from Commandant Snyman, with reference to the British wounded and prisoners at the Boer laager after the engagement of March 31st, from which it is learned that Capt. Crewe died of his wounds. Lieut. Milligan is not a prisoner, and is believed to be among the killed.

The British casualties were two officers and six men killed; three officers and 36 men wounded, and one officer and 11 men made prisoners.

The Boer artillery about Mafeking is well horsed, their pompoms are mounted on light four-wheeled carriages, each drawn by four smart horses in marked contrast with those Col. Plumer fought with at Crocodile Pool. The Boers are, too, well mounted and well dressed and have fit looking patrols.

Plumer's little force is strongly entrenched northwest of Mafeking.

The total casualties Saturday were 78, but many are convalescent. Men and horses are improving in health as the winter approaches.

Natives report that the inhabitants of Mafeking are very hungry, and should a flying column be dispatched to their relief it would find the country well grassed and watered as it proceeds northward.

The Boers are being bolstered up by all sorts of stories from Pretoria, among them reports that Russia and France have declared war against Great Britain.

SPION KOP FIGHT.

Lord Roberts's Comments on Tactics of the Generals.

London, April 17.—A dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated February 13th, submitting Gen. Buller's dispatches describing the Spion Kop and other operations from January 17th to January 24th, is published in the Gazette. After stating Gen. Buller's intentions as communicated to Sir Charles Warren, who commanded the whole force, Lord Roberts points out that Sir Charles Warren seems to have concluded, after consultation with his officers, that the flanking movement ordered by Gen. Buller was impracticable, and there so changed the plan of advance as to necessitate the capture and retention of Spion Kop. Lord Roberts continues:

"As Warren considered it impossible to make the wide flanking movement which was recommended, if not actually prescribed, in

The Secret Instructions,

he should forthwith have acquainted Buller with the course he proposed to adopt. There is nothing to show whether he did so or not. But it is only fair to Warren to point out that Buller appears throughout to have been aware of what was happening."

Regarding the withdrawal from Spion Kop, the retention of which had become essential to the relief of Ladysmith, Lord Roberts says: "I regret to be unable to concur with Buller in thinking that Thorneycroft exercised wise discretion in ordering the troops to retire. I am of the opinion that Thorneycroft's assumption of responsibility and authority was wholly inexcusable. During the night the enemy's fire could not have been formidable, and it would not have taken more than two or three hours for Thorneycroft to communicate by messenger with Major-General Coke or Warren. Coke appears to have left Spion Kop at 9:30 p.m., for the purpose of communicating with Warren. Up to that hour the withdrawal had not been entertained, yet almost immediately after Coke's departure Thorneycroft issued the order without reference to the superior authority, which

Upset the Whole Plan

of operations and rendered unavailing the sacrifices already made to carry it into effect. On the other hand, it is only right to state that Thorneycroft appears to have behaved in a very gallant manner throughout the day."

Gen. Buller's report commenting on Gen. Warren's reports of the capture and evacuation of Spion Kop, after disputing the correctness of some of Warren's assertions and describing some of the dangerous situations occupied by Warren's force, tells how he saw the force at Spion Kop had given way before Warren knew it. Buller therefore telegraphed to Warren: "Unless you put a really good hard fighting man on top you will lose the hill. I suggest Thorneycroft."

Gen. Buller continues: "I have not thought it necessary to order an investigation. If at sundown the defence of the summit had been taken in hand, entrenchments laid out and the dead and wounded removed, the whole place would have been brought under regular military commands and the hills would have been held, I am sure. But no arrangements were made. Coke appears to have been ordered away just as he would have been useful, and no one succeeded him. Those on top were ignorant of the fact that the guns were coming up, and generally there was

A Want of Organization

and system that acted most unfavorably on the defence. It is admitted that all of Thorneycroft's command acted with the greatest gallantry throughout the day and really saved the situation. But preparations for the second's day's defence should have been organized during the day and commenced at nightfall. As this was not done, I think Thorneycroft exercised wise discretion."

"It is to be regretted," Roberts proceeds, "that Warren did not himself visit Spion Kop in the afternoon or evening, knowing as he did that the state of affairs was very critical and that the loss of the position would involve the failure of the operations. He consequently was obliged to summon Coke to headquarters, and the command at Spion Kop thus devolved on Thorneycroft, unknown to Coke, who was under the impression that the command devolved upon Col. Hill, as senior adviser. Offences or mistakes of this nature may be trivial in themselves, yet they may exercise an important influence upon the course of events, and I believe Buller was justified in remarking the conviction that there was a want of organization and system which acted most unfavorably on the defence. The attempt to relieve Ladysmith was well devised, and I agree with Buller in thinking it ought to have succeeded.

That It Failed

may in some measure have been due to the difficulties of the ground and the commanding positions held by the enemy, and probably also to errors of judgment and want of administrative capacity on the part of Warren. But whatever faults Warren may have committed, the failure must also be attributed to the disinclination of the officer in supreme command to assert his authority and see what he thought best was done, and also to the unwarrantable and needless assumption of responsibility by a subordinate officer."

The dispatch concludes: "The gratifying feature of these dispatches is the admirable behaviour of the troops throughout the operations."

Press Opinions.

London, April 18.—The dispatches from Lord Roberts pronouncing censure upon Sir Redvers Buller and Sir Charles Warren, two of his most important subordinate commanders, was written February 13, and has been in the hands of the war office for five weeks. Just why it is published now, in the middle of the campaign, is not understood, unless it is expected that Gen. Buller and Gen. Warren will ask to be relieved of their commands.

In a long editorial the Daily News speaks of the "somewhat appalling language" of the dispatches, and then goes on to say: "Upon the whole these dispatches are disquieting and disheartening in no ordinary degree. Following upon the recall of Gen. Gatacre, they will create a widespread feeling of uneasiness."

The Standard, which is supposed to be in the confidence of the government, says: "It is scarcely likely that the publication of Lord Roberts's dispatches is without a purpose. It irresistibly suggests whether it is not to be followed by further changes in South African commands. Painful as such measures may be, there must be no hestitation in carrying them out."

For Strathcona's Horse.

Vancouver, April 17.—Thirty applicants presented themselves before Inspector Strickland, who is recruiting for Strathcona's Horse, and eight were chosen. The Vancouver quota are:

Charles Grey, Vancouver, from England; J. J. Buchanan, born in Ireland; J. G. Macdougall, born at Ottawa, son of Hon. Wm. Macdougall, Ottawa; A. McArthur, born in England, rancher near Vancouver; P. B. Blackmore, ex-assistant engineer Crow's Nest road, an Englishman; W. A. N. Heygate, Victoria, B.C., born in England; P. H. Shuttlemorth, Vancouver, rancher, English; A. M. Andrews, Vancouver, English.

ROBERTS'S CRITICISMS.

London, April 18.—Lord Roberts's criticisms of Gen. Buller, Gen. Warren and Col. Thornycroft continues the topic of interest. All the afternoon papers comment at length on the strictures of the commander-in-chief, taking the same lines as the morning papers, praising Roberts for his frankness and speculating upon what the publication of the dispatches at the present moment portends. Some of them maintain there is nothing left for Buller but to resign.

In referring to Gen. Buller's report the St. James Gazette is particularly scathing.

The Globe declares that "a more pitiable record of indecision in plan and confusion in execution we have seldom read," and adds that what little reputation Buller has left has been scattered to the winds.

Shelling the Boers.

Practically no developments have been reported so far in to-day's South African cables. A dispatch from Warrenton, dated 17th, says the Boers are busy making new trenches. We exploded lyddite shells, following up with the Maxims. The enemy's ambulance was afterwards observed on the spot.

No News From Wepener.

From Wepener there is nothing later than Roberts's message of yesterday, and neither side having gained any particular advantage at any point in the theatre of war since the last official dispatches were received.

Weather Favors British.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in a dispatch says: "It is hoped that the boisterous weather now prevailing may delay the Boers and afford us an opportunity of capturing a number of raiding bands, as only a few drifts are passable."

Warren Recalled.

It is said that a peremptory order for the return of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Warren, the commander of the fifth division of the South African field force, was cabled to South Africa this morning.

WILL BULLER BE RECALLED?

London, April 18.—The publication of Roberts's dispatch describing the Spion Kop and other operations from January 17th to January 24th is criticised by Mr. Spencer Wilkinson in the Morning Post to-day. He characterizes it as ill-advised. The effect of it on the army in Natal, he says, must be positively demoralizing, unless changes are made in the commands, changes, which if necessary, should have been made without any public ventilation of mistakes or cross censure.

He continued: "But with the publication of Lord Roberts's dispatch, the position of Buller is untenable, and his resignation or recall is a matter of course. But the government cannot be credited with arranging the matter with consideration or generosity. There was no need to trumpet these things to the world. The dispatches might have slept in archives for the use of future historians and Gen. Buller's recall might have been arranged with diplomacy and delicacy."

Gen. Buller was appointed by the government and by the government he should have been recalled without exposure. Can it be that the government shrinks from taking the responsibility and seeks to shelter itself behind Roberts and the expression of public opinion which the dispatches are sure to occasion? If that be the case the government is not setting an example to its generals in the field. The government is in supreme command and ought to assert its authority without first appealin to the man in the street.

CASUALTIES AT WEPENER.

Maseru, April 17.—Col. Dalgety's casualties since he has been besieged at Wepener have been twenty killed and one hundred wounded.

The Boer losses are reported to have been considerably heavier.

After the night attack on April 12th the dead were left on the field, where they still lie unburied.

There is a conflict of opinion among the leaders. Some want to attack again, while others refuse to do so.

The Caledon is rising, which alarms the Boers, who are now on both sides of the river, and might be cut off if the stream was to become flooded.

WARREN'S DISPATCH.

London, April 18.—In his dispatch Gen. Warren sets forth the fact that the Spion Kop operations had not entered into his original plans, as his instructions were to occupy a plain north of it.

On consultation with the commander-in-chief on January 21st, however, when the question of retiring from or attacking Spion Kop was discussed, Warren expressed his preference for attacking. Thhis was successfully accomplished by Gen. Woodgate. Then came the order of the commander-in-chief to put Thornycroft in command of the summit.

In the meantime Warren had sent Gen. Coke up to reinforce with orders to assume command. Ineffectual efforts were made to heliograph Thornycroft and ask whether he had assumed command. Towards sunset he was finally enabled to get orders through, and concluded the position could be held the next day if guns could be provided and shelter obtained. Both those conditions were about to be fulfilled when "in the absence of Coke, whom I had ordered to come and report in person on the situation, the evacuation took place, under orders given in his own responsibility by Thornycroft. This occurred in the face of the vigorous protests of Coke's brigade major and others."

In conclusion Warren said: "It is a matter for the commander-in-chief to decide whether there will be any investigation into the question of the unauthorized evacuation of Spion Kop."

BOER MANIFESTO.

Capetown, April 17.—The Boer governments are circulating the following manifesto to the Afrikanders in Southeast Cape Colony:

"We feel that our fate and the fate of all the Afrikanders is at stake, and we appeal to you to stand and fight shoulder to shoulder with us. You cannot, you may not, allow the tyrant to extinguish forever our finest traits of character as a nation. With you on our side the issue can't be doubtful. We must conquer. God grant that love for your country and your liberty and the noble virtues of men truly free may induce you to join us in the hour of our supreme struggle."

Stole a Chicken.

Toronto, April 18.—A London cable to the Globe says: "A letter from Bennett Burleigh, dated at Bloemfontein and published in to-day's Telegraph, cites a case of real hardship. A Canadian soldier, he says, was court-martialled and sentenced to fifty-six days' hard labor for appropriating one Boer chicken, while thousands who had committed the same offence escaped scot free. There was considerable indignation in the Canadian camp over the affair."

Patriotic Fund.

Ottawa, April 18.—The Canadian patriotic fund to date amounts to $237,-517.

Canadian Horses Wanted.

Toronto, April 18.—Major Dent, of the British war office remount department, who, it was announced a few days ago, had arrived here for the purpose of buying horses for Imperial service in South Africa, has made the announcement that he has sent out agents to buy in various parts of the Dominion a thousand cavalry horses, from 15 hands 1½ inches to 15 hands 3 1-3 inches high, and five hundred ponies from 14.1 to 15.1. The animals will be shipped direct from Montreal to Capetown.

Hacked To Pieces

Further Particulars Regarding the Murder of Chief of Police Main.

Body Horribly Mutilated by the Murderers--Several Arrests Made.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, April 18.—The Chinese market gardeners who were arrested yesterday afternoon at Steveston for the murder of Chief of Police Alex. Main, were hastily removed to New Westminster late last night.

There was a strong talk of lynching at Steveston, and it was thought better for the safety of all concerned to get them away to Westminster. The most of the trouble was with the Japanese. They congregated around the jail and endeavored to show their loyalty and their horror at the murder by threatening viciously to do away with the Chinamen at the end of the branch of the nearest tree.

The finding of a blood marked bushhook near where Main was discovered explains how the murder was perpetrated. He was evidently struck a blow from behind, which left a long gash on the side of his neck and head. Then he was deliberately hacked to pieces. There was another long cut on the opposite side of the head, which had also been evidently done by the bush hook. A dozen wounds made with a pickaxe had covered the body with blood. The hastily dug hole had been too short to take the body as it lay stretched out, so the legs had been smashed at the knees and the limbs doubled back. The body of Main's dog had also been hacked to pieces and thrown in the hole before the body of his master was laid there.

Two Chinamen are charged with the murder, and a third, who lived in the same house, has disappeared. Seven other Orientals who lived in the vicinity have been arrested as accessories.

THE QUEEN AT DONNYBROOK.

(Associated Press.)

Dublin, April 17.—After her morning drive Queen Victoria received in audience the daughter of Sergt.-Major Hartigan, now at Colenso, Natal, who presented Her Majesty with a bouquet from the wives and widows of the noncommissioned officers and men of the Irish regiments in South Africa. The Queen's afternoon drive included Donnybrook.

THE SHAH'S TOUR.

(Associated Press.)

Teheran, April 17.—The Shah started from here yesterday on his way to Europe.

FIRE BRIGADE INVESTIGATION.

(Associated Press.)

Toronto, April 17.—At the investigation by Judge McDougall into the charge that the Toronto fire brigade is organized as a species of civic Tammany, ex-Mayor Shaw yesterday deposed that he gave deputy chief, now chief, Thompson $300 in the mayoralty election of 1899, when he (Shaw) defeated MacDonald and McMurrich. This money was intended to cover Shaw's expenses in two of the civic wards.

AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, April 17.—In the Senate to-day Senator Hoar (Mass.) delivered a lengthy and forcible address against Imperialism. He begun his address by speaking of the prosperous condition of the American at the close of the war with Spain. He praised President McKinley's course at that time, saying in his judgment he was the best beloved President who ever sat on the chair of Washington.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

(Associated Press.)

Montreal, April 18.—A special cable to the Gazette from London says: "Suspected cases of foot and mouth disease has been found among United States cattle at Deptford, and it is expected the market will be closed to them after April 30th. There was no market for cattle or sheep to-day."

PLAGUE SPREADING.

(Associated Press.)

Teheran, April 17.—An outbreak of bubonic plague is reported in the Javanrood district, near the Turkish frontier. Since the disease appeared, three weeks ago, 195 deaths have occurred.

CROTON DAM TROUBLES.

(Associated Press.)

Croton Landing, N. Y., April 17.—Prior to the treacherous and mysterious shooting of Sergt. Douglas last night, the striking Italians had a good deal of sympathy among the people in their fight with the contractors for the construction of the Croton dam. Since the soldier was shot, all sympathy with the strikers has disappeared.

New York, April 17.—Sergt. Douglas, of Mount Vernon, shot last night at the Croton dam, leaves a widow and two babies. He is a Scotsman, and had served in the British army.

Major-General Rowe and his full staff left this city for Croton Dam at 10:30 o'clock to-day. General Rowe will assume command of the entire militia force now on duty at the scene of trouble.

Canadians Marching

Mounted Rifles and Artillery Travelling Through Rebel Infested Districts.

It is Rumored Preparations Have Been Made for Destroying the Mines.

(Associated Press.)

London, April 19.—The arrival of Gen. Carrington at Beira, Portuguese East Africa, is the only item of news which marks the day's war cables. Weeks must elapse before Carrington will be able to concentrate his forces on the borders of the Transvaal or approach Mafeking.

According to a rumor in circulation at Lorenzo Marquez a Boer force has been sent to intercept General Carrington, but it is not thought to be in sufficient strength to cause anxiety.

Mines in Danger.

The Natal Mercury is responsible for the renewed fears concerning the mines. It prints accounts from newly arrived refugees, saying preparations for the destruction of all the Johannesburg shafts have been carried out under the supervision of the state engineer, who is alleged to have made a requisition for all the copper wire in the town for the purpose of making connections.

The Bloemfontein dispatches remain full of trivials, but are absolutely silent as to the future.

In Natal.

According to a dispatch from Ladysmith, dated to-day, the Boers are much disconcerted by the present condition of affairs. Their fortifications and forces, numbering about 15,000, are spread over ridges in contemplation of a British advance through the Waschbank valley, north of Ladysmith, which has not been occupied. The patrols are very active and constantly laying traps.

News From Capetown.

A proclamation issued at Capetown to-day allows trading between Cape Colony and the occupied portion of the Orange Free State to be resumed.

A patrol of Cape police near Boshof yesterday captured two Boers, some ox wagons and two hundred head of cattle.

Two Germans, who recently arrived at Capetown, have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for having suspicious possession of one hundred rifles and six hundred cordite cartridges.

A LONG MARCH.

Toronto, April 19.—A special to the Globe from its correspondent with the second Canadian contingent (Mounted Rifles) dated Carnarvon camp, March 21st, via London, April 18th, says:

"The first battalion of the Canadian Mounted Rifles and D and E batteries of the Royal Canadians artillery which, with the New Zealanders, Australians and a contingent of the Imperial Yeomanry make up Sir Chas. Parsons' column, the Canadians forming the largest part, is still halting here.

"The column started on March 14th from Victoria West to make the hardest and longest march of the war. The route to be traversed includes the Carnarvon, Van Wycks Vlei, Kenhardt and Preiska districts, thence back to De Aar.

"The country is largely alkali desert, over which all supplies, even water, have to be carried. The Canadian twelve-pounder guns have produced a sensation among the inhabitants. Small forces of the enemy are retiring.

"The troops are hearty and jubilant at the thought of possible battle.

"We are leaving ten sick at the hospital, none of them serious cases, fortunately.

"Many of the horses have completely broken down.

"Surgeon Major Worthington is the principal medical officer, and Lieut. Massey the principal veterinary officer of the column."

The arrival of this column at De Aar was announced on Tuesday.

COMMISSIONS FOR CANADIANS

Ottawa, April 19.—The following are those who got commissions in the regular army from Kingston College:

For Royal Engineers—Edward Carleton Baker, Ottawa; Francis Henry Walter Archibald, Halifax.

For Royal Artillery—George Theodore Hamilton, Ottawa; Harold Souther Stewart, Montreal; Travers Kirkland, Toronto; Allan Zouch Palmer, Ottawa.

For Army Service Corps—John Hampden Fissenden, Peterboro; Frederick Walter Boyer Ridout, Toronto; Herbert Andrew Hutson, Galt, Ont.; Oliver Barry Rupert Dickey, Amherst, N.S.; Benjamin Hector Lambert, Ottawa.

For Infantry—Richard Inson McLaren, Hamilton; Frederick Percival Myles, Toronto.

This is thirteen and there is still one vacancy.

Another Canadian Dead.

Ottawa, April 19.—A cable was received at the militia department to-day from Col. Otter, stating that Private J. Curphy, of F Company, Quebec, had died at Bloemfontein on the 18th of enteric fever.

Toronto, April 19.—A Globe Bloemfontein cable says Private J. Curphy, one of the stretcher-bearers attached to the Quebec Co., and formerly of Grimsby, died on Wednesday, April 18th, of enteric fever.

London, April 18.—The blockade of Wepener continues, although relief is near. Large quantities of stores are being moved southward from Bloemfontein, which is a reversal of the course of the freight for the last six weeks. These shipments are made necessary by the operations in the southeast of the Free State. There are two thousand sick in the field hospitals, many cases being of dysentery and enteric fever.

With the exception of these facts, the embargo on war news is almost complete.

What is to be done with Sir Redvers Buller and Sir Charles Warren, occupies everybody's attention at the present time. It is now generally accepted that the government had a purpose in the publication of Lord Roberts's messages and that the recall of Gen. Buller and Gen. Warren has probably been decided upon.

According to Boer reports, there is a steady flow of foreign volunteers to the Transvaal. Hitherto, these adventurers have been attached to the various commandoes. Now it is said that they are to be formed into a special legion with continental officers, and there is a rumor that the command will be given to a distinguished French soldier lately retired, who is now in the Transvaal or is nearing the end of the journey thither.

The Daily Mail's Lorenzo Marquez correspondent telegraphing on Wednesday, says: "Two hundred and fifty Boers started to-day from Watervalender, marching through Joutpansberg district, to intercept Gen. Carrington's forces."

Col. Crofton who was in command at Spion Kop from the time Gen. Woodgate was wounded until Col. Thorneycroft was appointed to the position, and whose heliograph messages to General Warren caused Gen. Buller to appoint Thorneycroft to the command, has been placed on half pay to-day.

Private information received from Shrewsbury to-day is to the effect that Gen. Gatacre is leaving South Africa this week to resume command of a local district.

Boer Preparations.

London, April 19.—The Morning Post has the following from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday: "In view of the advisability of a retreat through Swaziland, emissaries of the Boers are now endeavoring to purchase secret information concerning caverns in the Greystone country which are only known to the natives, with the object of accumulating provisions and ammunition."

Writing in the Morning Post, Mr. Spencer Wilkinson to-day criticises the delay in the British offensive operations caused by the Boer raids in the southern part of the Free State, and the necessity of relieving Wepener. He regards the raids as designed to recommandeer the surrendered Free Staters, and adds: "These Boer measures can only be effectively stopped by defeating and destroying the Boer army in the field. Delay in offensive operations is, as a rule, equivalent to a victory for the defenders, and the present general halt has lasted a long time."

A dispatch to Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marquez says nearly half the members of the Chicago ambulance corps, when offered Mausers on their arrival at Pretoria tore off their Red Cross badges. Mr. Adelbert S. Hay, United States consul, notified the Transvaal government tht he must report the circumstance to Washington.

STRIKE AT CROTON DAM.

Croton Landing, N. Y., April 18.—Work was resumed to-day at the Croton dam without opposition. About 200 men reported for duty. Thirty teams, loaded with cement, were driven from the wharf escorted by the cavalrymen, and arrived at the Croton dam without interference from the strikers.

Tears

Many a woman has periodic crying spells. She meets her husband with eyes red and swollen and he cries out: "What has happened?" "Nothing" his wife replies. "I don't know what is the matter with me, but I just had to have a good cry." Men don't have crying spells. It would seem therefore that an affection confined to women must have its cause in the womanly nature. There is no doubt that a diseased condition of the delicate womanly organs, is in general responsible for feminine nervousness and hysteria.

The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes women happy by making them healthy. There are no more crying spells. "Favorite Prescription" cures inflammation, ulceration and female weakness. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

There is no medicine "just as good." Accept no substitute.

"For three years," writes Mrs. Mary A. Sasser, of High, Lamar Co., Texas, "I suffered with falling of the womb, also ulceration of the womb. After using three bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription,' four of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and two vials of 'Pleasant Pellets,' I found relief. I am able to do my work with ease. I recommend your wonderful medicine to all my friends, for I truly believe it saved my life."

Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of customs and mailing *only*. Cloth binding 50 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Chinese And Japs

The Dominion Government Is in Favor of Restricting the Chinamen.

Sir Richard Cartwright Will Introduce Another Bill Dealing With the Matter.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, April 18.—Col. Prior, who takes an interest in Chinese and Japanese questions since he was driven into the opposition, called the attention in the House to-day to a paragraph in the newspapers that 700 Japanese had arrived in British Columbia and some more were coming.

Sir Wilfrid said that last session the government took the stand that there was a difference between Japanese and Chinese. So far as Chinese were concerned the government approved of restrictions, and as soon as Sir R. Cartwright was back in the House there would be another bill introduced on the matter in respect to Chinese. There were Imperial reasons against restrictions on Japanese.

Trade of the Dominion.

Ottawa, April 19.—The trade figures of the Dominion for the nine months ending 31st March last shows an increase in the aggregate of foreign trade of $39,970,000. Imports were $135,659,000 as against $112,790,000 for the nine months of last year, and the exports $119,569,000, compared with $104,544,707 for the nine months of the previous year. There was an increase in the duty collected over the nine months of the previous year, which was the largest in the history of the country, of close on four million dollars.

THE SULTAN'S PROMISE.

Turkish Minister Says Interpreter Must Have Mistaken Abdul's Language.

(Associated Press.)

New York, April 19.—Anent the threatened trouble between the United States and Turkey, the Herald's Washington correspondent quotes Ali Ferrough Bey, the Turkish minister to the United States, as saying: "I am sure that had the Sultan given his promise to pay, an immediate settlement should have been made. I am of the opinion that in the transiation of his remarks the dragoman misinterpreted his language, conveying to the minister the promise of which he speaks, instead of a declaration that an inquiry would be made through the proper executive department."

RELICS FROM THE NORTH.

(Associated Press.)

New York, April 19.—The Peary Arctic Club to-day sent to the museum of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, England, and in accordance with instructions from the lords of the admiralty, the sextant left at Repulse harbor, Greenland, in 1876 by Lieut. (now admiral) Beaumont of the Royal navy, and brought thence to Fort Conger in 1882 by the late Lieut. James B. Lockwood, on his return from his farthest north expedition and recovered by Civil Engineer Robert E. Bary, U.S.N., in May last. With the sextant was the original record deposited by Captain (now admiral) Sir Geo. Nares, commanding the expedition, in a cairn on Norman Lockyer island in 1875.

SETTLERS FROM OHIO.

(Associated Press.)

Montreal, April 19.—E. Bailes Busch, of the Caven Home Seeker's Club, Toledo, Ohio, who was in the city yesterday and left for Ottawa last night, announced that 1,000 Ohioans, comprising agriculturists, mechanics and other workers in quest of homes, would soon leave that country for the Canadian Northwest. Mr. Busch declares settlers to be all industrious, hardy and in many cases well to do representatives of middle classes forced out of a congested agricultural district. Mr. Busch went to Ottawa for the purpose of arranging with the government for grants of lands in Alberta district for these settlers.

VANDERBILT'S WEALTH.

(Associated Press.)

New York, April 19.—The appraised valuation of the estate of Cornelius Vanderbilt amounts to about $60,000,000, says the World to-day. The estate was supposed to be worth at least $125,000,000. At the time of Cornelius Vanderbilt's death last September Chauncey M. Depew estimated that this was a most conservative estimate, and made only to assist those attempting to get some idea of the amount of the residuary estate coming to Alfred.

THE PRINCE RETURNING.

(Associated Press.)

Copenhagen, April 19.—The Prince of Wales started homeward this morning. Previous to the departure of His Royal Highness, all the members of the Royal family went to Roskilde and visited the tomb of the late Queen of Denmark.

MINERS RESUME WORK.

(Associated Press.)

Brazil, Ind., April 19.—The miners here voted to accept the operators' proposition, with semi-monthly payments of wages. A contract for a year was signed. Over 3,000 miners return to work to-day.

DREYFUS WELL.

(Associated Press.)

Paris, April 19.—The editor of Les Siecle, on behalf of the readers of the London Morning Herald has presented a casket to Mme. Dreyfus. Her husband, who is well, is said to have been much moved by this mark of sympathy.

NEWS FROM HONOLULU.

Only One Case of Plague Reported—The Burning of Chinatown.

(Associated Press.)

Honolulu, April 10, via San Francisco, April 18.—But one case of plague has been reported since last advices. The one case was that of a half-cast girl, aged 13 years, ending fatally. The steamer Australia will leave here on the 17th with her steerage packed with men who have been waiting for months to get out of Honolulu.

By an executive order, bearing the date of April 2nd, President Dole has appointed a court of commissioners to take evidence of losses caused by the burning of Chinatown in Honolulu, and make awards and judgments of such losses. The announcement of their appointment was not received with general satisfaction by the community, and it is considered that business men should be represented on the board.

The Chamber of Commerce has protested against the court. The Japanese and Chinese residents in mass meeting have denounced it, and finally the council of state has refused to appropriate the necessary funds for the court to carry on its work. "I will certainly not ask the members of the court of claims to resign," said President Dole, but knowing the president's desire not to change the court, it is believed that public opinion will compel him to change his mind.

MOVING MOUNTAIN.

Houses and Churches Are Collapsing, But There Has Been no Loss of Life.

(Associated Press.)

London, April 18.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The mountain which overlooks the town of Klappi, where the landslide occurred, has undergone a seismic disturbance which is spreading throughout the entire province of Bohemia, between the rivers Elbe and Egor. The heights of the Bohemian middle range are moving, with the result houses and churches have collapsed in thirty villages. Railway embankments have been moved, streams diverted and roads sunk. Thus far there has been no loss of life, but a constant watch is imperative.

SULTAN HARD UP.

Is Determined to Increase the Duties—Protest by the Powers.

(Associated Press.)

Constantinople, April 18.—The Porte yesterday replied to the third of the collective notes of the powers on the subject of an increase of three per cent. in duty. The note announces the intention of the government to adhere to the plans of increasing the duties on account of the bad condition of Turkish finances. The ambassadors have decided to address another note to the Porte again, stating the objections to such an increase without a previous understanding with the powers. The tenacity of the Porte threatens to become serious.

United States Demand.

New York, April 18.—A Washington dispatch to the Tribune says: "The United States charge d'affairs at Constantinople will be directed to inform the Sultan that this government must insist on the payment, without further delay, of the $100,000 indemnity for outrages on American missionaries, and destruction of their property, unless prompt action on the Sultan's part anticipates the ultimatum and the debt is discharged before a resort made to drastic measures."

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Indications That the Two Countries Are on the Verge of War.

(Associated Press.)

Yokohama, March 31, via San Francisco, April 18.—If the quick and steady dispatch of telegrams from Korea means aught of a really serious nature, the inference is that Japan and Russia are on the verge of war. Outwardly, however, there is absolute calm, and the tone of the press is but slightly bellicose. Japan, with her great fleet, would make short work of Russia's naval force and command the situation, for the time at least, with all advantages which an added prestige would confer.

DISPUTE SETTLED.

(Associated Press.)

Watertown, N. Y., April 19.—The difficulty that has existed for a month between the laborers employed at the New York Air Brake Co.'s shops and the company as to wages has been settled. The laborers were receiving $1.25 a day, they asked for $1.50. A compromise was offered, and the men decided to accept the compromise offer to return to work at $1.37 a day.

OPENING OF CANALS.

(Associated Press.)

Albany, N. Y., April 19.—State Superintendent of Canals Partridge officially announced to-day that the state canals would open on Wednesday, April 25th, and the Black River canal on May 15th.

ANEMIA

is thin blood. It causes pale faces, white lips, weak nerves and lack of vitality. A blood-enriching, fat producing food-medicine is needed.

Scott's Emulsion

goes to the root of the trouble, strengthens and enriches the blood, and builds up the entire system.

For Anemic girls, thin boys, and enfeebled mothers, it is the Standard remedy.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Clayoquot Almost Lost

The Steamer Abandoned by Her Company and Picked Up Later by a Sloop.

Broke Her Shaft Off the West Coast—Was Rapidly Filling When Towed In.

That the little 84-ton steamer Clayoquot, the principle owner of which is Mr. Thomas Earle, M. P., of this city, which left a week or so ago with supplies for the cannery at Clayoquot, is still above the seas, those who form her ship's company give credit alone to the fact that a supreme providence watched over her in her recent accident off the West Coast, and guided those who deserted her back to where she lay. She broke her crank shaft at 8 o'clock on the morning of Friday last during the heavy weather, which was then prevailing, and all hands left her and made for the coast in the steamer's boat, leaving the disabled steamer to drift at the mercy of the variable winds and currents of the coast. She drifted whither the breezes willed, until Capt. Magnessen and his seamen went out to look for her again in a sloop secured at Uclulet, and fortunately found her again next day. She was rapidly filling when found, and had the captain and crew not again found her as quick as they did, she must have foundered.

Captain Magnessen tells the story of the accident to the little steamer as follows: "We made fairly good headway after leaving here until when, at 8 o'clock on Friday morning last, we carried away our crank shaft. Although it could not be said that a storm was raging, there was a heavy sea and heavy weather from the westward. When we found that the shaft was broken there was nothing we could do but drift just wherever the winds and tides carried us, and as we did not know when we would be sighted by a vessel, we decided that all hands should leave her, and pull for the shore in one of the ship's boats. We were then about seven miles out from Long Beach, not far from Uclulet. With the two Chinamen there were six of us in all in the boat.

"When we landed, the steamer was soon out of sight, and we did not know if we would ever be able to get a hold of her again. We watched her for a few moments and then tried to find the trail for Clayoquot, where we knew there would be some sloops or some vessels in which we might be able to send out and try to pick up the steamer. We searched for quite a while, but could not find the trail. At last, despairing of finding the trail, we broke into the woods and attempted to go through the bush in the direction of Clayoquot.

"One of the men, Max Rappe, of Victoria, was lost, and we did not know where he had become of him until he was brought down to Uclulet by the Willapa some time after the steamer had been picked up. Rappe, when he was lost, had no food, and he was wandering through the bush trying to find some of the residents for two days, all the time with not a bite to eat. At last, when he was all but despairing and was suffering greatly from the effects of hunger, he was found by some settlers of Clayoquot.

"The remaining five managed at 5 o'clock to pick up the trail, and we followed it down to the house of Mr. Fayett, where we were looked after and kindly treated. Mr. Fayett, after feeding and clothing us, took up down to where the sloop Grit, a little vessel of 8 tons, was lying, near Clayoquot. There was no one on board the sloop, but after a time we managed to find two men owning her, and leaving the Chinamen at Clayoquot, for they were no good, the three of us went out with the two men in the sloop to look for the Clayoquot.

"The weather was very heavy and the sloop was running under a double reefed sail. We went along the coast all of us peering through the darkness for a sight of the steamer. It was 1 o'clock in the morning when we went out to begin the search, and all night long we cruised without getting a glimpse of her. At daybreak we watched the horizon closely, but not a sign could we see of her.

"At last we made out a far away speck, and bearing that way we soon made out the disabled steamer. She had a bad list on her showing that she was taking in water. It was 8 o'clock in the morning when we got our first glimpse of her pitching in the sea, and three hours later we came alongside and moored the sloop to her.

"Examination of the hold showed plainly the cause of the list. She had some three feet of water in her hold, and the water had started the brick work in which the boiler was imbedded. It was fortunate that we found her when we did for had our coming to her been long delayed she must have foundered. She would not have lasted many hours longer, for with every roll she gave she shipped a lot of water, and when the brick work gave in boiler would have shifted, giving her still more list, and making her ship more water. When she was picked up she was about nine miles off Uclulet, drifting up the coast.

"When we saw how much water there was in her, we fixed a line to her and began to tow her for the shore towards Uclulet, with the sloop. The wind was favorable, or the little 8-ton craft would never have been able to tow the steamer in. As it was we had a hard time. When coming in towards the anchorage, the sloop had to tack and anchor, and then we hauled the line in by hand, bringing up the steamer, then we made another tack and so on until we at length got her to an anchorage at 11 o'clock at night, after working the whole day, although when found she was scarcely more than nine miles from Uclulet. We anchored her at Uclulet and waited until the Willapa came down, bringing the Chinamen and Rappe, who were glad to see us again. The Willapa took us in tow and brought us down."

The crank shaft will be repaired and other necessary repairs made to the steamer, and she will leave again for the coast.

RISING IN ASHANTEE.

(Associated Press.)

Accra, British Gold Coast Colony, April 17.—The relieving force which started recently for Coomassie in consequence of the tribal uprising in Ashantee is probably well on its way toward its destination, but it is reported that the Ashantees will attack the governor before it arrives.

YUKON APPEAL CASE.

Ottawa, April 18.—The case of O'Brien vs. Allen, the first appeal taken to the Supreme Court from the Yukon, was up this morning. It is a dispute about a toll gate which the appellent placed in the road, and for which, respondent said, tolls were illegally exacted. This contention was upheld by Judge Douglas. The respondent was not represented and judgment was reserved.

VANCOUVER NOTES.

Vancouver, April 18.—Rev. J. B. Hinson, pastor of the First Baptist church, has resigned from ill-health.

Richard Harvey, of the Bank of British Columbia, and Miss Skene, were married this morning and left for Victoria this afternoon.

Principal Fraser, of the Central school, has resigned, until the charges of cruelty and expression of pro-Boer sentiments are investigated.

THIRTEEN STUDENTS DROWNED.

Biggen, April 18.—A boat, on board of which were twenty members of the Catholic Students' Association, while crossing the river yesterday from this place to Ruedesheim was capsized, and thirteen of its occupants drowned.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder,

The price of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder has been reduced by the manufacturer from sixty cents to fifty cents per bottle. This remedy, which has been recommended as no other one in existence, by members of parliament, ministers and educational men, can now be had of any druggist at 50 cents a bottle. It relieves in ten minutes, headache and all pain caused by colds or catarrh. It is delightful to use. It cures completely.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

To the Electors of Esquimalt District

Gentlemen:—Having received a requisition signed by a large number of electors I respectfully announce my intention of becoming a candidate for the Legislature at the forthcoming general elections. Having, like others, waited for some one better known than myself to place a comprehensive platform before you to which I could assent, and having waited in vain, I herewith publish mine, and can only assure you that should I receive your support so as to be elected I shall do all in my power for the district that shall have thus honored me, and in which I live, and for the province generally.

1. I am not prepared to support the Hon. J. Martin; to do so would be not to condemn, as I do, the actions of the Lieut.-Governor during the past two months, and I can by no means consent to the carrying on of the affairs of this province by men not the choice of the people and who are both utterly unknown and untried.

2. I will persistently oppose the immigration of Mongolians into this province, believing that if the present high rate of such immigration continues all white immigration must cease and white labor be unable to exist through their competition.

3. I believe that agriculture should receive primary, instead of secondary consideration at the hands of the Legislature, and that everything should be done that is reasonable and consistent with the welfare of the province to prevent the enormous exportation of money for agricultural products. I believe that there should be an Agricultural Committee of the House, thereby placing Agriculture on the same basis as Mining.

4. I am thoroughly alive to the necessity of a broad-minded, progressive public works policy, believing, however, that no bonus should be given without a quid pro quo.

5. I believe in and would do my best to advance the opening up of the province by good trunk roads.

6. I am in thorough accord that a good system of public school education is a necessity, and would do all in my power to improve the details of the act now in existence.

7. I am not in favor of legislation that causes or seeks to cause strife between labor and capital, rather would I help to use the powers conferred upon Parliament toward conciliation and arbitration, feeling sure that both are a necessity and that good feeling between them is essential to the welfare of our province.

8. Railroad communication with north end of the Island would receive my serious attention.

9. I would vote for the repeal of the Alien Exclusion Act.

10. I consider that the iniquitous naturalization of Mongolians now going on in this province should have the serious consideration of the Legislature at its next meeting.

11. I would vote for the repeal of the Liquor License Act of 1899.

12. I am not in favor of giving away the public lands to corporations, and in no case would I agree to their exemption from taxation.

13. I will do all in my power to take the road question out of politics and place it in the hands of the people.

14. Recognizing that Her Majesty's forces, naval and military, are a great advantage to the province generally, and this district in particular, I will, if elected, do my utmost to make the naval base of Esquimalt as attractive as possible, paying particular attention to the lighting and road facilities.

15. I believe that the Provincial Government should see to it that the trunk road leading to the City of Victoria, and known as the Craigflower road, be kept open.

Yours respectfully,
W. H. HAYWARD.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c

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

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, $1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, $3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 3-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

No. 1 and No. 2 sold in Victoria by all wholesale and retail druggists.

Philippine Campaign

Montengro, Who Has Been Trying to Reorganize the Filipino Army, Surrenders.

Tagalas Attack United States Troops--Fifty of the Natives Killed.

(Associated Press.)

Manila, April 17.—Twelve hundred Tagalos attacked Case's battalion at the headquarters of the 40th Regiment, at Cagayan, Island of Mindanao, on the 7th. The Americans had 15 casualties, while the attacking force had 50 killed, 30 wounded or taken prisoners.

The enemy, numbering 150 riflemen, their commander being Bolomen, archers and mounted spearmen, swooped down in a howling mass at daylight, surprising and killing three of the sentries. They swarmed the streets in small parties, some bring scaling ladders by means of which they attempted to enter houses.

The Americans tumbled out of barracks and formed in the plaza, and companies began sweeping the town. The subsequent street fighting lasted 20 minutes.

Twelve of the wounded Americans are now on board the hospital ship Relief.

The enemy withdrew to the mountains in great confusion.

Montengro Surrenders.

Manila, April 17.—Gen. Montengro, one of the insurgents' best fighters, has surrendered to Col. Smith, in the mountains near Camaling, in the province of Pangasinan, where with Gen. Macabulos he had been trying to reorganize the Filipino army.

Col. Smith, with five companies of the 17th regiment, nearly surrounded the force of Montengro, who, discouraged by the impossibility of making his men stand against the Americans, surrendered. Macabulos escaped.

The insurgents have fruitlessly attacked San Jose, in the province of Batangas, and Santa Cruz on the lake.

NOTES FROM NANAIMO.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, April 17.—A Chinaman was killed at Extension tunnel yesterday afternoon by falling before a moving car. This is the second Celestial killed within the past three days at Extension.

The preliminary hearing of Alex. Michaelson, the Finn who stabbed Jas. Pargeter on Saturday night, was held this forenoon. He was sent down for trial at the next court of competent jurisdiction. The Finn is unable to give a satisfactory account of the affair.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Quebec, April 18.—The grand jury at the Criminal Assizes to-day brought in a true bill against David Dube and Mary Ann Charters, charged with having murdered Thomas Mooney, husband of the latter.

Montreal, April 18.—A. G. McBean, of the firm of A. G. McBean & Co., grain and produce merchants, has been appointed to act as dairy commissioner of the Dominion during the absence of Prof. Robertson.

Sir Charles Tupper was banqueted by leading Conservatives at Place Viger hotel last night. Addresses were presented to the guest of the evening from the Club Cartier, the Club Des Jeune Conservatiuers and the Workingman's Club.

Ottawa, April 18.—A deputation consisting of Mayor MacDonald and a number of aldermen from Toronto arrived here this morning to interview the government regarding government assistance for a Dominion exhibition to be held in Toronto in 1901. That city is prepared to spend $150,000 in new exhibition buildings if Dominion support is assured.

St. John, N.B., April 18.—Dr. J. W. Daniel, Conservative, was elected mayor of this city yesterday.

Chatham, N.B., April 18.—W. S. Loggie has been elected mayor, defeating Provincial Secretary Tweedie.

Toronto, April 18.—Premier Ross yesterday introduced an important act respecting the collection of supplementary revenues from all financial institutions having their places of business in Ontario.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, has sent £1,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Apply to Department N. 5., The Institute, 780 Eighth avenue, New York, U. S. A.

GRIPPE'S LEGACY.

Shattered Nerves AND Weakened System

A Montreal Gentleman Tells About It

Mr. F. J. Brophy, a well-known employee in the money-order department at the general post office in Montreal, tells about his case as follows:

"I had a very severe attack of La Grippe, which left me all run down, very nervous, without appetite, and extremely weak. Very often I could not sleep at night, and I was much troubled with profuse perspiration, which naturally caused me much annoyance. Learning of the good effects of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I began taking them, and much to my gratification they have braced me up, invigorated my entire system, and made me feel like a new man. I am now all O.K., and highly recommend these pills to anyone suffering as I did."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure palpitation, nervousness, sleeplessness, weakness, anaemia and general debility.

THE PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

Offices Transferred From Midway to Greenwood—Some Island Appointments.

The Gazette this week contains few announcements. Below will be found the official announcements in to-night issue:

Chilliwack municipal court of revision has been postponed from April 16th to May 12th. Spallumcheen court of revision will be held at Armstrong on June 9th, at 10 a.m.

The following companies are incorporated: The Ship Dunsmuir Co., of Victoria; capital, $64,000. The Vancouver Breweries; capital, $200,000. Kootenay Cigar Manufacturing Co., of Nelson; capital, $50,000. The British Lion Gold Mining Co., of Fairview; capital, $250,000.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Vancouver & Lulu Island Railway Co. will be held at Vancouver on May 2nd at 11 o'clock.

Wm. Thurston & Sons, merchants of Vancouver, and Mary E. McLean, men's furnisher, of Vancouver, have assigned.

Notice is given that the offices of the mining recorder for the Kettle River mining division and of the registrar of the county court of Yale, holden at Midway, will be transferred from Midway to the city of Greenwood on the 1st of May next.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:

William J. Stone, of Clo-oose, to be a justice of the peace for the counties of Victoria, Nanaimo, Vancouver, Westminster, Yale, Cariboo and Kootenay.

Alfred Raper, of Texadas Island, J.P., to be a license commissioner for the Texada license district, vice L. J. Seymour, resigned.

Edmund Montague Yarwood, of the city of Nanaimo, to be stipendiary magistrate for the province of British Columbia, police magistrate for the city of Nanaimo and to hold a small debts court for the said city and within a radius of 15 miles therefrom, vice J. Hilbert and E. Shakespeare, justices of the peace. The latter appointment to take effect on the 23rd day of April, 1900.

William George McMynn and Sidney Russell Almond, mining recorders, to be gold commissioners within the Kettle River and Grand Forks mining divisions, respectively, and to exercise their powers under the "Water Clause Consolidation Act, 1897."

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, under the provisions of section 9 of the "Bills of Sale Act" as enacted by section 2 of the "Bills of Sale Act Amendment Act, 1899," has been pleased to alter the place for the registration of bills of sale in the county of Yale as follows, namely:

For the Grand Forks mining division—The office of the registrar of the county court at Grand Forks.

For the Kettle River mining division—The office of the registrar of the county court at Greenwood.

For the remainder of the county of Yale—The office of the registrar of the county court at Kamloops. Such alterations to take effect on the 15th day of May, 1900.

AN EASY WAY TO SAVE MONEY.

DIAMOND DYES

Used by all Economical Women.

Don't throw away your old blouse, skirt, waist or dress simply because you are tired of the color or because it is faded or soiled.

Buy a ten cent package of Diamond Dyes and with little work you can produce a garment that looks like new.

If you make over clothing for yourself or the children, be sure to dye it with a new color of the Diamond Dyes.

Beware of imitations; ask for the Diamond Dyes and take no others. Direction Book and Card of 48 Colors sent free to any address. Wells & Richardson Co., 200 Mountain street, Montreal, P.Q.

MR. BROWNLEE HERE.

The Well-Known Surveyor in the City From the Atlin District.

Mr. J. H. Brownlee, of the firm of Brownlee & Lowry, C.E., of Atlin, is in the city, having arrived here last night from Seattle, which he reached on the Humboldt a few days ago. He is here for the purpose of publishing a map and folder of the Atlin district for the Atlin Board of Trade. He has arranged with Mr. Hawkins, general manager of the White Pass & Yukon railway, for a large number of these maps. He will also, during his stay in Victoria, interview the Attorney-General with reference to the appointment of a County Court judge for the Atlin district. He has been commissioned to interview the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Chief Engineer in reference to the construction of suitable provincial government buildings at Atlin.

There is now a vast accumulation of mineral and placer mining records, maps, etc., which should be safeguarded.

The travel over the ice, Mr. Brownlee states, will probably last two weeks longer from Log Cabin to Atlin. There is every indication that navigation will open up a month earlier than last year. This is evidenced by the fact that sluicing has commenced on Pine and other creeks.

The greatest activity of the camp this year, he states, will be in prospecting hydraulicing lease holds, both creek and bench claims. Several large plants are being installed now on creeks which were prospected last year. The quartz development of the district is very encouraging, particularly free milling lode above and below discovery on Pine creek.

The litigation about the Yellow Jacket, War Eagle and adjoining claims is now being arbitrated by the board of trade, and on the day of Mr. Brownlee's departure some settlements were made.

W. J. Thomson, of Vancouver, representing the Calgary flour mills, is among those registered at the Victoria.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Hayward of Cowichan a Candidat.—Trades and Labor Council Adopt a Platform.

Mr. W. H. Hayward, who was a candidate at the last general election in Esquimalt and was defeated by a few votes, has consented to run again and publishes his platform in to-day's Times. Mr. Hayward declares himself opposed to the Martin government.

F. J. Deane is out with a card to the electors of North Yale, in which he announces himself as a candidate for the suffrages of the electors of that riding at the next election. He adheres to the principles of the "People's Provincial Party."

The Trades and Labor Council of the city met last night and received and endorsed the platform drafted the previous evening by the legislative committee. It was decided to still further delay the selection of a candidate pending the action of the old line parties.

The policy adopted by the meeting was set forth as follows:

1. The abolition of the $200 deposit for candidates for the legislature.

2. The re-enactment of the disallowed Labor Regulation Act, 1898, and also all the statutes of 1899, containing anti-Mongolian clauses if disallowed as proposed by the Dominion government.

3. To take a firm stand in every other possible way with a view of discouraging the spread of Oriental cheap labor in this province.

4. To provide for official inspection of all buildings, machinery and works with a view of compelling the adoption of proper safeguards to life and health.

5. The re-enactment of the law of 1894 providing for a bureau of labor statistics and of councils of conciliation and arbitration.

6. The retaining of the resources of the province as an asset for the people, and taking effective measures to prevent the alienation of the public domain, except to actual settlers or actual bona fide business, or industrial purposes, putting an end to the practice of speculating in connection with the same.

7. Government ownership of all railway, telegraph and telephone lines to be constructed, and the acquiring of those already in use as soon as practicable; and to prevent extortion as far as possible by the control of all railway, telegraph and telephone lines for public use and to fix a reasonable maximum rate which they may charge for service.

8. The enactment of a practicable and applicable compensation act.

9. Legal recognition by incorporation of labor unions and the extension to them of the same rights enjoyed by other corporate bodies.

10. All government contracts shall contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort shall be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out.

11. The legalization of an eight hour day.

The Premier spoke last night at North Bend and will address a meeting tonight at Lytton. The remainder of his itinerary so far as arranged is as follows: Ashcroft, 20th; Revelstoke, 21st; Nelson, 23rd; Fernie, 24th; Fort Steele, 25th; Cranbrook, 26th; Kaslo, 27th; Rossland, 27; Sandon, 28th; Rossland, 30th.

Along the Waterfront.

German steamer Milos, a tramp built for the Black sea traffic, reached the outer wharf this morning after a passage of 23 days from Kobe. She was high out of the water, for she had not a pound of cargo in her hold, being solely an emigrant ship carrying another great throng of Japanese to this port. She had nearly a thousand of the unwelcome Japs. Of these none are booked for Victoria, all going to Vancouver or Seattle. There are 962 on board and of these 706 are booked for Vancouver and 250 odd for Seattle. Eleven cooks, one doctor and an interpreter will go back with the ship when she returns from Seattle, from which port she is to carry a full cargo of flour from the Centennial Mills for Japan. The Milos was in a very dirty state when she tied up at the outer wharf, and the conditions generally prevailing on board were not conducive to good health. The nine hundred odd were at breakfast this morning, and they presented a strange, if not repulsive sight. The cooks have little galleys built on either side of the deck, and here they have huge boilers of rise and fish. No waiters are thought necessary. The men—and what women there are on board—crowd around the little shacks and grab a handful of rice or fish from the caldrons and munch at it as they walk about the deck. The steamer is not a large one, and the Japanese were somewhat crowded to say the least. It is claimed that the larger number of these incoming Japs who sat this morning and at noon munching their snowball-like handfulls of rice, are contract laborers bound to work on the farms and plantations of California. They are nearly all from the sea port provinces of Japan, and the greater number affect the European garb. Many though have still the winding robes of Japan, and some even have a very abbreviated kilt-like costume, exposing the lower limbs from the thigh down. The Japs were still all on the steamer this afternoon, none being allowed ashore until the fact of the captain having no clearance from his last port, Kobe, was explained. The ship had no clearance, and it was suspected that the steamer's officers may not have applied for a clearance in view of the fact that they had more emigrants on board than it was thought Japan would allowed to be carried on the steamer. She had a rough passage across the Pacific, her screw racing continually on account of her lightness. Several days ago the Milos passed within nine miles of a wreck of some small vessel, evidently a sealing craft. She was then about a thousand miles from the Cape. The weather was very rough and no attempt was made to get closer to the wreck with a view to identifying it. Whatever it was it was dismasted and seemed to be badly broken up.

Steamer Tees returned from Queen Charlotte and Northern Coast ports this afternoon, bringing but six passengers and little freight, including some bales of furs for R. P. Rithet & Co. Among her passengers was R. F. Ticehurst, who has been wintering a pack train for the St. Anthony Mining Co., of Omineca, at Buckley valley. He brings news that the Skeena is now free of ice, the river having opened about the end of March. He made the trip down the river in a canoe in two and a half days. There will be two steamers in service on the Skeena this summer, and good times are expected. The steamers to engage on the river are the Caledonia of the H. B. Co., and the Monte Cristo of R. Cunningham. To these the Strathcona may be added if the business warrants it. R. Cunningham, the well known cannerynan, was also a passenger, together with Roy Stringham and E. H. Bonce, two steamboat men of Essington. The canners were busily preparing for the coming season when the steamer was at the cannery ports. When at the Skidegate it was learned that the row between the Salvationists and Methodists is still unsettled. Indian Agent Todd will likely visit the divided Indian rancherie shortly to endeavor to settle their disputes. The Tees will sail again for the north on Saturday. A full cargo is awaiting her.

Steamer Willapa returned from the West Coast this morning with the disabled steamer Clayoquot in tow. She brought down fourteen passengers. These were A. Engvik, of Clayoquot, who brought down with him the launch recently taken to Clayoquot for him by the Willapa; Mrs. Hitchcock, who made the round trip; F. T. Child, T. Sehls, J. R. Mankowskey, R. Pinkerton, Mrs. Benson, Geo. Logan, R. Brown, E. Murray, J. J. Baird, Mrs. Blackstaff and C. T. Haslam and wife. News was brought by the Willapa of a new strike on the Castle property on Bear river, a wide ledge of good ore having been uncovered. The miners were four feet into the ledge when the steamer left. No sealing schooners were seen or no news heard of the wreckage seen near Long Beach by Indians on the last trip of the steamer. The Willapa will sail again on Friday. She will go to Cape Scott on this trip.

ALBERNI NOTES.

(Special to the Times.)

Mr. Hayes chartered the Willie last Wednesday and went down to look at some mineral properties in Snug Basin, Uchucleset, belonging to Mr. T. Bayne. From there Mr. Hayes went straight to Victoria.

Mr. Woodley was burnt and badly disfigured while blowing out a stump at the new townsite. The blast went off prematurely.

Mr. Newton, owner of the Golden Eagle, is expected in next week. He is going up to Sproat lake to look at some properties there.

Mr. Toy, the manager of Golden Eagle, came in on Saturday's stage.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

(Associated Press.)

Montreal, April 19.—G. B. Muir, one of the oldest city assessors, died this morning aged 79 years.

Quebec, April 19.—F. Gourdeau & Bro., leather merchants, of this city, have assigned. The liabilities are $27,654, assets $84,537.

Chesley, April 19.—John Kyle, a farmer, of Sullivan township, was instantly killed by falling through an open hatchway in his barn yesterday.

Toronto, April 19.—The Ontario Educational Association has elected its first woman president, Mrs. A. M. Hughes, wife of Public School Inspector J. L. Hughes.

Rev. A. Henderson, of the Manitoba conference, whose transfer to the Montreal conference the transfer committee of the Methodist church concurred in a few weeks ago, has refused to leave the Manitoba conference. His name was submitted for transfer without his consent being secured. His action is the prerogative granted each minister by the church discipline.

SCARED BY MILITARY.

(Associated Press.)

Croton Landing, N. Y., April 19.—Fifty of the striking Italians left Croton Landing railroad depot to-day for New York. None of them would say very much, but all of them acknowledged that they were going to look for work in some other quarter, as they wished to avoid trouble. That they were scared by the imposing display of the cavalry and infantry is certain, and even among the belligerent Italians the coming of the troops has had a salutory influence.

A LAME HORSE

is a luxury you cannot afford. Don't have a lame horse; cure him with

...IT'S THE...

OLD RELIABLE

...REMEDY...

for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs and all forms of Lameness. It is certain in its effects and cures without a blemish, as it does not blister. The endorsement of its users guarantees its merits. Price, $1; six for $5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY, ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

EVERY WEAK MAN

SHOULD send for a Descriptive Treatise on the Modern and Successful Treatment of Nervous Diseases and Physical Weakness in Men, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections by local absorption (i.e., without stomach medicines). Revised and in progress with the most advanced researches in the subject, together with numerous recent testimonials showing successful cures. Write at once and grasp this opportunity of being quickly restored to perfect health. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge.—E. NORTON, 39 & 40 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Estabd. over 30 years.

A WOMAN'S AIM

Above everything else is to have a stylish bonnet for Easter. She is going to have a fine one this year, because her savings by buying her groceries from us have been greater than her expectations. Are you dealing with us? If not, why not?

FRESH ISLAND EGGS.....20c. Dozen
BONED CHICKEN, TURKEY, DUCK ..... 25c. Tin
DEVILED HAM .....10c. and 15c. Tin
SCOTCH MIXED PICKLES ..25c. Bottle
GRANULATED SUGAR....19 lbs. for $1

NEW ARRIVALS—Christie Sodas and Assorted Biscuits, Robertson's Chocolates and Creams, Fresh Peas, Beans, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Asparagus, Bananas, Pineapples, Navel Oranges.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

HATS AND CAPS

A Large Assortment of all kinds of Hats and Caps also Girls' and Children's Sunbonnets and Tams.

We invite the TRADE to inspect our well assorted stock in all its departments.

J. PIERCY & CO.

BIRTHS.

PORTER—On Sunday, April 15th, at Mary street, Victoria West, the wife of A. M. Porter, of a daughter.

SMITH—At Revelstoke, on Monday, April 9th, 1900, the wife of J. L. Smith, of a son.

HODGES—At Rossland, on April 12th, the wife of Lawrence K. Hodges, of a son.

KEALY—At Hillcrest, North Vancouver, on the 12th April, 1900, the wife of Arnold E. Kealy, of a son.

MARRIED.

HEPBURN-MACLEAN—At Nelson, on April 9th, by Rev. J. Robson, John Hepburn and Miss Annie Fraser MacLean.

JARDINE-EWEN—At New Westminster, on April 11th, by Rev. A. E. Vert, John Buckle Jardine and Adelaide, eldest daughter of Alex. Ewen.

JONES-POTTER—At Spuzzum, on April 10th, by Rev. Archdeacon Small, of Lytton, assisted by Rev. C. Croucher, of Yale, E. H. Jones and Mrs. Potter, both of Kamloops.

FORSLAND-NILSSON—At St. Mark's church, Nakusp, on April 9th, by Rev. C. F. Yates, Captain Albert Forsland and Alfrida M. Nilsson, of Nakusp.

M'LELLAND-M'CLURE—At the Episcopal church, Kelowna, by Rev. Thos. Greene, John McLelland and Miss Alice McClure, both of Benvoulin.

BECKNER-HOLM—At Nelson, on April 12th, by Rev. John Robson, Perry E. Beckner and Miss Laura L. Holm, of Nelson.

CALDWELL-SWEET—At Kaslo, on April 12th, Charles F. Caldwell and Alice Grace Sweet, of Vernon, B. C.

HENDERSON-BATCHELOR—At Christ church, Vancouver, by the Rev. Norman Tucker, on the 16th inst., Stanley M. Henderson to Charlotte Lewinna Batchelor, daughter of the late Rev. F. T. Batchelor, of Jacobstown, Cornwall, England.

LAWSON-O'SULLIVAN—In this city, on the 18th inst., William A. Lawson to Theresa O'Sullivan, third daughter of the late Humphrey O'Sullivan.

INNES-WOLFENDEN—On the 16th April, at St. Paul's church, Esquimalt, by the Rev. C. Ensor Sharp, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, Charles Bishop, second son of J. H. Innes, Esq., of Upper Norwood, London, England, to Roberta Elizabeth, second daughter of Lt.-Col. R. Wolfenden, of Victoria, B. C.

M'KENZIE-FERRIER—At Rossland, on April 16th, by Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, John McKenzie and Miss Ella May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ferrier, of Rossland.

DUNKERLEY-TRUSWELL—At Trail, on April 17th, by Rev. J. Calvert, Percy Dunkerley and Miss Georgian Truswell, of Trail.

DIED.

HILL—At 629 Barnard street, Vancouver, on the 13th April, Mrs. Henry F. Hill.

YOUNG—At Nelson, on April 9th, Edward Young, aged 65.

MILEAGE—At the Sisters' Hospital, Rossland, on April 11th, Frank Mileage, aged 50.

M'AULAY—At Midway, on April 7th, Mrs. Thomas McAulay, aged 34.

PARTRIDGE—At St. Mary's Hospital, New Westminster, April 16th, 1900, Thomas John, eldest son of Thomas J. and the late Eliza Partridge, of Victoria, a native of Norfolk, England, aged 49 years.

M'NAUGHTON—At Vancouver City Hospital, on April 11th, Archie McNaughton.

M'DONALD—At 622 Hamilton street, Vancouver, on Monday, April 16th, Donald Alfred, son of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Angus McDonald, aged eleven months and seven days.

M'LEOD—At the General Hospital, Nelson, on April 13th, John McLeod, aged 31.

HENDERSON—At New Westminster, on April 16th, Helen Crawford, the beloved daughter of Alexander and Susan Crawford Henderson, aged 9 months and 20 days.

JOHNSON—At Revelstoke, on the 15th inst., Mrs. Johnson, wife of John Johnson, C. P. R. car repairer.

JOHNSON—On the 18th inst., on Army street, off Burnside road, Eric, youngest son of S. Johnson, aged 8 years and 6 months.

The tariff committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to-day discussed the preferential tariff and passed a long resolution to be placed before the government. The effect of this resolution is that members of the association are unswervingly loyal to Great Britain and favor reasonable preference on British goods coming into Canada, but prefer the system of preferential trade and considers that the recent increase in the preference granted by the Canadian government from 25 per cent. to 33 1-3 per cent. will cause serious loss to some lines of manufacture, notably the woollen trade.

C. E. Dennison, of White Horse, from which point he arrived at Vancouver on the steamer Cutch yesterday, is a guest at the Dominion.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office, April 11th to 17th, 1900.

The week opened with a rising barometer over the lower part of the province. On Wednesday evening a low area developed from the North, which increased on Thursday, causing precipitation; this was followed by clearing weather and a rapidly rising barometer, which on Sunday reached 30.38 inches, falling again to normal height on Tuesday night.

The weekly range of pressure has been as follows: British Columbia, 30.38 to 29.56 inches; Northwest Territories, 30.76 to 29.36 inches; Pacific Coast states, 30.36 to 29.76 inches.

The record of bright sunshine at this station was 49 hours 52 minutes, three days, the 14th, 15th and 16th, each registering 11 hours 54 minutes, and one day being completely clouded. Rainfall, .10 inch; lowest temperature, 38 on 15th; highest, 63.5 on 16th. On Monday, 16th, unusually brilliant circles were observed round the sun. These are termed parhelia and popularly known as mock suns or sundogs. In the evening the rising moon was also surrounded with somewhat similar circles, but different from the ordinary lunar halo. these are termed paraselenae. These occurrences are generally warnings of a coming change of weather, as their presence is due to large quantities of moisture in the atmosphere overflowing from an approaching storm area.

Records of Other Stations.

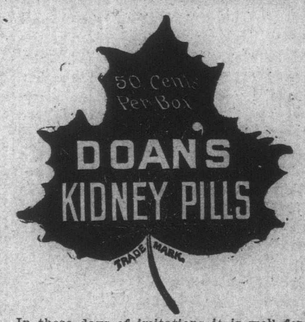
New Westminster—Rain, .23 inch; highest temperature, 66 on 16th and 17th; lowest, 36 on 15th.

Barkerville—Rain, .48 inch; highest temperature, 60 on 12th and 13th; lowest, 22 on 15th.

Kamloops—Rain, .06 inch; highest temperature, 72 on 11th; lowest, 36 on 15th.

In the Canadian Northwest a high area has prevailed for the greater part of the week, and the weather has been fair, with slight precipitation; snow fell at Edmonton on the 15th.

Note This Trade Mark



In these days of imitations it is well for everyone to be careful what he buys. Especially is this necessary when a matter of health is involved.

There are so many imitations of Dean's Kidney Pills on the market—some of them absolutely worthless—that we ask you to be particular to see that the full name and the trade mark of the Maple Leaf are on every box you buy. Without this you are not getting the original Kidney Pill, which has cured so many severe cases of kidney complaint in the United States, Australia and England, as well as here in Canada. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that W. H. Mawdsley, of Point Comfort Hotel, Mayne Island, Active Pass, has applied to the Board of License oCmmissioners for the District of North Victoria for a transfer of the Point Comfort Hotel license from Warburton Pike to W. H. Mawdsley, under the provisions of the "Liquor License Act, 1899," and that this application will be considered by said board on 24th day of April, 1900, at 4:30 p. m., at the Sidney Hotel, North Saanich.

STEPHEN H. HOSKINS,
Chief License Inspector,
North Victoria.

Mayne, Active Pass, B. C.

WANTED—We will pay $12.00 a week salary to either a man or woman to represent the Midland Monthly Magazine as a subscription solicitor. The Midland is the same size as McClures or the Cosmopolitan. It is now in its sixth year and is the only Magazine of this kind published in the great Central West. A handsome premium given to each subscriber. Send 10 cents for a copy of the Midland and premium list to the Twentieth Century Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

THE JAPANESE INVASION.

The explanation of the Japanese consul that only a certain number of immigrants are suffered to leave their fatherland every month sounds very reasonable, but does not alter the fact that means are being found to evade the law, as we have substantial and numerous reasons to believe by the evidence presented daily to our eyes. There is no denying the fact that the presence of these strangers may be temporarily beneficial to transportation companies and in a small way to the general business of Victoria, but towering far above these transitory and minor considerations we have to look at the ultimate effect on the welfare of the province generally and on the fortunes of the white laborers now here and whom we hope to welcome in large numbers in the immediate future. It is quite clear that if the ratio of these arrivals since the beginning of the year be maintained for any length of time steps will have to be taken to check the flow, and we cannot see that any reasonable objection can be raised by the government of Japan in view of the statute which is said to exist and the avowed desire of the authorities of that country to retain the population which we do not covet. No doubt the Canadian government in dealing with this matter must give due consideration to the wishes of the Imperial authorities, which, for reasons that are valid and well-considered, desires to do nothing to imperil their friendly relations with Japan, but when it is shown that the future of British Columbia as an Anglo-Saxon community may be at stake we are perfectly certain all other considerations save the welfare of this province will be lost sight of and the wishes of the people will prevail. If the rush from Asia to this side of the water were to swell to the proportions attained by the flow from Europe to the continent of America it does not require a great amount of foresight to perceive the fate in store for the western part of this continent, if not for the whole of it. The government of the United States will not hesitate to act in the case of the Japanese as it has dealt with the Chinese problem, and this will have a tendency to divert the current still more strongly northward and will make more imperative the demands upon our government for protection. The present alarm, it is true, may pass away, but it may be just as well for our public men to give this matter their "most serious consideration," as it is well within the bounds of probability that action may be necessary.

PARTY LINES.

Our Conservative friends have held another convention and made one more effort to decide on a course which would receive the unanimous support of the party in this city.

As there seems to exist a certain lack of trust in the paper which is supposed to be the organ of the faithful in Victoria the public have not been favored with an extended report of the proceedings; they must, as usual, put their trust in rumors. On the part of a body of men who have no other object in view than the advancement of the welfare of the community we protest that such action is hardly fair to themselves. If party interests were the sole consideration and party aims the only object we could understand that some of the arguments used would hardly meet with the approval of those whose votes will be necessary to the success of the fortunate ones who may be placed on the ticket. We have been informed that it was decided to adhere to the party lines part of the Conservative programme, but that the Wilson platform is to be repudiated, and possibly the leader-elect also. It is also said to be within the bounds of probability that the "Big Four" may be again endorsed as men worthy of the confidence of the people, although one of them is a Liberal and opposed to party lines. Possibly the candidates may be permitted to run on the go-as-you-please principle which has been adopted already by some of the aspirants for political honors in other constituencies; that is, construct and take their stand upon a platform of their own design. All efforts to harmonize the views of the various elements composing the different political organizations seem unavailing in the present complicated situation, and it seems useless to make further effort in that direction. The only course would appear to be to let all candidates steer their course and permit the electors to do the rest. After the smoke of battle has cleared away the survivors will come together and we shall know the feeling of the province.

ROBERTS'S TASK.

Evidently the British commander-in-chief does not propose to begin the movement which will terminate before Pretoria until he has his army in what he considers good form in every way for the task which lies before it. Officers whose records show incapacity for command are to be succeeded by those whose fitness for such work has been demonstrated, while the dispatches yesterday show that Lord Roberts, although admittedly a man who would be the last to inflict unnecessary pain or humiliation on those under him, is not to be deterred from his duty to the country he serves by any lack of the faculty of plain-speaking. When the lives of hundreds, sometimes thousands, of men and the reputation of the British army are at stake, a display of reckless valor makes no atonement for neglect of ordinary precautions in face of an enemy who is admittedly the most formidable ever faced by Britons on the field of battle. Any army ever mobilized would have to undergo the same weeding process as is now proceeding in South Africa. Actual work done is after all the real test of fitness in the military as in every other walk of life, and it is only those who go through the preliminary ordeal successfully who should be advanced to the posts of responsibility which in the progress of war become so wofully numerous.

Those who have the best means of knowing say there is no necessity for haste in the northern movement. The Boers are exhausting themselves and their resources by their present tactics, while the British are every day adding to their strength. It is no easy task to transport supplies over a railway about one thousand miles in length for between 75,000 and 100,000 men, besides guarding the same through a country the inhabitants of which would be quite pleased to obstruct and destroy them, but Kitchener and Girouard are men of resource and determination, and the country has absolute faith in the successful carrying out of their part of the undertaking. The experts say the indications point to an early advance, but they are really only guessing as usual, for when a move is made it will not be advertised to the world for the benefit of the Boers. There is one thing the whole country would be pleased to hear of; intelligence of the relief of the gallant defenders of Mafeking. If that were only vouchsafed, tidings of further operations would be awaited with comparative equanimity, as the utmost confidence is reposed in the ability of the present force to speedily terminate the conflict when the time arrives to strike the final blow.

Some politicians in the Slocan district seem bent in having a walk-over, as over eight columns of names on the voters' list have been objected to, which would seem to include almost the entire voting strength of the riding. As the legal requirements of the statute have evidently not been complied with, it is doubtful if the objections will be sustained.

* * *

Whatever may be thought of the judgment of the Lieut.-Governor on the question of his selection of advisers, the matter is entirely out of his hands for the time being, and it is neither in good taste nor chivalrous of Sir Hibbert Tupper or any other man to persistently attack one whose office precludes the possibility of reply.

"STRANDED" NERVES.

Healthy Nerves are the Corner Stone of Good Health—Take South American Nervine—It Does Everything It Promises.

La Grippe has left many "stranded" constitutions, nervous wrecks, hopeless despondent cases. South American Nervine is seeking them out—has gone to the fountain head of the trouble and is lifting many a prostrated one out of the darkness of disease into the noonday light of perfect health. A well known Toronto lady wrote last week: "I was at death's door, and South American Nervine saved me." Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Kenna, Jackson Co., W. Va.

About three years ago my wife had an attach of rheumatism which confined her to her bed for over a month and rendered her unable to walk a step without assistance, her limbs being swollen to double their normal size. Mr. S. Maddox insisted on my using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I purchased a fifty-cent bottle and used it according to the directions and the next morning she walked to breakfast without assistance in any manner, and she has not had a similar attack since.—A. B. Parsons. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

BY RAIL TO MECCA.

Constantinople, April 18.—The Servia, the organ of the palace, announces an Imperial decision to construct a telegraph and railway from Damascus to Mecca.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's

Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents | GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Permanent Pavements

The Text for Much Discussion at Last Night's Meeting of City Council.

City Has No Money to Appropriate for the Needed Street Improvements.

The aldermen who sit in a semi-circle before Mayor Hayward at the city hall to talk over the affairs of the city were given a text for much discussion by the following letter submitted to the council by Albert T. Goward, local manager of the Tramway Company:

Gentlemen:—Re block paving. I beg respectfully to draw your attention to a letter which I received from your honorable body, dated February 6th, and which reads as follows:

A. T. Goward, Esq., Local Manager B. C. Electric Ry. Co., Ld.:

Sir:—I have the honor to acquaint you for the information of your company that it is the intention of the corporation to commence the work of paving Yates street between Government and Broad streets, at an early date, and to request that your company will be good enough to take such action in regard to your track line on said street as may facilitate the work about to be undertaken.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) W. J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

My company has accordingly made such arrangements, inasmuch as the special work for the corner of Government and Yates streets and the special rails required where streets are block paved, in this case costing several thousand dollars, have been ordered, and are now under construction. As the expenditure has been undertaken entirely at the request of the city council, and as this special material is useless except for that part of our track for which it is specially designed, I trust there will be no delay in carrying out the original intention of block paving Yates street from Government to Douglas streets.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

ALBERT T. GOWARD,
Local Manager.

Ald. Beckwith spoke at length on this matter. He moved that the writer be informed that the council would take up the matter of street paving at as early a date as possible, but had no funds at present.

Ald. Beckwith did not think that the council were much to blame, but he was sorry that the Tramway Company had been put to any inconvenience. He recalled, however, that the city had been put to great inconvenience by the Tramway Company in the matter of Fort street. He read from a number of editorials on the subject of street paving in the local papers. The papers were not to blame, however, the alderman said, in desiring to go on, but to say, as some had, that the money was being diverted in other channels, was not right. He read from the Colonist of April 4th: "Very slow is the progress of the city council towards permanent street work this year. The last council decided to pave Broad street, between Yates and Fort street, and Yates between Government and Douglas, and lay permanent sidewalks over the same distance. But nothing is being done, and it is proposed by one alderman to spend the money that might be used for this purpose on permanent sidewalks on the lower part of Yates street." That contention was entirely wrong. The council never purposed taking the money out of the general revenue. This placed the council before the public in a manner that was not right.

He read also from the Colonist of April 14th. There was in this issue an article on street paving which went into the matter extensively. This was simply startling—it startled him. The first thought that struck him on reading this was that when articles of this kind were prepared for the press it was unfortunate that the real facts were not given. It was misleading.

He quoted also from the Times of April 4th: "We thought it was generally agreed that the work of paving the streets of Victoria was to be prosecuted with vigor until the business portions of our city at least should bear some resemblance to the thoroughfares of a modern town. It was decided by the council of last year that certain work of this kind was needed, and while, of course, this may have no binding effect on the actions of this year's board, if these provisions were considered necessary last year, the conditions remain the same now. We believe it is contemplated to divert the funds which might be used for this purpose to some other object, such as sidewalks and various other improvements." * *

He contended that it never was the intention of the council to divert money for regular street purposes to other purposes. He could hardly blame the papers for taking the matter up in the light of information, evidently given them hurriedly by persons anxious to get their views aired. If the council wanted to do the work they must set means to get the money outside the general revenue. The only chance was to make arrangements for raising more money. If the majority of the aldermen were against an extra mill being levied for this purpose, then something should be done to decide the matter.

The motion of Ald. Beckwith was seconded by Ald. Yates, with the remarks anent the press being cut out, however, as the seconder put it.

Ald. Beckwith said he had not intended to censure the press, but wanted to put the matter fairly before the public.

Ald. Williams said if street paving was to be done, it would be a good thing for the city to have it under way by the Queen's Birthday.

Ald. Brydon wanted to substantiate what Ald. Beckwith had said. He had never understood that the council would undertake to do permanent paving out of the revenue.

The Mayor said that he thought the tramway people were being treated unfairly. The council had deliberately notified them that they intended to proceed with the work at an early date. It was too late to back out of doing the work.

Ald. Beckwith wanted to know by whose request was the information sent to the Tramway Company.

The Mayor said he supposed the clerk did it in the course of his duty. The city had money when they notified the Tramway Company.

Ald. Beckwith—Not for that purpose.

The Mayor said it was for street purposes.

Ald. Beckwith pointed out that the money for this work was not to be taken out of the revenue.

Ald. Brydon said that the ratepayers were willing that the council should raise the money and proceed with the work.

The Mayor here remarked that he would like Ald. Backwith to include in his motion—which he was then putting in writing—what he meant and not further mislead the Tramway Company. The council could have taken the money.

Ald. Beckwith said that no one considered that street paving would be taken up only under the local improvement plan. There was so much territory to cover and so little money that we know what result there would be if the council took half the money for street purposes and put it in the work of paving Yates and Broad streets. There would be a howl and next year there would be a new council.

An Alderman (sotto voce)—Be a good thing.

Ald. Beckwith—It might.

Ald. Stewart said all the members of the board were of the opinion that they must borrow the money. If the council took nearly $10,000 out of the revenue for streets there would be just cause for complaint. Even though all were anxious to do street work, funds for this work could never be taken out of the revenue.

Ald. Beckwith said if notice had been sent to the Tramway Company it had been done through a misunderstanding. He wanted to know where it came from.

Ald. Brydon said his proposition was that another mill should be levied on the dollar. This was what the council and the people wanted.

City Clerk Dowler announced that he would look up his letter to the Tramway Company and see at whose request it was sent by to-morrow (Tuesday).

Ald. Yates said it either was requested by the mayor or the council.

The Mayor said that Ald. Yates was not right in saying that he had requested the sending of the letter, he having stated that he had not.

The motion was then put and carried.

A. T. Goward also wrote on behalf of the Tramway Company, offering to supply electric power to run the pumping station at 4 cents per k.w. current. Received and laid on table."

T. H. Eaton, superintendent of city schools, wrote enclosing his special report to the board of school trustees, telling of the falling off of attendance in the city schools, causing a loss of $1,350 in the capita grant. Received and filed.

H. Dallas Helmcken called attention to the condition of the old cemetery, and asked that action be taken to place it in good order. He was aware of the contention in regard to the title, but under the circumstances it was hardly likely that any objection would be made to a small appropriation for the building of fences, clearing walks, etc. Received and referred to the cemetery committee.

The Mayor here took occasion to state that he had instructed Mr. Winsby to make a raid on the Japanese, who have landed and collect the $5 tax. Mr. Winsby reports of his visit to the Japanese boarding houses as follows: At 58 Chatham street he found 119 Japs with passports. Of these 42 will leave for Seattle on the 18th and 77 for San Francisco on the 19th, leaving only 4. There were in all 377 in the Japanese boarding houses of the city, and out of these but 21 were permanent roomers. The collector was afraid he would not be able to collect the tax.

Ald. Kinsman was of the opinion that it did not matter where they were going. When they came here the tax should be collected from them.

Thomas Hooper wrote to say that as the contract for permanent sidewalks in front of the Leiser and Earle buildings on lower Yates street had been let, the specifications calling for the work to be done to the satisfaction of the city engineer, he asked that the city permit the contractors to go on with the work or take over the materials which they had got in readiness.

Ald. Cooley moved that the contractors be allowed to finish the contract.

Ald. Williams seconded the motion. He thought the contractors should not be interfered with.

Ald. Brydon was of the opinion that it would be unsatisfactory to have the work done in patches. He moved an amendment that the former resolution that the work be done by the city, be carried out.

Ald. Stewart said the council should have decided to do this paving at the start. They were wasting time. They had tenders still before them, which were waiting consideration, for the curbing. Good working weather was being wasted and too much time was being spent in wrangling. The weather as it got warmer was not as good for cement work as now.

Ald. Beckwith did not see that Mr. Hooper could have any kick, and he seconded the amendment of Ald. Brydon, that the work be done at an early date as decided by the council. The amendment carried.

A letter from the same writer, Mr. Hooper, asking for a refund of one-third of the amount expended for the permanent sidewalk in front of the Victoria hotel. Referred to the city engineer.

William Prout wrote asking for the position of special collector of taxes from the incoming Japanese.

Ald. Williams suggested that it might be well to appoint a special collector.

Ald. Kinsman said the matter was an important one, for if all the revenue were collected the council might get enough money to solve the question of finances for permanent paving.

The matter was left in the hands of the mayor.

William Knox complained of the unsanitary condition of a yard at the back of the Kirk block on Douglas street. Referred to the sanitary inspector.

John Sherbourne wrote complaining of the fever breeding condition of the drain in front of his premises on Oscar street. This was also referred to the sanitary inspector.

Mrs. Maria Grant wrote as follows on behalf of the W. C. T. U.:

Gentlemen:—On behalf of the Women's Christian Temperance Union I beg to draw your attention to the need in our city of a curfew by-law.

The education to which child life is subjected by parents allowing their children of tender years to roam the streets at night is becoming alarming, and we fear it will be only a few years until many who might otherwise grow up to become useful citizens will be debased and corrupted, with the possibility of some of them becoming criminals.

We have made enquiries of other cities and find that a by-law enforced which holds the parent responsible for his child has been a success in many of the large cities, both of the Eastern part of our Dominion and of the United States.

While we realize it might be a little difficult to enforce the law at the outset, both parents and children will soon learn that our chief of police is equal to the difficulty, and will govern themselves accordingly.

We pray that your honorable body may consider this question at an early date and protect the children of our city by the passage of a curfew by-law.

Respectfully yours,
MARIA GRANT,
President Central W.C.T.U.

Ald. Williams and Hall spoke of the number of children who were seen on the streets at night, and on the motion of the former the letter was placed in the hands of the mayor, the city solicitor and the following aldermen: Ald. Williams, Hall and Brydon.

B. Williams & Co. wrote asking that the permanent sidewalk be laid at once in front of their new store on Yates street. Received and filed and the city clerk instructed to notify the writers that the council will proceed with the work at their earliest possible convenience.

S. P. Mills wrote enclosing the letters of D. R. Harris and a bill for work done in connection with the preparations for boring the harbor, amounting in all to $1,274.29. Together with the bill was a copy of an assignment of D. R. Harris in favor of the writer.

The communication puzzled Ald. Kinsman. He wanted to know if Mr. Harris had done the work or Mr. Mills. Did Mr. Harris want to be paid without doing the work? He for one would not agree to the payment of this money unless forced to.

The city solicitors reported in reference to the claim of Mr. Harris for $1,274.29. They said on perusing the claim of Mr. Harris they were at a loss to understand upon what basis it was made, as sufficient details were not given. The outlay was done in anticipation of a contract to be awarded by the city, but in view that no contract had been signed the city were not liable to Mr. Harris. Mr. Harris had been put to some expense in being led to assume that the contract would be given to him, and this view should be taken into consideration and they to deal with Mr. Harris as they saw fit.

It was moved by Ald. Kinsman that the letters be received and filed.

The mayor explained that he had seen Mr. Mills and had proposed that Mr. Harris be paid some $250 or $300, but had been unable to effect a settlement.

Ald. Beckwith said he thought it would be a most unbusinesslike procedure to receive and file the letters. The arrangements had been entered into with Mr. Harris in good faith, and the council were responsible for his bill.

Ald. Yates went into the history of the plans for borings in connection with the Sorby scheme, and said the council had the legal right, but not a moral right, to put any men to expense and then say they did not intend to pay. They should at least pay the money he was out of pocket.

Ald. Yates moved in amendment that the amount of the expense incurred be paid to Mr. Harris. Ald. Stewart seconded.

Ald. Brydon felt that the board were not acting honorably if they repudiated the claim.

The amendment was carried, Ald. Kinsman alone to the contrary.

The following report was received from the special committee appointed to enquire into the relative advantages of steam and electricity at the new pumping station:

Gentlemen:—In accordance with instructions, we, the undersigned, have carefully considered the various proposals for pumping plant, and beg to submit the following report in reference to same:

Re proposal to operate pump by means of electrical energy generated at the city lighting station, and transmitted by wire to the proposed pumping station in the vicinity of North Dairy Farm: We find the main difficulty in this proposal is the matter of speed regulations. It is essential that the speed of pump be regulated according to the varying demands made upon it from time to time (the interval between the changes being of course impossible to estimate), and as the most efficient type of electrical plant for power transmission to a distance (via alternating current system) does not lend itself readily to speed changes the less efficient direct current system would have to be adopted. In this case the limited pressure at which direct current plant can be operated, involves a heavy loss of power in the transmission, and the cost of copper conductors is excessive, hence the high first cost of this type of plant. While it is true that power can be generated at the city station at considerably less cost than at the proposed pumping station, using pumps as specified, this again would be fully offset by the following loss in the transmission and double conversion of the energy, viz., loss in generator, motor and line (based on working pressure of 500 volts), 30 per cent. Added to above would be interest on increases, first cost, also cost of extra services required to operate. In view of the above, we respectfully deem it inadvisable to adopt the proposal.

Re proposal of B. C. Electric Ry. Co. to supply power to operate pumps: Having no definite offer for supply of energy under consideration we are of the opinion that cost would prove excessive.

After due consideration of the various proposals, we are of the opinion that pumping by steam power will best suit the requirements, but desire, however, to state that the duplex type of pumps are not particularly efficient, but as pumps will, for a greater portion of the time, be operating on a light load, the matter of efficiency becomes of less importance. By installing a plant of this type, it should enable the proposal to be carried out in due time, and within the limits of the appropriation covering same, and said pump will, after the original plan of duplicate plant is carried out, prove very serviceable for reserve purposes.

Re strength of steel main to resist increased pressure: The main, according to specification, is constructed of No. 8 B.W. gauge steel, double rivetted joints, and should carry 120 lbs. pressure with perfect safety, and as pressure from pump will not exceed 100 lbs. at any point on steel main, we are therefore of the opinion that main is of ample strength.

We have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servants.

C. H. TOPP,
City Engineer.
M. HUTCHISON,
City Electrician.

Received and adopted.

Committee consisting of the city engineer, the city solicitor and Ald. Brydon, Beckwith and Stewart.

The second clause that the work on the permanent sidewalks be proceeded with was adopted.

The sanitary inspector reported recommending the destruction of a number of shacks on Fisguard street, and the cottage on Pandora street of Mrs. Drosdovitch. The report was received and filed and the owners, tenants and agents will be notified to appear before the council at 4 p.m. on Friday to show cause why the recommendations of the sanitary inspector should not be carried out.

A. Barker and seven other master plumbers of the city, sent in the following petition in regard to "Oriental plumbing" in Chinatown:

To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen:—We, the undersigned, having had our attention called to certain plumbing work which has been done lately in a brick building on the corner of Fisguard and Store streets, beg to call your attention to a few of the defects that exist:

1st. In one of the houses there is a "Philadelphia Hopper," a closet which has been condemned for some time.

2nd. In one house a sink is fitted up with a tin pipe for a waste, without trap (on first floor).

3rd. In one house a sink with a rubber hose (1 inch) for a waste pipe without trap (on first floor).

4th. In two houses two sinks are connected with closet pipes without vents, and joints made with copper bit.

5th. Outside, one urinal without vent on trap discharging into sewer direct without supply to same.

6th. Two baths connected into one pipe without vents.

7th. Three closets on ground floors without back vents, which are necessary owing to there being closets above emptying into same soil pipe.

8th. Two sets of wash tubs without wastes.

9th. One sink connected to soil pipe with 1¼ inch waste and not vented, same emptying into closet pipe, which is the vent from closet to sink on ground floor.

In calling your attention to same we do so as a matter of importance to the general public, as property owners outside of the Chinese quarter are expected to connect with the sewerage system and to comply with the city by-laws. Therefore in fairness to them we, as master plumbers, claim such work should be vigorously dealt with, and the undersigned would suggest an investigation of the above quarter by the plumbing inspector, and, if necessary, one or more of the undersigned, so as to make a complete inspection, and point out all defects, as it is a well known fact work that has been passed, say twelve months ago, is being changed almost every day with all kinds of Oriental plumbing, in direct violation to the city by-laws, which, we consider, should be condemned at once for the benefit of the public health and in fairness to other property owners.

A. BARKER,
BRADEN BROS.,
JOHN COLBERT,
A. SHERET,
J. H. WARNER & CO.,
E. F. GEIGER,
C. M. COOKSON,
GEO. WATSON.

Referred to the plumbing inspector with power to act.

Ald. Beckwith suggested that the plumbing inspector report to what extent the "Oriental plumbing" was carried on in Chinatown.

The fire wardens reported recommending that the purchasing agent be instructed to call for tenders for the construction of Victoria West fire hall, tenders to be in before the 30th inst., at 3 p.m.

The finance committee reported recommending the appropriation of $13,354. This includes the appropriations made for street work.

Ald. Yates moved that contract for granite curbing, 2,000 feet and sixteen corners, be awarded to G. W. Fleming, the only Victoria tenderer.

Ald. Cameron pointed out that in view of the fact that the council were not going ahead with the permanent paving, that amount might not be needed, half the quantity would be sufficient.

Ald. Yates amended his motion to read one thousand instead of two thousand feet, and it was carried.

Ald. Brydon moved asking that the report of the streets and bridges committee be reconsidered. Ald. Brydon presented the resolution, he said, as there were some items in the appropriations made by the committee that could be altered with advantage. For instance the proposed drain on Stanley avenue, which was only temporary, could be altered and a box drain put in, the money saved being placed to the purpose of macadamizing Blanchard street. The vote of appropriating $350 for macadamizing Chatham street, was, he thought, ill-advised for the street was not in bad condition. He proposed trat the money appropriated for this purpose be diverted to work on Government street. The vote for a vitrified drain on Fifth street of $380, could by the use of a box drain be cut down to $180.

Ald. Hall spoke in favor of the appropriation for macadamizing Chatham street.

Ald. Beckwith thought that the expenditure of $150 on Chatham street would put in a satisfactory drain, and do some gravelling.

Ald. Kinsman was sure that Chatham street required some attention.

On the motion of Ald. Yates it was agreed to appropriate but $200 for the work on Government street. It was also decided to give some attention to Gov-

ernment street, north of Chatham, and to lay a box drain on Stanley avenue.

The motion of the Mayor that tenders be called for the removal of the old Point Ellice bridge remains was carried.

The city engineer reported advising that a pipe drain be laid in the Johnston street ravine from the Victoria hotel to Store street. Twelve-inch sewer pipe could be laid if second-class pipe could be secured at a cost of $290.

The city engineer also recommended that the commencement of the work on permanent sidewalks be made at the earliest possible convenience and the contract for curbing be let without delay.

The report was taken seriatum and the first clause provoked some discussion.

Ald. Brydon said that the ravine ran through private property. The duty of the city was to turn the overflow into its proper course. If the owners of property the back of which came on to the ravine continued to run their drainage to the back of their lots they must provide drainage. The city had no rights there. It was not a natural watercourse.

Ald. Cameron said that this matter of the Johnston street ravine was becoming an annual affair. He thought that if the council could lay pipe at the back of Mr. Carey's property, on whose complaint the report was based, it would be sufficient.

On the motion of Ald. Brydon the matter was referred to a special committee.

The motion of Ald. Hall that tenders be called for the removal of the band stand to a point nearer the lake was carried.

The offer of the Victoria City Band to give fourteen concerts at the park during the coming summer at $40 per concert was laid on the table.

Tenders for boilers for the new pumping station were then opened, as follows: Nicholles & Renouf, 2 boilers, 1 steam pump, $10,100; J. H. Warner & Co., steam boiler and steam pumps (Worthington), $10,061.70; Gardener pump, $10,261.70; Northy pump, $10,611.70; guaranteed to pump two million gallons per day. Referred to special committee.

Tenders for fire hose were received from A. G. McKenny, representing the Gutta Percha & Rubber Co., Toronto. This firm quoted Eureka brand, $1.10; Paragon, 90c.; Victor, 90c.; New Peerless, 85c.; Surpossi, 80c.; Peerless, 80c. C. J. V. Spratt also tendered, quoting $1.15 per foot. Referred to the fire wardens, purchasing agent and Chief Deasy for report.

The council adojurned ten minutes before the midnight hour.

BABIES HAVE CROUP.

No disease comes so suddenly and treacherously upon its victim as Croup. Happy is the mother who has at hand Dr. Chase's Syrup of Turpentine when the dear one awakes in the night coughing and struggling for breath. This famous remedy is the standby in the homes of this continent as a prompt and certain cure for croup, bronchitis, coughs, colds, asthma and throat irritation. 25 cents a bottle. Family size 60 cents.

WHAT A VICTORIAN DID.

An Alaskan Prospector Writes to Thank a Citizen of Victoria for Saving His Life.

A letter has reached here from Rampart City, on the lower Yukon, telling of the heroism of a Victorian in the far north. The letter, which is signed by Harry Johnson, an American prospector of Rampart City, says: "I wish to thank through your paper Mr. Alexander J. Lindsay, of Victoria, for saving my life from frost and exposure in Alaska. I will tell you the plain particulars. I do not know where to find Lindsay to thank him personally, and in fact only found out his name and residence from the N. A. T. Company here. I therefore take this privilege of extending my thanks through your paper, knowing that even if he does not see it, some of his friends or relatives may, and thus I shall be able to show him that I am a truly grateful man.

"I started out on a trapping trip up the Yukon river and was overtaken by sudden sickness. A siwash who was hunting found me. I asked him if he would get me help and he said he had seen some white men on the river that morning, and he would go to them. After getting me a little wood he started, and shortly afterwards I fainted. I was awakened by someone feeling my heart, and saw that it was a white man. He stayed with me all that night, and the next day and night, for it was then too cold to travel. The following day he carried me on a sleigh about fifty miles to a roadhouse. I was too sick to know much, but I know that he had nothing to eat for two days, and the people at the roadhouse told me that his face and hands were terribly frozen, as he had used his own coats and mits to keep me warm.

'Now, my dear sir, if you will kindly fix this up to suit yourself, you will make one grateful man and family happy, and I shall be able to partially thank Mr. Lindsay for his heroism, and to congratulate Victoria upon having so noble a son. I should certainly have died alone on the frozen wilderness had it not been for him."

Ayer's Pills

Does your head ache? Pain back of your eyes? Bad taste in your mouth? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, headache, dyspepsia, and all liver complaints. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers

50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

CANADIANS UNDER FIRE

Graphic Description in Detail of the Fight at Paardeberg Drift.

How Victoria Boys Were Shot Down While Aiding the Wounded.

A Trying March, a Long Wait and a Gallant Charge.

The finest description which has yet been reproduced in Canadian papers of the battle of Paardeberg is that sent by Frederick Hamilton to his paper, the Toronto Globe. The letter appeared in two instalments in the Globe, and is so comprehensive that extracts only can be given in these columns.

The first portion told of the week of heavy marching preceding the battle, and described in some detail the position held in the bed of the river by Cronje's forces. It was at 6:15 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, Feb. 18th, that the call to arms suddenly came, just as the men, after a weary march, were getting coffee served them and were looking eagerly for breakfast. The breakfast was consequently hasty and meagre, and was supplemented by a drink of rum. Then the Royal Canadians started to take up their positions on the other side of the Modder River. The strength of the R.C.R. on going into battle was 872. Mr. Hamilton's letter continues as follows:

Towards the ford the regiment swung in quarter column. At the steep bank leading down to the crossing place it halted. Rifle fire crackled in the distance; absolute delight beamed in the face of the men. Never again will we go into battle so light-heartedly, for now we know the bitterness of losses; but Canada may well take a pride in the high spirit, the joyous exhilaration with which her troops strode upon their first Imperial battlefield. The Shropshires had crossed; a battery of fifteen-pounders had splashed over, the water very close to the black muzzles that were to be a comfort to us in a few hours. Then the word came. In order the companies formed fours clambered down the bank, dipped into the water. Two fords for foot men existed some 20 yards apart; a rope stretched across at each place. The lower ford was the shallower, and I believe some men got across wet little higher than the knees. At the upper place is was up to the neck. With linked arms and valuables in helmets, we plunged across. The river was swollen, and the current strong. Weaker men lost their footing at times, and were sustained by the stronger. Some had to swim for it. Sergt-Maj. Borland clutched in time to save a sergeant and a private of the Gordons, who, crossing with us, had lost the rope and were being swept away. A few minutes of struggling and we were across, scrambling up the rugged right bank and upon a bit of rough ground. A turn to the right and the field of battle lay before us. With dripping clothing, which the sun was already drying, the regiment hurried forward.

And then our fight commenced. It must have been soon after nine when we crossed. By 10 o'clock the bullets were flying over firing line and supports.

Order of Companies.

The companies entered the fight in the formation learnt at Belmont. A came first, then B, then C, then D, then E. These four formed the first line in the technical term. B and G Companies formed the second, or supporting line, part of B early pressing forward into the first line; F and H formed the third line, or reserves. The four advanced companies did not form one actual line. Each occupied the entire front of the battalion and advanced in a long thin line, the men at ten paces interval. Thus, as they approached the foe, they formed four successive thin waves, massing nowhere. This was the original formation; as the men got on and came under the fire of the Boers the leading lines necessarily checked and took cover, those in rear came up, took cover, and mingled with them, and gradually a "mixture of units" had taken place that was very thorough. When 600 yards from the enemy's lines officers were commanding groups of men from all companies, and even from other battalions, for mingled with us was a sprinkling of mounted infantry, Black Watch, Argyle, and Sutherland and Gordon Highlanders. Later on Cornwalls came into the line. So the fight was a rifle duel between the Boers esconced as already described and an irregular mass of riflemen—some four or five hundred Canadians, later reinforced to seven or eight hundred; perhaps a hundred or two Highlanders, and later on about a hundred and fifty Cornwalls; the assailants strewn about the plain, from behind anthills, hillocks and gentle rises of land, over an area varying from 400 to 500 yards removed from the Boer line to 1,000 yards from it. Sometimes an advance would be made in a little rush from one bit of cover to another, and a sharp and steady fire was kept up from our men. I believe it was accurate, for our bullets lie about the Boer trenches on the surface by the dozen. In that manner some eight hours was spent by our regiment.

Practically the Canadians formed the extreme right of our forces on that side of the river. Close by the river a party of mounted infantry, drawn, I believe, from the Rifle Brigade, worked along the trees, and once made a spirited dash on their horses from one clump of wood to another. Our right at first was some hundred yards short of the river; later on it was close to it. Our left fell some hundred yards short of the long, low ridge which runs parallel to the river. Further along this ridge worked the single battery of artillery which we saw during the fight, showering shrapnel at the Boer trenches. Our machine gun section worked over on this flank also. To our left rear the Gordons were posted, late in the day advancing along the ridge to some point to our left, which we could not see. The Shropshires also were to our left. Two companies of Cornwalls acted as escort to these guns, and, when the guns retired to get across the ford, came up and joined us. That is the corner of the fight that we know. It roared around a circumference of 20 odd miles, as Lord Roberts drew his net of flame around the prey; but of the rest we saw nothing.

Under Fire.

Over the plain our companies went. Some few hundred yards beyond the house at the drift we came to a noisesome flat, where lay and stank a score of recently stripped sheepskins, the offal beside them. Scanty remnants of horse feed, broken boxes, a discarded shoe or two, a ricketty cart and a deserted wagon—all showed that the Boers had laagered there a very short time before. On we went, two or three hundred yards more. A very gentle declivity sloped upwards and made a slight crest. As we approached it, prone for the most part, crawling cautiously forward, we came under fire. The bullets whined and sang overhead. So far it was the Martini; later on we were to know the extraordinary report, like the bursting of a fire cracker, which the Mauser bullet makes as it goes near one. The range must have been near 1,500 yards; yet even at that range a man or two was hit. Still on; from this point on a record of the battle can only be a series of personal impressions and experiences. No man could see much of the field, for he was obliged to stick to cover too closely. In the first half-hour the firing line got forward some four or five hundred yards; after that progress was slow and painful. All the while the fire was sharp, sometimes a smart fusilade, sometimes a dropping exchange. The air was full of mysterious rushings. The singing of the Martini was followed by the explosive crack of the Mauser; many of us thought that the report was the bursting of explosive bullets. Although the idea was wrong, the Boers certainly used some of these missiles. Private Beach of A Company, for instance, who was shot in the stomach, earlier in the day had such a bullet strike the visor of his helmet and exploded, the fragments grazing his face. In one case I myself saw one bullet wound two men, striking one in two places. When the enemy's bullets were not passing overhead the ear could detect the singular clanging which can be heard behind a Lee-Enfield the instant after the report of its discharge. Now and again our Maxims knocked. Artillery was banging, the reports coming four or five in a minute. Once a minute or so a heavy, sullen roar came from a big gun which the Boers were firing at our troops on the other side of the river. Several times, too, we heard a "pom-pom-pom," a curious rattling discharge, which we were told was the Vickers-Maxim automatic one-pounder, and whose acquaintance two days later we were to make. No shells came our way—just the steady succession of bullets. The morning was well advanced when, in trying to get a transverse view, I got into a clump of wood to our right, near the river. A pleasant aromatic smell distilled from the trees, and birds chirruped gaily in the branches—the place was a strange oasis in the field. Yet a bullet or two through the branches told us that this pleasant corner was no safe resting place.

The Men Crawl Forward.

About 11 o'clock our advance took the aspect of both flanks being thrown forward, the left approaching the donga which flanked the field, the right feeling toward the river and edging up to the fringe of woods, in which lay the tip of the Boer left. This movement was a steady crawl forward, supported by the supports, who joined the firing line at this point, then a succession of rushes, and our men were in an irregular line, for the most part from 600 to 800 yards from the enemy, the left looking towards and sometimes into the donga, the centre fronting the Boer trenches, the right irregularly thrown forward, with a few edging up, mixed with other corps through the tree fringe on the river bank. By noon the right was in the river bank, close to the Boer left top. That was the point of furthest advance for hours.

At this time men were dropping, one by one, here and there, and the cry of "stretcher-bearer" came thick and fast. The vindictive spirit in which the Boers were fighting was revealed as the stretcher-bearers hurried up to aid the first of their stricken comrades. Every time they showed themselves they became an especial target. The regiment furnished sixteen stretcher-bearers, two per company, and four of these were wounded. Captain Arnold was shot as he reached a small bush about 800 yards from the enemy, which proved a very fatal spot. He was standing upright, scanning the field with his glasses, just as C Company came up to reinforce A Company, which had been losing. He went down, hit in wrist and temple. Andrews and J. H. Dixon, A Company stretcher-bearers, carried him away, and had not gone a hundred yards when both were felled. Dixon as he leaned over him, trying to bandage his hurts. Dunlap, another A Company man, volunteered to aid, and was shot in turn. A Cornwall private and Private Findlay of C Company, it may be mentioned, were shot at the same shrub. It proved the case all along that shrubs, trees or other conspicuous marks were most deceptive cover, as the Boers had the range estimated to a nicety, and started their sharp-shooting directly anyone tried to take shelter there. Range-finding was easy, as the bullets told upon the loose soil.

Hunting for a Stretcher-Bearer.

Thus the position stood at noon; thus it stood for hours. About 12 o'clock the rush along the trees on the river bank on the extreme right occurred and soon a scattered fringe of our men were on the ground on the extreme Boer left, held close by a hornet's nest of marksmen. Our advance here was definitely checked as much as anything else by the depressing sensation that every movement of ours was watched by the sharp eyes of unseen foemen, who would let fly if an albow appeared over a sand hillock. Between 2 anl 3 o'clock I was quitting this unpleasant corner, after getting some share of the sniping, and as I fetched a circuit around the open space to get around by the rear I heard my name called. The hail was from Lieut. Marshall of C Company. He had found himself on the right, with a party, among the trees, and one of his men, Private Usher, had been hit twice—a Mauser wound through the back, and a smarting Martini hurt high up in the thigh. Distressed at the wound, Lieut. Marshall was shouting for a stretcher, and this appeal to me was to go to find one. To reach me he came out in the open, without a thought of personal danger. No stretcher could be found, though I went some distance along the river, and on my return from the quest I saw Lieut. Marshall and Pte. McGiverin carrying the wounded man across the deadly plain. McGiverin paid the penalty of his boldness with a shattered toe; the officer escaped. The wide separation of units may be judged from the fact that while Lieut. Marshall was on the extreme right, Lieut. Wilkie was in the open plain, where the cover was slightest, far out on the left, while Captain Barker was in the centre, commanding a clump of men, clustered behind a fair-sized, bush-crowned hillock, from the top and sides of which they maintained a steady fire. Some twenty yards to the right Captain Rogers had a party behind another hillock. Lieut. Lawless was on the right; Lieut. Stewart in the left centre. Thus the company officers were distributed over the entire front. Col. Buchan was over in the left, behind an anthill, whose top was worn away by the steady sniping of the Boers at him, notwithstanding which he was keeping a steadily lookout. Col. Otter, who had advanced at first in the centre between A and C Companies, spent this portion of the fight in the centre, behind the extreme firing line, in a place where he could command a good view. From the donga, on the Boers' right, a partial view around our regiment could be had, and one or two marksmen seemed to pay especial attention to us. One old hunter, we were convinced, was using a sporting rifle with explosive bullets. From top and sides our best shots fired; spat! came the reply. The number using our shelter had increased, and the men had edged towards the left of the mound commanded by the sportsman. Crash! and a bullet had struck a stone, flown into pieces, and the fragments had wounded two men, Sutton of C Company receiving a gouge in the arm, while another fragment tore his clothes. Day of D Company received a wound where neck and shoulder join. A shot on the right edge of our shelter brought down another man.

A Brave Messenger.

The plunging direct fire ranged closer; the marksman probably was in a tree. The afternoon wore on. Color-Sergt. Utton of F Company came up on the run, dropped for a moment, then doubled to the left towards Col. Buchan. He had a message from Col. Otter, and refused to crawl while charged with it. Twice he carried such messages, seeming to have a charmed life. Then a painful wound in the foot brought him down, and he ran errands no more. The admiration we felt for him forcibly enough shows how hard on such a field is control by battalion commanders. Another incident showed how closely our foe scanned the field. Early in the afternoon a handful of mounted infantry had sheltered behind our mound. An ammunition mule had come on with them, but destruction had overtaken him, and he lay some twenty yards behind us, one of the ammunition boxes he carried being pinned down by his weight. Towards dusk a cry arose from the left that ammunition was needed, and Pte. McCall, who is a member of the Toronto police force, and who had been appointed an ammunition carrier, ran out, lay down beside the dead mule and began to tug at the ammunition box. Instantly a bullet flew past his head and kicked up the earth a very few yards behind him; it must have grazed his helmet by the narrowest margin. Another, equally close, and still McCall tugged. He disengaged the box and tugged it close behind the mound. After all, the exposure was needless, for it is doubtful whether more than one or two men needed ammunition. As a matter of fact, our men fired very slowly, and made no use of their magazine. They had no wish to waste bullets, and no enemy could be seen.

Difficult of Control.

Mention has already been made of the difficulty of control on the field of fire. Col. Buchan and the left of the line experienced an exasperating instance of this. He, no small portion of the left flank, and Captain Bell, with his Maxim, were the only portion of the line who could see the Boers at all. They had an excellent view of the donga, from which the enemy were at once pouring a cross-fire upon our right, which was steadily trying to work forward, and worying our gunners, who were in rear of our left flank. The Maxim had been busy all morning, sweeping the bank and the trees, and Col. Buchan and Captain Bell naturally were wild to open on these, the only Boers seen by our regiment. But the troops on the right seemed to regard themselves as at the point of attack, and as often as the left opened the cry would come: "Stop firing on the left; you are shooting our own men! Pass the word along." The word was passed; who started it no one knows; probably it was simply an irresponsible spontaneous shout. But the left deferred time and time again, and lay, silent and exasperated, watching the Boer deal death to their friends. Capt. Bell, by the way, had only one Maxim, a wheel on the other having smashed before the drift was forded. Next day a very good wheel was improvised, table legs being used for spokes.

In this connection a notable instance of Boer coolness must be chronicled. A party of the enemy had been told off to fire at the guns and Maxim, who were to their right. The charge was over ground to their left. While it was being delivered these Boers were to be seen, standing up in their trenches, peering towards the guns and Maxim. Apparently they argued that our people there would be so interested in the charge as to leave cover to watch it, and so give them a chance. They paid no attention to the charge, though for all they knew it might be succeeding, and they about to be bayoneted through the back. It is rather an instance, too, of the vindictive way in which the Boer fights, rather to take life than to gain some tactical or strategic advantage.

A Shower.

So the afternoon wore on. The sun had fairly dried out our clothes, when between 3 and 4 o'clock the heavens overcast and a drenching shower of rain, driven by a chilling wind, sent discomfort over all. Wet, chilled, the day drawing to a cloud-darkened close, we lay and shivered, while the enemy's fire was as steady as ever and our rifles barked back. Our men drew up, company after company in rear edging toward the fire-fight. All of B Company came up—part of the men from Western Ontario, with Lieut. Mason, had already got far forward on the right. F and G Companies closed up, and H, now the reserve, worked forward and became the support. Sprayed by the bullets fired at the men ahead, unable to reply, these companies had a most unenviable fighting berth. The two first casualties of all took place in F and H Companies. Now they came gladly forward to take their share of what the firing line had been getting. The sun was setting as they came up, their forms black against the glare, and they paid toll to the Boer marksmen as they ran forward. Soon after F Company had come up a change occurred in its leadership. Capt. Peltier, who ever since the halt at Walkervaal Drift had suffered from a stroke of the sun, and who earlier in the day had been suffering acutely, retained command for some time, and then found his strength give way—not before his helment had been pierced and a bullet had bruised his boot heel, Lieut. LeDuc took command for the rest of the day—in fact, ever since, as Capt Peltier has been invalided. When these movements had taken place the battalion was fairly closed up. The day was far spent, and the fight appeared to be standing still.

The Fatal Charge.

You have heard of the charge. It did no good; it lost us many good men; it began in a measure spontaneously. Our brigadier told the battalion he had never intended it to be attempted. Perhaps the impulse came from the colonel of the Cornwalls, who has found a grave on the battlefield. Undoubtedly a feeling existed in the regiment along the line as the shades drew on that it was time to go in and do something decisive. The moment was ripe for a spontaneous rush of some sort. It came about 5.30 o'clock and lasted for perhaps an hour and a half, the actual dash, of course, taking only a portion of this time.

It was about this time that the Cornwalls appeared. The guns were silent, having withdrawn to cross the ford. The two companies sent as escort to them now came upon our right, Col. Aldeworth at their head. "I have orders to put an end to this thing," he told Col. Otter. He was for the bayonet. He would settle the affair in five minutes, he is said to have remarked to some of our people. The word rang along the line that the charge was to be made. Bayonets went upon rifle muzzles. Then from hillock and anthill and bush our men rose up and went forward.

A Deadly Boer Fire.

Instantly a deadly fire rose from the Boer trenches. Hundreds of men whom our watchers on the left had not seen sprang to the lip to the bank and began firing over it. The air back at the 800-yard range resounded with a long fusilade of whip-cracks, as the Mausers went in flights overhead like a package of fire crackers ignited and allowed to explode in one feu-de-joie. Of course they could not keep running long. No charge, as a matter of fact, can be made over a distance greater than 100 to 150 yards, for men's wind will not stand a longer run. Remember that our men at that moment had been an exact twenty-four hours under arms, had marched twenty-four miles, and had had no sustenance in all that time, except a drink of rum, perhaps a biscuit; in some cases a cup of coffee. So they ran on a bit, lay down, fired, ran on again, fired yet again, got another bit forward. They dropped all over the field. The colonel of the Cornwalls was among the first. "Five pounds to the man first in their lines," he shouted, and fell. Our men pressed on. Lieut. Lawless led a group on the right and called for buglers. Little Douglas Williams, C Company's bugler, stood in the open and blew the charge—blew it all. Codner, bugler-major of G. G. F. G. at home, sat down, his bugle strings tangled with his rifle, and blew the charge. It was courting death, but the two escaped. Grim, too, that charge was, for almost every space spelt death. Captain Barker sank for cover behind a shrub. "That's dangerous," he was warned; "Captain Arnold was shot there and another a minute ago." He turned to pass a remark to a figure beside him—and met the lifeless gaze of Private Findlay of his own company, with whom he had, through circumstances, been in unusually close association. On our men went, but it was a thin fringe now. Lieut. Mason fell as the charge was being pushed home. The cross-fire proved his bane; he went down with a shot through the upper chest, from a point below the right armpit to below the left armpit. As he fell the bullets dropped about him. With his hands he hollowed out a tiny shelter for his head, and he thinks it saved his life, as sand and twigs were thrown upon him by bullets which continued to drop by him. One hesitates to accuse the Boers of firing at our wounded, but a remarkably large portion of our wounded were struck more than once, and several wounded men has assured me that shots came near them or hit them a second or third time after they were disabled.

At the Boer Trenches.

It was a very ragged fringe which reached the Boer trenches. Walter White of B Company, from Windsor, was close to them when he fell. Lester of E Company, the tallest man in the regiment, died a few feet from the pits. Far up in the rush fell Manion of C Company, formerly a Grenadier. Jackson of D Company, who enlisted in C Company and was transferred, had his head blown to pieces a few paces from the objective. Lewis of B Company was so far ahead that no one saw him fall. Muir of H Company was well to the front, when Ollie Burns, the life of D Company, died in the charge, after jesting his way that far in the fight. Johnson went down near him, and he carried the wounded man away. Handcock, stretcher-bearer of H Company, went along the line in the hottest moments to give aid. Munroe, G Company's ammunition carrier, plied his work up to the edge of the farthest fight.

Darkness fell as the charge failed. The unhurt men lying scattered over the field rose and fell back. They were none too many. When Lieut. Mason fell he was one of a considerable number who were rushing on. When he fell he looked around and all had vanished. When night fell he saw three men get up and retire, and one of them was shot down. Two men alone of that party escaped untouched. The shattered companies formed in clumps near the 800-yard range, while parties with stretchers and parties with nothing beyond willing hands scoured the field. In three hours the moon would rise and the pitless sniping recommence. In confused groups the companies reassembled, a section here, a section there, and compared losses. Back to the house at the drift, came the word, and back we moved. Not having stormed the trenches and chased the foe, our men thought it was a defeat; they changed their mind next day when they found that Cronje had been glad in the night to evacuate his position and had been hemmed in, and that we had played, and more than played, our role.

After the Battle.

Gloomy and sad, grieving that we had not pushed home, sorrowing for the friends we had lost, spent with twenty-six hours of hard marching and hard fighting, we repaired to the house by the drift. It was a hospital now, and scenes were to be witnessed there which made us chary of entering it. Fires blazed and the wearied men piled their arms and flung themselves down to sleep. For some the fires were the only welcome, for no regular meal was ready. Some who were lucy got coffee and soup—again C Company was lucky, for Simpson, their cook, had been busy for them. Some broke their emergency ration and used it, its chocolate proving especially grateful. The mass of the regiment slumbered there from 9 o'clock till dawn; but scores were out searching the field and scores more had strayed from their comrades and were missing. So it fell that the companies were very small indeed, and gloomy estimates were made that our casualties ran from 150 to 200. As a matter of fact, the figure was 80. A close approach to literal decimation, as the total strength of the battalion was short of 900.

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Premier at Port Haney

Mr. Martin Discusses Political Matters to a Mainland Audience.

Richard McBride Says Governor Should Have Sought His Advice.

(From the Vancouver World.)

Port Haney, April 16.—Hon. Joseph Martin opened his Mainland tour here to-night in the municipal hall before a representative gathering, who evinced a lively interest in the political affairs of the day. The chair was taken by the reeve, Hector Ferguson. He explained that the object of the meeting was due to a conversation he had had with Mr. Martin in Vancouver, when he told the Premier it would be well to lay his views before the Port Haney people. Mr. Martin had brought Hon. Mr. Beebe with him, and he would speak first.

Mr. Beebe

said he felt it a new sensation to speak before his fellow-farmers as a cabinet minister, the first farmer to be called to such a position in the province. He had not expected to speak. He had supposed that Mr. Martin only wanted to show them what a farmer cabinet minister looked like. He thought the various factions were all stealing planks from Mr. Martin's platform to build up their little platforms. The Conservatives had been virtually

Running the Province

for some time, and when they wished to continue to do so they should be able to get up a platform for themselves. Mr. Martin was a farmer's and workingman's Premier. Mr. Beebe then showed the fallacy of the charge that Mr. Martin had divulged any cabinet secrets. Mr. Martin was turned out of the cabinet because he tried to protect the people's rights in regard to the British Columbia Southern coal lands given away. For that reason all the capital-controlled press of the province attacked him. The Vancouver World was the only exception among the city press. In regard to the redistribution matter, he knew that Mr. Martin favored a fair measure—but he was right in defeating the botched bill brought in by the late Semlin government. As soon as the voters' lists were in proper condition and they knew where the voters were, they could bring in a fair bill. The speaker then dealt with

The Railway Question,

and showed that in New Zealand the government owned railroads made a profit of over $2,000,000 a year. He could not see where the benefit came in in giving companies money to build roads and they buying them back at a big price. He showed that none of the legislation asked for by the Farmers' Institute had ever been brought out by the late government.

Premier Martin

was then called on and was received with loud applause. He said he had been for many years in public life, but had this year had his first experience in cabinet-making. He had followed the example of Sir Oliver Mowat, who for many years had a farmer in his cabinet. Therefore he had called in Mr. Beebe. People in Victoria had said that his government was weak because they did not know them. He had decided to look beyond Victoria, which was only entitled to its fair share in the councils of the province. He had met Mr. Beebe in connection with the Farmers' Institutes and he knew him to be

A Representative Farmer.

He had not been looking for an orator; he only wanted an able man. He had to cut away from the old politicians on account of the insult of Her Majesty's representative on the closing days of the session. With Mr. Beebe in the cabinet, the suggestions of the Farmers' Institutes could no longer remain a dead letter. There was nothing in his platform directly affecting the farmers. He did not know just exactly what they wanted, but he had done the next best thing; he had taken into the cabinet a man who did. Mr. Ryder and Mr. Curtis might be unknown to his hearers, but they were well known in the districts in which they lived. They said that he was to blame for not supporting the government that had ejected him because he had endorsed the principles on which they had been elected. The same argument might be used the other way. He was now at the

Head of a Government

that represented all those principles—(applause)—and why, now, would not Mr. Kidd, Mr. Munro, Mr. Deane, et al., support him? Mr. Martin then dealt with the alleged trivial reasons for his being put out of the cabinet, and showed that the real reason was that he had opposed the Britsh Columbia Southern deal. He opposed the government on principle, because they had given away what rightly belonged to the people. He was also opposed to Mr. Cotton's government, because of their stand on the Mongolian labor question. An act had been passed by the Turner government providing that all companies having a provincial charter must not employ Chinese or Japanese. This bill had been disallowed by the Dominion government. He wanted to have it re-enacted. He was prepared to thrown down the gauntlet. He had been

Always a Liberal,

but when any government wanted to trench on provincial rights he was prepared to oppose them. (Applause.) The Dominion government had a reason for its action in this matter. They had been requested to disallow the act by the Imperial government in order to preserve to the fullest extent the friendly relations between Great Britain and the Emperor of Japan. That did not alter his stand in the matter. They must do their best to prevent this province being overrun by a horde of Japanese. They were coming in at the rate of 600 and 900 per steamer. This was a matter that came home to all of them, and if they took a united stand and showed the rest of Canada what a menace this was, they would have their sympathy. If the matter were brought home to the Imperial government the very life of this Britsh province would not be sacrificed to please the Emperor of Japan or any other foreign potentate. He was sorry to have to be antagonistic to his leader at Ottawa, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on this matter, but there was principle on both sides. Mr. Cotton disagreed with him on this and held that they should abandon their principles. He had said that he would defeat the Semlin government and he had done so. The Semlin government had got weaker and weaker after he had left. Personally, there was

No Money In It

for him to be in politics. He lost money in his practice by going into public life. He had a taste for politics, but he had no desire to go to the House unless he could get there in good shape. He supported a party just so long as it stood by the principles on which it had been sent to power. A man was sent to the House to represent the views of those who elected him. In 19 cases out of 20 the men elected as an Independent joined the government side. He very seldom joined the opposition. A man should be sent to the House to sustain certain principles. He had no use for men who wanted to run Independent and join him if he happened to be called on to form a government. If he found on going to the House he would have to rely on three or four so-called Independents, he would hand in his resignation. He only wanted the support of those who endorsed the principles on which he appealed to the people. (Applause.) The building of roads was a point that appealed to this district. He was in favor of road-building, but he was also in favor of keeping the annual expenditure even with annual ordinary revenue. The Turner government had gone on

Piling Up Deficits

on this line, and the province could not stand that forever. The provincial credit would soon have been ruined. The government or the municipality had no money except what the people gave them in the way of taxation. If the people were to have roads they would pay for them. It would be popular, perhaps, to go around promising every man a road to his own door and ask nothing in return. Still, roads were needed to open up the country, and some of that cost might well be laid over to the future. His proposition was to borrow $1,000,000 for roads, provided he could see where revenue could be raised to pay the interest and sinking fund. There would be no trouble borrowing the money if the financiers could be satisfied that the interest and sinking fund would be on hand on time. He intended to build the roads on a different principle than the old one of grab who can. The roads of the province had cost twice as much as they should have done, because the money had been doled out here and there and a litle bit of work done here and a little there to fix some doubtful voter. He intended to have the money on hand and make good scientific roads and permanent bridges from the first. (Loud applause.) Some time ago he had been waited on by a deputation from this district, and they had convinced him that a trunk road was needed, but at the time there was no money. He did not intend to try to get votes by little patches of road here and there, but he was convinced that a trunk road was needed through Dewdney, and he was prepared to say that it would be built on the plan he suggested if he were returned to power. (Applause.) They would have to pay for it. They must not forget that. He would try to put as much of the extra

Taxes on the Rich

and the big corporations, but the general public will get a share of the added rates. They might have heard that before as he had told the people of Chilliwack when he spoke of the railroad, but he had the reputation during the last 18 years of keeping his public promises. He had his faults, but that was not one of them. Some of his colleagues had called him impracticable because he insisted on having ante-election promises carried out to the letter, and if his colleagues did not fall in line after the coming election they would have to get someone else for Premier.

Reverting to the railroad to the interior, he pointed out the practical benefit it would be, and he also showed that with the road built by the government there would be no big promoters' profits charged up against it, and hence could give the very lowest freight rates. Some people said that he would bankrupt the country by building this railroad. He said if the province could not support such a road, the sooner they got out of it and let it revert to the siwashes the better. He could not see why he could not borrow money to be put into a paying railroad, when Mr. Turner could borrow millions to give away to contractors. He thought that for this railroad there was a paying trade waiting. There was produce to carry one way and ore to bring back. In appealing to them for their suffrages they were going on a new line. He asked them to take his platform and study it.

He then dealt humorously with the old charge about his being a government-wrecker. He felt that the government should have gone back to the people at once after the last general election, and they would have gone back with

A Good Fighting Majority.

Later on they put the country to the cost of a session and did nothing. If they were not going to support the government, what were they going to do? Would they support the Conservatives, who were all divided among themselves? He would hate to see such another fizzle as the Semlin government had perpetrated. The Conservatives would likely have as much trouble in making a cabinet as he had had. (Laughter.) But, however hard his task might have been, he had it done, and they knew who they would have to vote for as the heads of the various departments. The speaker then referred to Mr. McBride's peculiar action in voting one day that the Cotton government should go out and a few days after voting to keep it in. He referred to the unholy contract entered into to undo much that had been done in the way of legislation just so as to keep a hold on power. It was proposed to

Repeal the Alien Law

regarding Atlin; in fact certificates were now issued to American companies that wished to do business in Atlin district. He explained that the trouble over the eight-hour law was over. The matter had been faced manfully and settled. He was glad to have had an opportunity of addressing the electors of Dewdney, and disabusing their minds of the effect any wild statements that had been made about him had had. If returned he would try to put on the statute book legislation concerning the platform he had put before them, and he assured them that whichever way the election went he would be satisfied. Mr. Martin sat down amid loud applause.

Richard McBride,

representative of the Dawdney district in the last legislature, stated that he had acted fairly and above board in regard to the coalition matter in order to have some very necessary legislation put through. He said that he had also been moved by the unholy collusion between Hon. Joseph Martin and Lieut.-Governor McInnes. Mr. Martin, when Attorney-General, had turned a deaf ear to their appeal for a trunk road, but now he threw it at their head. He felt that Mr. Martin's speech had been an endorsation of the prophecy he had made in 1898, of what the result would be if the Turner government were defeated. Mr. Martin had said there was something wrong with the Semlin government from the first, but he had hung on till he was kicked out. In regard to the railroad matter Mr. Martin had admitted that he did not know what the road was going to cost, but he was going to build it anyway. Such a matter should not be handled in a juggling manner. If Mr. Martin were frank he would tell them that goverment ownership of railways had not been a paying proposition. If they looked into the matter they would see that Mr. Martin was

Making a Big Mistake.

Mr. Martin had said that the Conservative party was divided. He had spoken differently when in New Westminster. The speaker was not an independent. He was supporting the Liberal-Conservative platform. He expected to go back to Victoria with a thumping majority.

Mr. Martin asked Mr. McBride who he thought the Lieut.-Governor should have called in to form a government.

Mr. McBride replied that either Mr. Turner, Mr. Helmcken or Mr. McBride himself.

Mr. Martin said that Mr. McBride had shown that there were reasons why the Lieut.-Governor should be in some doubt as to who to choose. He had suggested three names. Let them look at the conditions. His Honor could not call Mr. Turner. He had not defeated the Semlin government. It was through him (Mr. Martin) that the defeat had been brought about. All that was incumbent on the Governor was, with a knowledge of the situation to call on someone capable of taking over the reins of government. If it ought to be Turner, Helmcken or McBride, why not Martin? As to the statement that he had "hung on" to the Semlin government he showed that while he had really been the choice for Premier, Mr. Semlin had broken faith and taken the office when he was pledged to abide by the decision of a party caucus. It was nonsense to say that he could tell the cost of the proposed railroad. All he could say was that it was to be built through a favorable country and that it would not cost one dollar more than was necessary. (Applause.)

He Would Not Admit

that he had opposed the trunk roads. He had seen that it was needed and had said so, but the government had no money with which to build it and they had adopted the plan of not going beyond what they had. Now he was able to assure them that the road would be built. In reply to a remark of Mr. McBride Mr. Martin said that he accepted his share of any blame that might be attachable to the making of the offer of aid to the Pacific cable.

The chairman thanked the audience for their good attention, and after singing God Save the Queen the meeting adjourned.

SOUTH NANAIMO.

Provincial Party Will Nominate W. W. B. McInnes If He Runs as an Anti-Martinite.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, April 18.—The provincial party of South Nanaimo has wired W. W. B. McInnes offering to nominate him as their candidate if he will come out as an anti-Martin man. Mr. McInnes's answer will be made known at a meeting to be held the latter part of the week.

Hon. C. S. Ryder, Finance Minister, left for Comoxo district this morning. He says that the people there must elect him as he has arranged to have the government appropriate $4,000 to build the badly needed trunk road.

A meeting was held in the City Hall last evening to arrange for the celebration of the Queen's birthday. Mayor Bate was chosen chairman, George Norris was made secretary, and George Williams treasurer. Committees were also appointed to arrange the details for the celebration.

A DELIGHTED PLUMBER.

For Twelve Years Catarrh Was the Bane of His Life—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Cured Him.

Mr. James Ormsby, a plumber, lives at 199 Jarvis street, Toronto. He says: "For nearly twelve years I have been troubled with catarrh; my nostrils were continually stopping up, and I suffered very much from headache. The doctors proclaimed it chronic catarrh. They could not give me any permanent relief. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder both relieved and cured me. I can recommend it with confidence."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

Sergt. Warren and Corp. Walker of the regular forces arrived yesterday at Work Point from Liverpool.

Local News.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

—The extent to which the craze for everything khaki has extended in the old land is indicated by letters just received from across the Atlantic. Note paper and envelopes even are of the regulation hue of the garments worn by the "gentleman in khaki ordered south." The effect is pleasing and, better still, patriotic.

—Ths death occurred at St. Mary's hospital, New Westminster, yesterday, of Thomas John Partridge, eldest son of Thos. J. and the late Eliza Partridge, of this city. Mr. Partridge was a native of Norfolk, England, and 49 years of age. The funeral will take place tomorrow at 2.30 p.m. from the family residence, 113 Quadra street, and later from St. John's church.

—About 9:30 o'clock on Sunday evening an apparent attempt was made to burn a residence on the corner of Churchway and Blanchard street. A fire, which had been ingeniously ignited in a woodshed adjoining the dwelling, was noticed by a young lady passing the gate. She endeavored to alarm the occupants of the residence, who were asleep, and failing drew the attention of neighbors to the matter and the blaze was extinguished. Little damage was done. The fire department turned out at 6:45 o'clock this morning to extinguish a fire caused by hot ashes at the premises on the corner of Bastion and Langley streets.

John Martin, of Telegraph Creek, who had charge of one of the pack trains of Warburton Pike's company, arrived this morning and is registered at the Dominion. He came down from Wrangel to Townsend on the Rosalie. Mr. Martin reports that there is quite a big mining excitement prevailing at Wrangel and in that vicinity on account of recent rich strikes at and about Ketchikan and on Prince of Wales Island, and Iron Mountain, an island opposite Wrangel. On the latter two islands rich copper finds have been made and rich gold bearing ledges have been uncovered near Ketchikan. Mr. Martin had a hard trip down the Stikine, which was breaking up, and, he thinks, if the warm weather then prevailing has continued in the North, will be almost free of ice now. It was breaking up rapidly when the came down. He left Telegraph Creek on the 28th of March. The trial of John Richards, who was accused of stealing some sacks of sugar from Clearihue's store, was then in progress before Commissioner Porter. The impression is gaining ground at Telegraph, says Mr. Martin, that the case against Richards is a put up job. He was never in need of sugar. His chief accuser was J. Clark, who was accused of stealing whisky from Chippen's store before the sugar stealing episode. The evidence given against Richards is very contradictory. During the winter, Mr. Martin says, some good copper finds were made below Glenora, one three miles below and another thirteen miles down. An epidemic of chicken-pox prevailed among the Indians at the Stikine head during the winter, but no deaths resulted.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

—The marriage was solemnized this morning of William A. Lawson, eldest son of Mr. Lawson, of R. P. Rithet & Co., in which firm the younger man also holds a prominent position, and Miss Theresa O'Sullivan, third daughter of the late Humphrey O'Sullivan. Mr. and Mrs. Lawson left by the Victorian on a honeymoon trip to Portland and San Francisco.

—Within the next few weeks a gruesome souvenir of the Point Ellice bridge disaster will be removed. In this issue of the Times the city purchasing agent asks for tenders for the purchase and removal of the old bridge and of the old iron from the bridge now lying at the electric light station wharf. The work is to be performed within 21 days after the signing of the contract.

—The old saying that "there are as good fish in the brook as have ever been caught" is not applicable to the matrimonial market in a certain portion of Oregon, as the following epistolary gem just received by Postmaster Shakespeare strikingly indicates: "Dear Sir,—Would you be so kind as to help me a little do you know a good man from 40 to 42 or 38 that wants like to scarspond (correspond) with nice widow ladie got some propeart and too children would like to hear from some nice man that don drink." The above ingenious communcation is duly dated and signed, and in all probability the enterprise of the lady will ultimately be rewarded.

—While canoeing on Saanich Inlet, Richard, son of Rev. Mr. Christmas, had the misfortune to capsize, but managed to secure a firm grasp of his craft and keep his head above water. An Indian whose attention was directed to the lad's predicament put out in a boat, but instead of rescuing him commenced to deal with the matter in the light of a financial transaction, offering to restore Richard to terra firma for the modest sum of $10, and the canoe. This offer was indignantly refused, the party in the water replying that he would swim ashore before he would pay such an exorbitant sum. Whereupon the aboriginal financier prepared to leave with the remark: "Good-bye, you can go down." The situation then became too serious for trifling, and upon being offered $5 and the canoe the Indian methodically rescued Richard from a watery grave.

—The annual vestry meeting of St. Barnabas church was held on Monday evening, when the reports from the various committees were received, showing the affairs of the church to be in a most satisfactory condition numerically and financially. The election of officers was also held and resulted as follows: Church wardens, Messrs. E. E. Wootton and John Mutton; delegates to the rural deaconal conference, Messrs. Thos. Elkington, G. N. Hodgson and H. O. Litchfield; sidesmen, Messrs. T. Mills, C. Loat, P. Andrews and T. Hood; church committee, Messrs. W. P. Bassett, Thos. Elkington, G. E. B. King, P. A. Babbington, J. J. Randolph, H. P. Johnson, H. M. Pitner, H. O. Litchfield, Geo. Knox and W. Whittaker. A cordial vote of thanks was tendered the retiring officers, who were most diligent in the performance of their respective duties.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

—There was a large attendance at the funeral of the late Thomas J. Partridge, which took place yesterday from the family residence, Quadra street, and from St. John's church. Rev. Percival Jenns officiated and the pallbearers were: Messrs. F. Fell, R. Hall, E. Wall, G. Maynard, F. Norris and J. Sears.

—George Hunt, of Alert Bay, was yesterday acquitted at Vancouver of the charges of cannibalism in connection with a recent potlatch held at Thurlow Island. Agowkuku, the Indian boy who was also connected with the affair, pleaded guilty to wounding his arm to make believe that the "Hamatsu" had bitten him. It was arranged that the boy was to take pincers and tear a piece out of his arm, and leaving it hanging all but severed, run to the "Hamatsu" and let him take the piece of flesh, as though he had bitten it. The boy did this to secure a canoe, which was promised him. He will come up for sentence at Vancouver to-morrow.

—A pleasing event took place at Esquimalt last evening, when Miss Margaret Muir, third daughter of A. C. Muir, chief engineer of the dry dock, was united in marriage to W. H. P. Trowsdale, of Wellington, and formerly of Victoria. The bride was given away by her father and was attended by Miss Ethel Trowsdale, while Archie Muir acted as groomsman. The ceremony was performed by Rev. D. Macrae. The bride and her maid were attired in white cashmere and carried bouquets of carnations, sweet peas, and asparagus fern. The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion. After the ceremony the guests, numbering about 75 persons, sat down to a sumptuous repast. The happy couple left on the morning train for Wellington, where they will reside.

AN EASTER WEDDING.

Mr. C. J. Bishop Innes and Miss Roberta Wolfenden Wedded at Esquimalt.

A very pretty wedding took place yesterday morning at Esquimalt church, which was charmingly decorated for the occasion. The contracting parties were Chas. Bishop Innes, second son of the late J. H. Innes, of Upper Norwood, London, England, and formerly naval storekeeper at Esquimalt, and Roberta E., second daughter of Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden, of Victoria. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. Ensor Sharp, who was assisted in his pleasant task by Rev. Archdeacon Scriven. The groom was supported by A. W. V. Innes, and the bride by her sister, Miss Kate C. Wolfenden.

After the ceremony, which was witnessed by only the immediate friends and relatives of the bride and groom, the bridal party drove to the residence of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Mathews, at "The Firs." Here a dainty dejeuner was enjoyed, after which Mr. and Mrs. Innes left to spend the honeymoon at points along the E. & N. railway. On their return they will take up their residence in the cosy bungalow recently erected on Robert street, Victoria West.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

We believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best in the world. A few weeks ago we suffered with a severe cold and a troublesome cough, and having read their advertisements in our own and other papers we purchased a bottle to see how it would affect us. It cured us before the bottle was more than half used. It is the best medicine out for colds and coughs.—The Herald, Andersonville, Ind. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher. IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

VITALLETS MAKE STRONG AND MANLY MEN.

FREE TO MEN AND WOMEN. VITALLETS For Nerve Strength and Blood Health.

Vitallets are a power in nerve, brain and blood food. They feed the brain, build up, invigorate and strengthen wasted, worn and tired nerves, purify the blood, make every organ act and cause you to tingle with new life. Have you weak nerves or impure blood? Do you lack energy, ambition or vigor? Is your memory poor? Are you constipated? Are your kidneys inactive? Are you a man and yet not a man, but suffering from varicocele or other effects of early indiscretions, overwork, worry or other excesses? Are you a woman and afflicted with any of the diseases peculiar to your sex, or have you any of the symptoms mentioned above? Then take VITALLETS and you will get well. Free treatment sent prepaid by mail. Do not delay but order now. MALYDOR MFG. CO., Box 7510, Lancaster, Ohio.

VITALLETS MAKE HEALTHY AND HANDSOME WOMEN.

To Our Patrons

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

SEEDS

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

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

FREE DAISY AIR RIFLE

We give this splendid Rifle for selling only two dozen packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10 cents each. Each large package contains 65 most fragrant varieties. All colors. This Rifle is of the best make and latest model, well finished nickel plated, carefully sighted and tested before leaving the factory. It is just the thing for target practice or for shooting cats, rats, sparrows, etc. Return this advertisement with your address and we send seeds. Sell them, return money and we forward your Rifle all charges paid. The season for selling seeds is short so order at once. Our Sweet Pea packages sell themselves. Premium Supply Co., Box 7, Toronto.

For Queen's Birthday

Council's Programme of Sports Endorsed by a Public Meeting.

Fireworks at Hospital Point and a Military Display Leading Features.

In response to the invitation of the Mayor summoning a meeting of citizens to consider the programme for the regular Queen's birthday celebration, a good number assembled last evening at the City Hall. The draft programme was practically endorsed, although an effort was made to reduce the size of the sub-committees. The timeworn custom of naming the same committee year after year was dispensed with and the most of those named for committee work were actually present.

The Mayor, having been elected to the chair, called for nominations for secretary and Beaumont Boggs was elected to this post.

His Worship explained the reasons leading to the action of the council in drafting a preliminary programme. This was not to be considered as in any sense a cut and dried affair, but merely as suggestive.

He then read the following draft programme:

Evening of the 23rd.—Grand patriotic entertainment at Victoria theatre. Gross proceeds for Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Morning of the 24th.—Probable naval and military display.

Afternoon of the 24th.—Monster parade and carnival in the city. (a) The school children with flags and banners. (b) Friendly societies and other bodies. (c) Trade floats and advertising displays, etc. (d) The firemen and their apparatus. (e) Mounted men in costume. (f) Civic and other dignitaries in carriages, etc.

Evening of the 24th.—Grand illumination of the city and decorative display.

Morning of the 25th.—Lacrosse, baseball, bicycle, cricket and football contests—Beacon Hill.

Afternoon of 25th.—Regatta and aquatic sports at the Gorge.

Evening of the 25th.—Fireworks at Hospital Point, and illuminated parade of boats and canoes—swing bridge to James Bay bridge.

Afternoon of the 26th.—Grand patriotic children's matinee at Victoria theatre, Gross proceeds for Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Mr. Helmkcen moved, seconded by E. A. Lewis, that the report be considered.

The first clause, relating to the concert in the theatre, was adopted without discussion.

Coming to the 24th of May celebration Mr. Cuthbert thought the naval and military parade should be on the afternoon and the other procession in the morning. Messrs. Lorimer, Dalby and Wilson reminded the meeting that the 24th was a service holiday and it would be difficult to obtain the co-operation of the service men on that date. The matter was finally left with the Mayor and senior officer at Esquimalt for adjustment.

A float with young ladies representing Britannia and colonies was suggested by Mr. Jeeves for the other parade on the 24th.

Mr. Jay emphasized the necessity of a children's fete, where there would be some objective point where they could be dismissed rather than a toilsome march.

Mr. C. H. Lugrin pointed out that the children would not see the parade, and the children should be considered. If a trades' procession were to be a feature they had not a day to spare. He favored emblematic floats rather than advertising ones.

It was decided that a procession with floats be a feature of the celebration.

Mr. Lewis suggested a patriotic band concert in the Drill Hall on the evening of the 24th. This would draw the floating population to one point.

Mr. Turner asked in connection with the illumination if it was intended to rely solely on private effort, or was it intended to illuminate the public spaces of the city by the committee. This was a very pleasant feature of previous celebrations. The government ought also to be approached with a view to having the dome of the parliament buildings lit up.

This matter was left in abeyance.

Mr. Jeeves thought the school children's parade ought to be worked into the forenoon of the 25th with the lacrosse, cricket and other games.

Mr. Helmcken said it was hard to get lacrosse teams to play in the forenoon. They liked to play in the afternoon, and Saturday afternoon especially.

Messrs. Helmcken and Wilson moved that a school children's parade be fixed for the morning of the 25th.

The objection urged to this was that the children would be too tired to attend the regatta.

Geo. Jeeves suggested that the children be strung along in two lines and provided with flags, and the main procession should pass through between them. It was further pointed out that they might lead the procession for a short time, then open out for the main procession and then march to the park and hold their sports.

The motion was finally dropped and a resolution to the effect that lacrosse, baseball, etc., should be a feature carried.

The proposal for a regatta on the afternoon of the 25th was also carried.

The meeting also was favorable to holding fireworks on Hospital Point. Mr. Wilson thought it might be windy there, while Mr. Boggs thought it would be warmer at the Point than at the Hill.

Mr. Lorimer, while favorable to fireworks at the Point held that there was no "bonnier" sight than Beacon Hill illuminated.

The question of cost for these fireworks was mentioned by Mr. Wilson, but Mr. Jeeves pointed out that the council suggested the fireworks and doubtless intended to pay for it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Helmcken moved that the city's offer be accepted. (Renewed laughter.)

The Mayor said that the city had appropriated $1,000, and the committee could use their own discretion as to whether the whole amount should be used for fireworks or not.

Mr. Helmcken laid stress upon the necessity of making this year's celebration, especially in view of occurrences in South Africa a notable one, and that if necessary the $1,000 be supplemented.

It was also decided that all present constitute the general committee, with the Mayor as chairman, B. Boggs as secretary and Chas. Kent as treasurer.

The finance committee of last year were re-appointed with the addition of A. C. Anderson, Harry Morton, Chief Langley and the aldermen.

The regatta committee was about to be similarly re-appointed, when an objection was entered by Messrs. Lorimer and Harman, who registered a protest against re-appointing large and unwieldy committees, one-third of whom did not act and were seen only on the reception barge. Mr. Wilson took the same view.

A regatta committee was named as follows: Officers of H.M. Navy and Army, Capts. Gaudin, Cox, Walbran and Clark; officers of the J.B.A.A., Chief Cooper and Hon. J. Stewart Yates.

Printing and band committee—Messrs. Lugrin, Ald. Stewart, Ald. Williams, Dunn, Shakespeare, Lewis, Jay and Cuthbert.

Procession and sports' committee—Dr. Milne, C. H. Lugrin, Geo. Jeeves, H. D. Helmcken, W. H. Price, H. Cuthbert, W. R. Wilson, J. H. Turner, T. H. Twigg, presidents of all societies, A. Grahame (secretary of Federated Societies), Dr. Hall, Col. Gregory and the aldermen, Supt. Eaton, H. Morton, H. Schwengers, Chief Deasy, Thos. Watson, W. H. Langley, W. Ditchburn, Alf. Anderson, Capt. Roy ds.

Fireworks—J. H. Turner, A. J. Dallain, W. Dalby, Dr. Milne, Geo. Jeeves, Capt. Gaudin, Capt. Clark, Geo. Snider, C. S. Baxter, Capt. John Irving, Harry Salmon, R. Davis, E. B. Marvin, Chief Deasy and Thos. Watson.

The Mayor and aldermen were appointed the reception committee with power to add to their number.

The appointment of a finance committee was then re-considered. The Mayor was appointed chairman and the following were nominated: City aldermen, Chief Deasy, Chief Langley, H. E. Morton, Henry Sheppard, H. Dalby, Major Williams, R. L. Drury, A. J. Dallain, Chas. Jenkinson, R. H. Swinnerton, H. D. Helmcken, Senator Templeman, Capt. Warren, A. C. McCandless, Percy Brown, J. H. Lawson, jr., W. H. Price, Capt. Gaudin, Capt. Roy ds and Thos. Burns.

On motion of Mr. Lugrin it was decided that no expenditure should be incurred by sub-committees before securing the consent of the finance committee.

Four tenders for fireworks in the hands of the Mayor were directed to be handed over to the celebration committee. A resolution was passed to the effect that if possible the contract be given to a local firm.

The printing committee were empowered to expend $150 at once.

The fireworks committee is called to meet at the City Hall this afternoon.

The processions committee will meet at the same place on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

The printing committee also meet at the City Hall at 3 o'clock.

The meeting adjourned at 10:15.

MANUAL TRAINING.

Toronto, April 18.—At the annual convention of the Ontario Educational Association last night, Hon. Richard Harcourt, secretary of education, Ontario government, in welcoming delegates to the city in a brief speech, urged the necessity of technical and manual training in schools of the English world, in order to successfully compete with Germans. The speaker contended that Germany was far ahead in this respect.

STAGGERING UNDER BURDENS.

Paine's Celery Compound

Is the Power That Removes Every Load of Disease in Springtime.

Is is the World's Most Noted Remedy For Blood Cleansing, Nerve Bracing and Flesh Building.

Now that Spring is at hand, the body is ready to cast off unhealthy tissues if it is only given a chance.

The great work of renewing and building up health and strength is surely and quickly done by Paine's Celery Compound.

Paine's Celery Compound cleanses and purifies every drop of blood in the body; the excretory organs, kidneys, skin and bowels are made to work actively and the nerves are able to furnish sufficient energy to the digestive organs.

Paine's Celery Compound is the best spring medicine in the world, because it is far more than a mere spring remedy. It brings a healthy appetite, perfect digestion and regularity of the bowels. As the greatest of spring remedies it banishes morbid humors and poisons that cause rheumatism, neuralgia, heart trouble and other dangerous ailments.

For long years physicians have recognized Paine's Celery Compound as the one scientific spring medicine, and it is universally prescribed by them whenever there is urgent need of a vigorous and prompt restoring of health and strength to the wornout system.

Thousands of men and women have found from personal experience that Paine's Celery Compound makes sick people well, and keeps all from sickness who use it in springtime.

Teachers Assembled

Provincial Institute Opened Their Annual Convention in Vancouver on Tuesday.

Large Number of Representatives in Attendance--President's Address.

A large number of representative teachers were present at Vancouver on Tuesday morning, when the annual convention of the Provincial Teachers' Institute commenced their first day's proceedings, the convention being opened by an address by Inspector D. Wilson. After cordially welcoming as chief officers the teachers to the convention, Mr. Wilson gave a resume of the educational system of the province. "Thirty years ago—or less than a generation—there was no public provision for education in this province," said Mr. Wilson. "There were, indeed, a few schools, for as early as 1855 the Hudson's Bay Company established three on Vancouver Island. I believe that in 1865 the Vancouver Island house of assembly did frame a free school system for that colony, and even set apart the sum of $10,000 as a school fund for that year. When the union of the two colonies (Vancouver Island and British Columbia) took place in 1866, the school system just referred to was virtually dead, and school matters throughout the province remained in an unsatisfactory condition until 1872. The act of 1872 was the basis of all the school legislation passed at intervals since that time in order to meet the growing demand of the province for an improved system.

"The question of providing for higher education also very early occupied the attention of the legislature, and as soon as warranted a high school was established. The first high school was opened in Victoria in August, 1876, and continued to be the only institution of the kind until the establishment of a similar one in New Westminster in 1884. During 1886 a high school was opened in Nanaimo and in 1890 a similar school was organized in Vancouver. The latter had now for a year or more been affiliated with McGill University, and had a class of students taking first year university work."

The inspector also pointed out that in the business of education the man or woman who educates was everything. It was true that too much attention cannot be bestowed upon schoolhouses, furniture, text books and apparatus; but it was evident that these, however skilfully devised, stop short of the requirements of the case. The matter lay deeper. The living agent, the teacher, was the power which actually determined the efficiency of all other instrumentalities. What was manifestly required, therefore, as an essential part of any school system, was a staff of efficient teachers, men and women skilled in the difficult business of teaching. This was the very heart of the whole matter.

After referring to the various conditions essential to teaching, as well as the desirability for the facilities of Normal school training in the perfection of the teacher's work, the president continued: "The necessity for the establishment of training schools shows that teaching does not require genius. Indeed, genius, in the sense of erratic ability, is out of place in the teacher's chair. The old saying about poets being made, not born, does not altogether apply to teachers. In these days most good teachers are made, not born; made from good material well fashioned. A second condition would be that teaching must afford such pecuniary guarantees as shall permit qualified persons to make it their business for life. There is ever born into a community a host of true souls such as real teachers are made of, who are ready to renounce the prospect of becoming wealthy for the sake of doing service in a great and worthy cause. All that is needed is the assurance that the material wants of themselves and theirs shall be provided for in a manner tolerably in keeping with the functions to be discharged. Let those who do good work once be assured that they can devote their lives to it without being exposed to distress and want in their days of weakness and old age, and a country will have their services in the school rooms of the land. In the matter of pecuniary return for services rendered, the teachers of this province are somewhat favored. There are no prizes in the educational field, but I feel justified in stating that British Columbia pays the highest average salary of any province in the Dominion; and this is as it should be, when the cost of living is taken into consideration.

"Even in provinces that can boast of training and model schools, the establishment of teachers' institutes has been found necessary in order to secure in as high a degree as possible the benefits contemplated by their school systems. Conventions of this kind were held in this province as early as 1874, but of their meetings there are now few or no records. The most pressing need is enthusiastic, well drilled and efficient teachers. The Institute should prove a healthy stimulus to all classes of teachers, and should, if possible, be so directed as to kindle the inspiration for further acquisition and for higher and broader work."

The address closed with a complimentary reference to Mr. D. J. Goggin, superintendent of education for the Northwest Territories, who is in attendance at the convention and concerning whom an account has already been published in these columns.

Upon the conclusion of the president's address general business occupied the attention of the convention, the election of officers resulting as follows: President, Alexander Robinson, B.A., superintendent of education; first vice-president, John Shaw, Nanaimo; second vice-president, F. M. Cowperthwaite, B.A., Vancouver; third vice-president, J. D. Buchanan, New Westminster; secretary, J. D. Gillis, Victoria; treasurer, Paul Murray, Maple Ridge. Executive committee: Miss Nellie Lawson, Victoria; Miss Rosalind Watson, B.A., Victoria; R. H. Cairns, Chilliwack; Alexander Gilchrist, Vancouver; W. H. May, Northfield.

The next meeting of the Institute will be held at Victoria.

One Hundred Militiamen

Department Gives Authority to Raise Victoria Garrison to That Establishment.

Major Benson Asks That Regulations Be Relaxed to Admit Civilians

This morning there was a business-like air about the Drill Hall, the occasion being the attestation of the men who have joined the miltia company for garrison duty here. Major Benson, D.O.C., attended in the orderly room and the men were marched into the room by squads of half a dozen each. In addition to the usual oath of fealty to the Sovereign administered to the regular militia men on joining, each of the men were submitted to a catechism relating to his previous occupation, physical fitness, etc., at the same time agreeing to serve with the provisional battalion for one year. Then the squad was marched out and back to barracks and another took its place. Almost the whole forenoon was taken up in this way.

Most of the equipment has arrived from Ottawa, and this morning Major Jones, supply officer, received permission to proceed with the purchase of the remainder of the stock required to equip the barrack rooms. The regulation iron cots could not be obtained on short notice without sending East for them, and the heavy freight bill which would thus be incurred rendered such a course inadvisable. Major Benson therefore had wooden cots constructed similar to that used by C Battery when it was first posted here, and these are being used temporarily. They are more cumbersome than the iron ones, but answer the purpose very well as a temporary resource.

Most of the supplies have been purchased in Victoria, a not inconsiderable item when it is remembered that the barracks had all to be equipped, and when the cost of daily sustenance for forty-three men is taken into consideration.

There seems to be a strong probability that the half company here will be recruited up to the full strength of sixty within a very short time. There would not be the slightest difficulty in doing this were the authorities not hampered by the provisions of the militia regulations, which make no provision for enlisting any men who have not previously served in the militia. While this is perhaps a very proper precaution to take in the initial stages of recruiting, in order to give the preference to those who have displayed an interest in, and have some knowledge of military affairs, it is felt now that it should be removed in order to allow the regiment to be recruited up to strength.

A statement was made this morning by the D.O.C. to a representative of the Times, which is of the greatest significance to Victoria. He has received authority from Ottawa that if the men can be secured to recruit the company here up to one hundred men. This would constitute almost a full company and indicates unmistakably the great importance which is attached to this place as a strategic point by not only the Imperial authorities but by the Canadian department of defence as well.

The raising of the company to the strength named would render necessary new arrangement in regard to barracks, as the old marine hospital is crowded even with the present establishment of the command. In such an event it is not improbable that the Canadian authorities would act in conjunction with the Imperial authorities in still further increasing the size of the barracks provided for in last year's estimates at Work Point. These barracks were to cost twenty-five thousand pounds and the delay in proceeding with the work of erecting them is said to be due to negotiations which are being made for ground adjoining the present enclosure. It is understood that new buildings will not be built until the area of property belonging to the war office is increased. Canada is bearing a proportion of the cost of these improvements and will therefore, in all probability, seek to have them of such limensions as to accommodate not only the additional garrison of Engineers and Artillery, which is due here shortly, but also for any reasonable unit which this country might find it advisable to post in Victoria.

Below will be found the names of the members of the present command and the corps to which they formerly belonged:

Fifth Regiment, C.A., Victoria—Sergt. Chas. W. Hollyer, C. R. Graham, A. Brown, W. J. Boscamp, T. H. Howell, F. J. Hutcheson, E. A. Goddard, C. Wylders, W. H. Charlesworth.

Sixth Rifles, Vancouver—F. Case, G. McArthur, A. W. Shrewsbury, Geo. Hereford, F. Corby, J. Botterell, A. Harris, H. A. Walton, W. H. Finner, G. Ferguson, A. J. Cooksley, J. Lee, J. K. Osborne, Corp. J. MacPhee, B. Pratt, E. G. Woods, G. E. Weldon, A. S. D. Atkinson, G. C. Dalton, H. Jingette.

Kamloop, No. 3 Co., R.M.R.—J. Harris, W. A. Trow, H. D. Ladner.

Nelson, N. 2 Co., R.M.R.—C. H. White, Corp. J. A. Worley, J. W. Gordon, F. Stint, Robt. Verge, A. D. McCallum, A. G. Main, C. O. Jones.

No. 5 Co., Revelstoke, R.M.R.—C. H. Hart, A. C. Cao, A. R. Fraser.

Premier Ross announced to the legislature to-day that a royal commission, composed of experts, would be appointed to deal with the whole question of municipal assessment in a judical practical way.

Important Strike

Made at the One-Hundred Foot Level of Buckhorn Mine in Deadwood Camp.

Another Smelter for the Boundary--New Machinery for the B. C. Mine.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)

Greenwood, April 14.—To-day the correspondent of the Times was out to the Buckhorn mine in Deadwood camp, where a strike of considerable importance was made. For the past month a crosscut from the 100-foot level, in the shaft, has been driven in a north-westerly direction to the main ore body. This work is in 170 feet from the shaft, and for the last 20 feet has been in the outer edge of the ore body, with stringers of copper ore coming in pretty freely. Yesterday the drills ran into a large pocket of chalcopyrite, that filled to a large extent the fact of the workings. To-day the whole face, while more or less broken up at that depth, was ore. In places the bright colored chalcopyrite showed up plainly, but it was only in small bunches and stringers. It is thought by Superintendent Thomas that in a short time they would come into a solid body of this character of ore, which is extremely rich, an assay of the same running 32 per cent. in copper. The present showing is splendid, and if a body of the richer class of ore in encountered, similiar to the pocket, the mine is a rich one indeed. At the 200-foot level crosscutting has started both north and south. The work each way is in 30 feet. A cage, made at the mine, has been installed, and is working well.

On the Brandon & Golden Crown mine in Wellington camp, crosscutting is in progress at both the 150 and 300-foot levels. The main shaft has been sunk to a depth of 325 feet. The total work to-day on this property is 2,250 feet. Ore bins holding 800 tons have been constructed, and are already filled with 400 tons of high grade shipping ore, and 400 tons of second grade ore, which will be shipped to the smelter as soon as the sub-spur to the mine from Hartford junction is completed.

Andrew Laidlaw, of the Spokane mining brokerage firm of Massam & Laidlaw, after spending two weeks in the city, has returned to the Falls City on his way to Leadville, Colorado. Mr. Laidlaw has been a busy man while here, day after day he has been out in the hills examining mines and prospects, arranging for ore and gathering samples for testing purposes, to be taken to Leadville, where the different ores will be subject to treatment by the pyrite smelter process. He has not yet decided at what point his proposed smelter will be located in the Boundary. Two locations meet with his approval, one at Grand Forks, nearby to the present smelter being built there, for he can get a splendid rate on electrical power from the Granby Smelter Company; the other is at Boundary Falls, three miles south of this city. The falls of Boundary Creek are sufficient to generate power suitable for his purpose. He has made an offer to purchase the power of Boundary Falls from the owners. This deal may go through, for his terms have been accepted. In the meantime, however, he has arranged for ore from the following mines: Mother Lode, in Deadwood camp, B. C., and the Oro Denero, in Summit camp; Winnipeg and Golden Crown, in Wellington camp, and small parcels from about 20 other properties in the district.

Just before leaving the city Mr. Laidlaw closed up another deal, securing a bond on the Moreean claim, in Deadwood camp. This claim is the southern extension of the Buckhorn, and has the latter ore body, as opened up by a series of surface crosscuts. It is owned by Harry Shallenberger, who has done the preliminary development work, and is now applying for a Crown grant. The property was bonded for $30,000, in which the first payment was made. The bond runs until February 15th, 1900. The development consists of a 20-foot shaft and a 50-foot open-cut, and numerous prospect holes in the side of the hill exposing the ore body. Mr. Laidlaw's operations in the one camp of Deadwood during the past few weeks has resulted in his acquiring for his clients the Standard, the north extension of the famous Mother Lode mine; the Moreen, the south extension of the Buckhorn mine; the Marguerite group, near the Standard, and the Bengal, Badger and Bristol claims in the south end of the camp.

R. L. Armit, the representative of the sampling works at Nelson, who desires to move that plant to this city, is again in town. He is accompanied by L. G. Wolfe, a practical sampler man. Mr. Wolfe appeared before the board of trade at its annual meeting and discussed at length the advantages of a sampler to the Boundary district. The board of trade is now moving to secure to the city this plant, which has a daily capacity of 250 tons. The city will probably give a bonus to Mr. Armit, if terms can be arrived at, for the establishment of a sampler at this point. Mining men interviewed by the correspondent are all in favor of the propositions. It rests with the Greenwood citizens whether the same shall be established.

At the B. C. mine the work of installing the new machinery plant is being rushed. Superintendent Parrish informed the correspondent last night that the two 80-horse power boilers were in place, and the brick work finished. The foundations for the 80-horse power engine and the compressor, which is half of a duplex 20 drill plant, are about completed. The development is at present being confined to the second and third levels. On the second level, at a depth of 160 feet in the shaft, they are drifting in ore both north and south. Of the third level, at a depth of 260 feet, only the south drift is being opened up. The total ore shipments to date to the Trail smelter exceed 2,000 tons. During the installation of the new plant the shipments have necessarily been cut down, and hardly a car load is being taken out. During the work of cutting out the foundation for the new plant, what is believed to be a parallel ore body was opened up on the surface. Mr. Parrish says he will make further exploration of this discovery just as soon as the plant is completed and in working ore.

Work started to-day on what promises to be the biggest local enterprise in Boundary district. This morning a party of engineers commenced making preliminary surveys for the line of the Greenwood and Phoenix Tramway Company, from this town to Phoenix, a distance of seven miles. George H. Collins, secretary of the company, to-day said: "The approximate cost of the seven miles is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. We shall build branches into Greenwood, Deadwood, Wellington and Summit camps, and also between here and Midway on the Intercolonial boundary line to connect with the Great Northern. Fully half a million dollars is required and this money is being invested by prominent American railroad men who are shareholders in the local company. We will push work to a speedy completion. Arrangements have all been completed with the Cascade Light and Power Company for the supply of electricity."

IN A QUANDARY.

Richard Hall at a Loss to Select His Ticket—The Conservative Convention.

The Conservative Association at its meeting last night took no action in regard to rescinding the policy adopted a few days ago in regard to party lines. A motion to that effect was introduced, but the party lines men talked out the patience of the audience, which quietly dissolved without any action being taken excepting to arrange for another meeting on Monday night. The executive will meet on Friday evening. It is understood that on Monday evening an attempt will be made to draft a straight party ticket, though it is by no means improbable that the whole question will be reopened at that gathering.

Richard Hall, upon being asked this morning if he proposed to contest Victoria again, said that he hardly knew what course would be followed by him. Being a Liberal he could not run on the same ticket as his former colleagues, if a straight Conservative ticket was insisted upon. "Run like me, as an independent, suggested Capt. Irving.

In an interview at Vancouver, Hon. Smith Curtis is said to have stated that the government would pass a special order-in-council, if returned to power, granting the privilege to Toronto capitalists to build the Kettle River road into Grand Forks. He stated that he had suggested such a course, but that the builder would have to sell the road back to the government if the latter wanted it. He further said that the government would follow closely the construction of the road to ascertain the exact cost.

C. E. Tisdall, of Vancouver, is likely to be a Conservative candidate for that city. A labor ticket there also seems a certainty.

W. B. McInnes, M. P., interviewed at Ottawa regarding a report telegraphed to some Vanvcouver papers, said: "Premier Martin did not ask me to join his government, and I have never stated that he did."

A special to the Vancouver World from Port Haney, speaking of Monday night's meeting, says: "The Hon. Jos. Martin addressed a crowded meeting here last night. He was preceded by Hon. G. W. Beebe, who made an excellent impression. Mr. Martin was well received, and his reference to the trunk road and the railway proposition received loud applause. R. McBride followed, but was evidently ill at ease, and all he said was that he did not do as well at such gatherings as when he had the meetings all to himself. It is generally admitted that McBride lost ground, while Martin gained."

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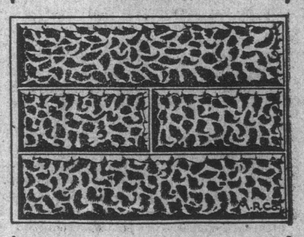

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Successful Meet

The Victoria Hunt Club's Spring Races at Colwood Yesterday Afternoon.

Some Exciting Finishes--Beautiful Weather and a Large Attendance.

While the various meets of the Victoria Hunt Club are considered in the light of fixed events, it is also obvious that the attendant success through the combination of favorable circumstances has become an unalterable feature of the programme, and yesterday's meet thoroughly justified this view.

The circumstances referred to are many and each has proven itself an essentiality in the carrying out of a well-regulated programme of sport. Primarily the weather is a factor that should certainly be reckoned with, but the glorious cloudless sky that favored the events of yesterday in a marked degree contributed to not only the successful nature of the events, but to the unalloyed enjoyment of those present. The almost unprecedented number of beautiful days preceding yesterday had worked wonders in the course, which was exceedingly favorable for exciting and thorough competition.

Naturally the occasion being a recognized half-holiday, and the weather being so strikingly favorable the attendance was very large and cosmopolitan. The five or six railway carriages were crowded with enthusiasts, and many who were not enthusiasts, while others cycled, rode and drove to the scene of the afternoon's sport. Dame Fashion also presided to a certain extent, and it is quite safe to say that Colwood has never offered such a picturesque scene as that of yesterday. If there is any department of the sportsman's realm which attracts a large concourse of spectators it is a horse race, and that fact was certainly exemplified by the presence of the thousands who attended yesterday. The science of luring trout was temporarily forgotten by even the most enthusiastic votaries of the rod, while merchants, clerks, professional men and politicians laid aside their diurnal worries of capricious commerce and state in exciting yet restful contemplative enjoyment.

That the programme was well-regulated, and arranged with an eye to thoroughness, was evidenced by the absence of any hitch or flaw in the carrying out of the various events, and although each number was not commenced as per advertisement on the programme the little dilatoriness was more than atoned for by the sportsman-like competition throughout. There might perhaps be inaugurated certain improvements in the course, there being at one locality in particular a sharp curve which appeared rather disconcerting at times to steed and jockey alike. There also appeared to be a general misconception of the route of the course, combined with an unintentional indifference to personal safety, as well as absence of consideration for the fortunes of the competitors, on the part of the spectators, which in one instance was responsible for the marring of the chances of victory of one of the favorite horses.

The first event was a steeplechase for the Hunt Cup, open to horses the property of members of the club, the trophy to be won twice by the same horse to become the absolute property of any member. Distance about 2½ miles. The entries for this event were: Mr. C. R. Pooley's b. g. Appollo; Mr. J. D. Pemberton's b. g. Sir Bevys; Mr. G. T. Devereux's ch. g. Dum-Dum; Mr. A. G. Wrigley's blk. g. Lightfoot.

The horses got away fairly well together, Lightfoot and Sir Bevys appearing to be the favorites. The latter took the initial hurdle slightly in the lead followed by the others in a bunch. As they came round the first stretch, conditions had changed and Lightfoot, a hot favorite, lead with Sir Bevys second and Apollo third. Dum-Dum was nowhere to be seen, and it afterwards transpired that Mr. Devereux's courser had met with a mishap during the round. As the horses came dashing down the homestretch, the excitement became intense and the cheers redoubled, for instead of the redoubtable Lightfoot, or the favoriet Sir Bevys, Mr. C. R. Pooley's Apollo, with his owner up, held the lead and finished a couple of lengths ahead, with Lightfoot second. Sir Bevys did not finish.

After a short intermission the second event was announced—a steeplechase for the Ladies'. Cup, open to horses owned by members of the club. This cup must be won twice in succession or three times, not necessarily in succession, before its possession becomes absolute. The distance to be run was about 2½ miles and the entries were as follows: Mr. H. Hardy Simpson's b.f. "Estella"; J. D. Pemberton's ch.g. "Starlight"; W. F. Burton's ch.m "Minovid"; Major Dupont's ch.g. "Nello"; Major Dupont's b.m. "Jesseca"; F. J. Patton's ch.g. "Thunder," and R. H. Sperlong's g g. "Faro." Major Dupont's "Nello" and Mr. Sperling's "Faro" were scratched.

Favoritism among the spectators was bestowed in "Minovid" and Starlight," although there were not a few who inclined toward Major Dupont's speedy mare Jessica.

The start in this instance was not of the best, but Starlight took the hurdle first, the others following in a bunch. It was in this event that the clerks of the course were driven well night distracted by those spectators who persisted in disregarding their expostulations, with the unfortunate result that Mr. Burton's Minovid, a warm favorite, with its owner up, was crowded out of the race, just when his opportunity appeared brightest. This incident exercised the usual salutary influence, and that particular point of the course at least was religiously avoided in the other events. The race was won by Starlight, with its owner up; Mr. Hardy's Estella second and Mr. Patton's Thunder third. Major Dupont's Jesseca did not finish

The third event was a steeplechase for "The Colwood Plate," open to ponies. The distance was about two miles, and the entries were: Mr. J. K. Crawley's r.g. Gangway, Mr. T. P. Patton's br.m. Mary Anderson, Mr. Elliott, R. E., b.m. Daisy, Hr. H. E. Newton's b.g. The Jew, Mr. H. E. Newton's g.m. The Ghost.

When these horses lined up there seemed to be a certain disparity in size, as far as one of the jockey's was concerned, and closer observation disclosed the fact that Mr. Newton's The Ghost was ridden by Master Irving, son of Mr. Justice Irving, and only ten years of age. When the start was made Master Irving's mount sped away as ambitiously as the rest, and took the hurdle in fine style. In the second round, however, The Ghost refused to take the hurdle, and proceeded erratically on a route of its own. Nothing daunted the lad brought his courser back, and made him clear the barrier. In the meantime the other competitors were coming along in grand style, but Mary Anderson proved her superiority in this event at least by winning, hands down, with Gangway second, Daisy third and the Jew fourth. Shortly afterwards a roar of applause announced the arrival on the home stretch of The Ghost, with Master Irving up, valiantly determined that hurdle or no hurdle he would take his mount over the course.

The next event was a flat race for the Victoria sweepstakes. The distance was about one mile and the entries were as follows: Mr. J. D. Pemberton's ch.g. Starlight, Mr. W. F. Burton's ch.m. Minovid, Major Dupont's ch.g. Nello, Mr. F. J. Patton's ch.g. Thunder.

This was a very keenly contested event, although a likely competitor was removed in the bolting of Major Dupont's Nello. In the order of finish, Mr. Burton's Minovid came in first, with Mr. F. J. Patton's Thunder second and Mr. J. D. Pemberton's Starlight third. Minovid, however, was disqualified on account of having cut a portion of the course, the race being awarded to Thunder, with Starlight second.

The last event was a flat race for the "Farmers' Cup," open to horses bred in British Columbia, the property of farmers in the Victoria district. The entries were as follows. Mr. Parker's Johnny, Mr. Whelty's Glenora, Mr. Bothwell's Bill, Mr. Shrapnel's Mazeppa and S. Sea's Bess.

The horses got away splendidly together, with Johnny slightly leading, followed pretty closely by Bill and Bess. Conditions were altered on the homestretch, however, and Bill, with a professional jockey, W. Le Lievre, came in first, Johnny, with Jno Parker up, second, and Bess, ridden by W. L. Sea, third. Mr. Parker's horse and the jockey for Bill were protested against, the protest it is understood being allowed.

This closed the day's proceedings, and the spectators dispersed principally in the direction of the train, waiting to take them back to the city. The officers of the day were: President, Major Dupont; vice-president, Lieut.-Col. Grant, R. E.; committee, F. B. Pemberton, G. A. Kirk, W. F. Burton and H. E. Newton; secretary-treasurer, Mr. G. C. E. Elliott, R. E.; stewards, Mr. Justice Drake, Mr. Justice Martin, R. Stuart, C. E. Pooley, W. F. Burton, Jas. Dunsmuir, A. E. McPhillips, P. T Patton and the members of the committee; starter, J. D. Prentice; judge, Mr. Justice Drake; clerk of the course and scales, F. B. Pemberton.

During the afternoon refreshments were provided on the grounds. A most enjoyable factor in contributing toward the pleasant character of the occasion was the excellent music of the Fifth Regiment band, under the direction of their leader, J. M. Finn.

INTO QUARTERS.

B. C. Company Practically Settled in Their New Barracks—Appointment of Non-Commissioned Officers.

This week will see the right half of A Company, 3rd Battalion R. C. R., comfortably quartered in the Marine hospital, which, under the hands of carpenters and kalsominers, is quickly being transformed into cosy barrack rooms. The men are now sleeping nightly in the building, and before the end of the week the officers in command hope to have all the arrangements completed for messing, etc. Hospital accommodation will probably be sought at the regular station hospital at Work Point, for which Dr. Hart is surgeon.

The patients who were in the Marine hospital have been taken to a private house, and the caretaker and janitor have been removed there.

The surgeons' quarters will be occupied by the officers of the company, though these rooms will not be ready for use for some time. Col. McKay and Lieut. Ackroyd are the only officers posted to this half company.

Forty-two men have been enrolled, eight from Nelson and three from Kamloops, arriving on Saturday night. The company still lacks almost a score of men to complete establishment, a weakness which would be quickly overcome were the recruiting officers allowed to take on men who had not previously served in the militia. This they are prevented by the regulations from doing.

The men are to-day being fitted in the regulation infantry tunics and trousers. Hitherto they have paraded in the blue of artillerymen and the black of the rifles, which gives the daily parade a rather odd appearance. The brown belts which were taken away by those who went with the first Canadian contingent, not having been replaced by the department, white belts have temporarily been issued out of stores for those unable to secure the more modern type of this equipment.

Two appointments only have been made to the non-commissioned staff. These are Sergt. Holliger, of Victoria, and Corp. McPhee, of Vancouver. The remainder of the non-coms. will not in all probability be selected until the company is permanently quartered in barracks.

In sending raw cream by post or rail it is a good plan to put two or three pieces of sugar into it

There is no one article in the line of medicine that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

Island Politics

Ralph Smith Nominated to Contest Nanaimo City for the Legislature.

A. W. Neill of Alberni Favors a Portion of Martin's Platform.

Hon. Smith Curtis left this morning for the Mainland, where he will join the Premier on a five weeks' tour. Hon. Mr. Ryder will also accompany the ministerial party.

To-night the Conservatives meet, when it is confidently asserted the party lines platform will be overturned. The fact that Richard Hall has announced himself as a candidate will doubtless have considerable effect on the convention.

RALPH SMITH NOMINATED.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, April 17.—The opera house was crowded yesterday afternoon in response to a call issued by the Provincial party for the nomination of a candidate for the city of Nanaimo. C. H. Barker was made chairman of the meeting and John McCuish was chosen secretary.

In a speech, in which he paid a glowing tribute to the late member from South Nanaimo, Dr. R. E. McKechnie nominated Ralph Smith as a candidate for the city of Nanaimo. There were no other nominations.

In thanking the members of the convention for the honor conferred upon him, Mr. Smith said that several of his friends had told him that they thought he was the only man that could beat James Dunsmuir in South Nanaimo. He would assure the assembly that if his influence was necessary to defeat Mr. Dunsmuir in that district he would not hesitate to take hold. However, he was sure that Mr. Dunsmuir would never be elected in that district. He had a number of letters from Dunsmuir strongholds which assured him that either himself or someone advocating his principles would represent South Nanaimo.

In speaking of Mr. Martin's platform Mr. Smith said: "His principles are first-class. If Joe Martin gets into power and brings forward the priniples he has laid down I will support them. But I don't think he will get the power, and if he gets the power I don't think he will bring them forward. To say that I would not support these principles would be a misstatement, for if he brings forward a good principle I will certainly support it."

Mr. Smith thought it would be impossible for any of the dozen different factions now in provincial politics to form a government and carry on business after the election. There would have to be a coalition of the sensible men of the province to form a good government.

A committee of thirty was appointed to carry on the campaign and work in conjunction with committees from North and South Nanaimo.

ALBERNI LIBERALS.

(Special to the Times.)

Alberni, April 16.—A meeting of the Alberni Liberal Association was held in the court house here on Saturday, at which there was a very fair attendance. J. Redford, president, occupied the chair.

A report was read of the Vancouver convention by several delegates, also an outline of the meeting of Mr. Martin's supporters at the Y. M. C. A.

It was decided that Mr. Martin's platform should be read by the president.

The first plank was carried.

Mr. Pinkerton claimed for the second plank that it was cheaper than the old system of registration. Mr. Neil contradicted this, saying it was more expensive, but its advantage was its security, and that he would heartily support such a policy. Carried.

Third section. This was carried after some discussion. Mr. Neil thought Mr. Martin might intend to wipe Alberni out, and related a conversation that Mr. Martin had with Mr. Wells in which he said "Alberni ought to be put on to North Nanaimo, but Neil is a pretty good fellow and I don't want to quarrel with him." The chairman thought that Mr. Martin would place Alberni among the category of sparsely populated districts, and that therefore Alberni was secure.

Fourth section carried.

Fifth and sixth. Mr. Neil read extracts from the Times calling attention to the large number of Chinese and Japanese coming over on the Empresses, and said we ought to do our utmost to keep this class of people from the country, and Mr. Biddle said that he had been some years in China and Japan and that the travelling expenses, etc., of people leaving those countries are paid by certain large transportation companies. In return for this the men sign over all money they receive from two years upwards in the country to which they are shipped. Consequently the money the men earn is all sent back to China or Japan as the case may be. This plank also was approved.

Seventh. No discussion; presumably carried.

Eighth. Mr. Neil and others spoke strongly supporting the eight-hour law as it stands, leaving out the referendum. The plank was carried in regard to the eight-hour law, but the referendum was rejected.

Planks nine and ten were carried, and there was no discussion on plank eleven.

Twelfth. Those present could not understand this plank. Mr. Neil read an extract from Mr. Martin's platform in which the Premier mentions tolls in his explanation of the plank, and leads one to infer that the districts in which the roads and improvements were made would have to themselves supply the funds for the purpose. The secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Martin for an explanation of this.

There was no discussion on planks 13 and 14.

Fifteen. Mr. Waterhouse spoke at some length to the effect that he did not see how the province could own the provincial railways without a much larger increase in the revenue, etc., and also that the province would be "bucking" the C. P. R., one of the largest corporations in the world. Mr. Neil called attention to the discrepancy between plank 15 and plank 17.

The president read the rest of the platform, and the meeting was adjourned at 11:30 p.m.

Mr. Neill referring to Mr. Martin's platform, said it was almost synonymous with his own with the exception of one or two planks, which he thought were not to the benefit of Alberni.

It is said that a straight Martinite candidate is to the front. Mr. Neill is also a Martinite, judging from Saturday night's meeting, but is altogether the strongest man yet in the field.

LAST SAD RITES.

Remains of the Late Father Rondeault Committed to the Grave Yesterday at Quamichan

The funeral of the late Father Peter Rondeault took place yesterday, and with a beautiful fitness and appropriateness, the remains of the benevolent and self-sacrificing priest were laid at rest in the field of his labors, and on the site of the structure of worship which was destroyed by a conflagration, while the kindly aged father was resting in the shadow of death. Reverent hands officiated in the last obsequies, and the grief of those among whom he labored so long and faithfully bore witness to the fruits of his endeavors, as well as the imperishable affection, his exemplary life and character had inspired in those to whom he ministered with watchfulness and solicitude.

Early yesterday morning requiem high mass was celebrated in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, after which the remains were carried to the E. & N. railway train by Messrs. L. McQuade, E. H. Fletcher, J. Sehl, M. Bantly, M. McTiernan and S. Baron.

In anticipation of the arrival of their departed friend, the Indians of Cowichan had assembled at Duncans to meet the remains, and attend the funeral. Among these were many from the surrounding district, while white settlers were also present in large numbers, so widespread was the respect and affection in which the dead priest was held in that portion of the island. From the station to the school house the remains were in charge of the Indians, who realized too well the extent of their loss, and the absence of one whose hand had tended them in good and bad fortune, sickness and health, for more than forty years. The scene was inexpressively mournful, and sadly picturesque, six Indian chiefs acting in the capacity of pallbearers, as the remains were slowly and gently borne along the road. The procession was almost a mile in length, and the concourse of Indians was larger than any assembled in that district before. The community and district had surrendered to the spirit of mourning, and all were desirous of showing homage to the pioneer of Christian endeavor of the district. There were fully sixty-nine carriages in the procession, containing many from the city, who had long been acquainted with Father Rondeault. In the party were Fathers Nicolaye and Althoff of Victoria, Father Vullinghs of Saanich and Father Bedard of New Westminster. These were joined at Duncans by Father Heynen of Nanaimo, Father Dunckele of Kuper Island, Father Durand of Cowichan and Father Van Goethen, assistant of Father Rondeault, who had charge of the funeral procession. From the Indian office to which the remains had been carried by the Indians, the melancholy course was directed toward the Quamichan schoolhouse, where, since the destruction of the church, the services have been held. The pallbearers at this point were Messrs. D. Alexander, W. R. Robertson, J. N. Evans, B. C. J. Bincourt, E. T. Lomas, G. Stuart, W. Morley and W. Beaumont.

The procession from the two buildings was led by the Indian women, and was one of the longest ever held on the island. Arriving at the schoolhouse the lid of the coffin was removed, those present gazed for the last time upon the venerable kindly face, peaceful in death, and bade a final farewell to all that was mortal of Father Rondeault. The Indians were, indeed, smitten with grief, for there is nothing that binds in the ties of affection stronger than bereavement, and the aboriginal mourners were deeply conscious of that fact.

Under a cloudless sky, amid the plethora of sunlight of perfect day, the cortege wended its way to the scene of the interment—the site of the church which in existence often resounded with the voice of the dead priest. In the procession were the children of the Cowichan branch of St. Ann, and the clergy were clad in the full vestments of their office. Upon the conclusion of the burial service by Father Nicolaye, Father Althoff gave an impressive address in English, in the course of which he touchingly alluded to the career of the kindly father. An address was also delivered by Father Donckele in the Indian tongue, after which the Indians chanted the sorrowful dirge for the dead and the body was committed to the grave.

The remains now rest on the site of the altar for the new church, and no grander monument, whether sculptured by Praxiteles or Michael Angelo, could be more enduring or homage evoking to the career of a true saint of Christianity than the prospective Catholic church at Quamichan.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

This is Easter vacation week in the law courts, and the offices are only open during the forenoon. This morning an application was made before Mr. Justice Drake for an adjournment of the trial of Regina v. Nicol. Mr. Cassidy appeared on behalf of the private prosecution in the famous libel case, and said they were not ready to go on because some of his witnesses were not in Victoria. E. P. Davis, Q. C., and W. H. Langley, for the editor of the Province, strongly resisted the application, and His Lordship decided that the trial must go on, and fixed next Monday as the day.

John Fraser, county treasurer and county clerk for the united counties of Prescott and Russell, is dead, aged sixty years.

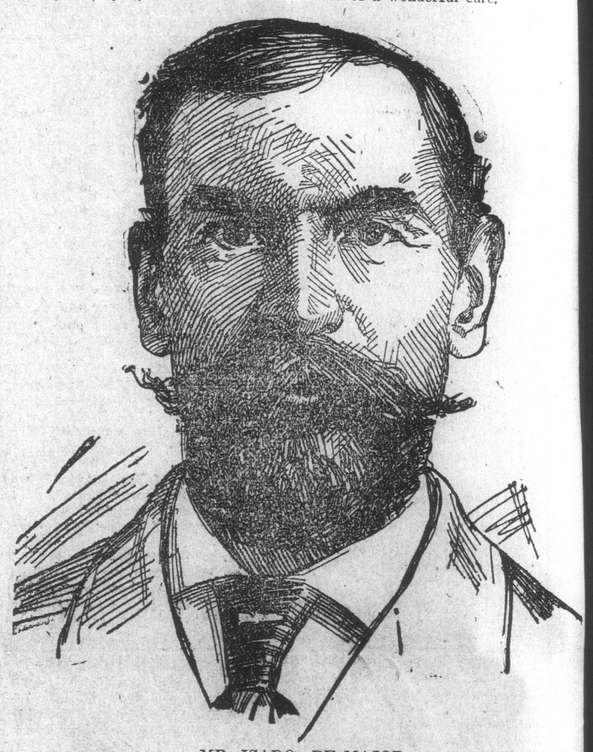
Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

Backache and Kidney Disease

After 20 Years of Suffering Mr. Major Was Marvellously Cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Endorsed by Dr. Gauthier, Mr. Major's Family Physician.

The efficiency of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as a cure for the most complicated and severe diseases of the kidneys and liver is no longer doubted in Valleyfield, Que., whence comes this record of a wonderful cure.



MR. ISADO RE MAJOR.

Out of gratitude for the benefit derived from the use of this great kidney medicine, and without any solicitation whatever, Mr. Major wrote the following letter, which describes his wretched condition:—

VALLEYFIELD, QUE., JULY 17, '98.

MESSRS. EDMANSON BATES & CO., TORONTO, ONT:

Dear Sirs,—I am happy to write to inform you that, after 20 years of suffering, I owe my life to Dr. Chase. About one year ago a friend commented upon my miserable appearance and asked why I did not try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I told him I had used over 200 boxes of 25 or 30 different kinds and received but slight relief from the kidney disease which had so long afflicted me.

Remembering the advice of my friend and seeing Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills very highly recommended in the papers, I made up my mind to try them. Two pills that night and two next morning gave me great relief and I decided to take them every night. I did so, and can now say that I am completely cured. My body is as supple as a twenty-year-old man, though I am 47 years of age. My relatives and friends are surprised and pleased to see me well again, for I have spent hundreds of dollars in vain, trying to get cured.

Before I began the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills my back ached so much that I could not put on my shoes and I could not life 20 pounds. My shoulders ached so much that I was subject to headache, a bad taste in my mouth and indigestion. My eyes were blood-shot and dim, and reading caused my eyes and head to ache.

These troubles are now gone, and what I tell you I am ready to prove. You can send to me any who doubt this, for I am ready to take my oath that what I say is the truth. I have told my friends about the wonderful cure by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and many have been greatly benefited by their use. You may publish this good news so that all may know of the merits of these pills, which have been such a blessing to me. I remain, the man you have saved,

ISADORE MAJOR, Son of Alexis.

Dr. Gauthier is familiar with the facts of this case and certifies to the cure in the following letter:—

VALLEYFIELD, QUE., OCT. 18, '98.

MESSRS. EDMANSON BATES & CO., TORONTO, ONT.:

Dear Sirs,—I, the undersigned, certify that the contents of this letter, in regard to the cure of Mr. Isadore Major by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, is correct.

JAMES T. A. GAUTHIER, M.D.

All this continent testifies to the wonderful curative virtues of this great powerful remedy. Scores of thousands have been cured of backaches, lame backs, kidney, liver, stomach and bladder troubles by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Their success has been wonderful. Their sale is enormous. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

United States Consul Irwin at Lisbon has reported to the Department of State that the Portuguese government has made all necessary arrangements for the payment of the judgment amounting to almost $5,000,000 on the award of the Delagoa Bay arbitration.

Duke d'Arcos, Spanish minister at Washington, received an invitation from Chicago to attend the celebration of the anniversary of Manila. He has written to Mayor Harrison resenting the insult, but takes it for granted the invitation was sent to him by mistake. In reply the mayor has written that the invitation was sent through the carelessness and ignorance of a clerk, extending sincere apologies for the unintentional discourtesy.

The first bloodshed as the outcome of the strike at the Cornell Dam, Croton Landing, N. Y., was the life's blood of Sergeant Douglass, of the 11th Separate Company of Mount Vernon, who was shot dead by an unknown assassin while he was relieving the guard at ten minutes to 9 last night.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.