

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1900

VOLUME XLII—NO. 64.

FORTY SECOND YEAR.

1819 QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY 1900

Victoria Decked Out in Her Holiday Attire Will Celebrate With Joyful and Loyal Enthusiasm the Eighty-First Anniversary of the Birth of the Sovereign Who Reigns Over the Mighty British Empire.

Every Preparation Is Made for the Magnificent Demonstration, and To-Day the Chief Features are the Military Review at Macaulay Point and the Monster Patriotic Parade Through the City's Streets.

(From Thursday's Daily Edition.)
TO-DAY'S EVENTS.
10.30 a.m.—Grand Military Review at Macaulay Point.
12 noon—Royal Salute.
3 p.m.—Monster Patriotic Procession at Macaulay Point.
5 p.m.—Football Match at Caledonia Park, Nanaimo vs. Victoria.
Evening—illumination of the City and Band Concerts.

If the clerk of the weather will but deal kindly, Victoria will to-day do honor in a very special way to the 81st anniversary birthday of the beloved Queen whose name the city bears. The minutest details in what promises to be the greatest and grandest patriotic demonstration which has ever occurred in the West have been perfected, and Victoria, clad in gala attire, stands ready to present to its inhabitants and the crowds of visitors within its limits a feast of entertainment which will eclipse all previous efforts of similar manifestations of patriotism and devotion to the Queen and flag. The enthusiasm of the people, the hearty manner in which they have undertaken the task of decorating the city, and the programme of events which has been arranged by the energetic committee are all on a scale in keeping with the glorious day we celebrate. The affair has been well advertised, and with the arrival of this morning's special trains and programme of adjacent points, the city will be thronged with visitors.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.
Two of the most attractive features of the celebration are fixed for to-day—the great naval and military review at Macaulay Point, which will be participated in by nearly 1,500 of the naval and land forces, and the monster patriotic procession.

Ample facilities have been provided for transporting the thousands of sight-seers to the review grounds, the E. & N. railway company co-operating to give a good service. Trains connecting with street cars at Victoria West will run every fifteen minutes, and the fare is but 10 cents—20 cents the round trip.

At the review grounds the naval and military forces will be formed into a division of two brigades, as follows:

First or Naval Brigade.
Brigadier, Capt. Walker, R. N. (flag captain).
Field battery of six guns, under a gunnery lieutenant from H. M. S. Arctura.

Battalion of seamen under Commander Williams, of H. M. S. Warspite; right leader, lieutenant to the chosen; left leader, Lieut. Pike; officers in structure, gunnery lieutenant from H. M. S. Warspite.

Battalion of artillery and marine light infantry, under a major of R. M. S. I., from H. M. S. Warspite.

Second or Military Brigade.
Brigadier, Lieut.-Col. A. Grant, R. E., commanding troops at Esquimalt; acting brigade-major, Lieut. Elliot, R. E., acting aide-de-camp, Second Lieut. P. E. Byrne.

Artillery, under Major J. Wynne, R. G. A.
Company Royal Engineers under Capt. B. W. E. Bowdler, R. E.
Fifth Regiment, C. A., six companies, under Lieut.-Col. F. B. Gregory; mounted officer, Major B. Williams, Lieut. and Adj. Pooly.
A Co., 3rd R. C. R., under Capt. and Lieut.-Col. McKay.
The units will take position in line at 10 o'clock, the naval brigade on the right and the military brigade on the left. The party for keeping the grounds will be furnished by the navy. A salute at

10.30 a.m. announce the arrival of Admiral Beaumont and staff. Each brigade will thereupon form into quarter column and march past. After the grand march past, the whole brigade will form in open order and fire a feu-de-joe, after each round of which seven guns will be fired, making a royal salute of 21 guns. The manoeuvres will con-

clude with three cheers for the Queen by the whole line, after which the units will return to headquarters. On their return to regimental headquarters refreshments will be provided by the city, and the parade dismissed.

At 3 p.m. will occur the monster

patriotic procession, which both residents and visitors are looking forward to with much pleasurable anticipation. If the day be but fine, it is bound to eclipse any similar affair in the past. In line there will be the Boys' Brigades of Victoria and Vancouver, Indians, school children, firemen, societies, floats and citizens in carriages. The order of the parade has already been published. The route is as follows: Douglas, Humboldt, Government, Pandora, Douglas, Yates to Cook, counter-march to Broad, to Fort, Government, Johnson, Douglas, Fisgard, Blanchard. The prizes are:

For non-commercial floats, representative, \$50, \$40, \$20 and \$10; patriotic, \$40 and \$20; comic, \$25.

A specially interesting feature of the parade will be the turn-out made by the structure defenders of the Empire—the boys. Seven hundred from the local schools will be in line, appropriately decorated with badges and headed by

An interesting and unique feature of the procession will be the Pioneer float, which will follow the society's flag. The design is by one of the Pioneers noted for the originality of his conception and artistic workmanship. It is highly finished, elaborate in detail—a vivid, characteristic and historical representation of the mode at present of these sturdy men whose courage, energy and enterprise penetrated the wilds of British Columbia and greatly aided the development of its hidden treasures and boundless resources. As many of the early pioneers cannot now—even by the greatest stretch of fancy—be considered in their extreme youth, the society has prudently provided the means upon the float for both liquid and solid refreshments, to be used in case of emergency. It will be under the entire control and superintendence of an early pioneer, who will most cheerfully explain to the curious the uses of the various articles and implements thereon exhibited.

At 5 p.m. there will be an Association football match at Caledonia park, Nanaimo v. Victoria Columbias. The Columbias have had a very successful season and will place a strong combination in the field, and an excellent game is assured. The Victoria team will play as follows: Goal, Marshall; backs, Nesbitt and Hart; half backs, Netherby, Dalby and Hunter; forwards, Felli, Berkeley, Wilson, Hunter and Lawson.

In the evening the city will be brilliantly illuminated, and Government street should present a particularly handsome appearance, with its masses of burning and strings of vari-colored electric lights strung at intervals between the telegraph poles.

In the evening also a promenade concert will be given by the Fifth Regiment band at the drill hall. Following is the programme:

Salutary—"Our Empire Queen" Hughes
Overture—"William Tell" Rossini
Patriotic—"American" Beethoven
Selection for "The Geisha" Jones
Descriptive Piece—"A Hunting Scene" Parry
Patriotic—"The British Grenadiers" Beethoven
Grand Fantasia on "Scottish Songs" Basquet
Intermission of the programme.

AMERICAN FANTASIA—"Tone Pictures of the North and South" Mendelssohn
Mazurka—"The Star" Liszt
Descriptive Piece—"The Relief of Mafeking" Plan
Concert Waltz—"Jolly Fellow" Volpert
Doppio Selection—"The Crazy Quilt" Plan
Finale—"March—The Man Behind the Gun" Sousa
Extra-Vocal Solo—"New Anthem," "The Queen's Birthday" Watson
Major K. Ross Music Intermittence.
God Save the Queen.

CELEBRATION NOTES.
The decorations throughout the city are in keeping with the generally pretentious character of the celebration. Government street is one mass of bunting, and the same may be said of the other main thoroughfares. The decoration committee has had gangs of men at work strung streamers, electric lights and

Chinese lanterns from James Bay bridge to Cormorant street, and the effect when the lights are turned on will be pretty fine. The front of Hibben & Co.'s stationery store has been decorated with a profusion of broom, gathered in the fields by industrious boys, and the effect is very pleasing. The fire hall

is gay in a wealth of bunting and evergreens, and over the entrance to the hall many colored lights have been placed in position among a profusion of bunting. Directly over the entrance is the city coat of arms, with the motto, "Semper Liber." Among the handsomely decorated private premises may be mentioned those of D. Spencers & Co. and "Candies" Bros., Ormond's, the Electric Railway Company's office, Waitt & Co. and W. G. Cameron. The arm has been prettily decorated by sailors from the warships in preparation for the regatta to-morrow.

The fireworks display to-morrow evening, at Beacon Hill, promises to be of a specially entertaining character. Messrs. Hitt Bros., who have the contract, have most of the set pieces in position. The display will be held on the flat piece of ground directly north of the flagstaff, and everyone will thus be enabled to have a good and uninterrupted view from the hill.

Among the numerous floats in the grand procession will be a carriage containing two ladies, who will, on behalf of the Dominion Trading Stamp Company, distribute stamps, being portraits of the generals in South Africa.

The majority of visitors for the great celebration will have arrived by noon to-day. Last night the Islander brought 500 excursionists from Vancouver, and more will arrive from the Terminal City on the Xosensite at noon, the Boys' Brigade of Vancouver having chartered that vessel to make a special trip. Considerable numbers will arrive by special trains from the U. E. & N. railway and from the islands in the Gulf.

James Bay club house has been handsomely decorated and presents a very pretty appearance.

It should be remembered that the police commissioners have prohibited the use of fireworks on any day of the celebration, except during the hours of 8 p.m. and 12 a.m.

TO-MORROW'S EVENTS.
9 a.m.—High mass at Claver Point.
9.30 a.m.—Baseball match, Victoria v. Seattle, at Beacon Hill.
10.30 a.m.—Football match, Victoria v. King, at Claver Point.
1 p.m.—Regatta at the Gorge.
9 p.m.—Fireworks at Beacon Hill, general illumination of the city, promenade concert, Government street, procession of illuminated boats and marine concert.

HELPED AT DOUGLAS.
Canadian Artillery seem to be Doing Wonderfully Good Work.
Douglas, Cape Colony, May 22.—A force under Gen. Buller, consisting of mounted infantry, Imperial Yeomanry, and two guns of the Canadian Artillery, left Rooopan, Cape Colony, on the night of May 20 and marched in two columns under Col. Hughes' and Col. Spence. Nothing was seen of the Boers until the British were within two miles of Douglas, when a few shells from the Canadian Artillery sent the burghers in full retreat towards Douglas.

Col. Hughes' column advanced in skirmishing order, and after a lengthy exchange of shots the Boers fled, leaving their laager and a quantity of stores and ammunition.

Again to-day 300 Boers opened a hot fire on a detachment of Yeomanry, and the Canadian Artillery repeated their excellent practice and compelled the enemy to retreat.

Northwest Farm and Home, Illustrated Weekly, 30 cents per year, Seattle Wash.

U. S. CONGRESS.
Rancorous Discussion Over the Extradition Bill.

Washington, May 23.—The house today passed, without division, the extradition bill framed by the judiciary committee, but only after a debate in which considerable political rancor was aroused. There was no division of sentiment as to the duty of congress to pass a bill to permit the extradition of Neely, but the Democrats objected to the language of the bill which covered any foreign country or territory or part thereof by the United States. The house also adopted the resolution to allow the committee on ways and means to sit during the recess of congress for the purpose of framing a bill for the reduction of the war revenues and the resolution for a sine die adjournment on June 6.

The anti-entente bill, which has attracted widespread attention, and against which the military authorities recently reported, was ordered favorably reported by the house committee on military affairs to-day, with an amendment which will exclude liquor from the capital and other public buildings.

Harsh and purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you.

SIR ALFRED MILNER
Says Boers Are Brave Men Fighting For a Bad Cause.

London, May 23.—Sir Alfred Milner speaking at Capetown on Monday, before an enormous assemblage, celebrating the relief of Mafeking, referred to the remark of a previous speaker who had condemned the Boers as "cowardly second-rate." He said there is among our enemies those who have deserved to be honored for their bravery. Although cases of treachery and barbarity have occurred, they have been exceptional. The conduct of the enemy is that of brave men, fighting for a bad cause, yet they are entitled to respect.

Croup, Coughs and Colds are all quickly cured by Perry's Peppermint Cure. It is the most obstinate cold. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry's Peppermint Cure.

MCINTYRE SENTENCED.
Boy Who Killed His Father Sentenced to a Four-Years Term.

Toronto, May 23.—Arthur McIntyre, who killed his father, was this morning sentenced to four years at Mimico Industrial School.

Roberts at Rhenoster River

His Disposition of British Forces Makes the Boer Position Untenable.

President Steyn Fled From Heilbron and His Destination Is Unknown.

London, May 23.—The war office this evening published the following from Lord Roberts:

"South Bank of Rhenoster River, May 23.—We found on arrival here this morning that the enemy had fled during the night. They had occupied a strong position on the north bank of the river, which had been carefully entrenched, but they did not think it advisable to defend it when they heard that Ian Hamilton's force was at Heilbron and that our cavalry, which had crossed the river some miles lower down, were threatening their right and rear. The bridge over the Rhenoster, several culverts and some miles of railroad are destroyed."

London, May 23.—The war office issues a despatch from Lord Roberts, under date of Honing's Spruit, May 22, announcing the receipt by him of the following message from Major-General Baden-Powell:

"Mafeking, May 17.—I am happy to inform you that Mafeking was successfully relieved to-day. The northern and southern columns joined hands on May 15 and attacked the enemy yesterday, after a small engagement, entirely defeated them with loss. The British casualties were 3 killed and 22 wounded. The relieving force marched into Mafeking at 9 this morning, and the light and defence forces combined and moved out and attacked the enemy's head laager. We shelled them out and nearly captured Snyman, and took one gun, a flag and a large amount of ammunition, stores, etc. Five dead and 15 wounded Boers were found. The enemy retreated in all directions."

"Capt. McLaren and Corp. Murray were found in the Boer hospital. They are doing well. The townspeople and the garrison of Mafeking are heartily grateful for their relief."

Lord Roberts' despatch further says: "Ian Hamilton reached Heilbron this morning, after a series of engagements with a Boer force under Dewet, who is retiring before him."

"Baden-Powell has captured 15 Boer wagons. There have been 75 casualties in Hamilton's force to yesterday evening. We marched here this morning."

Honing's Spruit, Orange Free State, May 22.—President Steyn has crossed the Rhenoster river northwest of here. This movement, which coincides with Gen. Buller's occupation of Heilbron, renders the Boer position untenable in our front, but the latest reports say the burghers are prepared to make a strong resistance and possess 15 guns. Fifteen prisoners were taken to-day.

Gen. French and Gen. Hamilton are separated from each other by about 40 miles, while Lord Roberts is within 12 miles of Gen. French, and 30 miles of Gen. Hamilton.

Since the last despatch left Honing's Spruit yesterday, Lord Roberts has doubtless further advanced and is either engaging or following the retreating Boers.

Definite despatches received this morning make it clear that the Vaal river has not yet been crossed, as nearly 40 miles intervene between it and Lord Roberts' advance flankers.

Despatches to the Associated Press from Heilbron say that the Boer general, Dewet, had 4,000 men posted on an adjacent hill, but that he retired when Gen. Hamilton approached.

President Steyn fled from Heilbron May 20, and his destination is not known.

AS MODEST AS BRAVE.
Baden-Powell Gives All the Credit to His Garrison.

London, May 23.—The first word received from Col. Baden-Powell in the reports heretofore culled of the gallantry exhibited by the garrison during the closing days of the siege, in an interview with the correspondent of the Reuter Telegraph Company on May 11, Col. Baden-Powell said:

"My great endeavor is to prevent the relief force from trying to rush into the place before they are strong enough to do so. It would be better to make certain of relief in two months than to be beaten in an attempted relief in one month. You see, I am a realist. The natives called me 'Unhala Panzi' (the man who does not rush things). The knowledge that the whole Empire was watching with appreciation the good fight of the garrison has been worth an extra pound of ration a day to the garrison. It was difficult to persuade the civilians of the necessity of submitting to martial law. We had our little difficulties, but later there was a loyal acceptance of the military administration, and there was no trouble at all. The devotion of the nurses and women generally was most marked."

Referring to the requests of newspapers for messages, Baden-Powell looked embarrassed and said: "These chaps have got an exaggerated idea of the importance of my personality. I look upon myself as the figurehead of the good ship Mafeking. It has been her crew that has done the work. I saw her hull that really shod the ship along and brought her safely through the stormy cruise. So, whenever I read the nice things people say of me, I take it they are said inasmuch as I am the head representative of the garrison."

Natal is Clear of Enemy

Except at Laing's Neck, Where the Boers Have Entrenched Themselves.

French is North of Rhenoster River and British Advance Continues.

London, May 24.—Gen. Buller's forces have crossed into the Transvaal near Ingogo, but are still held at bay at Laing's Neck, where the Boers are entrenching themselves. With the exception of this pass, Natal is clear of Boers. They have a big gun posted, but it is doubtful if they will be able to hold the position when threatened by a flanking movement from the force that crossed the Ingogo river.

A special despatch from Newcastle, Natal, says the Russian ambulance corps with the Boers are disgusted with their conduct, and have requested the Czar to recall them.

London, May 24.—Gen. French has reached Prospect station, about five miles north of Rhenoster river. The Boers are retreating straight on the Vaal.

A despatch from Rhenoster, dated Wednesday, May 23, 7.45 p.m., says: "The general opinion is that we will arrive at Pretoria as fast as we can march, though the Boers announced to all the countryside that they intended to fight to the death."

Gen. Ian Hamilton is co-operating in the advance on the right, thus Lord Roberts, who presumably is a few miles behind Gen. French, will reach the Vaal before the end of the week.

Native reports say that the Boers have buried two guns in the Rhenoster river. Boer Camp, Volksrust, May 22.—The British crossed the Buffalo river and were within sight of our position yesterday. They are busy replacing heavy cannon at Schuinshoeg, near the scene of the battle on the Ingogo river in 1881.

It is reported that fighting occurred at Botha yesterday.

Chris Botha, brother of the commander-in-chief, has been appointed assistant to the commander-in-chief, and has given great satisfaction. He has revived the fighting spirit in many of the Federals.

In an ambush between Ngutu and Mount Prospect, eight British were killed and thirteen wounded.

London, May 24.—A despatch from Pretoria announces that the first train left yesterday morning, and the first train south is expected next week. It is said that the relief of Mafeking was due to a number of one of the Federal officers, by which Gen. Delarey was foiled in his plan to cut off the relief force, after driving them away from the city.

The advance guard to make a determined defence of the city of Johannesburg.

Klinke, the state mining engineer, has been given six months leave of absence, presumably for protesting against the proposition to blow up the mines.

Pretoria, May 23.—An official bulletin issued here says: "British cavalry came into collision on May 20th with eight of the Swaziland commando at Scheepers' Neck. The fighting lasted an hour."

"The British lost twenty-seven killed, twenty-five wounded and eleven horses. Two Maxims and a quantity of ammunition were also captured."

"The Federals lost one killed and one wounded. They assisted to remove the wounded and bury the dead."

The advance guard at Heilbron retired on the main body at the northern border.

According to Free State advices, the British yesterday were at Greyling's Drift, on the Vaal river, 25 miles from Wolmarstrand, with a large force.

ROBBERY ON EMPRESS.

Five Sailors of the White Liner Imprisoned at Hongkong.

Details are given in recent Hongkong papers of the trial of the sailors of the Empress of India, Reuben Carr, boatwain's mate; J. Adams, T. Shay, Gen. Murray, and T. Collins, A. E.'s, who were charged with stealing \$900,000, the property of a Chinese money changer in Yokohama harbor on April 9th. It is alleged that when the Chinaman went on board the money was taken from him, and that the prisoners subsequently divided it among themselves.

The vessel was detained at Yokohama for three hours, during which time an investigation was made by the Japanese authorities, but the investigation was fruitless. Subsequently certain information was received which led to the arrest of the men. Carr, who turned Queen's evidence, told the story of the theft as follows: He was on duty in the fore-cabin head. He saw Adams snatch a black bag from the shoulder of a Chinese money changer. Adams possessed the bag to Shay who went down the fore-cabin with it. Murray stopped the money changer from pursuing him. Shortly afterwards someone told witnesses that the man who had the money was on the quarter deck. He went there and found Shay had the bag open and was putting the money into his pocket. He saw the black bag produced and some money in rolls. Shay handed him the bag produced and \$108 in silver. He went away and put it all in his bank. He offered the \$108 the next day to the lamp-trimmer, who however, money was afterwards divided between Shay, Murray, Adams and himself. Collins also received \$23 as hush money. They divided the \$108 in a bundle on Ship street. The men, all of whom are known here, were convicted, and were to be sentenced soon after the Glenogle left Hongkong.

Department.

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Electors of Esquimalt District

I have the honor to offer

re-election to the local legis-

an opponent of the present gov-

ted, I shall oppose the provincial

of railways; the giving of large

land and money to railway and

corporations; and, while keeping

the matter of grants already made,

the passage of any law that

curiously affect the rights of free

and actual settlers on railway lands.

I favor government assistance in

ing and opening up newly discovered

sections; strong measures for the

use of Oriental immigration; the

tion of all timber leases, land and

trants, where the requirements of

trants have not been complied with;

grants of money for roads, and a

efficient method in its expenditure;

equalization of taxation: Every

measure will have my support, no

by whom introduced.

I take this opportunity of ad-

vice more at length upon the pro-

posures, and meanwhile remain,

Faithfully yours,

D. W. HIGGINS.

Skins, Piles, Scalds, Cuts, Chil-

blains, Chapped Hands, Sore Eyes,

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AGENTS:

James Ross, Druggists, Victoria, B.C.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1900.

THE QUEEN.

To say anything to the people of Victoria in the nature of an appeal to them to remember the life and glorious record of Her Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria would be superfluous. To-day she has completed her eighty-first year, a life of more than usual length and one burdened with the gravest responsibilities, which she has discharged in a manner that will make her name ever memorable in the history of this realm. Her Majesty's life is a lesson to humanity. At a very early age it became evident that she would in all human probability be called upon to wear the crown, and her education was carefully directed so as to fit her for the serious and weighty duties which would devolve upon her. It was not expected that the burden of Empire would rest upon her shoulders at as early a day as this, for she was only a young girl on that memorable night when she was awakened from her sleep and informed that she was Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and all its dependencies. Fortunately she was surrounded by wise counsellors, and the natural timidity of youth, combined with a great deal of good, practical common sense, which she has exhibited at all times, led her to follow their advice in all things, and though always mindful of the personal dignity which ought to surround a sovereign, she never forgot for an instant that she was a constitutional monarch. Her Majesty was very happy in the choice of a husband. Albert, Prince Consort, was a man of sterling qualities. He occupied a very extraordinary position in the body politic. He was the husband of the Queen, and as such he had no constitutional status whatever, but it was useless to deny that he of necessity stood in advisory capacity towards the Queen. He filled his difficult position in a manner which gained him the esteem and respect of the people of the kingdom, and his early death was greatly lamented.

Left alone, Her Majesty found herself confronted with very difficult problems. She had now reached an age when her judgment had been ripened, and she assumed the responsibilities attaching to her exalted office in a manner that has contributed in a very material way to the formulation of the policy of the Empire, and to the maintenance of friendly relations with other powers. This is not the place to review Her Majesty's record in detail. Suffice it to say that she has made for herself a place among the list of British sovereigns which is equalled in all respects by that of her predecessors. Under her gracious sway the principles of constitutional, responsible government have reached the most perfect development attained in any country in the world.

In her private life Her Majesty has been exemplary. She has lived in "the fierce light that beats about a throne," and not only has not the breath of scandal ever attached to her name, but by example and precept she has done much to make the moral tone of the community higher and purer. To the wives and mothers of the Empire, but to the whole civilized world, Her Majesty has set a conspicuous example. It is said that no one can measure the influence of a good woman, and how much more can that be said of one who occupies the position of head of a great Empire. When in the fulness of time the Queen passes within the veil to her reward, her greatest glory will not be because of her acts as a sovereign, but because of her record as a woman, wife and mother. This is really the crowning glory of her life. No one can tell how many of her acts as Queen were due to her own views, and how much to the advice of her ministers, but her private life, in the strength and purity of its example, is due to her innate nobility of character. As Tennyson has said, she is "loyal to the royal in herself." Here is a truly royal nature, and one who never failed to point out the wisest course to follow in cases of emergency.

And so when we say, "The Queen, God bless her," we express a sentiment that will be echoed all around the world, and nowhere more from the heart than in this city which bears her honored name.

THE WAR.

A Capetown despatch of the 21st announced that British troops had arrived at Greenhills, captured 27 locomotives and found the bridge across the Vaal intact. There has been no confirmation of this, and although it is very circumstantial, we hesitate about believing it. The station mentioned is in the Transvaal and north of the Vaal river, and if we have a force there, we are between the Boer army and Pretoria, and having captured the locomotives, have cut off a retreat by rail. This is news of considerable importance, that as no reference has since been made to it in the despatches, we fear it is not reliable. Moreover, we do not know what force has had time to cover the distance to Vereeniging from any point where any of our columns has been reported.

Gen. Hamilton advanced from Lindley to Heilbron, instead of moving westward to Hartswater, leaving the latter to Gen. Buller, as we suggested he would. At Heilbron he was 35 miles northeast of Kroonstad and 45 southeast of the crossing of the Vaal. He was 35 miles from Hoising Spruit station, whence Lord Roberts sent his telegram yesterday morning. His column is converging on the line of advance of the main army,

Gen. French has moved off to the north-west of the railway line, and has crossed the Rhenoster river. This brought him due west of the main Boer position, and perhaps five miles nearer than Hamilton. If the enemy had attempted to resist the advance, our forces were so close upon him that the defeat inflicted would have been a crushing one, but the Boers did not w. it, and when Roberts reached the Rhenoster river he found they had retired. Thus the forecast in his morning's despatch that French's movement had rendered the Boer position untenable was fully borne out.

MR. DUNSMUIR'S PROMISE.

Speaking at South Wellington on Monday evening, Mr. Dunsmuir gave his word to the large audience present that he would replace his Chinese miners by white men as soon as the latter could be obtained. On Tuesday night he supplemented this by saying that as soon as other industrial enterprises ceased to employ Chinese, he would do the same, and thus make the vast enterprise with which he is associated great lives of white labor. These are the most important statements, so far as Vancouver Island is concerned, that have been made in a long time. They will be hailed with profound satisfaction by the public generally.

Mr. Dunsmuir is planning mining operations on a gigantic scale. We sometimes hear the Extension mines spoken of in Victoria, but very few of us have the least idea of the vast work that has been done there in less than two years. This is only the beginning of his enterprise in that part of the Island. Just as he was not content with the great establishment at Comox, which he perfected after a busy brain of his father, who planned it was no longer here to counsel and direct, he has now opened the mines at Extension, so Mr. James Dunsmuir is not satisfied with making the latter one of the greatest coal mines in the world, but has already begun the preliminary work on a still greater enterprise, not many miles distant, where he has reason to believe the largest coal field yet discovered on Vancouver Island is to be found. It will make all the difference in the world to the Island whether these great works are carried on by Oriental labor or by white workmen. Even if the former were employed as extensively as at present in the mines, the commercial benefit to the country would be very great indeed, but if Mr. Dunsmuir is able to give work in these places only to the latter, there will grow up around his works communities which will be not only an honor and credit to Canada, but a source of prosperity and wealth to merchants, tradesmen and farmers. The replacing of Chinese by white men in the coal mines is the first step in this direction, and it is to Mr. Dunsmuir's infinite credit that he has voluntarily promised to take upon the very heels of a decision by the court of the Empire that he has a perfectly legal right to employ the Chinese in any case he desires.

It is impossible to talk much with Mr. Dunsmuir without being impressed with the thought that he deeply realizes the responsibilities imposed upon him by his great wealth and business interests. He told the people at South Wellington on Tuesday night that he wished to get nearer to his employees, to come into closer touch with them, to learn what he could do for them, to endeavor to make their condition in life better and place within their reach means whereby their children could derive practical educational advantages. He did not say so, but it is true, nevertheless, that he has undertaken to fit up a laboratory at South Wellington, where free instruction in the physical chemistry will be given by the superintendent of that colony, Mr. Fisher. This is the beginning of a good and great work, and we are confident that as time goes round and other opportunities present themselves whereby, with the exercise of sound judgment and the expenditure of money, similar benefits can be conferred upon his employees. Mr. Dunsmuir will be prompt to avail himself of them.

We say, without any desire to be extravagant, that to-day in British Columbia there is no man upon whom greater responsibilities rest than upon Mr. James Dunsmuir, but at the same time, there is no one who has so great a power for good. That he will employ this power might we have the utmost confidence. By so doing, he will do more than gain temporary popularity, for that after all is a small thing. He will win the gratitude of thousands of men, women and children, which is a very much greater thing. He will contribute to the building up of strong industrial communities, which is a still greater thing. He will have the satisfaction by and by of knowing that he has done his duty to himself and his fellow-men, which is the greatest thing of all.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The promise made by Mr. James Dunsmuir in his election-card to remove from his coal mines all Chinamen as soon as he can fill their places by white men, coming on the heels of the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, declaring anti-Chinese legislation unconstitutional, and the disallowance of anti-Chinese legislation by the Governor-General, is not only very much to his credit, but of more than ordinary importance, for it will settle one phase of the Chinese question in a most satisfactory manner. There remains the larger question to be dealt with, namely, of future Chinese exclusion, and this cannot be dealt with by the local legislature, but only by the Federal or the Imperial parliament. We do not say that the local legislature cannot to some extent advance the cause of Oriental exclusion by the passage of

strong resolutions on the subject, but this is as far as it can go. The other night, at South Wellington, Mr. W. W. McInnes said that he could frame a law to prevent Chinamen from working in mines and the courts would hold it good. Conceding, if one wishes to, that Mr. McInnes can do this, he will only have touched the very margin of a great question. We do not believe he could do anything of the kind, but if his appreciation of the question of Mongolian immigration is limited to that working in coal mines, he has a very narrow conception of it. The question goes far beyond the mere local issues involved in it. It is radical in its importance, for if the flood gates of Oriental immigration are kept open, the country will soon be overrun with Chinese and Japanese, and white labor will either be driven out altogether or be forced to compete with men who work for wages upon which white men cannot live. This is a matter of the most vital character in relation to the future welfare of Canada. If British Columbia is ever to play the part in the development of the Empire, which its great resources and its geographical position entitle it to, it must be a country of white men. This view of the case, which is a reasonable view and one that can be sustained by argument, must be brought home to the people of Canada, and the proper place to do so is in the halls of the Canadian parliament. We can understand how the Oriental labor question can be of vital issue in a Federal campaign, but not how it can be in a Provincial contest.

LABOR CANDIDATES.

There are several "labor" candidates before the people of British Columbia seeking election to the legislature. The Colonist is rather favorably disposed to the idea that the labor organizations should be represented in the legislature, provided the candidate who seeks to be returned as such is sound in his principles on other points. If, however, he is simply a Socialist, seeking to overturn existing institutions and try experiments in legislation, it would be a great mistake, in their own interests, for the working men to select him. The interests of wage-earners lie in the direction of conservative, not experimental, legislation. When the laws are settled and the business community knows from one year to another the conditions under which business can be carried on, employment is steady and wages are good, but when uncertainty prevails the fate of the wage-earner is uncertain. It is upon the wage-earner that the burden of experimental legislation falls most severely. The capitalist is usually in a position to shut down his works when conditions do not suit him; but the wage-earner is not in a position to do without employment. Take the case of the eight-hour law in Kootenay. Upon whom did the chief burden of that legislation fall? Not upon the capitalist who has invested money in the mine. Does any man suppose that the mine owners lived any the less well, bought fewer clothes or had to move into smaller houses because the mines were shut down? Not at all; they were not dependent upon their money investments for their daily living expenses. Their interests are diverse. A man having a good deal invested in a part of the mine stock, if the mine does not pay, he is out so much, but his business goes on just the same in other respects. With the miner the case is different. When the mine shuts down his living is gone. He suffers immediately, and he suffers severely. The capitalist will refuse to invest any further in enterprises that do not pay, but there are always hundreds of other chances. The miner has only his one chance, namely, that some one will employ him, and if he loses this, his condition is arduous in the extreme. This illustrates what we mean by saying that the effect of experimental legislation falls most heavily upon the wage-earner. Hence also we claim that the interests of the wage-earner lie in the direction of conservative legislation, using the word conservative in its dictionary sense, as opposed to experimental. We believe the workmen of British Columbia are subject to cancellation at any time by the government. That is to say, the government has the right to say who might and who might not organize companies to work private ground, and to stop them from working whenever it saw fit. No investment is safe for a single moment under such a law. His investment is absolutely under the control of the government and may be rendered wholly valueless without notice and without any reason being given.

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MINING LAWS.

One of the provisions of the laws of 1899 which gave the greatest amount of dissatisfaction was that which gave the right of incorporation to any individual or to any corporations seeking to do business under the Placer Mining Act. By the law of that session no joint stock company or mining corporation could receive a free miner's certificate except by the express sanction of the government, and the right to hold such a certificate is subject to cancellation at any time by the government. That is to say, the government has the right to say who might and who might not organize companies to work private ground, and to stop them from working whenever it saw fit. No investment is safe for a single moment under such a law. His investment is absolutely under the control of the government and may be rendered wholly valueless without notice and without any reason being given.

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We believe in the old saying, "Never prophesy unless you know," but the fate of the administration appears so certain that there seems very little risk in attempting to forecast it. Whether he himself will be able to secure a place in the new house is a matter of very great doubt. He can hardly expect to be elected in Victoria, but whatever his own views may be upon that point, it is quite certain that he will not be.

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that they are brought out during the next day or two. In North Victoria, South Victoria, Nanaimo, North Nanaimo and South Nanaimo there were no government candidates even so much as talked about up to yesterday. If there is a government candidate in Cassiar, he is keeping the fact very closely to himself, and we have not yet heard of a supporter of Mr. Martin being in the field in several other Mainland constituencies. This is not to say that none will be, but it is a somewhat extraordinary thing that within a day or two of Nomination Day the government is unrepresented by candidates in a number of constituencies. The fact looks like a confession of defeat. It seems almost a foregone conclusion that the whole of Vancouver Island, Cassiar, Cariboo, the two Lillooets and the three Yales will return representatives who, whatever their relations may be to each other, will not be government supporters. This accounts for twenty-two members, or four more than the majority of the house, and the rest of the government would be defeated. Indeed, there is a very good prospect that, even if Mr. Martin is himself successful at the polls, he will find himself without a cabinet. No one will pretend to say that any one of his colleagues has even a moderately good chance of being elected. Mr. Martin's defeat will not be due to any lack of energy and determination on his part. He has labored hard for weeks, and the people of British Columbia are more than willing to endorse him. He is weaker in the province to-day than he was two weeks ago.

ATLIS MATTERS.

The facts brought out at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Trade in regard to Atlis are of very great importance and demand the immediate attention of the government and legislature. We shall deal with them at greater length in a future issue. For the present we invite the careful perusal of the report of yesterday's proceedings. Mrs. Atlis is a judgment of the government very strong, but it is none too severe. To take money over and over again for the same piece of ground would be a fraud if committed by a private individual, and is a moral fraud when committed by a government. Greater security of title to placer claims is imperative, and the law should be so amended as to provide for it. The remoteness of these peculiarly arduous, dishonest, can take advantage of the remoteness of the courts and the lack of authority on the part of local officials, and do very great injury before they can be checked. Therefore it is of prime importance that the law "should be so amended as to provide for the settlement of disputes as to claims.

LABOR MATTERS.

We also strongly commend the suggestion that the wilful jumping of claims should be declared a penal offence, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and the forfeiture of the free miner's certificate. Men would then cease to take chances, and the honest prospector would have some sort of guarantee that he would receive the benefit of having been first upon the ground. With the law altered in some particulars, and competent officials charged with its administration, the country would be placed in an infinitely better position than it now is. Atlis pays handsomely into the revenue of the province, and the government can well afford to give the miners there the protection they so much need.

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powers for aspects which cannot be claimed to be wholly in the public interest. The purpose of such an act shows better than anything else Mr. Martin's ideas of legislation and how utterly untrue it would be to entrust such a man with the reins of power. It alone is a sufficient reason why the voters of British Columbia should refuse to sanction his selection as premier. What British Columbia needs is laws for the like and under which government favorites can acquire no privileges which opponents of the government cannot. But under the statute referred to the government has the power to grant everything to its friends and refuse everything to its opponents, and it can hold a threat of cancellation over the head of any company. Such a law is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and ought to be stricken from the statute book without delay, and the man responsible for it should be driven from public life.

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More Russian Aggression

News of Further Russo-Japanese Trouble Over Korea.

Some of the United States papers are claiming that 120 miles of the beach at Cape Nome are gold-bearing. This is probably a very great exaggeration, although there seems reason to believe that valuable gold fields exist there. What seems to be established by the experience of the past few seasons is that the best and surest means of communicating with Nome will be by going down the Yukon through Canadian territory. For all but a very short period in each year, Nome is fenced off from the rest of the world by a barrier of ice, and water communication is out of the question.

Agents of the White Czar Investigate Rebellion in the Hermit Kingdom.

Steamer Glengloe, whose arrival at the quarantine station was chronicled in yesterday's edition of current history, came in to the outer wharf about 3 p.m. yesterday and landed about 313 Asiatics, 224 of whom were Japanese and the remainder Chinese. The total number of passengers brought by the steamer was 690. The remainder are for Tacoma and through points. She had a comparatively light cargo, of which 150 tons, cement and general merchandise, was landed much elated over their speedy passage much lauded over their speedy passage and victory over the Japanese. The steamer Yokohama on the 9th and made the voyage across in 13 days, experiencing good weather throughout. The Victorian left Kobe on the same day as the just-arrived liner Yokohama and she is still coming.

News was brought by the Glengloe of the recurrence of Russian aggression in Korea. The recent breakdown, when Japanese had driven the Japanese from the point of declaring war, of the diplomats of the Czar, appears to have been nothing more than a ruse to gain their end. After the recent withdrawal by Russia of the extreme demands at Masampo, many looked for a temporary lull in the storm of war which raged around the subject of the rival powers in Korea. The agitation had barely been allayed by Russia's withdrawal when the Japanese reports of alarming occurrences threatening to disturb the serenity of the Orient and make the Eastern seas the scene of naval battles of no small magnitude, followed one upon another.

One story, which was, however, unconfirmed, tells of a most extraordinary occurrence, if true. The report, which is published by the Hongkong Press, was that the steamer, shortly after leaving Kobe, effected that, including ironclads, cruisers, gunboats and torpedo boats, belonging to the Russian Asiatic squadron, had been captured by the Japanese. The Japanese vessels changed their course and proceeded home with a view to reporting the capture of the Russian vessels. The Japanese admiral, an order being issued to suspend the manoeuvres, pending the settlement of the controversy with the Russian admiral.

The story, says the Hongkong paper, had a Chinese official, Captain Han, confirmation was, however, obtainable, and until further advice was received, the Hongkong press would not say it was well to treat it as fact. Be this as it may, true or untrue, one piece of genuine news, which is so much needed, is sufficiently alarming to be worthy of grave consideration, is given by the Glengloe. Serious rebellion has broken out in Korea, and Russian agents are said to have instigated the rising, which will, doubt, be used as a means of further pushing in the work of Russian influence in Korea. Oriental papers expect Russia to offer troops to repel the rebels, and on Korean soil, the Russian troops will remain, and the Japanese agents, insurgents have risen in the north of Chung Chong-do and south of Seoul. The rising is said to be increasing in force.

MAFEKING.

Drink deeply the cup that inspires the brave. They welcomed as brides both their wounds and the grave.

And scented the carriage in the trenches afar.

They signalled to Death as he marched to the war.

And laughed in his face as the Reaper's strong hand swung his scythe through their ranks and sowed from their band.

They scorned to turn back, and ne'er thought they fled.

Though shrapnel and rifle sped death o'er the field.

Though Hell seemed to champion the gates of the foe,

And torrents of bullets laid most of them low.

They marched with bold heart their assaults to meet.

And swore a deep oath they would never retreat.

Though fever and hunger both favored their foes.

And thinned their thin ranks, they chafed at the throes.

Though weakened and famished they never gave way.

But dared grinning Death amongst them to draw.

Though feeble their arms, they found strength yet to wield.

They bayoneted rifles, and drive the Boers from the field.

Still flying that flag that speaks loud o'er the land.

That grants in terror before it must stand.

Whose soft siren rustle whispers and calls that wrong must be righted, whatever the odds.

—SENATOR.

WORNOUT NERVES.

So Weak She Couldn't Sleep or Work—Made a Trembling Could Scarcely Walk—Restored by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mrs. Margaret Iron, Tower Hill, N.B., writes: "Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has done me a world of good. I was so weak that I could not walk twice the length of the house. My hands trembled so I could not carry a pint of water. I was too nervous to sleep, and unable to do work of any kind."

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