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ATED, 19th, \$1.00
DELTA BUTTER, .25
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40 and 75
per Bottle, .15
The Strawberries received
cream received daily.

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SMATED OUTPUT.

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It matters not what
you can rely absolutely
up of Linscott and Tru-
try and thoroughly cure
ch and cold. It is un-
best families all over
at 25 cents a bottle.

OF SALE.

given that there will
by public auction at
Mr. G. A. Albert, on
day of August, 1900,
Recher, Mining Record-
ing Division, under the
of the said Albert, at
and one-eighth share
of John Thompson, of
Klondike, in the follow-
ing: "Rainbow," "Chif-
"Barclay," "Charm-
"Fraser," "on Copy-
Sound," "Mink," "on
"Barclay Sound," and
"Pacific," "Whit-
"United Franchise," and
"Onnell's Hecla," "Ber-
"Sound," and in 105
upper Island held under
twelve acres on the
serve, "Harley Sound."
All which properties are
under and upon the
in deed of partnership
30th day of May, 1898,
produced at the time of
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sears, Rowell & But-
B. C., where con-
also seen on or after
y, 1900.

WEAK MAN

Dr. J. C. Williams' Pink Pills
for Pale People
The following is a list of
the names of the persons
who have written to Dr. J. C.
Williams, stating that they
have been cured of various
ailments by the use of his
Pink Pills for Pale People.

pay \$12.00 a week
all or woman to repre-
Monthly Magazine as a
Star. The Middle
McCures or the Com-
now in its sixth year.
Magazine of this kind
great Central West. A
sent to each
cents for a copy of the
alumni list to the
Publishing Co., St. Louis.

ance & roomed house,
in Victoria for farm
close to city, or on
Farmer," Times O-

Cable Letter From London

Work of Stamping Out Rebellion in Africa Receives but Little Attention.

Large Numbers of Volunteers Will Probably Settle on Fertile Lands.

Sir A. Milner Busy Drawing Up Scheme of Civil Govern-ment.

(Associated Press.)
London, June 9.—To all intents and purposes the South African war, so far as the average Britisher is concerned, is over with the exception of the capture of Roberts. His calendar of probabilities contains nothing of vital interest. Already China is becoming a keen rival of Africa, the burning question of the day.

The capture of 500 members of the Imperial Yeomanry, which a few months ago would have thrown the nation into a fit of despondency, has passed unnoticed. The work of stamping out the rebellion, for such, according to the British point of view, is the

Nature of the Opposition now encountered, is too prosaic and too common in the annals of the British army to merit the absorbing attention hitherto bestowed on each detail of the sanguinary struggle.

"What shall we do with it?" is the topic of the hour that speculation regarding the expenditure in lives and money that seem likely to ensue before the pacification of the Boers shall be accomplished. Large numbers of en-quiries are daily made in London about the prospect of the undeveloped crown lands of Natal, while the rich resources of the

Vaal and Orange River Colony form the basis of frequent articles. Re-ports many many show the strength of the companies plying to and from South Africa, the companies connected with the development of that portion of the globe and others equally interested and well-informed, look for a large and rapid emigration of the British and other settlers and others to fields on which the blood of Briton and Boer is scarcely dry.

All the letters from the front indicate an increasing desire on the part of a large proportion of the irregularly recruited forces to settle down on this fertile land. The British high commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, it is learned, is devoting his whole attention to evolving a scheme of

Civil Government applicable to the Orange River colony and the Transvaal, and is relying, to no extent, upon the influence of the British settlers to exercise it. The commissioner is in constant communication with the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who has got the forces of the colonial office hard at work on the problem, though the keen-sighted officials believe the day is still far distant when the military administrators will be able to hand the reins of government in safety to the civil authorities.

The contingency of Kruger's still undefeated forces scoring

A Victory of consequence over Roberts is generally regarded as so remote as to be scarcely worth mentioning.

In view of all the premature rejoicings which Lord Roslyn's incorrect dispatch caused last week, it is interesting to note that the aristocratic young journalist is chiefly remembered in London for his able and judiciously edited day in the period when he had given up the stage to edit Scottish Life. In the height of the season, at the most fashionable hour of the day, he was always to be seen immaculately dressed and jewel-wearing, seated under a tree ostentatiously correcting a mass of proof sheets. As soon as he finished one he covered it with four pebbles and laid it out beside him until he was surrounded for yards with white slips, which never ceased to be

A Source of Amusement to the passer-by, and apparently of immense satisfaction to himself. Yet, when he called from Pretoria, every paper in England, including the Times, believed him implicitly.

The Apocryphal meeting, which occurs next week, promises to be largely attended. The Prince of Wales, as usual, will be present, besides many other royalties, while many American visitors now in England have arranged to view what is known as the "Royal Meeting."

The serious condition of Mrs. Gladstone has caused Mr. P. O'Connor, M. P., to write some hitherto unpublished reminiscences of the aged parent of the great statesman. "Just after their marriage," says Mr. O'Connor, "Mr. Gladstone had already been a minister, asked her 'shall I tell you nothing and you can say anything, or shall I tell you everything and you can say nothing?' She chose the latter, and he told her everything and she never told anything.

On the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone went to a reception at an old friend's house. When it began to get late, Mr. Gladstone went

Charge Against M.P.P.

Leads to Disorderly Scenes in the Prince Edward Island Legislature.

Fatal Result of Cycling Accident—Minister Dies From Blood Poisoning.

Methodist Century Fund—Proposed Rifle Competition Between Canada and U. S.

(Associated Press.)
Ottawa, June 8.—Capt. Henry Augustus Mellon, Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, who holds a certificate of competency as master for foreign sea-going ships, issued by Her Majesty's Board of Trade in 1890, has been gazetted an examiner for the purpose of examining applicants for certificates as masters and mates in the coasting trade, or on the inland waters of the Dominion.

Rioting In St. Louis

Mounted Police Disperse Crowd Which Had Been Stoning the Car.

Several Persons Shot—One Passenger Fatally Injured During the Fighting.

(Associated Press.)
St. Louis, June 8.—While standing on the rear platform of a north-bound Union Line car last night, John Goetting, a photographer, 20 years old, was shot and fatally wounded.

Only four cars were operated on the Union Line yesterday. The conductors were ordered to turn in their cash at the sheds before 6 o'clock p.m., but a flock occurred shortly after 5 o'clock and it was necessary to summon several squads of police before the cars could be moved.

The riot commenced in earnest about 8 o'clock when the cars began to move. At this time the crowd was augmented by 2,000 persons. When the cars started, the shooting began. The police fired in the air and those in the crowd commenced shooting into and stoning the cars. Goetting was standing on the rear platform of a car when struck by a bullet. The mounted officers finally dispersed the crowd and cars were run into the sheds. A stray bullet, evidently fired at a car on the southern electric division of the Transit Company, while passing near Klausman's grove, struck Miss Emma Nenda. Her injury is slight.

A car on the Libbeld division ran over a stick of dynamite about 11:30 p.m. The loud explosion aroused the neighborhood, but the car was not damaged.

Three police officers were shot in various parts of the city. Michael Gibbons was hit in the ankle and knee, B. J. Boland in the knee and W. O. Coats in the back. Coats's wound is serious.

POLLING TO-DAY.
Election Campaign Terminates To-day—Extension of Time for Voting.

One of the liveliest campaigns ever carried on in Western Canada terminated this morning at 9 o'clock, when a poll was opened for the registration of votes from the free and independent electorate of the city. In the districts the poll opened an hour earlier, but will close at 5. The results will be pretty well in before midnight.

A noticeable feature of the voting of the day has been the comparatively small number who had exercised their franchise before the time of going to press. It is probable that a great number will vote after 6 o'clock—a new feature in elections in this city.

At Nanaimo.
Nanaimo, June 8.—The elections in the city are passing off very quietly. In North Nanaimo the fight is the most exciting and the result will be very close between Bryden and McInnes. The result in South Nanaimo will also be close, with Dunsmyth apparently leading.

Martinitie Withdraws.
Vancouver, June 8.—A. S. Vedder, Martinitie candidate in Chilliwack, withdrew last night in favor of G. R. Ashwell, Conservative.

TRADE WITH BRITAIN.
(Associated Press.)
Toronto, June 8.—The Globe publishes the following from London, dated June 8th: "May trade returns show the following increases in imports from Canada: Wheat, £73,000; flour, £10,000; oats, £21,000; peas, £7,000; bacon, £90,000; hams, £10,000; fish, £17,000; pulp, £9,000; timber, £17,000. The decreases are: Cattle, £28,000; sheep, £2,000; corn, £48,000; butter, £34,000; lumber, £35,000; horses, £2,000. Most of the principal exports to Canada show good increases with the exception of sheet-iron.

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(Associated Press.)
Charlottetown, P.E.I., June 9.—Yesterday afternoon's session of the legislature eclipsed all former records for scenes of disorder, due to Mr. Shaw, of the opposition, accusing Mr. Cummiesty, of the government side, of having misappropriated the poor fund of his district. Cummiesty denied the charges, whereupon a heated argument ensued, and the leader of the government, unable to restore order, called on the Speaker to take the chair to quell the disturbance. Several members were on the floor of the House ordering each other to sit down, when the spectators in the galleries arose in wild excitement.

Port Hope, June 9.—At Bay of Quinte conference yesterday it was announced that the Methodist century fund had reached nearly \$80,000.

Woodstock, June 9.—Rev. A. B. Miller, pastor of Eastwood Methodist church, is dead, as the result of blood-poisoning, due to a bicycle accident on Queen's birthday. Deceased collided with another cyclist while descending a hill.

Montreal, June 9.—Evangeline Joy was placed on trial before the court of Queen's Bench yesterday afternoon charged with having stolen \$7,000, the property of La Banque Nationale, from the Joliette station of C.E.R.

Members of the Western Press Association, who are touring Eastern Canada, passed through the city last evening en route to Quebec. They will return here to-morrow evening and will be entertained by the local association on Monday, leaving for Ottawa on Tuesday.

Windsor, June 9.—Members of the Canadian club in Detroit are anxious to have a big body of Windsorites participate in the monster celebration over the defeat of Spain by the United States, to be held in Detroit shortly, but the attitude of certain Detroiters in pulling down the Union Jack the other day so enraged the committee who had the arrangements in hand, that J. W. Drake, master of ceremonies, had informed Maj. Bothwell, of the Canadian club, Detroit, that the Windsor people are possessed of the idea that the British flag would again be insulted if carried, and they say they don't want to run any chances and will stay at home.

Toronto, June 9.—The World suggests that arrangements be made to have an annual competition between Canadian and American rifle teams. The idea is strongly approved of by the military men. It is understood that overtures have already been received from several states of the Union towards having Canadians take part in an annual rifle match.

NO SPLIT IN IRISH PARTY.
(Associated Press.)
Dublin, June 8.—"This suggestion of a fresh split in the Irish party is absurd," said Mr. John Redmond, chairman of the United Irish parties, to a representative of the Associated Press this morning. "The difference of opinion among their committee on one detail of the arrangements of the convention will not interfere with the representative gathering of June 19th, which I am doing all in my power to promote."

WITHOUT FOUNDATION.
(Associated Press.)
London, June 8.—A special dispatch from Cairo says that it is reported, on apparently good authority, that the immediate addition of 7,000 troops to the British forces in Egypt has been demanded. A representative of the Associated Press was informed to-day at both the foreign office and war office that there was not the slightest foundation for such a report.

UNITED STATES TERRITORY.
(Associated Press.)
Washington, June 8.—The secretary of state has notified Governor Dole of Hawaii that on and after June 10th, the date on which the act making Hawaii territory of the United States goes into effect, all of the business of the territory of Hawaii with the government of the United States shall be conducted through and with the secretary of the interior.

FAST TRAIN WRECKED.
(Associated Press.)
Omaha, Neb., June 8.—As the fast Chicago train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul was running through Persimmon, Iowa, a way station 27 miles from Council Bluffs, yesterday afternoon, the diner was derailed and turned entirely over. Five occupants of the car were seriously injured and ten sustained slight wounds. The wreck was due to the spreading of the rails, caused by the intense heat of the past two days.

If there ever was a specific for any one disease, it is a specific for sick-headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill does it.

Can War Be Averted?

Outbreak of Hostilities Between Russia and Japan Regarded as Unavoidable.

Force of Boxers Surround Chinese Troops and Fighting Still Continues.

Officials Report That Five Hundred Rebels Have Been Killed.

(Associated Press.)
New York, June 8.—The possibility of war between Japan and Russia and the effect of the rumors on the financial world are discussed rather fully in the Herald to-day. Its London correspondent cables:

The anxiety respecting events in the Far East spread yesterday still further. Over and over again the opinion was expressed that nothing could avert war between Japan and Russia. In diplomatic circles nothing else was talked about. There exists in financial circles all the preliminaries of a panic. Public sentiment is urging the government to take a more active interest in Chinese developments. All day long communications are going on between the foreign office and Tien Tsin."

Surrounded by Boxers.
Tien Tsin, June 8.—It is reported from a Chinese source that 4,000 Boxers surrounded 1,500 Chinese between Iofa and Yong Tsin yesterday.

According to the latest news fighting is still going on this morning. Officials say that 500 Boxers were killed, but give no accounts of the Chinese casualties.

Thirty of Gen. Nieh's troops encountered a body of Boxers three miles from here on the Taku road, and killed 21 of them.

No news has been received from Pao Ting Pa for three days, and the situation there is believed to be critical. It is reported that the Chinese troops have been defeated near there.

The French cruisers Dentre Castre and Jean Bart, and the Russian cruiser Ruisia have arrived at Taku.

Preparing for Action.
London, June 8.—Dispatches from the Far East show apparently no cessation in the activity of the Boxers, but the powers are gradually feeling their way to common action for the suppression of the disturbance.

It is believed that when the Dowager Empress realizes the firm intention to check her convivance in the anti-foreign movement there will be a speedy end to the rioting, as, if the Chinese acted in good faith, they could easily quell the rabble, which is armed chiefly with spears, agricultural implements, a few swords and some old rifles.

A dispatch from Tien Tsin, dated June 7th, at 4 p.m., shows the British reinforcements had not then started for Peking as expected owing to the refusal of the authorities to allow them to entrain, although the British offered to repair the line as they went.

Additional Russian and Austrian troops have arrived at Tien Tsin, and the German cruisers Hansa and Gefion have started from Kio Chou for Taku, with marines intended for the same destination.

The fact that much needed rain has fallen is expected at Tien Tsin to give a good effect in accelerating the suppression of the rising, as the farmers in the movement will return to their ordinary pursuits.

Foreigners to be Protected.
Paris, June 8.—At a cabinet council to-day, presided over by President Loubet, the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, communicated dispatches concerning the situation in China. The French minister at Peking, he said, was acting in union with the other diplomats and Admiral Courtes, who was at Taku with his squadron, and had been instructed to co-operate with the other admirals to take such measures for the protection of foreigners as the situation should demand.

Moving on Tien Tsin.
Washington, June 8.—The following cablegram was received at the navy department this morning from Admiral Kampff, on-board the Newark of the Taku force:

"Long Kuf, June 8.—Battle yesterday between Chinese and Boxers near Tien Tsin. A large number of Boxers are expected to reach Tien Tsin to-morrow. (Signed) Kempff."

Almost the only subject before the cabinet meeting to-day was the situation in China. Secretary Hay stated after the meeting that a reply would be sent to Mr. Conger substantially re-affirming the one sent a day or two ago, to the effect that he would be expected to do whatever should be necessary to protect the lives of Americans and their property, and to maintain the dignity of this government. He would be instructed to form no alliance with any government.

It is understood here that the representatives of the powers in Peking will call in a body on the Dowager Empress and press the necessity of her taking immediate and rigorous action to suppress rioters. It is assumed that Mr. Conger will join the other representatives.

British Prisoners

Over Three Thousand Recovered, But Boers Hold Many as Hostage.

Work of Organizing the Government of Transvaal in Progress.

Rumor That Kruger Has Been Urged to Negotiate For Peace.

(Associated Press.)
London, June 8.—The dribbles of news filtering from the Transvaal fail to throw much light on the situation in and around Pretoria. Public interest centres largely in the fate of the British prisoners, but it seems that about 13,000 have been recovered, including 120 officers. The Federals, therefore, have removed about a thousand as hostages.

The Lorenzo Marquez dispatch to the effect that United States Consul Hollis has been conferring with President Kruger is creating some comment, but in view of the Associated Press Washington dispatch there is little disposition to regard Mr. Hollis's alleged mission as in any wise official.

A special from Pretoria says that curiously enough the only shell that broke in the town the day prior to the occupation of Pretoria hit the United States consulate.

A dispatch from Capetown announces that the work of organizing the government of the Transvaal is proceeding. A portion of Sir Alfred Milner's staff has gone to Pretoria to start the machinery, so the proclamation of the annexation of the Transvaal may be speedily expected.

ZEEERUST OCCUPIED.
Mafeking, May 29.—Col. Plumer occupied Zeeerust yesterday without opposition. This district is regaining its normal condition, and supplies are arriving daily.

CANADIANS WITH WARREN.
Capetown, June 8.—Gen. Warren, with a strong force, including the Canadian artillery, is marching through Griqualand west. He encamped at Campbell yesterday, no opposition being offered.

Numbers of the rebels are handing in their arms to the British commander.

BOERS LOCATED.
Hammonia, Orange River Colony, June 8.—Gen. Rundle made a strong demonstration against the Boer position, employing 500 of Gen. Brabant's Queenstown Mounted Rifles, two guns and the Cape Mounted Infantry, under Colonel Dalrymple. The Boer outposts were driven back and their lager located, but the troops returned without a battle.

FRIENDLY ADVICE.
Lorenzo Marquez, June 8.—Lorenzo Marquez, Consul Hollis, who returned here yesterday from the Transvaal by special train, had a two hours' interview with President Kruger at Mafeking. It is stated that Mr. Hollis was the bearer of friendly dispatches from the United States government, urging Mr. Kruger to treat for peace.

Ambulance Corps Missing.
Chicago, June 8.—Efforts are being made by Chicagoans interested in the welfare of the members of the ambulance corps that left Chicago to serve in South Africa to locate the corps. Col. John F. Finerty, one of the men who helped to form the corps, last night dispatched a cablegram to Pretoria, asking for the whereabouts of the Chicago Irishmen. There have been all sorts of disquieting rumors in regard to the corps. One is that several members of the corps have been killed or wounded.

Mrs. Kruger Received Visitors.
London, June 8.—A belated special dispatch from Pretoria describes the visit made by officers of Lord Roberts's staff to the presidency on Tuesday, June 5th. It says: "We were received by a Dutch pastor and shortly were joined by Mrs. Kruger. The latter wore a black silk dress and a white cap. She composedly exchanged greetings with her visitors, who notified her of their intention to replace the burgher guards by a guard of British troops. The burghers thereupon laid down their arms on the asphalted porch of the building near the lions guarding the entrance."

The Patriotic Fund.
Ottawa, June 8.—The Canadian Patriotic Fund to date is \$300,000.

A steam launch, owned by Chinese merchants at Hongkong, towing four men laden with kerosene oil, was attacked on Thursday night by pirates in an armed junk off Cape Suimah, eight miles from Hongkong. After looting the launch the pirates made off in a westerly direction with the launch and her crew.

Maj. Gen. Otis of the United States army, arrived in Chicago yesterday from San Francisco and Manila, and proceeded to Washington.

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Fled Before Gen. Buller

Burglers Were In Carefully Prepared Positions but Retired Northwest.

Boers Have Destroyed 21 Miles of Railway—Concentrating Around Bethlehem.

London, June 11.—Dispatches from correspondents with General Buller in the Transvaal, filed yesterday at Sunset, describe the Boers as camping at Gaudin, close to the point where the frontiers of the Orange River country, the Transvaal and Natal meet.

"The British marched eight miles yesterday," says the Reuters correspondent, "before encountering any opposition. The Boers, who had one gun, withdrew under heavy ordnance fire to a ridge just ahead of the camp."

This long range running skinnish will doubtless be renewed this morning, when General Buller is expected to make rapid progress now and throw the weight of 20,000 men into Lord Roberts's Transvaal combination.

The fighting on June 8th, in which there were fewer than 230 casualties, was kept up all day long by artillery and snaretry. The

British attacking line, three miles in length, made its way amid the precipitous hills. A Boer gun on Spitz Kop fired shrapnel at a range of 4,000 yards at the British right flank, but every shell was buried in the ground before bursting. The defensive power of modern weapons seems less effective in rough country than upon levels, where wide spaces can be covered by flat trajectories.

The war office has received the following dispatch from Sir Redvers Buller: "Headquarters, in Natal, June 10.—With reference to my telegram of June 9th, we halted yesterday to get our train up the pass, which is very steep. The enemy were about 2,000 strong, in a very carefully prepared position, which they must have been very diligent not to have held longer than they did. They have all retired about 26 miles to the northwest. Our casualties were more than I at first thought. They were one officer wounded and 2 men killed and 13 wounded."

The Boers have torn up 21 miles of Lord Roberts's vital line of railway between America siding and Rooodeval. It is a bold raid and vexatious, but it does not disquiet the military authorities, for they expect General Kelly-Kenny to drive off the marauders and to reopen the line.

The rapidity of the advance of Lord Roberts cannot have permitted him to accumulate large reserves of stores, therefore an interruption of the railway would be a most embarrassing thing, and bring the forward operations to a standstill.

Nothing has been heard from Roberts for three days. This raid on the railway, the strenuous opposition to General Buller, and the nimble escape of General Buller's division forced the war office observers to the reluctant conclusion that the war is not yet over.

General Buller's and General Buller's divisions are still at Hanononia in the Ficksburg district. The latest intelligence from their headquarters is that the Boers are determined to fight to the bitter end. They are concentrating around Bethlehem. The country between there and General Buller's headquarters and resembles northern Natal in being exceedingly

difficult for military operations. General Buller's present care is to prevent the Boers getting past him southward. Major Wood, of Rundle's staff, made a Boer outpost on June 6th and announced that Pretoria had been occupied by the British. How the Boers received this news is not recorded. Altogether 600 Boers have surrendered to General Buller.

General Hunter's advance has occupied Venterdorp, one hundred miles southwest of Pretoria. This took place on June 7th.

General Buller's column is on the Orange River, southwest of Pretoria. The British are sending detachments night and left to accept the surrender of commandos, horses, cattle and forage, and to overawe the sparsely settled country. Thus far only one small commando has been heard of, a commando at Beit Bosch. General Hunter has warned all burghers that if the telegraph is cut behind that he will send back and burn the houses near the lines.

Towns Occupied. Lorenzo Marquez, June 9.—It is reported that the British have occupied Venterdorp after fighting. President Kruger is said to have a large quantity of personal valuables with him.

Lichtenberg, June 10.—Gen. Hunter's advance column occupied Venterdorp today, while the Boers quietly surrendered in small bodies. Considerable looting had been done. General Methuen's column has rejoined Hunter.

Situation Reviewed. New York, June 10.—Telegraphing to the Tribune from London, Mr. Isaac N. Reed says: "Gen. Buller's operations against the Boers are described by a correspondent as brilliant, but few details are given to the official circles. One version credits the Boer commander with offering to surrender on Thursday upon certain conditions, and states that Gen. Buller declined to treat with him. As Buller himself neglected to report, this information is probably untrustworthy."

"There was no official confirmation yesterday of the retirement of the Boers from the Nek."

"All the dispatches related to events about a week old, such as the occupation of Senekal by Gen. Buller and a service of life by the Middlesex Yeomanry, and details of French's operations against Johannesburg."

"A fresher detail was the fact that the arrival of Gen. Buller is expected at Capetown, and an interesting list of statistics was an official return



OUTSIDE BOMB PROOF SHELTER AT KIMBERLEY. (Published by Courtesy of Mr. H. L. Salmon.)

that 36 peers and 27 members of the Commons were serving the Queen in South Africa.

"The lack of news from Lord Roberts is fully explained to-day by the admission that the wires have been cut by Boer raiders near Rooodeval. Communication will probably be restored without serious delay, but the incident has set military men gossiping about the order of precedence and seniority in the Orange River colony. Unity of direction is indispensable in operations against President Steyn's burghers, who are making a good deal of trouble in the colony, and this cannot be had when Lord Roberts is in Pretoria with the wires cut behind him."

"Lord Methuen, who was left in the corner after opening Lord Roberts's campaign, is now at Lindley, and, by virtue of his seniority, ought to be in command of all the British forces in the Orange River colony. Either Kelly-Kenny or Rundle would be better men for commanding the British forces in the final encircling movement around Bethlehem, and it is not likely that Lord Methuen will be placed over them. Buller's friends assert that the only division commander of the original army corps whose fortunes have been safe is O'Chery."

London, June 11.—The following report from Buller has been issued by the war office:

"Headquarters in Natal, June 11.—The force concentrated on the Klip river at its junction with the Gansvlei last night. We anticipated that that night a force of the enemy, about 3,000 strong, who had, I think, intended to occupy it, and who retreated as soon as our heavy guns opened fire, which were very smartly brought into action by Major May, of the Royal Artillery, and Capt. Jones, of the Royal Navy."

"The South African Light Horse and the 2nd Cavalry brigade were engaged while covering our left front. The casualties are about six killed and seven wounded."

Boers Surrendering. Venterdorp, June 11.—Two hundred and fifty Boers have surrendered to Gen. Hunter, and the remainder in this district have promised to give up their arms.

Message from the Queen. (Special to the Times.) Ottawa, June 11.—The following message from Her Majesty the Queen has been received at Government House in response to one of congratulation addressed to the sovereign on the fall of Pretoria:

"Balmoral, June 7.—Grateful thanks for kind congratulations on this most satisfactory event. (Signed) V. R. I."

FAMILY MURDERED. Four Persons Dead—Murderer Attempted Suicide But Was Recovered.

Winnipeg, June 9.—Alex. McArthur, his wife and two children, aged 10 and 12, were murdered by a hired man named John Morrison early this morning, at Wabowyn village, near Moomsin. The murderer was captured. He had shot himself through the chest, but will recover.

He is supposed by many in Moomsin to be insane, as he has hitherto borne a good character.

H. G. McArthur, of this city, and John McArthur, of Vancouver, B.C., are brothers of the deceased man.

THE IRISH PARTY. (Associated Press.)

Dublin, June 11.—Mr. Timothy Healy, replying to the letter of Mr. John Redmond appealing to him to use his influence to make the forthcoming convention harmonious and fully representative of Irish political opinion, says: "I possess no such influence as would induce the Nationalists, who have been rejected by the committee, to attend the convention." He expresses the opinion that Mr. O'Brien will make Mr. Redmond "either a victim or a slave," and adds that he had hoped the "era of intrigue" had closed.

PIONEER DEAD. (Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, June 11.—A report from Atlin says James Campbell, formerly of Vancouver, was found dead in bed a few days ago. Campbell was a pioneer here and the owner of large property.

Cumyow and McLean, two Chinese interpreters, were seriously injured in a runaway on Sunday.

Dealing With Chinese

The Dominion Government is To-Day Considering an Important Measure.

Increased Poll Tax Not the Only Barrier to Orientals' Entrance.

Clause Providing for Educational Test Will Also Be Incorporated.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, June 11.—The government had under consideration to-day a proposed Chinese act for the purpose of regulating and restricting the Chinese.

It is understood that in addition to an increased poll tax there will be in the new act a clause similar to the Natal act providing for an educational test, which will itself be sufficient to largely exclude Chinese.

It will only apply to Chinese.

A BRIGHT IDEA

Was that of Dr. Chase when he discovered a combined treatment for disorders of the kidneys and liver and so provided a cure for complicated diseases of these organs, which were formerly incurable. Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the world's greatest cure for kidney, liver and stomach troubles, and has an enormous sale in all parts of Canada and the United States. One pill a dose. 25 cents a box.

STRIKERS SHOT.

St. Louis, June 10.—Four men of a party of 100 or more striking employees on the Transit Company, who were returning from a labor parade in East St. Louis were shot into shortly after six o'clock this evening by members of a sheriff's posse in front of the temporary barracks on Washington avenue.

One is dead, two others, who were wounded in the head and abdomen will die, and the fourth will lose a hand.

Just in front of the barracks occupied by the posse the paraders attempted to assault the crew of a passing street car. A brick was thrown and seven shots were fired by the street car men, when members of the posse appeared on the street with their shotguns and attempted to rescue the street carmen. In the melee at least ten shots were fired by the posse and there were four casualties as far as known.

Twenty-one prisoners were captured by the posse and taken into the barracks. One other shooting by a deputy sheriff is reported at the sheds of the Belfountain line.

"BOUGHT MY LIFE FOR 35 CENTS." "This was one man's way of putting it when he had been pronounced incurable from chronic dyspepsia. "It was a living death to me until I tried Dr. Von Sian's Pineapple Tablets—thanks to them today I am well—and I tell my friends I bought my life for 35 cents"—in a box—cure good for any and every form of stomach trouble—safe to use and convenient to carry with you. Sold by Deas & Hilscock and Hall & Co.

TOWN DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Duluth, Minn., June 9.—The total amount of property lost in fire that levelled Virginia on Thursday is now closely estimated at \$450,000. The insurance will not exceed \$125,000. About 80 business houses, including 30 saloons and five hotels, were burned. Thirty residences were also consumed. A carload of food, clothing and blankets was sent from Duluth last night to the homeless people in the stricken city, and more will probably follow.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c CATARRH CURE. He sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blowpipe. Heals the ulcers, clears the air, throats and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower from all dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

The Chinese Rising

Report That the Dowager Has Fled to Russian Legation at Peking.

The British Minister Tells of the Boxer Movement Against Foreigners.

Government Has Not Taken Any Energetic Steps to Suppress Rebels.

(Associated Press.) London, June 11.—A special dispatch to the Associated Press from Peking, dated June 9th, says:

"The situation is growing steadily more alarming. The missionary compounds were all abandoned yesterday evening. Forty American and English missionaries are gathered at the American Methodist mission, surrounded by 300 native pupils, whom it was impossible to send to their homes. They are waiting, with a few revolvers and guarded by ten American marines, for reinforcements to take them to the coast."

"Missionaries who returned from the country to the east say the populace are asserting that they must have a new emperor."

British Minister's Report.

London, June 11.—Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister at Peking, sent the following telegram to Shanghai on June 7th: "The movement against the foreigners, which has been allowed to grow to such an extent, has resulted in the burning of the railway stations and in the interruption of railway communication for five days. Two British missionaries and several foreign missionaries have been murdered in the district near Peking."

"In the country round about a number of converts have been murdered, chapels have been pillaged and destroyed, while in the capital itself the British missionaries have been obliged to leave their houses and take refuge at the legation, which is defended by 75 marines."

"The Chinese government is affected by these events so far as to send high officials to parley with the Boxers, but it does not show any intention of suppressing them. Probably it still has power to do so, but the throne is still strongly influenced by sympathy with the movement and the spirit of the troops is doubtful. All is well up to the present."

More Troops For Peking.

Tien Tsin, June 10.—Telegraph communication between here and Peking was interrupted this evening.

A special train, left at 5 o'clock this evening with thirty British troops to guard Tong Shan. It is considered that the number will be inadequate. It is believed in Tong Shan all the northern China railways would be at a standstill.

Owing to difficulty in securing the Viceroy's permission for a third special train to start for Peking the foreign troops occupied the cars, whereupon the Chinese engine driver ran away with his engine.

On learning this, the Viceroy granted permission and the train left at 5:15 p.m. with about 500 men. The force was made up of 350 Germans, 80 British, and the rest French.

Official Statement. London, June 11.—The Chinese minister in London, Lo Feng Luh, when shown the latest dispatches from Tien Tsin, authorized his secretary to make the following statement:

"It is all nonsense to believe that the Empress is encouraging the Boxers. She is doing all she can to calm them. How can the Chinese government support a rebellion, when China alone suffers? We have lost property worth £10,000,000. The Empress at the back of the Boxers? It is absurd!"

The secretary expressed the opinion that the Boxers numbered less than a million of the population.

Attack on Refugees. London, June 11.—Details have been

received from Shanghai regarding the recent murders of railway engineers by the Boxers. It seems that a party of 30, including six ladies and one child, left Pao Fu in native boats under a military escort.

After traversing 50 miles in safety they missed their way. The boats grounded and the Boxers opened fire upon the unfortunate occupants, using both rifles and wooden cannon. The engineers returned the fire and the party landed. One lady and three men who got separated from the main body were brutally killed.

The survivors formed a square with those able to bear arms outside and the women inside and made off towards Tien Tsin. They travelled three and a half days, fighting all the way. More than 23,000 cartridges were expended and ammunition was running short. They estimated that they killed a hundred rebels. They behaved like heroes, carrying the women and children. Twelve miles from Tien Tsin three men disappeared and were murdered.

The survivors met the rescue party, and much exhausted they were escorted to Tien Tsin.

Flight of Dowager Empress. London, June 11.—A special from Tien Tsin says it is reported that the Dowager Empress has fled to the Russian legation at Peking.

Action of Powers. Washington, June 11.—The following undated dispatch has been received at the navy department:

"Secretary of the Navy: Forces landed by different nations opening communication to Peking. Americans joined. (Signed) Kempf."

Admiral Kempf also reports the arrival of the Monseign at Taku.

London Times on Situation. London, June 11.—The Times, commenting editorially upon the attitude of the various powers, says: "America, we are told, will work on parallel lines with the other powers to restore peace, but she insists on retaining her independence of action. That is an attitude to which nobody can object, and if it is supported by Americans sailors and marines it will contribute powerfully to the attainment of the immediate object upon which the powers are bent. Our course is quite clear. It is to support our admiral. The message from Hongkong shows that no time is being lost in preparing reinforcements, should he require them."

Miss Maud Kenyon. Of 1333 Orange Street, Los Angeles, Cal., writes: "I had been afflicted with my eyes for over a year with such a dreadful itching and inflammation that I could not use them for anything. Physicians had given me many different remedies which were like using so much water; they measured my eyes for glasses, which I got and wore for some time, but they did not benefit me in the least. My mother desired me to write to Dr. R. V. Pierce and explain the condition of my eyes. I did so, and after following your advice, and using eight bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and eight of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' can say my trouble is entirely cured. I would advise any one so afflicted to try these wonderful medicines. My health was never so good as it is now, and shall never tire of praising Dr. Pierce's medicines."

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter and secure a specialist's advice free of charge.

WRITE TO DR. R. V. PIERCE, BUFFALO, N. Y. ALL CORRESPONDENCE PRIVATE.

London, June 11.—Details have been

Blanchard Wounded

In An Attack Made on the British Troops by Boers at Rooodeval.

Two Officers and Fifteen Men of the Derbyshire Regiment Killed.

(Associated Press.) London, June 11.—Lieut-General Sir Frederick Ewer, in command of the lines of communication in South Africa, reports that in the district where the Boers cut Lord Roberts's line of communications, the fourth battalion of the Derbyshire regiment were all killed, wounded or made prisoners, except six enlisted men. Two officers and 15 men were killed and five officers and 72 men wounded, many of them severely. The Boers returned the wounded to the British.

The officers killed were Lieut-Colonel Baird Douglas, and Lieut. Hawley. The wounded include Colonel Wilkinson and Lieut. Blanchard, of the Canadian Infantry.

Another Government Opposition Conservative Provisional Independent Labor

Provincial News.

NELSON. Andrew Christophers, the miner who was injured at the Granite mine last week, succumbed to his injuries at the general hospital on Tuesday night. Deceased was 44 years of age and came to British Columbia several years ago from his native place, St. Just, Cornwall, Eng., where he leaves a widow and family.

KAMLOOPS. The death occurred on 6th of Mrs. W. J. Curry, the wife of the well-known dentist. Mrs. Curry, who used to live in Nanaimo, was a Miss Gordon, the daughter of a former M. P. for Nanaimo district. The doctor and his wife have lived in Kamloops for nearly two years. The deceased will be interred at Nanaimo.

GREENWOOD. On Monday afternoon, the mouth of the tunnel at the Gold Drop mine in Phoenix's camp looked as if a small portion of the Boer war had been transferred from South Africa and the Red Cross had succeeded in gathering a small number of the fallen. Medical men and others were hard at work resuscitating ten men who had been overcome by powder smoke. The shift were working in the 'upside' from the tunnel on the Gold Drop. A round of shots had been fired in the morning and about four in the afternoon Robert Barrow followed by Harry Nicholls went up the rise to see how well the shift had done their work. They made the ascent before the uprising from the tunnel on the Gold Drop. A round of shots had been fired in the morning and about four in the afternoon Robert Barrow followed by Harry Nicholls went up the rise to see how well the shift had done their work. They made the ascent before the uprising from the tunnel on the Gold Drop. 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THE OPPOSITION VICTORIOUS

Elections on Saturday Resulted in the Utter Defeat of the Martin Government.

ONLY THREE MINISTERS RETURNED

The Premier Elected as a Representative of Vancouver—Many Candidates Lose Their Deposits—Hon. Mr. Martin Has Six Straight Supporters.

Majority of pledged supporters he would resign is accepted as an indication that he will at once hand in his resignation to the Governor. In such an event His Honor would have to send for a successor, and government supporters claim that Hon. J. C. Brown is the man who will be entrusted with the duty of advising His Honor in the crisis.

On the other hand the Governor may resign. That he will send for Mr. Turner as successor, who has been suggested, is almost incredible when the circumstances under which he dispensed with the services of the Turner administration and the correspondence which has since passed on the subject are taken into consideration.

Mr. Beaven said that in these times when precedents seem to be disregarded he will not undertake to give an opinion for publication.

IN THE CITY. The election on Saturday in this city resulted in the return of Messrs. Turner, Helmcken, Hall and McPhillips, commonly designated the "Big Four," and although the supporters of these gentlemen have expressed themselves in the most optimistic terms throughout the campaign regarding the chances of their candidates, it was anticipated in a group many quarters that one at least of the government four would be elected.

At the termination of the count on Saturday evening no official figures were given by Returning Officer Tubman, and the returns bulletined were approximate to the actual official result and sufficient to demonstrate the standing of the rival parties and respective aspirants to seats in the legislature. A close and careful calculation gives the result as follows:

It is remarkable that of the candidates who were regarded as leaders, all have gone under with the exception of Messrs. Ralph Smith and J. H. Turner. Messrs. Cotton, Mackintosh and Wilson have gone down in the political melee.

The fate of the Premier is almost lost sight of in the general speculation as to what effect his defeat will have on the occupant of Government House. Rightly or wrongly the remarks of Messrs. Mills and Laurier in the Dominion House at the time Mr. Martin was called upon to form a government have been accepted throughout the province as indicating a determination in Ottawa to make the voice of the people of this province at the polls decide the attitude of the Federal administration to His Honor.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

From the returns as given above, it is evident that the results have been as indicated in the subjoined table. In the

Table showing election results for various districts: Alberni, Comox, Cariboo, Chilliwack, Cowichan, DeWdney, Esquimalt, Lillooet, Kootenay, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Richmond, Victoria, Yale, etc.

number of other seats, such as North Victoria and Alberni, the results are approximated. The representation in the next House will in all probability be as follows:

Table showing the composition of the next House: Government (Opp., Con., Prov. Party), Opposition (Ind., Labor), and Independent.

the crowd that under no law could any person be photographed against his wish, and the unfortunate procedure was finally stopped. There was, as a rule, however, the best of feeling, and the booths, alphabetically arranged, were the destinations of almost continual processions of voters.

At 7:30 o'clock in the evening, when the polling was declared closed, a crowd assembled in front of the market hall, eager to ascertain what the gates were closed, locked and guarded, and the counting commenced. This was performed in five different sections of the hall, two boxes being allotted to each section.

At some of the boxes the opposition candidates appeared to have the race pretty much to themselves, while the government's chances at other sections appeared open to a very fair prospect.

When the last ballot had been counted an approximate tally appeared as though the Premier would defeat Mr. McPhillips. In fact, such was the prediction up till the time when some of the second boxes had been counted, but near the conclusion a large number of ballots favoring the "Big Four" increased Mr. McPhillips's prospects, and the majorities of his colleagues, changing what had become a fighting chance for the Premier into an inevitable defeat.

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CHILLIWACK. Upper Sumas, Abbotsford, Chilliwack, Lower Sumas, Chemainus, 8th. West., Pine Grove, Hicks House, Wade's Landing to hear from.

DELTA. Oliver, Forster, Berry, (Govt.) (Prov.) (Cons.), Halls Prairie, Lochiel, Shortreed, Westham, Langley Prairie, 8th. West., Clover Valley, Elgin, Port Kells, Ladners, Langley, Brownsville, Murray-Corner, These returns are, in some instances, approximate.

DEWDNEY. McBride, Whitham, (Cons.) (Govt.), Port Moody, Agassiz, Port Hammond, Port Haney, Weston City, Warneck, Harrison, Several small places to hear from. McBride's election conceded.

LILLOOET. E. Prentice, Grahame, (Opp.) (Govt.), Hat Creek, 127 Mile House, 111 Mile House, Big Bar, Dog Creek, Alkali Lake, LILLOOET, W. Smith, Skinner, Lachore, (Opp.) (Ind.) (Govt.), Lillooet, Pavillion, Caldwallader, Tranchon, Pemberton, McGillivray Creek, Cayoos Creek, Smith 24 ahead, two places to hear from.

KOOTENAY, N.E. Wells, Armstrong, Burnett, (Ind.) (Cons.) (Govt.), Rogers Pass, Beavermouth, Donald, Golden, Field, Carbonate, Galebra, Belice, Peterboro, Athelwar, Windermere, Camel Flat, Wells elected by majority of 55 over two other candidates, who lose their deposits.

KOOTENAY, S.E. Fernie, Smith, Costigan, (Ind.) (Govt.) (Cons.), Warden, Cranbrook, Elk, Tracey Creek, Gramston, Fort Steele, Fernie, Moyie, Michelle, Kimberley gave Smith a majority of 50, ensuring his election.

KOOTENAY, W. (NELSON). Houston, Fletcher, Hall, (Prov.) (Cons.) (Ind.), Nelson, Hall Sidling, Erie, Granite Mine, Salmon, Ymir, Wanita, Proctor's Landing, Croston, Kuskinoak, Kitchener, Ymir Mine, Porto Rico, Three places to hear from.

KOOTENAY, W. (SLOKAN).

Green, Keen, Kinn, (Prov.) (Cons.) (Govt.), Duncan City, Argenta, Kaslo, Sandon, Enterprise Lady, Lardo, Deer Park, Ainsworth, New Denver, Silverton, Slocan Lake, Robson, Whitewater, McGuigan, Three Forks, Balfour, Two places to hear from. Green elected.

KOOTENAY, W. (ROSSLAND).

Mackintosh, (Cons.) (Govt.), Columbia, Greenwood, Grand Forks, Rossland, Trail, Midway, Cascade, Ehol, Phoenix, Gladstone, Hon. Smith Curtis elected.

KOOTENAY, W. (REVELSTOCK).

McRae, Taylor, (Govt.) (Cons.), Revelstoke, Trout Lake, Nakusp, Comaplix, Thompson Landing, Halsey Springs, Illecillewaet, Albert Canyon, Glacier, Ferguson, Arrowhead, Armstrong, Five places to hear from. Taylor probably elected.

RICHMOND.

Kidd, Rowan, Wilkinson, (Prov.) (Govt.) (Cons.), S. Vancouver, Burnaby, Moodyville, Steveston, Richmond, Central Park, Howe Sound and Squamish to be heard from. YALE, W. Murphy, Beebe, (Opp.) (Govt.), Ashcroft, Keefers, Lytton, Hope, Spence's Bridge, Savona, Lower Nicola, Six places to hear from. Murphy elected.

YALE, N.

Fulton, Deane, Palmer, (Opp.) (Prov.) (Govt.), Stump Lake, Kamloops, Tappan Siding, Ducks, Shuswap Prairie, Salmon Arm, Quileen, Griffin Lake, Nicola Lake, Douglas Lake, Notch Hill, Knaik, Six places to hear from.

YALE, EAST.

Ellison, Sandgrass, Tupper, (Opp.) (Govt.) (Cons.), Vernon, Enderby, Mara, Armstrong, Camp McKinney, Rock Creek, Sidney, Fourteen places to hear from.

EASTERN OPINIONS.

What the Leading Ontario Papers Think of Saturday's Elections. (Special to the Times)

Ottawa, Ont., June 11.—The Globe and Mail to-day deal editorially with the result of the British Columbia election. The Mail says that Martin was wiped off the face of the earth. The election, it says, was not only disastrous to Martin, but to Lieutenant-Governor McMeekin. The Globe says: "The Martin government is now defeated, and thus we have a state of affairs under which, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier says, 'the Lieutenant-Governor will be found to have taken a very serious step.' He dismissed a ministry which was not charged with dishonesty or flagrant wrongdoing of any kind. The dismissal was condemned by the legislature. He chose as his first minister a gentleman who was immediately declared by an almost unanimous resolution of the legislature not to possess the confidence. It is therefore obvious that he assumed a grave personal responsibility and took a large risk, staking everything on an appeal to the people. It may be contended that the stakes were large as to include his own official life, and that the people in rejecting Martin have pronounced against the action of the Lieutenant-Governor."

The Ottawa newspapers, as well as those of other cities, agree that Martin has met with a crushing defeat.

(Continued on page 4.)

Wounded

Made on the British by Boers at Deval.

and Fifteen Men of

hire Regiment killed.

ated Press.)—Lieut-General Sir W. Buller, in command of the British force in the disaster of the June 7th at Roo-devel, at Lord Roberts's line, the fourth battalion of the Cape Mounted Light Infantry were all killed, except two officers, except five officers and 72 men of them severely wounded to the

ed were Lieut-Colonel Lieut. Colonel Wilkison and of the Canadian in-

ial News.

ELSON. The miners who the Granit mine last Tuesday night and De- of age and came to several years ago from St. Just, Cornwall, leaves a widow and

WOOD. The mouth of the Gold Drop mine in used as if a small por- had been transferred Africa and the Re- ded in gathering a fallen. Medical men had at work resuscitat- had been overcome by the shift were working on the tunnel on the and of shots had been and about four in bert Barrow followed went up the raise to shots had done their the ascent before clear of powder. Immediately their to rescue them, and was cleared ten men H. R. Blunt was succeeded in resuscit- e fainted, and it was that he was brought. Drs. Boucher quickly on the scene, d in restoring all the

of the council of the secretary Gossnell read P. Graves in which illness to co-operate in the publication of the of the miners in the secondary district. The an annual report. e a write-up of the the secretary was in- mine-owners requesting towards starting the into French, so that it by A. K. Stuart at

DOVER. ed August committed ville yesterday. His eeding for two days, y he he loaded a shot zle with his head and with his toe. The was blow off. The lding contractor, and is Marsh, daughter of ish, of Dundas, Ont., marriage on Thursday Whittington and Rev. ing.

ing has returned from inger, the man who in a store, and then prior, has been sent New Westminster. eday received the off- y his appointment as or for the city at Eng- commence his duties ready made prepara- ing supplied himself in pole and slings or up the pupil, of the type.

DISPATCH to the London Acra dated June 8th. a circulation there that tchell and Governor Gold Coast Colon, in Kumasi, where he by Ashantis, but was to surrender. Mail a dated May 17th. Ashantis are in arms on is spreading.

TORIA and Children.

SIR HIBBERT AT WORK.

The buoyant member for Pictou was somewhat late in taking up the burden of his complaint in regard to Yukon matters at this session of parliament, but he is going to make up for lost time by taking a whirl at the absent Minister of the Interior every day for the remainder of the time at his disposal. He has been somewhat handicapped for information since he lost the service of his American newspaper friends at Dawson City, and he met with such a rebuff when he made an effort to secure as a detective an officer of the United States army that we fear the heart has been taken out of him, as he was unable to muster enough material for a resolution of more than half an hour's length at the opening round of his fight against Mr. Sifton, and it is said he intends to reel off the skin of his discourse to the members of the House of the installment plan, allowing himself an hour each day for his task. This makes a rather disagreeable prospect for the members who are anxious to complete the business of the session and return to their homes, but we suppose everything else must give way when a Tupper has business on his hands. Major Walsh seems to be Sir Hibbert's bete noire. This unfortunate object of Tupperian wrath, according to Conservative and Liberal statesmen and newspapers from one end of Canada to the other, was at the time of his appointment as administrator of the Yukon Territory the very man for the place, and even some papers in the United States who remembered his record when he was in the Northwest Mounted Police, said if the whole continent had been scoured a better selection could not have been made. The Major has retired from the position, and probably his name has been forgotten by nearly everyone except the sleuthhound who is on his track. He was never a politician, certainly not a partisan, and if he had any party predilections at all he was probably a Conservative. Under these circumstances it is difficult to see what party capital is to be gained by hounding Major Walsh. The government made the best selection possible when they appointed him, under the peculiar condition prevailing at the time in the territories they were compelled to trust entirely to his discretion as an administrator, and it appears as if they could hardly be held strictly responsible for wrongdoing, if there were any. But, like his father and the leadership of the Conservative party, Sir Hibbert will not give up till he gets there, if he has to stick to it till he is 80 years of age, and the House of Commons must take the consequences.

The opening day of the Yukon fiasco for this session proved rather unfortunate for this inveterate enemy of Major Walsh. After he had covered the ground in the thorough manner for which the Tupper are notorious, taking care to consume as much time as possible as he went along and winding up with a resolution which he admitted himself was too long to read, he took up the case of Major Walsh, said the latter had profited personally by the temporary closing of Dominion Creek and that he had the evidence of prominent Americans to prove that the administration of the Yukon was "rotten to the core."

In the absence of Mr. Sifton the Solicitor-General undertook to reply to Sir Hibbert, and opened up by reading a letter from the American officer from whom Tupper had tried to collect evidence detrimental to the department. Major Morgan expressed surprise that he, an officer in the United States army, should receive a letter from a member of the Canadian parliament on such a subject, and informed the writer that in the United States it would be considered undignified to put it mildly, for a member of Congress to seek information of this nature from an officer of a foreign country. He also said that he had seen the reports in the papers taking exception to the way in which the affairs of the government were administered in the Yukon Territory, in which the officers were charged with incompetence, corruption and general misbehavior, and added that, considering the difficulties of communication and all the circumstances, the Canadian government had acted upon the best information available and that the legislation had been such as experience had advised. Major Morgan, speaking from knowledge gained during two years' residence in Dawson, in which period he had acquired some twenty mining claims, and had frequently transacted business with the officials, testified to the fact that Major Walsh had upheld the dignity of his office as a gentleman, and, as far as the charges of corruption were concerned, that he had no knowledge whatever of wrongdoing on the part of the officials.

This broadside was calculated to take some of the bounce and bluster out of the gallant knight from Vancouver, but the Solicitor-General had more evidence of the utter recklessness which Sir Hibbert has inherited from his distinguished father. How ill-founded the charge is that Major Walsh personally profited by the closing of Dominion Creek is proved by the fact that the Major was not appointed administrator until August, 1897, and that he did not start for the Yukon until September, while the creek was closed on November 13th, 1897, by Mr. Fawcett, before Major Walsh had reached the Yukon at all.

It may be well to say that the government does not contend that perfection was then attained, or has yet been attained, for that matter, in the administration of the Yukon Territory, but it does assert, and asserts with reason, that

it has done all in its power to secure pure government for that rather inaccessible region. None but men of the highest integrity have been appointed to office, and while reckless charges have been made against almost every one of them, that does not prove that these charges are true, but rather that a system of espionage has been set up by Sir Hibbert Tupper and his satellites for the purpose of manufacturing evidence which they think may be used with advantage against the government. Take the case of Mr. E. C. Senkler, for instance. They have laid charges against him, and they are to be investigated. Does anyone in any part of Canada who knows Mr. Senkler believe that he would be guilty of any corrupt work or that the charges laid against him will lie? We do not think so, and we believe that the fact that the minions of Sir Hibbert made the mistake of proceeding against this official proves that there is an understanding amongst the opponents of the government with their friends in the Yukon to lay charges against every official with the forlorn hope of eventually finding some fault with the government which will stick.

The famous author of the pamphlet setting forth the dogma that the "sun do move" has been confounded by the recent eclipse. His theory is that the earth is flat, and he is prepared to maintain it against all comers, but he cannot explain that extraordinary shadow looming up in the horizon on a cloudless morning and temporarily intercepting the rays of the King of day. His fertile brain is now at work on this interesting problem, and a waiting world will one of these days be presented with an ingenious theory in regard to this extraordinary phenomenon.

One of the most logical and convincing addresses of the campaign was that delivered by Mr. Bodwell at the theatre last evening. He was thoroughly familiar with his subject and spoke with a force and directness which compelled the attention even of those who objected to being convinced. It is apparent that the work of constructing a railway into the Kootenay country is a much vaster undertaking than it is supposed to be by some people.

It is alleged that a corporal in A Battery, Kingston, Ont., has been reduced to the ranks for insubordination because, being a temperance man, he refused to drink to the health of the Queen in beer. We do not credit the story, but if it be a fact that such a thing did occur, it is a striking commentary on the stupidity of the officer responsible for the order. Probably all the facts have not been made known.

Goldwin Smith says Toryism is responsible for all the wars that have ever been waged. We have not a very exalted opinion of Tories ourselves, but we would not like to go so far as that, so we will compromise by saying that Kruger is one of the strongest types of an old and out Tory we have read of in modern times. He caused the present war.

The Toronto Mail says Sir Wilfrid Laurier's following is in a state of chaos. A look at the contents of any of the Eastern papers since the day when that "danged scoundrel," Birmingham, told Sir Charles Tupper the price of his silence, will convince anyone that the Conservatives are anything but a happy family. And the trouble has only commenced.

There is a tremendous deluge of spring poetry sweeping over the Eastern press just now. They are singing "sweetly" of the arrival of their "Out-of-Door Days" and their "Fishing Days," as if the people had been released from a long imprisonment. We are not seized with such spasms out here. All our days are out-of-door days, thank Heaven!

In spite of the adverse circumstances during the past year, the story of British Columbia's mineral production is one of steady growth. The news from the Klondike, too, shows that there will be a large increase in the gold output there. Canada is rapidly assuming the position of one of the great mineral-producing countries of the world.

It has been drawn to our attention that two great war experts have not been heard from for some time, Mr. Spencer Wilkinson and the military director-general on our esteemed contemporary, the Colonist. This is an extraordinary coincidence.

THE REAL GLORY OF MAKEKING.

The repulse of the besieging Boers about Makekang by Colonel Baden-Powell's forces was not in itself an extraordinary military achievement. It is also a fact that the advance of the relief column that succeeded the beleaguered garrison was not marked by any specially brilliant strategy. The real achievement in the Makekang affair was the patient, quiet determination of the British garrison. Afflicted by disease, distressed by hunger and weary with watching, Colonel Baden-Powell's men held the outnumbering Boers at bay for seven months. The Makekang incident is likely to stand out in history as an example of Anglo-Saxon endurance under the most trying conditions.

It is not because of any acquired prestige to British arms that London and all England became ecstatically mad over the relief of Makekang. The British extraordinary jubilation was due rather to admiration for the patience, resolution and courage displayed by Colonel Baden-Powell's men.

TOMMY'S NEW 'ERO. Exchange. 'E's as cheerful as a robin in May—Baden-Powell; Always 'as 'is little pleasantry to say—Baden-Powell; 'E can sit 'e'ind a rock and gnaw 'is side With as much contentment and as broad a smile as 'is own shadow—Baden-Powell; As if 'e was a-banquetting 'is style—Baden-Powell.

'E 'as only to go laughin' down the line—Baden-Powell; To make 'one think starvation's bloody fine—Baden-Powell; And 'e seems to think it just as fair a treat—Baden-Powell; If 'e 'appens to be eatin' 'orse's meat As when 'e sits where Dooks and Princes eat—Baden-Powell.

'E's nothing but a bunch of grit and 'ope—Baden-Powell; Laughin' while 'e lurches on a cake of soap—Baden-Powell; Always ready for w'otever 'as to be, Always findin' something hexcellent to see—And of all the 'eroes 'e's the one for me—Baden-Powell.

THIS BREWER BELIEVES IN PRAYER. New York Mail and Express. For praying that lightning might strike a certain brewery, which afterwards was struck, a Pennsylvania minister is now confronted with a suit for damages. But is he the proper one to sue, except as an accessory before the fact?

A CHANCE FOR PAUL. San Francisco Bulletin. If Kruger gets safely away from South Africa, he will be just in time to visit the Paris Exposition. It might be interesting to meet Salisbury or Chamberlain there and tell them what he thinks of them in a few "cursory" remarks.

HERE IS A PROBLEM. San Francisco Bulletin. President Wheeler, of Berkeley, is quoted as remarking yesterday: "Children should do as they are told, and if they do not a way should be found to make them." Exactly! But the way—the way?

A MELODIOUS PARTY. Toronto Star. Between Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Birmingham the great Conservative party is in a fair way of never emerging from the one harmonious whole into which it was welded just four years ago.

SECRET OF HIS SILENCE. Chicago Times-Herald. Dr. Leyds is saying nothing at the present time. This shows that the doctor is possessed of good judgment. There is nothing for him to say.

ONE FOR THE COLONIST. Hamilton Spectator. Bobs has been doing so well recently that we have had to give him very little instruction.

NO CANT ABOUT HIM. Detroit Tribune. Another thing about Lord Salisbury is that he never rings Providence into the game.

ANOTHER OPINION OF JOE. Ottawa Journal. If Joe Martin wins in British Columbia his victory will be another evidence of the reward that sometimes falls to sheer nerve.

FOR FAMINE SUFFERERS. Financial Statement in Connection With the Recent Entertainment in the Theatre.

His Worship the Mayor desires us to publish the following statement of receipts and expenditures in connection with the recent entertainment at the Victoria theatre, and to heartily thank those who generously assisted in realizing the handsome sum of one hundred pounds sterling for the sufferers from famine in Her Majesty's possessions in India.

Receipts. Amount received from amateur performance in Victoria theatre, June 5th... \$400 00 Sale of programmes and poems... 31 00 Cash contributed during performance... 13 80 Cash (an anonymous gift)... 67 75 Cash collected by Miss Stannard... 9 25 Cash collected by Colonist Printing & Publishing Co... 18 00 Cash collected by J. A. Northcote... 1 00 Total... \$635 80

Disbursements. Rent of theatre, etc... \$100 00 Rent of institute hall, rehearsals... 8 00 Band... 50 00 Stage expenses... 14 00 Advertising and printing... 13 50 Times... 7 20 Cusack... 7 50 Transportation jackets, etc... 28 20 Messenger service... 1 00 Total... \$198 50

Telegraphic draft to Lord Mayor of London for India Famine Fund, £100 Bank of E. C. and C. P. R. telegraphic charges... Nil. Total... \$635 80

SUCCESS FOR SIXTY YEARS. This is the record of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. A sure cure for diarrhoea, dysentery and all bowel complaints. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c. and 50c.

Pain in the head, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion. True independence never merges into isolation, but gladly welcomes every aid from every source—not in servile and indolent subsistence, but as the growing plant welcomes the warm sun and the refreshing rain by which it is to gain in strength, in beauty, and in fruitfulness.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE. In sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Catarrh Cure. Heals the ulcers, clears the sinuses and relieves the irritation of the throat and membranes. Carter's Catarrh and Hay Fever Balm. Sold by all Dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Toronto and Dallas.

THE PALM OF VICTORY TO THIS VETERAN PHYSICIAN

Whose Famous Recepte Book and Great Family Remedies Have Made Him Loved and Admired to the Uttermost Parts of the Earth—A Record of Marvellous Cures.



Dr. Chase's Nerve Food The Great Blood Builder.

Mrs. D. W. Cronsberry, 163 Richmond St., Toronto, Ont., writes: "My daughter, who sews in a white goods factory, got completely run down by the steady confinement and close attention required at her work. Her nerves were so exhausted and she was so weak and debilitated that she had to give up work entirely for some weeks."

"She then began to use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and found it excellent in restoring her to health and strength. She is now greatly improved and at work again. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food also helped her through a very severe attack of la grippe. I can recommend it as an excellent remedy."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills One Pill a Dose. 25c. a Box.

Mr. Alex. Marshall, 59 Essex Street, Toronto, Ont., says: "Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are a splendid medicine and certainly do all that is claimed for them. Both myself and wife have been greatly benefited by their use. I had kidney disease and pains in the back for over two years, and at times the pains were so acute that I was totally unfit for work. Among the remedies I tried were English pills, supposed to be good, but they did not fit my case."

KIDNEY DISEASE

"I heard Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills highly praised, and used them. I now feel like a new man. The pains and aches have entirely disappeared and I can now work with comfort. My wife is much improved in health and we both endorse Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills most heartily."

Dr. Chase's Ointment Has Never Failed to Cure Piles.

Mr. O. P. St. John, the Dominion inspector of steamboats, residing at 246 Shaw Street, Toronto, in the following voluntary letter tells of his efforts to rid himself of the misery of Itching Piles and of his final success by using Dr. Chase's Ointment: "I suffered for nine years from itching piles, at times being unable to sleep on account of the annoyance caused by them. After trying almost all remedies in vain I began the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment, which entirely cured me. I cannot speak too highly of it. I have recommended it to several of my friends, all of whom have been cured by its use."

PILES

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, wonderfully prompt and effective as a cure for cold in the head and catarrh. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Limes and Turpentine has by far the largest sale of any remedy for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis and asthma. Each, 25c. at all dealers, or Edmundson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Buller's Movement

He Can Now Render the Boer Position at Laing's Nek Untenable.

Burglers in Western Transvaal Surrender to Hunter—Treatment of Canadians.

London, June 9.—Buller has taken the offensive and by manoeuvring, he has secured a position west of Laing's Nek, by which he believes he can make the Boer positions untenable. Presumably he will immediately follow up his success.

Lord Roberts has communicated nothing for three days, nor permitted the correspondents to wire what is going on. London's inference is that he is resting, although he is possibly disposing his army to reach after Commandant General Botha.

The Boers in the western part of the Transvaal are giving up their rifles to General Hunter. Harold G. Parsons, Federation delegate from West Australia, writes to the Morning Post to protest against the treatment of wounded Canadians. He says: "The invalid Canadians at Shorncliffe camp who have returned from the front complain that they are badly fed, unhealthily crowded and refused furlough. This seems a curious return to make for the conspicuous services voluntarily rendered. I have it on good, undisputed authority that it is the practice of the war office to administer the volunteers, and for all I know, the regular army, by means of regulations, drafted and issued in great part on no better authority than that of promoted second-class clerks, a body of gentlemen, no

doubt, of irreproachable character, but men by no means adapted by their intelligence or education to be trusted with so great a responsibility. Such a delegation of authority, which is unconstitutional as well as unbusinesslike in itself, ought to show that the whole war office from top to bottom must be reformed if not reconstructed after the war."

The Daily Chronicle referring to the protest of Harold G. Parsons, against the treatment given the wounded Canadians, says: "That Lord Strathcona has investigated the complaint of the men and that the matter has been settled, furlough being granted."

A blockade of wires, owing to the rush of official correspondence may account for the scarcity of press dispatches. Some telegrams filed a week ago are only just now arriving. Among these are the descriptions of the fighting at Elansfontein. According to one of them the stores were filled with women and children. Rifle shots could be heard everywhere. The British soldiers would stop firing and join in the chase after chickens. The burghers surrendered to any one, Kaffirs went about looting the Jewish stores and mounted infantry galloped hither and thither.

Lord Roberts's army has a new slogan. It runs thus: "We're marching into Pretoria. It belongs to Queen Victoria."

The Daily Express has the following from Pretoria dated Wednesday: "The one thousand prisoners who were deported from Waterval were told that they were about to be given up to Lord Roberts. They entrained cheerfully, and were conveyed to Noitgedoche instead of Pretoria." General Louis Botha, with a rear guard of 2,000, left Pretoria during the night, the British advance guard entering on the very heels of the retreating Boers. Botha has sworn to carry on the war in the mountains."

At Lorenzo Marquez station a crowd waited all Thursday night to see President Kruger, as it was reported that he would arrive by special train to gain an asylum on board the Netherlands cruise "Friesland." Middleburg is said to be full of Boer refugees and wounded men. The railway still delivers goods at Bronkhorst-spruit, forty miles east of Pretoria. A

British column is at Bremen's dorj, Switzland. Eleven British prisoners have been taken to Middleburg. The British at Baira are moving into the interior in detachments of 200.

G. W. Fiddes, Imperial secretary of the High Commissioner, with a part of Sir Alfred Milner's staff, left Capetown Tuesday evening for Pretoria, possibly, as the Cape correspondent of the Daily News thinks, to arrange the annexation details.

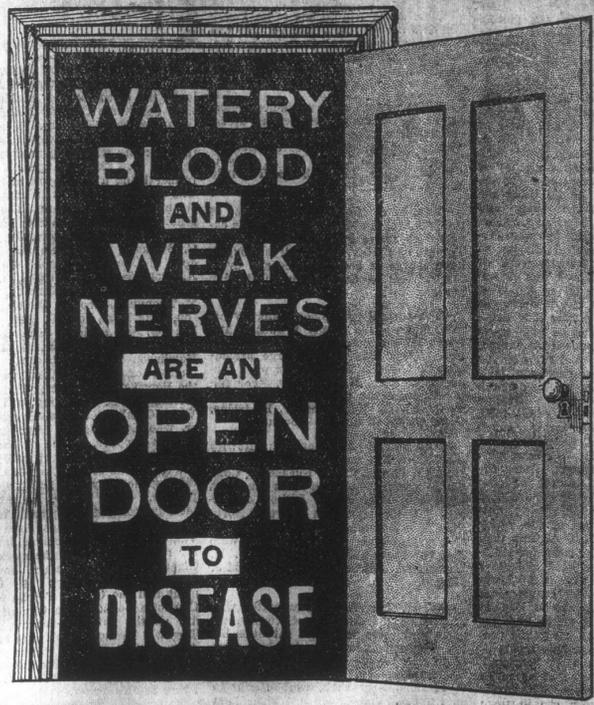
Buller's Dispatch. London, June 8.—The war office received the following from Buller: "Yellow Boom Farm, June 8.—On June 6th, Gen. Talbot Coke, with the Tenth Brigade and the South African Light Horse, seized Vanwickie Hill. The enemy made some resistance and a good deal of sniping occurred. Our casualties were four killed and 13 wounded."

"During that day and the following we got the 47 and two 12-pound naval guns to Vanwickie Hill, and two 5-inch guns on to the southwestern spur of Inkewelo. "The attack, which was planned by Hildyard, was carried out with immense dash by the troops, for whom no mountains were too steep to outflank the enemy, who were forced to retire from their very strong position."

"I think we did not have any casualties, and I hope I have obtained a position from which I can render Laing's Nek untenable."

WOULD NOT SUFFER SO AGAIN FOR FIFTY TIMES ITS PRICE.

I awoke last night with severe pains in my stomach. I never felt so badly in all my life. When I came down to work this morning I felt so weak I could hardly work. I went to Miller & McCurdy's drug store and they recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I looked like magic, and one dose freed me all night. It certainly is the best thing I ever used for stomach trouble. I shall not be without it in my home hereafter, for I should not care to endure the sufferings of last night again for fifty times its price.—G. H. Wilson, Livermore, Brantford, Washington Co., Pa. This remedy is for sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.



GUARD THE DOOR.

Good health is the best asset that any man or woman can have; but good health can only be had by keeping the blood rich and red and the nerves strong.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

surpass all other medicines as a blood builder and nerve tonic. They strengthen from first dose to last. Through their use pale, sickly people are made bright, active and strong.

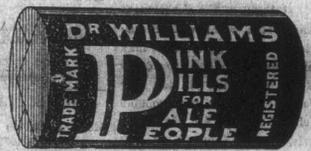
It is proved on the testimony of thousands that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure the following troubles:

- Anaemia, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Headache, Indigestion and Dyspepsia, After-Effects of La Grippe, Eruptions and Pimples, Pale or Sallow Complexion, General Debility, Partial Paralysis, Chronic or Acute Rheumatism, Locomotor Ataxia, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Chronic Erysipelas, Kidney Troubles, St. Vitus' Dance, Consumption of Bowels and Lungs, Scrofula, All Female Weakness, Loss of Vital Forces.

But remember you must get the genuine—substitutes are worse than useless, they are dangerous.

The genuine are sold only in packages like

the engraving on the right, bearing the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.



Sold by all dealers or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

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Remedies Uttermost

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The Eastern Troubles

Foreign Soldiers are Ready to Take Part in the Fighting.

Powers are Giving Chinese Government a Chance to Quell Disturbances.

London, June 9.—No definite returns regarding the severe fighting between the Chinese troops and Boxers that was going on Thursday, between Tien Tsin and Pekin, had been received at Tien Tsin, when the latest telegram to reach London, were filed.

The Chinese troops, however, had killed many Boxers, according to some reports, while another account had the government soldiers defeated in an engagement near Peiping. Apparently the legation guards have not yet taken a hand in the fighting, but they are ready to do so at a moment's notice.

The Boxers' movement affect some hundreds of square miles.

Official dispatches to Vienna from Peking aver that the sect is more powerful than any political party in China, embracing no less than 4,000,000 and manipulated by zealous and adroit men.

The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing on June 7th, says: "For the last three days, the whole community of Tien Tsin has been preparing to defend itself against an expected attack by the Boxers. There is a continual influx of refugees from the surrounding country, who are now crowding the city. This increases the excitement. Nearly all the villages surrounding Tien Tsin are joining the Boxers' movement, which is taking a more and more fanatical character."

The Spectator says it considers that if the situation becomes acute, the only alternative to a European concert, which would be effective, only in theory, would be for England and Russia to act together in a definite agreement. The paper adds: "They alone possess physical power near enough to see to it of immediate use. England could in this case use her Indian troops. Continuing, the Spectator strongly opposes any partition of China, and thinks it unsafe to assume that the Chinese soldiers cannot fight. It adds: "The court of Peking is in action, the most imbecile in the world, but it may send a Wallenstein, who would not steal his soldiers' powder and then Europe will have a new problem to solve."

Kempff Report.

Washington, June 8.—The following was received to-day:

Long Ku, June 8.—On June 3 landed forces to protect American interests with consent of China, fifty-six at Pekin and the rest at Tien Tsin. Combined nations sent a force to both cities; no injury so far. British, Russian and Chinese admirals and twenty warships here.

Corps likely to fail, causing more trouble in the near future. The situation is most critical. The Russian forces began fighting, so I landed fifty more men. I have requested U. S. ship Helen be sent immediately to protect interests, or a vessel like her. I consider a battalion of marines necessary, and I need a gunboat. On June 6, the Tien Tsin, Pekin railway was cut. I will act in concert with the naval forces of the other powers to protect interests, if necessary.

There was a meeting of the foreign senior naval officers to-day, there being present the English, French, German, Austrian, Italian, Japanese and American officers, to arrange for combined ac-

Mines and Mining

The Annual Report of the Minister of This Important Department

Shows Substantial Increase in Total Output For the Year 1899.

The annual report of the Minister of Mines for the year ending December 31st, 1899, has just been received and is certainly a very clear and comprehensive review of the mining industry in this province during the past year. It shows that the total mineral output of the province for the year 1899 amounted to \$12,356,555 as against \$10,906,861 for the previous year, an increase of \$1,449,694, equivalent to an increase of 13 1/2 per cent. over last year.

In consideration of the fact that the temporary closing down of certain of the mines caused a deficit of \$910,944 in silver and lead values alone, the above is a very creditable showing. The report states that there is every reason to believe that but for this shutting down there would have been derived from these same mines an increase of \$500,000 in place of the present deficit, which would have brought the year's increase to \$2,956,159, or about 27 per cent. over last year.

Coal.

Continuing the report shows that the coal mines of the province have again broken all records with an output of 2,944,132 tons of coal, and 34,251 tons of coke, an increase in coal production over last year's of 158,267 tons, with a small decrease of some 750 tons in the production of coke, occasioned by sickness of work at the smelters. The Vancouver Island collieries alone broke all records, without the assistance of the Crow's Nest colliery, with a total output of 1,191,008 tons of coal, but the greater part of the coke trade—some 26,000 tons, has gone to the Crow's Nest, which is so much nearer to the points of consumption as to commend the business.

The reports says: "As a by-product of the Wellington colliery of Union, V.I., produced from its coal mines a very fair quality of fire clay, for which a good market is found, as it is the only deposit of fire clay worked on the coast, and the increasing demand for fire-brick seems to insure a regular growing market."

Gold.

The gold production for the year 1899, which includes both the placer and lode gold amounted to the very substantial sum of \$4,202,473 and it is gratifying to note that never before in the history of the province has the gold production reached the four million mark. The nearest approach was in 1883, when the production was \$3,913,563, the figures this year leading those of any previous year by \$288,910. The yield of placer gold was \$1,844,900, which had not been equalled within the past twelve years. The increase is attributed by the report to the Adin district, which during the year entered the list as a serious producer, and, despite the disadvantage of a late first season and many disputes as to the ownership of claims, has yielded about \$800,000 in gold.

The output of gold obtained from lode mining was \$2,357,573, an increase over last year of some \$856,356, due chiefly to the great increased tonnage of the Rossland camp and the operations of the Ymir mines in the Nelson mining division.

Copper.

The amount of fine copper produced in the province during the year 1899 was 7,722,591 pounds, an increase of about 6 per cent. over last year. The report shows that while this increase in the actual output is comparatively slight, the exceedingly good market prices ruling throughout the year caused the value of such production to amount to an increase of about 55 per cent. over that of 1898. So far the copper-producing districts are practically confined to three—Rossland, Nelson and the Coast. The copper production of the Coast district for the year was 654,972 pounds fine copper, produced from some 5,200 tons of ore, the product of mines on Texada Island, on Mount Sicker on the east coast, and near Alberni on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Silver-Lead.

The fact that many of the largest producers in the Slokan have shut down, either partially or entirely for the greater part of the producing year since June or July, owing to a question between the mine owners and their workmen, accounts for the poor showing of the silver-lead producers chiefly in that district. The total tonnage of the Slokan district has dropped from 30,691 tons in 1898, to 21,507 tons in 1899, according to the returns of ore treated or shipped. The tonnage actually mined, according to the report, would be somewhat less, as some of the mines having concentrated the period of crushed idle-ness underground, in running through their mills dumps of second grade ore, which had accumulated, which has helped to swell the tonnage of ore shipped and accounts for the greater proportionate decrease in the silver and lead contents of ore, there having been no appreciable decrease in the assay value of the ore mined. "This decrease," says the report, "is in no way attributable to any failure or depreciation in the mines themselves, but solely to the fact that they have been worked only a portion of the year."

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Families Homeless

Big Fire Raging in Province of Quebec—Many Houses Destroyed.

The Noble Dynamite Trust Buy Shares of Hamilton Powder Company.

Quebec, June 8.—Word comes from Tadoussac that the fire, which started at St. Etienne on Tuesday afternoon, is still raging in the forest. There are at present 56 families homeless. Mr. Wm. Price, of Price Lumber Company, Quebec, in whose mills the fire started, has instructed his agent at Chicoutimi to provide the homeless people with everything necessary to make them comfortable.

Thomas Harrington, convicted of arson, was yesterday sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary by Justice Bosse of the Criminal Assize court.

Montreal, June 8.—James Kent, manager of the C. P. R. telegraph, left this morning for Manitoba and British Columbia on a tour of inspection of the company's telegraph system.

It is understood that a majority of the shares of the Hamilton Powder Company have been purchased by the Noble Dynamite Trust Co., Ltd., London, J. L. Duplat Taylor, chairman, is said that after watching the developments of the mining industry in Canada, especially in British Columbia and the Klondike, for some time, the directors of the English concern decided to take this step in order to secure a share in the ever growing trade in this country.

St. Mary's, June 8.—The London Methodist conference, in session here, has elected Rev. W. G. Henderson, pastor of St. Mary's Methodist church, president.

Jack Roach, who, it will be remembered, was alleged to have been an accomplice of the Napanee bank robbers, and afterwards acquitted, was this morning found guilty of entering a store of one Donney, a cigar dealer, of this city, and holding up the proprietor and relieving him of \$100.

Port Hope, June 8.—The 17th annual session of Bay of Quinte Methodist conference opened here yesterday, and elected Rev. W. J. Crothers, D.D., as president.

Ottawa, June 8.—Major Drummond, military secretary to the Governor-General, who went to Africa with the first Canadian contingent last October, has arrived home. He looks splendid, and appears to have completely recovered from the illness which led to his return from the war.

In an interview to-day Major Drummond, who was at the battle of Magerfontein, said Lord Methuen could do nothing else but make a frontal attack on the enemy owing to the smallness of his force, which did not permit of flanking movements.

Toronto, June 8.—The annual report of the Canadian Bank of Commerce for the past year gives a remarkable record of earnings. The net profits for the year were \$706,587 and dividend \$420,000, 7 per cent on \$6,000,000. A big balance will be used to add a quarter of a million to the rest fund, and \$100,000 to clear off the bank premises. The rest will now be \$1,250,000.

Donald Chapman, of Whitechurch township, York county, is under arrest charged with arson. Chapman is alleged to have been the accomplice with one Riddell, who is serving a 3 years' sentence in the penitentiary for setting fire to the barns of Mordecai Chapman, a brother of the accused, whom he hated. Riddell declared, after the sentence, that he had only been the tool of Donald Chapman.

Engine 524, while running near Rockford on the Owen Sound branch of the C. P. R., was yesterday struck by lightning. No damage, however, was done. Engineer Johnson felt the shock.

Advertisement for A SPAVIN, featuring an image of a horse and text describing the medicine's benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for Carter's Little Liver Pills, featuring the text 'ABSOLUTE SECURITY' and 'Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills' along with a signature and product image.

THE ELECTIONS.

Saturday night brought a remarkable, though not altogether unexpected, ending to one of the most extraordinary political campaigns that has ever been fought in British Columbia. Not only was the government defeated, but the party of which the Premier was formerly one of the leaders, that known as the Provincial party, was almost wiped out of existence, its chief, Mr. Cotton, disappearing from public life, temporarily, at least, along with the majority of his followers. The late Minister of Finance was the only member of the late government offering for re-election, so that not a member of Mr. Semlin's cabinet will have a seat in the House. Mr. Turner will be surrounded, apparently, by seventeen of his former supporters, but it is not thought likely that he will accept the task of forming a government. That appears to be the situation at the present time. It is a difficult matter to estimate the probable strength of the government party, as the events which will precede the formation of a new government may have an important bearing on the effectiveness of the opposition in the new House. For instance, it is not probable that Mr. Neill, of Alberni, Mr. Hayward, of Esquimalt, or Mr. Houston, of Nelson, although opposed to the present government, will be likely to support an administration with Mr. Turner as Premier. Not only the selection of a leader, but many other circumstances, suggest themselves as possible factors in determining the relative strength of the parties in the new House, and apparently only a convention, as suggested by the member for Alberni, or the meeting of the House will effectively set the matter at rest and decide the leadership of the opposition and the future Premier.

When we come to look into the apparent causes which have been responsible for the extraordinary turn in the tide of public opinion as indicated by the results of the voting, there can be no doubt that primarily the action of the Lieut.-Governor in arbitrarily exercising his powers, and, secondly, the wrangling and struggling for position among the prominent members of the Semlin government, were the chief forces at work. All rulers of constitutionally governed countries have been given warning through the ballot boxes in British Columbia that the people prefer to make and unmake their own governments, and that any man, even the highest in place in the land, who undertakes to usurp their prerogative is likely to have an uncomfortable time of it. We are convinced that no other power save the sympathy of the electors at the alleged arbitrary treatment of a party which its own organs admitted to be dead and buried, could ever have rehabilitated this defunct organization and placed it in a position to once more assume the reins of power. It is utterly impossible for any Liberal newspaper to condone such an act. From the days of William Lyon Mackenzie and Papineau Liberals, under arms and on the hustings, have been fighting against just such assumptions of power as we have witnessed in this province, and it is noticeable that not a newspaper in the Dominion of Canada has printed a word in defence of the action of His Honor. Some have asserted that the people of British Columbia might with perfect safety entrust the management of their affairs in the hands of Hon. Joseph Martin, but not one of them that we have ever seen approved of the manner of his attainment to power. We think we are doing no injustice to anyone in saying that the present situation has been produced by the inaction of a government divided against itself and the unwise action of the Lieut.-Governor.

PASSING AWAY.

Many of the old familiar figures of the Provincial Assembly have retired from public life, some of them voluntarily and others at the mandate of the people, and the places where they were wont to congregate will know them no more. The form of the venerable Premier who was the last to be dismissed by the Lieut.-Governor was seen in the streets of Victoria to-day, but never again will his voice be heard in the debates in the Legislative hall. He retired voluntarily, and so did Mr. Hume, his late Minister of Mines, Mr. Henderson, his Attorney-General, and Dr. McKechnie, his Finance Minister. It would have been the wisest part for Mr. Carter-Cotton, the late Minister of Finance, if he had anticipated the will of the people. Mr. Semlin and Dr. McKechnie would undoubtedly have been returned if they had decided to stand in their old constituencies, but all things considered, it is no wonder they resolved to retire from the perplexities of political life. Mr. Bryden is another old campaigner who has had to pass under the rod. He had few enemies on either side, and his absence will

be regretted by most of the old-timers. Mr. Higgins, another of the old brigades, has had to undergo involuntary superannuation, and he leaves no worthy successor to take up his points of order. His successor in the Speaker's chair, Mr. Forster, also practically a member of the late Semlin government, has had to bow to the will of the people, against whose ruling there is no appeal. Mr. Macpherson has also been given a term in which to cogitate over the unreasonableness of the labor party in opposing one who was one of themselves, while Mr. Kellie, the humorist of the House, will make way for Mr. Hunter and his pawky sallies. When the old frequenter of the galleries scans the floor of the chamber and beholds the gaps that the inexorable decrees of the people have made in the ranks of his old friends he will probably heave a sigh as he remembers that all men, as well as all things, shall pass away.

Mr. Martin, Mr. Brown, Mr. Smith Curtis, and Mr. McInnes, a quartette of the strongest debaters that ever sat in the British Columbia Legislature.

THE OPPOSITION VICTORIOUS.

(Continued from page 3.)

BALLOT BOXES MISSING.

Stolen From the Office of the Returning Officer at Fort Steele. Fort Steele, June 11.—At this hour 1 a.m., the town is wild with excitement over the fact that two of the ballot boxes have been stolen. During the celebration over Smith's election, the returning officer was relieved of the keys to his office, where the boxes were being collected. At 11 o'clock, on his going by the office, the door was found to be open, and upon examination two of the boxes were discovered to have been stolen. Police were at once notified and have already arrested one man who is supposed to have been implicated, but who claimed he is not the principal, and interesting developments are looked for, the election being very close. At this hour no trace of the missing boxes has been found.

IN THE COAL CITY.

Nanaimo, June 11.—Ralph Smith received a big reception when the result of the voting in this city was announced on Saturday evening. The band turned out and fireworks were burned in large quantities. Mr. Smith was carried up on a stand where he was draped with the national colors, and then, in a few well chosen words, he thanked his hearers for the confidence they had shown in him. Yesterday afternoon your correspondent called on the man whose efforts did so much to defeat Martinism. Mr. Smith said that he deeply regretted the defeat of Mr. Foster and also of Mr. Deane. In his opinion Mr. Martin would resign his seat, as he would never sit in the House with only five or six supporters. As to who would succeed for a government, Mr. Smith was unable to conjecture, but he felt positive that Mr. Turner would not be the man. The result in North Nanaimo was no surprise to the unbiased observer, though it was a surprise to the Dixon and Bryden supporters. In South Nanaimo Mr. Dunsmuir's election was looked for, but it was not expected that his majority would be so small. W. W. E. McInnes received an ovation in this city after he returned from Wellington on Saturday evening, and was showered with congratulations on the success of his fight.

THE TRIPLE LINKS.

Sessions of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of the Province Open To-Morrow.

To-morrow afternoon at 2 p.m. the Grand Encampment of B. C. will meet in annual session in this city, the sessions being held in the I.O.O.F. hall, Grand Patriarch Jos. E. Phillips, of this city, will preside, and the principal business of the meeting will be the election of officers. This will be followed in the evening by a banquet in the dining hall. On Wednesday at 10 a.m. the Grand Lodge of the I.O.O.F. for this province will open with Grand Master D. Welsh, of New Westminster, in the chair. Among the first items on the programme will be an address of welcome from His Worship Mayor Hayward, who is an enthusiastic member of the order of the triple links. It is expected that there will be a very large attendance of delegates.

On Wednesday evening the election of officers will take place, and on Thursday the sessions will be devoted to disposing of the business of the year. On Thursday evening the dramatized work of the third degree, one of the most impressive rites of Oddfellowship, will be exemplified by the fine degree team of Columbia Lodge. To this session all third degree members in good standing will be admitted. On Friday evening third degree members will also be admitted to the lodge meetings, terminating that evening with the installation of officers and a banquet.

A BUNDLE OF NERVES.

Nerve force is the very life of man and every organ of the human body is dependent upon it. Just as soon as the blood gets thin and watery and fails to supply nourishment to the nerves there comes a train of nervous disorders, nervous prostration, paralysis, epilepsy, insanity and death. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food rebuilds and revitalizes the nerve cells wasted, by disease, overwork and worry. It is beyond doubt the world's greatest restorative. Recommended by your family physician. All druggists recommend and sell it.

The voice of the ordinary telephone is too feeble for deaf persons to use it, but M. Dessand, of the university of Geneva, has produced a loud-speaking telephone which can be heard very well by those who are not stone-deaf. The writer says

Local News.

CLEANINGS OF CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS IN A CONDENSED FORM.

(From Friday's Daily.) The Times has received from the collector of customs and staff the sum of \$57 for the Indian famine fund.

The regular quarterly meeting of the board of license commissioners will be held on Wednesday afternoon next.

The funeral of the late A. Carmichael took place this afternoon from the family residence, Rae street, to Ross Bay cemetery. Rev. W. Leslie Clay officiated.

One of the men of Work Point fell in jumping from the Esquimalt car near Head street last evening, and received some painful injuries to his head and face.

All Orange lodges from Puget Sound will be represented at Victoria on July 12th. David Moffat has been advised that the lodges at Port Angeles, New Whatcom and Tacoma will send large delegations.

The inquest held this afternoon to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the death of the Chinaman, who was killed by the earth caving in on Cormorant street yesterday, resulted in a verdict of accidental death being returned.

The rear portion of Kwong Lee's premises on Cormorant street, which had been condemned, was burned the other evening, the fire department being on the scene to prevent the spread of the flames to other parts of this rather crowded quarter.

Rev. Dr. Campbell officiated at the funeral of the late Mrs. Jane Gordon, which took place yesterday afternoon from her late residence, Rae street. The pallbearers were: Messrs. A. S. Roberts, B. C. Pettigill, J. M. Robertson, G. C. Smith, D. M. Robertson and D. McCrackin.

The mayor has received the following telegram in reply to the one dispatched by him on the day of the reported capture of Pretoria: Ottawa, June 7, 1900. Chas. Hayward, Mayor of Victoria, B.C.: His Excellency the Governor-General is commanded by Her Majesty to convey cordial thanks to you for loyal congratulations.

L. G. DRUMMOND, Governor-General's Secretary.

A meeting of Victoria Lodge, No. 17, K. of P., was held last evening, when the principal business was the election of officers, which resulted as follows: G. C. Joseph, Hilton V. C. W. Hall, President; F. Applewhite; M. of E., J. T. Pearce; M. of F., J. J. Randolph; K. of R. and S., E. N. Nathan; M. at G., A. E. Greenwood; I.G., W. P. Allen; G. W. S. Stamer; M. of W., E. C. Smith. The installation will take place the first meeting in July, which will be conducted by E. E. Leason, D.D.C.

The death occurred this morning at the family residence, 123 North Park street, of Mary Tennessee, beloved wife of Archibald Dods, now of Honolulu. Deceased succumbed to paralysis, with which she was attacked six days before her death. She was 54 years of age. Mrs. Dods was one of the pioneers of Victoria, having come here in 1858. Her husband, five sons and two daughters, one of the latter being Mrs. E. E. Wood, of Caledonia avenue, survive her. Two of the sons, her husband and her in the Hawaiian Islands.

Last night the body of John Rowley, whose death by exposure was recorded in these columns yesterday, was brought to the city from Sidney in the care of the local police. It is believed to have been the employ of a Japanese carpenter at Provost Island loading props on the schooner Defiance, for use in Mexican mines. He had been drinking heavily and on Tuesday week wandered away and an effort to locate him proved futile. On Wednesday, however, he was found in a dying condition, and was barely able to take a drink of water, when he expired. The body was brought to Sidney in a boat, and to this city by the V. & S. train. Rowley is known to the large number of customers, and is a result the receipts were of a most satisfactory character. In the evening an excellent entertainment was provided, the programme consisting of the following: Selection, "St. Cecilia" orchestra; Mr. A. Lonfield, leader; song, Miss A. Stoddart; song, "Mile of Silver Grogg"; Major Manno and chorus, violin solo, M. E. A. Powell; song, Rev. E. G. Miller; song, "Hen Convention Show"; Lieut. Chapman, R.N.; fancy dance, nine young ladies (rainbow effect). The proceedings last evening closed the bazaar. The committee in charge are desirous of thanking the ladies and gentlemen who by liberal gifts and other assistance contributed greatly toward the successful nature of the bazaar.

H. W. Shepard, ex-chief of police, has received a letter from his stepson, Pet. Whitley, who is serving with the first Canadian contingent in South Africa. The letter is dated from Bloemfontein, Saturday, April 26th, and the writer says that he had just returned from the front with Colonel Otter, who having received a wound in the neck was brought to Bloemfontein in a cart. The colonel left the regiment at Thaba Nohi, and at the waterworks a Cape cart was secured and he and Whitley arrived at Bloemfontein shortly after noon. The colonel rode in the cart for 23 miles, which must have been a tiresome journey, but, according to Pet. Whitley, the wounded officer did not appear to mind it very much. The writer says

that he was in the firing line on the Wednesday prior to the date of the letter, when the Canadians were afforded the pleasure of seeing the enemy retreat from the kopje to the galling fire of the Gordons, whose volleying was like clock work. Pet. Whitley says that the majority of the British Columbia boys were all well.

The wedding of Miss Katharine Robertson, daughter of Mr. Henry Robertson, Q.C., of Collingwood, and sister of Mrs. (Dr.) Watt, of Victoria, to Dr. J. Robins Arthur of the same place, took place very quietly early on Thursday of last week, in the Presbyterian church, immediate relatives of the bride, great Collingwood, the only guests being the bride and groom. Rev. Dr. McCrae performed the simple but beautiful marriage ceremony, and made a special allusion to the long and earnest church work of Miss Robertson. The church was charmingly decorated by the loving hands of the girl friends of the bride, great masses of red and purple lilac being used, with a background of pale green foliage. As the bride entered the church, escorted by her father, and preceded by the maid of honor, Miss Rogerson, Miss Alice Cooper played the wedding march from Lohengrin. The bride's costume was her travelling suit of cashmere blue, with high collar, she carried a showy bouquet of lilacs of the valley, and wore a gold locket set with diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. After the ceremony there was a quiet wedding breakfast at "Struan," the residence of the bride's father, the table being prettily decorated with lilacs of the valley. The bride and groom, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur then left on the early morning train for Hamilton, en route for New York and other American cities. The very many beautiful gifts sent the young couple from Collingwood and elsewhere in Canada were pleasant testimony to the number of kindly friends of both the young people. The pretty and spacious rooms of that delightful old place, "Struan," which has been the scene of so much hospitality, were overflowing with lovely remembrances, and every one in town hastened thither some time during the week to congratulate and offer kindly wishes to one of the best-lit of the Hingwood's charming young ladies.

(From Saturday's Daily.) P. F. Freeman, a Victoria pioneer of '88, died in Seattle yesterday morning. He kept a crockery store in Waddington alley about 30 years ago.

The Times has been asked to ascertain, if possible, the whereabouts of Augusta Louis, wife of Thomas S. Louis, a Welshman, who was employed on the C.P.R. in 1888 and 1889. Information desired by Mrs. Anne McArthur, mother of Mrs. Louis.

The C.P.N. Co. will issue round-trip tickets to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, good going June 12th and 13th at a rate of \$88.50, and return to the National Convention at Kansas City, going June 29th and 30th, at the rate of \$65.75, and to St. Paul, same dates, at the rate of \$60.

According to the Seattle Times of Thursday, Thos. Earle, who has brought suit in the District court to recover a large amount of money alleged to be due him from the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad Company, has filed a reply to the defendant's answer, in which he states that the Seattle & International railway, which claims the ownership of the Lake Shore & Eastern, does not really own the railway, but that the defendant's allegations made by the defendant. The case will be tried in the near future.

Pay Clerk W. C. Waldman, of the United States training ship Adams, is at the Dominion Hotel in Vancouver. The ship are as follows: Commander W. Goodwin, captain; Lieut.-Commander W. F. Halsey, executive officer; Lieut. J. H. Hetherington, navigator; Lieut. S. V. Graham, Ensigns T. A. Kearny, D. S. Mahoney, O. G. Murfin and L. M. Orestreet, watch officers; John Clyde Sullivan, J. B. Francis, chaplain; R. T. Orris, assistant surgeon, and W. C. Waldman, pay clerk.

Shortly before the steamer City of Puebla sailed for San Francisco last evening an accident happened to a passenger which at first was supposed to be serious. He was walking about the deck with a bicycle in hand, and did not notice a hatchway open, and fell a distance of twenty or thirty feet onto the pile of trunks. A doctor was immediately summoned and arrangements were made for the man's removal to the hospital, but examination proved that he was not seriously hurt. He therefore remained on the steamer.

Passengers who arrived from the North on the steamer Amur this morning report that the Canadian Development Company's steamers Canadian and Columbia are on a sand bank, where the fifty-mile empties into Lake Labarge. A number who came up from Dawson on the vessels and who arrived on the Amur, say that they had been transferred to the Closett and taken on to White Horse. The Closett had no passengers from Dawson, and came along just in time to save those on the steamers from a disagreeable experience. As it was they came through to the Coast in ten days, including a wait of two days at Labarge, rendered necessary by the ice blockade and a wait of another two days on account of the high winds. The Canadian steamer has been slightly damaged, but the Columbia is not injured. Victor S. Gilmer, of Hootalliqua, who with John C. Hall, of Skagway, is at the Diard, says the Flora, Ora and Closett are the only boats to get up from Dawson up to the time they left for Victoria. Gilmer says that the rivers are rising at a rate of an inch a day, but that navigation is being looked forward as likely to be exceedingly difficult this year. This view is entertained by the Indians, who say there will be little water this year.

(From Monday's Daily.) Twenty dollars have been contributed through the Christian Endeavor Society of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria, West, towards the Indian Famine Fund.

News comes from the north that the Victoria-Yukon Company's plant at Ben-

nett has been enlarged. A staff of 85 men is now employed, and of these 35 are building scows and boats.

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, will hold their annual garden strawberry festival and sale of work at the manse, Frederick street, Tuesday afternoon and evening, 10th inst.

There was a large attendance yesterday at the funeral of the late Mrs. Dods. The services were conducted by Rev. J. S. Hastings and the pallbearers were as follows: William Dalby, W. A. Robertson, W. Snider, H. Cathcart, T. Clyde and H. B. Rendell.

Rev. E. A. Rowe, the new pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist church, is expected to arrive from his late home in Toronto on Friday. He will, it is thought, have charge of both morning and evening services in the church on Sunday next.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, 128 North Park street, of the late David F. Fee. There was a very large attendance of friends. The services were conducted by Rev. E. G. Miller. The following were the pallbearers: C. Booth, T. Geiger, M. McTiernan, F. Partridge, Capt. Campbell and G. Dougherty.

The funeral of the late John Rowley took place this morning at 9:45 o'clock from the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Company's parlors, and later from the R. C. Cathedral, Rev. Father Olthoff officiating. Mr. Rowley was a native of North Shields, Northumberland, England, and 41 years of age. The pallbearers were Messrs. Thos. Connor, J. Shaw, J. H. Meltram, W. Sweeney, J. Hogan and J. Hooper.

W. H. Trammis, a Dawsonite who died on the Amur on Saturday, reports that there were two fatalities below Dawson before the ice had gone down the river. W. N. Selphert and Charles Langdon, two former residents of Harlem, New York, were caught in an ice pack and drowned. Their bodies were ground to pieces and sank. The bodies were not recovered. The accident happened between Dawson and Forty-Mile.

The convenor of the Soldiers' Comforts' committee has received the following letter from Col. Otter: "I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the clothing, newspapers, etc., so kindly sent by yourself and friends for the use of the Canadians. I regret to say I cannot yet report its distribution, as all the Canadians save those sick or wounded, are at present at the front and it is impossible to forward the articles to them owing to their constant movement, but on the first opportunity such will be done. In the meantime let me convey to the good friends who have so generously contributed to our wants, our most earnest, grateful thanks."

The death occurred at Seattle on Saturday morning of Claude, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. McMicking of this city. The news was received a few days ago that the young man was dangerously ill, and Mr. McMicking and Dr. Duncan, the family physician, made a hurried trip to Seattle, but Claude died a few hours before they arrived. Every effort was made by friends to combat the dread pneumonia, with which he was attacked, but their endeavors proved futile, the end coming at 11:40 on Saturday morning. The remains were brought to this city this morning, and the funeral is taking place this afternoon from the family residence at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. He was 24 years of age.

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Bishop Orth Consecrated

Impressive Ceremony Conducted at R. C. Cathedral Yesterday Morning.

Distinguished Clergy and Large Congregation in Attendance

The impressive ceremony of the consecration of Bishop Orth of Vancouver Island was conducted yesterday morning, at the vast auditorium of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cathedral being literally crowded, while fully 30 of the clergy were in attendance. Most Rev. Archbishop Christie was the consecrating officiant, and he was assisted in the ceremony by Rt. Rev. Bishop Glorieux, of Boise City, Idaho; Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Dea, of Nesquehally, Wash.; and Rev. Father Nicholas Verrey, Rev. L. Verhaeg, of Baker City, Oregon, and Very Rev. E. Kauten, of Spokane, acted as deacons of honor. Rev. James Rowe, of Portland, was master of ceremonies to the archbishop. The chaplain to Bishop Glorieux was Very Rev. J. McQuinn, O. M. I., of Vancouver; chaplain to Bishop O'Dea, Very Rev. E. Banoz, O. M. I., of New Westminster; chaplain to Bishop Orth, Rev. J. Althoff, of Victoria, and Rev. J. Donckele, of Kuper Island. Rev. J. Laterne, of Victoria, was master of ceremonies to Bishop Orth, and Rev. J. Van Navel master of ceremonies of the service.

Besides the foregoing there were present Very Rev. Aldehelm, O.S.B., prior of Mount Angel Monastery, Oregon; Very Rev. Rene, S.J., prefect apostolic of Alaska; Rev. Charles, O.S.B., of Clayoquot; Rev. L. Breen, O.F.M., of Portland, Ore.; Rev. A. Brommequet, of the same; Rev. A. Lane, Astoria; Rev. Sweeney, S.J., Seattle; Rev. W. Heynen, Nanaimo; Rev. F. Verbeke, Comox; Rev. H. Kremers, Wellington; Rev. A. Durand, Cowichan, and Rev. J. Vuillings, of Saanich. The consecration service was of a very solemn nature, the attending clergy being attired in full pontifical vestments, and the ceremony was opened by the reading of the bulls from the Pope to the new bishop, notifying the latter of his appointment. This was followed by the taking of the solemn oath of allegiance by him as bishop to the Roman Pontiff and his successors. Bishop Orth was then examined on the "Different Articles of Faith and his duties as a bishop. This was then proceeded with as far as the Gospel, when the Litanies of the Saints were recited. The Book of the Gospel was then placed on the shoulders of the newly-elected bishop, to signify the burdens of the Episcopacy. The "Veni Creator Spiritus" was then recited, and the head of the new bishop anointed. Following this was the ceremony of the anointing of the hands of the dignitary; after which the Crosier and Episcopal Ring were blessed and given to him. The morning sermon was preached most impressively by Rev. Father Hughes, while in the evening an eloquent discourse was delivered by Archbishop Christie.

The morning service for the local and visiting clergy sat down to a repast in the library of the Bishop's palace, which was magnificently decorated in honor of the event. After the evening service a large number assembled in the Institute hall, where brief congratulatory addresses were made by Archbishop Christie, Bishop O'Dea, Bishop Glorieux, Prefect Apostolic Rene and Very Rev. Father Verhaeg, of Baker City. The hall was beautifully decorated, a large picture of Queen Victoria being at the rear of the platform. The following addresses were then presented to Bishop Orth: To His Lordship the Right Reverend Bertrand Orth, D. D., Bishop of Vancouver Island:

May it please Your Lordship,—With joy and happiness with expressions of true and loyal submission to you, as our Chief Pastor, we extend to you a loving welcome to this diocese and our fair city, which bears the name of our beloved Queen; and in so doing, wish to make known our love and obedience to the Holy Father, Leo XIII, who has sent you to guide us in the way of the true faith.

We greet Your Lordship with feelings of gratitude, veneration, and attachment. Gratitude for the diocese bestowed upon our diocese in your consecration as Bishop; veneration for the Rock of Peter, the Church established by Almighty God; and veneration for yourself, who so worthily for thirty or more years have borne the labors and burdens of the Church in this Western country; attachment for Your Lordship because of your qualities which call for reverence—and also out of regard for the high dignity of your office—your sacerdotal training—your early misadventure—trailing the latter of his arduous work among the pioneers and natives of the then almost unknown parts of Oregon—especially your beautiful parish of St. Lawrence, built from its very foundation, by your untiring efforts, where you and old and all denominations have learned to love you, are all facts that speak to us strongly and move our hearts to gladness to think that we have been so signally favored.

In tendering you our Lordship our heartfelt welcome we cannot but recall that the Gospel was first implanted in British Columbia through the instrumentality of Monsignor Blanchet, first Archbishop of Oregon, and the Right Rev. Modest Demers, first Bishop of Victoria. We therefore witness that the Church in this diocese has always been closely bound to the province of Oregon, and in this connection we recall the fact that Your Lordship's predecessor in this Bishopric was by the Grace of the Holy Father, and in recognition of his great talents, translated to and by the Archbishop of the Metropolitan See of Portland—and in welcoming Your Lordship, it is with warmest regards that we also welcome again in our midst His Grace the Most Reverend Alexander Charles, D. D., who is so universally remembered, revered and honored as our Archbishop.

Thanking also the other Right Reverend Lords of the province for having honored Your Lordship and us by their presence.

L. G. McQUADE,
Chairman of Committee.
A. E. McPHILLIPS,
Secretary.

On behalf of the congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral, Victoria, B. C.

His Lordship the Right Reverend Bertrand Orth, Bishop of Vancouver Island:

May it please Your Lordship,—On behalf of Young Ladies' Institute, No. 33, Seghers Council, No. 55, Young Men's Institute, and Loctens Council, No. 501, Young Men's Institute, we tender Your Lordship a most cordial welcome to the city of Victoria. We also extend our congratulations on your elevation to the office of Bishop of this diocese, and recognize that the future of the Church in this portion of the country will have at its head a prelate whose name, like the noblest, first and last duty. As children of the Church we reverence our spiritual advisers, and with due respect and deference offer our congratulations.

We pray that Almighty God will multiply the churches and missions under your charge and aid you in the duties which our Holy Father in his wisdom called you to assume.

(MRS.) T. LEONARD,
President Y. L. I., No. 33.
W. H. HARRIS,
Pres. Seghers Council, No. 55, Y. M. I.
FRANK SBERE,
Pres. Loctens Council, No. 501, Y. M. I.

Bishop Orth replied in appropriate terms and upon the conclusion of the congratulatory speeches the audience passed to the stage and shook hands with the newly consecrated Bishop and Archbishop Christie. Bishop Orth will be in attendance at a joint meeting of the local branches of the Y. M. I. at the Institute hall this evening.



ARCHBISHOP CHRISTIE.



BISHOP ORTH.

names of the predecessors of Your Lordship is loved by all.

We may be strangers in name to Your Lordship, but the portals of our hearts are open to receive a spiritual ruler whose main object is to hold our man's only genuine happiness as an everlasting reward if we but ever think, will and work pro Deo (for God). We look up with profound respect to the guardian of our Holy Church. Our societies teach that it must be the deepest conviction that to live in the service of God is man's highest.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Justice Drake is the only judge in the city, and he held Chambers and Speed Trials court this morning.

Henry Gant pleaded guilty of stealing a gold watch and chain. He was sentenced to nine months with hard labor.

Miss Valentine Earl elected to take a speedy trial, which will take place next Wednesday. She is charged with stealing \$50 from a man named Sweeney.

John Henry Bullock and William Jarvis, lads of 11 and 12 years of age, with a weakness for breaking into houses and handling stolen goods, pleaded guilty to the many charges against them. After four years in the reformatory they will be given a new start in life.

An Ohio man has patented an electric bicycle lamp which, instead of having a storage battery, is supplied with electricity generated by a motor attached to the bicycle.

APRIOL & STEEL
for Ladies' PILLS

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.

SUPERSEDING BITTER APPLE PILLS, COCHIA, PENNYROYAL, ETC.

Order of all chemists, or post free \$1.00 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., VICTORIA, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, England.

The Province's Crack Corps

B. C. Squadron of Strathcona's a Smart Body—Fleeing Boers Shot.

Corp. O'Dell Describes the Engagement in Which Col. Otter Was Wounded.

Writing under date of "The Waterworks, 22 miles east of Bloemfontein, April 24th," Corp. O'Dell sends the following to the Times:

"On the evening of April 20th we received orders to march at 8 a.m. the next day. Strange how those that are in authority manage to give orders late in the day. In the dark we hustled and hustled around getting our stuff together. All the nice things from Canada had to be bundled together and left with the sick remaining in camp. Query: if we shall see them again—the stiff I mean—for the sick, they are ever with us.

"Confound those bagpipes!" Excuse the interjection, but if you can imagine a man trying to write intelligently while three or four Gordon pipers are doing their level best to drive him crazy, tuning "Sandy" bagpipes, you would take it on him or shoot the pipers. A placard on their backs with the legend, "Don't shoot the pipers, they're doing their best, would not save them." But I have got to tell you something, so if you'll pardon the interjection I'll continue.

"On Saturday, April 21st, we paraded at 8 a.m., but were dismissed and returned to our tents, and did not leave until 1 p.m. Our brigade marched out in the following order: Gordons, Canadians, Shropshires and Cornwallis. We kept this order till we arrived at Springfield at 6 p.m., seven miles from the camp. I think our regiment mustered about 600 strong. When we paraded at 8 a.m. 156 men went sick, but at 1 p.m. a large percentage of those were ordered to march. Twenty-six of them, however, fell out before we had marched three-quarters of an hour.

"April 22.—We bivouacked at Springfield for the night, and next day crossed a fence and slept in some tents vacated by the Welsh regiment.

"April 23.—We march from Springfield, passed Bushman's Kop to Klip Kraal, west of the waterworks, and bivouacked for the night.

"April 24.—Marched passed the waterworks and shelled some kopjes, the Boers retiring on our advance. We are now about 25 miles due east of Bloemfontein. To-day we camped at the foot of some kopjes, about 3 miles east of the waterworks. This place was called Mamama.

"April 25.—Marched off at 9 a.m.

Pte. Raymond, carrying ammunition, was slightly wounded in the leg. H and G fixed bayonets and charged the position, only to see the fall end of the enemy rapidly riding off over an open plain to the northeast. It was now nearly dusk, so after burying Defoe we bivouacked for the night. The living and the dead lay together.

"April 29.—Marched and fought since the above. Mail just going out. Will finish letter first opportunity.

"SEYMOUR HASTINGS O'DELL."
With Strathcona's Horse.

Corp. St. George writing from Maitland Camp, Capetown, on May 4th, sends the latest news from the Victoria boys with Strathcona's Horse:

"The Strathcona Horse has now been in South Africa just over three weeks, and has not as yet got sufficient horses, which seems to be a strange piece of management. They are getting their remounts from a shipment of Argentine horses, which are not set, but seem very hardy and fit for any amount of work, besides being gentle and easily handled. They are almost all in splendid condition, considering the fact that they have only just been landed and that they had not half the attention paid to them on the voyage that the Strathcona horses had, as they only had a few men on board to look after them. Still only nine died on the trip, whereas we lost 100 and have had no end of trouble since we landed. It was quite a daily occurrence to see from five to nine horses being led off to be done away with.

"On May 1st at about half an hour's notice 'O' squadron packed up all kits and paraded in full marching order, handing over the horses which were left to 'A' and 'B' squadrons to fill up gaps, and started (after being kept standing in the blazing sun for 2 1/2 hours in heavy marching order) for a seven mile march from Green Point camp to Maitland, where we arrived just at dusk, and managed to pitch camp in a short time. The march was hot and very dusty, without any standing for a rest more than once (only for two minutes) the whole way, and the men were pretty tired at the end. The camp here is in most ways nicer than Green Point. There is plenty of shelter, as there are numbers of large trees, and in our particular part there is a certain amount of turf instead of the sand we have had heretofore. The most pleasant part of being able to go into the (as at Green Point) open fields, a pass, as here it is quite impossible, on account of the camp rules which are strictly enforced by a large force of military police. We also miss the sea to the north here, as we only have a small muddy creek in camp, where it is almost to get depth sufficient for swimming.

"A couple of nights before we left Green Point two prisoners tried to escape from the race course there, where they are enclosed by a high iron railing and sentry posts every 50 yards. They were both instantly shot, which will be a lesson for the remainder for future reference.

"On Saturday last a large corral containing some 500 horses (looked after by some 20 Boers) had the fence round it cut and about 500 horses stampeded by the use of dogs. This was undoubtedly the work of some Boers, or Boer sympathizers, and the authorities have an idea that one man in the neighborhood had something to do with it. The dog which did most of the damage has been shot.

"'C' squadron has been on constant fatigue ever since it arrived here, bringing horses from the docks to camp, and then from the corral to their lines, fixing and generally cleaning the camp.

"As regards news from the front, we are kept in almost perfect ignorance, as the authorities publish very little on account of spies, of which there are undoubtedly hundreds. Consequently most of the news is wired from here to London and is only published when it has been wired back here from there.

"It is said that Lord Roberts intends to make a general advance about the 20th inst. and strike a final blow on the Boers before the 24th. If this is correct, we may hope to take part.

"'B' squadron has been raised entirely in British Columbia, and is considered the best squadron in conduct and drill; in fact as a rule, the men are rather of a higher type.

"Amongst its ranks are young Lord Seymour, Pte. Beresford (nephew of the Admiral), Pte. Daly (son of the late Minister of the Interior), and about 100 men who have held commissions in the Imperial army.

"This will give you an idea of what the privates are. The officers are Major Belcher, late N. W. M. P.; Major Laurie, late N. W. M. P.; Capt. Howard, N. W. M. P.; Lieut. White-Fraser, N. W. M. P.; Lieut. Leckie, R. M. C.; Lieut. McDonald, Lieut. Laidlaw, R. M. C.; and Lieut. T. E. Pooley, late of 5th Regt., Victoria, B. C. There is a brother of Mr. Pinder's, of the E. & N. Railway Co., also in the ranks. All the Victoria contingent are well and seem very happy and contented."

A French naturalist asserts that if the world should become a birdless man would not inhabit it after nine years, in spite of all the sprays and poisons that could be manufactured for the destruction of insects. The insects and slugs would simply eat up our orchards and crops.

CANCER TREATED ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

The New Constitutional Remedy Supercedes the Knife and Plaster.

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

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

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

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

INDIANS DYING OF INFLUENZA.

Alaskan Natives Succumbing Rapidly to a Severe Form of the Disease.

H. H. Hildreth, of the Sitka Alaskan, who was a passenger for the Alaskan capital on the last trip of the Cottage City, reports the Indians of Kaniak peninsula, near Cook Inlet, as dying by the score from the effects of a very severe form of influenza, which is evident in that section. He reports that forty deaths occurred during the week immediately preceding his departure on the Cottage City, which arrived at Sitka last week, and there was no indication of an abatement. The Indians are thoroughly demoralized and fear seems to be contributing to the fatality.

In speaking of the matter Mr. Hildreth said: "The influenza seems to be more nearly influenza than anything else, though it is more deadly than is usually the case with such an epidemic. The victim is sick only two or three days before death, and nearly all who are afflicted die. The Indians from the interior had gathered with those on the coast to keep the Lenten season. The result was that they were overcrowded. There were in many instances fourteen or fifteen Indians living in one small room not over ten or twelve feet square. Thus crowded together they had fasted for days, so that the system was much weakened. At the termination of the season they had a great feast, overtaxing the digestive system as is customary with them. About this time there came a drop of about forty degrees in the temperature. The result was influenza.

"Another cause that contributes to the fatality is the fact that there is no physician in the country and but little medicine. During the week immediately preceding my departure there were thirteen deaths at Kanan, seven at Saldover, five at English Bay and fifteen at Muni. There are no indications of abatement, and the Indians are so frightened and demoralized that the percentage of fatality is more likely to increase than otherwise."

WHEN THE BOYS COME MARCHING HOME.

We'll sing about our boys, throughout our great Empire,
Let us rejoice and shout to our greatest heart's desire;
The boys they well deserve it, they've fought so bold and brave
To uphold our Mother Country, and the Union Jack to save.
There'll be great demonstrations throughout the Queen's domain,
There'll be boys from all our Colonies returning home again,
Who have fought for Queen and Country and some died like heroes bold,
Then give three cheers for the Colonials, whose bravery is untold.

Chorus:

Won't we have a rare old time when the boys return from war,
There'll be flags and banners waving, like the flag you never saw;
Let everyone turn out to see the glorious sights,
And there'll be a hot time in Victoria on that eventful night.

Our Colonies have proved to our Queen we're loyal and true;
She has shown to foreign powers what her Colonies can do.

They are boys who fear no foe, and would fight until they die,
Rather than surrender they have shown the reason why.
But we don't want to fight; by jingo if we do,
We've got the ships, we've got the men and got the money for it too.

We've also General Roberts, Kitchener and Powell, too,
Who made a hot time in the Transvaal for the Boers, you know it's true.
Words and Music by Harry Hallam.
Victoria, June 5th, 1900.

MR. JOHN BONNELL,

The Well Known Shoemaker of Truro, Nova Scotia.



Burdock Blood Bitters Permanently Cured Him of Dyspepsia.

The above picture is a very striking likeness of Mr. Jno. Bonnell, Arthur St. Truro, N.S., the well known shoemaker of that town, at work in his shop.

Mr. Bonnell is one of those who have great faith in Burdock Blood Bitters, and it is a confidence based on actual experience. Just read this letter that he recently wrote:

"Some five years ago I was greatly troubled with dyspepsia, pain in my back, and sick headache, besides being very much run down in health.

"I am a shoemaker by trade, and sitting on a bench all day long is a poor cure for dyspepsia, as I do not get much exercise and banding over constantly interferes with the proper action of the stomach and bowels. I tried a good many different kinds of medicines, but they only relieved me for a time, then I would be as bad as ever. Hearing so much about the good Burdock Blood Bitters was doing I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking two bottles and a half I was completely cured, and best of all, the cure has been permanent, for to the present day I have not had any return of my old trouble and enjoy splendid health. (Signed) John Bonnell.

It is curious to note that the French codicil manufacturers are not credited with one new product this year, while the Dutch, Swiss and Germans are fully represented with a generous quota.

Interview With Kruger

President Says There Will Be No More Talking, But Plenty of Fighting.

Seat of Government in a Railroad Car—Removal of British Prisoners.

London, June 8.—The executive offices of the Transvaal government are in a railway car, which is shunted on a switch at Machador station. President Kruger caused the interior of the coach to be reconstructed some time ago, with a view to contingencies that have now arrived.

The correspondent of the Daily Express, who went from Lorenzo Marquez to see President Kruger, was received yesterday. The President sat smoking a long pipe. He was quiet and determined. He did not make the least objection to being interviewed. The correspondent was equipped for the interview by cables from London.

"Yes," said President Kruger, "it is quite true that the British have occupied Pretoria. This, however, does not end the war. The burghers are fully determined to fight to the last. They will never surrender."

so long as 500 armed men remain in the country. I feel deeply encouraged by the fine work Steyn and Dewet are doing in the Free State.

The correspondent suggested that the war was over, inasmuch as the capital had been taken.

"The capital," exclaimed Mr. Kruger, "with energy. What is a capital? It does not consist of any particular collection of buildings and mortar. The capital of the republic, the seat of government is here, in this car. There is no magic about any special site. Our country is invaded, it is true, but it is not conquered. The government is still effective."

Referring to the reasons why he left Pretoria, Mr. Kruger said: "I was not foolish enough to be taken prisoner. I provided this means of locomotion precisely for the same reason as our burghers supply themselves with horses when they take the field. It is necessary that I should be able to move quickly."

from place to place, that is all. By and by this car will take me back to Pretoria. For the present it enables me to keep away from Pretoria, where I could be of no service and where I should only play into the hands of the enemy."

"They say, Mr. Kruger," remarked the correspondent, "that you have brought with you gold to the value of \$2,000,000?" "It is not true," replied the President, "whatever resources I may have with me are simply those which we require for state purposes. At the same time I am not going to allude to where our treasure is. Let Roberts find it if he can."

"They also say in England, Mr. Kruger, that you contemplate taking refuge on a Dutch man-of-war at Lorenzo Marquez."

"That again is a lie," retorted the President with vehemence. "I know of no Dutch war vessel. I am not contemplating taking refuge anywhere. I shall not leave my country."

There will be no need to do anything of the kind."

The correspondent, "Then, sir, there is much surprise at your having left Mrs. Kruger behind." President Kruger, "But why? Mrs. Kruger is quite safe in Pretoria. She would only be put to personal inconvenience here, all communication between us is stopped of course, but she will await my return with calmness and courage. She is a brave woman. I am here awaiting further information. We are surrounded by faithful burghers and are quite safe."

State Secretary Reitz remarked, "You may depend upon it, the war is not yet over. Guerilla warfare will continue over the enormous area. We intend to fight to the bitter end and shall probably retire upon Lydenburg, where we can hold out for many months."

"Yes," observed Mr. Kruger, "it is only now that the real struggle has begun. I fear that there will still be much bloodshed."

At the fault is that of the British government. I am raising my voice to an almost impassioned height. Mr. Kruger explained "the time has passed for us to talk. We have done plenty of that, but it has done us no good. There is nothing left for us to do but to keep on fighting."

The correspondent who secured the interview telegraphed it from Machador station yesterday, when the wires were working as usual to Lorenzo Marquez.

The Daily Express, in commenting upon the interview, refers to the "unadvised defiance of the chief of the Transvaal."

Nine hundred prisoners arrived to-day at Noodgedacht. They are penned in a barbed wire enclosure of four acres on the open veld. According to a dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez, dated yesterday, Lord Roberts is reported to have intercepted two full trains leaving the vicinity of Pretoria. Telegrams from the British side say that Mrs. Kruger is still occupying the presidency and that a number of engines and cars have been secured.

The British under Major Delisle captured a machine gun and caused the Boers heavy loss, the British casualties being slight.

Some of the Boers are surrendering voluntarily and the townspeople of Pretoria are described as showing considerable enthusiasm for the British arrival.

Prevost Battersby, in a dispatch to the Morning Post from Pretoria, dated June 6th, says: "The Boers pledged themselves to twenty British officers not to take the British prisoners if these officers would control them and prevent any outbreak. Nevertheless they began their removal. Some 300 had been taken when a British shell struck a train that was loading and the Boers desisted and retired. The British officers at Dass-

The Revolt Is Spreading

Shanghai Correspondent Says the Boxers Are Now Obtaining Arms.

Chinese General Claims to Have Killed Five Hundred of the Rebels.

London, June 8.—While the situation in China, as measured by abundant official telegrams, continues full of interesting possibilities, it has not grown worse during the last twenty-four hours.

Naval commanders in Chinese waters have received identical instructions as to procedure, the question of an emergency being left to their discretion. No fear is entertained for the safety of the legation at Peking. European residents, however, are escaping from the capital to the coast.

Peking is still under control, according to a dispatch to the Morning Post dated yesterday, but in a very excited state. A position strongly gives great satisfaction here."

The Peking correspondent of the Times, telegraphing yesterday, says: "An imperial decree has been issued, but it is of the same evasive character as the preceding one. Throughout it is apologetic in tone, and gives justification to the Boxers for the recent anti-foreign and anti-Christian outbreaks. The edict repeats the accusation against native Christians, saying they joined the church for their base ends. This refers to the Boxers as a 'brotherhood,' and not as rebels. It avoids all reference to the murders of missionaries or of native Christians, and implies that the destruction of the railway and missionary party is due to lawless characters who have joined the Boxers, as proved by the disturbances. It blames the officials, and condemns the soldiers for assisting the disturbances. Nevertheless its character on the whole is quite satisfactory."

London, June 7.—It is understood here that if the United States expects Great Britain to take independent initiative action in China, as might be gathered from the special cable dispatches quoting Congressman Hitt (Republican), Illinois, chairman of the House committee for foreign affairs, it is depending on a contingency which appears very remote.

Sided, from every continental capital, today comes evidence of how keenly the powers appreciate the far eastern crisis. A reporter of the Associated Press was informed officially to-day that the Brit-

ish minister at Peking, Sir Claude MacDonald and his assistants are still in complete charge of the situation and are relieved upon to meet any complications which may arise.

The feeling prevails in British government circles that the Boxers' outbreak is not likely to result more seriously than many former uprisings in that quarter of the globe.

Later details from Tien Tsin state that during the engagement at Tung Ha between the Boxers and Catholic Christians on Tuesday, the Christians captured nine cannons.

POINTS ABOUT SPEAKERS.

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It is all very well to talk of peace. There are two kinds of peace. Peace after a battle has given us this war. Peace after Waterloo has given us nearly a century of peace—precipitous, but still peaceful France. If we do not show that it is dangerous to quarrel with us, we shall be quarrelled with while we have any talking worth talking.—London Sketch.

A Battle With Boxers

Description of a Fight With a Body of Revolutionists.

How the Fear of the Dowager Paralyzes the Native Magistrates.

A perusal of current Chinese publications, copies of which were received by yesterday's Oriental liner, cannot fail to confirm the reader in the view already given currency through cable dispatches of the friendship of the Empress Dowager for the Boxers, who at present are attracting so much attention.

To such an extent does this impression prevail throughout the Chinese Kingdom that the judiciary are influenced by it and their decisions were all colored in a manner which they hoped would please the authorities at Peking.

These Boxers have been executed, not however, on the score that they were members of a proscribed sect, but on the ground that they had been guilty of robbery; moreover, the judge only did so

the region under his direct control to exercise great watchfulness. Meanwhile the Boxers had begun their depredations, not however in the direction anticipated. They sought fresh fields just on the northeast border of the region swept by them last year. They first looted the place of a well-to-do Christian in northeast Yuen-cheng, about 20 miles from the east Yuen city, where the Boxers were at Hsien was working in his fields. It was shortly after mid-day. He had no intimation whatever of the impending trouble. His attention being drawn by some children who said the soldiers had come (they meant the Boxers), he looked up and saw the banner prostrating themselves before the village temple, preparatory to the raid. His wife and children warned by their neighbors had escaped just in the nick of time from their home. Nothing pleases the Boxers better than to get hold of some one that has had some connection with foreigners and hold them for ransom. The wife and children of 53. They had just before the raid stopped at an inn in a neighboring market village and each one of them had taken a bowl of noodles and the inn-keeper had thus counted heads. They set to work with a good will and in a short time had appropriated or destroyed everything about the Christian's place, even to doors and windows. The neighbors as a protective measure interceded with them not to burn the house, for which a ransom was taken instead. The following day they cleaned out another Christian family, and filled up odd times by selling their booty to the highest bidder.

On Tuesday following the Saturday on which the governor had been informed of the trouble, the military caught up with the band five miles from the scene of their filivag operations. The majority of the force were sent to Yuan's regular cavalry, who meant business from the word go. The Yu Cheng official had forty of his Yamen braves and an equal number of worthless Yamen ruffians. The Yamen braves were the first on the field, so they said. At any rate they fired into the air three times with intent to scare the Boxers, but the Boxers failing to get scared, the magistrate began to get alarmed. He clambered from his cart, pulled off his long robe, and was assisted to mount a horse, on which he quickly made his way to the front and told his men that they must fight in earnest or they would be serious trouble. They replied: "You remember Yuan Shih Tun, who was degraded by Yu Hsien for fighting the Boxers?" "No matter about that," the magistrate replied, "I'll take any blame, and if there be glory, it may all be yours." So the fight in their weak way. They were shortly reinforced by Yuan's regulars, above mentioned, and after a skirmish of a couple of hours 21 Boxers were let dead on the field. Not a single leader was captured or killed. They rode horses and when things got too warm they skipped.

If those twenty men killed had been the leaders of the organization in West Shantung the whole miserable business would be at an end. As it is it will, if it die at all, die a very lingering death. The governor has commended the magistrate for his conduct and rewarded two of the soldiers who were wounded. He has also issued warrants for the arrest of the four leaders implicated. One Boxer was captured alive.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

Mr. Monk's Statement—No Charters for Railways From International Boundary.

Ottawa, June 7.—Dr. Devlin, Montreal, who got the contract for supplying emergency food to the Canadian soldiers in the South Africa, wrote a letter to E. D. Monk, M.P., beseeching him to repeat outside the House what he had stated in it last evening in regard to the food he supplied the soldiers who were wounded. He has also issued warrants for the arrest of the four leaders implicated. One Boxer was captured alive.

In the railway committee of the House of Commons this morning, Sir Charles Tupper urged the committee to consider bills for the incorporation of the Alaska Yukon, and Alaska and Northwestern railways, but Hon. A. G. Blair insisted that no more charters would be granted for railways from the international boundary. The matter was then dropped.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

General Manager of Bank of Montreal on the Effect of Legislation.

Montreal, June 7.—Mr. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, at the annual meeting of the corporation, made the following reference to British Columbia: British Columbia has not shared the general prosperity to the same extent as her sister provinces, owing to the effect of injudicious and ill-considered legislation. This has created a feeling of distrust abroad, and the inflow of foreign capital, so necessary to the development of her immense natural resources, has been seriously checked.

AMERICANS AMBUSHED.

Ten Full Men Killed and Three Wounded by a Sniping Party.

Manila, June 7.—Capt. Frank E. Cronshaw, with 40 men of the 28th Infantry, while scouting near Taal, was led into an ambush by a sniping party. Cronshaw was badly wounded in the head and one private was wounded. The ambushers were scattered, leaving ten men dead and three wounded on the field.

Capt. Flint, while scouting five miles west of Biacna Bato, Bulacan province, had a slight skirmish with the enemy. Flint and two privates were wounded.

NINE INDIANS KILLED.

Stockbridge, Oneida Indian Reservation, Wis., June 7.—Eight Indians and one child were killed here to-day in a peculiar accident.

A squaw went into the yard where several children were playing, caught a chicken and chopped off its head, leaving the hatchet on the ground. The children prepared to imitate the woman. One selected to act the part of the chicken was seized, its head placed on a block and hacked off. A number of men engaged on a derrick in the yard raising heavy timbers in the erection of a barn, seeing the child beheaded, became panic stricken. The heavy timbers fell with a crash, killing eight men.

ME STAY IN PRETORIA AND SING "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN" NOT ON YOUR TINYTYPE.

thousand foreign guards are garrisoning the legation houses.

Six hundred international troops are at Tien Tsin with six guns.

A Daily Mail dispatch from Shanghai, dated June 7th, takes a gloomy view of things, which are pictured as going from bad to worse. The correspondent says: "The authorities are displaying palpable guilty supineness in dealing with the Boxers, and the powers are more and more taking matters into their own hands. The Boxer revolt is spreading, and this is rapidly changing its character. The Boxers are getting arms, preparing to meet force with force. There has been no communication between Peking and Tien Tsin since Tuesday, although one miserable half-hearted attempt has been made by Chinese soldiers to reach the capital. The troops were fired upon and the train had to come back. Another station has been burned on the line."

A news agency dispatch from Tien Tsin, dated yesterday, says: "The Boxers are still raiding and pillaging over a wide area. They have wrecked and burned stations. It has been ascertained that Mrs. Astier and Messrs. Ossent and Gades have been murdered. Gen. Nieh claims to have defeated the Boxers, killing five hundred."

The Tsung Li Yamen undertakes that railway communication shall be restored by Saturday. They have protested against the arrival of more guards.

The Daily Express says: "The nearest undamaged mission is 45 miles from Tien Tsin. All the children and ladies, except Lady Macdonald, have left the legations. There are no graves fears for the missionaries in ordinary parts. They number hundreds and the stations are isolated. Concerted action is impossible."

A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated 7.30 p.m., yesterday, says the Dowager Empress has ordered Gen. Nieh Si Chong with 3,000 men to protect the railroad at Peking. A severe fight, it is said, occurred with the Boxers, whose ranks include many soldiers from other general commanders. When the battle ended two hundred dead were left on the field. The dispatch goes on to say: "One hundred and eight British marines with a machine gun are about to force a passage from Tien Tsin to Peking. Altogether about 900 British have been landed from the fleet, a greater number than have landed from the combined vessels of the other powers. This evidence of Great Britain's intention to assert her

position strongly gives great satisfaction here."

The Peking correspondent of the Times, telegraphing yesterday, says: "An imperial decree has been issued, but it is of the same evasive character as the preceding one. Throughout it is apologetic in tone, and gives justification to the Boxers for the recent anti-foreign and anti-Christian outbreaks. The edict repeats the accusation against native Christians, saying they joined the church for their base ends. This refers to the Boxers as a 'brotherhood,' and not as rebels. It avoids all reference to the murders of missionaries or of native Christians, and implies that the destruction of the railway and missionary party is due to lawless characters who have joined the Boxers, as proved by the disturbances. It blames the officials, and condemns the soldiers for assisting the disturbances. Nevertheless its character on the whole is quite satisfactory."

London, June 7.—It is understood here that if the United States expects Great Britain to take independent initiative action in China, as might be gathered from the special cable dispatches quoting Congressman Hitt (Republican), Illinois, chairman of the House committee for foreign affairs, it is depending on a contingency which appears very remote.

Sided, from every continental capital, today comes evidence of how keenly the powers appreciate the far eastern crisis. A reporter of the Associated Press was informed officially to-day that the Brit-

ish minister at Peking, Sir Claude MacDonald and his assistants are still in complete charge of the situation and are relieved upon to meet any complications which may arise.

The feeling prevails in British government circles that the Boxers' outbreak is not likely to result more seriously than many former uprisings in that quarter of the globe.

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the Strawberries received
cream received daily.

ROSS & CO.

CO.

LABOR.

d Pants,

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TORIA, B.C.

that we were SOLD
THIS YEAR with

We keep the very
best. Wholesale price
patronage in the past
the future, we are

VICTORIA, B.C.

Provincial News.

NELSON.

Rev. John Robson and Mrs. Robson left Nelson for Vancouver on Monday evening...

During May a total of 1,000 miners' licenses were issued at the government offices...

Andrew Christopher, a carpenter employed on the new bank house at the Poorman mine...

ALBERNI.

George Smith, C.E., has left to survey the Iron Mask mineral claim...

Two mining men went up to China creek on Sunday to look at some of the prospects...

Messrs. Newton and Toy have both been at the Golden Eagle, where work goes on usual...

The reported capture of Pretoria was duly celebrated here by guns, etc., the juvenile element receiving a half holiday to celebrate the event...

Albi and Albo were sent to Nelson on Tuesday in charge of Jailer Boudine to meet their trial there...

A large British flag, donated by Mr. A. H. MacNeill, was on Tuesday planted by Deputy-Sheriff Robinson...

A very pretty wedding ceremony was solemnized on Wednesday morning at the residence of the bride's sister...

The clerks employed in the statistical department of the Vancouver customs office unite with their Victoria colleagues...

The death of Mr. John Glassey at the Ashcroft hotel on Monday at 9 a.m. caused a great shock...

A carpenter named Thos. Fox fell on Wednesday morning from a scaffold on a new building being erected at the corner of Campbell avenue...

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William Nicholson died of pneumonia rather suddenly about 9 o'clock on Monday morning at the Dominion hotel...

On Sunday night a party of marauders broke into Spring's brewery and stole a quantity of bottles of beer...

Had the thieves drunk less beer they might have had enough energy to have rolled back the mattress altogether...

The late William Sweeney, who died at the Staters' hospital on the 2nd inst., and aged 83 years, was a native of Benfrew, Ont., an old employee of the C. P. R. E. a member of the Knights of Pythias...

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ness were known to be most conducive to the disease which had already obtained a foothold in San Francisco.

NEW WESTMINSTER. Thomas E. Ladner, who has been very ill lately, is reported to have been somewhat better during the past three or four days, and his friends hope for steady improvement.

As an evidence of how the free public library is appreciated, even in its unpretentious temporary quarters, it may be stated that from the 1st June, 1898, till the 31st June, 1900, the number of persons dropping in to read reached 16,862.

Donations to the circulating library, the Columbian says, have somewhat fallen off recently, but citizens who have books to spare are reminded that the public library has still plenty of room for more books.

J. E. Gaylor, Supreme Court registrar, dropped dead on Caranarong street, near his residence at 6 o'clock last evening. He was walking home with Dr. Walker, and suddenly felt faint.

Had the thieves drunk less beer they might have had enough energy to have rolled back the mattress altogether, in which case they would have found \$40. But they missed it.

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MAKING SOLDIERS. How Boys Are Trained for the Army at the Military School, Chelsea.

"School makes men" was the happy remark of Lord Rosebery on a certain occasion. At the Duke of York's Royal Military School, Chelsea, however, they go a step further and make soldiers.

Accordingly, the youngsters who are being trained there to-day are a part of the personnel, in embryo, of the army of to-morrow, and many a four-footed boy of to-day is destined to be a great Chelsea institution is, consequently, destined to develop into a dashing Lifeguardsman or stalwart Grenadier.

The whole British army, however, is not composed exclusively of Household Cavalry and Foot Guards, and thus it happens that every branch of the service is represented in its ranks by one or more of these lads. Indeed, over a thousand of them are at the present moment numbered among the soldiers of the Queen.

When a boy leaves the school (at the age of fourteen), he elects, almost as a matter of course, to join his father's old regiment. Here he is usually employed in the band, until old enough to take his place in the ranks as a "Duty-Soldier."

If, however, he makes satisfactory progress with his instrument, he is retained among the regimental musicians and may then eventually rise to the dignity of being a bandmaster. The number of these, however, is limited to one per battalion of infantry or regiment of cavalry, and it is not given to every boy to be musical.

Consequently, for those who are not harmonically inclined, other profitable forms of employment have to be devised. The one that answers this purpose best is that of tailoring. It therefore happens that those boys who are naturally ineligible for appointment in the band are trained at the Duke of York's school in the more domestic arts of mending and repairing uniforms, etc., with a view to their services being similarly utilized.

"Situating in the King's road, Chelsea, where it stands in its own grounds, the school-buildings present a remarkably fine appearance. The institution was founded in the year 1801 by Frederick, Duke of York, for the education and maintenance of the orphan sons of soldiers. Shortly afterwards, the privilege of admission was extended to boys who might have one parent still living. Priority of consideration, however, has always been given to those whose fathers have died in their country's service.

At the present moment, the number of these "Sons of the Brave" (as the youngsters are happily called) under the institution here is about 550. They join at the age of nine, and, five years later, are transferred to the regular army, as has been explained.

At the Duke of York's, the 500 boys borne on the books of the establishment are divided into six companies, each averaging about eighty. In command of these separate divisions (so far as attending to the administration of discipline, etc., goes) is a color-sergeant of the regular army. After this non-commissioned officer comes a monitor (recruited from among the elder boys). Next in order of precedence in the company is a color-corporal distinguished by two gold stripes and a crown on his right arm, while immediately below him is a corporal and four acting lance-corporals (two of whom are gold striped). In recognition of their services, they receive pocket-money at the respective rates of threepence, twopenny and one penny per week.

The Day's Work of the Duke of York's is a very full one, and is apportioned in this manner: 6 a.m., reveille (Sundays, 6.30 a.m.), when the boys get up and make their beds, etc.; 7 a.m., breakfast; 7.30 a.m., "rest case" of the sergeants; 8 a.m., "sing and band practice, or drill for non-musicians"; 9.15 a.m. to 12.15 p.m., school; 1 p.m., dinner; 2 to 3.30 p.m., school; 3.30 to 5.15 p.m., band practice, and work in the tailor's shop, etc.; 6 p.m., tea.

After the gymnastic instruction is carried out, and at 8 o'clock a bugle-blast intimates very plainly that it is bed time.

The diet on which the above routine is performed is certainly plentiful, if somewhat plain. It consists at breakfast and tea-time, of cocoa or tea and bread-and-butter, and at dinner-time of eight ounces of meat, with vegetables and pudding. The healthy appearance of the boys abundantly proves that it thoroughly agrees with them.

The real value of the training that the youthful "Sons of the Brave" receive at the Duke of York's may not, perhaps, be evident at first. Later on, however, when they shall have come to man's estate and gone out into the world, the excellent results of the care bestowed on them by the authorities here are abundantly demonstrated by them.

The High Positions to which so many of them rise. In evidence of this, there is in the vestibule of the school a mural tablet on which are recorded the names of ex-"Yorkies" who have become commissioned officers in Her Majesty's army. These number about fifty, and include among them two major-generals, two lieutenant-colonels, two majors and twenty-three captains, who have all once worn the uniform of the school. In addition to these, a very large number of old boys are at the present moment holding responsible positions as warrant and commissioned officers, in the regular forces.—London Sketch.

HUMOR IN WARFARE. In warfare wit has often been reduced into action, and many of the greatest commanders have successfully achieved this conversion. An old tradition recounts that when William the Conqueror landed for the first time on English soil, he slipped and fell on his face. Disturbed by a swift intuition that his followers might regard this as an evil omen, he rose with his hands full of earth, and exclaimed, "Thus do I take possession of England! I grasp it with both hands."

Not less in war than in other phases of human life, the humorous is constantly at the heels of the tragic and pathetic. A smile creeps even in the heat of battle, and an apt jest is an actual reinforcement. It runs along the line on the current of sympathy—an automatic feat of wireless telegraphy. When the gallant Welsh captain, David Gam, was sent forward by Henry V to reconnoitre the French army before the Battle of Agincourt...

He found that the enemy outnumbered the English by about five to one. His report to the King is historic: "There are enough to be killed, enough to be taken prisoners, and enough to run away." This quaint forecast of the result of the battle at once spread through the camp, and doubtless every yeoman archer of the valiant company felt an inch taller. We know that it was almost literally justified by the event. Poor Gam's dry humor was equalled by his courage. He was killed while in the act of saving the life of his Prince.

"The King is taken," cried one of the enemy, seizing the bride of Louis VII's horse towards the close of a fierce engagement. "No, my friend," cried the King, cutting him down, "a King is never taken—not even at chess."

Sailors have been famous for very old days for taking advantage of an occasion in their pithy banter to their crews. When one of Blake's ships was blown up in an obstinate fought action, and the spirits of his crew were somewhat damped, the Admiral at once revived them by an effective little speech. "Well, my lads, you have seen an English ship blow up; now let us see what figure a Spanish ship will cut in the same direction." We do not need to be told what Drake meant when he reported that he had "singed the Spanish King's beard." That little operation was performed by the destruction of a hundred of the enemy's ships off Cadix. These and all such records are not to be praised at their "literary" value. They are interesting chiefly as a personal revelation; we think of the man, and the occasion.

Tom Hood sang of the soldiers who lost both legs in the service of his country: "There he left his second leg, and the 42nd Foot." But many a good man and true has said something, or other quite as "pat" of himself. The army surgeon hears not a few such racy phrases by the brave fellows under his hand. "Here's the arm, doctor, that helped me so well yesterday at dinner," said an officer, carrying his own arm, taken off by a cannon shot into the surgeon's tent. With the tough "old salt" when wounded, it used to be almost a point of honor to enlighten the surgeon's talk with a well-meant quip. In fact, even the horrors of war cannot be entirely divorced from its humor. Some of the good things said at Trafalgar and Waterloo are a part of the renown of those immortal battles.

A sailor found kneeling by his gun, as his ship was about to engage the enemy, was asked by the first lieutenant if he was afraid. "Afraid!" answered Jack, with an expression of the utmost disdain, "no, your honor; I'm only praying that the enemy's shot may be distributed like the prize money—the greatest part among the officers."

The undated Corporal Cadwain, so conspicuously daring in a "pinch" at Waterloo, was asked if he did not fear they should lose the day. "No," he said, he. "I know we could not do that; my only fear was that we should all be killed before we had time to win it."

Both soldiers and sailors naturally chance upon occasional opportunities of playing the role of Mark Tapley. The enduring legends of our lately beleaguered garrisons have surely been "jolly" under the most creditable circumstances. There has been no brighter page in the South African campaign than the splendid good humor of our men. This delightful quality of good humor has been constantly displayed over the "rest case" of the siege men. To "laugh and grow fat" is an easy course. To grow thin and still laugh is a more heroic task, and yet it has been cheerfully carried through by the soldiers of the Queen.—London Globe.

CITIZEN SOLDIERS. During the past century military history is one long testimony to the fact that the best army is that which consists of men trained for a short period and then sent back to civil life, who are summoned to the colors when war breaks out to supplement those who are still in training.

Napoleon's armies, which were the finest veteran forces that the world has seen since the days of Hannibal, succeeded at Leipzig before the levies of the Prussians, who had adopted the principle of the militia—as we may call it—on the advice of Stein and Scharnhorst, after their professional troops had seen the tradition of Frederick the Great vanish into thin air under the blood-red sun of Jena.

The Guard itself, the picked troops of the veteran army, failed at Waterloo when it came in contact with our militia, fresh from the plough and the anvil, intent on proving the truth of that old statement that the English never fight better than in their first battle. One of the last speeches which the Duke of Wellington made in the House of Lords was a testimony to the achievements of these citizen-soldiers of ours. In the debate on Lord Lansdowne's proposals, Lord Nelson, a fortunate collection of names—reminded the House how the Duke of Wellington had then said that "the battle of Waterloo—that battle of giants—was fought by militiamen."

The next important campaign in which long and short service were matched against one another was that of Sadowna, where the Prussian citizen-soldiers again came into contact with the professional soldiery of Austria. That was a factor hardly less important than the strategy of Moltke—largely hampered by political interference—of the present, that the results in determining the result.

In 1870 the lesson was still better marked. At the outset of the war the French laughed openly at the idea of the Prussian Landwehr, whom they put on a level with the National Guard of Paris and the Louis-Philippe. They reviled in sentences of these bespectacled, paunchy citizens flying in dozens from the onslaught of a single one of the heroes of Solferino or the arde Zouaves. When they saw the Landwehr in person, lining the gates of Sedan after the capitulation,

they could not believe that these stately troops were the despised citizens. Since that campaign the Prussian theory of "The Nation in Arms" has been adopted in all countries with any pretensions to military power but our own and the United States. Our Indian necessities account for our adhering to the professional army, while the United States have only just awakened to the fact that they could ever need troops except for civil war or Indian police work.

Very few also have to recognize that our splendid regular army is unequal to the work which a

Dominion Parliament

Leader of the Opposition's Objections to the London Times Correspondent's Remarks.

Conservative Whip Attacks Premier for Alleged Connection With Twine Monopoly.

Ottawa, May 30.—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Monk (Jacques Cartier) drew the Prime Minister's attention to the condition of the people of the village of Pointe Claire, a third of which was burned to the ground a few weeks ago, and asked that some relief be given them from the Dominion exchequer. He represented that property to the value of \$14,000 had been destroyed, upon which there was not more than \$25,000 insurance, while over a hundred and thirty people were rendered homeless. He added that private charity was not able to cope with the suffering, and that the Government was showing attention to the case.

The Prime Minister returned that the matter had been brought to his attention on Monday by Mr. Monk, who had also presented a petition to the same effect. He had then told Mr. Monk that the matter was one for the consideration of the Government, and that gentleman had agreed with him that the subject was not one upon which the Government could be simply guided by the preconceived opinion of any one member. The position in Canada was this, that the Government did not give of the public funds for relief purposes unless it was shown that the calamity was one of national consequence, or that private charity was not large enough to meet the case. All he would say now was that the Government would give the subject its sympathetic consideration.

Pointe Aux Trembles Lighthouse. In reply to the question put by Mr. Monk on Monday, the Minister of Marine intimated that the contract had been awarded for a steel tower. The steel work would be delivered in a few days, and the work proceeded with without delay.

French-Canadian Loyalty.

Before the orders of the day were proceeded with the leader of the opposition said he wished to call attention to a report in the London Times, which referred to a visit to Ottawa, which reference Sir Charles said was of a nature to deceive the English people. Mr. Smalley's article was as follows: "I have been in Ottawa since Monday. While there I met many Canadians entitled by position to speak for Canada, as impressive in their language and their attitude towards the Mother Country. Needless as it is, I should like to testify to the prevailing spirit. The loyal devotion which the Canadian troops in South Africa are showing by their valiant and skilled soldiery, the Canadian people at home express in no uncertain tones. If there be Boer sympathizers among the French-Canadians, as is alleged, I meet none, though I met many eminent French Catholics." Sir Charles Tupper, when I did not read the article, was indignant. He said he was not surprised to find himself the mouthpiece of whatever discontent exists, but Sir Charles Tupper is regarded as a politician with next year's elections in view and playing gallery with local political objects in view. Quebec, where if any serious dissent might be expected, is thought to be as faithful as ever to Liberalism and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, her own leader, who is also the leader of that policy which has brought Canada closer to England and England closer to Canada.

Sir Charles Indignant.

Statements such as these Sir Charles does not feel justified in making, and without contradiction. The allegations respecting himself he proclaimed as absolutely false, and to this he would add the fact that this was not the first time Mr. Smalley had seen fit to misrepresent Canadian affairs as his letter on the Alaskan boundary showed, when he said that our claim to the disputed strip of territory was about as sound as France's claim to the Channel Islands.

The Premier's Views.

The Prime Minister—I am utterly at a loss to understand the motive which has induced by hon. friend to bring this matter before the House. I fail to see the motive unless it be perhaps to draw a red herring across the track and prevent public opinion from dwelling too severely on certain dissensions said to prevail in ranks at this moment. We are all exposed to newspaper criticisms. I believe that life is too short to notice on the floor of this House whatever may be said for or against us in the press. I have a great respect for the press, and though it does not always speak of me in very complimentary terms, I can afford to put up with that without discontent. With regard to the particular criticism taken exception to by my hon. friend I do not know what may have induced Mr. Smalley to speak as he did of my hon. friend. Perhaps during his short stay in this country he read the speeches which my hon. friend delivered in Quebec and Montreal, in which he warned French-

Canadians to look-out lest they would soon be called on to contribute to the wars of the Empire to the tune of forty-six millions.

Sir Charles Tupper denied that there was the slightest foundation for any such assertion. He had never said anything of the kind.

The Prime Minister—I hope the press will take due notice of my hon. friend's denial and will daily notify the people of Quebec that he never gave them any such warning. For my part I have only to thank him for the exhibition of wobbling which he has afforded us to-day.

Sir Charles replied with great warmth, repudiating the Premier's charge that he had led the people of Montreal and Quebec to believe that at no distant day they might find themselves in the position of being heavily taxed for the wars of the Empire. "I did nothing of the kind," said Sir Charles, "I was dealing with Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal, made again and again in London, and he represented this country as in a position to be able to pay for the war. I endeavored to show that it was an impossibility. To illustrate the position we would occupy under such a federation I said that Canada would be obliged to contribute to the war in the proportion of about forty-six millions of dollars for the army and navy alone."

Referring to the Prime Minister's taunt as to the disintegration of the Conservative party Sir Charles remarked that Sir Wilfrid probably referred to newspaper stories which Liberals had agreed with him that the subject was not one upon which the Government could be simply guided by the preconceived opinion of any one member. The position in Canada was this, that the Government did not give of the public funds for relief purposes unless it was shown that the calamity was one of national consequence, or that private charity was not large enough to meet the case. All he would say now was that the Government would give the subject its sympathetic consideration.

Binder Twine.

On motion to go into supply, Mr. Taylor, the Conservative whip, brought to the attention of the House the Government's policy as to the sale of binder twine from the Kingston penitentiary. He said that while he has dealt before the public-accounts committee already this session, He waxed very angry, and heaped abuse upon the Minister of Justice for what he termed an injustice to the people of Canada. He was particularly put out because Mr. Mills had said that his statements regarding binder twine were no more trustworthy than those he had made last year touching the purchase of a house by the Premier, for which he had afterwards apologized, and to vindicate himself he renewed his unseemly reflections upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Premier's conduct in providing for his wife. It will be remembered that Sir Wilfrid stated, speaking from memory, that he had bought the house in which he resided from the Leslie estate for \$9,500, on which he had paid \$5,000 cash, giving a mortgage for \$4,500. Mr. Taylor thought he was securing an excellent point by referring to the abstract of the title from the registry office, showing that James L. Code, for the Leslie estate, had sold the house to Madame Laurier on April 13, 1897, for \$9,500, and that on April 17 Madame Laurier executed a mortgage to Sarah K. Goodenham for \$9,500.

The Solicitor-General in replying to Mr. Taylor, went very fully into the whole subject and made clear the connection of Mr. John Connor with it. He pointed out that the result of the management of the late government had been a loss in 1895 of \$17,100 and in 1896 of \$2,924. When the present government had come into office they had found a deficit necessary and had adopted the policy of calling for tenders. In every case the highest tender had been accepted. He showed how the industry had been burdened at the outset by an expenditure of \$40,000 in the Imperial parliament by Lord Monksville, and what he specially wanted to know was whether an opinion had been obtained from the department of justice as to whether the bill contained the same provision of protection for Canada. The Prime Minister fully agreed with Sir Charles's view in regard to our supremacy on this question. He thought that the subject referred to, though hardly entered into the consideration of this bill. However, he would propose that it pass the second reading, and then wait for a report from the Minister of Justice.

The rest of the afternoon's sitting was occupied in the consideration of the Minister of Militia's bill to amend the Militia Act, which provides for the appointment of full colonels in Canada. One clause of this measure which permits lieutenant-colonels to retire with honorary rank not exceeding that of colonel, and further providing for promotion to full colonel, gave rise to a good deal of criticism, and was opposed by Mr. Fraser, of Guysboro, who could see no sense in calling men colonel who could not so much as drill a squad. He did not like this idea of honorary appointments. They should leave the distinction of colonel to those who had earned it.

Before the House rose at six the bill was reported from committee, but Mr. Kaubach gave notice that he would propose its recommission to committee.

Collingwood Air Line.

At the evening sitting the hour for private bills was taken up in a discussion upon the bill for the incorporation of the Canadian National Railway & Transport Company to construct a line from Toronto to Collingwood. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Clark, of West Toronto, for the insertion of a clause in the bill giving the Government power to take over the road at any time on a valuation fixed by the Exchequer Court. The Minister of Railways strongly opposed the insertion of any such conditions on the ground that they were not needed, and would interfere with the financing of the road.

The Bank Act.

The bill to amend the Bank Act went through the committee stage and at the suggestion of the Minister of Finance a

clause was inserted to prevent a bank which has suspended and resumed business again from passing its notes until the consent of the curator has been obtained.

Closing of Canadian Exhibit.

Mr. John Charlton renewed his question as to whether the report was well founded that the Canadian exhibit at Paris was to be closed on Sunday.

The Minister of Agriculture said he was happy to be able to say that through the continued efforts of the Hon. Mr. Tarte, authority had now been given for the closing of our exhibits on Sunday. He explained that the Canadian building, chiefly used by Canada, would be closed along with the building at Vincennes Park, used for our agricultural display. There were, however, isolated Canadian exhibits scattered through the general building which could not be closed, as the buildings were under other control.

More Yukon Charges.

On motion to go into supply, Sir Herbert Tupper rose to deal with Yukon charges. He made another attack on Major Walsh, whom he charged with exploiting Yukon to his own profit. He compared the corruption of the officials in the Yukon to the misdeeds of the Transvaal officials in control of the mining camps there. He charged that Mr. Tringold, who had written a pamphlet in defence of the Yukon administration, had been well rewarded afterwards for his act. He charged that Indians had been brought to the Yukon at the Government expense to state on their own behalf.

Sir Herbert charged that Major Walsh had designedly closed the Dominion creek to allow one Carboneau and two Indians to locate claims on behalf of Walsh's partner. He charged that the speaker thirty-three minutes to read, reciting extracts from the report of the Yukon commissioner on this matter regarding Carboneau and Mrs. Koch, and wound up with a charge that the Government should be censured for not taking any action on the report of the commissioner.

Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick replied to this attack on the Government's action. He alluded to the fact that the investigation conducted by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Ogilvie, without Major Walsh being in the Yukon district, or even being represented by counsel. The Koch case was one that had been fully disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Sifton last year. In regard to the investigation conducted by Mr. Fitzpatrick, he read a statement from the officer of the Interior department who had charge of mining matters that the action had not been taken by Major Walsh at all, but by Gold Commissioner Fawcett. After the subject had been debated for the evening sitting a vote was called, resulting in the defeat of Sir Herbert Tupper's amendment by thirty-eight to seventy-four, the House then going into committee of supply upon the estimates for the department of justice.

Quebec Judges.

Upon the appropriation for the salaries of judges Mr. Bergeron protested against going on voting against the thirty-two judges in the province of Quebec when there were only thirty-one judges on the Superior Court bench. Mr. Monk, too, wanted to know when the Government was going to increase the number of judges in Montreal. The Prime Minister said he expected to introduce legislation necessary to appoint three new judges there.

Ottawa, June 2.—In the House of Commons yesterday Sir Charles Tupper called attention to the bill now before the House for the amendment of the Copyright Act. He pointed out that the bill would give the author of a book the right to control the publication of his work, and that the bill would give the author the right to control the publication of his work, and that the bill would give the author the right to control the publication of his work.

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clause was inserted to prevent a bank which has suspended and resumed business again from passing its notes until the consent of the curator has been obtained.

Copyright Law.

Mr. Fisher, in moving the second reading of his copyright bill, said it dealt with one particular of the Copyright Act, and its purpose was to enable the publisher holding copyright in Canada having made a contract with a writer of a book to be protected from the importation of the same book published and printed in other countries, including other parts of the British Empire. At present British copyright extends over the entire Empire and anyone taking a copyright in Britain has the right under the Imperial Act to have the books printed in the United Kingdom and copyrighted there, imported into Canada, though works published in Canada cannot be imported into the United Kingdom if an Imperial copyright exists of the same work. It seemed only fair that the same protection should now be given to Canadian publishers who are showing a commendable enterprise. The demand for this bill came at once from the British Authors' Society, and from the Canadian publishers. The bill passed its second reading and goes to a special committee.

The House then went into committee of supply, when Sir Herbert Tupper gave notice that he would move to strike out the selection of G. W. Riley, of the interior department, who is recommended for an increase from \$1,850 to \$2,500. He did so because of a charge he had made that Mr. Riley had furnished the Minister of the Interior with incorrect statements in order to enable him to make points against him (Sir Herbert) in connection with Yukon matters last session.

THE OX IN WARFARE.

He Has Proven Effective as a Burden Bearer in South Africa.

At the present moment, when the efficiency of our army in South Africa largely depends on the stability of its transport, it may not be amiss to consider the capabilities of the trek, or transport, ox, which, after all, despite mules and traction engines, is the mainstay of the South African transport, says a recent issue of the Pall Mall Gazette. The imperial authorities in Cape Colony and Natal are now busily engaged in buying all the available ox transports they can, as is testified by their numerous advertisements in colonial papers. Oxen are less expensive than mules. They are slow but sure, never going more than three miles an hour, or 20 miles a day, which is considered a good trek. The Zulu ox is the best-bred animal, but small and unserviceable when compared with the Zulu ox. The ox, which thrives on both the "sour"veldt, or coast grass, and the "sweet" or up-country veldt. Oxen, however, require very careful handling and must on no account be overdriven; they must have at least six hours a day for grazing purposes. In winter, which is coming on, they can find a plucking on the parched veldt where a mule or horse would fall. They are, naturally, in poor condition till the green grass of spring appears in September. They are very liable to lung sickness and red water and other ailments, and sometimes perish from these fall diseases. In the winter time they suffer terribly from the cold and on no account should be worked in the rain during that season, for, among other things, the yoke when wet gives them some necks, thus rendering them useless. The best work is done at night time, and moonlight treks are the usual things with the "transport riders" after their teams have been grazing all day. They are never kept under the yoke for more than eight or ten hours each day, two stretches of four hours each, from 4 to 8 in the morning and from 8 to 10 at night are the favorite hours for trekking.

A to their hauling capacity, a "span" on team of eighteen oxen will easily draw a buck wagon (weighing a little over a ton), loaded to 6,000 pounds, over the South African roads, many of which are little better than tracks across the veldt. Twenty miles a day for a heavy baggage column in such a country as South Africa is really good going. One of the great merits of the ox wagon is the simplicity of the harness. The two beasts nearest the wagon draw from a pole (disseibom), on which the yoke is fastened, and the couples in front are attached to a wire or hide rope, known as the trek-tow, to which the oxen are fastened by reins, or thongs of hide. Any breakage or deficiency in such a tackle can easily be made good, as it is free from the complexities of a set of harness. Prudent transport riders invariably "out-span" their teams of oxen by a handloom form their "trek-tow" be of wire or chain, as whole spans have been destroyed by lightning through neglecting this precaution.

In the convoys to the troops not more than 50 wagons are dispatched at one time, and if the roads permit six or seven are driven abreast. The second division usually starts in half an hour after the first. Nearly all the wagons used in the present campaign are built locally, made of strong colonial woods and are constructed without springs. Only two men are required to manage each wagon—a driver and a "wreoloper" or leader of the team—both of whom are nearly always trained Kafirs.

A SPANISH BULL FIGHT.

Last year, when I was at Gibraltar, I took the opportunity to visit Algeciras, a small town on the opposite side of Gibraltar Bay. It happened to be the day of a bull fight, and the town was crowded with many Englishmen and Spaniards. Great bills were posted up at the street corners announcing a bull fight, so I made my way to the arena, which is on the outskirts of the town. As the bull fight is the Spaniard's national sport, a very great crowd had assembled at the arena; it seemed a very quiet crowd—there was no pushing or jostling, but one ran a great risk of having one's pockets picked. As it was 4 o'clock when I got into the arena, the performance was about to commence. The president, having taken his seat, gives the signal, and forthwith enters the procession, which is very pretty. First come two men dressed in black velvet on horseback, then the two espadas in brightly-colored costumes; after these come about a dozen picadors, with their spurs and long legging-placed with steel, riding horses, one eye of which is blindfolded; next comes the banderillos, numbering eight, clothed in very pretty costumes; and finally, some attendants leading the horses which are to drag off the carcasses. The procession salutes the president, and then each man takes up his respective position, except the espadas, who retire from the ring. The president now throws down the key of the bull's prison to one of the horsemen in black velvet, who, again saluting the president, opens the door.

As soon as the bull is released he dashes out madly into the arena; at first he seems bewildered, but soon he makes for one of the picadors, who is ready for the attack with his long lance, with which he tries to turn the bull aside; sometimes he succeeds, inflicting a terrible wound, from which the blood streams down the poor beast's side; sometimes he fails to turn the bull aside, and the bull digs his horns into the horse and throws both rider and steed.—The Captain.

OLD-FASHIONED WARFARE.

In the third instalment of his study of Oliver Cromwell in the Century, John Morley lays stress upon the old-fashioned methods of fighting that obtained in the civil war that preceded Charles's fall.

It is not within my scope to follow in detail the military operations of the civil war. For many months they were little more than a series of confused marches, random skirmishes, and casual leaguers of indistinct places. Of generalship, of strategic system, or of inequality in scientific tactics, in the early stages there was little or none. Soldiers appeared on both sides who had served abroad, and as the armed struggle developed, the great changes in the tactics made by Gustavus Adolphus slowly found their way into the operations of the English war.

He supposed all caracoling and parade manoeuvres. Cavalry, that had formed itself in as many as five or even eight ranks deep, was henceforth never marshalled deeper than three ranks, while in the intervening spaces were platoons of foot and light dragoons. All this, the soldiers tell me, gave prodigious mobility, and made the Swedish period the most remarkable in the Thirty Years' War. But for some time training on the continent of Europe seems to have been of little use in the conflicts of two great nations of the world, mainly rustic, among the hills and downs, the lanes and hedges, the rivers and strong places, of England. Modern soldiers have noticed as one of the most curious features of the civil war how ignorant each side usually was of the duties, positions, and designs of its opponents. Essex, who was captured by the king, happened upon Waller, the king's lieutenant, upon Sir Thomas Fairfax. The two sides drew up in front of one another, foot in the centre, horse on the wings, and then they fell to, and hammered one another as hard as they could, and they who hammered hardest stood to it longest won the day.

PEN PICTURE OF "BOERS."

I suppose I have never been in the presence of a leader of men who has exercised such a complete and general sway over the hearts of his countrymen as does Field Marshal Lord Roberts—the "Boer" and "Little Boer" of his devoted warriors, writes Julian Ralph. I have had no chance yet to analyze the source or secret of his power. I have thus far seen in him and heard of him only the demonstrations of his command and affection; and for his source, he has thus far displayed nothing but the most extraordinary kindness, gentleness and sympathy. He is very quiet in manner, very free and democratic with all who do not try to be too free with him, very broad in seeking and accepting information from all who can give it to him, no matter how humble or unpollished they may be.

He is enriched with such a striking face that his small stature does not count against him. He has a noble and what is called aristocratic face, such as might belong to a marshal of France in the days when France possessed men and virtue. Though I have described him as gentle, he is strong in will and quick of judgment. At his very starting out on this expedition, which has driven the bird of victory from the Boer to the British standard, he was delayed by a wholly unexpected attack on his transport train of 240 buck-wagons and thousands of oxen.

With this was practically all of the very little food he was able to carry after his rapidly moving army of 35,000 men, yet on the instant that he realized a necessity for dispatching a large force, and the consequent weakening of his army, to save the train he ordered it abandoned. A little later, when his army had made unparalleled marches or a biscuit per day per man, and when his horses were even less well supplied with forage, he ordered the burning of an immense supply of biscuits, compressed hay and oats at Fairbairn. He had no doubt, however, that the train would be had no success in fetching the food along, and he said he did not propose to let it go to the Boers, who were even in greater need of supplies than his men. In these actions we see the gigantic strength of his grip upon his men, for though they were torn by hunger and spent with fatigue, not a Tommy in the ranks uttered a single word of complaint. A Methuen would have been dumfounded by his troops, and his men would have moved and a lifted chorus of complaint; but whatever Lord Roberts does is right and satisfactory to every British soldier. In fact, his men consider whatever he does to be inspired. They are proud to endure whatever hardships he imposes on them, and where another general would be voted a brute for marching his men twenty miles in a day, Roberts can march them twice as far with a certainty that of every two Tommies in the ranks one will say, "Ain't he a man?" and the other will reply, "E is a man."

A delegation of British paper makers, composed of Charles Phillips, James Martson, H. Duxbury, Norman Duxbury, John White, Charles Austin, and L. Gannell, arrived at New York yesterday. The purpose of these gentlemen is to inspect the machinery used in the making of paper and pulp.

Doings In The Far East

Piracy Still Prevails on West River Despite Efforts of Officials.

Two of British North Borneo Constabulary Killed in Attack on Town.

Contrary to expectations, the Japanese and Chinese papers received by the London Mail last evening and the Emperor of Japan the day before have contained but little regarding the big Boer movement in China that is now attracting the attention of the world. Among the most interesting paragraphs appearing in the Oriental press were the following: The American minister is now trying by negotiations with the Korean government to acquire a gold mine at Kail-shon in Pyongyang. It is now attracting the attention of the world. Among the most interesting paragraphs appearing in the Oriental press were the following: The American minister is now trying by negotiations with the Korean government to acquire a gold mine at Kail-shon in Pyongyang. It is now attracting the attention of the world. Among the most interesting paragraphs appearing in the Oriental press were the following: The American minister is now trying by negotiations with the Korean government to acquire a gold mine at Kail-shon in Pyongyang. It is now attracting the attention of the world.

It is reported, says the China Mail, that a German steamer has entered into competition with the British and Japanese steamers on the trade between Australia, China and Japan, and that suitable steamers for the run are shortly to arrive in Hongkong. This is still another branch of the great trunk line of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, which it is contemplated will soon extend its service right across the Pacific, and may give facilities for passengers travelling direct from Europe to San Francisco on the same steamer.

A correspondent writes: "The prevailing idea that Li Hung Chang is not fulfilling his promise with regard to stopping piracy on the West river is wrong. At the present moment there are four gunboats, six well-armed launches and 20 men-aboard junks, patrolling the river between Wansun and Kongsun. On Wednesday there was a public execution of pirates at Chiao Shan, the late centre of piracy, and quite a number of them have been decapitated at Canton during the last month."

On the night of May 3rd the town of Kudat and its environs were attacked by a native force under the command of Mat Sater, the half brother of the late Sultan Salleh, the notorious rebel chief. The town itself suffered severely, the government magazine and a Maxim gun being captured by the rebels. These were, however, subsequently retaken. The pirates appear to have made off after this, and on the arrival of the Junk at Newchang the crew fled in alarm. The owner of the boat was, however, seized by the Russians and handed over to the Chinese authorities for examination.

The Russians are reported to be pushing forward the Port Arthur-Vladivostok line with the idea of completing it before winter.

A Chinese junk running from here, says the P. and T. Times, to Newchang recently took six Russian passengers. Half way between the two ports the junk was attacked by pirates, and in the fight which ensued one of the Russians was killed and three wounded. The pirates appear to have made off after this, and on the arrival of the Junk at Newchang the crew fled in alarm. The owner of the boat was, however, seized by the Russians and handed over to the Chinese authorities for examination.

The Great Siberian line may now be said to be nearing its conclusion, though large portions of the road completed have to be reconstructed and retained. The line, which was started in 1892, and is now being reconstructed, etc. From January 1st, 1900, the former Western and Central Siberian Railway administrations have been abolished, and everything connected with the construction of the whole line transferred to the newly established Central Siberian Railway administration.

HOW MR. GILBERT WORKS.

Mr. Malcolm Salaman contributes to Cassell's Magazine an appreciation of Mr. W. S. Gilbert, of comic opera fame, from long personal acquaintance. Mr. Gilbert has rather a queer idea of a play, his practice is to put them into the form of a short story, which he writes as completely and carefully as if he intended it for publication, describing the scenes, the persons, their actions and their talk, according to the requirements of literary fiction. Then, having the story, with its development, clear in his mind, he proceeds to give it its proper dramatic form, using little or none of the dialogue he has written for the story, the manuscript of which has been promptly destroyed. With a brain so alert as Mr. Gilbert's, it is not surprising that he can work very quickly. He told me that he conceived his brilliant little drama of "Comedy and Tragedy" in the few minutes occupied by the passage of a train between Sloane square and South Kensington stations. The late Miss Marie Litton, who was then manager of the old Court theatre, asked him to write a short play, and he left her with the intention of thinking out something, got into the train, and the whole idea of the piece had flashed through his mind by the time the next station was reached. Miss Litton was delighted with the scheme, but, with becoming modesty, she considered it beyond her histrionic powers. So it awaited its chance until Miss Mary Anderson played it and made it famous.

Fire was started in the Moon & Kerr Lumber Company's mill at Virginia, Minn., on noon yesterday. The business portion, which was entirely destroyed, before the wires failed, consisted of tight blocks of substantial brick buildings. Approximate loss \$500,000.

The only happiness a wise man ever troubled himself with asking was what was happening enough to get his work done. It is, after all, the one happiness of a man that he cannot work; that he cannot get his destiny as a man fulfilled.—Carlyle.