

ADVANCING UPON LADYSMITH

Gen. Buller Crossed the Tugela on Monday and is Marching to Relieve White.

ROBERTS AND KITCHENER LEAVE FOR THE FRONT

Despatch From Boer Lager at Ladysmith Reports Heavy Fighting—Burghers Are Attacking Gatacre—Excitement in House of Commons.

(Associated Press.)
London, Feb. 7.—While the suspense regarding Gen. Buller's movements and operations affecting the fate of Ladysmith continues unrelieved even by the vaguest dispatch, there comes from other quarters interesting news in the announcement that Lord Roberts, the commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa, and his chief of staff, Major-General Kitchener, have left for the front.

As this information was held several hours by the censor, it seems to indicate that an important move is on foot.

Fighting Reported.

A dispatch from Sterkstroom, dated this morning, announces that the Boers are attacking Gatacre from two directions. Firing was proceeding between the outposts, and a detained Sterkstroom dispatch, dated Monday, February 6, announces that a body of troops left the camp on February 3rd and that important developments were expected.

Boer Account.

British Reported to Have Crossed the River at Two Points—Heavy Fighting.

Boer Head Lager, Ladysmith, Feb. 6.—Since yesterday the British, with naval and other guns, have bombarded our positions on the Upper Tugela.

The troops crossed the river at the point and at Molen Drift, with the object of storming our positions.

At the former Gen. Burger bent them back and they re-crossed in disorder.

The fighting continues at Molen Drift with the Standerton and Johannesburg commands.

The cannonade was the fiercest yet experienced. There was a continuous roaring all day long.

This morning it increased with an increased number of guns.

No Information.

London, Feb. 7.—The war office, at present is only able to add: "The preparations are still in progress, but we have no information regarding the results." The available maps do not show the drifts mentioned in the Boer dispatches.

REPORT FROM COL. OTTER.

Three Men Court-Martialled for Being Asleep on Sentry.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Feb. 7.—Another report has been received from Col. Otter, in command of the first contingent. The report is up to January 1st. This is the second report that has been received from Col. Otter. A good deal of what is contained in it has been received by cable, such, for instance, as the necessity of sending to Capetown a Halifax man, Private Shaw, on account of ill-health. He also speaks highly of those Canadians who took part in the Saturday affair.

The most serious part of the report is that which refers to the necessity of court-martialling three of the contingent who were found asleep on sentry. This is a serious offence. Two of them belonged to A Company and one of them to B, all three being Western men.

The Patriotic Fund.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Feb. 7.—A. L. Dean, smelting works, Trail, B.C., has sent \$100 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Mediation Proposed.

New York, Feb. 7.—It is learned that under the terms of the Hague treaty, which has just been ratified by the senate, an effort will be made before long

smith, a news agency telegram was posted saying that one hundred additional ambulance stretchers had been sent to the front from Durban.

No actual confirmation of the report that General Buller has recrossed the Tugela on a third attempt to relieve Ladysmith, but it is known that the Boers in occupying Ingutu, Zululand, is to secure the road from Dundee to Vryheid in case of retreat.

A dispatch dated Sunday and referring to General Buller's recrossing the Tugela in his advance upon Ladysmith says: "It is probable that General Buller crossed at a spot above Trichard's Drift and that finding the enemy to the right, he is marching to Acton Homes, whence the road to Ladysmith runs almost due east through a fairly open country. It is expected here that he will reach Ladysmith to-morrow (Monday) night."

No Confirmation.

The complete silence from the front and at home may be significant, as the wisecracker aver, but it probably represents that period of preparation which precedes an important movement.

In Cape Colony.

In other parts than the Tugela conditions of affairs are scarcely more satisfactory.

There is an inconclusive vagueness regarding Gen. French's reported intention to seize Norval's Post with an overwhelming force of infantry. While news of sharp fighting in the neighborhood of Colesburg is not fairly expected within a few days, it is not likely that it will assume greater proportions than reconnaissance and skirmishes for the purpose of holding the advanced positions of the forthcoming main advance by way of Bloemfontein.

Gen. French's strategically prohibited from running any serious risks.

Lord Roberts's reply to Presidents Kruger and Steyn creates an excellent impression here.

From Kimberley and Mafeking there is nothing new, so it can be presumed that the intermittent bombardment of these places continues.

Roberts's Invitation.

London, Feb. 7.—By orders of Lord Roberts a manifesto has been distributed in the towns bordering upon the invaded colonial territory inviting Free States and Transvaalers to go into the desert, offering them good treatment and a restoration to their farms on the British occupation of republican territory. The manifesto guarantees that those bringing horses can sell them. Foreigners will have their passage paid to Europe. Colonial rebels are advised to surrender in preference to being taken prisoners.

No Word From Buller.

Not a word has been received from the correspondents with Gen. Buller for three days. It is as though Natal had been wiped off the map, excepting the telegraph from Ladysmith, saying that the Boers are cannonading and that fighting is still going on.

Boers Threatened.

Gen. Macdonald, with 4,000 infantry, cavalry, and artillery threatens the Boer right at Magersfontein. This is the first sign of activity on the part of Lord Methuen for some weeks, and doubtless has relation to movements of the British further east.

French Asks for Reinforcements.

It appears that General French's visit to Capetown to ask Lord Roberts for 7,000 more men. Whether he got them is not disclosed.

As Lord Roberts, since the battle of Spion Kop, has had 20,000 fresh troops to dispose of, it is probable that some have gone to Gen. Buller.

Remington's Scouts Disbanded.

The World says that it learns that Lord Methuen has disbanded Remington's Scouts, one of the most useful colonial commands, because he had accented some members of the corps had been communicating with the Boers.

An Invisible Enemy.

Capt. W. Congreve, who received the Victoria Cross for gallantry in endeavoring to save the British guns at Colenso, writes: "I never saw a Boer all day, and I do not think anyone else did. Though thousands of bullets petered and shells burst all over the place the Boers were invisible."

to exert such offices as may properly be extended to the belligerents to bring about a termination of the war in Africa, says the Washington correspondent of the Times.

Before this treaty was adopted it was maintained that the United States could not, without exposing this government to the suspicion of unfriendly motives, venture to suggest the use of good offices to both parties to the war. Even now there may be some hesitancy about declaring by advance made even with the best intentions, that the Transvaal is or is not a vassal state, but it is beginning to be appreciated that it may not be wise to defer too long the offer of friendly intervention to save life on both sides.

London, Feb. 6.—The impression that Gen. Buller's forces are fighting will not die out in spite of the cautious assertions of the War Office that it has no news to confirm that belief.

From Capetown under to-day's date comes the statement that up to this morning nothing had been heard there regarding Gen. Buller's recrossing of the Tugela River, while Field Marshal Lord Roberts, in a dispatch dated Monday, Feb. 5th, reports no change in the situation.

In view of the latter's dispatches it seems hard to credit the circumstantial reports of the engagement of Gen. Buller's troops.

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has been exchanged between Lord Roberts and the commandant-general of the Boer forces at Pretoria regarding the release of Commandant Pretorius, whose leg has been amputated. Lord Roberts says he does not wish to detain so gallant an officer and asks where he shall send him.

The reply to this communication states that Commandant Pretorius's wife desires to thank Lord Roberts for his kindness and asks him to send Pretorius to Gen. Methuen, stating that Gen. Cronje will then arrange for his conveyance home.

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"The troops suffered from heat and scarcity of water during the march."

FROM LADYSMITH.

"Long Tom" Still at Work—Three Soldiers Killed.

Modder Spruit, Monday, Feb. 5.—On Saturday the Pretoria corps discovered a party of British from Ladysmith, entrenched at a railroad bridge, protecting a number of coolies who were cutting grass.

A party of Boers dispatched to the scene were attacked from the trenches, and all retreated but four, who were hiding, and permitted the British to advance a volley, killing three men.

This was seen from the British fort, which fired a shell and sent cavalry to assist the British. The Boers beat those back, killing two men.

Modder Spruit, Feb. 6.—A message from Ladysmith, dated Feb. 5th, says continuous cannonading has been proceeding since 5 o'clock in the morning, with the occasional roar of "Long Tom."

THE CANADIANS.

Kingston Volunteer Dies of Fever—The Fight at Sunnyside.

St. Thomas, Ont., Feb. 6.—Word has been received from Belmont, South Africa, announcing the death of Pte. J. E. Farley, this city, a member of the first contingent. The death was due to enteric fever. Deceased was one of the first in the city to offer his services for the first contingent.

An Important Point.

Kingston, Feb. 6.—In a letter Bruce Carruthers, staff-sergeant in charge of the regimental signaller of the Canadian first contingent at Belmont, says: "Lord Methuen told the Canadians that they were more likely to be attacked at Belmont than if they were at Modder River, as they held an important point."

Letter From Capt. Barker.

Toronto, Feb. 5.—Mr. R. W. Barker, of Toronto, this morning received from his son, Capt. Barker, who was in charge of "C" Company of the Canadian force in the fight at Sunnyside on New Year's day, the following interesting letter written at Orange River, under date of January 6th:

"We have just returned from our New Year's skirmish, and are fagged out. Our first fight was on New Year's day, a most fitting occasion. It was pretty to see it work out successfully. I was chosen with my company as infantry, and was lucky in getting under fire before the rest."

"Col. Fitcher, who commanded the column, was very quick and clever, and we were lucky to carry out his instructions to the letter. He therefore thought I was all right and very cool under fire. The march was far harder and required far more pluck than walking or slogging through Boer bullets. The early part of the attack was the hardest as we had marched twelve miles already on empty stomachs and without water."

"The Boers we tackled could not shoot at all, or lots of us would have dropped. We kept our extension wide—eight paces and steady, which helped to save us. The first shot was fired at 10:05 a.m., and no one lost his head or hesitated. The first shot was fired at 10:05 a.m., and the last at 3:20 p.m."

From Col. Otter.

In a private letter to Col. Mason, dated Orange Station, Jan. 8th, Col. Otter speaks of Sunnyside, and says that only one company was allowed to go. He adds: "They did well, and upheld the honor of the country." Col. Otter says that, although the regiment "has not had any work as a whole yet, it is steady down and getting hardened. Officers and men are learning what active service means."

Pte. Cecil McKenzie of "C" Company was wounded in the knee in the Sunnyside affair, but not seriously.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

Germany Refuses to Join France and Russia in Movement Against Great Britain.

Berlin, Feb. 7.—Reference to the attempt of French diplomacy and journalism to induce Germany in joining against England in Egypt, a high personage at the foreign office made the following statement last evening:

"Germany will not join a movement to reopen the Egyptian question. Aside from the question whether France and Russia mean honestly, Germany is of opinion that it would be unwise and unfair to seize a moment when England is deeply engaged elsewhere for such steps."

Dr. Ledys spent yesterday at Weimar, where he tendered his congratulations to the Grand Duke upon the sixtieth anniversary of his joining the Prussian army. He returned to Berlin last evening.

As he does not find time now to go to St. Petersburg, he will return to Brussels where an enormous mass of correspondence awaits him. Dr. Ledys has announced that the Transvaal government is not engaging volunteers for the war, and will refuse to transport any to Africa.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

Talk of Peace Terms Premature—"There Will Be No Second Majuba."

London, Feb. 5.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Chamberlain dealt on the broad issues of the day. He admitted that a critical state of the war had been reached, and that the situation was undoubtedly serious, though he did not believe that the country was in danger. He refused to discuss the South African committee, and briefly summarized the negotiations with the

Transvaal. If the preparations were insufficient, he continued, it was wholly due to the fact that the government was determined to do everything to secure peace, and do nothing to endanger it. Mr. Chamberlain further declared that the war was

Just, Necessary and Righteous.

He regretted the proposed amendment to the address, because, he said, it would throw doubt upon the unitedness of the Kingdom.

It would be premature to talk of terms of settlement. "But," he asserted, "there will be no second Majuba. Never again shall the Boers erect in the heart of South Africa a citadel whence shall proceed disaffection and race animosity. Never again shall they be able to endanger the paramountcy of Great Britain. Never again shall they be able to treat an Englishman as though he belonged to an inferior race."

Mr. Chamberlain asked the opposition whether it believed in the proposition that the war was necessary, and said that the opposition proposed to vote for the war as "unjust and unnecessary," and then vote for its vigorous prosecution. The war, the secretary claimed, could not be avoided, except by the

Absolute Surrender.

on the part of Great Britain of all to which she attached importance. Believing the war inevitable, how could the opposition vote for an amendment that said that the war was avoidable. A policy of that sort was said to unite the party, but in the eyes of Europe it threw doubt upon the union of the United Kingdom.

"We have suffered checks," said Mr. Chamberlain, "and have made mistakes. I am not anxious to dispute as to the blame. Let the government bear the brunt, until the time comes, when, under happier auspices, we can see how far the blame is to be apportioned between the system and those administering it. In the meantime blame us. What is now urgent is to redress those checks and to repair mistakes. You say that we have sent too few troops, but we are pouring them into South Africa. In a few weeks we will have two hundred thousand men there. We will have as many mounted men as there are mounted Boers. Our colonies are multiplying their offers. Every offer is gratefully accepted and Lord Roberts has selected from among the colonists his Guard of Honor."

"Meanwhile, the spirit of the nation is unbroken. There is no sacrifice which we are unwilling to ask of the colonies, if we think it necessary to ask it. I must go further than this, and admit that the war.

Under New Conditions.

In a new country, with new arms, against a new people, whose tenacity and courage are as admirable as the courage and tenacity of our own soldiers, has required a larger scheme than any government has yet been called upon to meet."

"The Colonial Secretary concluded with a glowing tribute to the manner in which the colonies have rallied to the Empire. "We are now finding the infinite potentialities and resources of the Empire. We are now advancing to the realization of that great federation of our race which must inevitably make for peace, liberty and justice."

Mr. John Dillon said that the Nationalists, believing the war to be an "unjust and iniquitous war of aggression, entirely unprovoked, were unable to support an amendment declaring that the war should be prosecuted with vigor."

Notes.

A Durban dispatch says that Lady Randolph Churchill began the serious work of caring for the wounded on Monday.

The Capetown Argus announces that ninety guns have been dispatched from Pretoria to the front, and that the Pretoria forts have been practically denuded of artillery.

An eminent South African authority says the numerical strength of the army which is opposing England is as follows: South African Republic's soldiers, 28,000; Free State's soldiers, 13,000; immigrant Boers, 5,000; Uitlanders, 5,000; neutral Dutch, 5,000; Cape Colony Dutch, about 8,000; total, 64,000.

It is understood that the prize court at Durban has decided to return the £23,000 of gold seized last October on board the steamer Arandora Castle in Delagoa Bay.

President Steyn and President Kruger have communicated with Field Marshal Lord Roberts, protesting against the destruction of farm houses and other property. Lord Roberts, in reply, has declared that the charges were not substantiated, adding that wanton destruction of the property was contrary to British practices.

COLONIAL REPRESENTATION.

(Associated Press.)
Toronto, Feb. 7.—The Globe's London correspondent cables this morning: "Hon. Mr. Chamberlain's eloquent peroration eulogizing the services of the colonies, and congratulating the Empire on its unity, draws from the London Daily Mail a suggestion that the outcome of the war should be the proper representation of the whole federation at Westminster. The Mail adds it thinks colonial representatives should be left to decide all that makes for the well being of our vast Empire."

The correspondent says many in well-informed circles thought Canada will take a free gift to Washington as a powerful lever for the settlement of the Alaskan boundary question as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. "Was Canada consulted?" is the query on this side.

HOTEL BURNED.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 5.—The Edna Mountain House, on Mount Lowe, near Pasadena, was burned to-day. All the guests escaped unhurt.

committee would... action of the... be re-considered... dear Mr. Carter... FRID LAURIER... edged the letter in... ria, May 20, 1890... have the honor to... of your favor of... that the Imperial... to reconsider its... upon which it... cable enterprise... of participation in... with that prom... interested in... I trust that you... at this session... your government to... prescribed lines... part of the im... polifying their pro... prevent any ne... the Dominion parli... yours faithfully... TER-COTTON... nister of Finance.

News.

BLAND.

of the Times.)

held on Jan. 25th... Mayne Island... ever held at the... dered by the well... Cullison and Mr... The ball was... At 12 o'clock... A large num... Mr. and Mrs... Island house... excellent supper

of the Times.)

on Scriven is com... English church... in February. The... ed to All Saints... s ball was held in... y, the 26th. The... enjoyed a pleasant... as a good sup... Bishop, the local... moving his quarters... mineral claims on... sold, but no par... gk lantern enter... Feb. 2nd, Mr... cold and raw.

ANL.

A prominent Al... reviewed Mr. Me... McInnes said that... rni and Clayquott... h line connecting... roat Lake in the... was pressing the... nion authorities... a trail, as that is... Hayes mine has... er was down there... mbia held a confir... (Wednesday)

enlivened by a... first double event... which has yet taken... two daughters be... contracting parties... Garrard, fourth... Eleanor, Mary... of Dr. Watson... Clithero, Bayne... Byrne, of Victoria... Watson, youngest... son. A reception... ence of the doctor... remony, at which... to congratulate

of the Times.)

and their friends... d Burns's birth... d. The usual... a very enjoyable... a.m.

ation is being in... outcome of a visit... this week by the... Southern Pacific... men of the Union... from the mines... the coal trains are... of a good lead... el being made at... al of interest, not... anxiety when the... o sick stewards... r landed from the... on wharf on Tues... mpled the men... officer in Victoria... he departed. The... t, by the kindness... e provided, where... n discover, where... h consul will care

an old-timer in... y seriously indis... 25 years he has... ure in the settle... he majority of... tted. Some say... ther say only one... k we have none at

NAVY.

Spent 470,000,000... on Ships.

(Press.)

Government navy... 0 francs for the... first-class battle... pedo boats and 26... o asks for 140,000... e coasts, including... defence of Brest... hold on the coast

for the establish... communication... colonies, between... up to 200,000,000

Two Days' Fighting

British Troops Capture Important Position on the Road to Ladysmith.

Boers Driven from the Kopjes at the Point of the Bayonet.

London, Feb. 8.—A combined attack upon the Boers seems to be in progress. General Buller has gained a footing on the plateau north of the Tugela, after two days' fighting. On the far western border Lord Methuen has begun a turning movement against the Boer flank, thus relieving the pressure on Lord Methuen's front. Lord Roberts, who, according to an informant, is in close touch with the war office, is in the midst of the heights of war, and his aggressive march on Bloemfontein. The Boers have taken the initiative against Gen. Buller, attacking two of his positions at Sterkstroom.

THE ADVANCE IN NATAL

Attack on Boer Positions Began on Monday—Seventy-two Guns at Work.

London, Feb. 8.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Spearman's Camp, in a dispatch dated Monday night, says: "Under the personal direction of General Buller, the attack on the Boer position was begun this morning by nearly the whole of our batteries. 72 guns, shelling the ridges where the enemy have their trenches and redoubts on the Brakfontein, and the low crest facing Potgieter's Drift. The enemy suffered severely. Several hills were smoking like volcanoes from the effects of the bombardment, which set on fire their stores and grass.

"While the third pontoon bridge was being constructed under fire near Skikh Drift, the Eleventh Brigade, now under the command of Colonel Wynne, made a demonstration against the Brakfontein ridge, marching across the meadows with the support of seven batteries of artillery.

"At 11 o'clock the enemy opened a heavy cannonade of shrapnel and common shells, which was accompanied by a musketry fire. Our gunners held admirably, and were as cool as if on a parade.

"The demonstration having gained its effect, the real attack upon the Boer position was delivered at 4 o'clock. The Durham Light Infantry carried Vaal Krantz, the key of the lower ridge, while General Hemyard's brigade assaulted the higher ridges. The general and his troops are bivouacked upon the field of battle. Our losses are trifling."

Two Days' Fighting.

The following dispatch, dated Spearman's Camp, Feb. 7th, is published in the Standard:

"The force under General Buller is again advancing to the relief of Ladysmith, and after two days of severe fighting, it may fairly be said to have made a good first step on the road to the besieged town.

"The movement was begun at an early hour on Monday morning by way of Potgieter's Drift. The Eleventh Brigade, forming a part of the Fifth Division under General Warren, made a feint attack upon the kopjes immediately in our front. The assault was delivered at the outset under cover of aerial guns on Mount Alice, and subsequently under that of field batteries.

"The infantry advanced steadily toward the Boer entrenchment at Brakfontein, and kept the enemy busily employed.

"While this diversion was being made the remainder of the infantry told off for the attack, who had bivouacked Sunday night under Mount Alice, moved along at the foot of Swarts Kop in the direction of our right.

"A pontoon bridge was thrown across the Tugela by the Engineers under the fire of the enemy. The first battalion to move across in this direction was the Durham Light Infantry of Gen. Lytton's brigade. They advanced against Vaal Krantz, which lies on the most direct road to Ladysmith, and after two hours' splendid work they got within striking distance of the Boers.

shrapnel fire in the endeavor to destroy the balloon apparatus.

The artillery behaved splendidly throughout, ably covering the infantry retirement from the front attack, in the face of a heavy Boer shell fire.

It is believed that the Boers suffered very heavily, as their ambulances were hard at work.

The Boer position consisted of a line of kopjes, strongly entrenched, extending three miles from Spion Kop and curving sharply at the eastern end to the south, about opposite to Swarts Kop, which is a steep hill south of the Tugela that the British occupied before the seizure of Potgieter's Drift.

After the capture of Krantz Kloof the heavy Boer fire prevented a further advance on Monday.

The next morning the Boers indulged in long range shell fire, but in the afternoon they made a vigorous attempt to recapture the position. Their assault was made upon the northern end of the kopje, and, at first, it was successful.

Reinforcements were, however, hurried up, and the British recaptured the position at the point of the bayonet, and advanced along the ridge.

As the British have a large force of troops the outlook is hopeful.

A Disastrous Cannon. Spearman's Camp, Wednesday, Feb. 7.—(6 p.m.)—General Buller commenced the advance for the relief of Ladysmith on Monday. The naval guns opened at 7 in the morning and a feint attack was made in front of our position. Three batteries advanced toward the Brakfontein with six batteries.

At 11 o'clock the Boers opened with artillery fire and sent several shells among the British infantry, who retired an hour later.

Meanwhile a vigorous attack was made on the extreme right, where the Engineers expeditiously constructed a position. Several pieces of cannon, hidden among the trees on Swarts Kop, bombarded heavily. The British infantry advanced and the Boers were entirely surprised.

At 4 o'clock a high hill, a continuation of the Brakfontein, had been taken. The operations were excellently planned. The name of the hill taken is Krantz Kloof. The bombardment of the outer position was resumed yesterday morning.

The Boers worked a disappearing cannon from the high Doorn Kloof range, on the right of the captured hill, but the British shells exploded its magazine, and the gun was put out of action until late in the day.

Musketry fire was intermittent until afternoon, when the Boers made a determined effort to take the hill. Reinforcements rushed up cheering, the Boers were repulsed, and the British advanced along the ridge.

The Casualties. London, Feb. 8.—A special dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Wednesday, Feb. 7th, says:

"Our further advance is at the moment prevented, as the Boers entrench themselves from their positions on Spion Kop and Doorn Kloof.

"Our casualties, although estimated at 200, are reduced, considering the importance of the move just concluded."

Boer Report. Boer Head Lager, Ladysmith, Feb. 6.—(11 a.m.)—Further reports of yesterday's fighting at the Upper Tugela River show that the British lost heavily at Potgieter's Drift, but took an unimportant position on a small kopje on the Molten Drift side. Four Boers were killed. The British loss is unknown. They are still in possession of the kopje, and the guns have ceased firing.

Pursuing The Boers

Burgers Retired When Troops Arrived to Reinforce Gen. Gatacre.

And Are Now Being Chased by Cavalry—Situation in Cape Colony.

Gen. Buller Holds His Position North of the Tugela—British Casualties.

London, Feb. 8.—2:15 p.m.—Presumably Gen. Buller is fighting again to-day in his third attempt to relieve Ladysmith, and news of the greatest importance may arrive at any moment. Yet there is more doubt here than exultation, for even if the recollection of Gen. Buller's two disastrous failures after auspicious starts were not in the minds of the public, the list of casualties published to-day would be a sufficient reminder of the tremendous difficulties of his task.

The fact that he occupies Vaal Krantz, the key to the lower ridges, while a praiseworthy and gallant achievement, by no means signifies that he and Gen. White will inevitably join hands. Before Gen. Buller there are

Several Days of Hard Fighting. The British forces are smarting under defeat and will undoubtedly be nerved to more desperate efforts than ever before, and if furious gallantry can carry Gen. Buller over the kopjes that face him, Ladysmith will be relieved within a week.

It is more than likely that Gen. Buller at Chieveley is strong enough to advance on the Tugela and render valuable assistance from the southeast, while the beleaguered garrison itself, according to the last dispatches, should be able to create a potential diversion, when Gen. Buller shall have overcome

The Initial Difficulties in the kopjes immediately north of the Tugela.

Turning from the transcendental interest in Ladysmith, the whole war area presents a scene of important activity.

The Boer attack of Gatacre's forces, reported on February 7th, fizzled out. The artillery of the burghers, after shelling the camp, retired upon the arrival of the British reinforcements. The affair scarcely warrants being called a skirmish. The British casualties were one man killed and four wounded.

The latest advices from Sterkstroom announce that Gen. Gatacre's cavalry is in pursuit of the Boers. While nothing has resulted from this affair, it indicates that the burghers are fully alive to the importance of the concentration which is on the verge of occurring between the forces of Gatacre, Kelly-Kenny and French, and they do not hesitate to

Take the Aggressive against established positions in an attempt to thwart it, though it is believed that a sufficiently large body will soon be missed at Colesburg to ensure the unopposed advance of the invading army when it is ready to start.

That it is not prepared for this move at present and that all this activity is merely a preliminary to what is known as Field Marshal Lord Roberts's main movement, is evidenced by a dispatch from Capetown, under the date of February 7th, announcing that the director of transports was advertising for ox wagons and drivers. Without these it would be hopeless to think of carrying on

The Invasion, and it must be a month more before they are ready.

Another preliminary is that Roberts has only just sanctioned the formation of the new colonial yeomanry, consisting of a troop of one hundred men for each district of the colony to protect the loyal farmers. This force will be officered from among the local yeomen.

Opinion is divided as to whether Field Marshal Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener have gone to the Modder River or Sterkstroom.

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, the former Premier of Cape Colony, has cabled to Mr. J. Chamberlain in behalf of the Imperialists of Cape Colony congratulating him on the government's overwhelming majority in the House of Commons, and declared the government's policy of steadfastness of purpose would secure Africa British supremacy and permanent prosperity.

rate advices reached Parliament yesterday to the effect that the Boers who are running short of big gun projectiles, have been making desperate efforts to secure fresh supplies.

Natives Assist the Boers. London, Feb. 8.—A dispatch to the London Times from Spearman's Camp says that when the Durhams reached the top of Vaal Krantz, over fifty of the enemy were still defending the position, and more than half of those were armed natives.

Buller's Position. London, Feb. 8.—A cable dispatch in this city from Spearman's Camp, under to-day's date, says: "Buller holds his position. Retief is certain."

Later—The cable dispatch saying Gen. Buller holds his position and that relief is certain, presumably refers to the relief of Ladysmith. No further news was made public here up to 7 p.m. regarding Gen. Buller's operations.

WESTERN BORDER.

British Troops Are Operating Towards Douglas—Burgers Building Trenches Near Magerfontein.

Modder River, Feb. 7.—Gen. Macdonald maintains his position at Koodoeberg Drift. His movement has evidently disconcerted the Boers, and at the same time safeguards the operations of a portion of the Belmont garrison in the direction of Douglas, where there are still a few Boers.

The British casualties are two men. The 9th Lancers made several attempts to draw out the Boers, but were unsuccessful.

The British hold the highest portion of the kopje. It is impossible to mount artillery. The usual daily shelling here continues.

The outposts report that the Boers are making advanced trenches in the open plain in front of Magerfontein Drift, presumably to prevent the British horse and field artillery from approaching within range of their positions.

Near Colesburg. Rensburg, Feb. 8.—The Boers' position was vigorously shelled with Lydite for an hour early this morning, eastward from opposite Slingerfontein and westward from the top of Colekop, a fifteen pound shrapnel gun paying special attention to the sights of Boer guns, which have been unusually active lately.

The Boers held a position on the direct road between Rensburg and Colesburg, and they shelled Porter's Hill yesterday ineffectually.

THE CASUALTIES.

In Tuesday's Fighting There Were 233 Killed and Wounded.

London, Feb. 8, 1:18 p.m.—Gen. Buller has cabled to the War Office that the approximate British casualties in the fighting at Potgieter's Drift up to noon on Tuesday were: Officers, two killed and fifteen wounded; non-commissioned officers and men, 216 killed and wounded.

The officers killed were Major Johnson Smyth and Lieut. Shaft, both of the Durham Light Infantry.

The officers wounded include Col. Fitzgerald, of the Durham Light Infantry; Col. A. J. Montgomery, of the Royal Artillery; and Lieut. Sir T. A. Cunningham of the Rifle Brigade.

THE LANE CLEAR.

(Associated Press.)

Seattle, Feb. 7.—The White Pass & Yukon railway has resumed the through train service between Skagway and Lake Bennett on January 30th, after a snow blockade of more than two weeks.

The Jolly Girl

Often changes to the jaded woman. "I can't see what's come over Mary; she used to be such a jolly girl," was the remark of a young woman visiting a married schoolmate. Marriage changes a woman. The drains and pains which are so often the consequence of marriage, rob her of all vitality. Give her back her former strength and she'll be as "jolly" a wife as she was a maid. Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription gives back the lost strength by re-establishing the health of the delicate womanly organs. It dries the drains and stops the pains. It cures ulceration, inflammation and female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

"For two years I had been a sufferer from chronic diseases and female weakness," writes Mrs. Allen A. Bobson, of 113 Rodman Street, Philadelphia, Pa. "I had two different doctors, and they gave me medicine which only relieved me for a time. My niece advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I concluded that to open a correspondence with you for your advice would be wiser, so I did, and have been highly benefited. I find that after taking six bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and five of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and following your advice in regard to local treatment I am now a strong woman. I have not had a sick day since I have taken it. I thank you for the interest manifested in my case and the happy results obtained."

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free. Correspondence private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

Terrible Experience

Two Men Cling to an Uprturned Boat for Thirty-six Hours.

One of Them Died an Hour Before Assistance Was Rendered.

Murderous Assault by a Chinaman—Boy Scalded to Death.

(Special to the Times.) Vancouver, Feb. 8.—One dead man and another who was picked up just before he expired, were brought to the city last night by the steamer Comox.

The two men, Geo. Clarke, nearly 60 years old, and Chas. Johnston, a brawny logger, had a terrible experience in the storm that swept up the coast on Monday night. They were in a fishing sloop and were overturned at seven o'clock that evening. They succeeded in getting on to the top of the boat and remained there all through the night, being nearly swept off by the waves several times.

They were carried into Desolation Bay, Kinghorn Island, and were not picked up by the Comox until Wednesday morning, after they had been on the boat for 36 hours without food or drink.

The old man's sufferings were terrible. He went practically insane early on Tuesday and gradually succumbed. On Tuesday afternoon Johnston tried to swim ashore, but the surf was too rough and he just had strength to pull himself on to the bottom of the upturned boat again.

On Tuesday night the Comox passed them on the way north, but the men could not make themselves heard.

An hour before the Comox found them on Wednesday morning, Clarke died. Johnston pulled the body up on the boat and hung on to it until the Comox appeared, when he was found too weak to move.

Alex. Holland, bartender of the Avon Hotel, was murderously assaulted this morning by Tim Lung, Chinese cook. Holland had a quarrel with the Chinaman and was paying him off when the latter broke a tomato catsup bottle over Holland's head. This stunned the bartender, and as he sank to the floor the Chinaman struck the jagged piece of bottle into his face many times. Both were drenched in blood before the Chinaman was pulled off by a man who happened to step in.

Prof. Christie was entirely outclassed by McKell in a boxing bout last night, and was just saved from a knockout in the third round.

The two-year-old son of Harry Hodgson was scalded yesterday and died last night.

PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting at Toronto—The Visit to British Columbia.

(Associated Press.) Toronto, Feb. 8.—The annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association convened here this morning. Reading a paper on "Shedden's Moral," T. H. Preston, M.P.P., proprietor of the Brantford Expositor, described the Montreal Witness' recent beyond Sheldon's ideal, and proved that such a daily could be not only conducted without loss, but with profit. He urged Canadian editors to make their papers more ideal.

Bedford, President Duggan, in his annual address, said the pressman, after their visit to British Columbia last autumn, came back impressed with the possibilities of Canada. He urged the members to talk more about their country, even brag about it.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—A delegation is here today seeking the government with a view of getting a bounty on beet sugar.

Hon. J. I. Tarte is still confined to his bed in the House of Commons. He has now been too ill to be removed to his residence, and has had to spend the last two nights in his room at the House. He is suffering from a wound in his side, caused by an operation which he had performed while in Paris.

Hon. W. Mulock has given notice of a redistribution bill. It is understood that its provisions will be the same as last year. Mr. Bourassa will move a resolution on the first occasion on which the House goes into supply declaring the sovereignty of parliament, and that the sending of the three contingents is not to form any precedent, all governments being free to act as they may see fit.

A NOISY MEETING.

Mr. Labouchere, Editor of Truth, Assaulted at Northampton.

Northampton, Eng., Feb. 8.—The announcement that Mr. Henry Labouchere, editor of Truth, and Liberal member of parliament for Northampton, would address a peace meeting in the Northampton hall last evening drew a noisy crowd of opponents who swarmed upon the platform and smashed the chairs. Mr. Labouchere's arrival was the signal for renewed attacks. The promoters of the meeting were forced off the platform and chairs were hurled into the body of the hall, amid cries of "God Save the Queen." Mr. Labouchere was struck on the head, but not seriously injured. He managed to make his exit escorted by the police.

Ultimately the opponents of the peace meeting gained the platform and declared that Northampton had joined York City in repudiating the critics of the government.

TORONTO NOTES.

(Associated Press.) Toronto, Feb. 8.—The fourteenth annual meeting of the Dominion Shortbread Bakers' Association convened here yesterday afternoon. The attendance was large and representative. The receipts for the past year were \$17,551.05 and the cash balance on hand at the close of the year was \$8,513.92. The shortbread peddlers on record numbered 6,025. After voting various amounts to several industrial firms throughout the Dominion, and the election of officers, the meeting closed.

Moulders in Massey-Harris Co. are still on strike. Non-union men are by no means plentiful, and the big works may be brought to a standstill unless a compromise is arranged. Manager Jones says the company will not give the control of the moulding shop to the union, and will continue to employ union and non-union men, as in the past, dealing with the men as individuals.

All of the schools in Toronto, which have been closed, the result of an outbreak of smallpox in that place. The federation or combine of woolen mills at Hespler, Waterloo, Lambton, Markham and Carleton Place, was completed today, and the company, under the presidency of W. R. Brock, has taken over the properties. The paid up capital is \$800,000, and the authorized capital \$2,000,000.

LEPROSY IN NEW YORK.

(Associated Press.) New York, Feb. 8.—Dr. A. S. Ashmead, who was called on by President Murphy, of the board of health, to substantiate the statement that there are many cases of leprosy in that city, has sent his report to Mr. Murphy. He repeats his assertion, and specifies several cases. One, a cook on a Venezuela steamer, living in an East Side tenement house; a nurse in Bellevue hospital; two Chinamen; two freaks in a Bowery museum; a Cuban mulatto cigarette maker, and a young Southerner, who is a guest in a big Broadway hotel.

THE NICARAGUAN CANAL.

(Associated Press.) London, Feb. 8.—In the House of Commons today, replying to a question as to whether Great Britain has relinquished all her rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in respect to the Nicaragua canal, and if not what compensating advantages, if any, have been secured in exchange, the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Mr. William St. John Broderick, said there had been no question of compensation, the advantages of the former convention relative to the neutrality of the canal and the protection of trade and commerce under conditions of entire equality, having been fully maintained.

CONSERVATIVE CAUCUS.

(Associated Press.) Ottawa, Feb. 8.—The adjourned Conservative caucus reassembled this morning for consideration of matters of party organization and the appointment of several committees to supervise arrangements for the Federal campaign, upon which they count on coming this summer.

HOW ONE GETS BILIOUS.

A sluggish liver fails to filter the bile from the blood, and when the poisonous matter goes through the body in the circulation, the whole system is tainted and deranged. This is called biliousness, and can be completely cured by Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which act directly on the liver, making it healthy and active. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. The cheapest medicine in the world.

THE SAMOAN TREATY.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Assurances have reached the state department from the German government that the Samoan treaty, which was ratified by the United States senate a week ago, will receive the ratification of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag within a week. There is said to be practically no opposition to the treaty in the German legislative branch.

Eczema Tortured a Child.

About three years ago I had to leave school with sore hands. My teacher said it was Salt Rheum or Eczema and told me to see the doctor.

Mother got some medicine, but it did me no good. After I had suffered with the itching and burning about three months, mother thought she would try Burdock Blood Bitters.

I only took two bottles, when my hands got completely cured.—Emma Sheridan, Perry Sound, Ont.

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Dominion Parliament

Mr. McInnes' Bill to Amend Franchise Act-Orient-Is and Their Votes.

Proposal to Send Canadian Militia to Halifax and Bermuda.

Address in Reply to the Speech From the Throne.

Opposition Caucus.

House of Commons.

Treaty.

Text of New Treaty.

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Will Be Open to All Vessels Except in Time of War.

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STOTT & JURY, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

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FROM THE "SNEEZY" STAGE.

AN EDITOR'S LIFE SAVED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

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

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jected by a vote of 568 to 68. The House then adjourned.

Mr. Timothy Healy, Irish Nationalist, during the course of a speech dwelling on the British defeats said: "Heretofore the Boers have had two feast days in their calendar, Dingany's Day and Majauba Day; but England has given them Butler's Day, White's Day, Gatacre's Day, Methuen's Day, Yule's Day and Symons's Day."

Loud and continued cries of "Shame, shame," greeted the reference to the deceased general, and Mr. Healy hastened to declare that he had the greatest respect for the late Gen. Symons.

Chief of Police Hughes is at present confined to one of the city hospitals with sciatica.

Mr. W. W. B. McInnes introduced a bill to amend the Franchise Act. He said that under the present law Chinese and Japanese could, on being naturalized, vote. He wanted the law amended so that Chinese and Japanese could not take advantage of the franchise. The bill was read a first time.

Mr. A. McNeil asked the government if they had any information about moving the Leinster regiment from Halifax to Bermuda, and if so, was it intended to take any steps to get Canadian militia to take their places so as to obviate the necessity of the imperial authorities sending out men to fill the vacancy. Canadians might also take the place of the regiment at Bermuda, which was going to South Africa.

Dr. Borden said that the question opened up an important subject, which had been receiving considerable attention, but as to the moving of the Leinster regiment he knew nothing more than was in the papers.

Hon. G. E. Foster resumed the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

The first opposition caucus of the session was held to-day, when Mr. A. C. Macdonald, of Prince Edward Island, presided. The meeting commenced at 11 o'clock and sat until 1:30 p.m. There was a large attendance, the party being well represented. Discussion was on the Transvaal war and Canada's contribution to it. It is understood that Sir Charles Tupper will have a considerable number were in favor of an amendment to the address in favor of paying the full amount in the field for Canadian contingents, but no decision was reached. There was opposition to this. At all events it could not be carried, and an adjournment was made until Thursday. It is expected that before then Mr. Bourassa will be heard from, and if he moves an amendment it may give an opportunity for the opposition deciding upon what they ought to do. If Mr. Bourassa should defer speaking until after Thursday, there will be another adjournment of the caucus, and if he should not speak at all, the opposition will have to do without any definite policy on the subject.

Collapse of Debate.

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—The debate suddenly collapsed last night after Sir Richard Cartwright's speech.

Sir Charles Tupper has promised all over Canada to move an amendment to the address getting Canada to pay all expenses of Canadian soldiers, but he was unable to get his followers to agree to it, and therefore it was useless keeping up the discussion any longer. However, it was expected that Mr. Bourassa would have moved an amendment declaring that parliament should have been called before any contingent was sent to South Africa, and in that case the opposition might have agreed on an amendment, but Mr. Bourassa was waiting for Clarke Wallace, who was to reply to him, to speak. Mr. Wallace was waiting for him (Bourassa), and while this was going on the address was declared carried by the Speaker, to the surprise of everybody and to the delight of the government.

Sir Richard Cartwright, in his speech, made the announcement that Canadians in the war in South Africa need not fear if they fell in the field, for their wives and children would be the wards of the state and wards of every kind-hearted and patriotic Canadian.

Mr. John Redmond's Amendment to the Address.

London, Feb. 7.—Mr. John Redmond, chairman of the United Irish party, was loudly cheered by all sections of the House of Commons when he moved an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, representing that the time had arrived to bring the war to a conclusion, on a basis of recognizing the independence of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. He said the Irish party abhorred this war and intended, so far as possible, to maintain the independence which the Republic had defended with such heroism. Mr. Redmond admitted that when the empire was involved in complications a feeling of hope and satisfaction stirred the majority of the Irish at home and abroad, but the sympathies of the Irish would have still been pro-Boer, even if England had not been concerned and another power had attempted to act the bully and oppressor in South Africa.

England to-day, added Mr. Redmond, stand apart in splendid, but in disgraceful isolation, Turkey alone lending countenance." While admitting that an official expression of hostility had not been heard in the United States, "chiefly because America, being engaged in the Philippine war, had not felt herself in a position to rebuke England as she would otherwise have done," Redmond declared that the overwhelming opinion of the leading American statesmen was hostile to Great Britain in this war, and said "the unanimous disapproval of the world demonstrated that the war was unjust and it ought therefore to be stopped."

Mr. Redmond's amendment was re-

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Washington, Feb. 7.—The following is the text of the new treaty negotiated in relation to the construction of the Nicaragua canal:

"The United States of America and Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, being desirous to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and to that end and for other purposes, have agreed as follows:

Article I. That the United States of America and Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, do hereby agree to construct a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to that end and for other purposes, have agreed as follows:

Article II. That the high contracting parties, desiring to preserve and maintain the general principle of neutrality established in article VIII of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, do hereby agree to construct a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to that end and for other purposes, have agreed as follows:

Article III. That the high contracting parties, desiring to preserve and maintain the general principle of neutrality established in article VIII of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, do hereby agree to construct a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to that end and for other purposes, have agreed as follows:

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Article XIV. That the high contracting parties, desiring to preserve and maintain the general principle of neutrality established in article VIII of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, do hereby agree to construct a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to that end and for other purposes, have agreed as follows:

Article XV. That the high contracting parties, desiring to preserve and maintain the general principle of neutrality established in article VIII of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, do hereby agree to construct a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to that end and for other purposes, have agreed as follows:

Article XVI. That the high contracting parties, desiring to preserve and maintain the general principle of neutrality established in article VIII of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, do hereby agree to construct a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to that end and for other purposes, have agreed as follows:

Article XVII. That the high contracting parties, desiring to preserve and maintain the general principle of neutrality established in article VIII of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, do hereby agree to construct a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to that end and for other purposes, have agreed as follows:

Article XVIII. That the high contracting parties, desiring to preserve and maintain the general principle of neutrality established in article VIII of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, do hereby agree to construct a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to that end and for other purposes, have agreed as follows:

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RUSSIAN SCHEMES.

The dispatches from more than one quarter of the globe indicate, as was expected, that Russia is not disposed to neglect the present fine opportunity of developing some of her well-understood projects of national aggrandizement. So far it is only the fine diplomatic game that is cautiously revealed, but we may be sure if it is thought worth while the mailed fist will also make its appearance. According to a dispatch to the London Times the feeling in St. Petersburg is that there is no longer the slightest doubt that Great Britain now despairs of subduing the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, and is anxious to save what is left of her military honor by gaining a cheap victory, if possible, in Russia to conclude an early peace. A Russian newspaper, almost as pliant as Kruger himself, gives thanks to God for defeating General Buller and defending the sacred cause of a free people. Reports about the concentration of troops in the vicinity of Herat and other British strongholds are also rife, although it is publicly given out that the supreme authority has avowed that all such statements are absolutely without foundation. As an offset to these disquieting rumors dispatches are constantly arriving from all parts of the world confirming the reports of the solidarity of the Empire. We are told that at a monster meeting of Hindus and Mohammedans in the Town Hall at Calcutta a resolution expressing unswerving loyalty and attachment to the throne and calling for public prayers in all places of worship for victory for the British was enthusiastically carried; those present finally signifying their good faith by subscribing on the spot 63,000 rupees to the Manion House Fund. We are also told that every check to British arms simply stimulates enthusiasm and emphasizes the desire of the people to see the war carried to a successful conclusion, the military classes being intensely eager to overrule the decision of the Imperial war authorities not to employ Indian troops in the present conflict, but to give them a chance to share with their white brothers in the field the dangers of the campaign.

SAM HUGHES.

It has been alleged on more than one occasion that the government was responsible for the failure of Col. Sam Hughes to secure attachment to Canadian Imperial regiments in South Africa, and that Sir Herbert Tupper or some other valiant talker would move for the production of papers which would show up the duplicity of the head of the militia department. Gen. Hutton has taken a hand in the controversy, and his version of the affair leaves little more to be said. This is it:

"The public so far has only become possessed of one side of the story. The other side is disclosed in the correspondence between the colonel and myself; but I do not, as I said in my speech on the occasion of the banquet to D. Battery just before its departure, that no misguided friends of Col. Hughes will call for the correspondence, as it can't fall in place of the colonial in a most unenviable light. Those who have seen the correspondence so far—and all the letters are now before the government—of the opinion that Colonel Hughes could not have been exactly in his right mind when he wrote in the manner in which he did. The incident possesses most unfortunate features, features that I trust will not again be repeated."

It is unfortunate that the indiscretion of the gallant colonel should thus far have debauched him from gathering laurels on the field of battle, for any one who has observed his prowess on the horse field must admit that it would be a sad day for the Boers when they engaged Sam in a mix-up.

A PROPER IMMIGRATION POLICY

"We are pursuing a vigorous immigration policy; we are also carrying out a vigorous repatriation policy." This was the statement made by Mr. Tarte at the Young Liberal Club demonstration in Toronto last week. The announcement was received with cheers, for it embodied in concise form the twin features of the policy now being pursued by the Department of the Interior for Canada.

In their anxiety to make political capital against Hon. Clifford Sifton, the opposition press have given great prominence to the course he has pursued in inducing "exiles for conscience sake" to leave their homes in the continental states and to seek the regis of British laws and British customs. But they have studiously avoided any reference to the equally earnest efforts being put forth by the department to induce those who were forced to leave this country when under less happy rule to return to the land of their nativity. Their land-abolition policy in this regard has met with the same success as in the direction first mentioned, and to-day the population of this country is being augmented by scores of native born, who are gladly returning to share in the prosperity which is so marked throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion.

Our lands are wide enough to accommodate both of these classes, though it is but natural that we should specially desire to see our own kith and kin resume their residence under the flag beneath which they were born. To them self-government is no new thing, and they are in other respects qualified for the highest duties of citizenship. The enlightened policy which results in their repatriation is one in which Canada re-

joices, and any government which follows it may rest assured of the support of the majority of the electors of this country.

SCHOOL ACT AMENDMENTS.

The Minister of Education has brought down the amendments to the School Act outlined in the speech from the throne. These amendments contemplate the division of cities into three classes for the purposes of the act, namely, those with a school attendance of 3,500 pupils or over, those with an attendance of 500 or over, and those with an attendance of less than 500.

To the first class, under which none of the British Columbia cities fall, the government give a capitation tax of \$10; to the second, which will affect Victoria, Vancouver and the larger cities, \$15, and to the third and last named, \$20.

It is also proposed to alter the Revenue Tax Act by taking away the \$3 poll tax, which is now collected by the cities and which will henceforth go to swell provincial revenue.

Although it is difficult to discuss the bill with the present meagre information before us, it is probable that the school revenue of the city will be slightly increased under the new arrangement.

THE FIRST PARTY MOVE.

As was expected, the opposition leaders in the Dominion parliament endeavored to secure the consent of their followers to the introduction of an amendment to the address favoring the payment of all the expenses of transportation and support in the field of the Canadian troops now in the Transvaal. The government proposal is to make up the difference between the Imperial and Canadian rate of pay. Inasmuch as the British war authorities distinctly laid down the conditions on which not only Canadian, but all colonial assistance was accepted—that the troops should be under Imperial control, and should be eligible for all indemnities such as are paid to Imperial soldiers in case of injuries—we cannot see how it would be possible to accept the opposition amendment. The object of the war office in imposing these conditions is perfectly obvious, and we shall show good sense in loyally abiding by them.

THE REAL OFFENDERS.

We think a mistake has been made in drawing the attention of the legislature to the coarse, vulgar attacks which have been made upon the representative of Her Majesty in this province by the obvious ambition of the publishers of that paper is to gain a little fleeting notoriety such as would never have come to them but for the action of the member in calling the attention of the government to the matter. However, now that the public have become cognizant of what is going on, it may be as well to look into the matter and try to place the responsibility for the whole thing upon the proper parties.

The public, of course, are well aware of the hue and cry that was raised, by Mr. Turner and his colleagues when they were practically dismissed by the result of the general elections became known. The course of His Honor was declared to be unconstitutional, and an appeal against his unwarrantable conduct was to be carried to the Federal authorities at Ottawa, ay, to the foot of the throne if redress could not be had in any other way. When the House met and it was found that the opposition were in a minority of six they did not cease their childish whines, and even to this day we hear the iteration and reiteration of the nonsensical assertion that the party at present occupying the chairs to the right of Mr. Speaker are usurpers and trespassers. We have been told with owl-like gravity more than once that no one has yet been found to assume responsibility for the action of His Honor in dismissing Mr. Turner and that no one has ever attempted a defence of his conduct on the floor of the House. It would be a matter of some difficulty to point to a more complete defence of the Lieut.-Governor than a majority of six legally elected members of the legislature supporting his action in the legislature of the province. It is true that two of these members have now gone over to the opposition, but that is no proof that the electors who put these men in their seats have also changed their minds. We shall have to hear the voice of the people of Vancouver and Esquimalt before we can make up our minds on that point. The claim was at one time put forward by the ex-Premier that if he had been given time he would have been able to face the legislature with a majority behind him; that is, he should have been given an opportunity to bring to bear those peculiar persuasive powers which were tried so ineffectually upon one of the supporters of the present government. In the last sentence we probably have the true reason for the unjust attacks upon the Lieut.-Governor. The organs have merely re-echoed—in a more coarse and offensive tone, it is true—the charges that have been made by the opposition leaders. One of the papers which particularly distinguished itself in this peculiar form of insane folly has already gone the way of all such journalistic freaks, and we think the members of the House are merely wasting valuable time in discussing the vulgar vituperation of the other.

THE GROWING TIME.

The steady growth that Nelson is making as a wholesale centre is made manifest by the returns of the port of Nelson for the month just closed. For the month which closed last night the value of the dutiable imports was \$18,315, as against \$25,458 for January, 1899, or an increase of over one hundred per cent. within twelve months. This is most encouraging, but the increase in the imports of free goods has been even greater. During January, 1900, the value of the free imports was \$18,936, as against the insignificant total of \$1,938 for January, 1899. Taken altogether the total imports show a gain for 1900 over 1899 of over one hundred and twenty per cent.

OPPOSITION IMPOTENCE.

If Messrs. Semlin and Cotton are to be defeated at the present session, other tactics will have to be adopted than those which are being employed by the opposition. The members of the opposition, and men of larger calibre than the critics we have mentioned will have to conduct the assault on the administration.

A TIMELY REMINDER.

There are a sort of men in Roseland who are citizens of the United States and yet forget the conduct which good taste dictates to come in without hindrance, and they are protected in the pursuit of their lawful vocations by laws as liberal as any in their own country. The very liberty which they enjoy in this respect is a source of annoyance to the British subjects within their gates, which British subjects resent to an extreme. When a man reserves a room in his house, common courtesy requires that guests not in his host's misfortune and land his host's enemies. In case a man so offends, public opinion justifies the aggrieved party in shouting to the door, and no great fault is found if his dismissal should be emphasized by a kick.

ASTHMA.

Mrs. George Budden, Putnamville, Ont., says: "I feel it my duty to recommend Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, as I had the Asthma very bad; could not do anything to do me any good. A friend of mine presented me to try this remedy, as he had tried it, and it proved successful. I tried it and it cured me. I am thankful to-day to say I am a well man through the use of this remedy." 25 cents a bottle. Family size 60 cents.

CHINAMAN KILLED.

By a Falling Tree at Extension Mines—Narrow Escape. (Special to the Times.) Nanaimo, Feb. 7.—An enthusiastic meeting was held in this city last evening at which a resolution was passed similar to the one passed at Vancouver on Friday evening and at Victoria, Saturday evening, urging His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council to sever the 10,000 Canadian mounted infantry, the expense to be borne by the Canadian government. Stirring speeches were delivered by Mayor Bate, J. H. Hawthornwaite, A. J. Manson, G. H. Cross, Neil McOush, Thomas Kitchen and others.

To-day Mayor Bate wire Sir Wilfrid Laurier and W. B. McInnes, M.P., to the effect that the citizens of Nanaimo had unanimously and enthusiastically endorsed the resolution passed at Vancouver and Victoria.

The high wind which prevailed here Monday evening and yesterday forenoon did a great deal of damage, even causing the loss of life. At Extension mines a Chinaman named Jong Tai was killed while in his bed. The fatality was due to a tree, which fell upon the roof of the house in which he was lying, breaking the Celestia's neck. A number of other Chinamen were in the building at the time, but escaped injury. The accident happened at about 1:30 in the morning, and at the same time a house occupied by S. K. Mottishaw was also partially wrecked by a falling tree. Mr. Mottishaw and his wife were thrown from their bed, a stove in the kitchen was demolished and all the dishes and glassware in the kitchen were broken. A singular feature of this accident was that two dozen eggs, which were upon the table where everything else of a fragile nature was broken, escaped injury.

NINE TOWNS OCCUPIED.

Manila, Feb. 8.—Brigadier-General Kobbe's expedition in the islands of Luzon, Lerte and Samar, has occupied permanently and garrisoned nine towns. The 43rd and 47th regiments have placed on British Aze Moving to Seize Norral the market 180,000 bales of hemp.

GUTTED BY FIRE.

Norwich, Conn., Feb. 5.—The factory of the Hopkins & Allen Arms Company was destroyed by fire yesterday, also some adjacent buildings, causing a loss of \$400,000.

Advertisement for Hood's Pills, describing its benefits for various ailments like constipation and indigestion.

Provincial Legislature

Action for Criminal Libel Against Kamloops Standard Taken by Order of Attorney-General.

Liquor License Bill in Committee Again—House and Members Photographed.

Kaslo Board of Trade's Petition Against the Eight-Hour Law.

Lieut.-Governor on Atlin Claims—Liquor License Bill Again in Committee.

Victoria, Feb. 6th, 1900.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by the Rev. Canon Beaudais. As usual on a Monday there was not much of an attendance of the general public.

Petitions.

Mr. Macpherson presented a petition from the Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver, re the Vancouver Incorporation Bill.

Mr. Green presented a petition from the Kaslo Board of Trade in favor of the eight-hour law.

The Speaker declared the petition of the city of Vancouver re refund of certain moneys was out of order.

Ordered to be Printed.

The petition presented by Mr. J. M. Martin from residents of Greenwood and Yale on Friday was received and ordered to be printed.

Far North Patriotism.

Hon. Dr. McKechnie read a telegram from Captain Woodside of Dawson City, of the Canadian Cavalry, unattached, to Mr. O. H. Gibbons, Victoria, offering to raise a force of fifty mounted men in the Yukon for service in the war in South Africa.

It was a pleasure, the President of the Council continued, to observe that in the spirit of the mercury occasionally dropping 50 or 80 degrees below zero up in that northernmost city of Her Majesty's Dominion it had no effect on the patriotism of the worthy inhabitants. (Applause.)

Reports.

Mr. Macpherson reported from the standing committee on railways the Vancouver & Lulu Island Railway Act (1891) Amendment Act (1897) complete with amendments.

Mr. Green reported for the private bills committee the petition of the Western Telephone & Telegraph Co. Victoria Concurs.

Hon. Mr. Cotton presented a return of all correspondence called for touching the closing of Craigflower road by the corporation of the city of Victoria. Also a return of correspondence respecting the reduction of wages of workmen in North Victoria.

Queenslie Forks Agent.

The Premier presented a return of correspondence in connection with the discharge of Mr. Stevenson, late government agent at Queenslie Forks, asked for by the House.

Question of Privilege.

Mr. Joseph Martin rose to a question of privilege, and drew attention to another article in the Kamloops Standard. (Laughter.) The government had not yet acquainted the House with its intentions in regard to the other article in that paper which had been complained about. It was evident from this latest article that nothing had been done; and this article was the result, possibly, of doing nothing. The portion of the article to which he wished to call attention is as follows:

"The article is a portion of the Victoria letter, dated Jan. 29th, appearing in the Kamloops Standard of Feb. 1st. 'The great high treason' case has for some reason or other been dropped like a hot potato. The temper in a teacup has been stilled. I don't know why. Possibly the itching palms that stirred it up have been duly sopped—possibly an all-wise Providence has opened the eyes of the Speaker and his colleagues, and shown them what fools they were making of themselves at the bluff of a political knave—or, again, possibly some wiser head has perceived this heterogeneous mass of incapacity of the real truth that all educated men, including the writer of the article, knew all along, namely, that neither Legislature nor courts had a vestige of power to interfere in the matter. Be this as it may, both private wolf and government jackal have come out of the blaze with their fur badly singed and smelting high."

The reading of the article was heard amidst considerable laughter. Mr. Martin continued that when his attention was called to the original article, which was possibly the grossest case of criminal libel ever perpetrated against high executive officials in any province in the Dominion, the editor apologized and expressed his regrets that the article had gone into the paper. But now seeing that nothing was being done the editor grows bold and actually lays down the law, and contends that in publishing that article he was quite within his rights, and that there is no law in the land to deal with cases of this kind.

Hon. Mr. Henderson—This paper, the Kamloops Standard, purports to be published by and actually lays down the law, and contends that in publishing that article he was quite within his rights, and that there is no law in the land to deal with cases of this kind. Hon. Mr. Henderson—This paper, the Kamloops Standard, purports to be published by and actually lays down the law, and contends that in publishing that article he was quite within his rights, and that there is no law in the land to deal with cases of this kind.

the members of the government did not think the writer of the original article or the editor of the paper were important enough to proceed against. But it is now a matter of proceeding summarily against the individuals. The matter was brought to his notice only on Saturday, but already he had given instructions that an information be laid against the writer of the article. The only reason why proceedings were not taken before was that proceedings cannot be taken in a summary manner against a company. He could assure the House the matter will not be dropped, but that the government would proceed with the greatest possible haste.

Mr. Joseph Martin could not see how the case was changed one bit by the latest article. If it was right to proceed against the writer or editor for the second article it was right then. It seemed to him perfectly absurd to say that a company could not be proceeded against summarily. The persons who should be punished for a crime are the offenders themselves, the actual living persons who committed the crime. It appeared to him to be an easy enough matter to proceed against the editor and the writer of the article. He was very glad to hear it was the intention of the government to do so at once.

Her Majesty's Supply.

Hon. Mr. Cotton moved consideration of the speech of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor at the opening of the session that supply be granted to Her Majesty. The House will consider the resolution in committee of the whole next Thursday.

Public School Act.

The Premier presented a message from the Lieut.-Governor transmitting the act to amend the Public School Act. The bill was passed through the usual stages to first reading. Second reading next sitting of the House.

Motions.

Hon. Mr. Cotton was granted leave to introduce a bill intituled: An Act to amend the Revenue Tax Act, 1894, as a first time; second reading next sitting.

Hon. Mr. Henderson introduced a bill to amend the Railway Assessment Act. Same course as preceding.

Mr. Turner moved that the return made to the House on 29th January, of correspondence in relation to the pre-emption claim of Thomas Tugwell at Log Cabin, be printed. Adopted.

Liquor License Bill.

The House went into committee on the Liquor License Act, 1899, Amendment Bill. Mr. McBride in the chair. Mr. Booth thought the number of commissioners ought to be three instead of two. It was difficult for two commissioners to do justice in all cases. He suggested that the chief inspector of the district should be appointed a member of the board of commissioners.

Hon. Mr. Cotton objected to this, as the chief inspector was generally a constable, and to appoint an officer of the Crown in such a capacity was not advisable; it would be bringing the government into the matter.

Mr. Booth humorously interjected that there would be no novelty about that, as this was what the government was always working toward. Mr. Nell thought to appoint the chief inspector would cause a great deal of trouble in the districts. This official watches the saloons, he reports them and receives a direct and generally prohibitory influence upon the persons who keep those places, and it would obviously not be in the interest of the public that such an official should be appointed as a member of the board of licensing commissioners. In some districts he knew it would cause great friction, and it was easy to see where it might lead to pressure being brought to bear to have the chief inspector removed.

Mr. A. W. Smith did not think it would be a good change to make chief inspectors license commissioners. The government agent though might possibly be admissible for such a position.

Major-General Kinchant was entirely in favor of the objection against appointing chief inspectors or constables as commissioners. It would, for one

COLD, CLAMMY HANDS AND FEET

An Indication of Thin Blood and Poor Circulation.

There are many people who suffer from cold hands and feet. They're constantly hugging the stove and complaining of the cold, when other folks are comfortable.



The trouble with these people is this—their blood is thin and watery and their circulation is poor.

Now, McBurn's Heart and Nerve Pills do two things for such people. They introduce into the blood those properties which make it rich and red, and they strengthen the heart-beat and quicken the circulation.

They make the warm blood course freely to the very toe tips and finger tips and do away with the suffering and danger to health due to cold extremities.

Mr. James Kelly, the popular Hamilton, Ont., shoemaker, 75 York St., said: "Five years ago I had a severe sickness which left me in poor health. I suffered from fluttering of the heart, sinking feelings, shortness of breath, and numbness and coldness of the hands and feet. I was advised to try McBurn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I have taken a little over three boxes and am pleased to say they have strengthened my nervous system and removed my heart troubles. They have restored healthy circulation to the blood and removed the numbness and coldness in my hands and feet. I am now in better health than I have been in years."

thing, throw too much responsibility upon them. Wit and Humor.

Mr. Eberts on rising wished to refer to something Mr. Jos. Martin had said, and forgot which member for that city Mr. Martin was. "What member are you?" he asked amidst laughter. Mr. Martin provoked further merriment by shaking his head and saying in a droll manner: "I really don't know; I've forgotten." Mr. Eberts went on to criticize the bill in his usual caustic manner.

Much of the ground gone over at the previous sitting was traversed again. On the question of the appointment of commissioners some highly humorous passages occurred. Mr. Green asked why should not the government appoint its friends to office if it so desired? But that charge, if any person had been appointed who turned out to be a friend of the government, what then? (Laughter.) Mr. Kelleie said he knew of a case where a man got a license before the roof was on his building (laughter); that was under the late government. (Renewed laughter.)

Struck Out. Section 4, an amendment to change the time of advertisement from 14 days to seven, was struck out, on a division. Mr. Prentice voting against the government, leaving the time as it was in the old act (14 days). This was the only important change made during the sitting. The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Their Pieters Took. On the proposal to adjourn the House for 15 minutes to enable the chamber to be photographed with the members in their seats, Mr. Jos. Martin and other members of the opposition objected. Mr. Martin never heard of such a thing. Finally, after some discussion, the motion was made to adjourn until tomorrow at 2 p.m., the Premier accepting Mr. Turner's explanation that as many of the members had taken seats for Nevada would like to go a night's sitting in the intended by the government, would be a hardship. Mr. Deane rose to protest against this waste of time. It was not fair to members from a distance who wished to get through with business and return home; it seemed unjust for him to him that the House should adjourn for such purposes. Messrs. Kidd and Jos. Martin strongly supported this view. The motion to adjourn was duly carried. The process of arranging for the photograph was somewhat lengthy owing to the size of the hall and the difficulties of light. The desks were pushed up nearer the Speaker's chair and the members accepted Mr. Helmcken's injunction to look pleasant and keep quiet. The photograph was taken by flash light.

Craigflower Road Correspondence. Letter No. 1, dated Aug. 3rd, 1899, was addressed to the Commissioner of Lands and Works, and signed by the members for the Esquimalt district. The letter covered a petition against the closing of the road and further set out that in the year 1857 Mr. John Russell had purchased the land involved in the dispute from the H. B. Co., the final payment for the land being made on 21st March, 1858, deed being issued to Mr. Russell on 30th December, 1864.

The roads "before" were conveyed to Mr. Russell and therefore he had not power to sell the lands set out for roads. On 22nd May, 1858, Mr. Russell conveyed the land to Mr. J. Nagle. Mr. Nagle had the land laid off in lots, the plan being registered in land registry office in Victoria 27th November, 1861. On this plan, according to which all the lots have been sold, the road is shown running through the lots.

On the deed issued to Mr. Russell is a plan showing the present Craigflower road. Messrs. Pooley and Higgins further submitted that the road was the highway connecting the city with the district of Esquimalt, Methosin, Highgate and Sooks, was in constant use by the residents of these districts, and had been since 1854. That the corporation should not be allowed to close up a well established highway made and kept up by the government for about 45 years and the residents whose interests were affected. It was therefore asked that the corporation place no obstruction across this thoroughfare.

Letter No. 2, dated August 4th, 1899, was signed by Messrs. Geo. W. Battersby, F. Roeger, Henry Hearn and 38 others, and asked the members to take action in the matter.

Letter No. 3, dated August 4th, 1899, was signed by Messrs. C. E. Pooley and D. W. Higgins, signed by Hon. F. Carter Cotton, and stated that the portion of the Craigflower road referred to was situated within the municipal limits of the city of Victoria and was therefore out of the jurisdiction of the government, and further, that the government had no jurisdiction to interfere.

Letter No. 4, signed by Thos. Gold, dated November 21st, 1899, asked Hon. Mr. Cotton to meet a deputation from Esquimalt district and Victoria city in regard to the closing of the road.

Letter No. 5, dated November 22nd, 1899, signed by Hon. Mr. Cotton, assured Mr. Gold that the minister would be glad to receive the deputation on the 25th November, 1899.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock. February 6th, 1900.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2:10 p.m. Prayers by Rev. Canon Beaudais. Indications of a drowsy day were to be noted in the large number of vacant chairs on the floor of the House and in the galleries. Routine business was quickly disposed of, not a single motion of the nine on the order paper being touched.

Ordered Printed. On the motion of Mr. Macpherson the two petitions from the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, one in favor of the Vancouver Incorporation act, the other re Vancouver City Consolidation bill, were received and ordered to be printed.

On the motion of Mr. Green the same course was taken with the petition of the Kaslo Board of Trade in favor of the eight hour law.

Liquor License Bill. The House went into committee of the whole on the Liquor License Act, 1899, Amendment bill, Mr. McBride in the

chair. The discussion of the bill was continued.

Mr. Booth moved to continue the discussion of the bill.

Mr. Eberts was struck out of the order paper.

Mr. Jos. Martin was asked which member he was referring to.

Section 4 of the bill was struck out.

The House adjourned until tomorrow.

The photograph of the House members was taken.

The petition from the Kaslo Board of Trade was ordered printed.

The petition from the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council was ordered printed.

The House went into committee on the Liquor License Act.

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The House went into committee on the Liquor License Act.

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chair. The discussion was resumed on section 5. On the question of bonds, Mr. Booth moved an amendment to keep the bond clause in the act. Mr. Jos. Martin thought it a good rule to continue to have security. There was nothing new in the proposal as the provision had been in force in the province for many years. An amendment to the amendment, by Mr. Pooley, to do away with section 15 altogether, was lost. Certificate of Character. Mr. Eberts moved that sub-section B be struck out—that the applicant be 21 years of age and has never been convicted of a felony. He thought that was an absurdity, and should be done away with. Mr. Jos. Martin said that in a new provision like British Columbia, especially in the mining districts, a great many applications were made for licenses by undesirable characters. In the past this provision of the act had proved a great protection to the public, the necessity of providing bonds keeping out many persons who were not fit to be given a license. The chief of police would testify that the requirement of a bond had had a most beneficial effect in preventing the man known to be a hard case going into the liquor business and running a place in violation of the law. Owing to the provision as to bonds, many impro- per applications throughout the province had been ruled out. To do away with this provision would be to strike a blow at temperance in this province. He was not an extreme temperance man himself (laughter) but he had never supported the demands of the extreme temperance company, but he had always supported anything that would place reasonable restrictions upon dealers in liquor. The restriction of a bond was directed in the interest of the respectable liquor dealers, hotel keepers and others. This was a class that ought to be protected. They never had any difficulty in complying with the provisions of this act. It protects them and puts down undesirable applicants. If the House did away with this provision it would be encouraging a class who had had some sympathies in the House or out of it. Mr. Booth was of opinion the temperance party in this province would be heard from to some purpose if this bond clause were taken off. Mr. A. W. Smith held that if the law were carried out as it ought to be bonds would not be necessary. Section 5 was passed. Irregular Applications. Section 7 of the bill amends section 18 of the old act regarding applications for license made at other times than the regular time, and imposing a penalty of \$10 for such indulgence. Mr. Pooley said it seemed to him that if a man applied for a license out of time he ought to pay for the privilege. Mr. Turner said it was not right to place the man who applied at the regular time in a worse position than the man who applied at an irregular time. Mr. Jos. Martin moved that section 7 be rescinded. Carried. Mr. Martin then moved that the word ten (\$10) in line 5 be changed to twenty (\$20). Mr. Kellie questioned Mr. Martin's right to offer such a motion, and it was declared out of order. Roars of Laughter. Mr. Helgesen said this act had been called one of the best acts yet through last session. He could assure everybody on the floor of the House that there never was a more unpopular law passed by this House (roars of laughter, in which Mr. Joseph Martin heartily joined). It was a burdensome law, especially upon the small roadside innkeepers whose places were so convenient to the travelling public. Rural Licenses. Mr. Eberts complimented the government upon their determination to give very full consideration to the question of reducing the license in the mining districts. As had been frequently pointed out, the present fee of \$100 bore with undue severity on a class who were unable to pay it. Proximity of Licensed Premises. Mr. McPhillips moved that a new section, 23 A, be inserted in the act. It is to the effect that no license shall be issued for premises, for the sale of intoxicating liquors, which are situated within 300 feet, measured on the street-line, of any church, college or other public educational institution. Mr. Green objected to this as it would work hardship in many towns in the mining districts. Mr. McPhillips's motion was adopted. An Imputation Challenged. On the motion to rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again, Mr. Joseph Martin said that he would like to see those amendments to the bill printed for the benefit of the House. Almost every section had been altered more or less, and it was impossible for

the members to have a clear understand- ing of the bill as it now stood without this. While the government could afford to put hasty legislation through this House, it was the duty of the opposition to guard against anything of the kind, for they would be responsible in part if they permitted it. Hon. Mr. Henderson rose to a point of order. He could not allow such an insinuation as that just made by the hon. member for Vancouver city to pass unchallenged. It ill became him to charge this government with hasty legisla- tion. Mr. Martin (loudly)—That's not a point of order. Hon. Mr. Henderson—It is. The At- torney-General then went on to criticize Mr. Martin for his allegation, the latter gentleman costantly interrupting. It was decided to have the amend- ments to the various sections printed for the information of the members. Night Sessions. The Premier in moving the adjourn- ment of the House till 2 o'clock next day said that it had been thought best by the government to hold night sittings on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of this week, for the greater dispatch of business, which was piling up on the order paper. Mr. Helmeck wanted the government to pass over Thursday night, as on that evening the annual banquet of the Native Sons' Society was to be held, and he did not wish to miss that. The plea was negatived and the intima- tion of the government stands. Atlin Administration. In reply to the resolution of Mr. Mc- Bride, asking for a return of correspon- dence between His Honor the Lieut. Gov- ernor and the Executive Council, with reference to the Bennett Lake and Atlin mining divisions, and their administra- tion, the following was returned: Hon. Mr. Selkirk informed the House that there "has no such correspondence on record, but I present herewith certain amendments to the Placer Mining act, suggested by His Honor the Lieut. Gov- ernor, after his return from the said mining districts." The memorandum is dated the 15th August, 1898, at Government House, Victoria, and reads: "I have the honor to invite your at- tention to the memoranda herewith of suggested amendments to the Placer Mining act, and to ask that you lay the same before my Executive Council for consideration: "1. Free miners' certificates for British subjects—entitling the holder to all priv- ileges of a free miner—should not have an affidavit of citizenship thereon, to be administered by the Gold Commissioner at the time of issuance. Miners' cer- tificates for aliens should be on paper of a distinctly different color. "2. All claims should be numbered and recorded by number, and not by name as at present. "3. Discovery claims should be allowed to one person 400 feet along the creek by 800 feet wide; to two persons 800 feet by 800; to three persons 1,100 feet by 800; and to four persons 1,400 feet by 800, partly on each side of the creek or on one side. "4. All other claims should be 200 feet by 200. "5. All fractions between claims should be held by the government, to be sold at stated periods by public auction. "6. All claims should be surveyed by a government surveyor, for which the owner should pay a fee of \$5. "7. An annual fee of \$10 should be charged for all certificates, and a fee of \$5 for each record or lay-over. "8. Any person who stakes a claim and records it, or to remove his stakes within four days (if within ten miles of a recorder's office) should be subject to a heavy fine or cancellation of his certificate—an extra day being allowed for each every three miles additional distance from the recorder's office. "9. Only one record should be granted on any one claim, making provision, however, for any other claimant to apply to the gold commissioner or a judge to set aside a prior record on the ground that the same was improperly made, or has become forfeit. "I make these suggestions for con- sideration of council as a result of per- sonal observation during my recent visit to Atlin, of the working and effect of the Placer Mining Act and regulations on the development of the district, and as a result also of conversation had with experienced and reliable miners and min- ing engineers resident there. In this connection I may be permitted to say that while I strongly approve of the res- toration of our placer mines for British subjects only, nevertheless I think that leases of placer ground that may be pro- duced by hydraulic mining only may very properly be issued to aliens, as the hydrau- lic grounds apparently cannot be work- ed out for a long period of years, and a speedy development of the mining dis- trict would result from encouraging ex- tensive hydraulic mining operations. As stated in my letter of yesterday, I thor- oughly endorse Mr. Graham's suggestion as to modifying the terms of the mining leases at present issued, namely: "Sub-section 92 has been compiled with, and I would suggest that rentals be fixed at \$20 per annum, and that some modification be made in the re- quirements as to expenditure. I might point out that the rest years of operat- ing the large placer grounds consider- able expenditure has to be incurred, af- ter which the necessity of employing so much labor is not apparent. Further, conditions as are entailed in the body of our mining leases. I think any modi- fications in these requirements would be appreciated. "The present form contains stipula- tions that unnecessarily hamper and restrict those engaged in hydraulic op- erations, and so discourage investment of capital in that direction, without any corresponding advantage to the public so far as I can see. I enclose the form of lease at present issued, and would sug- gest that something in the nature of the following clause might advantageously be substituted for the parts therein ruled out: "I shall only will during the con- tinuance of the term hereby granted, save where prevented by stress of ves- ter or unavoidable accident, or granted by the gold commissioner of the district, represent and in a thorough- ly miner-like and effectual manner, work and mine for the precious metals and un-

der all and singular the premises hereby demised or intended so to be, and shall and will extend upon the premises hereby demised or in such manner as shall conduce to the development of the same, a sum of \$1,000 at least each and every year during the continuance of the said term. Provided, however, that should the lease or his assigns form a company for the purpose of acquiring, developing and working adjacent mining ground which has been or shall be demised under a separate mining lease or leases, then the said sum of \$1,000 shall not require to be expended upon the separate parcel or parcels of mining ground so held under a lease or leases, or assignment thereof, but the proviso for such expenditure shall be taken to be and considered as fulfilled by an annual expenditure of the said sum on any such parcel of mining ground or part thereof, as shall be so acquired and worked by a consolidated mining property by a company as aforesaid, and the covenants and conditions herein, or in any such lease contained, shall be treated and construed as if the mining ground so consolidated and worked by a company were the premises herein, or therein, demised, save and except that the covenants and conditions in regard to annual rent shall con- tinue and remain in force for each par- cel of mining ground separately demised. "And that he will permit the gold commissioner for the district, or any person or persons authorized by him, during the said term to enter upon and in the said premises from time to time, as may seem reasonable or expedient to the said commissioner, for the purpose of viewing the workings and watching the progress of the work, and will permit him or them to examine the state and condition thereof, and to ascertain the quantity of work done, and to ascertain whether the said lessee or his assigns are working the premises in ac- cordance with the covenants, conditions and agreements herein contained. Pro- vided always and these presents are up- on the express condition that if the said lessee or his assigns shall fail to pay the rent herebefore provided for, the payment of the same, or if default shall be made in any of the covenants, conditions and agreements herein con- tained, then this demise shall become forfeited, and these presents and the term hereby granted shall absolutely cease and determine and be void, and shall be lawful for the gold commissioner of the district immediately thereupon to re- enter into and upon the premises, with- out any compensation to the said lessee or his assigns for work done or improve- ments to the said premises. "In witness whereof, etc." "I have only to add that I shall be pleased to further discuss the sugges- tions hereby submitted at any such time as my ministers may desire." Against Eight-Hour Law. The following is the petition of the Kasko Board of Trade protesting against the eight-hour law: To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, the Speaker and the hon. members of the Legislative Assembly of the province of British Columbia. The petition of the Kasko Board of Trade protests that the Metropolitan Mines Inspection Act, commonly known as the eight-hour amendment, be repeal- ed. And that an act be substituted there- for in such terms as will constitute eight hours a standard day's work in all mining operations underground, and which will impose no penalties where by mutual agreement between the employ- er and the employed, overtime is work- ed. Your petitioners beg to submit for the consideration of your honorable body the following facts: (1) That the Kasko Board of Trade is the only board of trade within the limits of the Slovan electoral riding. (2) That in this riding are located the mining camps of Sandon, Silverton, Slovan City, McGuigan, Whitewater, Almsworth, Lardo and Dunsmuir, the camps which have produced nearly all the silver-lead ore so far mined in the province. (3) That the commercial prosperity of the whole riding, and particularly of Kasko, is contingent upon the steady and vigorous prosecution of work in the mines. (4) That since the date at which the eight-hour law (so called) came into effect, viz. June 1st, 1899, all of the large and many of the small mines of the Slovan riding have been idle or nearly so. (5) That the shipment of ores from the riding has fallen from a total of 32,429 tons, worth \$2,779,053, in the year 1898, to a total of 18,078 tons worth \$1,522,642 in the year 1899; and that for the seven months of this year (up to Decem- ber 31st), the shipment has fallen from a total of 20,600 tons, worth \$1,675,222, in 1898, to a total of 4,904 tons, worth \$303,954, in 1899, and the number of men has been, we believe, for the period in question, less by one thousand than it would have been had the eight-hour law not come into force. (6) That the effect of this diminution of output and employment has been, and is now, great distress among the mer- chants, hotel men, those engaged in the building trades, manufacturing, trans- portation and professional lines of busi- ness, all of which suffer in sympathy with the depression of the staple indus- try of the district. (7) That the utmost harmony and good- will existed between the miner and his employers up to the time of the enactment of this measure; and that complaints as to the condition of the mines, or as to the rate of wages, were seldom or never heard. (8) That the news of the passage of the measure in question was received in the Slovan riding with astonishment. There had never been any agitation in favor of such a change, no request for it, no mention of it. (9) That the rate of wages paid in the Slovan camp, prior to the passage of this amendment, was \$3.50 per day, which was a rate higher than was paid in the neighboring camps. (10) We beg to call special attention to this fact, that the mines of the Slovan camp are nearly all worked by means of tunnels. There are few deep shafts, and as a rule, perfect ventila- tion. (11) We submit that in any case the eight-hour shift is no adequate guaran- tee against injury to the health of the men. Eight hours is entirely too long for men to remain in working where the air is foul, and the remedy for such a state of things would be to be found in the greater rigidity of inspec- tion, and a more vigorous enforcement of the law in regard to ventilation. (12) In tunnel mines that are well ven- tilated, it cannot be pretended that la- bor is any more exhausting than are many kinds of outdoor employment, while the danger of accident and the exposure to extremes of temperature are much less. Men once accustomed to mining are unwilling to take outdoor work. (13) Hence whether this enactment is regarded as a privilege extended to min- ers as a restriction, or as a restriction in- tended to limit their wage-earning pow- er, there is not, it seems to us, the slightest reason why it should be ap- plied to miners any more than to men engaged in the construction of rail- ways, to lumbermen, carpenters or fisher- men. (14) The mines of the Slovan camp are all nearly high up in the mountains. The men employed cannot live in town, or establish homes, within reach. The time between shifts can only be spent in the bunk houses, where the means of recreation or of outdoor employment, No Sundays are kept at the mines, be- cause the men are unwilling to have an idle day, nor would they be willing to submit at all to the shortening of the day, except for the notion that the owners can be compelled to pay as much for an eight as for a ten-hour day. (15) Your petitioners submit that whereas the miners were at first indif- ferent or opposed to the measure, they have since by the agitation and by the persistent and strenuous efforts of the Western Federation of Miners, and to no small extent by cooperation and hearing, retained the retention or enforcement of the law, with at the same time the same rate of wages that formerly ob- tained for the ten-hour day. We submit that the Western Federation of Miners, as an alien corporation having its headquarters and the great bulk of its membership in a foreign country, and that its avowed and loudly-declared purpose is to compel all mine owners and managers everywhere to submit uncon- ditionally to its dictation, to work their mines subject to the inspection of their agents, and to dismiss from their employ all men not members of the organization. We desire to call your attention to the history of this society, as, according to common report, it has been exemplified in the neighboring state of Idaho, where its membership has com- mitted deeds of violence and crime, culminating in the destruction of mills and mining works by dynamite, and the murder of unoffending men. That the laws and authority of that state were in the Queen of the Alps camps set at defiance, and those districts are now, and have been for the last nine months, under martial law, and garri- soned by United States troops, and are now, as a consequence, as we are in- formed, in the enjoyment of a period of peace and prosperity not known under the dictatorship of the unions here. (16) Members of our board, familiar with the whole history of political dis- sension on the platform and through the press in this district for the past ten years, declare that they never saw nor heard a suggestion put forward by any one that such a change should be made. We have, moreover, been informed that this amendment was brought before the mining committee of your honorable House during the session of 1899, and that that committee, composed presum- ably of members of the House best ac- quainted with the mining industry, and best qualified to judge of the expediency of proposed amendments, refused to re- port in favor of it. (17) The rate of wages offered by the mines of the Slovan is the same as paid in the neighboring camps of Nelson and Rossland (and for some classes of work, a higher rate), and is a rate that would be accepted by men in the province, by men from Eastern Canada, from the United States and from Great Britain. And it is only by the persistent efforts of the unions, exerted in the form of per- suasion, warning, threats and intima- tion, that such men have been kept out of the mines. (18) The advertisements of the unions, warning men to keep out of and away from the Slovan camps, have been cir- culated everywhere, some of those cir- culated in Eastern Canada, containing the statement that it is contrary to the laws of British Columbia for men to come into the province under a contract to perform labor. The agents of the union are on guard at every depot and steamboat landing, watch every boat and train, laboring men travelling anywhere in the district are watched and followed, and succeeded in getting together repre- sentatives of the owners and of the men in amicable conference. The result of this effort is now public property. At that meeting it was stated in the pres- ence of the delegates that there was ab- solutely nothing in dispute except the rate of wages. The mine owners made an offer to give the rate of wages demanded by the men, for all classes of work except drilling, for which they would divide the differ- ence of 50 cents per day that existed between them. This offer of the mine owners we con-

sider to have been liberal, and it was generally so considered by all disinter- ested people; and according to a pub- lished report, that we have not seen con- tradicted, at a meeting of miners, called to consider this proposition, the vote stood 137 to 17 in favor of acceptance. Notwithstanding this vote, however, the proposition was not accepted by the unions, but a counter proposition was made, viz., that they would accept the rate of \$3.25 only for drillers in stopes, all other drillers to get the full rate of \$3.50 per day; that representatives of the miners' unions should be allowed to inspect the mines once a month; that mine owners should employ men only on the scale of competency given by the men of the unions; and that the agree- ment should be terminable upon thirty days' notice, conditions which were in- terposed contrary to the explicit under- standing had at the joint meeting, and that there was nothing except the rate of wages in dispute. (22) We believe that a change in the law in the direction that we have sug- gested, which would simply be putting the eight-hour day on the same footing as the ten-hour day has hitherto been upon, would be satisfactory to the mine owners, and to many of the miners, we believe to the great majority of the min- ers who are citizens of this country, that it would lead to an immediate set- tlement of the difficulty, and to resump- tion of the work with the full rate of the wages formerly paid. (23) We believe that in densely popu- lated countries, where avenues for the employment of labor are few, the policy of lessening the hours of labor, with a view to giving employment to a larger number of people, may be justifiable. But in this province with its paucity of population and its plethora of natural wealth awaiting development, the very opposite is true, and that men of in- dustry and thrift should not be debarred from the privilege of supplementing their ordinary earnings by the proceeds of overtime work. (24) At the same time we believe that the establishment of eight hours as a day's work (which standard would be operative in all cases where a greater length of day was not specifically con-



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Clerk's Kidneys.

Clerking isn't as easy work as some would suppose. On the feet all day, shut up in a stuffy store, ever on the alert to make sales and please customers; these things soon tell on the health. Pain comes in the back, urinary troubles develop, strength falls. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

so right at the sluggish, clogged-up kidneys and start them filtering the poisons from the blood, revive the spirits and renew the strength. Mr. Fred. C. Bell, clerk in Johnson's general store, Gannawone, Ont., says that he always prefers Doan's Kidney Pills as a most reliable kidney remedy. Doan's Kidney Pills, on account of their safety, being sold by the full name and trade mark of the Maple Leaf are an every box.

tracted for) would have a powerful effect in fixing that as the ordinary length of a shift, so that after a few years, without apparent violence or injustice, and without a wanton and arbitrary interference with the right of contract and with the personal liberty that all men of mature age are supposed to have of regulating their own hours of labor, all of the good purposes that are contemplated by the advocates of the measure as it now stands will be brought about.

And your petitioners, etc.
Signed on behalf of the Kaalo Board of Trade,
(Signed) G. O. BUCHANAN, President.
O. A. SUTHERLAND, Secretary.

(Signed) W. F. Wheelans, W. J. Holmes, H. Giegerich, committee.
The House adjourned at 5:45 p.m.
Victoria, Feb. 7th, 1900.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2:15 p.m. Prayers by the Rev. Canon Bevilands. With an order paper filled down to the last line of the fourth page, it looked like a business day. A slight hitch occurred, however, in the recess of fifteen minutes to allow the private bills committee to reconsider a report.

Petitions.
Mr. Joseph Martin presented a petition from the Vancouver City Club, with respect to the Vancouver Incorporation Bill. It is as follows:
To the Hon. the Speaker and members of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia in parliament assembled.

The petition of the Vancouver Club, of the City of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, humbly sheweth:
(1) That the Vancouver is an unincorporated social club.
(2) That a petition of the corporation of the City of Vancouver has been presented to your honorable House praying that an act may be passed revising, consolidating and amending the Incorporation Act of the said City of Vancouver, being 49 Vic., chap. 22 of the statutes of British Columbia, and an act has been brought down to your honorable House styled "An Act to revise and consolidate the Vancouver Incorporation Act."

(3) That the said act as read and brought down a first time prejudicially affects the rights of the members of the said club.
(4) Your petitioners object to the provisions of the said act, to revise and consolidate the Vancouver Incorporation Act contained in sec. 85, which enables the city council of the said city to pass by-laws for licensing clubs.
(5) That the city should not be empowered to exercise any supervision or control over its affairs. That the giving and exercising of such powers would be an unwarranted interference with the private rights of the members of said club.
(6) Your petitioners respectfully pray that your honorable House may grant leave to your petitioners to be heard by council and witnesses in support of the objections to the provisions of the act to which exception is taken.

Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that your honorable House may be pleased to give consideration to your petitioners' objections herein taken. And as in duty, etc.
Dated this 6th day of Feb., 1900.
(Sgd.) H. G. ABBOTT, Pres.
R. R. SLADE, Sec.
Question of Privilege.

Mr. Higgins rose to a question of privilege, and drew attention to a legislative note in the Victoria Daily Times of which he was the hero. It related to the manner in which he had come to be left behind at Vancouver, and he wished to explain that it did not happen exactly as the Times said. Mr. Pringle said he had been a member of that committee, and he could say there was a great deal of truth in the Times' article. (Laughter.)

Reports.
Mr. Green, for the private bills committee, reported that the rules had not been complied with in the petition of the Western Telegraph & Telephone Co. He also reported favorably upon the petition of the Anglican Synod of New Westminster.

Mr. Joseph Martin, on the motion to receive the report, asked if it were not the case that other petitions which had not complied with rules had been received on payment of double fees.
Mr. Green said such had been the fact in some cases.

Mr. Martin understood this petition affected a very important undertaking, and held that this should be done in the present case.
Mr. J. M. Martin moved in amendment that the petition be referred back to committee for reconsideration. The amendment was carried.

The House then took a recess of fifteen minutes to allow the private bills committee to deal with the matter. On returning the bill was reported and the report was duly adopted.

Motions.
The Hon. Mr. Henderson asked leave to introduce a bill intitled "An Act to amend the Placer Mining Act Amendment Act, 1899."
Mr. Jos. Martin asked leave to introduce a bill intitled "An Act to repeal chapter 50 of the statutes of 1899, being the Placer Mining Act Amendment Act, 1899."

The Hon. Mr. Home asked leave to introduce a bill intitled "An Act to amend the Inspection of Metaliferous Mines Act."
Leave was granted, the bills were read a first time and second readings set for next sitting of the House.

A Slap at the Speaker.
Mr. Irving moved the following resolution:
That in the opinion of this House, it is a menace to parliamentary institutions for the Speaker of the House to attend party caucuses.
Mr. Speaker requested Mr. Kellie to take the chair, and he took Mr. Kellie's seat.

Mr. Irving said that in making the motion every member of the House was well aware the Speaker had attended party caucuses. Reports to that effect were in circulation outside the House. The position of the Speaker was supposed to be impartial.
The Premier had been very consider-

ably interested in looking over the order paper to see this particular motion. He wondered what it meant, and how parliamentary institutions were going to be menaced by a Speaker attending a party caucus. He had waited to hear the mover advance some arguments to sustain his allegations, but all he had heard was a mere repetition of the statement. He would ask the hon. members if the Speaker was not always selected from amongst the members of the House, and to select a strong, well-known member for that position. He could not understand how the Speaker can be more of a partisan now than he ever was before. He would like the members to satisfy themselves that parliamentary institutions had been menaced before they voted on such a resolution. He himself had seen no danger.

Mr. Turner was either surprised to hear the remarks of the Premier respecting this motion. It had been placed on the order paper by the member for Cassiar entirely on his own account. It might be his sentiment as a member that the Speaker should be independent of either party in the House. It is the unwritten law respecting all Speakers. He questioned if such a thing had ever taken place in any House as a Speaker attending a party caucus. If a Speaker did he must become a partisan. No one is charged in this resolution with having done anything of the kind, but it simply expresses the opinion of the House that such things should be avoided. He had been in this House a number of years, and he had never during that time had ever attended a party caucus. True, on more than one occasion he had invited Speakers to attend caucuses and they declined more than that they had declined to attend even the ministerial caucuses. It was evident the Speakers of British Columbia had conceived it to be most important that they should thoroughly disentangle themselves from anything like partisanship. He failed to see how any objection could be advanced from either side of the House to a resolution like this.

The Speaker.
Mr. Forster said a resolution of this kind could not be brought into the House without causing a reflection on the Speaker. The remarks of the leader of the opposition especially had helped to that view. This resolution was brought in by the mover because, as he alleged, of certain things he had heard outside the House. That at once placed a reflection upon the Speaker. The question at all that this motion was put forward as a direct slap at the Speaker. The Speaker did not know whether former Speakers had attended party caucuses or not, but he had never attended a caucus of the party since the situation became acute. There was a proper time to do this thing if the House deemed it advisable that the Speaker shall not attend party caucuses. Such a resolution should be inserted as a rule of the House. As it had come before the House it was undoubtedly a reflection upon the Speaker.

Mr. McPhillips said it should be understood there was no reflection upon the Speaker intended in this resolution. The reason for bringing forward this resolution was to meet a situation which may be possible in the future. It was not in any way intended as a reflection upon anything that had taken place in the past. He did not think the Speaker should have said a reflection was cast upon himself. Mr. McPhillips then quoted at great length instances to illustrate his contentions, from the records of Imperial parliament. It was right this Legislative Assembly should put on record what it considered to be the view of the ethics of this assembly.

Mr. Booth could not see how any member could take a view different to that expressed in the resolution. He was sorry to hear the Speaker say he had attended a party caucus since the situation became acute. The main duty of a Speaker was to keep order and act impartially with both sides, and he could not see how a Speaker who had attended a party caucus could deal impartially with members. No Speaker since he (Mr. Booth) had sat in this House had ever attended a party caucus.

Mr. Jos. Martin did not see how matters at present were any more acute than they were at any time since the government came into power; and he did not believe the Speaker himself agreed with the statement of the Premier that he could see no harm in a Speaker attending a party caucus. The proposition of a resolution was one to which all members must agree. What had been the uniform practice of the House?

The Imperial House.
Of Commons? Was it not that as soon as a member of the House was selected to the dignified position of Speaker, from that time, as long as he remains in that position he ceased to be a member of that party. In the Old Country this idea is carried very far indeed. It is customary not to oppose the Speaker in his constituency, but to let him go in by acclamation so that no question as to his belonging to either party can be raised. It is customary there for the Speaker to consider himself separated entirely from his party. In the House of Commons at Ottawa this is the invariable custom and he did not know of a case where it was deviated from. The Premier had said there had been no complaints about impartiality as to the gentleman occupying the position of Speaker at present. The hon. gentleman must see how it would be impossible to make any complaint of that kind in the House. It must be assumed that the Speaker is impartial, and the mere suggestion that he is cannot be brought forward in the House.

Mr. Henderson submitted that the preceding speaker was out of order in his remarks.
Mr. Jos. Martin—I admit I am out of order, Mr. Speaker, but I ask, sir, how could honorable members make a complaint of that kind? He had heard the statement again and again, and he had seen it in the newspapers outside of the House, that the Speaker of the House was taking a partial stand by attending party caucuses. How could that be said not to be a menace to parliamentary institutions? How were they to know when questions came before the House that they will be decided by the Speaker impartially? He had had experience in sitting on both sides of the House (laughter), and he had not felt that he was being treated the same this session as he was the last. He did not know that there was any particular advantage

to be gained by going into a matter of this kind, but he had been long in parliament, different parliaments, and he never had occasion before to feel that way as regarded his treatment as a member of the House. Under the circumstances, even if the Speaker had never attended party caucuses, he would support a resolution of this kind. There is nothing that stirs up a man more than to feel that he is not being justly treated, nor having fair play. It was most unfortunate that this should arise in this province; such a state of things did not exist in any other province of Canada, or in any other portion of the Queen's dominions.

Mr. Macpherson said if this were a discussion, as to whether the Speaker should attend party caucuses or not, most of the members would say he should not, but he could see after what the hon. third member for Vancouver had said that this was not a question as to whether the Speaker should attend party caucuses or not, but a drive at the present occupant of the Speaker's chair. If the mover of this resolution was animated with a burning desire to see that nothing shall take place in the House that is a menace to the parliamentary institutions of this country, then there are other things going on around this House that he could more profitably attend to.

A number of opposition members—
What are they?
Mr. Macpherson—The honorable members over there had better keep quiet or they will hear more than they wish to listen to. (Cries of same name, order, and what are they?) Mr. Macpherson then said that such things as certain members of the house being button-holed in the lobbies for purposes that ought not to be allowed, and indicated the opposition benches near the members' seat, amid cries of order from the members in that vicinity. He would repeat that this resolution was nothing but a drive at the present occupant of the Speaker's chair.

Mr. Pooley had been a member of the House for eighteen years and no Speaker during that time had ever attended a party caucus. Mr. Martin would not attend, even a ministerial dinner, and he himself, when Speaker, followed the same course. When he took the Speakership, he considered that he was occupying a judicial position, exactly similar to that of a judge who is selected to take a position on the bench. It was because he had strictly held himself aloof from all party concerns during his incumbency of the position of Speaker that he had won and retained the respect of the whole House.

Mr. Deane rose to speak on the motion, on trenching on the motives of a party caucus. Mr. Martin would not attend, even a ministerial dinner, and he himself, when Speaker, followed the same course. When he took the Speakership, he considered that he was occupying a judicial position, exactly similar to that of a judge who is selected to take a position on the bench. It was because he had strictly held himself aloof from all party concerns during his incumbency of the position of Speaker that he had won and retained the respect of the whole House.

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Mr. Richard Hall would vote for the resolution simply in the abstract. He was not much in sympathy with affixing on the Speaker. (Applause.)
Hon. Dr. McKechnie considered that the present Speaker was one who had proved himself, under the most trying circumstances, to be perfectly impartial. He had

Often Admired the Speaker.
on those occasions, and believed him to be in every way fitted to maintain the dignity of the position. Dr. McKechnie was warmly opposed to the design of this resolution.

Mr. McBride thought that the resolution would pass the House without a dissenting voice. (Laughter.) He blamed the Premier for inviting this discussion. This resolution concerned a matter of principle, and whether the government of the day be strong or otherwise, the principle must stand. He held that it was wrong at any time for the Speaker to attend party caucuses.

Mr. J. M. Martin thought it very queer that hon. members opposite had never hit upon bringing in this resolution before, instead of keeping it, to themselves up to the present time. He was not going to impute any improper motives to it here, who the opposition of innocence (indicating the opposition with a sweep of the hand) and get up and attempt to impute motives, to them except of the purest. (Roars of laughter.)

Mr. Kellie admired for once the unmitigated assurance of the honorable members opposite when they got up in this House and told the House they had never heard of a Speaker attending a party caucus. (Laughter.) He asked the mover of the resolution to withdraw it and have the matter introduced into the rules of the House. Otherwise it would go out to the country and create a most painful impression.

The Attorney-General said if this resolution passed it would go out that the Speaker was biased. He intended to oppose this resolution. They had received the assurance of the Speaker that he had ceased to attend party caucuses as soon as the situation became acute; the House should have enough confidence in the Speaker's judgment to believe that he would conduct the business of the House in a proper and impartial manner. For himself he could say that the rulings of the Speaker had been perfectly impartial, sometimes Mr. Speaker's hand had pressed heavily upon members of this side of the House. A resolution of this kind was quite unnecessary, and it cast a reflection upon the Speaker, and for that reason he would vote against the motion.

On a division the motion was lost; 17 for and 19 against.

Chilkat Pass Railway.
Mr. Kellie moved the second reading

of the Chilkat Pass Railway & Navigation bill, and briefly outlined the course proposed to be taken.
Mr. Jos. Martin pointed out some of the difficulties in the way of railway construction in the neighborhood of Lynn Canal, and warned the House to be very careful as to the terms in this regard, in view of the negotiations pending between the governments of Great Britain and the United States. He was very strongly in favor of railway competition, but the situation of things in the North at present was very peculiar. It was undoubtedly the duty of British Columbia to stand by the Dominion government in this matter as a province. On his suggestion the debate was adjourned.

Second Readings.
Col. Baker moved the second reading of the Crow's Nest Pass Light & Power bill, Mr. Green the Taku & Allyn Railway bill, Mr. Tisdall the Rock Bay and Salmon River Railway bill, and Mr. Helmsken the Vancouver & Lulu Island Railway bill, and all passed their second readings.

The House then adjourned at 5:40 p.m., until 8:30 p.m.

NIGHT SITTINGS.
House resumed punctually, with a full attendance of members and public.
Petitions.
Mr. Macpherson presented a petition from the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council in favor of the eight-hour law.

The House went into committee on the Act to Amend the Companies Act, Mr. Robertson in the chair.
Mr. McPhillips moved the following as a new clause:
"Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, it shall be lawful for companies incorporated under any statute of this province, whose principal and main business is to acquire tracts of land, with the object of subdividing the same into lots and selling such lots, when so subdivided as aforesaid, provided such companies have paid all debts legally owing by them, or have made ample provision for the payment of the same, testified by a statutory declaration made by the secretary of the company, and the statutory declaration of one who is not an officer of the company, being an auditor or accountant, who also exhibits, with a statutory declaration verifying the same, a full, true and correct account of the liabilities and assets of the company, such statutory declarations to be filed with the registrar of joint stock companies, to declare and pay dividends out of the moneys being the net proceeds of the sale of their lands so subdivided as aforesaid; and all such dividends and payments shall be taken and considered as a reduction of the capital of such company."

A resolution passed by the shareholders holding at least two-thirds in value of the paid-up capital stock of the company, at a meeting duly called for that purpose, shall be necessary for the declaration and payment of such dividends; and such resolution shall only be passed after the expiration of ten days from the filing of the statutory declarations hereinbefore required to be filed with the registrar of joint stock companies.

A copy of every resolution, under the seal of the company, and certified to by the secretary of the company, shall be filed in the office of the registrar of joint stock companies within ten days after the passing of the resolution, and ten days shall elapse after the filing thereof before payment of any such dividends and to the shareholders shall be made.

"After the filing of every such resolution with the registrar of joint stock companies, the said registrar shall, by a public notice published in four issues of the British Columbia Gazette, declare what sum the capital of any such company by such payment of dividends stands reduced."

The clause was adopted. The committee reported the bill complete with amendments.
Supreme Court Bill.
The House went into committee on the Supreme Court bill, Mr. Prentice in the chair. Considerable discussion took place on the vacation clause.

Mr. Jos. Martin submitted a new section fixing the date for sittings of court at Rossland and Nelson six months before the New Westminster Relief bill. The section was laid over. It was absolutely necessary to fix these dates in the districts named, as the people had been placed in a most unfortunate position for some years owing to the irregularities of the sittings. He gave several illustrations in support.

The section was laid over. The committee rose and reported progress and asked leave to sit again.
Westminster Relief Bill.
The House went into committee of the whole on the New Westminster Relief bill, Mr. Macpherson in the chair. The bill was reported complete without amendments. Report adopted and bill read a third time.

Revenue Tax Act.
Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton moved the second reading of the Revenue Tax Act Amendment bill. The object of the bill, Mr. Cotton said, was to allow the government to collect the poll tax through-out the whole province. In Vancouver, Victoria and other cities where it was now collected by the municipal authorities. The change was made necessary by the proposed alteration in the public school act.

Mr. Higgins asserted that this was a change in the incidence of taxation, as it amounted to taking away from the municipalities and appropriating to the government.
Mr. Eberts said this was simply a new impost upon the people. The government was taking away the three dollars which formerly went to the municipalities, and were taking it themselves.

Mr. Cotton pointed out that it was merely a change in the collecting, not a change in the appropriation of the money. Instead of the municipalities collecting the money the government collected it.
In reply to a charge by Mr. McPhillips that the government were proceeding irregularly, Mr. Cotton said the government were not asking any favors in this matter. If they had been ill advised in the matter they were quite willing

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Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children.
Dr. G. C. Osmond, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me.
H.A. Archer, M.D. Brooklyn, N.Y.

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to put anything right that was proved to be incorrect.
Railway Assessment Bill.
On the motion of Hon. Mr. Henderson the Railway Assessment bill was read a second time.
The House adjourned at 10:20 p.m.

Legislative Notes.
Mr. Joseph Martin's bill to repeal chapter 50 of the statutes of 1899, being the placer mining act amendment act, 1899, simply sweeps away the alien labor enactment.
Mr. Deane evidently put his finger on the sore spot when he declared the opposition had determined to get rid of Mr. Speaker Porster, if possible, because he was not a man after their style. The opposition looked quite cross.
The photograph of the chamber taken by Savannah has turned out very successful. The members on both sides have been taken very well.

TO BE PREPARED.
For war is the surest way for this nation to maintain peace. That is the opinion of the wisest statesmen. It is equally true that to be prepared for spring is the best way to avoid the peculiar dangers of the season. This is a lesson multitudes are learning, and at this time, when the blood is sure to be loaded with impurities and to be weak and sluggish, the millions begin to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, expels all disease germs, creates a good appetite, gives strength and energy and puts the whole system in a healthy condition, preventing pneumonia, fever, and other dangerous diseases which are liable to attack a weakened system.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

Unimportant Issue This Week—List of Companies Incorporated—New Justice of Peace Appointed.

The Provincial Gazette, to be published to-night, contains the notice of incorporation of the following companies: The Banner Group, Gold Mining Co., Ltd.; capital, \$1,500,000; headquarters at Rossland, B. C. The Black Bear Mining Co., Ltd.; capital, \$500,000; headquarters at Kimberley, East Kootenay, B. C. The Canadian Pacific Lumber Co., Ltd.; capital, \$400,000; headquarters in the district of New Westminster. The Greenwood Miner Printing Co., Ltd.; capital, \$10,000; headquarters at Greenwood, B. C. The Porto Rico Lumber Co., Ltd.; capital, \$25,000; headquarters Nelson, B. C. The Britannia Copper Syndicate, Ltd.; capital, \$250,000; headquarters at Vancouver. A certificate of registration of an extra provincial company has been granted to the Tamarac Mountain Gold Mining Co.; capital, \$5,000, divided into 500,000 shares of one cent each; headquarters at Spokane, Washington State.

Notice is given that Roy H. Clarke, of Rossland, B. C., has been appointed the attorney for "The Enterprise Gold Mining Co." in place of D. T. Wheeler, of the same place.
Notice is given that the Nelson Saw & Planing Mills, Ltd., intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for a lease of saw mill, factory, boom, lumber yard, warehouse and wharf purposes over lands in Nelson, West Kootenay, including a portion of the foreshore and of the bed of the west arm of Kootenay Lake.

Notice is given of the assignment of Harry G. Smith and Martin Dufour, of Grand Forks, B. C., to H. G. S. Heisterman, also of Grand Forks, for the benefit of the creditors.
Charles Henderson Mount, of Vancouver, and George Henry Cottrell, of Victoria, in the name of the British Columbia Trust Co. A meeting of the creditors will be held at the offices of the assignee, 441 Hastings street, Vancouver, on Friday, Feb. 9th, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The assessor and collector of Revelstoke division of West Kootenay district has given notice that all taxes collectible within the district are now due for the year of 1900, and are payable at the court house, Revelstoke.
Sealed tenders properly indorsed will

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

CURE

Wick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK HEAD

Wick Headache, but Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all diseases of the stomach, cleanse the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

ACHE

Wick Headache, but Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all diseases of the stomach, cleanse the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price.

ROGO
The Well Walkers' path.
The chief works is calling station and hearing apparatus.
The amendment introducing Act contemptuous Imperial auto registrars' vote.
A coroner's tension of the court. The jury's verdict was killed the face, and blame for the
D. Sprague the Imperial
The Company, has with the latter oil business of will shortly of ment street.
On Thursday Hall, Sa
concert will be
The jury's verdict was killed the face, and blame for the
Book & Station street, and the avenue.
The regular History Society attended in the hall on Monday night. The hall on Monday night made a close. The jury's verdict was killed the face, and blame for the
received from as to the re- out the pro- arrangement, shall have received from the mill- ter, and com- may be taken to form a British contingent in this however, from all port-
Mr. W. Grand Canal jurisdiction left this morn- the lodges at field and We- Thursday, a pro- policy, the tion of the lodges. The sisting of a lodge, together are making banquet on K- Mearns on K-
It was to-day that- was at Skay- tage City, as- to arrive here, the post had- ed to give it- reached there, the Cottage- fact that the British mail to the "Vigil- did not reach while that a Sunday night
W. E. G. ronto, respect- a Court. Foresters in- about 30 mem- bers were d- Julius Breth- D., Chief, Chief Rang- Chief Rang- Sec., Chief, John's Organ- ward, Chas. Thos. Grier, Young- W. H. Rob-
The inter- throughout a- cination has- however, it- gives power- make "victor- do not "dec- ently urgent- present. T- sible to pla- the "Vigil- have their "purpose" with- the "Vigil- sistent supp- perform the- who are un- over, Dr. E- advantage, respect.
The his- ing pay- fences and- resistanc- subject re- of the nig- blowing r- increas- tion of the- the terrible ab- nishment of- hance of w- were blasp- ings in the- in Victoria

Local News

CLEANINGS OF CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS IN A CONDENSED FORM.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) The Wellington Enterprise, Dr. Walker's paper, has suspended publication.

The chief commissioner of lands and works is calling for tenders for the installation and completion of hot water heating apparatus at the Court House, Victoria.

The amendment which Mr. McBride is introducing to the Municipal Elections Act contemplates the substitution of the Imperial automatic voting machine for registering votes for this present system.

A coroner's inquest was held at Extension yesterday to inquire into the cause of the death of Yapses, Esquimaux. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased was killed by a fall of ice from the face, and that there was no one to blame for the accident.

D. Sprague, formerly manager for the Imperial Oil Co. here, and who of late has been connected with the oil branch of the British-American Paint Company, has severed his connection with the latter and is embarking in the oil business on his own account. He will shortly open an office on Government street.

On Thursday evening in the Agricultural Hall, Stanichon, a grand patriotic concert will be given towards which a large number of well known entertainers will contribute. Arrangements have been made with the tramway company for a special car to meet the train on its return to the city after the concert. Tickets can be obtained at the Victoria Book & Stationery store, Government street, and the Y. & S. station, Hillside avenue.

The regular meeting of the Natural History Society last evening was well attended in spite of the inclemency of the weather. The paper by Mr. J. A. Hall on "Modern Exposives" was especially interesting, the author having made a close study of explosives and dealt in a most instructive manner with those now being used in the war in South Africa. Mr. Hall produced a small sample of the deadly lyddite manufactured by himself.

No official information has yet been received from the Dominion government as to the recruiting to proceed throughout the province, when a satisfactory arrangement in the transport difficulty shall have been perfected. Col. Benson has received absolutely no intimation from the militia department in the matter, and consequently no definite step may be taken in the recruiting of troops to form British Columbia's mounted contingent in South Africa. Despite this however, applications are coming in from all portions of the province.

Mr. W. D. Mearns, of Vancouver, Grand Chancellor of the British Columbia jurisdiction of the Knights of Pythias, left this morning on an official visit to the lodges at Duncan, Nanaimo, Port Hardy and Wells, and will return on Thursday. On Friday evening, in all probability, there will be a joint convention of the Victoria and Far West lodges. The committee in charge, consisting of a representative from each lodge, together with the two delegates, are making arrangements for a light banquet to be given in honor of Mr. Mearns on Friday evening.

It was reported on the waterfront today that although the steamer Tees was at Skagway with the steamer Cottage City, and was expected, as she did, to arrive here before the Cottage City, the postal authorities at Skagway refused to give the Dawson mail which had reached there to her. They took it to the Cottage City, notwithstanding the fact that the Tees is the duly appointed British mail steamer, giving but one hour to the Victoria steamer. As a result the Dawson mail sent by the Cottage City did not reach here until this morning, while that sent by the Tees arrived on Sunday night.

W. E. Gillespie, D. S. O. R., of Toronto, representing the I. O. O. F., instituted a "Court of Independent Order" of the Knights of Pythias in the city, with about 30 members. The following officers were duly installed: Court Deputy, Julius Brethour; Doctor, E. C. Hart, M. D.; Chief Ranger, J. J. White; Chief Ranger, Mark Hewitt; Vice-Chief Ranger, W. J. Armstrong; Recorder, Sec. Fred Turgoose; Fin. Sec. David John; Organist, Wm. Wall; Sen. Woodward; Chas. Moses; Jun. Woodward; Thos. G. Parsons; Sen. Beattie; Wm. J. Young; Jun. Beattie; Wm. Simpson; Trustees, J. West, Brethour, W. H. Roberts.

The impression appears to prevail throughout the city that compulsory vaccination has been ordered, which is not, however, the case. The provincial act gives power to the health authorities to make vaccination compulsory, but they do not deem the circumstances sufficiently urgent to warrant such a step at present. They desire as long as possible to place the matter finally before the public in order that the latter may have their children vaccinated. For this purpose the physicians throughout the city have been provided with a sufficient supply of wire vaccines and will perform the service gratuitously for all who are unable to pay. The health officer, Dr. Fraser, regrets to state, however, that very few people are taking advantage of the city's liberality in this respect.

The fire which in the city last evening played havoc with the windows, fences and everything else incapable of resisting such a storm as Victoria was subject to during the earlier portion of the night. The wind, which was blowing ordinarily throughout the day, increased in violence in the latter portion of the afternoon, becoming almost terrific about 6 o'clock. The accompanying gusts of wind, and the rain which was blown in some of the larger buildings in the town, and a resident's fence in Victoria West was blown down. The wires throughout the city also became crossed in the chaos, and forces of men under Chief Deary and Superintendent M. Hutchison were kept engaged for some time in straightening up matters. Yesterday afternoon a smoldering fire, fanned by the breeze, broke out in the hay in the scene of the fire some ten days ago, and two men were detailed by the chief to extinguish the blaze and keep a close watch on the place during the remainder of the storm. The action of the chief was most opportune, for had the fire gained a fresh start difficult indeed would have been the task of getting it under control.

(From Wednesday's Daily.) Capt. Victor Jacobson has entered action for \$5,000 libel against the Colonist for publishing articles associating him with holding pro-Ber views.

News was received from Dawson of the wedding of Capt. W. E. Holmes, who has been navigating the Yukon for some years past, to Mrs. Gladys Hale. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. E. Hetherington at the Methodist parsonage. They will make their home at Indian River, where the captain is stationed.

A conference will be held this evening between the board of school trustees and the city council to endeavor to arrange a compromise, if possible, regarding the expenditure recommended by the school board in their estimates. The council is of the opinion that the amount required of them is altogether too large. They will make an effort to secure a modification of the demand.

The death occurred at New Westminster on Sunday of Thomas Parmenter, who has been a resident of British Columbia since 1892. He at first resided in Victoria West and in 1874 went to live on a farm at Ladner Landing. He was a native of Dorchester, England, and was in his eighty-fifth year. He is survived by a widow, two sons and five daughters, one of the latter being Mrs. Thomas Shoboloff of this city.

P. C. Macgregor is asking for tenders for the removal of the buildings on the corner of Broad and View streets, opposite the Diarrid hotel, the property having recently been purchased by Mr. Macgregor. It is his intention to erect thereon a two story brick and stone building with sufficiently strong foundation to carry two more stories should it be found advisable to add them in the future.

An accident happened yesterday afternoon to some of the workmen employed on the addition being made to Spencer's yards, by which a number of the men narrowly escaped serious injury. The scaffold upon which they were standing gave way, throwing six of the men to the ground, together with the bricks, mortar and materials, of which the scaffold was constructed. W. A. Jones, of North Chatham street, had one leg so badly injured that he has been confined to his bed, while Contractor Brown's back was strained. Two other men were slightly injured.

(From Thursday's Daily.) The death occurred at the family residence, Fairfield road, last night of Mrs. Winter, wife of George Winter, the hack-driver. Mrs. Winter was feeling quite well when she retired, and her death, which happened about midnight, was wholly unexpected and a great shock to the family. She was 54 years of age, and leaves a husband and five children, three sons and two daughters. Full particulars as to the funeral will be given later.

Bishop Oridge officiated at the Reformed Episcopal church last evening, when Richard Nash and Mattie B. Young were united in matrimony. The bride was attended by four ladies, the Misses Young, Remond and Smith, and Mr. Louis Young supported the bridegroom. After a wedding supper was partaken of at the residence of Henry Young, Michigan street, Mr. and Mrs. Nash left on the Vancouver steamer for the mainland and Soanad cities, where they will spend their honeymoon.

In consequence of information received from Her Majesty's Chief of Police, London, it was made known that if Mr. Louis Dixon, lately of Hay Mountain, is in this portion of the country, and will call upon or communicate with the chief, he will learn something very much to his advantage. Dixon is probably the man who suffered such terrible hardships while endeavoring to complete the journey over the Edmonton route to the Klondike metropolis last spring. The account of his experience was furnished to the Times readers in these columns on Wednesday evening. Mr. Dixon accompanied the Times informant, Mr. Pope, to Glenora a short while ago, and expressed his intention of following that gentleman to the coast very shortly.

Mr. H. Mackenzie Cleland, who was yesterday presented to the court and sworn in as a member of the British Columbia bar, has many friends in Victoria and the West, where he is well known. Mr. Cleland was for some years with the great law firm of McCarthy, Osler & Co., Toronto, and was considered to be one of the ablest of the many brilliant young men who have graduated from that firm. For some years since leaving Toronto, Mr. Cleland has been successfully practicing his profession in Chicago, where he acted as counsel for some of the largest corporations in the West. Being a loyal British subject, however, Mr. Cleland determined to return to his native land, and chose British Columbia as the most promising section of the Dominion.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Feb. 7.—The contract has been awarded for the reconstruction of the public buildings which were destroyed by fire at Westminster, B.C., by the public works department to Bourque & Desrivies of this city. The price is in the vicinity of \$50,000.

The Board of Aldermen

Met Last Evening and Discussed the Victoria-Chilliwack Railway By-Law.

No Conference With Mr. Bodwell-Tramway Case to Go into Court.

The conference between the city council and Mr. Bodwell, representing the company presenting the recent proposition regarding the Victoria-Chilliwack railway, was not held last evening as anticipated. Mr. Bodwell not being in attendance. Instead, however, a general discussion ensued regarding the desirability of reading the present by-law for the third time, or postponing that step until later.

The mayor thought it folly to shut the door in the face of other schemes, but Ald. Yates abstained on his part, any such intention. All these schemes have been mooted because the by-law had been pushed so far. These reminded him of the actions of "cuttle fish, which throw out a cloud of ink to confuse the pursuer."

Finally, Ald. Beckwith, his resolution on the condition that the third reading will be decided upon next Monday evening and the date of voting fixed. In reply to Ald. Brydon, the mayor stated that the 30 days provided by Tupper & Potts would be up on February 19th.

The council then adjourned and met as the special and select committee, several times during the week, to consider the proposition coming up for consideration, notably the communication from Mr. Thornton Ford regarding sewer extension, which was referred to the city engineer. It was also decided that the same official ascertain how many surface drains are being used as sewers, and how many connections in that respect are made with them.

Close upon one-half of the stock estimated has been duly undertaken by the following ladies: Mrs. F. B. Pemberton, Mrs. B. M. Seabrooke, Mrs. Dixie Ross, Mrs. Worlock, Mrs. Wollaston, Mrs. C. F. Todd, Mrs. T. C. Boulton, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Maddock-Bredburn, Mrs. W. Dalby, Mrs. Thomas Leigh, Mrs. Rykert, Mrs. Elsdon, Mrs. Gladding, Mrs. Preston-Wilson, Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. Fred. Maitland-Dougall, Mrs. Potts, Mrs. T. J. Jones, Mrs. Appleby, Mrs. Kocke Robertson, Mrs. Tiarks, Mrs. Thomas Brooker, Miss Harvey (Stouch), Miss Gladding, and the Daughters of Pitty. There is still as much again on hand to complete our stock, and the secretary will gratefully receive applications for the same on Fridays, between the hours of noon and 5 p.m. It is very desirable that the sewing be accomplished before the summer, and vacation season.

The "Daughters of Pitty" undertook, and accomplished during the past month, the re-covering of certain mattresses and cushions throughout the hospital, and have voted the funds for a generous purchase of garden seeds, etc., towards the beautifying of the grounds at the hospital during the coming season. This must be one of our next cares, and all contributions of roots, plants, etc., will be gratefully accepted.

I have great pleasure in mentioning a visit received from Mrs. Brooker on behalf of Professor Wickens, the professor of mathematics giving a concert on Feb. 27th at Institute hall, assisted by his pupils, and some of the best amateur talent in Victoria, and he has most kindly offered the proceeds towards some of the objects preferred, and as these will be of great comfort, both to the sick and to those who tend them, I venture to beg that our members give their countenance and encouragement to our friend's generous effort on our behalf.

The necessity of completing the canvass of the city. The cost of material has been heavy upon our present resources, but would present no difficulties if only our canvass for membership were complete.

This report being accepted, the secretary was directed to write the acknowledgments of the teachers to Professor Wickens, coupled with the assurance that they would unite in an effort to further the success of his undertakings.

The visiting committee for the month, Mrs. Chaffes Hayward and Mrs. Rykert, next presented a very interesting report. Mrs. Hayward stated that she had visited each bed in the hospital, and had found the patients content and well-cared for. In the female ward there was a general complaint, owing to a child being there who was a disturbing element to other sufferers. Mrs. Hayward said that the necessity for a children's ward was very plainly demonstrated, and recommended that the building of such a ward should be urged by all interested in the perfect operation of the hospital.

Mrs. Hayward made some kind and encouraging remarks as to the management and general appearance of the hospital, both inside and out, which showed tend to cheer and comfort those in charge, who only too often labor under much disquietude and discouragement.

Mrs. T. J. Jones and Mrs. Redfern were in attendance.

After further informal discussion the conference was adjourned.

Jubilee Hospital

Monthly Meeting of the Women's Auxiliary-Secretary-Treasurer's Report.

Mrs. Bayward Recommends the Building of a Children's Ward.

The regular meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Royal Jubilee hospital took place yesterday at the Diarrid Hotel. Those present were the president, two vice-presidents, twenty members of the society, and the secretary-treasurer. Prayers being said and the minutes of the last meeting read and adopted, the monthly report was read as follows:

Madame President and Ladies: In accordance with your directions at the last meeting, your committee on the reserve stock of linen wherewith to keep the hospital duly supplied, met on Thursday, January 14th, at the Y. W. C. A. The pressing committee had furnished a certain amount of material, which was immediately appropriated. The meeting decided that the secretary should henceforth hold the supply of work for distribution, as renting a room for this purpose appeared to be an unnecessary expense.

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Mrs. T. J. Jones and Mrs. Redfern were in attendance.

After further informal discussion the conference was adjourned.

Women as Judges

As Color Critics They Say Diamond Dyes are the Best in the World.

As a rule women are by far the best judges of colors. Their vast experience in the innumerable shades and tints brought out by European professional dyers in dress fabrics, ribbons, silks, trimmings and gloves, give them a knowledge and advantage in colors that few men possess.

As color critics and judges, the women of all civilized lands have long ago made Diamond Dyes the popular home favorite for the coloring of all faded and dingy looking garments and fabrics of wool, silk or cotton.

Everywhere, intelligent and economical women, after thorough tests, and trials, have found Diamond Dyes to give the richest, fullest and most lasting colors—colors that for brilliancy and durability surpass the best effort of professional dyers.

To secure ease, comfort and perfect success in home dyeing, the Diamond Dyes should be used at all times.

Working on the great reputation of Diamond Dyes, some unscrupulous people are putting up imitation dyes in packets. Such dyes are a source of danger to the dyer and the materials to be colored. See that each packet of dye purchased has the name "Diamond."

ALDERMEN AND TRUSTEES Hold Conference to Arrange for a Reduction in the Latter's Estimates—Nothing Accomplished.

Nothing definite was accomplished at the conference last evening between the board of aldermen and the school trustees, which had been arranged for the purpose of discussing the advisability of the part of the latter board of a reduction of the amount in the estimates placed before the council for the current year for the school board, however, are strongly impressed with the desirability of the full amount being granted, and were not disposed to consent to a modification of their demand.

The conference was of a most amicable character, those in attendance being His Worship Mayor Hayward, Ald. Stewart Brydon, Beckwith, Williams, Yates and Cameron, and School Trustees Belyea, Hull, Drury, Mrs. Helen Grant, Mrs. M. Grant, Brown and Superintendent Eaton.

In commenting the discussion Mayor Hayward and Ald. Yates hoped that the school board would be enabled to reduce the estimates submitted by them, the latter suggesting that the reduction be made in that portion asked for repairs.

Trustee Belyea directed attention to the urgent necessity for these repairs, and the necessity inquired whether it was not possible for the city council to make a reduction in their own estimates for the current year. He was certain that there was not one item in the school board's estimates that could stand a reduction. In favor the per capita cost for educational purposes in Victoria was as low as in any other city in the world.

In the matter of making the increase of teachers' salaries, Trustee Drury, in referring to the criticism recently made on this subject, pointed out that only \$450 was asked for this purpose.

Trustees Hall and Belyea expressed their opinion that there would come a time—not very far distant—when a still greater amount would have to be paid by the city for educational purposes.

As to the extraordinary expenditure of \$30,000, asked by the school board, Trustee Belyea voiced the opinion of the board that a new high school was absolutely necessary, the present building being wholly inadequate for the purpose.

Trustee Hall drew attention to the scarcity of room in the Central and Spring Ridge schools, which would be obviated by the erection of a new high school.

After further informal discussion the conference was adjourned.

Consumption

is contracted as well as inherited. Only strong lungs are proof against it. Persons predisposed to weak lungs and those recovering from Pneumonia, Grippe, Bronchitis, or other exhausting illness, should take Scott's Emulsion. It enriches the blood, strengthens the lungs, and builds up the entire system. It prevents consumption and cures it in the early stages.

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Advertisement for a medicine or product, mentioning symptoms like 'Drops', 'Opium', 'Pleasant', 'Millions of', 'Feverish', 'Castoria', 'regulates', 'Children's', 'PER.', 'Children', 'DROIA', 'Children', 'RE', 'D', 'IE'.

Advertisement for 'Cook's Cotton Root Compound', 'NOVA SCOTIANS NEED IT', 'THEY SHOULD READ THE Halifax Chronicle', 'Cook's Cotton Root Compound', 'APOL & STEEL PILLS', 'MARRIED WOMEN', 'Scott's Emulsion'.

Conference Postponed

City Council and Solicitor Taylor Will Not Confer Till To-Night

Routine Business at the Sitting of the Aldermen Last Night

Owing to the illness of City Solicitor Taylor the conference which was proposed to be held with him last night by the City Council re the extension of the Douglas street car system, was postponed. Instead a conference will be held with him to-night at 7.30.

There was little business of importance before the aldermanic board last night. All the aldermen were in their seats, an adjournment being reached at 10.30.

Hon. C. A. Semlin acknowledged the receipt of a copy of the resolution passed by the council re the Omnica wagon road. Received and filed.

E. V. Bodwell stated that he had not been able to prepare a definite answer before Tuesday regarding the Chilliwack railway matter. He promised not to delay the council any longer than was necessary.

Ald. Brydon thought that "any longer than is necessary" meant an indefinite time.

Ald. Beckwith suggested a conference with Bodwell & Duff this evening. He moved that the communication be received and laid on the table.

It was then decided that when the council adjourn it should stand adjourned until 8 o'clock Tuesday evening.

J. G. Elliott, secretary of the Underwriters' Association, asked for a list of buildings which had received the approval of the inspector. The communication was received and the wiring inspector will be instructed to report monthly to the council so that that body will be in a position to acquaint the underwriters with the facts.

Alex. Watson protested against the council making an appropriation for a new High School until Victoria West was put on an equality with other parts of the city in regard to school accommodation. If the High School was unsanitary Victoria West school was much worse.

Thornton Fell, to quote his florid language, "protested, his protest being an annual flower so far without blossom." He asked for the extension of the sewer up Cadboro Bay road, whereby 30 houses would be able to make connection. The communication was laid on the table until the first meeting of the streets and sewerage committee.

Mr. M. Baker drew the attention of the council to the delay of the fire department in reaching the fire at the corner of Government and Chatham streets, whereby he had been a heavy loser. The firemen also had thrown water on his hay after the fire was quenched, destroying a great deal of it.

Ald. Beckwith approved of the suggestion. It was due the fire department that an investigation be held, so that the people might not lose confidence in their efficient system and brigade.

Ald. Yates read from last night's Times the explanation there given of the confusion of alarms. Evidently an investigation had been held. Was the mayor aware that an investigation had taken place?

The Mayor—None that I am aware of, Ald. Yates—Well, where did this item come from then?

The Mayor—I don't know. The papers sometimes get information, and it is hard to tell where it comes from.

Ald. Stewart said the item was as near correct as possible. He detailed the circumstances substantially as related in the Times, adding that even on Sunday the fire chief found fire smouldering in the hay.

D. R. Ker asked the council to suspend the matter of boring the harbor if an appropriation was decided upon until he and some friends had met the council and discussed the matter with them.

Mr. Yates hardly understood the letter. Interpreted literally it meant that if the council met and appropriated money they must then wait before spending it until they had consulted the gentlemen indicated.

Ald. Beckwith said that Mr. Ker was bitterly opposed to the "Sorby" scheme and it was no secret that he would leave no stone unturned to defeat it. While favorable to conferences with any gentleman who asked for it there would have to be some limit.

Ald. Kinsman said that even if Mr. Ker was opposed to the scheme, he ought to be heard, as both sides should be consulted.

Ald. Brydon pointed out that the conference was asked for on condition that an appropriation be made. As no appropriation was made there was no need to have a conference.

The letter was laid on the table, and Mr. Ker will be informed that no appropriation has been made.

The general committee of the Sorby scheme reported as follows:

That the tender of D. R. Harris, C. E., for boring be accepted, and that \$3,000 be appropriated for the work.

The letter was received and laid on the table on motion of Ald. Brydon, to be considered when the estimates were passed. It was important that there be as little delay as possible in getting these borings. Even opponents of the scheme agreed that this preliminary information should be secured.

Ald. Yates concurred. Engineer Kennedy, of Montreal, had asked for data along this line, and it should be secured as quickly as possible.

Ald. Williams asked: "Who is Kennedy?"

Ald. Beckwith tried to tell him, and

said that the committee had much correspondence with him. He had no connection with the C.P.R. (Lawyer).

Ald. Stewart said that the estimated cost of the Chicago drainage canal was \$12,000, whereas it had actually cost \$33,000,000.

Ald. Beckwith—But we don't propose to have an boondoggling here.

The engineer reported as follows: That the petition for a sewer on Michigan street, between Menzies and Oswego, not granted, as at present the funds available should be spent where the greatest benefit could be obtained. He recommended pipe connection with the surface drain at the intersection of Menzies and Niagara streets, that the sidewalk on the north side of Fort street east of Cook be returned; and the construction of a sidewalk on the north side of Niagara street west of Menzies when an encroaching sidewalk is moved back.

The report was considered seriatim. In connection with clause A (Lawyer), Ald. Stewart said that he had decided to send it back to the engineer for report as to how much of the street could be drained eastward.

The second and third clauses were adopted.

The discussion of the next clause drew the statement from Ald. Hall that the fence had a "jag." The clause was approved and the report adopted.

The water commissioners drew the attention of the council to the condition of the seven drinking troughs of the city, which were becoming unsightly and were a drain on the pressure. He recommended their removal and the substitution of new steel ones at the corner of Wharfedale and Yates, on Douglas near Meldrum's, and at the corner of Kingsland and Montreal streets, the total cost being \$175. Referred to streets committee.

He also recommended in reference to a petition of H. D. Bate and others that the water main be extended down Barclay street, that he found the cost to be \$325, while four houses would take it. It was ordered that the work be done.

The same writer asked that if the suggestion of himself and the city engineer that a pump be established at North Dairy Farm was to be entertained, that the work be done at once, as it would be necessary to use it by July. Laid on the table until the preparation of the estimates.

E. B. Marvin & Co. asked that their tender for oils be cancelled as they had been under a misapprehension. They believed that it was ordinary cylinder oil that was required, but now found that the engineer of the electric light station would only use a high grade of oil, for which another firm were the agents. The purchasing agent recommended that the tender be cancelled and the oils purchased the same as last year. Adopted.

The market superintendent reported the receipt of \$112.20 for the month. Manager Hobbs of the O.M. Men's Home asked for an increase of salary. His predecessor had an assistant at \$15 a month when the number of inmates was not nearly as large as at present. Received, to be considered with the estimates.

El. More and 31 others asked for the installation of an electric light on Esquimalt road. Referred to electric light committee for report.

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least half the park concerts be played on Sunday afternoons and the balance on Saturday evenings, and for the above purpose would recommend that an appropriation of \$500 be made.

Park Assistant—The park keeper requires the assistance of a man as usual at this season of the year, and your committee desire the necessary authority to employ one.

The lakes should have the leaves, etc., cleared out of them.

A large pipe is also required for the purpose of supplying the lakes without diminishing the supply to the fountains and drinking taps.

All of which is respectfully submitted. JOHN HALL, J. STUART YATES, Park Committee.

Summary Estimates for Park.

Roads \$ 350
Bandstand removing and painting..... 200
New seats, \$60; swings, \$10..... 90
signs, \$20..... 20
Bridges 130
Fence, \$20..... 20
Aviary 41
Rand concerts 565
Clearing lakes of rubbish 500
Pipe to supply lakes 50

Total \$1,976
JOHN HALL, J. STUART YATES, Park Committee.

Ald. Beckwith moved that the report be laid on the table until the estimates were reached.

Ald. Hall moved the adoption of the report, and that it be considered seriatim. The cost had been put down to the lowest possible figure. Music at the park had been a long felt want. It would enable people to get back to town for service on Sunday evenings, which was not the case when people went out to Shawanigan. The speaker waxed eloquent upon the "inspiring ozone from Fines' Straits," and drew a delightful picture of the working man with his smiling wife and happy children about him listening to the inspiring strains of the band.

Ald. Cameron cautioned delay. The city's needs were increasing out of proportion to its revenue and every department was asking for increased expenditure, and this report should go over with the rest until the estimates were reached.

Ald. Yates said the estimates for the park had been cut down to the lowest possible figure.

The report was laid over to be considered with the estimates.

The finance committee recommended the appropriation of \$4,483.25 out of the current revenue, which was adopted.

The mayor here stated that he had received what was claimed to be an original copy of the London Times of June 22nd, 1815, containing Wellington's dispatches. The owner wanted \$25 for it.

Ald. Beckwith suggested the provincial library as the best place for the document.

Leave was granted to introduce the Annual Revenue By-law and the council rose.

CONCERT AT SOOKE.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)

Thursday evening visitors and residents of Sooke met together at Charles' Hall, in the interests of the Mansions House Fund. From the splendid attendance there does not appear to be any lack of sympathy or loyalty to Sooke way.

Mr. John Muir, as the oldest resident, was chairman, and gave a stirring address, dealing with the present state of affairs at the front. He was greeted with applause whenever the soldiers were mentioned. All present were in hearty accord with the speaker.

After refreshments had been served the following programme was gone through, the numbers being very frequently encored:

Instrumental Solo Mrs. Clarke
Solo—Soldiers of Our Queen, D. A. Fraser
Dr. F. W. Morris, J. T. De Witt
Reading—Tommy Atkins Mr. Hayward
Solo—Jesse's Dream Miss Muir
Solo—Sons of the Sea Mr. Oldershaw
Solo—March of the Cameron Men Mr. Hayward
Duet—Tommy Atkins Mr. Hayward
..... Dr. F. W. Morris, J. T. De Witt
Solo—Rat-a-Tat-Tat Mrs. Fisher
Solo—Left Behind Mrs. Demers
Solo—Tearing To-Night (compensation.)
Solo—Love's Old Sweet Song Mrs. Harbottle
Reading—The Absent-Minded Beggar..... Mr. Forsyth

After the reading of Kipling's poem by Mr. Forsyth, Mr. John Murray, of Well Park, gave a series of lantern views illustrating the Soudan war, following Gordon's route to Khartoum. When Gen. Gordon's picture appeared it was greeted with loud applause. There was no need for the lecturer to announce a name for that picture.

The collection was taken up by Miss Alice Gordon, and Miss Gordon, who represented the Gordon Highlanders. These two little maidens were very popular, and showed great pleasure in their very important portion of the programme.

After a hearty vote of thanks to the friends who had come from far and near, the meeting united in singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and closed with the National Anthem.

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Killed as Witches

Indian Family on the Liard Exterminated by Superstitious Tribesmen

Dixon and Mason Compelled to Live on Tea Leaves and Lard.

The first detailed news of the great distress to the north of Wrangell and drained by the Stikine river reached Victoria yesterday through E. T. Pope, who has been acting as manager for the Casca Trading Company at Laketon. It was Mr. Pope who was charged with the task of bringing out the mail which had been accumulating in that country since the middle of last November, but the information which he himself has gleaned is of greater interest than any intelligence brought by means of Her Majesty's mails.

Since early last year Mr. Pope has been in a position to clean all the current news of the district, as his business brought him in contact with all the Indians in the district, as well as with the few men who make up the white population in the far North. From him a Times man yesterday gleaned the following epitome of the events which have transpired north of Telegraph since last November.

The Dixon Party.

Readers of the Times will remember the hardships which were undergone by a party of Hailigons in their attempt to reach the Klondike capital over the Edmonton trail last spring. The story of the awful suffering through which they passed, culminating in their being lost and the party broken up on Hay Mountain, was given to the readers of the Times last spring in the narrative of the man Bontlicher, who reached Victoria by the steamer passenger on the steamer Alpha. Since that time most of the party have either returned or have made their way through to Dawson. But from Capt. Dixon, the leader of the expedition, practically nothing has been heard until a few days ago, when a steamer from Wrangell brought the news that he was on his way to the outside.

From Mr. Pope details are gleaned which go to show that the sufferings of one of the Bluenose party at least did not end even when he arrived in the territory surrounding Dease Lake.

It was early in December that Capt. Dixon accompanied by a man named Mason, who was the survivor of a Philadelphia party, which had attempted to reach Dawson by the Edmonton trail, arrived in Laketon. The two men were in a famished condition, and had undergone privation hardly paralleled even by the dreadful experiences on Hay Mountain. They had started out from Mc-Dame's creek for Laketon with but eight days' provisions, and had been reduced to the point where they were represented to them by the Indians that the journey could easily be made in that period of time. But the white men lacked the capacity for speedy travelling of their red skin brothers, and besides they found the Dease river, the course of which they followed, in very bad shape for travel. In a little over a week their provisions were exhausted and the journey still far from completed.

To such dire extremities were they reduced, that they fried the dregs of their tea pot, drawing what nourishment they could from the leaves and from a little lard which they had in their possession, and which they knawed at to still the pangs of hunger.

At Laketon a stop was made for several days, and then the two men once more set out this time in company with Mr. Pope for Glenora. At Telegraph Creek they met dogs and men composing the Hudson's Bay Company's relief train, which had almost completed the work of getting in the stragglers from the trails, and who had thought their work completed. These brought them to Glenora, where they made another halt of a day or two to recuperate and prepare themselves for the last leg of the journey down the Stikine. Being tired and hungry, they returned to the camp where they had been, and Mr. Pope hurried on leaving his companions to follow in a few days.

The trip down was a trying one even for the party of four, which made up the mail train, and of whom two were Indians. The snow was deep and at some points, as between Glenora and Telegraph Creek, the rifles in the river had prevented the stream from freezing over. The summer trail had to be followed to avoid this open water, and worse still, no dry wood was available for fires. The cottonwood trees in the neighborhood of the camping spots were stripped to secure the bark, which, although difficult to ignite, emitted a strong heat, when the flames had made a little headway. The Indians, although well acquainted with the country, were at a great loss as the whites to find fuel, as the drift wood which is thrown up by the river in the summer time was buried beneath ice and snow.

The cottonwood bark, however, was in direct defiance of a blize, which fortunately occurred near the end of the journey, as it deprived the company of the canvas tent which they used to protect them at night. The company had thrown themselves on their blankets exhausted after the labor of the day, and were in a heavy sleep, when they were awakened by the crackling of the flames. The tent had caught fire and was burning over their heads. Some bark, which they had placed on the top of their camp stove in order to have dry firewood for the morning, had ignited and communicated the flames to the canvas.

It was not until the ninth day that the boundary line was reached, where the Mounted Police took charge of them. Mr. Pope fears that the Dixon party would have a very hard time, as the trail of the mail train would be of no use to them, as the snow was falling steadily all the time and further increasing the difficulties of travel.

Dixon expected mail and money at

Glenora, but received neither, and was practically penniless.

Of their life since reaching the Dease Lake country Dixon told the Times informant but little. He and Mason had been working some bars on one of the tributaries of the Liard and had also been employing their time and supplying their wants by hunting. They were in good health, although Dixon is not a strong man and quite unequal to the hardships which he has been obliged to undergo.

A Perilous Trip.

The adventures of Mr. Pope were not completed on reaching the Boundary. Corp. Bowbridge was not at the barracks, being sick at Wrangell, but Constable Skinner looked after the comfort of the men. After leaving the barracks they made for Cottonwood island at the mouth of the Stikine, where they secured some Indians to row them across the seven miles of open water between that point and Wrangell. They set out at noon, but soon found that the task of reaching Wrangell was going to be much more serious than they had anticipated. The ice had formed in the mouth of the river and this they were obliged to break before them all the way to the settlement. It was nearly midnight when their canoes pulled up at the wharf of the town.

Family Exterminated by Witchcraft.

Mr. Pope tells of the wiping out of a whole family of Indians by their superstitious tribesmen, who believed them to be witches. The tragedy occurred some months ago, as far back as October, but news travels slow in the inaccessible north, and it has only now reached here. The victims were the McTavishes, an Indian family which lived in one of the villages on a tributary of the Liard. It seems that two old kiootchemu charged them with causing the deaths of some of the Indians by witchcraft. They were accused of making the swishes fall sick by making bad medicine. The trouble was that scurvy was epidemic, and the kiootchemu; the McTavishes were witches, who were responsible for the illness and deaths in the village. The feeling soon grew strong against them, and when several deaths had occurred, it seems the villagers resolved to annihilate the alleged sorcerers. They were surrounded and wiped out, with the exception of one. But one man got away from the murderers, and he took to the woods. He afterwards made his way to Laketon, and came into the Casca Company's store, looking for Mr. Warburton Pike, the manager who was known to all the Indians of that district. Mr. Pike was absent, and the Indian told his ghastly story to Mr. Pope. Stewart, another Indian, went back with McTavish to arrest the murderers. Up to the time Pope left they had not returned. It was feared when they went they would be killed by the Indians, and in all probability that has been the case at least it was the general impression.

Commissioner Porter has been informed of the tragedy and will take steps to secure the arrest of the culprits.

The Mining Outlook.

Although the number of settlers in that country has been reduced to a few score yet in the opinion of Mr. Pope they will prospect the district much more effectively than was done by the hundreds who rushed over the country last year, making but a cursory and superficial inspection of the land which bordered the trail. There are several men at Telegraph, who have excellent quartz properties which will be thoroughly opened up and explored this year. At Laketon there are two old country men, one a son of Dr. Vaudin of the Channel Islands, and the other a German by the name of John Frutzen. These men are making a good living during the winter by trapping, but they know the country well, and when spring arrives they are likely to thoroughly explore the territory. Messrs. Mc-Bane and Hunt are drifting on an old shaft on Tibbets Creek, which was opened up twenty years ago.

In March the Cassiar Central Railway Company intend taking in a good haul, trailling plant to work their properties on the same stream.

Mr. Sumner, the old man who is credited with residence in the country for twenty years and who has never been out during that time to the knowledge of the residents, broke his rule and came out to Wrangell during the past summer. From there he went to Skagway, but metropolitan life proved too much for him, and he returned to his old haunts. He got off the Danube when she reached Wrangell, when Mr. Pope was there, and intimated that Rozella Creek and his interminable tunnel would henceforth occupy his attention.

W. A. Merritt, manager of the field operations of the Casca Trading Company, left yesterday for the north to direct the operations in Cassiar for the coming summer.

The president of the company, Mr. Warburton Pike, leaves to-day for England to consult with the old country diary and to take home his cousin, Harold Pike, who has been ill here and who is returning to England.

Mr. Drummond, the prospector for the Cassiar railway, also goes in shortly to undertake work for that corporation in the Stikine country.

The country to the northeast of the Stikine, above Glenora, has never yet been prospected, and Mr. Pope believes that there will be good strikes there this year.

The winter has been a mild one so far, the thermometer registering between 40 and 25 degrees below, where it is ordinarily 40 or 50.

The fur trade at Laketon is still a profitable one as there are many of the Indians at that point who are excellent hunters. Marten, beaver, fox and bear are the principal skins bartered. In the case of the beaver, Mr. Pope states that the Redskins are beginning to slaughter the cubs, and as the enforcement of the game laws is practically impossible in that country they will soon be exterminated.

The great topics of discussion when he left were the boat race which, when the last mail went in, had not come off. The residents are anxiously awaiting the mail by Dr. Wilson's Chumney, Vice President Wrangell by Indians to decide the bet on the subject.

They are also anxious to know whether War has broken out or not, especially one resident of Telegraph who is in charge of the Casca Company's mule

train there, and who is an old Natal Mounted Policeman.

Mr. Pope may return this spring to his old post at Laketon. He will spend the winter in Victoria.

LADIES' COMMITTEE MEET

And Discuss Matters Pertaining to the Orphanage Yesterday.

The ladies' committee of the British Columbia Protestant Orphanage held their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at the Home, Hillside avenue. There were present Mrs. W. F. McCulloch, in the chair, and Mesdames Hayward, Higgins, Going, Hunt, Milne, Denny, Hutchison, McGregor and Miss Carr.

After the ordinary preliminaries the Home committee reported that the situation, Mrs. McGregor, who had sustained a painful accident some time ago, had returned to her duties, and was highly appreciative of the splendid treatment received by her at the Jubilee hospital.

The special committee appointed at a previous meeting to urge upon the provincial government the desirability of making the elected officers of the Home the legal guardians of the deserted and neglected children in their charge, reported that they had the President's assurance that although considerable difficulty stood in the way in this matter it would be carefully considered by the executive.

The visiting committee for the month of February were appointed, to consist of Mrs. E. Crow Baker and Miss Edith Carr.

The matron reported on the excellent health of the children, and gratefully acknowledged the receipt of the following donations:

James Bay Athletic Association, per A. J. Dalain, cakes; St. Arden's church (Cedar Hill), cakes and fruit; Mr. Grimmer (Pender Island), dressed lamb; Mrs. Arthur Lee, bottle jam and fruit cakes; Mr. S. M. Robbins, 11 tons coal (December and January); Mrs. W. J. Smith, clothing; Mrs. Arthur, clothing and six oranges; Mrs. Jack, dripping; Mrs. J. A. Sayward, shoes; Mrs. B. R. Sebrook, clothing; Ladies' Guild, St. John's church, cakes and sandwiches; Mrs. D. Campbell, clothing; Mrs. Edwards, cash; \$5; Mesdames Ruth and Carl Strickland, do's 3rd books; Jean and Monley, box of apples; Mr. R. Muir, Sooko, four sacks potatoes and box apples; Y. W. C. T. U., 40 pairs garters; Mrs. (Co.) Hayes, six all-over pinafores and one vest; Miss Goodwin, boots; Mrs. Piercy, books and toys; Mr. Bateson, Hockey Club, cakes, bread and butter; Native Sons, fruit, cakes, meat and buns; A Friend, trimmed hats; A Friend, six chickens; Times and Colonist, daily papers; Mrs. Taylor, overcoat; WILKING Workers (Comox), Mrs. Williams, seven blouses; Mrs. M. A. Vignor, new clothing; Dr. R. L. Fraser, box of oranges.

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All Men Prize Muscle and Strength.

Paine's Celery Compound Builds Up the Weak and Broken-down.

It Has Special Elements That Purify and Enrich the Blood.

It Quickly Expels Disease Germs From the System.

Heaven's grandest and most glorious creation is the man who is physically perfect—blessed with iron nerves, brawny muscle and fullness of strength. Half-sick, weakly and broken-down men make their homes unhappy and their families as citizens they are