

## The Boers Checked

### Garrison at Wepener Repulsed the Burghers With Heavy Losses.

### Movements in Cape Colony and Natal—Remounting the Guns at Kimberley.

London, April 14.—The Daily Telegraph correspondent at Bloemfontein in a dispatch dated Friday, describing Lord Roberts and his troops attending Good Friday services, says: "But the troops are marching forward as well as to service."

"The forward movement of the Boers is checked," says Lord Roberts. This is taken to mean not by fighting but by dispositions to head off their advance and bar their way to vulnerable points in the lines of British communication.

Relief is on the way to Wepener. The Boers in Natal appear incapable of developing an aggressive movement at Elands-laagte. Lord Methuen is at Zwartkopsfontein, twelve miles east of Boshof, and is sending

Small, Swift Columns through the adjacent country. Lord Chesham, commanding one of these, encountered a small commando about ten miles southeast of Zwartkopsfontein. He found a nest of the farms occupied by the women and children only.

A note in the Daily Mail avers that Mafeking is in a very bad way and that the hope of relief is far off as no force is advancing from the south.

The war office announces that horses will arrive at the Cape this week. It is well understood that the animals are not fit for work until about ten days after the voyage. Two thousand more are due at the Cape next week.

The war office has called out the reserve companies of several Infantry Battalions which will be sent to South Africa for service.

The Boer peace envoys have documents, the Rome correspondent of the Daily News says, showing that urgent advances to the Transvaal war were originally made by Germany. This correspondent also asserts that Count Von Bülow, the German foreign minister, who was said to have gone on a visit to a sick brother, really went to Milan for the express purpose of conferring with the delegates.

The following dispatch appears in the Times from Jammersberg, dated April 13th: "Col. Dalgety's forces have been surrounded by some Boers with eight guns, two pom-poms and two Maxim guns on Monday. They have gallantly

Withstood a Heavy Attack on Monday and against a night attack on Tuesday. Thursday there was continuous shelling and rifle fire. We are confident of being able to repulse any attack. Our casualties are small. The brunt of the fighting, as also of the loss, has been borne by the Cape Mounted Rifles."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing on Thursday, says: "There is nothing to cause uneasiness. It will be seen that the Boers are just where we want them. In a word, we are all right."

The correspondent of the Morning Post at Bloemfontein, telegraphing on Thursday, says: "The enemy have evidently determined to adopt new tactics. Two columns are known to be moving south of Bloemfontein. They are relying upon Cape carts for transport and are carrying scarcely any forage and only sufficient food to meet the immediate requirements of the convoy, with transport following at a secure distance."

The Boer Columns are thus enabled to move about almost as quickly as cavalry. It is reported that 9,000 Boers are to the south of Dewetsdorp, the force extending from that point to Odenhale. The burghers who had returned to their farms are undoubtedly rejoicing the enemy."

Mr. Spencer Wilkinson discussing the military situation in the Morning Post says: "The objective of the 9,000 Boers south of Dewetsdorp is either Col. Dalgety's force, the bridge at Bethulle, or the country south of the Orange river. Whatever its object, Lord Roberts has apparently checked it, and if so the movement and reorganization of the British force can proceed uninterruptedly and the new campaign will surely begin on the initiative of Lord Roberts."

### BOERS REPULSED

With Great Loss by the Troops at Wepener.

London, April 13, 9:13 p.m.—The war office has received the following dispatch from General Roberts: "Bloemfontein, April 13, 1:30 p.m.—The enemy's movements south have been checked. Wepener is still surrounded, but the little garrison is holding out well. Troops are being moved to their assistance. The health of the troops is good and the climate is perfect."

Bloemfontein, April 13.—Accounts received here of the fighting of the troops under Colonel Dalgety at Wepener show the Boers attacked them vigorously, but were repulsed with great loss. The Boers subsequently relinquished the attack, and

it is said here they are returning northward.

### BOERS IN NATAL

### Trying to Cut Off Communication With Ladysmith.

London, April 14.—The Daily Telegraph has the following from Elands-laagte, April 13th: "The Boers are changing their tactics and are moving from Glencoe westward with a view of threatening our lines of communication to Ladysmith. On Tuesday a corps of Carbineers and a number of Thorneycroft's Horse narrowly escaped being cut off owing to the treachery of a Kaffir and a native guide."

### AT KIMBERLEY.

### Citizens Fear the Boers Will Again Attempt a Siege.

Kimberley, April 13.—The town guard has been re-mobilized and guns have been remounted at the forts owing to the fears of the populace that the Boers will again attempt a siege.

A battalion of the Scottish Rifles has arrived and the redoubts around the town are manned with regular troops. The military authorities, however, regard these fears as groundless.

### Colonial Division.

Bloemfontein, April 13.—A new division, consisting of two brigades, has been formed under Gen. Ian Hamilton. Gen. Hutton's brigade is composed of Canadians, New Zealanders and all the Australians, except the cavalry. His staff are: Col. Martyn, chief; Lord Rosemead, aide-de-camp; Col. Hood, of Victoria; Col. Bridges, of New South Wales; and Major Cartwright of Canada, adjutant-general. The brigade consists of four corps of mounted infantry, under Cols. Sanderson, Delisle, Pilcher, and Henry. The first corps consists of the First Battalion Canadians under Colonel Herchmer. Strathcona's Horse, under Col. Steele, and the Victorians, under Col. Bryce, are in the fourth corps.

The second and third corps are composed of Australians. Each corps has a battalion of Mounted Infantry attached. The Canadian and New South Wales batteries and a number of Vickers-Maxims will also join the divisions.

### Boer Casualties.

London, April 14.—The Daily Mail publishes this dispatch dated Friday, April 13th, from Lorenzo Marquez: "The Boers are manufacturing shells, especially Vickers-Maxim, in large quantities in the Benheim foundry, Johannesburg. The actual Boer losses are estimated at 12,000. At present there are 7,000 Boers in Natal and 87,000 in the Free State."

### Seized a Ferry.

London, April 12.—The Times publishes the following special dispatch: "Cape Town, April 11.—A Drachender correspondent says that Gen. Settle's column reached Uppington on March 30th. Col. Hughes, a Canadian M.P., and chief of Gen. Settle's staff, with two City Volunteer cyclists, two Canadians and two other colonials, seized the pont. The rebel rear-guard evacuated the town hastily, after firing one shot, under the impression that a large force was upon them."

Uppington, about 150 miles west of Kimberley, is a small town, which has long been held by the rebels.

### NOTES FROM VANCOUVER.

### Boys Charged With Burglary—The City Cemetery—The Case of Everett.

(Special to the Times.)  
Vancouver, April 14.—Two small boys, named Ketchen and Kay, of 12 and 9 years, were arrested yesterday morning charged with carrying on a wholesale system of burglaries on Mount Pleasant. Robert Haddon broke the round-the-park record in the Good Friday road race. He lowered the time for the nine miles from 27 minutes to 25 minutes 55 seconds.

Owners of plots in the city cemetery have appointed a committee to interview the council and insist upon improvements being made at once.

Another effort is being made towards the release of Martin Everett, who is awaiting trial for the holding up of a stage near the boundary. He has been in Kamloops jail for several months.

United States Consul Dudley left on Friday for Nelson. W. M. Kenibbs, the vice-consul there, who was appointed only three weeks ago, has sent his resignation to Washington.

### FIGHT WITH STRIKERS.

(Associated Press.)  
New York, April 14.—Hostilities between strikers and the sheriff's forces at Croton dam, on the Hudson, began early today. A party of strikers made an attempt to cut the cable at one end of the suspension bridge, and was charged upon by the deputy sheriffs. There was a lively fight, which ended in the defeat of the strikers, who were driven away from the vicinity of the bridge. The strikers were armed with revolvers, heavy sticks, knives and other weapons. The deputy sheriffs were all armed with revolvers. In the conflict two deputy sheriffs were wounded. There are now 200 deputies at the scene.

The strikers number fully 500, and reinforcements are arriving. Deputy Sheriff Jarvis came to New York for ammunition, guns, revolvers, etc. The strikers are guarding the road known as the Boverly, and allow no one to pass through their ranks.

### A MARKET SHOT.

(Associated Press.)  
Toronto, April 14.—A lad named Jan Whitesides, while officiating as marker at a target yesterday was struck by a bullet which went through his body. His wounds, however, were not serious.

## May Cut Off The Boers

### Three Forces Are Now Advancing to Aid the Troops at Wepener.

### Burghers Again Heavily Bombarded British Trenches North of Kimberley.

(Associated Press.)  
London, April 14.—The only development reported up to 2 p.m. to-day in the cable dispatches received here from South Africa was the heavy bombardment of the British trenches at Wepener on April 13th, which resulted in no damage. The Boers apparently getting under the impression that the British meditated an attack.

Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington, accompanied by detachments of bushmen and Scotch scouts, sailed today for Capetown en route for Beira. Prince Adolphus of Teck has returned to Bloemfontein after a short visit to Capetown.

From Boer sources it is learned that Gen. Botha has returned from the Fighting Lines.

and reports the British have removed their camp in the direction of Elands-laagte. As the British camp has been situated at that place for some time, the significance of General Botha's statement not quite clear.

The reassuring reports from Bloemfontein, published in this morning's papers have done much to restore confidence in London. All the correspondents seen agreed that Lord Roberts knows what he is about.

The critics of the afternoon papers eagerly speculate on the possibilities of the Boer Commands at Wepener being cut off. This seems quite possible, as the force from Bloemfontein is advancing by way of Dewetsdorp, Gen. Chermide is nearing the objective with the third division by way of Reddersburg, and Gen. Brabant's forces are moving from Alval North by way of Rouxville and Bushmankop, while across the border a strong force of Basutos are closely watching events.

In the meanwhile Gen. Russell's division is concentrating at Springfontein. Lord Methuen's force is trying to get to Hoopstad, and it is believed that Gen. Hunter's division will strengthen the British left at Fourteen Streams.

### THE PEACE ENVOYS.

Rome, April 14.—Nothing is known here in corroboration of the report published abroad that Count von Bülow, German minister of foreign affairs, had

by the withdrawal of the Union and Irish brigades now under General Hunter, is attributed to the fact that the general commanding

In Natal has decided that the forcing of the passes is impracticable, and that he will merely attempt to maintain the status until Lord Roberts's main advance shall open his road through Laing's Nek.

Beyond the mysterious Capetown hint regarding the early expectation of good news about Mafeking, there is no further information to hand in connection with that beleaguered town, which now must be in great straits.

### WILL RUSSIA INTERFERE.

St. Petersburg, April 14.—The Czar and Czarina started last evening for Moscow.

Persistent rumors are current in Moscow that the Russian Emperor Sunday afternoon must have convinced him of the gratitude of his countrymen for his gallant defense of Ladysmith. The harbor presented a brilliant scene, and the vessel's berth at the wharf was resplendent with bunting and evergreens.

### GEN. WHITE AT HOME.

London, April 14.—The scene which greeted General Geo. White when the steamer reached Southampton this afternoon must have convinced him of the gratitude of his countrymen for his gallant defense of Ladysmith. The harbor presented a brilliant scene, and the vessel's berth at the wharf was resplendent with bunting and evergreens.

There Lady White, the mayor and members of the corporation in their state robes, awaited the gallant defender of Ladysmith. The greeting between husband and wife being over, General White had to undergo much handshaking and receiving congratulations from personal friends before he reached the dock shed, where the municipal authorities presented him with an elaborately illuminated address of welcome. During the reading of address the huge crowds in the vicinity seized every opportunity to hurrah, and the enthusiasm was indescribable. General White was visibly moved at the warmth of his reception.

In acknowledging the address, he referred with admiration to his gallant garrison, every one of whom, he said, from "General Hunter to the brave trumpeter had behaved magnificently."

### COAL GOING UP.

(Associated Press.)  
Chicago, April 14.—Mine operators, representing a dozen mines in Indiana and Illinois, held a secret meeting last night at the Great Northern hotel. After the meeting it was reported they had agreed to increase still further the price of soft coal, but how much was not stated. It was claimed that under the present wage scale to miners it is impossible to operate mines at a profit without raising prices.

### STRIKE OF TELEGRAPHERS.

(Associated Press.)  
Atlanta, Ga., April 14.—The situation in the strike of telegraphers on the Southern shows an improvement early this morning for the railroad. Freight is beginning to move, and car reports to officials here from nearly every branch of the service show better conditions. At Flowering Branch, Georgia, the operator who took the place of the retiring agent, was run out of town by citizens, and at Corona, Ala., Dispatcher Cox, of Columbus, Miss., was handled roughly and escorted out of the place.

### POPULAR OPINION.

for, as the Globe says, "the British people are not going to the show."

Speaking of shows, one of the most ancient occurred this week when the "Royal Maundy Money" was distributed to old men and women at Westminster Abbey. "The ceremony of giving small alms to deserving persons with Yeomen of the Guard in attendance as usual attracted large crowds, and according to an evening paper the red purses containing the Queen's small gift were eagerly bought up by American visitors, some of whom offered as much as \$5 for them. The number of recipients increases with each year of the Queen's life and 51 men and 51 women the other day formed a striking, living commentary of the great age of the Empire's active sovereign."

Next week will doubtless be marked by Scenes of Enthusiasm after the arrival of Sir Geo. White. Despite what were alleged to be his mistakes, it is doubtful if any British general, except Lord Roberts, is half so popular as the defender of Ladysmith. Buckles bearing his photograph are already being generally worn, and in this connection it is interesting to note now that what the English papers once decided as the "American button fad" has come into popularity in England. The Outlook relates that while Sir Geo. White stood in the market place at Ladysmith immediately after the relief of that place, while cheering throngs surged around him, and as the congratulatory message of the Queen was being read out, he said with emotion: "England is very kind to me, who have lost her two regiments." The simple pathos, readiness to accept blame and the pluck of this man have

Touched the Hearts of the People as deeply as if he had won a hundred battles, "moreover he is the friend and pupil of the beloved idol, 'Bobs'."

Hugh Somerset, the son of Lady Henry Somerset, who is well known in America, has been deprived of his chance of becoming the Duke of Beaufort by the birth of a son to the present holder of that title. For years young Somerset has been the heir apparent to the Dukedom, as hitherto the Duke of Beaufort only had two daughters, but now, for the first time in a century and a half, a Marquis of Worcester has been born. Somerset married four years ago and has a son. Though this unexpected Marquis of Worcester, for the Duke is an old man, robs Somerset of

Chances of a Dukedom, he comes in for a considerable fortune upon the demise of his father, whose marriage to Lady Henry resulted in such notorious unhappiness and disagreement. Young Somerset is one of the keenest motor car experts in England.

Designer Fife is busy making plans for the improvement of the Shamrock. He has had a testing tank fitted up, various models are being tried and the results are carefully tabulated to enable him to re-draft the lines of the defeated cup challenger. It is said Fife has a free hand in making what alterations he may see fit.

### YUKON FORCES.

(Special to the Times.)  
Ottawa, April 14.—Capt. Thacker, R. C.E.L., has been appointed adjutant of the Yukon forces.

## Exodus From London

### All Who Can Afford it Have Left the Capital for Easter-tide.

### Old Men and Women Receive the "Royal Maundy Money."

(Associated Press.)  
London, April 14.—Easter eggs this season are decorated with pictures of Gen. Roberts and Union Jack with Shamrocks and Irish harps interwoven on their grounds.

Political affairs are in a dormant state, and the war and spirit of Imperialism are in the ascendant. Had anyone dared to prophesy at this time last year that these things would have come about within a twelve-month, he would have been laughed to scorn.

An aspect of rejoicing pervades the country. England needs an outlet for the enthusiasm over the past victories in Africa, for the escape of the Prince of Wales, and for the prosperous times that had been afforded the country, so it is small wonder that an

### Unprecedented Flood of Excursionists

is leaving London over Good Friday and Easter Monday. Everyone who can afford it has gone away and holiday-making is the rage of the moment.

Next week marks the opening of the Paris exposition, yet comparatively few Britishers are likely to attend. Seven months ago thousands were planning to leave Albion to visit Paris. But since the anti-British press in France has been so venomous, almost all interest seems to have been lost in what promised to be one of the greatest expositions of the century. Punch's cartoon this week represents Punch bowing to Mistress Paris and wishing her good fortune; but this does not represent in the slightest degree

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### BAKING POWDER

FOR a third of a century the invaluable qualities of Dr. Price's Baking Powder have been familiar to American housewives, who have found its use invariably a guarantee of light, sweet, pure and wholesome food.

The renown of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, in these closing years of the nineteenth century, is not only continental but world-wide. Its unequalled qualities are known and appreciated everywhere.

### Always makes the perfect biscuit, cake and bread.

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Conflicting Reports

Capetown Dispatch Says Brabant Has Defeated the Boers at Wepener.

War Office Officials Have No Definite News From the Front.

London, April 15.—The situation in South Africa is apparently unchanged. Natives report at Kimberley that Col. Douglas engaged the Boers near Zwartkop on Wednesday and succeeded in driving them back. The British casualties were slight.

The enemy's progress southward has been effectively barred by the British occupation of Jonskop on the left and Umkelwani on the right.

Scouts have located the Boers in a strong position 11 miles north of the British forces at Bloemfontein.

Lord Roberts has strongly protested to President Kruger against the treatment of prisoners, sick and wounded in his hands, and has formally demanded the observance of the Geneva convention.

A traveller recently arrived at Bloemfontein says that the Boers are working to persuade the Swazis that the British cause is lost, and are seeking to ingratiate themselves, hoping to secure a footing in Swaziland in peace, or to seize hold of the country if necessary.

A Bloemfontein dispatch dated April 15th, says: "A patrol of Royal Irish with whom was Lord Rosslyn, has been captured. Lord Rosslyn has been sent to Kroonstadt."

A Pretoria message dated April 13th says: "Mrs. Kruger on being interviewed said that she trusted God would soon stop the merciless bloodshed, but that the republic would be vigorously defended, even if Pretoria were finally taken. She added that she had had in the field 33 grandsons, two of whom were killed, four sons, six sons-in-law and numerous other relatives."

De Aar, April 14.—The main bod of the Cararvon field force, in command of Col. Parsons, including the Canadian Artillery and the Mounted Rifles, arrived here this morning, after a five weeks' march from Victoria road, by way of Kenhardt, a distance of more than 500 miles. They encountered no active opposition. Col. Parsons pacified the district, which was previously in rebellion, and arrested the ringleaders.

Arrived at St. Helena. St. Helena, April 14.—Cronje and his wife and three members of the staff of the former Boer commandant, who with other Boer prisoners arrived here on the Niobe and Mercedes April 10th, were landed to-day, accompanied by Colonel Reeve. They were met by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of St. Helena, His Excellency Robert Stenardale, and Mrs. Stenardale at the castle, where the party remained for an hour, afterwards proceeding to Kent buildings. General Cronje looks well and appears cheerful. The other Boer prisoners will disembark Monday.

Capetown, April 14.—The transport Lake Erie, with upwards of 500 prisoners, including French, German and Russian members of the foreign legion captured at Boshof, has sailed for St. Helena.

Presents for British Prisoners. Pretoria, April 14.—The United States consul has received six and a half tons of presents for British prisoners, mostly from England and the Cape, comprising luxuries, groceries, cigars, cigarettes and beds.

The Transvaal government has afforded every facility for their distribution, which has greatly gratified Mr. Hay. He recently visited the prisoners at Waterval and says that he found everything as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS. London Spectator on the Dangers of the Presidential Campaign.

London, April 14.—The London Spectator has a lengthy and important editorial on the relations in the immediate future between America and Great Britain, during which it says, in part: "The British people will have to keep their tempers for the next few months when they consider American affairs. There are rather an odd series of circumstances. It happens that the pivot of the next election will be the relation of the United States and Great Britain, and of course in the frenzy of the campaign."

Very Hard Things Will Be Said by Mr. Bryan and his supporters, who will pass resolutions calling upon the government to intervene strongly in behalf of President Kruger, who either by instinct or craftiness, always appeals to them through the literature which they know best—the Old Testament. We shall have a shower of hard words from their side and there may be even a difficult and perplexed argument to maintain through Lord Pruncefote. Then, too, we shall not be very strenuously defended by the Republicans. President McKinley will persist in his policy and carry his party with him, but still he is the Republican candidate for the presidency and cannot bear with the second term at stake, to lose a vote. Mr. McKinley, therefore, and the Republican leaders will do nothing to show themselves friends of Great Britain. They will utter no plain protest against the shores of Ignorant Reprobation, and will view with dismay any appearances on this side of any hearty wish for Republican success.

We must, however, possess our souls in patience and receive American censure with that dogged stolidity with which we are accustomed to receive the remainder of the world. The electoral campaign will come to an end and with it most of the attacks upon

Great Britain. The better opinion in the United States, including, we believe, a majority of the people, is upon the whole friendly to us and fully convinced that all the world over British and American interests are the same. Neither nation desires anything except to trade in peace.

"Of one thing we may be sure, the Americans will not caricature the Queen. This article voices better than anything that has recently appeared the tone of sentiment towards America held by the British government officials, and by those who are seriously interested in the relations of the two countries.

(Associated Press.) London, April 16.—2:10 p.m.—Conflicting reports regarding the conditions at Wepener continue, but at this hour there is no definite or important news from the front.

Horses at the Cape. A Capetown dispatch says nearly three thousand horses have been landed there since April 13th, which indicates that every effort is being put forth to remedy the great defect in the British organization.

Boer Delegate. The chief Boer delegate, Fischer, accompanied by Dr. Leyds, visited the president of the Dutch cabinet to-day at The Hague. The doings of the Boer delegates create little speculation in England.

Villiers's Opinion. Frederick Villiers, the veteran war correspondent, who arrived at Southampton from the front, said he believed that the worst of the war was over, but that guerrilla warfare would continue for some time.

Boers Claim a Victory. An official bulletin issued at Pretoria on April 13th reports that the burghers captured five hundred slaughtered oxen at Wepener, and that Gen. Freneman that day defeated the British, causing them to retire in the direction of Wolvpoort, apparently over the Orange River.

The Irish American ambulance arrived at Pretoria on April 13th. The Boers report no casualties during the recent fighting at Wepener.

Reported Defeat of Boers. Capetown, April 15.—It is reported that Gen. Brabant has defeated the Boers at Wepener and captured their arms.

ENGAGING RELIEF COLUMN. Brandfort, April 13, via Lorenzo Marques.—Fighting with Brabant's Horse at Jamberberg Drift continues. Commandant Peous Dewet is reported to have engaged the troops sent from Bloemfontein to Brabant's assistance.

There was also a brush with a British column advancing towards Bultfontein, but without results.

All the foreign attaches are now here.

BURGHERS RETIRING. London, April 16.—A special dispatch from Ladysmith dated April 16th, 5:40 a.m., says: "Native scouts have just reported that the Boers in the Elandslaagte district have retired beyond the Biggarsberg."

"Other information tends to confirm the report that the Boers have succeeded in blowing up three important collieries near Wessel's Nek, completely destroying the engine house and plants."

THE CANADIANS. Toronto, April 16.—The Globe correspondent writes for the first Canadian contingent at Bloemfontein, cables under the date of April 14th as follows: "Captain Beattie, Toronto, formerly of the Queen's Own Rifles, and Private R. Harrison, Montreal garrison artillery, died to-day of enteric fever. Beattie had been ill since March 29th. Just before he was stricken he was transferred to a Company as acting color-sergeant.

"The following sick and wounded have sailed for England, in addition to those mentioned in previous dispatches, by the steamer Doune Castle, March 24th: Sick—Sergt. Weppert, R.C. Quebec Co.; Corp. T. E. R. Baugh, R.C. Montreal Co.; Private H. J. D. Andrews, 5th R.C.A. Western Co.; Ptes. R. H. M. McLaughlin, R.C.R.I.; James W. Ward, Queen's Own, and James Kennedy, Queen's Own, of the Toronto Co. By steamer Oratavia, March 31st, Corp. J. Smith, 22nd Batt., London Co.; Pte. S. Batson, 5th R.C.A. Western Co.; Pte. J. H. Sutton, Q.O.R. Toronto Co.; Pte. A. MacCauley, 43rd Batt., Ottawa Co.

"Lieut. McDonald arrived here to-day from Canada, and is posted with the Quebec Company.

"The whole regiment is being outfitted with new clothing and accoutrements."

Lord Roberts's Thanks. Ottawa, April 16.—A cable received from Bloemfontein says that Private W. S. Bright, Queen's Own, Toronto, died from enteric fever at midnight on the 15th inst.

The Governor-General has received the following cable from Field Marshal Lord Roberts: "Bloemfontein, April 13, 1900.—Please thank the people of Canada on behalf of myself, the troops and Colonel Ryerson, for their generous gifts just received. (Signed) ROBERTS."

Purchasing Remounts. Toronto, April 16.—Major Dent, of the British army remount service, accompanied by Veterinary Inspector Phillips, are in the city for the purpose of purchasing remounts for the British army in South Africa.

STRIKE OF TELEGRAPHERS. Atlanta, Ga., April 12.—President W. V. Powell, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, has ordered a strike of telegraphers and other station employees of the Southern railway, to begin at 11 o'clock to-day. The Southern has about 1,200 employees of this class.

Trouble Brewing

Troops Ordered to Croton Landing, Where a Strike is in Progress.

Italian Consul Says There Will Be Trouble Before Dispute is Settled.

(Associated Press.) Croton Landing, N. Y., April 16.—Vague rumors of dynamite being used by the strikers to break the old Croton dam and flood the Croton valley were raised around throughout the night, but not until an early hour this forenoon everything was quiet and orderly. When the result of the conference at New York was circulated among the men last night and they knew that the militia had been ordered to the scene, there were growls and murmurs of increased discontent, and the recognized leader of the strikers made no secret of the fact that the fight would be continued until the men got what they demanded.

Troops Called Out. New York, April 16.—The full quota of squadron "A," under the command of Major O. B. Bridgeman, assembled early this morning at their headquarters. The troops are prepared for field service and will march all the distance, going into camp at Ardenly to-night, and proceeding to Croton Landing to-morrow.

Italian Consul Intervened. New York, April 16.—Speaking of the strike at Croton Dam and the calling out of the troops, Giovanni Branchi, the Italian consul, says: "The parade of soldiery will result in some evil. It is not troops that are needed; it is the clemency of the contractors. Fifteen more dollars a day paid out by the contractors in wages would settle the whole difficulty. But these men resist. I asked them to pay \$1,384 a day to the 120 men who lead the strike instead of \$1.25 before, but they would not listen to this proposition. The original demand of the strikers was for \$1.50 a day instead of 1.25, but the strikers are willing to come half way. I do not believe they will use violence unless they are forced to work, but if now men are brought in it makes little difference whether they are cavalry or foot soldiers. There will be trouble and lots of it. Of course, sooner or later, might will conquer, but I fear for final consequences."

STUCK BY A CYCLONE. (Associated Press.) Dallas, Tex., April 16.—A special to the News from Royst, Texas, 20 miles north of here, dated April 16th, 8 a.m., says: "A cyclone struck this place at midnight, and it is believed that several lives have been lost. Eight houses were wrecked, and at this hour the greatest excitement prevails. There had been an electric display and ominous clouds had gathered in the northeast. There was, however, little wind. At 11:25 before, the strike was about 15 minutes before the cyclone. This came almost without warning. A man in a buggy was lifted from his seat and blown 100 yards. Telegraph and telephone lines were destroyed."

AUTOMOBILE RACE. (Associated Press.) Montreal, April 16.—Arrangements have been made for the first automobile race in Canada, fifteen miles and an hour's ride, for the professional championship of the world, between Gibson, professional 100 kilometre champion, and Ielson, amateur 100 kilometre champion of the world, to take place on Queen's Park race track on the Queen's Birthday.

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS. (Associated Press.) New York, April 16.—The May Day committee of labor organizations has given out a statement in which it is said that one hundred and fourteen unions have already signified their intention of taking part in the celebration on April 28th. There will be 50,000 men and women in the parade and twenty bands of music.

CHARGES AGAINST ROOSEVELT. (Associated Press.) New York, April 16.—According to the Herald to-day Governor Theodore Roosevelt is charged with having ordered the surrender at Santiago by Col. Alexander S. Bacon, in a pamphlet issued late on Saturday afternoon in defence of the 71st Regiment. Besides wanting to quit, Col. Bacon charges him with shooting the fleeing Spaniards.

The importance of this charge lies in the fact that Col. Bacon is one of the best known officers in the National Guard of New York. Besides he is a Republican of considerable prominence, and is a former member of the assembly.

CHIEF OF POLICE MISSING. (Special to the Times.) Vancouver, April 16.—Chief of Police Main, of Steveston, has disappeared and much anxiety is felt for he may have met with foul play. He left his office early on Saturday morning expecting to return in an hour or two, and no further trace of him can be found.

There was a large and fashionable crowd at Christ church this morning at the wedding of Stanley Henderson, general agent of the New York Mutual, and Miss Batchelar.

A special to the New York World from Galveston, Texas, says: Quietly and without even the judge, who tried the case knowing the identity of the defendant, a divorce has been granted in the Texas District Court here to Chas. N. F. Armstrong from Nellie Armstrong, better known to the world as Melba. He is a son of Sir Andrew Armstrong, Bart., M. P., and Lady Francis Fullerton Armstrong, of King's County, Ireland.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Date For Discussion of Prohibition Resolution Fixed and Anti-Chinese Amendment Defeated.

Ottawa, April 16.—In the House of Commons yesterday the Prime Minister in response to a request by Mr. Flint, fixed Monday, April 23rd, for the discussion of Mr. Flint's prohibition resolution. Several private bills received a third reading, among them that for the incorporation of the Gaspe Short Line Railway Company. Mr. George Casey proposed a resolution that parliament should meet in December or early in January, at the very latest, and the Minister of Marine who happened to be leading in the House, said that the government's policy was to have parliament meet as early in January as public business would permit.

When the House went into committee on the bill to incorporate the Comox & Cape Scott Railway Company in the Island of Vancouver, Mr. McInnes offered an amendment to the effect that no Chinese labor should be employed in the construction or operation of the road under a penalty of \$5 a day for each Chinese person so employed. The discussion was participated in by Dr. Sprague, Mr. Morison, Sir A. P. Caron and others. The Premier said the discussion had shown a diversity of opinion, and in his judgment there was a paramount reason why the amendment should not be allowed. This question has been referred to the railway committee, and as a rule the House always sustained the report of that committee. Unless there was some very good reason given, and there had not been in this case, he did not see why the committee's report should not be sustained.

The chairman declared the amendment lost, the bill having been reported. The Speaker put the motion for the third reading, whereupon Mr. McInnes again moved his amendment, and a division being called, the amendment was rejected by 58 to 21.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY. Montreal, April 12.—Wm. Weir and the other directors of the Ville Marie Bank were this morning committed by Judge Choquet for trial at the Court of Queen's bench on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the general public. This case, along with the others, will be tried at Quebec. It is understood that the session of the Court of Queen's bench will open at Quebec on April 17th. There are two murder cases to be disposed of, however, before the bank cases are heard.

Damase Riopel, former manager of the Hochelaga branch of the Ville Marie Bank, was this morning sentenced by Judge Desnoyers to a fine of \$100 or three months' imprisonment, for having threatened payments to certain persons after the bank suspended. The fact that the accused has not personally profited by the preferred payments was in his favor. A petition from influential citizens and the domestic affairs of the accused also had some effect on the sentence.

MONTREAL DOG SHOW. At the recent meeting of the show committee of the Canine Association at Montreal, E. C. Short, the secretary, reported that a large number of specials for different breeds had been received from friends of the association, which included silver cups, gold and silver medals, etc. Plans for the benching were submitted and approved of, and various other minor matters of detail were settled. From the encouragement received so far from intending exhibitors the committee are warranted in saying that the forthcoming exhibition will be one of the best, if not the best, ever held in Montreal. The patrons of the show are: His Worship Mayor Prefontaine, Hon. Sir Alex. Lacoste, F. Wolfertan Thomas, H. Vincent Meredith, Hon. L. J. Forget, James Cooper, R. Wilson-Smith, Hon. Judge Dorton, George R. Hooper, M.F.H. Colin Campbell, R. MacD. Tasseron, E. L. Wanklyn, Hon. Judge Taschereau, Charles Meredith, Hon. Hooper, F. H. Monk, James R. Allan, B. Forbes Angus, and Lieutenant-Colonel Whitehead.

Plague riots have taken place at Cavriopore, where the segregation camp has been destroyed and ten persons have been killed. The rioters killed five constables and threw their bodies into the burning camp.

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

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

There is no medicine "just as good." Accept no substitute. Dr. Mary A. Sasser, of High Hill, Co. Texas, "I suffered with the pain of the womb, also ulceration of the womb. I am able to do my work with ease. I received your 'Favorite Prescription' four of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and two vials of 'Pleasant Pellets.' I found relief. I am able to do my work with ease. I recommend your wonderful medicine to all my friends. Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of customs and mailing only. Cloth binding 50 cents. Address Dr. J. C. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A "People's" Candidate

George Sangster Selected to Contest South Victoria by a Public Convention.

A Number of Rumors From the Mainland—Ministers Out of Town.

Royal Oak schoolhouse was crowded on Saturday night at a convention of the South Victoria electors, called for the purpose of selecting a people's candidate. The chair was occupied by J. A. Grant, while Geo. Sangster acted as secretary. Among those present were Hon. J. Stewart, the unsuccessful candidate of the riding at the last election, and D. M. Eberts, the member, with a number of his friends and supporters.

The first motion made was to adopt the local platform, which had been approved by a committee composed of representatives from each school district. The main planks of this platform were, first, the building of roads, trails and bridges under the direction of commissioners instead of by road bosses; second, the assessment of farm lands by practical farmers; and third, an annual meeting of the electors with the member to discuss political matters affecting the district. A clause favoring the \$200 qualification for candidates was struck out, bringing the platform, which was then adopted, into conformity with the published policy of the government.

Nominations were then called for, resulting in Geo. Sangster and H. Tanner being named as candidates. A ballot followed, in which the former secured 42 votes and the latter 14, with 12 spoiled ballots. The nomination of Mr. Sangster was then made unanimous.

Candidate Sangster in his address of acceptance said that the principles were well known to the electors of the district. He was prepared to stand or fall by the policy enunciated, but he reserved the right to act independently if the premier did not live up to his pledges. The platform of the present government he believed to be in the interests of the province and superior to any platform ever submitted to the people of British Columbia. He also expressed himself as thoroughly in sympathy with the proposal to build a Coast-Kootenay railroad.

He also had some good-natured banter with Mr. Eberts, who was in the audience, and whom he advised to retire and make the choice unanimous. He stated that he (Mr. Eberts) was the best speaker and the poorest worker in the House. The speaker promised, if elected, to work energetically in their interests.

He acknowledged that he was not a good speaker, but at the end of four years he perhaps would be able to speak as well as Mr. Eberts, and they would see him oftener than just before elections. (Laughter.)

George Degn said that as a Conservative he was willing to fight the matter out on those lines, but at present he did not think the adoption of party lines in the best interests of the city. He closed his remarks by calling for three cheers for Geo. Sangster, which were given with a will.

To-morrow evening the local Conservative convention will meet to discuss the political crisis. Although the object of the gathering is thus designated, it is understood that it is being summoned by President Helmecken under pressure from a large number to whom the adoption of party lines is distasteful.

Premier Martin and Finance Minister Ryder are out of town and Messrs. Wates, Beebe and Curtis are carrying on the government, all being busily engaged in their office to-day, although the civil service staff was on a holiday.

The News-Advertiser says: "The air was full of startling rumors yesterday. One was to the effect that Mr. Martin had under consideration the immediate dismissal of three of his colleagues—Messrs. Yates, Beebe and Ryder. The names mentioned as those of their successors were an ex-alderman of Vancouver; a legal luminary of Victoria, who is expanding a great deal of zeal in writing letters to the newspapers, garnished with Latin and Chinese quotations, in praise of Mr. Martin, and a gentleman skilled in the practice of medicine. It is, however, almost incredible that such a barefaced admission that three of the present members of the cabinet were only selected in order that it might be claimed that a cabinet had been formed, as such a humbug would prove the case, should be attempted. It would only add to the completeness of Mr. Martin's defeat at the polls while it would make the position of the Lieut.-Governor still worse than it is now and that must be almost intolerable to a man of fine susceptibilities."

"Another rumor was to the effect that Mr. Justice Walken contemplated retirement from the bench, and that he will be succeeded by Mr. Aulay Morrison, M.P. The many friends of the latter gentleman, both Liberal and Conservative, would be gratified if the report of his elevation to the judiciary should prove to be correct."

The Times's Vancouver correspondent says: At Chilliwack meeting on Saturday night, Sir Hilbert Tupper modified his recent statement against the carrying out of party lines, saying that only in constituencies where an anti-Martin Liberal was running and was sure of large support, should Conservatives join with Liberals to defeat the Martin candidate.

SURPRISED THE FILIPINOS. United States Troops Capture a Village—Fifty-Three Natives Killed. (Associated Press.) Manila, April 16.—Capt. Dodd, with a squadron of the third cavalry, recently surrounded a village in Beguela province and surprised two hundred insurgents lying in the barracks, apparently a recruiting centre for the natives. The enemy lost 53 men killed. Our troops also captured 44 men, and burned the village. One American was wounded.

THE PREMIER AT CHEMAINES

Will Send a Minister to London to Remonstrate Regarding Introduction of Mongolian Labor.

Hon. Joseph Martin addressed a large gathering of electors at Chemaines Saturday night. The speech of the Premier was a plea for party lines, the statement being made that personal politics had been the bane of the country.

In referring to his railroad policy, he made the same point as was touched on at his big Victoria meeting, namely, that there would be no fictitious capitalizations for the purpose of making municipalities, such as Lord Strathcona, who had been enabled to send 400 men to South Africa not by the fruits of his own labor but by the people of Canada.

Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley here interrupted with a question as to whether (Mr. Martin) had made as good use of his wealth as the noble lord whom he had named. He said that he had seen Canada was a singularly unpraiseworthy through his patriotic action, Mr. Martin explained that he meant no personal reflection on Lord Strathcona, but that he merely criticised the system under which his wealth was acquired.

Regarding the Coast-Kootenay road, he said he believed it would pay for itself, first, but even if it lost yearly at the rate of \$4,000 a mile, it would still be under the old bonusing system.

The Laurier rider, which was again read by the Premier, he wished to see must not be taken as indicating that he sought the Dominion Prime Minister's aid. Even had Sir Wilfrid volunteered Dominion and provincial premises, he would be to send a minister to London to lay the facts before the home authorities. He believed that if properly presented to them the Imperial authorities would prefer the devotion of the province, strong in its British production, to the friendship of Japan or any foreign state.

He further asked the electors to endorse raising a loan of a million dollars for the systematic construction of trails, roads and bridges under expert engineers. This loan would bear interest at 3 per cent, with 2 per cent added for sinking fund. In the case of roads to mines the government would bear the original cost, assessing the owners the proportionate share.

From Chemaines the Premier went to Nanaimo, whence he crossed to the Mainland. To-night he will speak at Port Haney, the remainder of his dates being as follows: Mission City, Tuesday; Lytton, Thursday; Ashcroft, Friday; Revelstoke, Saturday; and Nelson, Monday week. East Kootenay, Bow Valley, Okanagan, the main line of the C. P. R. and the lower Fraser will also be included in the tour.

Oscar Bass, official stenographer of the Attorney-General's department, joined the Premier yesterday, and will accompany him on his trip. The Times will be represented throughout the tour, and will publish non-partisan reports of the Premier's speeches.

MR. CLIFFORD INTERVIEWED. C. W. D. Clifford and Capt. John Irving returned by the steamer from Alaska to the Skagway Alaska, on the trip of the late members; they had been looking over their political faces in view of the general election in June. They have some miles of these faces to look after. The electoral district of Cassiar covers 164,000 square miles, but the voters are about as many as voters in a church social set. There are only about 1,500, the majority of which are at Atlin and Bennett. But it is a wide territory to travel over, all up the Skeena river into the old Cassiar mining region, and this the candidates of Mr. Clifford at least, is being busily engaged in.

In an interview at Skagway Mr. Clifford said to the Alaskan: "We had very successful meetings in Bennett and Atlin, and we discussed the situation as it unfortunately is, which you know is a muddle. The Lieut.-Governor has acted very unconstitutionally through and he and Martin are running the government. I do not think Martin can get a following, and it would be a bad thing for British Columbia if he did. He is a clever fellow, but—son know, He is talking about government ownership of railroads, but if not practical in British Columbia. If the Dominion took it up it would be all right. But for British Columbia to attempt it would be a direct tax she cannot afford."

"The Atlin Alien Bill would have been repealed last session but for the muddle and I have no doubt it will be passed the first bills passed next session. All are now in favor of it. It was the solitary member against its passage. I felt then that it would be very injurious, but I did not think it would be so injurious as it proved to be. Still I think Atlin will be a good camp next year, and will do fairly well this season."

The Skagway Budget thus quotes Mr. Clifford: "If both countries would wipe out the alien business and throw open their mineral lands to free prospecting and development, the Northwest countries would take a surprising bound ahead, and both Canada and the United States be the gainer."

When asked about the boundary line he sensibly said: "I don't think that either Canada or the United States will give in, and it will be sometime before it will be settled. A free port, or a free zone, a free zone will make a great support of your town, and a great adjustment as will give it to you, for the Pyramid Harbor be ceded to Canada, it will mean disaster to every local investment."

He said further: "The stamp taken in by Mr. Featherston, is stored away by reason of a contest over the claim. This property is showing up well, but the title thereto is disputed by Samuel Macaulay and others, and the case has to go to the Supreme Court. While saying nothing about the meeting of the case I deprecate the affair for the reason that capital is made timid by such opposition, and development of the country retarded thereby."

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THE PASSING THROUGH.

Arrivals of the Day at the City Hotels - Gossip of the Corridors.

There reached here on Saturday evening the first man to come from Nome this season by the ocean route, a mail carrier of the Alaska Commercial Co., Loyal L. Wirt. He left Nome on January 25th in company with Capt. Worth...

the electors to elect a million dollar construction of trails, under expert engineering interest...

M. S. Sutherland, general agent in Europe of Downing's American Dispatch Co., with headquarters at Liverpool...

INTERVIEWED.

and Capt. John Irving and C. W. D. Clifford, who returned by the Amur from the North, report that the electors of Adlin are unanimously opposed to the election of Mr. Martin...

Steamer Goodwin arrived alongside of the outer wharf this morning, and landed another army of Japanese immigrants. There were in all 1,117 on board and a dozen Chinese.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Stomach will not work properly, is stored with bile, and is showing up well...

Along the Waterfront.

Capt. J. D. Warren has sold his interests in the steamer Alpha to J. Jenile, of Vancouver, the sale taking place just prior to the steamer sailing for Cape Nome.

A new steamer—the finest passenger steamer on the Pacific Coast it is claimed—is to be built by the Pacific Coast S.S. Company for the Alaskan coast...

Steamer Queen City arrived yesterday from the North and from her officers news was learned of an accident at Unalaska...

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which are to be conducted on a larger scale than ever before. Every vessel in the fleet is to be engaged. Foreigners will not be allowed to attend the manoeuvres.

Steamer Lakme and the British ship Queen Elizabeth were in collision on Saturday in the Sound between Seattle and Port Townsend.

Business in Cranbrook is maintaining its usual activity. As an illustration of the business conditions it is a fact that one of the principal mercantile establishments' receipts for last month was more than \$1,000 greater than at any previous time in its history.

R. M. S. Empress of Japan, which was to have sailed for the Orient to-day, has been delayed owing to the non-arrival of the mail.

RUSSIA'S STEEL FINGERS. Peking Nipped Between the Extremities of Two Transcontinental Railways.

Alexander Hume Ford has something to say in the Century of "The Warfare of Railways in Asia." Russia's use of central Asia as a base is thus alluded to: "The Transcaspian and central Asian countries are now pretty well covered with railroads, constructed or building, and at every town the Russian government has stationed thousands of Cossacks and native soldiers."

Harass Her Old foe. The ages, but the index reaching straight across China from Tashkent, while paralleling the Anglo-Italian concession in the valley of the Yellow River, touches other European interests.

There was a meeting of the Liberal Association on Thursday evening at the Board of Trade rooms, which was very well attended. Many new members signed the roll of the association.

PAIN-KILLER is the best, safest and surest remedy for cramps, colic and diarrhoea. It is unequalled. Avoid substitutes, there's but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'...

When you get to the roof use our famous Eastlake Shingles Galvanized or Painted.



They look well and last well—are Fire, Lightning and Rust proof—and are quicker laid than others, because of their patent telescopic side lock. Be sure of enduring protection by getting genuine Eastlakes, they never fail.

Provincial News.

KASLO. Charles Francis Caldwell, of Kaslo, and Alice Grace Sweet, of Vernon, B. C., were married on Thursday evening.

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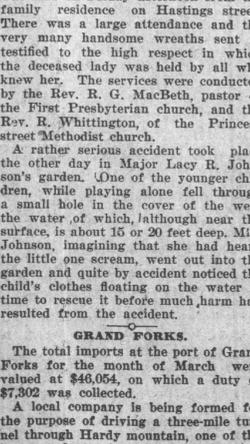
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When you get to the roof use our famous Eastlake Shingles Galvanized or Painted.



They look well and last well—are Fire, Lightning and Rust proof—and are quicker laid than others, because of their patent telescopic side lock. Be sure of enduring protection by getting genuine Eastlakes, they never fail.

"TIS LOVE THAT MAKES THE WORLD GO ROUND."

Some people think money is a greater power than love. Oh! What a mistake! See how the great money kings are coming to the little boy cupid!



A woman's most precious possession is the capacity for awakening pure and noble love. More potent than wit or intellect is the womanly capacity for happy wifehood and motherhood.

Any woman consulting Dr. Pierce, either personally or by letter, will receive, free of charge, the professional advice of a skilled specialist. No mere nurse, however excellent she may be, has the knowledge or skill to prescribe remedies for complicated diseases, and no sensible woman will risk her life with so unsafe a guide.

There's many a lad to call him dad, and take the man's part, To share his fight and swell his might, and cheer his loving heart— To bear his flag from cliff to crag, when the echoing bugles blow— Ten thousand sons to man his guns, still thunder on the foe.

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MANY LIVES SAVED.

In almost every neighborhood there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use of that medicine.

These unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia from overuse of their Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly to relieve nervous dyspepsia sufferers. Price 25 cents.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. These unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia from overuse of their Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly to relieve nervous dyspepsia sufferers. Price 25 cents.

WORTH \$50 A BOTTLE To This Man. It may be worth a like sum or more to you.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co. These unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia from overuse of their Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly to relieve nervous dyspepsia sufferers. Price 25 cents.

We cannot see that such an event is probable. No British ship would cease fighting until her guns were silenced or her motive power destroyed; and it is difficult to conceive such things being brought about by the action of an enemy and without enormous loss of life. In the old days wooden ships were often sunk in action, although they sometimes foundered afterwards; but in a modern ship is less likely to keep her afloat, she is more likely to take her crew to the bottom with her. The putting of a ship out of action by the mis-lap to machinery without the crew suffering at the same time, could hardly be more than a defect of an accidental nature which could probably soon be remedied by the engineering staff, or by the aid of one of those floating factories of which we have some hope from Mr. Goschen's speech. The machinery of a warship is generally too well protected to stand the chance of serious injury whilst the crew remained unscathed. With the enormous powers, of offence of modern weapons, neither ships nor crews will go through a close action without suffering severely. If vessels are lost, the crews will probably go with them; and if they are brought into port, it will take far less time to repair the ships than to train fresh men to take the places of those killed or disabled. This is an argument in favor of a reserve of men rather than a reserve of ships. On the other hand, two ships might come in much battered, and each with a loss, perhaps, of half its total complement. In that case the surviving men might be combined, and go to sea once in a fresh ship that had been held in reserve. The problem is largely one of finance, and needs a careful weighing of the probabilities and cost—Engineering.

THE DADDY OF THEM ALL.

A. T. Freed in Hamilton Spectator. There's a hearty stout old party lives beyond the northern sea, About as rough-about as tough—as a party well can be; Strong nerves well preserved, handy with his hands; With muscle for a tussle to enforce what he commands; He's big and bold, and a trifle old, and his habit's somewhat full. Record his name, inscribes his name as Old John Bull.

Rough John, tough John, bluff John Bull, With both feet getting there, and both hands full; His head is full of kindness with never a drop of gall; And 'Old John Bull' is the daddy of them all.

The waves that roll from pole to pole still carry him on his way. From the purple gleams of morning's dawn to the golden close of day, The heaving seas, the freshening breeze, bear on his freighted ships; The roar that fills the startled hills tears from his cannons' lips; The flags that fly to the bending sky are with his glory full; They bear the name and tell the fame of Old John Bull.

Rough John, tough John, bluff John Bull, The man that bears his burden and the man that has a pull; The march of empire thunders where his martial footsteps fall. For Old John Bull is the daddy of them all.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

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

LOSS IN A NAVAL FIGHT.

Mr. Goschen said some things on Monday which our contemporary thinks will come rather as a surprise to a good many who hold views on this subject. He was of opinion that the wastage of ships would be faster than the wastage of men. "A ship, in these modern days, with the machinery and engines of every kind involved, may easily be put out of action without the crew suffering severely at all." It would be satisfactory to know whether this is an expression of Mr. Goschen's own opinion, or whether he was speaking also for his naval colleagues on the board. By far the greater number of sea fights have been decided, like land fights, by the killing or wounding of men; and although the nature of the ships has changed entirely since the great naval wars, it is difficult to see exactly where the immunity of personnel, compared to materiel, comes in. Of course, a ship may, as Mr. Goschen says, be put out of action without the crew suffering severely; but

ANOTHER LEADER.

Mr. C. H. Mackintosh has made his inaugural address and is now in the field as Conservative candidate for the Rossland district. We are not informed what species of Conservative Mr. Mackintosh considers himself, but he can hardly be a Wilson man from the tone of his speech. It is true he does not in set terms repudiate the platform which Col. Prior and other able exponents of loyal Conservative principles were at such great pains to build, but he did not endorse it, and he did announce his opposition to certain of its planks, so we may reasonably conclude Mr. Mackintosh to be an anti-Wilson man. It is well to remember that the question of party lines is not the only one which our friends on the other side are not in that state of harmony which all true lovers of this country—who recognize the fact that this party with the instinct to govern everything but themselves is the only obstacle which stands in the way of the villainous schemes of Joe Martin—would like to see. There is the question of leadership and the question of that celebrated platform confronting them. Some want Mr. Mackintosh for leader and a new platform, some desire Mr. Wilson and the old platform, while others again would like to tear out some of the planks of the platform and appeal to the people to approve of the remnants. Well, we have been having a little trouble ourselves and can sympathize with our perplexed friends. We notice that the Colonist has dropped the anti-party lines agitation and is now giving its entire political attention to the Premier. Has Mr. McPhillips triumphed after all? Has the rebellious organ, which for some time showed a disposition to lead the party rather than follow in the pleasurable paths laid out for it by its political masters, been converted from the error of its ways, and will it really in the course of a few days admit that it had been indulging in dreams of wild ambition, that it has seen a great light, and that henceforth it will tread only in the narrow way that leads to the place prepared for the faithful?

A PERPLEXING PROBLEM.

A ship is now at the quarantine station with upwards of 800 Oriental immigrants on board, and another is following close after her with a still larger number. The stream has undoubtedly set in this direction, and the question is in what spirit are we to receive these strangers now flocking to our shores. We have been told that, in effect, British Columbia can never assume her proper place as the richest province on the North American continent without the aid of Oriental cheap labor to develop her resources. Well, the laborers are arriving, and if the present gait be maintained, we shall soon see British Columbia peopled largely by Asiatics. If it be necessary for our farmers to employ Oriental labor in order to enable them to compete with the agriculturists of the East, it will not be long till Chinese are competing with these same men for the trade of the mining communities. In one department of agriculture in the vicinity of Victoria—and the same thing applies to other portions of the province—white men have been driven completely from the field, and, given a sufficient Oriental population, there is no reason why the same thing should not occur in all departments of agriculture. It is also said we can never become a great manufacturing community and that the riches of the mine and the forest can never be utilized to the fullest advantage without the aid of cheap labor. If these things be so, what appears to be in store for us as an Anglo-Saxon community? With Orientals digging the soil, operating the mines, sawing the timber and working in the factories, of what benefit to us will all our boasted wealth be? With Oriental workmen will also come Oriental mechanics to supply their wants during their sojourn in this country, so that those who argue in favor of this class of cheap labor for the encouragement of the investment of capital hardly realize what the ultimate effect of their propaganda would be. We take it that the desire of all is to see British Columbia peopled by an Anglo-Saxon community, and the only way in which that desirable end can be attained is to have all our industries in the hands of white men. All the benefits derived by our business men and the community generally from the development of our resources are the result of the employment of white labor in such work. If only a few white engineers and managers and overseers and foremen were employed no doubt capital in its distant home of comfort and luxury would be provided with large dividends, but what about the effect on the district from whence all this wealth was obtained? The government of this country should deal fairly and honestly with the men who provide the means whereby our riches are brought forth, and every possible step should be taken to make harmonious the relations between the two great factors in industrial prosperity, capital and labor, but it should be understood once for all that it is fully intended that British Columbia shall remain Anglo-Saxon, and to this end, even if statistics do not show such progress as might come under other conditions, white men only shall be employed in our mines and in other industries where it is feasible to enforce reasonable regulations.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUES.

It is a curious fact that the most pathetic appeals for the prevention of the effacement of the South African "republics," excepting, of course, those from the pro-Boer press of the United States, have come from the land of political freedom and general enlightenment, Russia. In the meantime, the philanthropic government which is doing so much to uplift and civilize the barbarous hordes within the confines of its own territory by its well-known gentle and eminently humane methods, is not neglecting the opportunity which has presented itself now that the policeman of Europe has serious business on his hands. Around the Black Sea the Muscovite is busy, no doubt raising serious misgivings in the minds of his Mohammedan neighbors as to the friendliness of his motives, as it is well known that such movements have a rather disquieting effect on certain small states nominally under the suzerainty of the Sublime Porte. While it is hardly probable that anything serious will result from these manifestations, as Germany and Austria will insist that they too have interests there, there are other spheres of Russian "influence" where there are not such strong checks to the ambition of the "Bear That Walks Like a Man."

The British government is not in the habit of advertising its intentions in Imperial political matters, but the dispatches in the old country papers indicate that there is great military activity in India consequent on the movements of Russian troops on the northern frontier of Afghanistan. It is almost incredible that the government of the Czar should seriously entertain sinister designs in regard to our Indian Empire, but there is no manner of doubt that Imperial statesmen keep a watchful eye on all Russian military movements, and we are quite prepared for the statement that all the Indian arsenals are busy; that all leave to officers of the army has been cancelled; that all troops, British and native, are in camp, practically under service conditions; and that stores taken for the use of the armies now in the field in South Africa are being replaced as rapidly as possible. With 200,000 men, natives of India, trained soldiers, and containing some of the best fighting material in the world, in addition to the regular British soldiers, confronting her, Russia is not likely to assume a very aggressive attitude in that part of Asia at the present time. Korea is a tempting prize, but it is doubtful if, after all, the Czar would be willing to enter into a conflict with Japan over it at the present time. A careful survey of the field is apt to justify the conclusion that all the manoeuvring that is proceeding at present is designed with the object of gaining a diplomatic foothold in inviting fields in Europe and in Asia, so that at a more convenient season the grip may be tightened and what was originally nominal power turned into actual possession.

The date for the production of the oratorio, the Messiah, has been fixed for the 28th and 29th of April, in the drill hall. An extended notice of this, the most ambitious musical project ever attempted in British Columbia, had been prepared for this issue of the Times, but owing to pressure on our space it had to be held over until Monday. Mr. Austin has labored assiduously and has been at considerable expense to ensure a successful rendition of this work, and with a chorus of upwards of 300 voices and an orchestra of nearly 70 pieces the people of Victoria and neighboring cities may form some idea of what is in store for them.

The San Francisco Examiner military expert, with the superhuman knowledge of strategy for which his tribe are renowned, has arrived at the conclusion that the Boers have surrounded Lord Roberts and his army. We expected to read something of that sort in our reliable contemporary, as regards all things British. A German critic of the same genus comes to its aid and tells it that the British are done up after the hardships of the campaign, and the next information will probably be that the commander-in-chief has asked Kruger for terms.

We are told that the sword as a weapon in warfare is obsolete and may be laid away along with the armor of the knights whose souls are with the saints. It is no doubt sad to think that an arm the glorious feats of which have been celebrated in song and story from time almost immemorial has descended to the depths of becoming a mere plaything for combatants in a French duel.

The head that conceived the plan which entrapped Cronje and his four thousand men may be, luring the Boers onward in the belief that they are doing great things, but it all may end in a general round-up and a trip to St. Helena. Something is being done, we may be sure of that, and if plans do not miscarry Kruger's forces will be materially reduced one of these days.

Sir Charles Tupper is getting quite conservative in his predictions. He says the elections will be held the coming fall and that he will have a good working majority. Just previous to the last general elections he foretold that his government would "sweep the country." Prospects are far from bright when nothing more than a mere "working majority" is expected.

In the hands of Col. Sam Hughes the sword is a much mightier weapon than the pen. He has written himself a fool with the latter, but, if not prematurely stopped by a Mauser bullet, he will carve out fame for himself with the former.

If this course of masterly inactivity continues much longer we would not be surprised to hear of Lord Roberts being ordered home by General Hughes.

SEVERES US RIGHT.

Canadian Gazette, London. Magnanimity is in danger of becoming a played-out force in international politics. We were magnanimous in South Africa in 1898, we know what results that Lord Salisbury's earnest entreaties, Canada was magnanimous in agreeing to waive for a time her strong claims in the matter of the Lynn Canal, and accepted the one-sided *modus vivendi* which now regulates the Yukon traffic via the passes. We see no fruit as yet in the prospect of the submission of the whole dispute to impartial arbitration. Britain, following suit, magnanimously abandoned her veto in the matter of the Nicaragua canal, so that the waterway might be constructed by the United States. And now the foreign relations committee of the Senate, in haste to catch the anti-British vote for the Presidential election, has wrecked the treaty upon which Mr. Hay and Lord Pauncefote agreed, and demanded the Americanization of a canal which is not in American territory, and which by every dictate of fair play should be open to the unrestricted commerce of the whole world. And to cap the whole business, the New York Sun solemnly protests against the sending of troops by Canada to the Cape as a violation of the Monroe doctrine, or something like it.

HIS WELCOME ABSENCE.

London Times. Among the number of Irish passengers was Michael Davitt, who has chosen the singularly insalubrious port of Lorenzo Marquez as a place likely to benefit his health. We may presume that on discovering his mistake he will promptly proceed to the nearest landfall of the Transvaal. We really wish that we could assure him that his presence will be half as welcome to the Boers as his absence is to the people of this country and we strongly suspect to the Irish parliamentary party itself.

A CUT AT MR. SHELDON.

Atchison Globe. The women never fight the corset, because they know the women are so put together that they need a corset. A man who is shaped a good deal like a pole, and who couldn't get a corset to stay on him if he tried, is therefore, impudent to begin a crusade in a field where he has no business, and where modesty should keep him from entering.

POSSIBLE, BUT NOT PROBABLE. Philadelphia Ledger. If those Esquimaux guns should blow the north-west corner of the United States, Mr. Sulzer will at least have the satisfaction of saying, "I told you so."

SIZING HIM UP. Toronto Star. Sir Charles Tupper seems to have decided that if he cannot have a monopoly of the loyalty business he will have none of it at all.

WHAT THEY WOULD BE AT. Toronto Globe. The Conservative leaders would make British traders Utahlanders in Canadian markets.

LEGACIES. London Chronicle. The dog is yours; and so's the photo frames, Them pictures wot I cut, and my new box, The pack of cards, the dominoes, an' games, The kaitin' needles, an' the knitted socks, An' all except the letters and the ring— You'll find them all together tied with string.

My public clothin'—that goes back to stores— My kit'll sell by auction on the square; An' other fellers will be 'formin' four; An' markin' time in boots I used to wear, They're welcome; but you won't forget to send The ring an' all the letters to my friend?

The pain ain't near so bad as wot it were. The day they dragged me from the limber wheels; Ain't I a wreck! for God's sake don't tell 'er; Say it was fever—peaceful—in the 'llis; An' 'bout the wreaths, the "Jack" and the band, An'—send a bit of hair—you understand?

The ring—Oh, no, the doctor lets me talk. I ain't afeard to 'cept a fanny light, An' just a feelin' that I'd like to walk. To where it seems to flicker in the night. Better for me to go with aching 'ead, Than go in trouble with my say unsaid.

The ring—it ain't long since she sent it back; I never meant no 'arm, God only knows, But things—I can't tell now—looked very black, And she believed the others—I suppose, I'm sorry for 'er now—that cursed wheel!

You see she is a woman, an' she'll feel. . . . The dog is yours, I told you that before, The spurs—you'll find 'em in my private kit.

The letters, an' the ring, an' nothin' more— An' half—'t's foolish—but a little bit. . . . 'Our Father'—Lord, how strange! It's all—'n'—sir.

The lett—'n'—'th—'ring—'n'—'hair—'for—'er! EDGAR WALLACE.

Modder River, Feb. 10.

WILLIAMS EXECUTED. (Associated Press.)

Toronto, April 14.—Harry Williams was hanged here this morning at two minutes past eight. He did not falter and made no statement whatever.

The Paris Exposition

Opened To-Day by M. Loubet, the President of the Republic.

The Capital Gaily Decorated and Thousands Witness the Ceremony.

(Associated Press.)

Paris, April 14.—Much space is devoted this morning by Paris papers to the opening of the Exposition, in the way of anticipatory comment, and many journals publish illustrations and plans in special supplements. The Figaro gives prominence to the statement that "delicate homage" will be rendered President Loubet by the United States when he passes the United States pavilion and the American section. At that moment the American guard of 60 men will salute the chief of state with the French flag, "thus symbolizing the union of the two great republics."

The opinion of the press is that the exhibition will inaugurate a period of six months' peace, all parties forgetting their quarrels. Shots of "Vive Loubet" and "Vive La Republique" arose from his 4,000 hearers, and high hats were waved in the air. The crowds outside the hall took up the cheering and the exposition was open. Opening Ceremony.

Paris, April 14.—The Paris exhibition was opened at noon to-day. The most favorable weather conditions. Paris was early alive with people wending their way towards the Elysee, and in the direction of the exposition in the hope of witnessing the presidential procession at some part of its journey. All the public buildings, and numberless private houses were decorated with flags, chiefly the tricolor. The neighborhood of the exposition was especially gay with bunting, while many of the pavilions themselves were surmounted with floating banners.

President Loubet, as he stood in the presidential tribune surrounded by the members of the cabinet and his household, opened the exposition with the words: "I declare the exposition of 1900 open. The immense circus shaped hall was brilliant with color and animation. It is decorated with magnificent frescoes, representing allegorical subjects by famous French artists and stained glasses by Hermand and Godwin. It formed a beautiful setting for to-day's ceremony. Every inch of the floor space was occupied by an assemblage representative of French art, letters and science, and including the military, naval and political men of France. It was mainly an evening dress gathering, while the brilliant uniforms of soldiers, the diplomatic corps and Republican Guards were so interspersed among the gathering that with the masses of pretty spring toilettes of the ladies, of whom there were almost as many as men present, made a scene particularly bright and effective.

Contrary to expectation the premier, M. Roussieu, made no address. Gen. Porter interviewed. Paris, April 14.—Gen. Horace Porter, the United States ambassador for the inaugural ceremony, said to a representative of the Associated Press: "The present French exposition will attract even greater interest than any previous one held in Paris to display before the world the products of the various nations. Every government of any importance will be represented, and in the way of sightseeing and gathering of information, a visit to it will be equal to making a tour of the world."

United States Commissioner Gen. F. Wick says: "The exhibits of the great international exposition, inaugurated to-day, reflecting the arts, sciences and industries of the present age, will be an achievement of heretofore unequalled perfection. At no other event have the nations of the world so elaborately and ambitiously participated. While the architectural effects are not lacking and the ensemble of the buildings and gardens will be brilliant, yet this exposition will be most noted for the exhaustiveness of its exhibits and for the intelligence of their arrangements and the beauty of their installation. A gold medal of 1900 will be a trophy of which any exhibitor may be proud. It will mean supremacy over the best mankind can accomplish."

By doing each duty fully as it comes we qualify for more light and greater aptitude for succeeding duties. Faithfulness day by day in small things will make us keen to recognize the divine voice with reference to greater things.

A New Idea on Curing Colds

And How it Led to the Discovery of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine—The Great Home Remedy.

For generations the best physicians have sent patients suffering with pulmonary disease to the Southern groves, where turpentine is collected, in order that they might breathe the fumes of the pine and be cured. For the poor, and even for those in moderate circumstances, this treatment was not available, and Dr. Chase, ever striving to bring relief to suffering humanity, conceived the idea of bringing this remedy of nature to the people. Turpentine is so compounded with linseed oil, and has a definite other ingredients in Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, that you would never know there was turpentine in it. It is decidedly pleasant to the taste, and yet cures all over-coming coughs, colds and throat irritation.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is above all other home remedies, as it is equally good for children and grown-up persons. It promptly relieves tightness and coughs, and cures all ailments of the throat and bronchial tubes. 25 cents a bottle. Family size, containing more than three times as much, 50 cents. At all dealers, or Edmanon, Bates & Co., Toronto.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. ESTABLISHED 1845 Colonial House MONTREAL

Invite attention to their Mail Order department. Samples sent by return mail, and full information supplied. HIGH CLASS GOODS AT CLOSE PRICES.

BLACK DRESS GOODS

The continued demand for Black Fabrics for Ladies' Wear is more pronounced than ever in Paris, London and New York. In fact, in all the centres of taste and fashion black is in great favor. In the Black Dress Goods Department the stock of new fabrics for Spring is very complete, and contains striking novelties. SPECIAL—Also a purchase of nearly 2,000 yards Black Brocaded Repp Mohair. Regular price, \$1.00; to be sold at 75c, less 20 p.c. and 5 extra for cash. These are new goods, 44 inches wide. Net price, 57c per yard. Rare value.

SILK DEPARTMENT

A full stock of the latest and most fashionable SILKS from the European and American markets.

LADIES' SUITING MATERIALS

In all the latest productions, consisting of Amazon Cloths, Coatings, Tweeds, Camels Hair, Homespuns, Chevrets, Coverts, etc. Homespun Suitings "extra value" 54 inches wide, 90c a yard. New Fashionable Checks and Plaids for Skirts, \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.60. Beaulieu (all shades) 50c, 75c, \$1.25. Navy Blue Serges and Coatings, all prices. "Special" lines Navy Serges, 50c, 55c, 60c, 70c, 44 inches wide. Full assortment of Serges, all shades, 70c per yard, 44 inches wide. A special line of all wool French Cashmeres, 45 in. wide, fine shades, 55c per yard.

PRINT DEPARTMENT

The range of New Goods is complete and includes the latest effects in Ginghams, French Cambrics, Oxford, Zephyrs, Dress Satens, Fancy Piques, Scotch Madras, White and Colored Duck, Khaki, Cretonnes, Chintz Taffetas, Plain and Fancy Denims, and Tickings, etc., etc.

QUEEN QUALITY SHOES

SEND FOR CATALOGUE which contains photographic reproductions of each Shoe as carried in stock, with sizes, width, prices, etc.

New Department of ARTISTIC HOUSE DECORATION.

Including PAPER HANGINGS of every description, displaying a superb collection of Wall Hangings for the coming season. The Assortment consists only of the Newest Designs and Colorings, specially selected for a high class trade. At the same time due regard has been given to values and intending purchasers are invited to compare Prices, Qualities and Designs. For bedrooms and sitting rooms there are Pretty, Artistic and Floral Designs, both Embossed and Brocaded. Also Chintz and Striped Papers, ranging from 8c, 10c, 15c, 20c and upwards per roll. For Dining Rooms, Hall and Libraries, there are printed Burlaps and Canvas effects, Tapestry, Morris, Turkish, Colonial, Heraldic, Empire and Conventional Designs, in a wide range of prices from 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c and 35c up per roll.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. SAMPLES SENT AND EVERY INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., MONTREAL.

Advertisement for Corticelli Skirt Protector. Includes an illustration of a woman in a long dress and a product box. Text: "There is no gum or rubber or anything in Corticelli Skirt Protector that will chafe your shoes. It is made of specially grown specially spun and specially woven wool. It is better than any other skirt protector because it is made of different and better wool—it has an elastic, porous weave that dries out quickly when wet and sheds dust easily. Sewed on flat—not turned over—one or two rows of stitching—every dress goods shade. Sold every where 4 cts. a yard. Labeled thus Corticelli."

Find the Boy

Advertisement for Dixie H. Ross & Co. Includes an illustration of a boy and a list of products. Text: "Whose pa owns a candy store. A child can come to our store and make purchases just as easy. Our goods are sold at only one price (the lowest). This is the reason of our success, and is responsible in a greater degree than any other factor for the enormous and constantly increasing patronage at our store. California New Grass Butter, 45c. 5 7-Brand's Fluke Barley, 4 lbs 25c California French Prunes, 50c 50 Our Brand Tea, 40c 1b 'Dixie' Ceylon Tea, 35c 1b Golden Blend Tea, 40c 1b Our Teas Cannot Be Equalled. Morgan's Eastern Oysters."

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

To Our Patrons

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

SEEDS

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

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

Advertisement for Daisy Air Rifle. Includes an illustration of the rifle. Text: "FREE We give this splendid rifle for only two dollars. It is the best made and latest model, well finished nickel plated, carefully sighted and tested before leaving the factory. It is just the thing for target practice or for shooting cats, rats, sparrows, etc. Return this advertisement with your address and we will send you the rifle and you need not pay a cent. The reason for selling seeds is short so order at once. Our Special Post packages sell themselves. Premium Supply Co., Box 111, Toronto."

Domini P... Otter's Rep... adians'... The Budget... for Mar... paig... Ottawa, Apr... this year is... tedious affair... of the opposi... gain literatur... debate, which... till the end of... interest of an... dead. Yester... Montague and... remarks were... in reply to stat... line. The chief... a report from... of Paarde... enthusiasm in... An... Mr. McDoug... orders of the... a St. John pa... emigration of... the United Sta... than ever... ment intended... The Minister... my hon. friend... the way to S... great enterpri... fished these... Mr. Davin... place three bill... ment orders, s... ed this session... Lachin... Mr. Quinn... the statements... L. P. O'Hanle... safety of the... Trunk railway... canal at Wellin... any enquiry ha... was any truth... the engine... Sir Wilfrid... the government... far as I know... may say that... from Mr. O'H... now under inv... Col. O... Lieut.-Col. T... wanted to kn... ports were no... they were. He... been received... The Minister... been a messag... which would b... few minutes... partment had... before they w... the reports had... the earliest... would contin... Sir Adolphe c... telegrams rece... should be read... were received... Imperial House... the Northwest... Lieut.-Col. T... the day's repo... The Minister... was received so... Lieut.-Col... hour? The Minister... not say. I ut... this morning, I... an hour ago... It may be sa... said at half-pa... and that the... Col. Hubert F... fer, which wo... some of the m... military bran... ment by Col. I... The Minister... names of offic... mentioned for... the members... Mr. Quinn... no information... sick and woun... was the duty... if the Ministe... power he sho... set information... to let their i... possible. The Ministe... the informati... came through... and the war... to the people... did not know... House could... facilities, secti... tion that conl... ing conditions... ever, he woul... sentations to... it was thought... The... Dr. Montagu... the debate on... to the speech... seen an accou... of which had... in this parlia... scarcely ever... time in the fu... belle would ha... nounce that he... of sending... tion. Mr. Ch... feat with app... faction. Dr... attention to... speech, and w... dense, denyi... logical quot... his favorite a... hon. gentlemen







# Ministers Speak

### The Government Policy Outlined to the Electors of Saanichton.

### The Premier Scores the Board of Trade and Mr. Cotton.

The Premier and the Minister of Mines addressed the electors of Saanichton on Thursday night. There was a fairly good attendance. The other ministers and several Martinite candidates and prospective candidates were present, but did not address the gathering.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Slugett.

Mr. Curtis, who is coming to be recognized as a distinct rival of his chief in ability, and infinitely more tactful and conservative in his methods, was the first speaker. He laid particular stress upon the contention that the government had a policy and that they were opposed by incohesive cliques. Mr. Curtis' programme he declared to be progressive, practical and distinct. The fierce attacks which had been made on the Premier he characterized as groundless.

He defended the action of the Government in dismissing the Samlin-Cotton ministry, a course to which he had been urged by the very papers which attacked him so violently when they found he had sent for Mr. Martin. The concern of all Mr. Martin's opponents lest he should be successful indicated that they realized he was a strong man—in fact just such a man as the Governor should seek for advice.

The policy of the government he declared to be one in the interests of the masses from that section abolishing the necessity for deposits from candidates for the legislature to the training contemplated for miners and prospectors.

The settlement of the labor troubles at Rossland and the prompt way in which the government had acted to secure that end indicated that the government was not weak-purposed and inert like its predecessors. He did not wish, however, to make political capital out of that matter.

Dealing with the railway policy of the new government, he ridiculed the idea that the construction of a Coast-Kootenay road would bankrupt the country. The only difference between this policy and the one hitherto followed was that where the government had previously guaranteed principal and interest and then handed the road over to private parties, they now retained it and would be able to arrange for rates not higher than three cents a mile. Both the C. P. R. and Corbin had offered to build the road for nothing, showing that its construction would be a paying investment.

He believed that the building of a road from Kootenay to the Coast would lead to refineries being established here, and he had the assurance of Mr. Breen that as soon as the combined provincial smelters guaranteed him fifty tons of copper matte per day a refinery would be built.

In conclusion the speaker paid a tribute to Mr. Martin, in whose honesty, sincerity and devotion to the people's interests he had such confidence that he had no hesitation in joining his government.

The Premier ascribed the difficulty he had in filling his cabinet to the desire to make it representative. His weakest minister was ten times more efficient than the ex-premier. Even Mr. Cotton was a procrastinating, weak minister. Whoever heard of J. Fred Hume or Alex. Henderson before entering the cabinet? Mr. Elberts was the only strong man in the Turner administration, and his record was full of serious flaws. Victoria had hitherto run the government; now it got no more than its share. He reaffirmed his belief in the eight-hour law and paid a tribute to Smith Curtis. To prove that Premier Laurier did not wish to accomplish his defeat he read the following letter:

Ottawa, April 2.

My Dear Martin—I have had for some days your last letter. I did not answer immediately because your request required some consideration. On the whole I have come to the conclusion that I should not interfere in any way at all. This will not surprise you after having received my first letter. I realize the force of keeping party lines, but the reason which I have given you in my first letter must make it plain to you that if party lines are to be maintained, I will expect that the policy of the federal government will be respected. There are no party lines in your programme, and I appeal to you that it would have been easy for you to give way to the policy which we have announced. At the same time, whilst I cannot interfere in your behalf I will not interfere against you. This I do for many obvious reasons, and moreover I cannot forget the voice of friendship. I would feel much more pleasure if I could write to you in a different way, but it is preferable that you should know exactly where I stand; and if I do not interfere actively in your behalf you will acknowledge that the fault is not mine.

Believe me, as ever, my dear Martin, Yours very sincerely, WILFRID LAURIER.

He argued from the above letter that the statement that he was not in favor of the capital was false, and said the only point on which he and the Federal government disagreed was in the matter of disallowing anti-Monopolian legislation, a policy to which he still adhered.

He denied that he had received \$15,000 from the C. P. R. to leave Manitoba. He had entered their service as solicitor when he occupied no public office, and was therefore free to accept a professional retainer.

He quoted the opinion of an eminent financial authority, a Conservative, whose opinion he had asked as to whether capital could be obtained for government owned roads. This gentleman had stated that the day of giving away big grants of money and lands to railways in Canada had passed away. He was at the head of one of the biggest financial houses in Canada and could himself lend \$10,000,000. It had been on this

gentleman's advice that a certain county in Ontario had insisted on all the bonds possible when the Credit Valley road was built, and when the latter line was taken over by the C.P.R. they received \$200,000 on the investment.

He ridiculed the B. C. Board of Trade, which he characterized as an imbecile institution run for the mutual benefit of its members. These men had moss on their backs 16 inches thick, and he would appeal to the farmers, who had more sound sense.

The remainder of his address was devoted principally with ridiculing Mr. Cotton. He made the charge that the council book with the alleged falsified record had been taken away by Mr. Hume at the instance of Mr. Cotton, and was not now available. He further alleged that late in 1896 and early in 1897 Mr. Cotton had acted as editor of the News-Advertiser and the Colonist.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

## HOSPITAL BOARD.

### The Directors Transact Considerable Business at Their Recent Meeting—Admission of Free Patients.

Considerable business was transacted at the meeting of the board of directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital on Thursday evening, those present being President J. D. Helmecken, M.P.P., in the chair, and Messrs. Davies, Shotbolt, Braverman, Pemberton, Crimp, Wilson, Holland, Drury, Grabame, Lewis and Forman.

The report of the steward mentioned the donation of 200 plants from Mr. Le Poer Trench, of Saanich, and the donor will be tendered the thanks of the board for his generosity.

Hilda Manley and Amelia acknowledged the receipt of nurses' medals and diplomas. Received and filed.

The resident physician's report showed the number of patients in the hospital on March 1st to have been 37; admitted during the month, 53; treated, 90; discharged, 45; deceased, 5; in hospital April 1st, 40. The monthly receipts were \$1,294.

Some discussion ensued regarding the admission of free patients into the hospital, during which Mr. Wilson stated that there was considerable laxity in this respect. He strongly disapproved admitting non-residents except in very urgent cases.

The finance committee recommended the payment of accounts amounting to \$1,315.15. The committee also reported that they had received no reply from the provincial government to their communication requesting payment of burial fees of three provincial patients.

The committee in their report submitted a declaration stating that they had knowledge that deception had heretofore been practised in gaining admittance into free wards by those who could pay for their hospital treatment, this fact having been proven in several cases in which payments were received from deceased persons' estates. The declaration advised that measures be taken to guard against fraud in this respect, and the committee suggested that a resolution be passed ordering that all persons seeking free treatment shall be required to sign the hospital declaration before being admitted as a free patient.

This engendered considerable discussion, in which Mr. Davies assured the directors that the finance committee would only make those recommendations which are to the interest of the institution. Every step would be taken to collect the money.

The house committee reported, recommending improvements to the heating apparatus. Mrs. Dunaway, the second cook, asked for one month's leave of absence. This report was adopted, and Mrs. Dunaway's request was granted.

A letter was received from Capt. Gaudin, informing the board of the intention of the Militia Department to utilize the Marine hospital, and asking whether sick seamen would be admitted to the Jubilee hospital, and the terms on which they would be received. There are four patients under treatment at present. A further communication was also received from Capt. Gaudin, regretting his inability to inform the board of the length of time which it is the intention of the Militia authorities to occupy the marine hospital. Capt. Gaudin further informed the board that he had made other arrangements for the care of sick seamen.

Mr. Wilson pointed out that the question was now completely settled, the department having secured a house on Second street, Work estate, for the accommodation of patients.

The communications were received and filed.

President Helmecken directed attention to the very favorable clause in the grant of the new settlement regarding the hospital, after which a communication was read from Rev. Canon Paddon regarding incurable patients. Received and filed.

Dr. Hassel reported as follows: Total number of patients treated at hospital during March, 105; total days' stay, 1,321; daily average number of patients, 39.25; daily average cost per patient, \$1.22. The report was received and adopted.

The matron reported the receipt of the following donations: Old cotton and linen, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Harvey and Mrs. Robert; Finlayson's illustrated papers, Miss Angus and H. D. Helmecken, Q.C., M.P.P.; book, Mrs. Rhodes; papers, Mrs. Griffiths; old cotton, Mrs. Ebb; 1 screen and 3 feather cushions, Mrs. Hamilton. The Women's Auxiliary have provided cotchons for screens, six bedside tables, 12 feeding cups, 12 small jugs, 4 dozen table napkins and 18 quilts.

Received and filed and the donors to be thanked.

The board then adjourned.

To shine boots quickly do not blacken, but rub with a piece of orange. Let the juice dry in, and then polish with a soft brush, when they will shine like a mirror.

THAT CUTTING ACID—That arises from the stomach, and almost strangles, is caused by fermentation of the food in the stomach. It is characterized by indigestion and dyspepsia, and if neglected, will develop into the chronic disease of indigestion. Dr. Van Sandt's Pineapple Tablets immediately after eating, and it will prevent the acid from forming. Sold in boxes of 50 cents. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

# Chilkats on the Warpath

### Uprising May Occur If More Than Two Are Hanged for Horton Murder.

### Natives Say They Will Have a Life for a Life—More Details of Crime.

Advice which has reached here from the North show the Chilkat Indians at the head of Lynn Canal to be greatly wrought up over the arrest of a dozen of their fellows as a result of the Horton double murder. There are ten Chilkats to every white person, great or small, about Haines Mission, on Chilkoot Inlet, Chilkat River and Klukwan. An uprising, which may occur, would result disastrously to the whites if it should happen to occur quickly.

The meeting, which was held at the head of Lynn Canal, to discuss the matter from the native standpoint. The powder was to be a meeting of the big chiefs of the Chilkats and the Sitkas, and the life of the man who confessed the murder in the first place is not worth much from the talk of the Indians. There has been a good deal of loud talk among them; it has even gone so far as to suggest an uprising against the whites. This was suggested on Sunday evening, coolly and calmly; but an old chief got up and said that when one white man was killed one hundred came to avenge him, and perhaps a thousand, and this threw a damper on the enthusiasm.

The meeting, however, being tenaciously to the life for a life theory, and upon this there was a quarrel between the Chilkats and the Sitkas. The whole of the prisoners held at Skagway, with the exception of one, are of the Sitka tribe, hence the hot words. But it was determined to hold a feast in the evening, at which it would be definitely decided what is to be done should more than two Indian lives be offered up by the whites for the killing of Bert Horton and his wife.

A Haines correspondent of the Daily Alaskan, of Skagway, writing April 2nd, said that it was the members of the Chilkat tribe that were chiefly interested in the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Horton. It has been said by different members of the Chilkat tribe that if more than two of the Indians suspected of the murder of the Hortons, and now under arrest, are hung, they will see that more white lives are taken to even up the score.

It has lately been made known at Haines that the powder and supply house owned by C. A. Carmichael, of Skagway, and his associates, Murray and Brandon, who were operating on a quartz claim near that place, was blown up by a party of Chilkat Indians who passed down the river a few days before the murder of the Hortons. The Chilkat Indians are above the average native in intelligence. Yet, the naked fact remains that the number of natives on the Chilkat river at Klukwan, on the Chilkoot Inlet, at Haines and on the Chilkat Inlet, is ten Chilkats for every white man and child in the country, and that with an uprising fomented among these natives, as has been done among Indians and amid like surroundings, it would be possible for a murderous raid.

Col. Sol. Ripinsky, U. S. commissioner at Haines, is quoted by the Juneau Dispatch as follows in regard to the killing of the Hortons near Sullivan Island: "The Chilkat and Chilkoot Indians are the most cowardly, sneaking and villainous tribes in Alaska, and without doubt the cowardly crowd of young bucks who killed the Hortons also held prisoner and repeatedly ravished the young wife before killing her. The real reason for the murder was the fact that an Indian named Tom recently returned from McNeil Island, where he had been pardoned while serving a ten-years' sentence for the killing of a man near Haines. This Indian told the others that he had been well taken care of, and had on good clothes on his return, thereby making it appear as though his punishment had been one of pleasure.

"The killing of the Hortons resulted from the desire of the Indians to gain possession of the white woman, associated with their superstition that a life for a life is a necessity."

## POLITICAL MORALITY.

Toronto, April 14.—Speaking of political morals of the Dominion at the convention of Baptist Young People's Union of Ontario and Quebec, yesterday, Rev. C. A. Eaton, of Blouin street Baptist church, urged that the chief duty of Christian patriots was to combat political corruption so rampant in this country. The speaker declared that there was no English-speaking country all the world over the political tone of which was lower than that of Canada. The average representative to parliament, he said, was elected because his political constituents wanted to secure something from him. There were members of the church and members high up in it who would barter away their franchise and then in their meetings condemn and ostracize the wicked politician, falsely assuming that they were better than he. These sentiments were cheered.

## NANAIMO CANDIDATES.

Nanaimo, April 14.—A public meeting will be held in the opera house here Monday afternoon for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Nanaimo district. Ralph Smith wants the nomination and will doubtless get it. A number of people, who would like to represent Nanaimo district, do not like the idea of Ralph Smith coming forward as a candidate. They say that he should again stand for South Nanaimo.

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

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the improved blowers. Relieves the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blow free. All dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

## THE 3 VOSPER CHILDREN,

### Whose Home is Dunrea, Man., Have All Used Burdock Blood Bitters for Various Ailments.

long walk to and from school, and I scarcely knew what to do as she was getting weaker day by day. I took her to two doctors, and they did not seem to know what ailed her. I then tried all sorts of remedies, but they failed to do her any good. It was suggested that she should take Burdock Blood Bitters, and I got a bottle for her.

"That bottle seemed to improve her considerably, so I got her another and another till she had taken in all four bottles, and was completely cured. 'T verily believe B. B. saved the life of my dear sister, as before taking it she was gradually but surely growing worse, and everything she took seemed of no avail to help her.

"I know of three other cases here where B. B. has saved life and restored health, and there is no other remedy esteemed so highly in our family and among our friends."

(Sd.) LILLY VOSPER. Burdock Blood Bitters cure constipation, liver complaint, dyspepsia, scrofula, salt rheum, tetter, erysipelas, boils, pimples, sores, ulcers, weak, dried feeling, run-down system, and all blood humors and itching eruptions.

Always ask for Burdock Blood Bitters, and refuse any cheap substitute.

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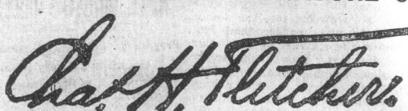
# What is CASTORIA

### Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSOOND, 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.

### THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF



### APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

# HATS AND CAPS

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

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

## J. PIERCY & CO.

## Sporting News

### THE WHEEL.

WHEELMEN'S ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Toronto, April 13.—The annual convention of the Wheelmen's Association was held to-day, and the election of officers resulted in J. J. Gould, of Hamilton, being elected president, and J. M. Burnes, of New Brunswick, vice-president. The chairman of the various boards were re-elected with the exception of W. N. Irwin, who was elected to the rights and privileges committee, vice Mr. Gould, and J. J. Ward, who was elected to the rules and regulations committee vice Mr. Irwin. A. Walton, racing chairman, was elected for a third term.

### GOOD FRIDAY SHOOTING.

A large number of enthusiasts attended the first shoot of the season held by the Victoria Gun Club at their grounds, Langford Plain, yesterday afternoon. Some excellent scores were made. The Club was being captured by Richard Short, of Henry Short & Sons, with a score of 24 out of 30.

### THE GUN.

GOOD FRIDAY SHOOTING.

The Capital Gun Club also held their first shoot of the season at their grounds up the Arm, yesterday, when some very satisfactory scores were made.

### TUPPER ON THE ELECTIONS.

Montreal, April 14.—In an interview this morning Sir Charles Tupper, who is here on party business, declared that the general elections will most probably be held in September or October. As the result, Sir Charles said he was more than ever convinced that the Conservatives will be returned by a good working majority.

### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Nanaimo, April 14.—Yesterday afternoon the Nanaimo Thistles defeated the Vancouver senior team by a score of 5 to 0. The Vancouver team was playing under a disadvantage, being short several of their good players.

This afternoon the Vancouver team met the Wellington team on the ground here in the first of the semi-finals for the Association championship cup and medals.

### THE KENNEL.

VICTORIA PRIZE WINNERS.

That the dog fanciers of this city who entered their canines in the bench show at Seattle, have every reason to feel proud of their pets is evidenced by the gratifying array of prizes captured by the Victoria dogs. Barner Jake, of the Royal Pastime Cocker Kennels of this city captured the trophy presented to the best cocker in the show. Other Victoria dogs awarded prizes were: Great Danes—Dogs, 1st, Ivan (Mrs. M. E. Hitchcock, owner); Greyhounds—Dogs, 1st, Jeff (Dr. G. L. Milne); Collies other than tri-color—Open, dogs, 3rd, Capital (T. B. Macabe); Pointers (open)—Dogs, under 50 lbs., 3rd, Lick Sport (F. Turner); English setters (open)—Dogs, 3rd, Earl of Dudley (Thomas Pimley); bitches, 2nd, Princess Alice (Frank Turner); Irish setters (open)—Dogs, 2nd, Hector (Dr. Garescho); bitches, Madcap 111, (Dr. John Duncan); puppy bitches, 1st, Island Gem (Thomas Pimley); Irish Terriers (open)—Bitches, 2nd, Saanich Dahleay 3rd, Saanich Doreen (Mrs. Bradley-Spale); Cocker Spaniels—Winners: 1st, Queen of Sheba (J. W. Creighton, Victoria); Open, dogs—1st, Sam (E. F. Blake, Seattle); 2nd, Sir James Douglas (Dr. G. L. Milne, Victoria); 3rd, Dot (A. W. Engle, Seattle); Open, bitches—1st, Flossie (Royal Cocker Kennels, Vic-

# OVERWORK

You know all about it. The rush, the worry, the exhaustion. You go about with a great weight resting upon you. You can't throw off this feeling. You are a slave to your work. Sleep fails, and you are on the verge of nervous exhaustion. What is to be done? Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

For fifty years it has been lifting up the discouraged, giving rest to the overworked, and bringing refreshing sleep to the depressed. It is the best nerve tonic you can take.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"I have used Ayer's medicine for more than 40 years. I am sure your Sarsaparilla saved my life when I first took it, 40 years ago. I am now past 70 and never without your medicine."

FRANK THOMAS, P. M., ENON, KANSAS, Jan. 24, 1899.

Write the Doctor—If you have any complaint whatever, write us all about it. You will receive the best medical advice free.

Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

# Dominion Pa

### Discussing M ing Grow in

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# Dominion Parliament

## Discussing Methods of Encouraging Growth of Sugar Beet in Canada.

### How the Improvements in Railways Is Affecting the Transportation Problem.

Ottawa, April 4.—The Minister of Militia, in the course of a discussion in the House of Commons yesterday, gave the members and the country a further insight into the methods of General Hutton, late commanding officer of the Canadian militia. The fact is that being appointed to assume a defensive position in this matter Dr. Borden has, in justice to himself, had to disclose circumstances which would otherwise never have been given to the public. In yesterday's debate the name of Col. Foster, acting chief of staff of the Imperial force, was mentioned in a rather humiliating connection. The question upon which the whole debate arose was a complaint by Lieut-Col. Prior of the treatment meted out to Lieut-Colonel White, of Guelph, and to Lieut-Colonel Vince, of New Brunswick, by the Minister of Militia in having their names struck from the list of those chosen to staff a staff course at Kingston. The speech of the Minister of Militia in justification of his action was of considerable interest and was thoroughly approved by those who sat behind him.

Lieut-Col. White's Case. Lieut-Col. Prior, on the orders of the day, said he desired to bring before the House a matter of importance and urgency concerning the dropping by order of the Minister of Militia of the names of Lieut-Col. White, of the 90th Battalion, and Lieut-Col. Vince, of the Brighton Engineers, from the list of those to share in the staff course at Kingston.

The Premier suggested that this was scarcely a matter of urgency and that as important business was before the House Lieut-Col. Prior might wait for a more fitting occasion. Lieut-Col. Prior declined to be turned aside and went over the correspondence in these cases, as already laid on the table of the House, the facts of which have already been fully gone over in the Senate and are very generally known. Both names were chosen by General Hutton and placed on the list for this course in staff duty, which was to fit the members for employment in the department at Ottawa. The trouble was that the names of Lieut-Col. White and Lieut-Col. Vince were taken from the list by the Minister and when the latter saw that he had been promptly struck off, letters sent by the chief staff officers, under the direction of Gen. Hutton, were to the effect that these two officers' names were struck off by the Minister of Militia because of their having taken an active part in politics. But when this matter was brought to the attention of the Minister he utterly repudiated any such motives and said that Lieut-Col. White's name had been struck off because of his being married and over age. Besides this, his command of the 90th Battalion would have expired in a few days.

The reason for action in Lieut-Colonel Vince's case was that he was over age and retired from the active list. Lieut-Col. Prior claimed that a severe blow had been delivered to the whole militia service of Canada, and that it would take the very roots, and asked that justice be done. Dr. Borden's Reply. The Minister of Militia said that Col. Prior had taken nearly an hour over the matter, but that he had been disposed of in ten minutes. It was an exemplification of the mountain in labor bringing forth a ridiculous mouse. The whole object was to make an attack upon the Minister of Militia, for the assumed introduction of questions of politics into the administration of his department; but he could appeal confidently to what was done in the matter of sending the contingents as proof positive that during his tenure of the office politics had not entered into militia matters. Referring to the White case, the Minister said there was not a single word of truth in the statement that his name was removed because of his politics, and that it would be well for the House and country to know exactly what had happened. The general commanding saw fit to select, publicly in his own general orders, and notify personally, a number of officers to undergo a staff course without reference to him, and the publication and notification was done during his absence from Ottawa. The sending of these officers involved a public charge and whatever views the general commanding might have, he was, as head of the Militia department, responsible for the expenditure, and it was the duty of the G.O.C. to submit the names to him to see whether he approved of them or not.

On returning to Ottawa, Dr. Borden said that he had found the list published and on its being brought to him he struck off the names of Lieut-Col. White and Vince. He sent for the list and gave him reasons for so doing, which were that they were on the retired list, and that in Col. White's case, he was married by the loss of a hand. Col. Borden notified Col. Foster and he was certain said nothing of politics. He had not said a single word about politics, and when Col. Foster, after communicating with the G.O.C., came to him, he related these reasons, and had never mentioned officially any other reason, for striking off the names. Neither Col. White nor anyone else had any right to be notified in the reasons which were given to Lieut-Col. White. He had first heard of them from Mr. McMillan, M.P., who showed him the letter sent to Lieut-Col. White.

Military Despotism. The Minister of Militia said that it would be necessary to disclose a statement of affairs of which he had accidentally

learned in relation to this matter. He was naturally very indignant as well as surprised when Mr. McMillan showed him the letter, and he at once sent his private secretary to summon Col. Foster and get a copy of the letter from him. He was still more surprised when his secretary returned and said that Col. Foster informed him that he could not give the Minister the letter. The secretary had then suggested to Col. Foster, that he should see the Minister himself, but that officer said he could not go. On being asked why he had replied that an order had been issued by the G.O.C. that no staff officer should go to the Minister or show him any correspondence emanating from the military G.O.C. and that after any interview permitted by him between officers and the Minister, they should at once retire to his sanctum and unobtrusively themselves of all that had taken place. It was about time that the House and country should understand the condition of things existing in the Militia department. It was thus easy to understand how this correspondence had taken place without his knowledge. On learning this he immediately sent for Colonel Foster, and told him that the order was made verbally in presence of Col. Aylmer and himself. Telling him that he would give him an opportunity to put the matter in writing, he wrote to him and to Colonel Aylmer. In their replies they acknowledged that the condition of things actually existed.

Col. Aylmer, Adjutant-General, wrote in reply as follows: "My Dear Dr. Borden.—In reply to your inquiry of this instant, I may state, as I stated to you personally, and of which I informed the General, that about a year ago General Hutton told both Col. Foster and myself that we were on no account to approach you or to communicate with you unless we had his permission, and, further, that whenever we did approach you, either on our own account or officially, we were to inform him of all that happened at any interview with you, and, further, we were not to sign documents that were to be forwarded to you at any time when the General was here at headquarters."

Colonel Hubert Foster, acting chief of staff, had sent the following reply on the same matter: "Dear Dr. Borden.—In reply to your letter of this afternoon, I fear I can add nothing to what I told you to-day. As far as I can remember (after a lapse of nearly a year), about the matter, the facts are that the General informed Col. Aylmer and myself that he did not intend to have any interviews with yourself, and that if sent for by you while he was in the office, we were to come to him and so inform him, and ask his leave before going to you, and also to inform him on our return of what it was you desired to speak to us about. I can't tell you at all the date of this conversation, I am afraid, and my recollection of it is naturally somewhat dim now. The fact alone remains clear in my mind, and I acted on it this day without any hesitation."

Continuing, Dr. Borden said: "When Col. Foster came into the office he informed me that he was acting under the authority of the G. O. C. He never said that he would have written those letters himself. In another place (the Senate) criticism has been made which would involve the removal of Col. Foster for the part he has taken in this matter. I cannot say very much at this moment on that point. It is a question which demands consideration, but I am bound to say this, that in view of the terrorism which had been inspired in the military branch by the general officer commanding, and in view of the fact that Col. Foster was an Imperial officer, and that he knew his very existence and whole future from a military standpoint depended on the report of General Hutton, I am inclined to take the most lenient view possible of his conduct."

Why the Name Was Dropped. The Minister went on to state that Col. White's term of command had already been extended by him two years longer than it should have been. When Lieut-Col. White came to see him he regretted to say that officer had lowered himself by stating that he would be willing to keep this thing quiet provided the Minister allowed him to return and take his place in the course at Kingston. He had told Lieut-Col. White that he was not running the Militia department on those lines.

He was afraid of no adverse criticism of his position that instead of spending money on educating men who were nearly sixty years old the government should spend it on young men with thirty or forty years ahead of them, who could give the country some return for the expenditure. Reference had been made to the fact that Lieut-Col. Hodgins, late of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, had gone up for the course, although his name was on the retired list. The fact was, however, that Lieut-Col. Hodgins was a comparatively young man, one of the best officers in the country, and living here at headquarters was in a position to be sent for any duty that might arise.

Dr. Borden said that had he seen fit, which he did not do, to give political reasons why Lieut-Col. White should not have been allowed to take the course he would not have had any difficulty and they would not be party political reasons but reasons of a much wider sort. Although Lieut-Col. White stated that he never spoke at public meetings, there were reports of two such speeches within the last six months. At the Guelph Young Conservatives' banquet, on Nov. 20th, referring to the Canadian contingent, the Guelph Herald (Conservative) reported him as saying: "The men left the Canadian shore amid cheers, but the government seemed unwilling to send the force to the scene of warfare until their hand was forced by the people of Canada. It was a disgrace that the soldiers of Canada should be dumped on South African shores to subsist on twenty-five cents a day while the soldiers from other colonies received more than double the amount."

Then, not satisfied with that, he showed that he was prepared to introduce not politics, but something far worse, in a speech at the Guelph Fat Stock Show on Dec. 12th, when the Guelph Advocate (Independent) reported him as follows: "Col. White gave a smart address and spoke of the Canadian contingent. He spoke of the Boers in South Africa having been preparing for war for years and warned the people of Canada that there was in Canada a similar distasteful element

whom we might yet have to suppress, in the French of Quebec." Dr. Borden said that if he had known at the time that Lieut-Col. White had given utterance to sentiments like those in a country like Canada he would not have hesitated one moment in asking him to retire.

Dr. Montague—Lieut-Col. White denies having said that.

Friends Come First. The Minister of Militia—I was not aware of that. I repeat what I have already said that the reasons which I gave for removing these names were that the gentlemen removed were on the retired list, that they were too old for a staff course which was limited in England to officers under 35, and that in the case of Lieut-Colonel White there was the special reason of his being married. Now, as far as the administration of the Militia department is concerned I challenge anyone to show that during the time that I administered the Militia department I acted chiefly or to any great extent by political considerations. I say this, and I say it here without the slightest hesitation, that other things being equal in the selection of officers, in the selection of men upon whom favors are to be conferred by promotion or otherwise, I am prepared in every case to give the preference to friends of my own political party. For eighteen long years, yes, for twenty-five years, the Militia department was administered by Conservatives and I fall to find that we were not prepared to take our exclusion of the country by that I hazard the statement that in 1896 ninety per cent. of all the officers of the militia were Conservatives, and I am sorry to say it is not very much changed at the present moment. Colonel Prior has referred to the purchases. I wish to say in general terms that I prepared in every case where I can do it fairly and justly with due regard to the public exchequer, to give the preference to my own political friends. I do not think anyone expects anything different. If they do they expect something which has never happened in Canada before. We are governing a country by party government and any man or government would be a fool who failed to do justice to his political friends, and I assert that nothing but justice has been done to Liberals in the administration of the Militia department up to the present moment."

Lieut-Colonel Tisdale asked whether the Minister in speaking of this preference for political friends, referred to all commissioned officers. The Minister replied, certainly not. It applied only to officers at the headquarters and with the head of the department had to do. The appointment to various regiments were for the officers commanding them and district officers commanding to make, and that was a branch with which he had no idea of interfering.

Lieut-Col. Tisdale strongly criticized the Minister's statement, and Major Beattie (London) thought that every Conservative officer in Canada would be justified in withdrawing unless this thing was cleared up. The discussion continued up till about ten o'clock in the evening, but very little new matter was added to the subject. The debate on the budget was resumed by Mr. Clarke Wallace, who had not concluded his speech at half-past eleven o'clock, and moved the adjournment of the debate.

The bill to provide ports of entry for the fumigation of survey stock entering Canada was put through all its stages and passed in order that it might go to the Senate before that body adjourns over Easter. It was announced that the probable port of entry for Quebec would be St. Johns.

Hughes-Hutton Correspondence. On motion of Mr. Foster the House assented to the printing of the Hughes-Hutton correspondence.

The Prime Minister announced that at the request of a number of members, he had consented to an amendment by which, beginning next week, Wednesdays should be taken for government business. As the notice stood on the order-paper the government contemplated taking Wednesday of this week, but an opportunity will instead be afforded to-day for the passage of a number of private bills and the conclusion of the debate on the transportation question.

The House adjourned at midnight.

### THE SENATE.

Ottawa, April 4.—In the Senate yesterday the Criminal Code bill was under consideration again. The Hon. L. Power brought up sub-section 2 of clause 520, holding that combinations of workmen were already protected, and thought this clause was unnecessary.

The Hon. Mr. Mills moved that the sub-section stand as part of the bill. On a division this was lost by nine yeas to eleven nays. The sub-section was then stricken out of the bill.

The Hon. Mr. Clewton urged the inclusion of a clause to make it criminal for a dealer to buy valuables without proof of ownership as a protection against burglary and theft.

The Hon. Mr. Mills said the Senate would have to sit on Wednesday, and moved that the committee rise and report.

The Hon. Mr. McMillan drew attention to Mr. Allan's motion, which reads: "Where a child or young person, being a male, is convicted, either on indictment or summarily, of any offence other than homicide, the court may, in lieu of sentencing him to penal servitude or imprisonment, or instead of committing him to prison for non-payment of any fine, costs or damages, adjudge that he be privately whipped with a birch rod, and thereupon he shall be whipped accordingly by a constable in the presence of an inspector or other officer of police of higher rank than a constable, and also, if the parent or guardian desires to be present, of that parent or guardian. The number of strokes shall not exceed (a) in the case of a child, six; (b) in the case of a boy who appears to the court to be of fourteen, twelve; and (c) in any other case, eighteen. This section shall not derogate from any other statutory power to inflict whipping as a punishment. 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moved by Sir Charles Tupper to hood-wink the people of this country on the matter of the preferential tariff and added that if it were permissible under the rules he would have proposed the following amendment thereto:

"That this House, recognizing the fact that Great Britain gives free admission into her markets for all products of Canada, while Canada imposed heavy duties upon two-thirds of her imports from Great Britain; that Great Britain buys Canadian products to nearly three times her sales; that Great Britain gives to Canada the protection of her army and navy and the good offices of her consular and diplomatic services free of cost; that a preference in favor of products which are advantageous to Canada, nevertheless this House recognizing that the keen competition now existing between Britain and other manufacturing countries renders untaxed raw material and food necessary to Great Britain for success in that competition; and that so long as Canada furnishes only five per cent of the raw material necessary to Great Britain it is probable a preferential tariff in food products, in favor of Canada, will not at the present time or at any early period be in accordance with Imperial interest within the bounds of reasonable request; and that Canada may at present be satisfied with the tariff advantages given her by Great Britain and denied her by all other countries and with that valuable preference which is enjoyed by Canada in her relations with Great Britain."

Dr. Montague moved the adjournment of the debate.

A HOT TWENTY MINUTES.

One of the First Contingent Tells of the Charge at Paardeberg Drift.

A letter received from Pte. Redway, one of the boys on Toronto, in the first Canadian contingent, dated at Paardeberg Drift, March 1st, says: "I am thankful to say Cronje has at last given in with all his commands, but not before the Canadians had to face their rifles by getting over our trenches at 2.30 in the morning to make an effort to reach their tents once more. We got within 50 yards when they opened fire. I remember falling on my face with the rest, bullets flying all around, a perfect stream of fire. I escaped being hit only by a miracle. Of course we could go no further. Suddenly the retire was ordered. I immediately regained my feet, but could not disentangle my rifle with the bayonet fixed. I recollect going as fast as my feet would carry me, the rest doing likewise. Bullets were falling all round us as we retired. The next thing I struck something, and found myself headforemost in our trenches again, perfectly safe, and more fortunate than some of our brave fellows, who were killed and wounded. The whole thing only lasted twenty minutes. Rest assured, that was quite enough for any of us. The object of advancing our trenches 200 yards was gained, and no doubt finally made Cronje surrender. The Canadians had an day and day before under fire, working in the trenches, so it was handy for us to spring out in the dark. Lord Roberts complimented the regiment on its work yesterday. This makes five times under a heavy fire for me so far. We have not had any bread since leaving Belmont living nearly all on hard tack. Some times a little soup and meat when there is a chance to commandeer some cattle. Things will be a little better for the next few days, the Boers being well supplied with flour, etc. We are able now to make pancakes and doughnuts, etc. They also have lots of dripping. It would have amused you to see how quickly we went through their larger and thick possession of everything. I can tell you pots were soon boiling, and the men were getting their fill of grub once more. I think our brigade could well stand a week's rest on the line of communication. If we do not get that, the most likely our destination will be Bloemfontein. We have had quite a lot of rain lately, especially at night."

Joseph Stacey, who with "Cariboo Billy" Detering discovered the famous French Hill diggings in the Klondike district, in which more than two millions in virgin gold have been mined, spent a few hours in this city this morning, and left for his northern mines on the coast of the Yukon, in the morning. Of all the rich men of the Klondike, there are few whose mining careers are more romantic than that of Stacey. He left his home in Ohio three years ago with his capital rated at little over a silver catwhisker. His real estate, too, was mortgaged for every dollar he could raise on it. These obligations have all been paid and his wealth is now told in six figures. It was on March 19th, Stacey said this morning, that he and Detering discovered French Hill, which was the first high bench ground in the Klondike that yielded pure gold. Some timbermen were hauling logs down the side of the steep hill, which rises above the bed of the creek, when they discovered a gold nugget on the surface. The men were puzzled as to how the gold reached the mountain side, but having no knowledge of mining it did not occur to them to prospect. A day or two later Stacey and Detering heard the timbermen telling of their find, and on March 19th they located discovery claim on the hill. Old timers shook their heads and said it was ridiculous to think of finding gold up on that hill. The locators, however, determined to sink to bedrock, which was found at two or three times the depth of that on the creeks. Stacey worked at the claim until he had taken out a small fortune. Then he went to Dawson, and after settling his indebtedness there, sent out enough drafts to pay off all his mortgages and an even thousand to his mother. This mine and Mr. Stacey's other holdings have since continued to yield very rich returns. Stacey has just returned from his home in Ohio, where, he says, he loaned an enormous amount of money, at 6 per cent, to keep him for the rest of his life. He is now returning for his annual clean-up. Later in the season he expects to go to Cape Nome. He says no man can tell of the possibilities of the northern gold field. The country has only been scratched. The gold belt begins in Northern British Columbia and extends on to the Klondike, if not to Cape Nome. There is a stretch of 2,600 miles of gold bearing country.

Montreal, April 12.—Stock exchange, morning board—War Eagle, 100, 150; Payne, 125, 122; Montreal & London, 32, 25%; Republic, 110, 107%. Sales—Payne, 500 at 122.

Mining News

East Kootenay.

At the Empire mine splendid ore is being taken out.

The tunnel on the Quantrell is now in 42 feet, with an excellent showing of galena.

At the Dupont the work is still going on with encouraging results.

There is considerable activity in Isadore Canyon. It is learned that the tunnel on the Copper Crown and Excess will be commenced. A whim will be put on the property.

The machinery for the property of the Golden Placer and Quartz Mining company at the mouth of Canyon creek has been taken up the river and placed in position. Work will be commenced in the course of a few days.

The work on the Carrie Lee is going ahead. A new shaft is being sunk and is now down 25 feet, and the vein is widening out with depth. The principal value in the ore is copper, although some galena is found.

The Delphine mine has improved very much with the development now going on, the ore being full with high grade ore, and a large amount blocked out in the mine. The ore will be shipped to the Trail smelter in the near future.

At the Black Bear drifting is progressing on the 30-foot level, the drift being in 40 feet. The incline is now down 100 feet, and a drift of 45 feet on the 90-foot level south, and 25 feet on the same level north, making altogether 208 feet of development work on the property. Excellent ore has been taken from all the work.

The Old Abe is improving with every shot. Some fine specimens of native copper have been encountered in the crosscut. So far the crosscut is in over 15 feet and the foot wall is not yet reached. It is not improbable that the company will make a carload shipment inside of 30 days. There is a large quantity of shipping ore on the dump, and the workings being in ore insures a plentiful supply.

The Montana M. & M. Company has let a contract for 75 feet of tunneling on the Montana. There is already a 100-foot shaft, of which the lower 45 feet is all in ore. There are five feet of concentrating ore and a pay streak of good rich shipping ore, which consists of galena carrying silver, running up to \$60 per ton.

The Tracy Creek Mining Company, operating the John L. group, is developing its property with a small force. The incline is now in 100 feet, and crosscutting under the big dyke has commenced. At this point the ledge is 40 feet wide, showing values across the vein.

Work was resumed on the Golden Five last summer and has been continued during the winter with a small force. The new tunnel has been driven on a cross vein to tap the main vein, upon which a shaft was sunk several years ago. In running this tunnel a body of ore, cutting the formation has been followed on the sixing wall, varying in width from six inches to one foot. Mr. Thomas is of the opinion that in 25 feet he will tap the main ledge, which will give a depth of 100 feet; at this point he expects to find at least four feet of free milling ore. He will drift on the vein to a point where the shaft is then upraise to connect. The vein upon which it is now working increases in width as the work progresses. The old workings on the shaft in the main ledge also increases in width, the ore chute on the surface being only two feet in width, and the shaft is two and one-half feet wide. The ore from the tunnel and shaft will average in value \$35 to the ton.

Ymir.

Four men have gone up to work the shaft on the Atlin claim down to the 100-foot level. This is a very promising prospect, lying within a thousand feet of the Dundee shaft. The vein is over 15 feet wide and carries iron sulphides and a little galena. It is the intention to work the crosscut to the vein from time to time across the width of the vein.

A good strike has been made on the Nevada mine, owned by the American Gold Mining Company. The lower tunnel has been run some 200 feet towards the vein, and at that point crosscutting was commenced. After crosscutting about 70 feet from the end of the tunnel, the vein was encountered, and some very fine ore disclosed, carrying principally an extremely fine-grained galena together with iron pyrites. Up to the time of writing the full width of the vein has not been determined, nor have any assays as yet been obtained.

Tront Lake.

Thompson and Carter are pushing work on the Union Jack group at Seven Mile.

On the Silver Queen the tunnel is being driven alongside the vein with crosscuts at intervals exposing the thickness of the chute and the quality of the ore contained therein.

Manager Poole says there are now about 100 tons of Nettle L. ore sacked. At the mine there are 500 sacks, at the ore house on the Eight-Mile road there are 150 sacks, and the balance is at the Landing. The shaft is now down 50 feet and is in ore of exceptional value.

Up to the present time the Silver Cup has shipped over a thousand tons of ore, which, at the low price of \$145 per ton, gives a gross return of \$145,000. During the time this was being taken out, development work exceeding 2,000 feet has been completed, placing the mine in position, when cheap transportation in the shape of a railway shall have become a certainty, to make heavy monthly shipments to the smelter. A large quantity of concentrating ore is lying on the dump, and in the near future a mill will have to be erected to treat it.

The Slocan.

The Bosun's ore shipments aggregate 120 tons for the month of March. The Rambler-Cariboo shipped from

McGuigan 102 tons of ore during the month of March.

Four men are sinking a winze on the Ajax under contract.

Four carloads of high grade ore have been shipped by the Queen Bess.

Another new shipper is booked in the Gibson, which has six tons to its credit.

The Enterprise enters the shipping list this year with 140 tons to its credit. About \$40,000 is to be spent in additional development at the Rambler.

Amos Thompson and his partners recently shipped 67 tons of ore from the Capella claim, on Goat mountain. It had been taken out during development this past winter. The ore was sent to the Trail smelter. The gross returns were \$220.64. After deducting \$33.87 for freight and treatment, this leaves \$226.77 for the labor of mining the ore.

The Rockland group of three claims on Eight-Mile creek has been bonded to Jay P. Graves, now operating so largely in the Boundary camp.

Grand Forks Notes.

Jay P. Graves received a telephone message from the City of Paris, Martin, superintendent of the City of Paris mine in Central camp, saying that the lower level on that property had just opened up a body of high grade ore. This is the same ledge which was opened up in the intermediate level, 70 feet above the level of the arrangements with the City of Paris leads at depth. The ore body is a very large one.

E. McComman and Prof. Richards, who purchased the Lucky Strike claim, on Gilpin's ranch, seven miles from Grand Forks, have just received from adjoining claims, believe they have struck a winner. They say they have opened up a body of good ore sixteen feet wide, with perfect walls in sight. The surface assays averaged \$7.50 in silver and copper with a trace of gold.

The lens seems to be made up of two parts, the upper being a grey copper, and the lower a galena ore.

Extensive development work is in progress on the Earthquake group in Brown's camp, north fork of Kettle river. A crosscut from the bottom of the 10-foot winze, which started 35 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, is now 13 feet long. It runs in a southerly direction, and is expected to tap the ledge within the next 20 feet. The formation now being traversed is a highly mineralized diorite with stringers of quartz and calcite. Starting from the mouth end of the tunnel 28 feet from the shaft, a crosscut 65 feet long, and which taps a parallel ledge. At the face of the crosscut there is a winze 28 feet in ore giving average values of \$17 gold per ton with some silver and copper. From the bottom of this winze the drift is up to 800 feet.

A pump and hoist will be installed on the Golden Eagle, north fork of Kettle river, about May 1st. The work of erecting a shaft house 30x50 will be commenced immediately. The main shaft on the Golden Eagle is down 130 feet.

Roseland Camp.

The Roseland Miner in its weekly review in Sunday's issue says: "The men were out to work yesterday upon the Roseland mine, and a shaft has thus been made. The management state that this will be done upon the War Eagle and Centre Star early in the week. The certainty is therefore that the late trouble in the camp is now a thing of the past."

The amount shipped by the mines this week is, in point of weight, a mere bagatelle, but as an earnest of what will come, they are highly valuable. Shipments are confined to the Le Roi and to the I. X. L.

Appended is a list of the amount shipped during the past week, and the year to date:

Week.	Year.	Tons.	Value.
Le Roi	1900	372	12,815.48
War Eagle	1900	10,003	7,017.48
Centre Star	1900	1,434.5	2,273.5
Evening	1900	29	224.5
I. X. L.	1900	273	42
Grand	1900	42	
Total	1900	352	32,647.7
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Total	1900	352	32,647.7

The work on the Le Roi is progressing favorably on the 100-foot level, and the vein is being followed to the 200-foot level, and it is thought it will not be long before the vein will be encountered.

No. 1.—The shaft is down about 450 feet and drifting is progressing favorably on the 100-foot level, and the vein is being followed to the 200-foot level, and it is thought it will not be long before the vein will be encountered.

No. 2.—The shaft is down about 450 feet and drifting is progressing favorably on the 100-foot level, and the vein is being followed to the 200-foot level, and it is thought it will not be long before the vein will be encountered.

White Bear.—On the White Bear drifting and crosscutting on the 350-foot level is making the usual progress.

Douglas-Hunter.—Drifting along the vein on the 100-foot level is in progress. The ore chute continues to be four feet in width of clear ore.

Iron Col.—The shaft in the station in the tunnel has now reached a depth of 45 feet. There is a strong vein of ore in the tunnel.

California.—The work of extending the tunnel is in progress.

I. X. L.—Nice pockets of free gold continue to be met.

Evening.—The crosscut tunnel has been driven in for a distance of 22 feet. The amount of calcite is increasing, and this is taken to indicate that the ledge is not far away.

Sunset No. 2.—Drifting west on the No. 2 level, 2 1/2 ledges containing the vein, looking well, as there is ore in each breast.

Cascade.—The drift tunnel is in for a distance of 115 feet. The ore continues to be of a shipping grade.

And who all the time were manoeuvring in the open, standing guard in the rain, serving the guns by night as well as by day, living on one biscuit and a half, with horse flesh, and who were shelled as they crossed the streets, shelled as they covered in the collars, shelled as they slept in their beds? Is it any wonder that they have but a Little Enthusiasm Left?

The women and the children, and there were many who stayed on with the men and who refused to enter the neutral camp, worked as well as the men. They cared for the wounded, or those sick with fever; they cooked and washed for the fighting men, and, what was as important, dressed in their best for them, too. They could see on the top of Bulwano the "trippers" and excursionists from Pretoria looking down at them as though they were bears in the bear pit at the Zoo. And they asked, "How long, O Lord, how long?"

To-morrow the rations will be pouring in, and what is even better, tobacco; and the people of Ladysmith, and the Tommies and Colonial Irregulars who have protected them, will laugh and wax fat.

In a few months it will be a story to tell at dinner tables, it will be a new bar on the war medal, it will go down into the world's history of stubborn, desperate defences with the siege of Lucknow and the siege of Gibraltar.

And it may be that the gallant gentleman who dared to say, "I alone am to blame," and who defended his garrison of soldiers, shopkeepers, and women for four months, will go down into history as Lord White of Ladysmith.

Richard Harding Davis in the London Daily Mail.

SUNDAY OPENING AT PARIS.

Paris, April 9.—The French authorities have decided that all exhibits at the Exposition are to be open to the public on Sundays. The exhibits are under cover in buildings erected by the French government and over which other authorities have no control.

THE QUEEN.

(Associated Press.)

Dublin, April 12.—There was a decided improvement in the weather to-day, and the Queen visited the zoological gardens this morning, driven in her donkey chair carriage.

A review of the troops has been fixed for Saturday, and will take place in Phoenix Park.

YELLOW FEVER.

New York, April 11.—The British steamer Dunstan arrived this morning from Manos and Paris, and reported one death from yellow fever on the voyage. It was that of Jas. McGrath, aged 34, a fireman. The steamer was held at quarantine for disinfection.

thing is being done underground, similar conditions obtaining as at the mine on the higher level. It was stated by the manager on Friday that the arrangements made necessary by the new system were not quite as well perfected as at the Le Roi, and that it was not expected that work would be fairly started till a day or two after the latter had begun. This applies even with greater force to the Centre Star than to the War Eagle, as much of the machinery on the former mine is yet to be finished.

Valve.—The work of drifting on the big ledge on the 300-foot level continues, Columbia-Kootenay.—The raise now completed between the fifth and sixth levels finishes the system of raises connecting the various tunnels of the mine, which prospecting shaft, the ore has been brought to the surface. No further tunnel work being advantageously possible, a vertical shaft has been commenced from a point in the lowermost tunnel, No. 6, which is now 1,000 feet from the entrance. This is now down about 175 feet, and is still being proceeded with.

Anne.—Work is now being undertaken on the surface of the Anne, the ground is being cleared for the purpose of sinking a prospecting shaft on an outcrop which is situated just east of the main line. This is the first work done upon the surface of the Anne by the West Le Roi company, although some considerable development work has been undertaken underground of the other properties of this company.

Mountain Trail.—At a point 30 feet down along a drift was recently started a shaft for the purpose of tapping a vein of about 40 feet, which is about 200 feet in width was encountered. The ore on being assayed gave a return of 10 per cent copper.

Evening Star.—The development work is being prosecuted in the direction of Manager Chamberlain. The ore is being stopped from the urbane between No. 2 and No. 1 levels, and from the connection between the east and west drifts on No. 2 level. Here the richest ore in the mine is found, and the vein is as rich as any found in the camp. The Evening Star is being rapidly developed into a valuable mine.

War Eagle.—Nothing is at present doing on the property pending the completion of the details of the arrangements with the miners for taking the contracts which the management is prepared to let to them.

Big Four.—Work is progressing favorably on the 100-foot level, and the vein is being followed to the 200-foot level, and it is thought it will not be long before the vein will be encountered.

No. 1.—The shaft is down about 450 feet and drifting is progressing favorably on the 100-foot level, and the vein is being followed to the 200-foot level, and it is thought it will not be long before the vein will be encountered.

No. 2.—The shaft is down about 450 feet and drifting is progressing favorably on the 100-foot level, and the vein is being followed to the 200-foot level, and it is thought it will not be long before the vein will be encountered.

White Bear.—On the White Bear drifting and crosscutting on the 350-foot level is making the usual progress.

Douglas-Hunter.—Drifting along the vein on the 100-foot level is in progress. The ore chute continues to be four feet in width of clear ore.

Iron Col.—The shaft in the station in the tunnel has now reached a depth of 45 feet. There is a strong vein of ore in the tunnel.

California.—The work of extending the tunnel is in progress.

I. X. L.—Nice pockets of free gold continue to be met.

Evening.—The crosscut tunnel has been driven in for a distance of 22 feet. The amount of calcite is increasing, and this is taken to indicate that the ledge is not far away.

Sunset No. 2.—Drifting west on the No. 2 level, 2 1/2 ledges containing the vein, looking well, as there is ore in each breast.

Cascade.—The drift tunnel is in for a distance of 115 feet. The ore continues to be of a shipping grade.

And who all the time were manoeuvring in the open, standing guard in the rain, serving the guns by night as well as by day, living on one biscuit and a half, with horse flesh, and who were shelled as they crossed the streets, shelled as they covered in the collars, shelled as they slept in their beds? Is it any wonder that they have but a Little Enthusiasm Left?

The women and the children, and there were many who stayed on with the men and who refused to enter the neutral camp, worked as well as the men. They cared for the wounded, or those sick with fever; they cooked and washed for the fighting men, and, what was as important, dressed in their best for them, too. They could see on the top of Bulwano the "trippers" and excursionists from Pretoria looking down at them as though they were bears in the bear pit at the Zoo. And they asked, "How long, O Lord, how long?"

To-morrow the rations will be pouring in, and what is even better, tobacco; and the people of Ladysmith, and the Tommies and Colonial Irregulars who have protected them, will laugh and wax fat.

In a few months it will be a story to tell at dinner tables, it will be a new bar on the war medal, it will go down into the world's history of stubborn, desperate defences with the siege of Lucknow and the siege of Gibraltar.

And it may be that the gallant gentleman who dared to say, "I alone am to blame," and who defended his garrison of soldiers, shopkeepers, and women for four months, will go down into history as Lord White of Ladysmith.

Richard Harding Davis in the London Daily Mail.

THE RELIEF OF LADYSMITH.

How the Relieving Column Was Received by the Garrison.

Ladysmith, March 1.—Some days ago the officers in Ladysmith held an informal council as to whether, when the relieving column entered the town, they should receive it in their staid working uniforms, or in those that had been put by for better days.

General Sir Archibald Hunter declared that for his part he was going to look smart, and that if others followed his lead. The relief column had been in the open for fourteen days, fighting day and night. They had slept in the mud under the bushes, under the stars, under clouds that drowned them with rain. And they had no better clothes laid by for better days. So, when they rode in this morning and found every one with polished gaiters and clean khaki and spottish helmets, it was disconcerting.

It was also disconcerting that no one cheered or seemed glad to see the general and his staff and escort. Men passed us on bicycles and scarcely turned their heads, little girls in fresh white frocks walked by with modest downward glances. The arriving column for all the excitement or interest it aroused might have been a bus passing in Piccadilly.

The enthusiasm seemed to have spent itself over the troopers who on the evening before had been the first to enter Ladysmith. There was

None Left for the General.

When one spoke of this the answer was that Buller had been heralded to arrive several hours later, and that when he did appear no one recognized the fact that it was he.

Still, the silence in the town made one fancy he must have ridden into the wrong one by mistake. One was inclined to withdraw with apologies for having disturbed its Sabbath-like calm by entering it at a gallop.

What struck one first were the hollow cheeks and gaunt eyes of the people. They were much more impressive than the dismantled tower of the city hall, or the roofs where shells had passed through. Another month and Ladysmith would have been a pest hole. The column came none too soon.

It is hard to feel in imagination what the garrison really suffered. They speak of their trials so jauntily and so calmly that it is not until one sees wagons loaded with dead horses which are going to be cut up to make soup that one understands it. You have often seen a horse lying in the mud of a London street, stiff, motionless, bruised, and dirty. Picture four of such piled on a dray, their hoofs sticking to the sky, their heads hanging over the sides, and fancy that that is to be

Your Dinner on the Morrow.

Or picture a street lined with shops advertising "Cafe and Restaurant," "Livery and Bait Stable," "Cigars and Tobacco," "Natal Brewery," "Public Bar," and remember that the signs mean nothing but an adjustment of letters. Behind them the shop windows are spread before you empty or with closed shutters, or with their panes of glass splintered with shells. The signs are only a mockery, a mirage.

I have been here only six hours, and I feel the fact keenly. After a twelve-mile ride at a gallop that "Natal Brewery" sign in itself is an insult and a refined torture. What must these signs be, then, to those who have starved here, got six hours' but for four months? What must they be to those who have been making porridge out of canary bird seed, bread out of starch and mealies? Who have paid a shilling for a dozen matches, thirty shillings for a pot of marmalade, three shillings each for ears of corn?

And who all the time were manoeuvring in the open, standing guard in the rain, serving the guns by night as well as by day, living on one biscuit and a half, with horse flesh, and who were shelled as they crossed the streets, shelled as they covered in the collars, shelled as they slept in their beds? Is it any wonder that they have but a Little Enthusiasm Left?

DANISH WEST INDIES.

St. Thomas, D.W.I., April 9.—The King's birthday on Sunday was unusually celebrated at St. Thomas and St. Croix. There was an outburst of loyalty to Denmark, and demonstrations against the sale of the islands. There were a day and night procession, people being from the national colors and cheering the King. Telegrams were sent by the inhabitants to the colonial cabinet wishing His Majesty a long reign, and expressing the hopes that the Danish flag would ever wave over the islands.

MILLIONAIRES AT WORK.

Chicago, April 11.—Twelve master plumbers, whose aggregate wealth is counted in the millions, began handling tools, running lead pipe and wiping joints, on the new Merchants' Loan & Trust building this morning. The action of the masters is taken as an indication of a determination to fight to the bitter end.

YELLOW FEVER.

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THE KENNEL.

VICTORIA REPRESENTATIVES.

The Vancouver bench show has been called off, and in all probability the next big event of the kind here will be the one held at San Francisco in May, when among those entering from here will be Rev. J. W. Flinton, whose fox terriers are expected to make an excellent showing. In addition to the Victoria dogs to be shown in the Seattle show, which commences to-morrow, Dr. G. L. Milne will enter a number from his kennels, including English setters, cockers and greyhounds.

THE SEATTLE SHOW.

The fifth annual bench show of the Seattle Kennel Club commences to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, in Germania hall. There are 200 entries, and in the setter class alone there are six entries. One of the most famous English setter breeds in the United States, Countess Noble, will be on the bench, although not in competition. This prize is owned by H. T. Payne, of San Francisco. Had Rev. Mr. Flinton entered his fox terriers it is doubtful whether the other dogs would have had a show at all. The Irish terrier class has twelve entries, and the winner may congratulate himself on having a great dog. The competition will be little less than fierce. Seattle is not especially given to pointers, but there will be not in this class. Seattle's P. A. famous California winner, was present. There was only one Chesapeake dog in the New York show, but Seattle will have four. This is a class which will be in better favor in Seattle than now on. One of the brightest puppies is a Chesapeake owned by Capt. Hamilton and Ned Hanford. The advantage of such dogs in this part of the country is that he is not so bright, but can stand the cold water during the winter season. Cook or spaniels to the number of fifteen have been entered. Secretary Upper will introduce the "marked catalogue" at this show, in order to get it out for use on Thursday morning a great effort will be made to have the judging finished on the first day. A marked catalogue is one which tells which dogs won in every class. Every dog has a number, which corresponds with the catalogue.

ANOTHER VICTORIAN.

Emil Perndorfer, St. Bernard, Vancouver, was taken over to Seattle this morning to be entered in the bench show commencing to-morrow.

THE NEXT RACE.

New York, April 9.—Major J. Eustace Jameson, who was in this country last year with Sir Thomas Lipton, is expected to arrive here on the White Star liner Oceanic on Wednesday. It is believed in racing circles that Major Jameson is bringing a special communication to the New York Yacht Club from the owner of the Shamrock regarding the contemplated challenge next season.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S PROPOSAL.

It is intimated in turf circles in the Terminal City that the B. C. Electric Railway Company have made a proposal to the Vancouver Jockey Club regarding the construction of a race course at Central park. This point being midway between Vancouver and New Westminster, an excellent place for the Jockey Club meetings would be afforded, should the railway company decide to enlarge and improve the premises.

YACHTING.

MAJOR JAMESON ARRIVES.

New York, April 11.—Major Jameson arrived on the Oceanic to-day, and explicitly denied the rumor that he was the bearer of a challenge from Sir Thomas Lipton to the New York Yacht Club. He expressed his opinion that Sir Thomas Lipton would prefer to race in August, 1901, than in October. Major Jameson interviewed both C. O'Hara Iselin and Sir Thomas Lipton prior to leaving for this continent, and nothing could be seen to interfere with the challenge for cup races in 1901.

LACROSSE.

MONTREAL CLUB MEETING.

At the recent meeting of the Montreal Lacrosse Club the election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Arthur Hamilton; second vice-president, Dr. A. D. Irvine; Guy T. Pettigrew; treasurer, E. Herbert Brown; committee, Wm. Bramley, W. H. Reed, W. H. Hasley, J. J. Murphy, Henry Christmas, Dr. R. H. Craig, and H. H. M. Andrews.

Honolulu advices, dated March 31st, say it is now estimated that the cost of fighting the plague will reach at least \$2,000,000, a large part of the expense having been incurred in finding homes for the people who were burnt out by the fires, particularly the great conflagration of January 20th. From December 12th to this date there have been 70 cases of plague, of which 60 have died, nine were cured and one is still in the hospital in a fair way to recover.

The United States Supreme Court at Washington yesterday decided the case of Gundling vs. the City of Chicago, involving the validity of the anti-cigarette ordinance of that city, attacked as unconstitutional. The opinion was handed down by Justice Peckham and held that the ordinance was unconstitutional.

Revenue cutter Bear was to have left San Francisco for the Behring sea to-day, but owing to the wholesale desertion of her crew she has been unable to get away. The revenue cutter still needs twenty men to fill up her complement. It is doubtful whether she will be able to get on at the price offered, \$25 per month, in view of the fact that there is a demand for men at \$35 for coasting vessels.

Notice is given of the dissolution of the shipping firm of Logan, Langley & Co., Mr. Hugh Logan continuing, Capt. Langley left the Humboldt to look after his mining interests in Atlin. Mr. Logan's company operates the steamer Boscowitz, and does a general shipping, commission and lighterage business.

James O. Rowntree, of Ketchikan, Alaska, arrived from the Sound this morning and is registered at the Victoria.

P. L. Sinclair, wife and son, and Mrs. B. Hochstader, of Tacoma, are guests at the Victoria. They are over on a pleasure tour.

Sporting News

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News

Life In Mafeking

Interesting Letter From London Daily Mail's Special Correspondent.

Lady Sarah Wilson Tells of Some Curiosities of the Siege.

Three lunar months to-day (I write on January 14th and dispatch this by a trusty native through Rhodesia, in the faint hope that it may escape the Boers and reach the Daily Mail) since this town was invested, and we are still cut off from all communication with the outside world, except what we carried on by the uncertain means of native runners, and Cape Police in the various and gallant sorties which have been all duly recorded in the papers—civilians and innocent individuals are struck down and terribly mutilated, suddenly and almost without warning. I say almost, for when the big gun is loaded the look-out at headquarters, from whence all her movements can be accurately watched, gives the alarm by sounding a deep-toned bell, and when the gunners go to fire this is supplemented by the shrill tinkle of a smaller bell—not much louder than our ordinary muffled bell—but which can be distinctly heard in this clear atmosphere. After this second warning about three seconds elapse before the explosion.

Ten or Twelve Would-Be Authors

And of the military and political aspects, which probably will prove to be of the utmost importance, I have no ability or wish to discourse; but I think my interest friends at home to hear how a handful of Englishmen and Englishwomen have passed the last three months in this little town on the bank of the Orange, instead of a force which would have outnumbered the besieged by about ten to one.

Ridge and Bandler

As to the manner born, was hoped for, but could not be counted on, and the loyalty of the natives was an unknown quantity.

Sharply Cutting the Air

cracked and manipulated by a master hand; very different is the sickening whir of a big shell, followed by the dull thud and crash denoting where it has dealt death and destruction. At least 700 of the 94-pounder shells have been fired into this undaunted little town, and it is computed in all certainly 5,000 missiles of different kinds of destructive power from the Boer artillery have found their billets here.

On Dingnan's day, for instance

(December 16th), we had a big shell at 2.30 a.m., aimed with marvellous precision, as it alighted in the market square, taking off a corner of Dixon's hotel, but mercifully doing no harm to

The Sleeping Occupants.

No—the siege of Mafeking is certainly no joke, as we see in an English paper some individual who left after the first few days would appear to make it out.

The Monster "Creusol"

Boer gun, which fires a projectile of iron shell, these things have been improved upon till they are now luxuriant chambers, roofed over with best steel rails, and windows and large drain pipes.

Kind, Excellent Ladies

who have been unceasing in their efforts to assist the overtaxed nursing staff of the hospital, and have earned every one of the affection by their cheerful and plucky conduct.

trophies hung on the walls inside. As an example of the curious effects of these shells and the marvellous escapes recorded, I may mention that a fragment of this one went through a room of Mr. Weil's adjacent house, taking a canopy and cage with it through the window, and leaving them at some distance, while another piece went into a house across the street, making mince-meat of a sewing machine and a new dress, and the lady was making, and which she had left but three minutes before.

Except this misfortune and The Death of the Canary, no harm was done—but, alas! the same tale cannot always be told.

Scarcely a day passes without some white man or native being added to the already sadly long list of those in this tiny community who have been martyrs to this one-sided bombardment.

Everyone is now more or less resigned to an indefinite prolongation of the siege. We have food and provisions in plenty, and have ceased to believe the many fairy tales of approaching army corps, brought in by sanguine natives, and to look for assistance, which no doubt is required elsewhere.

When I was their unwilling "guest" in the laager, one of the burghers told me, in answer to my chaff on the subject, that they would have stormed the place long ago had it not been that the President had strictly forbidden it, on account of the probable loss of life.

As to our soldiers, they may think they would like more fighting, though it seems to me there has been enough here to satisfy most people—they may grumble at being cooped up in this little town—but when the history of this war comes to be written, people who should know are of opinion that Mafeking will be found to have displayed no small part in the huge task of holding South Africa, and they will remember the old quotation: "They also serve who only stand and wait."

It is rather surprising to learn from statistics gathered by the Scientific American that Great Britain has almost twice the number of passenger cars on its various railway systems than the combined railroad companies of the United States possess. The latest figures are 62,232 and 33,898 respectively.

As to the quantity of freight carried in one year, the United States again comes to the fore with 912,973,833 tons. Great Britain is next, with 437,043,215 tons, then Germany, France, Russia, and British India follow in the order named.

Home, Sweet Home

How Boers, in Their Hour of Triumph, Wrecked Natal Homes.

Rebels Wantonly Destroy Furniture of All Kinds and Carry Off Food Stuffs.

Mrs. Woods, wife of a member of the Natal Legislative Assembly, writing to the editor of the Natal Times from Knowle, Ennesdale, says: Sir,—According to your report, I send you a faithful description of our farm, Longwood, after the Boers left it.

There were six bags of flour, eight bags of meal, six bags of coarse salt, three of sugar, six boxes of candles, five of soap, a case of Sunlight soap, a case of matches, three cases paraffine, tinned meats, and, in fact, a supply of household sundries necessary for a long spell.

There are things in every woman's household which are probably of little intrinsic value, but are, nevertheless, sacred in the eyes of a wife and mother.

Such things as letters, portraits of the living and the dead, school prizes, presentation books, presents from our nearest and dearest—these are of little value to outsiders, but how precious to a woman!

Women are supposed to be inconsistent, and the loss of these treasures are certainly more to me than that of clothes, provisions and furniture, which can always be replaced.

Roberts Tells Sergt. Northcott That Canadians Did Noble Work.

Another Budget of Letters From the Victoria Boys From Front.

The following is an extract from a letter received by W. W. Northcott, city assessor, from his son, Sergeant Joseph Northcott, at Paardeberg Drift, under date of March 2nd:

"We are now camped till next Thursday about the battlefield. We have had a glorious victory over the enemy, although it cost us pretty heavy, about 140 being killed and wounded.

"It was the Canadians who made the Boers give in, for our fire was something terrible. We started the fight about 2 in the morning, and the enemy gave it up at six a.m.

"I have always been given to understand that the Free Staters were altogether a superior class to the Transvaalers. As if this be so, I am lost in conjecture as to what manner of man the Transvaal Boer can be.

"I am sure no one could possibly imagine the sight I am trying to describe. It must actually be seen to realize what the "simple, brave, honest, and God-fearing farmer" we have heard so much about is really like.

"Being only a woman, after the first sense of nausea which overcame me at the awful sight I am not ashamed to say that I wept amidst the ruin.

Railways of the World.

How Great Britain's Tariff Compares With That of Other Countries.

It is rather surprising to learn from statistics gathered by the Scientific American that Great Britain has almost twice the number of passenger cars on its various railway systems than the combined railroad companies of the United States possess.

In freight traffic, however, the United States is far ahead of any other country with 1,284,807 cars; Great Britain coming next with 666,735.

As to the magnitude of the leading railway lines of the world, the United States again heads the list with 184,532 miles.

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"It was the Canadians who made the Boers give in, for our fire was something terrible. We started the fight about 2 in the morning, and the enemy gave it up at six a.m.

"I have always been given to understand that the Free Staters were altogether a superior class to the Transvaalers. As if this be so, I am lost in conjecture as to what manner of man the Transvaal Boer can be.

"I am sure no one could possibly imagine the sight I am trying to describe. It must actually be seen to realize what the "simple, brave, honest, and God-fearing farmer" we have heard so much about is really like.

"Being only a woman, after the first sense of nausea which overcame me at the awful sight I am not ashamed to say that I wept amidst the ruin.

Railways of the World.

How Great Britain's Tariff Compares With That of Other Countries.

It is rather surprising to learn from statistics gathered by the Scientific American that Great Britain has almost twice the number of passenger cars on its various railway systems than the combined railroad companies of the United States possess.

In freight traffic, however, the United States is far ahead of any other country with 1,284,807 cars; Great Britain coming next with 666,735.

As to the magnitude of the leading railway lines of the world, the United States again heads the list with 184,532 miles.

As to the quantity of freight carried in one year, the United States again comes to the fore with 912,973,833 tons.

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Home, Sweet Home

How Boers, in Their Hour of Triumph, Wrecked Natal Homes.

Rebels Wantonly Destroy Furniture of All Kinds and Carry Off Food Stuffs.

Mrs. Woods, wife of a member of the Natal Legislative Assembly, writing to the editor of the Natal Times from Knowle, Ennesdale, says: Sir,—According to your report, I send you a faithful description of our farm, Longwood, after the Boers left it.

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# Red Cross Society

### What It Has Done and What It Is Doing in the World.

By Lieut.-Col. G. Sterling Ryerson, M. D., in the Canadian Magazine.

The following article by Lieut.-Col. Ryerson, M. D., Canadian Red Cross commissioner in South Africa, appears in the April number of the Canadian Magazine:

The spontaneous outburst of loyalty evoked by the South African war found its expression in a desire to do something. Almost every young, able-bodied man wished to see his Queen and country at the front. Most energetic and sympathetic young women wished to bind the wounds and soothe the aching hours of British heroes. Other older and more practical persons, knowing that all cannot serve their country in the field, set to work to put in motion the machinery of the Red Cross Society, to afford practical relief to those whom duty and chance called to the front.

Students of military medicine have no difficulty in recalling the awful methods of treatment adopted by the surgeons of the armies of old. In the auditorium of the faculty of medicine of Paris a large part of the wall d'en face is decorated with a mural painting by Jerome, of a battle scene. It represents Ponce in the act of amputating the leg of a man by the old-fashioned knife, while the King hands him the red-hot cauterizing iron wherewith to seal the bleeding, palpitating stump. The unfortunate patient is held down by strong men, with whom he struggles in his agony. Beneath the painting is the legend, "Le Roi hate leurs efforts de recompense leur zele." In our days kings and war officers have not been so prompt to recompense the zeal of the medical department. On the contrary, the army doctor has been severely overlooked. Time brings its revenge. The South African war brings this revenge that the much-abused army doctor bears costs of his own hands. The Red Cross Society, by doing everything which lies in his power to allay pain and alleviate suffering, and fearlessly exposing his life for others. But zealous and efficient as may be the medical department of the army, there is still room for voluntary aid. No nation has yet found it possible to maintain a medical department large enough to meet the requirements of an army in the field. Therefore organized voluntary assistance is a necessity of war.

One has only to recall the scenes of horror of the Crimean war, when across the mental view there flits the gentle form of the "lady with the lamp," Florence Nightingale. An old general has been reported to have once told me that the most awful night of his life was that which followed the battle of the Alma. Thousands of British soldiers lay strewn on the field. Without adequate assistance he could do but little. The wounded were lying in shrieks and cries of the wounded. Soon there came another horror. Cholera stalked abroad and laid his cold hand on many a brave heart, which soon was still.

The scenes of the Crimea were repeated in the war between France and Sardinia on the one side and Austria on the other in 1859-60. It had its culmination in the great battle of Solferino, which took place on 24th June, 1859. Three hundred thousand men faced each other in deadly array. On a line five miles long, for fifteen hours, the cannon roared, the muskets cracked, the cavalry charged and the bayonet drank deep draughts of blood. As the wounded lay on the ground, the artillery and cavalry charged over them. The dead and wounded lay commingled in heaps. When all was done and the echoes of the cannon had died away in the stillness of an Alpine night, there arose other sounds, the wailing of the wounded, the victorious French lost 17,000 men and the Austrians 20,000 killed and wounded. "Twas a glorious victory." What pain can describe the horrors revealed by the rising sun after a night of rain? Ambulances and doctors were few and far between. The wounded lay on the ground until lock-jaw, gangrene and exhaustion carried them off. Castles, Solferino and other towns were soon filled to overflowing with those able to crawl. At first the townspeople viewed them with compassion, and brought clean water, soups and churpie, but there seemed no end, and the most charitable wearied in well-doing. The wounded lay about the streets, starved and neglected, piteously begging for food and water. I shall forbear to relate the awful scenes in the hospitals. Voluntary aid began to arrive. One Canadian doctor came from Paris to render what assistance he could. Late Dr. Norman Bethune. Thousands of lives were wasted for lack of timely aid.

It happened that among the civilians who chanced to be present was a Swiss gentleman of means named Henri Dunant, who, with his servant, was travelling in Northern Italy. He was so deeply impressed with the horrors of the situation, the necessity for organized voluntary aid, appealed irresistibly to him, that he set to work to organize. After the war he travelled from court to court in Europe endeavoring to obtain support and endorsement for a scheme of international benevolence and relief in war. He was so far successful that in 1863 a conference was held at Geneva of representatives of the great powers and of certain humane bodies, particularly the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. On the 24th October, 1864, the convention of Geneva was ratified by the high signatory powers. By its provisions all hospitals, hospital materiel, medical officers and attendants became neutral. A surgeon in discharge of his duties cannot be held as a prisoner. Hence we read of all medical officers, medical corps, attendants and wounded passing into the hands of the Boers at Dundee. When the patients were sufficiently recovered the medical officers and men of the army medical corps were returned unharmed to the British lines. When on duty during an action, a brassard or armband, a red cross on a white ground, is worn by medical officers, who must not at the same time carry arms. All hospitals are indicated by a large flag bearing a red cross, with arms of equal length, on a white

ground, being the reverse of the Swiss national ensign, white on a red ground. This flag was adopted out of compliment to Switzerland, in which country the conference was held. All persons in attendance on or in houses sheltering wounded are protected by the red cross flag. The Red Cross Society is an international organization having its headquarters at Geneva. Each country has its own central committee, which is autonomous, with sub-committees in various towns and cities. It is the only officially authorized channel of communication of voluntary aid in war. The funds and stores at the seat of war are administered by a chief commissioner with the aid of local committees, the whole working in consonance with the principal medical officer.

The establishment of a colonial branch was a step in a new direction. Until the Canadian branch of the British Red Cross Society was formed by the writer in 1897, no colonial branch had been formed by any country. The appointment of a Canadian Red Cross commissioner was the necessary corollary of the organization of the branch. Like the sending of the Canadian contingent, it is another concession to the new imperialism. Under the convention, colonies cannot establish independent committees. The British Red Cross Society has expended very large sums of money in giving practical aid in war. Beginning with the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, it sent stores, money and surgical aid to the seat of war. The Russo-Turkish war, 1878; the Egyptian war, 1881-1883; the Sudan war, the Matabelle war and the Turco-Greek war afforded opportunities for work of which it availed itself. During the present South African war, it works on a large scale, maintaining two hospital ships and three hospital trains, which have been fitted up in a most complete manner at great expense. It sends out also large quantities of medical and personal comforts.

The Canadian contingent has been abundantly supplied with cash, medical and personal comforts by its aid. The Red Cross Society seeks to alleviate distress and suffering in war irrespective of nationality, color or creed. A wounded Boer is as safe under the Red Cross as a wounded Britisher or a Kaffir.

The Red Cross is the emblem of the greatest organization of humane endeavor in the world, and it is fitting that the close of the nineteenth century should see it doing its greatest work on the blood-stained fields of South Africa, a sign of hope and help for the sick and wounded in war. I ask the reader to consider the condition of these fields and after its adoption by all civilized nations. If it is no longer legitimate to shed blood and murder the helpless sick and wounded in their beds, it is because of the humane and civilizing propaganda of the Red Cross Society. Nations are now satisfied to put armies bare of combat without exterminating them. Humanity can never pay its debt of gratitude to Henri Dunant. Yet he was discovered a few years ago a pauper in an almshouse, having spent his all in furthering his humane scheme. Needless to say no sooner were his needs known than money flowed in, so that he is now surrounded by every comfort. How few of the world's benefactors are rewarded in accordance with their merits! To the Red Cross again thousands owe their lives. Untold suffering has been prevented by its strength and influence. How many more widows and orphans would have been made but for its protecting folds! It is idle to say there will be no more war. While man has pugnacity he will fight and enjoy fighting. Only when he becomes an angel, will he cease to fight. Let us be thankful that in the Red Cross Society there exists an organization which mitigates the effect of his inborn destructiveness. It deserves the cordial support of the public.

**MURPHY OF THE IRISH FUSILIERS.**  
The Latest London Music-Hall Song.  
You may talk of Julius Caesar, or describe the Queen of Spain,  
But they couldn't hold a candle, boys, to Murphy.  
You might travel out to Timbuctoo and back to town again,  
Still you couldn't find the equal there of Murphy.  
He could make the ladies love him, he could make the peevish quake,  
He's the pride of every wedding, and the backbone of a wake;  
He had got all the materials to make Dunant's shake,  
And the drollery of the Fusiliers was Murphy.

Chorus:  
Murphy was a terror, Murphy was a scamp,  
He could hold more whisky than any boy in camp;  
But when it came to treason, in spite of threys and jeers,  
He fought for Queen and country, boys, in the Irish Fusiliers.

Says Murphy, "Cheers for Kimberley and the defence it made;  
Here's three times three for Kekewich," shouts Murphy;  
"And the gallant Irish leader, of our cavalry belted,  
Who is driving Boers in front of him," says Murphy.  
"Now the Boers when learning languages have had a nasty wrench,  
Though they're foreigners to show them how positions to entrench;  
Still, we're teaching them some English and they've learnt a bit of French;  
French is giving them French polishing," says Murphy.

"The order was for Peter's Hill—they took it double quick,"  
"Sure the Scotch went up 'long side of us," says Murphy;  
"Ay, the Irish boys were working till beyond they did the trick—  
Sure I'm told the Queen is proud of us," says Murphy.  
"We now can cheer Majuba Day, and mark it with a star,  
And, sure, Irish White of Ladysmith, fears neither wound nor scar.  
But the best of all the Irish boys is Bob of Kandahar;  
Oh! Lord Roberts is the general for Murphy."

"There are Irishmen, I'm told, who for our enemies give cheers;  
But they none of them are fighting men," says Murphy.  
"For the friends of those who try to kill the Irish Fusiliers,  
They are mighty pleasant Irishmen," says Murphy.  
"On one place, the field of battle, they'll take care they're never seen;  
They may talk their petty treason, or may wave their flags of green,  
But they can't stop Irish soldiers, who are fighting for the Queen;  
Sure, God bless her, we would die for her," says Murphy.

# The Art of Campaigning

### Some Lessons of the War—The Soldier's Equipment of To-Day.

### The Enormous Importance of Invisibility—Field Glasses For Troops.

The field equipment of the British soldier is a very different thing to-day from what it was twenty years ago, says a correspondent of the London Times. England's many little wars, if they have not afforded much training in generalship, have taught valuable lessons in the no less important art of campaigning.

Amid failures, unexpected, yet natural enough, to surprise a mobile enemy in a strange country, or to carry strong defensive position with relatively small attacking forces, England has rather overlooked her success in matters almost as vital as generalship itself. That no other nation could so expeditiously have dispatched a considerable army across 6,000 miles of sea may be taken for granted. But it is also quite probable that no other nation would have made such admirable arrangements for the provisioning of the troops when once sent to the front or for the treatment of the wounded after a battle, or have equipped its soldiers so serviceably for the task of fighting and campaigning.

On the whole, the British soldier is well equipped. Khaki is an excellent fighting color and almost invisible against the ordinary background of the South African veldt at any distance over 500 yards. The puttee is a better marching legging than any form of gaiter; it is a little clumsy to put on, but it supports the calf and never gets hopelessly sodden and shapeless, as a leather gaiter does by prolonged immersion in water or mud. The flannel shirt and canvas vest which go under the khaki, as well as the great coat which goes over it, would serve to keep the soldier warm in almost any climate, and have certainly proved sufficient in South Africa. Still there are various points with regard to which the experience of the present war goes to show that improvements might well be effected.

### The Great Lesson Taught

by this war—a war fought with modern firearms, and, as a rule, on open ground—is the enormous importance of invisibility. At the distances at which modern rifles fire is effective a little precaution is quite sufficient to make men almost invisible to the naked eye, except when standing up against the sky line. The conditions of such invisibility are determined by a few elementary optical rules. The general effect of a soldier's uniform and equipment at a long range should be neutral colored and as much as possible blurred against the background. It should present no bright colors, no sharp lines, no metallic objects, however small, is visible for hundreds of yards after the dull khaki uniform has become invisible. The production of a pair of aluminum field-glasses, the only kind of optical instrument that will carry all the important details of an infantry soldier except his greatcoat. The haversack should be done away with, and such rations as a soldier would want to carry when going to action in light kit without his haversack, he might very well stuff into his pockets. If the haversack is kept, however, it should be made stronger. There have been frequent complaints of haversacks being unequal to the strain which Tommy Atkins puts upon them.

Of course the extra risk attending to soldiers can never be done away with by similarity of equipment. But the risk can be greatly minimized. The most striking revolution in officers' equipment due to this war is the abolition of the sword. The uselessness in modern infantry fighting ought to have been realized long ago, but there was no military reformer bold enough to carry its abolition into practice. Now, however, it is to be hoped the sword will disappear and all, even from the parade ground, to join the halberd, mace, battle-axe and other primitive weapons. The officers of the future will carry a rifle like the private, and will have to be a crack shot. In addition to his rifle he will also have the bayonet, and perhaps a revolver. The most important weapon of the officer, however, is his field-glass. Every officer—and not only every officer, but every sergeant and corporal—should have a good pair of field-glasses. Every officer, and at least one officer in every infantry company or cavalry troop, should have a telescope as well.

### MR. DOOLEY DEFINES A POET.

The Archway Road Literary Club was holding a meeting at Molly Donahue's, and Mr. Donahue and Mr. Dooley engaged in an analytical discussion of poets and poetry.

"Why should men, grown men, write poetry?" Mr. Donahue demanded, with a great show of spirit.

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "it is with them that a poet's man with something to say that he hasn't thought out. Now, ye'er in a way, Malachi, a pote. When ye'er at home bustin' to express yourself, an' not knowin' exactly what it is ye want to say, or how ye ought to say it, if ye knew, ye have th' makin' of a pote in ye. Ye needn't look savage. Ye'll never be wan while ye feel strong about your troubles. A pote doesn't feel really bad. He only thinks he does. He's able to find wurruds to pour out his heart in, an' he comes th' morn' an' he's cut up th' wurruds into proper lenth's an' he thim fit into each other like matched furin'. Think iv a man sittin' down with a wold passion in his heart, an' he thyrin' to measure it with a pocket-ruler. Th' man that's riled mad that's mad clear through, can't speak plainly. He splutters as ye do, avick. That's war reason I'm agin poetry. There ar-re other reasons, but that's wan. 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