

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have documents, the Rome correspondent of the Daily News says, showing that urgent advances to the Transvaal war were originally made by Germany.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 be done to our 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 Rosmead, 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 Drachendor 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 weakening of Gen. Buller's force

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.

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."

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.

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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

visited the Transvaal peace envoys at Milan. The story is not credited. The Portuguese minister, however, has gone to that city.

An interview is published here, in which Jonkherr Abramfischer, one of the Transvaal commissioners, is alleged to have declared that the South African Republics were willing to make any sacrifice in order to preserve their liberty and independence. They did not wish, he declared, to add to their territory, but merely to retain it and live peacefully at home.

Exodus From London

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

(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

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.

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.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

NOTE.—Baking powders made from alum and other harsh, caustic acids are lower in price, but inferior in work and injurious to the stomach.

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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 Um-bulwani 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 Reece. 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 permit 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 Warrington.

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 no 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 Arley to-night, and proceeding to Croton Landing to-morrow.

Italian Consul Intervened. New York, April 16.—Speaking of the strike 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 make any concessions. 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 driven to it. They are not a lawless set. They are brought in to make 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 Royston, 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 Tascheron, Charles Meredith, Hon. Hooper, F. H. Monk, James R. Allan, B. Forbes Angus, and Lieutenant-Colonel Whitehead.

Plague riots have taken place at Cavvapore, 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 a large, painful, ulcerated womb. I found relief in the use of your 'Favorite Prescription.' I am now well and strong. 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 so often mentioned. He said that Canada was a singularly rich country 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, 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 going to do.

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 as a middle. 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 it is 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 mill 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 merits 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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Dominion Parliament

Otter's Report Mentioning Canadians' Bravery Evokes Applause.

The Budget Debate as a Machine for Manufacture of Campaign Literature.

Ottawa, April 7.—The budget debate this year is going to be a lengthy and a tedious affair. Nearly all the members of the opposition intend to make campaign literature by speaking during the debate, which no one expects to end until the end of the month. The public interest of and in the debate is about dead. Yesterday the speakers were Dr. Montague and Dr. Roche, and a few remarks were made by Hon. Mr. Dobell in reply to statements regarding the fast line. The chief incident of the day was the reading by the Minister of Militia of a report from Colonel Otter on the battle of Paardeberg, which evoked great enthusiasm in the House.

An Alleged Exodous.
Mr. McDougall (Cape Breton), on the orders of the day, read a statement in a St. John paper to the effect that the emigration of people from that point to the United States this spring was larger than ever. He asked if the government intended to do anything to prevent it.

The Minister of Finance—I may tell my hon. friend that these people are on the way to Sydney to engage in the great enterprise which is being established there. (Government cheers.)
Mr. Davin asked the government to place three bills of his on the government order, so that they can be reached this session.

Lachine Canal Bridge.
Mr. Quinn (St. Ann's, Montreal) read the statements published from Mr. J. L. P. O'Hanley, C.E., in regard to the safety of the pivot pier of the Grand Trunk railway bridge over the Lachine canal at Wellington street, and asked if any enquiry had been made or if there was any truth in the danger stated by the engineer.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.—The attention of the government has not been called, as far as I know, to this statement, but I may say that I have received a letter from Mr. O'Hanley, and the matter is now under investigation.

Col. Otter's Reports.
Lieut.-Col. Tyrwhitt (South Simcoe) wanted to know why Col. Otter's reports were not published earlier than they were. He understood a report had been received that morning.

The Minister of Militia said there had been a message received that morning which would be given to the press in a few minutes. The officers of the department had to look over the reports before they were given out. Hitherto the reports had been given to the public at the earliest possible moment and would continue to be so given.

Sir Adolphe Caron considered that the telegrams received from Col. Otter should be read to the Houses when they were received, a practice followed in the Imperial House, and in Canada during the Northwest rebellion.
Lieut.-Col. Tyrwhitt asked what time the day's report had been received.
The Minister of Militia—I know it was received some time this morning.

Lieut.-Col. Tyrwhitt—But at what time?
The Minister of Militia—I really cannot say. I understand it was received this morning, but I only knew of it half an hour ago.

It may be remarked that this was said at half-past three in the afternoon, and that the report was addressed to Col. Hubert Foster, the chief staff officer, which would seem to indicate that some of the methods introduced into the military branch of the militia department by Col. Hutton still exist there.

The Minister of Militia, by permission of the House, read the report. The names of officers and men who were mentioned for bravery were received by the members with applause.
Mr. Quinn said that there had been no information as to the condition of the sick and wounded for three weeks. It was the duty of the government—and if the Minister of Militia had not the power he should be vested with it—to get information as to the wounded and to let their friends have it as soon as possible.

The Minister of Militia replied that the information received here was what came through the commander-in-chief and the war office, and was as full as the people of the old land received. He did not know that any action that the House could take would give further facilities, seeing that all the information that could be obtained under existing conditions was being received. However, he would be glad to make representations to the Imperial authorities if it was thought desirable to do so.

The Budget Debate.
Dr. Montague (Haldimand) continued the debate on the subject, referring first to the speech of Mr. Charlton the previous evening. The House, he said, had seen an acrobatic exhibition, the equal of which had scarcely ever been seen in this parliament, and its equal would scarcely ever be seen again unless some time in the future the member for Lachine would take it into his head to announce that he was the originator of the idea of sending contingents to South Africa.

Mr. Charlton had performed the feat with apparent pleasure and satisfaction. Dr. Montague then turned his attention to Sir Richard Cartwright's speech, and waxed facetious at his expense, denying the accuracy of his political quotations, and quoting from his favorite authors against him. The hon. gentleman asserted that the exodus

from Canada was increasing, and claimed for the Conservative party the credit for building the bulk of the railway mileage in Canada. Following on this he discussed the figures of expenditure, per capita expenditure, customs taxation, etc., adopting the customary Conservative plan of comparing the ordinary expenditure of the year 1896, when all public services were starved, with the combined ordinary and capital expenditure of 1899. He represented Sir Richard Cartwright as saying with Hosea Biglow:

"I do believe the people want
A tax on tea and coffees;
And nuthin' ain't extravagant,
Purvided I'm in office."

Dr. Montague took up the figures and tables given the Minister of Customs and manipulated them to show the saving to the farmers in customs taxation. Striking off a number of items and portion of the savings on others he made the saving out at \$53,000, and taking the department of agriculture estimate that there were 416,000 farmers in Canada this represented a saving of twelve cents to each. Against this he put the amount paid for coal oil at \$900,000 more than under the old tariff.

The Minister of Customs—Why did you leave out barbed wire, binder twine and all other things there.
Dr. Montague said these were not on the list.

The Past Line.
Hon. R. R. Dobell (Quebec West) could not understand how Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster could go about the country saying that they had arranged a fast line scheme which only waited for Canada's sanction. There had been no such agreement. The fast line scheme had not been abandoned, but in the state of shipbuilding consequent on the war, it would have to stand over for the present. Sir Charles Tupper had talked about the expense of his (Mr. Dobell's) trips to England in connection with this matter. Expenditure could only be gauged by comparison, and Sir Charles on leaving the office of High Commissioner in 1896 to become Premier has charged for that one trip \$1,700, more than his six trips had cost the country. Mr. Dobell referred to the share of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in bringing about the present feeling towards Canada in Britain. As for the United States, he believed that in spite of their selfishness and unfairness in the past we would yet obtain reciprocal trade relations with them. As that country acquired Imperial interests itself, it would desire better trade and political relations with the British Empire.

Mr. Roche (Marquette) devoted his speech largely to Manitoba politics, local and federal, and to an attack upon the Minister of the Interior.
Mr. Hoyd (South Brant) moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House rose at 11 p.m.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.
(Associated Press.)
Copenhagen, April 14.—The Prince of Wales, who visited this city for the purpose of taking part in the celebration of King Christian's birthday on April 8th, is suffering from an affection of the throat, and has been obliged to consult a specialist.

THE QUEEN.
(Associated Press.)
Dublin, April 14.—The Queen took her customary morning drive to-day. She will visit the Kilmalsham hospital this afternoon and thence will go to the Castle, where she will take tea with Earl Cadogan, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Countess Cadogan.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS.
(Associated Press.)
San Francisco, Cal., April 14.—The directorate of the South Pacific Coast railway has elected the following officers: President, Thos. H. Hubbard; vice-president, H. B. Huntington; treasurer, H. T. Smith; secretary, J. L. Willcutt.

TOOTHACHE SUFFERERS
Dodd's Kidney Pills Will Relieve You as They Have Others.

Mr. A. Aseltine, of Trenton, Cured Him of Inflammation of the Bladder by Dodd's Kidney Pills—His Advice to Other Sufferers.

Trenton, April 13.—There are a large number of people in this town, as there is in every city and village in Canada, who could tell, if they would, marvelous tales of cures performed by Dodd's Kidney Pills—without exception the greatest medicine discovered during the century. Although by far the greater proportion of this number object from somewhat selfish, although perhaps natural, reasons, to allowing their names to be used in convincing other sufferers that relief is at their hand if they would but grasp it, there is still a vast army of unselfish, conscientious people extending throughout Canada who are willing to testify in behalf of others as to the merits of the medicine that cured them—Dodd's Kidney Pills.

These witnesses embrace all classes and cover every form of Kidney Disease. Perhaps no more thankful praise is given to Dodd's Kidney Pills than from those who were cured of Bladder Troubles.

Mr. A. Aseltine, of Trenton, was one of these. He says: "I have been troubled with inflammation of the Bladder and Kidney Disease. I had tried all remedies that were suggested but they were of no avail. I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills curing all Bladder and Kidney Diseases, and finally I tried them, too, but with a different result as it turned out. The first box gave comfort and by the end of the next three I was completely cured. I therefore highly recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all suffering from this disease and I hope this letter will be the means of helping as many such as possible."

Provincial News.

YORK.
The Liberals of York organized a Liberal Association on Tuesday evening, commencing with 28 members. The following officers were elected: Alfred Parr, chairman; J. W. Ross, vice-chairman, and Charles Northridge, secretary-treasurer. Besides five members who were elected for the executive.

MIDWAY.
Mrs. Thomas McAulay died suddenly on Saturday evening. Mrs. McAulay was the first nurse in the Greenwood hospital, and many have grateful recollections of the careful treatment received while under her charge. She was a sister of John Hamill, of Armstrong. The deceased was about 34 years of age.

GRAND FORKS.
The quarantine enforced at the boundary line for West coast six weeks, owing to the smallpox outbreak at Republic, Wash., has been raised by the Canadian authorities. As a result, travel from the south, which had been completely suspended, is likely to become lively at once.

VERNON.
C. G. Clark has not yet sufficiently recovered from a severe attack of pleurisy to permit him to leave the hospital, where he has been for several weeks, but he is steadily gaining strength.

The matter of the Indian famine relief was taken up last week by Rev. E. Robson, who made a canvass of the city, with the gratifying result that the respectable sum of \$178.55 has already been subscribed.

SILVERTON.
Preparations for Silvertown's fourth annual celebration are now well under way, and a good programme has been drawn up. During last week two meetings were held by the citizens and the work of preparing the town for the holiday will soon be commenced. The feature of this year's celebration of the Queen's Birthday will be a football tournament, open to all West coast towns. A generous appropriation has been made to secure prizes for this event, and a set of gold medals will be struck off for the players of the championship team. Arrangements have been made for a series of Caledonian sports and boat races, and Lake avenue will be converted into a race track, on which the owners of the fast horses of the Slovan will be invited to compete with their steeds. A grand ball will wind up the day's sports.

GREENWOOD.
At the last meeting of the City Council Ald. Sharpe, chairman of a special committee appointed at the previous meeting to consider R. L. Armit's proposition to purchase the works at Greenwood, reported favorably on the proposition. After the council as a whole had thrashed out the subject, the city clerk was instructed to write to Mr. Armit that the city would grant him the same kind of bonus as granted to the smelter company, viz., 10 cents a ton up to the first 30,000 tons treated at his mill. In other words, \$5,000, providing that the ratepayers would sanction the expenditure. Every member of the board was heartily in favor of granting this bonus, and if Mr. Armit accepts the same it will go to the people for a vote.

NELSON.
A very pretty wedding took place Monday evening at the Scotch rest parsonage, when the Rev. John Robson, D.D., officiated in the bonds of matrimony John Hepburn and Miss Annie Fraser MacLean, both of Nelson.

The C.P.R. will proceed at once with the construction of two sidings between Nelson and Rossburn, B.C., which will be located half way between Nelson and Slovan Junction, and the second equidistant between the junction and Rossburn.

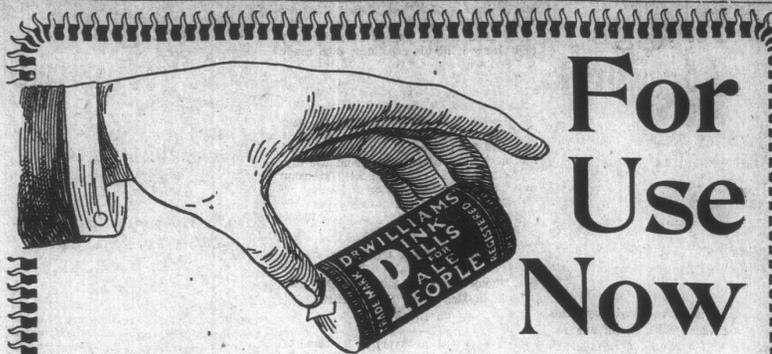
The report from the Columbia is that the river has risen one foot per day for the last week.
Edward Young, aged 65 years, died Monday night at the general hospital. Deceased was admitted to the institution on the 4th instant on a certificate from the city officials. He had walked to Nelson from Greenwood, sleeping in the open air, without blankets, thereby contracting double pneumonia, which, coupled with heart trouble, caused death.

The attempt to raise the sunken barge near the C.P.R. slip was finally abandoned on Thursday and Divers Moore and McDonald will return to the coast. The failure to raise the barge was not through any fault of the divers as they attached tackle to the wreck seven different times and on each occasion the chains used snapped without bringing up the barge. The heaviest chain gear obtainable was employed without success, and it was concluded yesterday that the task was hopeless. The experiment was quite costly.—Tribune.

KAMLOOPO.
Jim McGregor, of Nanaimo, provincial inspector of metalliferous mines, paid Kamloops a visit this week. During his stay he visited the Python mine.

The hearing of the adjourned inquest on the body of John McLean, of North Hill, who was killed on the 31st of March last, at the station, was continued on Monday morning. The jury returned the following verdict: "That the deceased John McLean came to his death through injuries received in getting off the No. 1 train while in motion on Saturday night, March 31, 1900, at Kamloops. No blame attached to the railroad company."

J. T. Noble, the well known miner and prospector, had the misfortune to meet with a very serious accident on Monday night, while working on the Bonnie Bita mineral claim on Coal Hill. While descending the ladder of the shaft, which is about 30 feet deep, one of the rungs gave way about 20 feet from the top, precipitating him heavily to the bottom, which was in a very rough state, as a shot had just previously been fired. The



For Use Now

The necessity for a Spring Medicine is recognized by most people. The reason is easily explainable. Close confinement in badly ventilated houses, shops and school rooms during the winter months makes people feel languid, depressed, easily tired and generally "out of sorts." Nature must be assisted in throwing off the poison that has accumulated in the system during the winter months, else people fall an easy prey to disease.

Purgatives are of no use—they only leave people still weaker. It is a tonic that is needed.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

FOR PALE PEOPLE

Surpasses all other medicines in their tonic, strengthening qualities. These Pills have a larger sale than any other medicine in the world, which is solid proof of their merit. Wherever they are used they make dull, listless men, women and children feel bright, active and strong.

GREATLY RUN DOWN.

Mr. E. Hutchings, a printer in the office of the News, St. Johns, Nfld., writes: "I am greatly indebted to you for the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was in a greatly run down condition, and suffered from pains in the back and stomach. My appetite was very fickle and often I had a loathing for food. I was subject to severe headaches, and the least exertion would leave me tired and breathless. I tried several medicines, but with no benefit—rather I was growing worse. Then I consulted a doctor, and under his treatment for three months, but did not get any better. Having read much concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I finally decided to try them, and bought two boxes. Before these were all used I could see a marked improvement, and I purchased four boxes more. These completely restored my health, and I can now go about my work without an ache or pain of any kind. My recovery leaves no doubt as to the remarkable curative properties of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I may say their value has been further proved in the case of a friend to whom I recommended them."

Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," are not Dr. Williams'. The genuine are put up in packages, with wrapper printed in red. Sold by all dealers or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

injury sustained was a leg break, just below the ankle. The sufferer laid in the bottom of the shaft from 5 o'clock till nearly seven; his partner having left to prepare supper just before the accident. Mr. Noble is now in the hospital doing very nicely.

VANCOUVER.
A pretty wedding took place on Tuesday morning at the residence of John Noble, Tenth avenue. The contracting parties were W. Reyfus, a well-known mining man, who has been in the city for some time, and Miss Cora, the popular third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Noble. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. I. G. Matthews, M.A., pastor of the Jackson Avenue Baptist church. The bridegroom and bridesmaid were dressed in the latest styles. The bride's trousseau was splendid. The ceremony was a very quiet one, and the guests were few.

The committee for selecting a May Queen, appointed at the meeting on Monday night, to arrange for this year's May day fete, decided on pretty little Miss Alexander. The day fixed for the celebration is Friday, May 4th. The marriage of Adelaide, eldest daughter of Alex. Ewen, to John Buckle Jardine, of the B. C. M., T. & T. Company's staff, took place on Wednesday morning. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's father, corner Royal avenue and Sixth street. Rev. A. E. Vert, pastor of St. Andrew's (Presbyterian) church, tied the knot. The bride was given away by her father; her sister, Miss Isabel M. Ewen, acted as bridesmaid, and Robert Duncan Hendry supported the groom.

ALBERNI.
(Special Correspondence of the Times.)
A meeting is called by Mr. Neill for Saturday, April 14th. A large attendance is expected.
The delegates to the Vancouver convention returned to Alberni on Sunday night.
F. Childs has been canvassing the new township on behalf of Mr. Dewdney, our next member in the Conservative interest.

It is said that the Rev. E. Taylor is an aspirant for the vacant chair in the legislature. This will make five candidates. This still leaves a few people to vote in Alberni.

Messrs. Goepel and Bayne, of Victoria, came to Alberni on Sunday by the boat. Mr. Bayne is staying with his son at Beaver Creek.
The Ven. Archdeacon Scrien has written on to the effect that he will be unable to hold service in Alberni on Easter Sunday. The Rev. Mr. Barber, Victoria West, is coming to hold service the Sunday after Easter.
Mr. and Mrs. Spencer had a new arrival at their home on Thursday. A fine boy.

J. S. Richardson is leaving the farm at Nahmit to live in Alberni. F. C. Garrard is also moving his goods and chattels preparatory to moving to McCoy Lake.
Some men have started work on the Jingo, belonging to Wm. Lindsay and others, at Sproat Lake. Some men are also going up on Monday to the Taylor Arm, Sproat Lake, to strip the lead and build a cabin and trail on the Double Crown.

George M. Rice, purchasing agent of the White Pass and Yukon railway, who has been spending some days in this city, placed orders here for supplies for his company, aggregating fifteen thousand dollars. Among the orders given were large ones for the supply of powder for use in blasting the rock during the last two weeks the Hamilton Powder Company and the Giant Powder Company have sent up over 200 tons of powder and another 100 tons is to follow in a few days.

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EVERY WEAK MAN

SHOULD read for a Descriptive Treatise on the Modern and Successful Treatment of Nervous Diseases and Physical Weakness in Men, including Premature Exhaustion and Absorption (i.e., without stomach medicine). Revised and improved with the most advanced researches in the subject, together with numerous recent testimonies showing the efficacy of the cure. Write at once and grasp this opportunity of being quickly restored to perfect health. Sent in a plain envelope, free of charge.—E. NORTHON, 25 & 26, GANCY STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4. Sold, over 80 years.

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

GO. MONTREAL. sent by return AT CLOSE. ar is more pro in all the centres. ics for Spring is exceeded. Ripped p.c. and 5 extra e, 57c per yard. m the European. oatings, Tweeds, rd. \$1.60. Navy Serges, es wide, shades, 55c per. t effects in Gings-Fancy Piques, Chintz Taffetas. reproductions of ORATION. g a superb col. orings, specially been given to. Qualities and stic and Floral Stripes, prices. irlaps and Can- 25c and 35c up. ES SENT AND. REAL. store, and make at only one price ur success, and is e degree than any and constantly in-store. Butter, 45c. 9 4 the 25c 5c lb 20c lb 35c lb 40c lb. Equalled. Oysters. CO. ve were SOLD YEAR with y. keep the very Wholesale price ge in the past future, we are. TORIA, B.C. AIR RIFLE. and we

Trails Are Getting Soft

Prospects of an Early Opening of Navigation on Yukon River and Lakes.

The Scene of the Murder of the Clayton Party Located by Mounted Police.

Steamer Amur arrived on Saturday evening from the North, bringing a large number of passengers, including Captain John Irving and C. W. D. Clifford, returning after having delivered several election addresses in the North; J. B. Charlson, chief of the telegraph construction party; Inspector Strickland, of the N. W. M. P., who is to command the fifty horsemen being sent to join the Strathcona Horse; Charles Milne, representing the Parsons Produce Co. at Dawson, and Mr. Rogers, manager of the Athlone stores; Corp. W. J. Della Torre, of the Dawson force of the N. W. M. P., and G. Harldopp, of the B. A. C. Co.

News was brought by the Amur that the trail is getting very soft, and people are looking to an early opening of navigation, at least three weeks earlier than last year. At Dawson, too, the season is expected to open earlier than last year. Before the arrivals by the Amur left the capital water was running freely on Dominion, Sulphur and Gold Run creeks.

A slight head of water was running on Dominion, and almost as much on the other creeks. Many of the miners were already beginning their clean-up. The snow, too, was almost off the trails leading from the creeks to Dawson, and the freighting was getting very difficult, the prices were going up.

On April 10th, shortly before the telegraph report of the condition of the trails was received by the Canadian customs agent at Skagway, E. S. Busby, from M. W. Givon, of the Dominion telegraph line: "The trail is in good condition between Bennett and Caribou. The river is open from Marsh Lake to the Canvon. From White Horse to the foot of La Barge the trail is good for light loads. From La Barge to Five Fingers, the trail is very bad. From Selwyn to Dawson the road is yet good."

Steamboat men are everywhere busy in getting their vessels ready for the expected opening of navigation. It was reported at Caribou on the 9th that the team of Ed. Lewis had broken through the ice at Selkirk.

John Hislop, of the White Pass & Yukon railway, returned from a trip to Caribou shortly before the Amur left, and in speaking of the condition of the trail he says: "The river and the trail beyond Caribou are getting very soft, thus making travel difficult. I left Caribou on April 9th, and just before I got away the police stationed there received word from Major Wood that the river is now open twenty miles below English. Freighting is still being done by the Red Line, but owing to the uncertain road and the fact that freight has to be hauled a part of the way in sleds and part in wagons there is no longer any open trail. It is not possible to tell how much handling or attention any one consignment may have to be given, so a special charge has to be made on every lot."

"The railroad company is putting all the men to work on the Beaulieu division that it can get. Everything there is in favorable condition for the work. Work of laying track beyond Caribou will begin in five days. Ties and rails are on the spot. We will use 100,000 ties between Caribou and Gjoa. Of this number Otto E. Rasmussen's mill at Mill Haven has supplied 20,000."

Inspector Strickland and Corp. W. J. Della Torre, of the police, who arrived by the Amur, had news of the finding of the scene of the murder of the Clayton party and of the unearthing of evidence which, it is claimed, not only condemns the accused O'Brien as the murderer of the missing travelers, but also of his wounded partner. When at Tagish the captain said he learned that the men who carried away by the current.

Corp. W. J. Della Torre, who is at the Victoria, made the trip out from Dawson in 14 days. He says the place of the tragedy is in the woods a short distance from where O'Brien's tent stood a few miles south of Minto. Corp. Della Torre had a talk with men working on the case at Minto, and learned that it is now felt beyond a doubt by McGuire that the traces of the place of the final struggle have been located. He says: "Bullet marks have been found in the trees, and several small particles from clothing have been found in the vicinity of the tragedy. Blood stains have been located, and the trail located leading from the river to O'Brien's cabin, which is in a thickly wooded place. McGuire thinks probably the murderers decoyed them to give him aid in helping a partner who was caught by a falling tree while cutting wood. At the foot of the trail is a place in the ice in which the bodies may have been thrown, and members of the police force are there with a boat ready to drag the river as soon as they can."

It is held by some that the victims were marched from the trail by O'Brien and his companion at the point of the gun, and that when the little party had gotten some distance into the woods, the murderers shot the unfortunate travelers. It is also held that O'Brien's partner was shot in the night that ensued, and that O'Brien, rather than have a wounded partner, then killed him.

A fatal accident happened to G. T. R. Conductor J. F. Jobitt at Coldwater. The unfortunate conductor was on top of a train when the force of a whistle threw him, and he alighted on his head, being instantly killed.

WHITE HORSE MINING.

Development Work Being Done in That District at Present.

Taylor Armatrout, of Skagway, who has returned from a trip to White Horse, gives an interesting report of the copper properties of that district. He says:

"Development work is progressing on several of the properties. Those of which I gained a knowledge are the Grafter, the Rabbit's Foot and the Anaconda, within four miles of White Horse. The tunnel which is being made into the side of the Anaconda has been run in 125 feet, including a crosscut. This tunnel was begun 100 feet below the original outcrop, and has already run into a good ledge of ore twelve to fifteen feet wide. The ledge is, however, thought to be only a feeder to a greater and better ledge. There is no water in the tunnel.

"Two shafts have been sunk on the Rabbit's Foot. One shaft is down twenty-five feet, and the ledge has proven to be from eight to ten feet wide, and the ore assays from sixty-five to seventy-five per cent in copper. Fifty tons of ore from the Rabbit's Foot are on the dump, and will be shipped out for a smelter test just as soon as the railroad reaches White Horse, which, it is expected, will be next June or July. A good trail already leads from White Horse to the mine, and a wagon road is to be built. The British-American corporation has twenty men working on the Grafter. It is on the same ledge as the other claims mentioned. This ledge can be traced ten miles."

NEXT MONTH'S CELEBRATION.

Programme Informally Discussed by the City Council on Saturday Evening—Navy to Participate.

An informal meeting was held by members of the city council on Saturday evening for the purpose of discussing the preliminary steps in connection with the approaching Queen's birthday celebration. The object of this, as well as the last meeting, was to arrange some plan to be suggested to a public meeting to be called by the council. There were present Mayor Hayward and Aldermen Stewart, Kinsman, Cooley and Hall. In the earlier portion of the evening Capt. Startin, of H. M. S. Aethusa, was in attendance, and on behalf of the navy generously offered to assist in the coming celebration.

Two lanterns for a pyrotechnic display were received from the Eastern firm of Hands & Co., who had charge of the fireworks display last year. The consensus of opinion, however, inclined to favor patronizing home industry in this matter.

Outlining a skeleton of the coming celebration, Mayor Hayward spoke in favor of a naval and military display, processions, illuminations, and a regatta. He had recently spoken to the secretary of the federated societies, who favored the idea of holding a monster procession.

In speaking of the procession part of the programme, Ald. Stewart, in view of the fact that he was a fire ward, mournfully pointed out that the fire department had no caps to wear on such an occasion as a parade.

A general discussion ensued regarding the desirability of a parade forming a portion of the programme of celebration, the mayor remarking that in the larger American cities this was always an enjoyable feature, in which floats, representing various industries, were generally arranged. Beside affording a splendid attraction from a spectacular point of view, these floats were excellent advertisements, and always had a most satisfactory effect on trade.

In discussing the pyrotechnic display, Ald. Stewart mentioned Hospital Point on the Indian reserve as an advantageous locality, and those present agreed with him. It was pointed out that on this occasion great all descriptions of floats illuminated would ride the waters of the harbor and considerably enhance the beauty of the scene.

In connection with the parade, the mayor stated that a suggestion had been made that a taking feature would be a number of mounted men, and women, in pretentious costumes. This suggestion appeared to strike the meeting as a decidedly novel one, and Ald. Stewart very readily carried away by the originality of the proposal, agreed to "dress up" for the occasion, and be one of the horsemen, provided his identity remained a secret. Ald. Hall also favored the suggestion, but did not make any rash promises as regards the probability of his joining the "local mounted horse."

LOW WAGES IN JAPAN.

Frank G. Carpenter, describing the "Chances for young men in the far east," writes from Japan to The Saturday Evening Post:

"Mechanics are paid less than twenty-five cents a day; stone cutters and masons twenty-three cents and bricklayers twenty-four cents per day. Shoemakers are paid seventeen cents, paperhangers twenty-one cents, jewelers twenty-two cents, and saddlers and harness-makers twenty cents. Those who make tobacco and cigars get seventeen cents, compositors and printers seventeen cents, and blacksmiths twenty cents. Tailors who can make European clothes receive twenty-six cents, and common workmen who do the hardest of manual labor are paid twenty-one cents a day. On the farms this is not half thirteen cents and women receive eight cents per day. Of the weavers, men get twelve cents and the women eight cents a day, and in other manufacturing industries about the same, the wages ranging from ten to twenty-five cents, with less wages for women and children. The latter often receive not more than five or six cents a day. These wages, it must be remembered, are the average wages over the Empire. In some of the cities they are higher, and in others lower."

Bornean Rebellion

How the British Destroyed the Forts of Mat Salleh, in North Borneo.

Gallantry of a Javanese--How the Rebels Stood the Siege.

A letter which has reached Victoria by the Riojan Mara from a member of the North Borneo expedition, gives the following interesting details of the defeat of the rebel chief, Mat Salleh, in North Borneo by the British, and of the destruction of his forts. It seems that on January 20th the British had occupied Kalansatan, one of the rebel forts commanding the chief's stronghold, which at that time it was found impossible to surround, the rebels being entrenched in an almost impregnable position, and their fort honeycombed with underground earthworks, like a rabbit warren. The attack on the forts brought out many instances of notable pluck. For instance, when the charge was sounded against one of the forts, the attacking force were suddenly pulled up short by an outer fence of sharpened bamboo, which they commenced to cut down.

When the first breach was made a Javanese boy named Leyman, servant of the resident, rushed through the opening, carrying a quantity of oil and set fire to the buildings inside the fort. He then, under a heavy fire from the enemy, rushed across and ignited other buildings. For this heroic deed he was specially mentioned in dispatches. During the operations, Mat Salleh's people brought into action a brass cannon, which on the third shot burst, doing much damage.

It was on the 21st of January that the attack on the principal fort was commenced. At daybreak a 7-pounder was placed in position, and a general bombardment of the place, at ranges of 250 and 400 yards, was commenced. A house in the fort of Mat Jator, one of the chief supporters of the rebel chief, was set alight by the shell fire, and soon his whole fort was burned to the ground. This fort was intended as a place of retreat for Mat Salleh, of immense strength, with carefully planned earthworks and trenches. Tunnels were run through the solid ground, rendering the place almost impervious to shell fire. In his report Mr. Clifford, the governor, says: "It was a piece of good luck which led to this fort being taken without a blow, for it stood high upon a bluff, overlooking the river, and would have been impossible to take by storm without the loss of more men than the forces at our disposal could spare."

The enemy Mat Salleh's fort on seeing Mat Jator's fort in flames, with great pluck climbed up and tried to unroof their own buildings, but without success. Commandant Harrington, who was in charge of the British, moved his headquarters to the precipice, where Mat Jator's fort was situated, and until the end of January kept up a continuous shell fire, so that Mat Salleh and all his people were driven to live underground in filthy holes dug beneath their fort in the solid earth. Those who ventured to emerge even for a moment in the day time were exposed to a galling fire from the British position, and many in the fort lost their lives. One evening a Bajau ventured to appear on the fort wall and shout defiance. He was shot in the legs and fell over, but pluckily sat up, opened his coat and exposed his chest. He was immediately shot dead.

On the 20th of January the forces of the British North Borneo Co. attempted to cut off the water supply of the fort by constructing a dam and diverting the course of the river. At the same time the bombardment was increased. The Maxin had great effect and the enemy fled heavily. This bombardment caused a perfect stampede of the rebels from the underground hole to another. On the following day a point-blank bombardment of the fort was commenced at 180 yards and immense damage was done. During the night a number of rebels crept out under cover of darkness and attempted to rush the Maxin, but were driven off under a heavy fire. Heavy firing continued throughout from that until the 31st, and then just before daybreak a Bajau woman crept out and reported that Mat Salleh had been killed and that the rebels who had suffered heavy loss had been without food for water for several days. Three hours later the Dyak outposts, who had been continuously engaged all night, got into the fort, and found that the remainder of the rebels had fled.

The grave of Mat Salleh was found and the remains exhumed in order that it might be proven that he was dead. He had been shot through the left temple, the bullet carrying away the back of the head. It was afterwards ascertained that he had been killed by a Maxin shot on the day before the capture of the fort, when within a few feet of the door of the inner fort. Firing parties were at once dispatched after the rebels and many were captured. All Mat Salleh's wives and women were taken alive.

On examining the fort it was found that the walls were about six feet high and ten feet thick. The inner walls were equally strong. The whole was surrounded by a stockade and bamboo chevaux de frise. The ground, too, was thickly planted with sharpened bamboo. The rebels suffered terribly while defending the fort. Each member of the garrison had dug himself a hole below the ground, and in the hole they remained, afraid to do any cooking and suffering from filth, hunger and thirst.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to

Shorey's Clothing is sold by Reliable Dealers

only others cannot buy it, consequently you can be sure it is as represented.

H. Shorey & Co., Montreal.

Shorey's

Cannot be beaten.

The Lacrosse Season

Changes Made in Playing Rules at the Annual Meeting of the Association.

The Schedule for the Entreeing Season--Canadian Team for Australia.

The annual meeting of the B. C. Lacrosse Association was held at the city hall at New Westminster on Saturday evening. Vice-President A. W. Ross was in the chair. W. J. Armstrong, J. Mahoney and H. Byall, of Westminster, W. E. Ditchburn, of Victoria, D. A. Smith, W. H. Quinn and W. S. Taylor, of Vancouver, were the delegates present. W. E. Ditchburn held proxies for E. Morton and C. L. Cullin, of the 1900 club, and for last year's representatives, J. Stuart Yates, G. A. Caldwell, A. E. Beltry. No very radical changes were made. The No. 4 letter was such an arrangement was not adopted, it being decided to wait so that it could be seen how it works with the Canadian league. The association recommended that each club use a system of numbering their players for purpose of identification on the field. This is being put into force by the Canadian league this year. A change has been made in the playing rules, so that no player is allowed to enter the goal crease, excepting, of course, the goal tender. This is being put into force by the Canadian league this year. A change has been made in the playing rules, so that no player is allowed to enter the goal crease, excepting, of course, the goal tender. This is being put into force by the Canadian league this year.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

SCOTLAND DEFEATED ENGLAND.

The twenty-ninth annual match between England and Scotland at Glasgow a few days ago resulted in a victory for the Scotland team with a score of 4 to 1. There were eighty thousand people in attendance, among whom were Lord Rosebery and other distinguished personages. WELLINGTON DEFEATED VANCOUVER.

A match was played at Nanaimo on Saturday between the Wellington and Vancouver teams and resulted in a victory for the former by a score of two goals to one.

THE KENNEL.

TORONTO BENCH SHOW.

The third annual show of the Toronto dog fanciers was held in Toronto on Thursday, Friday and Saturday last, the entries amounting to 545. The St. Bernards, Great Danes and Russian wolf hounds, in particular, mustered in great numbers. There was a splendid collection of fox hounds, while pointers and setters were represented by an entry of 37. The entries by breeds were as follows: St. Bernards, 29; mastiffs, 3; Newfoundlanders, 2; Great Danes, 9; Russian wolf hounds, 8; deer hound, 1; greyhounds, 17; English fox hounds, 14; American fox hounds, 9; pointers, 8; English setters, 13; Irish setters, 10; harness setters, 2; Irish water spaniels, 1; clumber spaniels, 1; field spaniels, 27; cocker spaniels, 54; collies, 11; bulldogs, 4; bull terriers, 16; Airedale terriers, 10; Irish terriers, 6; Skye terriers, 9; Scottish terriers, 1; black and tan terriers, 4; dachshunds, 29; beagles, 17; fox terriers, smooth, 36; fox terriers, wire, 28; Yorkshire terriers, 9; miscellaneous, 5; Chesapeake, 4; poodles, 2; selling class, 5.

WHAT HAPPENED TO LEONIDAS.

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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. Slusgett.

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 you 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

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

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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.

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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.

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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.

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HOSPITAL BOARD.

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

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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.

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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.

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.

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What is CASTORIA

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.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF OF *Chas. H. Fletcher* APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

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 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.

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.

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-

THE 3 VOSPER CHILDREN,

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



It Saved the Life of Edna May, the Larger Girl.

The above drawing of the Vosper children is made from a photo sent us recently, and is a very excellent and striking reproduction.

These three little ones, whose home is Dunrea, Man., have at one time and another had administered to them Burdock Blood Bitters for the various diseases of childhood with splendid results.

And mothers would do well to note just here that there is nothing better for weak and sickly children than B. B. B. If they are pale and puny, tired and listless, not growing as they should, blood impure or watery, B. B. B. will give them rich and pure blood, and as a natural consequence robust health will follow.

But we wish to draw especial attention to the remarkable cure Burdock Blood Bitters effected in the case of Edna May Vosper. The mother of these children is dead, so their eldest sister, Miss Lily Vosper, who has charge of them, gives us an account of Edna May's case as follows:

"Edna May is the larger girl of the two in the picture, and was eight years old on the 21st of June last.

"About a year ago she took very sick as a result of over study and a very 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.

"I verily believe B. 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. 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, eruptions, eczema, 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.

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.

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.

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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 unflattering 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, which would take its roots and, 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 which 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 his deputy 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 politics, but something far worse, as stated 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. Alymer and himself. Telling him that he would give him an opportunity to put the matter in writing, he wrote to him and to Colonel Alymer. In their replies they acknowledged that the condition of things actually existed.

Col. Alymer, 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. Alymer and myself that he did not intend to have any interviews with yourself, without his knowledge, and said 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 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, as stated in the Guelph Star 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 the Minister excluded this country 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 this 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 this 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 valuable 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.

experience. Where lads were sent to jail for a small time it not only did them no good, but made them heroes in the eyes of their companions. There was no heroism in having a whipping. He thought the clause a good one.

The Hon. Mr. Mills accepted the clause as a portion of the bill, but had not discussed it with his colleagues. He would suggest that its action be limited to juveniles under summary convictions and Juvenile Offenders Act. He thought some physicians should be present.

The principles of the amendment were agreed to, but time allowed for its proper working.

The Hon. Mr. O'Donohue pressed upon the House the importance of proper wording of this clause.

The committee rose, reported, and asked leave to sit again.

Ottawa, April 5.—In the House of Commons yesterday Dr. Montague brought on a discussion on the question of the beet root sugar industry, contending that the government had not gone far enough in merely admitting the machinery for these manufactures free of duty. He urged that while the industry was in the experimental stage it should be assisted by a bounty, and pointed to action along that line by the United States, France and Germany. Alluding to the failure of the previous attempt at a sugar bounty system in Canada, he said that this did not imply failure under the present conditions. He was inclined to think that, in view of the large amount of beet sugar consumed in Canada and England, we ought to be in a position to produce the raw material and not merely refine the imported product. He gave some statistics showing that 65 per cent. of the sugar used in Ontario was of the beet root manufacture.

Mr. John Charlton, in reply, endorsed the policy of the government in not renewing the bounty system. He instanced the case of the Michigan legislature, which had conferred a bounty of one cent a pound on beet root sugar, and had to repeal the measure, lest the exchequer should be impoverished through the rapid growth of the industry.

Dr. Sproule, who has been for years endeavoring to secure the sanction of the government to the bounty plan, was the next speaker. He asserted that there was no crop upon which the Canadian farmers could realize so large a return as beets for sugar manufacturers. He was satisfied that there was nothing to prevent the farmers from realizing on this crop a clear profit of \$25 an acre. All that was wanted was a little encouragement from the government to get the sugar industry underway, and the plain means before the government was to allow a small bounty.

The discussion continued till six o'clock, when the order of business changed. There was no expression of government policy given, but the action of the government in putting machinery for the manufacture of beet root sugar on the free list is proof of the position the government takes.

Gaspé Short Line Bill.

The hour for private bills was taken up in a discussion on the bill for the incorporation of the Gaspé Short Line Railway Company, which has already been under consideration this week. The opposition had put forward an amendment to place the liabilities of the old companies on the new one and Mr. Levesque moved an amendment to the amendment that the company upon accepting the Gaspé and Lake Superior Railway and the Baie des Chaleurs Railway shall forthwith become liable to pay and satisfy the claims of all persons who had furnished labor, goods or materials during the construction and operation of these railways. The debate was continued until the bill stands over for further consideration.

The Transportation Problem.

The debate on the transportation question attended in the Senate yesterday and a resolution by Mr. Bennett, was resumed by Mr. John Charlton. He referred to the wonderful improvement in the facilities for railway transportation and thought it was more than doubtful whether water transportation would be able to hold its own. A short time would see the adoption of hundred-pound steel rails and fifty-ton cars, so that one train of forty cars of seventeen hundred bushel capacity would carry as much as an ordinary vessel. Our canals were improved in competition with the American railways and the result would be a lowering of rates to the American farmers in the west rather than the hurting of the canals. His opinion was that we have gone far enough in our canal improvements.

Mr. Powell (Westmoreland) believed that the days of canals were numbered and that attention might with better effect be given to the question of improving our railway system.

Mr. Bell (Picton) did not share in this view in regard to the utility of water carriage.

hangman's work. The school teacher might give the whipping. A good switching would do more for a boy badly brought up at home than imprisonment. The clause was added.

The committee rose and reported the bill with certain amendments. The amendments were concurred in and the bill was read a third time.

Ottawa, April 8.—Mr. John Charlton's speech last night on the question of preferential trade between Canada and England was one of the most interesting contributions yet made to that important subject. It was full of information gleaned from the official trade returns and probably represents the view of a good many members on his own side of the chamber. The essence of his contention was that a preference in the British markets would be a splendid thing from a business standpoint for us, but that it could not be obtained without our admission of British goods absolutely free of customs duty and that England's consent to any such compact was so remotely improbable as to be about impossible.

Amendment to the Railway Act.

The Minister of Railways introduced a bill in amendment to the Railway Act, which he briefly explained. The first clause exempts street railways from certain sections of the act. The second clause provides that the railway committee of the Privy Council may require railways which have received either Dominion or Provincial aid to establish stations where they will be the most convenient to the public. This feature of last year's bill, which is designed to prevent the practice of sidetracking towns in the West particularly, gave rise to a good deal of talk at that time.

The third clause is another feature of last year's bill and is aimed at securing uniformity in the rules and regulations to govern workmen and the operation of the lines. Mr. Blair said that this clause was improved a little with the design of still further perfecting it. The next clause deals with certain eventualities in the sequestration of railways, allowing railways which are wholly within one province to come within the legislative authority or the operation of any provincial acts which may deal with this subject, and which is not covered by the Dominion legislation. The minister said there was at least one railway which has been in the receipt of aid from one of the provinces and which operated a part of the line profitably, but did not choose to operate the remainder, to the great injury of the community. The object was to enable some tribunal to deal with such a condition and to insist on the road being operated. The bill was read a first time.

Change in the Ballot.

Another government bill of some importance was introduced by the Solicitor-General to amend and consolidate the Dominion Franchise Act and its amendments. One provision of this bill will be to place the Northwest Territories on the same footing as Prince Edward Island, where there are no lists, and where the mode of printing. Another clause is designed to do away with the use of the Durocher ballot and introduce in its place a device which the government thinks simpler and more likely to give general satisfaction.

Easter Holidays.

On motion of the Prime Minister, it was resolved to adjourn on Wednesday of next week till the following Tuesday.

Intercolonial Railway Policy.

Mr. Powell (Westmoreland) before the orders of the day were called, directed the attention of the Minister of Railways to a complaint from his province of a shortage in or mismanagement of the cars on the Intercolonial railway, the result of which was an unnecessary delay in the transportation of freight. It was a serious matter to the people of the Maritime Provinces and to the road itself.

The Minister of Railways replied that he was well aware of the complaints made from time to time of the slow time made by freight trains on the Intercolonial railway. He was inclined to think that there was not as much ground for the complaint as some of the papers dealing with the matter had been representing, but the fact was beyond doubt that the government road had been caught, as other lines had been caught, by reason of an unexpected and rapid increase in traffic, without cars enough or engines enough to cope with the trade. He had taken an appropriation from the estimate for an increase in the rolling stock and had already done something in that line. But the fact was that the development in trade had gone beyond him for the time being. He had a vote in the estimates of the present session, but was not sure he might not have to ask for more.

Mr. Hector McDougall (Cape Breton) complained that the accommodation on the Intercolonial was not at all equal to the requirements.

Money in Our Pockets.

Mr. McMillan (Huron) made enquiry as to the natural products and manufactured goods exported from Canada to South Africa since the outbreak of the war. The Minister of Agriculture responded that 1,810 horses and 8,228 tons of Canadian hay had been sent to South Africa from St. John and Halifax, which with manufactured goods to the value of a hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars made a total of seven hundred and eight-fifty thousand dollars. In addition thereto there had been shipped 3,654 tons of hay, 2,000 bags of flour and 2,000 cases of beef by way of Boston.

The Budget Debate.

Mr. Wallace resumed the debate on the budget and made loud complaint against the government's expenditure and referred to the \$80,000 vote for the city of Ottawa. He also declared that the cost of government in the Yukon was excessive, amounting to fully a hundred dollars a head. The country was spending too much money on the government of the Yukon.

ing what declaration Mr. Wallace had to make on this theme. But when he asserted that the positions of Mr. Chamberlain and of his leader, Sir Charles Tupper, on this matter were identical Sir Wilfrid's face broke out into a broad smile. The lines dividing the two political parties on this theme were, he added, clearly and distinctly defined. Mr. Wallace read over Mr. Chamberlain's statement, but added no comment.

Mr. John Charlton followed, and devoted his attention mainly to the question of preferential trade, which has certainly been a very attractive line of discussion this session. If the opposition could secure us the preference that they talked about in the British market, he would gladly cross the floor of the chamber. He was not inclined to minimize the advantages which a preference in the British markets would give to Canadian producers; but the truth was that he considered England's consent to this proposition the very remotest possibility—an impossibility, in fact.

Mr. Chamberlain's statement the other day seemed made for the express purpose of setting at rest the false statements upon which our opposition had been trading. The Colonial Secretary's position was clear. The colonials must first give England absolute free trade in her products entering the colonial markets. Were the Conservatives in Canada prepared to take such a step? Mr. Charlton paused for an answer, but got no direct reply more than a intimation to look over Sir Charles Tupper's resolution of a week or two since, which Mr. Charlton did, without any very satisfactory results.

That resolution was one calculated to work great mischief, as likely to deceive the people because it could never bear fruit till this country was ready to declare absolute free trade with England.

Canada's Claim.

Mr. Charlton next turned to the general question of our trade relations with England, and the relative importance of our trade with the Empire as compared with the trade of other British possessions, and more particularly with the trade of the commercial world. The statistics on this question would impress the mind of any candid thinker with the relative smallness of our trade. The figures he gave were taken from a standard authority, "The Statesman's Year Book," for 1897. In that year Britain's exports to all foreign countries were almost double her exports to British possessions. Canada's percentage of Britain's total exports was 2.4-10 per cent. Her percentage of Britain's exports to other countries was 3.6-10 per cent, and of Britain's to British possessions, 6.8-10 per cent. "and yet," said Mr. Charlton, "we stand up with this insignificant portion of British trade, and with sublime impudence ask England to tax herself for the benefit of this little Oliver Twist that is continually calling for more."

"England imported from Canada in this year \$97,694,000, and Canada brought from England \$27,280,000, so that we had a balance of trade against England of \$70,314,000, so that our exports to England were 7 1/4 per cent. greater than our imports, or three and a half times as much. This is a great balance in our favor, and she gives us the British market without a single impost or duty upon the three and a half times the volume of trade we sold to her compared with what we bought, and I do not think," said Mr. Charlton, "that we have here very good ground for more favors."

Share in British Trade.

"The imports into Great Britain from foreign countries in that year were four times as great from the British possessions. The total of her importations was \$2,255,000,000 while her importations from Canada amounted to \$97,674,000. That is to say, Canada's portion of British imports was 5 1/2 per cent., while the percentage of British imports from British possessions was 20.8-10 per cent., and her percentage of the imports from all countries was 4.3-10 per cent. Here, then, was a statement showing that we have 4.3-10 of England's total export trade, and 3.6-10 per cent. of England's total export trade. Still, we thought it a modest thing to swell around and say to John Bull: 'Just put a tax on your goods, and make goods a little higher, of course, for your own people who buy them.'"

He had been himself astonished when he had gone through these figures, and found how insignificant our transactions with England were, and, either as a customer for her produce or as a source of supply for what she needs, he had realized what infinite impudence was embodied in the demand that England, for this paltry consideration, should cripple her resources, hamper her manufacturers and increase the price of food for her artisans, to gratify us with a little higher price. Doubtless Canadians would like to have it; but how unreasonable would it be to ask it. "I do not believe," said he, "we could get it, and I would not consider it honest to go to the people of this country, as the opposition are doing, and hold out to them the inducement that it might be secured if they could get into power. Why should the conditions be made more burdensome to England than they are now? We ought to be ashamed of the promulgation of such a policy as the leader of the opposition had been promulgating. If we were allowed to exercise our judgment as to what England could stand and what she could not stand, we could get along very nicely. But it happened that English statesmen had opinions of their own, which might have a bearing on the case. England was face to face with great commercial rivals, and could not afford to do anything that would ruin her supremacy."

Mr. Charlton was satisfied by the benefits which had followed the introduction of the Canadian tariff preference to England, and thought the proposition to admit the United States to participation in the preference was absurd.

Mr. Charlton would be prepared to create the statistics against the United States as everything in our trade relations with that country pointed to a selfish, narrow and unfriendly policy on their part.

An Amendment.

Mr. Charlton concluded by a denunciation of the tactics and the resolution

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moved by Sir Charles Tupper to hoodwink 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 Paardberg Drift.

A letter received from Pte. Redway, one of the boys on Toronto, in the first Canadian contingent, dated at Paardberg 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 a half 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 lager and took 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 in 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 has netted the owner a net 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 \$30.87 for freight and treatment, this leaves \$226.76 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. McComan 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 lease 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 lowest end of the tunnel 28 feet from the mouth, 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 No. 1 mine, and a strike 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 very 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	20	224.5
I. X. L.	1900	273	42
Grand	1900	42	
Total	1900	352	32,647.4

The Le Roi—Work has fairly been here. Besides the usual gang of muckers necessary for the clearing of the galleries there are six machines now at work. Three of these were engaged yesterday morning. A force of men were set to work on the 500-foot level. Two more machines are driven on the 500-foot and another is at work on the upraise of the new shaft. At the collar of the shaft grading and cribbing is proceeding and it will probably take many weeks before the shaft is upon will be finished, as much rock work will have to be got through. As in the progress of this much of the apex of the vein long known to crop out in this place, a force will be taken from the very grass roots. This apex has proved to be of larger dimensions than expected. It is stated to be upwards of 40 feet wide. Iron capping, of course, but much of it contains many small pieces of galena. This, it is believed, is the same vein as that which, paralleled last autumn by that at the new mouth of the Black Bear tunnel, is fresh evidence of the value of stripping the surface of mining properties. On the Black Bear ground the framing of the new timber shop is well under way. The mouth of the tunnel is being widened to admit of the reception of the various pipes to be led underground through this passage.

Iron Mark—This mine is still sinking on the two shafts for development purposes. No. 2 winze is below the 450-foot level, and the last shaft is about the 200-foot mark. The crosscut to the north to regain the vein, which was begun after passing the dyke on the west drift, has now come into ore, and at the vein is in the place expected it is confidently thought that the ore will prove to be the main body sought for at this level, and which has already been found above. In the course of the ensuing week the opening of this ledge will be made, and should the result be as expected, the existence of a vast reserve ore body will be established.

Jumbo—Work is proceeding on the middle of the ore body at present, making very quick headway. The face of the tunnel, which has just crossed a calcite seam, is now in a good looking ore. The extent of the ore body is at present unknown. Should it prove as large as that found above on level No. 1 the indications point to a big mine being developed on the property.

Centre Star—As at the War Eagle, no-

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 and began. 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, on the surface, being 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 the surface, 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 in a shaft a drill was recently started along a prospecting drift, the distance of 40 feet, which was run for a distance of 40 feet, where a quantity of copper ore two 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 pushed on in the direction of Manager Chamberlain. The ore is being stopped from the upraise 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. The development work on 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 drift on the No. 1 vein on the 100-foot level continues. Crosscutting on the 200-foot level continues, 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 level of the 400-foot workings.

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 station.

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

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

Evening Star—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 levels continues. Both are 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.

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 wrong 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 faintly and so calmly that it is not until one sees wagons loaded with dead horses which are going to be cut up to make soap 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 or five 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?

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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 carried.

Sporting News

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 different breeds. 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, "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 a dog in this part of the country is that he is not particularly bright, but can stand the cold water during the winter season. Cook or spaniels to the number of fifty 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 men 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.

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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.

Trophies hung on the walls inside. As an example of the curious effects of these shells and the marvellous escapes recorded...

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.

And thus it is most days; apart from our losses among the soldiers—B.S.A.P. 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.

At this time I am writing from the little town to find myself more than ever a stranger in a strange land.

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every one is able safely to ride and walk about the town and outside on the veldt within our lines.

Other Sundays the officers of the garrison engage in a polo match, and disperse tea to their friends, and almost the whole town turns up on the polo ground, fairly revelling in the fresh air and sunshine.

In Anticipation of this Ousting. Everyone is now more or less resigned to an indefinite prolongation of the siege.

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.

In the orchard fruit was stripped from the trees, and branches wilfully broken. I omitted to say that amongst the books was a valuable family Bible, a wedding present, which (Oh religious Boer!) went the way of the rest, and acted as stable manure.

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.

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.

But in spite of all the wreck, I have still not lost one thing—self-respect. There is immense satisfaction in having kept the military proclamation to the letter, and in never having aided or fraternized with the enemies of the Queen for the sake of saving the position.

Locks were burst, glass panes splintered, sashes wrenched and destroyed to matchwood, and one door was broken in half. Within the rooms was such a scene of anarchy and destruction as is impossible fully to describe.

Everything, except two tables, bedsteads (one was minus castors), a washstand, and an iron-bound military chest, was literally smashed to atoms.

Our natives informed us that for two days the piano was in use, and doubtless the unfamiliar strains of the "Volkslied," the "Wacht am Rhein," varied by the less classical but inspiring "Zwaart Piet" and "Bonaparte, Bonaparte, My Wife is Sick," have made the "welkin ring."

Cattle had been shut in the dining-room, and the shocking filth, and the disgusting odors, in every room (even after two months), were simply unspeakable. The walls were smeared and torn, and upon one was written in pencil "J. L. Pourie" (I believe one of our Natal rebels rejoices in that name), and near it was scratched, evidently with a piece of glass or nail, "Dam England."

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.

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and the door was wrenched off and mixed up with the debris in a bed-room. All over the floor was a medley of papers, rags, broken glass, and crockery.

In the storeroom all tools, reams, ropes, sheep-shears, bales, sacks, seed potatoes, wagon-gear, and sundries, were gone, and barrels of Glauber's Cattle Salt, sulphate of iron, and cement were poured upon the ground, mingled with waste-seed, fowls' feathers from my feather-bag, crockery, papers, and broken furniture.

A handsome military chest of drawers and a desk, combined, brass-handled and bound, had been hacked to pieces, and littered all over the place.

A valuable cyclopaedia, bound in half vellum, had disappeared, as had some of our better class of books, showing that the robbers were, or some of them at least, educated men, of literary tastes, though it seems absurd on the face of things. The sofa mattress was gone, and the remainder of it was in a filthy state. Oil paintings, pictures, mirrors, Dresden china ornaments, hand-painted vases, and plaques, photo frames, lamps, and valuable books and music, all were scattered in a mass of filthy wreckage all over the floor.

In the pantry were originally six months' provisions, which I had just sent up about a week before the war broke out, thinking to get them up before the train service would be wanted by the military authorities later. This of course was a splendid haul for the robbers.

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.

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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.

But in spite of all the wreck, I have still not lost one thing—self-respect. There is immense satisfaction in having kept the military proclamation to the letter, and in never having aided or fraternized with the enemies of the Queen for the sake of saving the position.

Locks were burst, glass panes splintered, sashes wrenched and destroyed to matchwood, and one door was broken in half. Within the rooms was such a scene of anarchy and destruction as is impossible fully to describe.

Everything, except two tables, bedsteads (one was minus castors), a washstand, and an iron-bound military chest, was literally smashed to atoms.

Our natives informed us that for two days the piano was in use, and doubtless the unfamiliar strains of the "Volkslied," the "Wacht am Rhein," varied by the less classical but inspiring "Zwaart Piet" and "Bonaparte, Bonaparte, My Wife is Sick," have made the "welkin ring."

Cattle had been shut in the dining-room, and the shocking filth, and the disgusting odors, in every room (even after two months), were simply unspeakable. The walls were smeared and torn, and upon one was written in pencil "J. L. Pourie" (I believe one of our Natal rebels rejoices in that name), and near it was scratched, evidently with a piece of glass or nail, "Dam England."

"Bobs" and Sergt. "Joe."

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. The Boers, however, have lost twice that number. They look like a fine lot of men, although they are very dirty, but I don't think we have much to brag about in that respect; at present, for we have not had much time lately to be anything else.

"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. Lord Roberts made a speech to the regiment, but our company was across the river, so we did not hear it. I had 25 men with me in the upper trenches, comprising some of our best shots, and when Lord Roberts came our way with his staff he asked who we were. I told him, and then he asked me my name. He then stated we had done noble work, and were as good a lot of men as were in the British army.

"I saw General Cronje taken prisoner, accompanied by his wife and two daughters. They were started for Capetown with an escort of 100 mounted men. I had a conversation with one of the Boers, and he said they were tired of it, and wanted to quit; but that General Cronje would not let them. We captured a great amount of ammunition and arms, including pumpguns. This is a terrible gun, and shoots a bullet of about a pound, but our naval gunners knocked it out almost in the first round.

"We have been under fire every day from the 18th of February up to the 27th, but I am pleased to say 'A' Company has not lost any men since the 18th. I am sending you a sketch of the battlefield, and where the troops were situated; also the Boers' laager, as it was on the 18th inst. and on the 27th inst.

"Where we are going next we don't know. Some say Kimberley and some to Bloemfontein. I have not had a paper from Victoria since December last. I am keeping in good health and spirits."

Pts. Finch-Smiles has written to a friend from Orange River hospital in which he scores those Britishers who admire the Boers, saying that the latter potted the stretcher bearers, used explosive bullets and fired into the hospital.

"This is just to let you now," he writes, "that I am still on top of the earth, though not quite as lively as perhaps I might be, and not able to do more than pen a few lines, as I get extremely tired. We had a very exciting day last Sunday week, and I got my dose early in the day, and so had leisure to reflect upon many things pertaining to the brevity of human existence on this sad earth—also many other thoughts of a philosophical character.

"My wound is healing up nicely, and I hope to be able to rejoin the regiment in three or four weeks' time. We have been sent nearly crazy over the good news that begins to roll in now, and if things continue as now I fear the campaign will be over before I am in condition to rejoin. Well we shall see."

Pte. Whitty, step-son of ex-Chief Sheppard, thus describes his share in the fighting:

"Since writing you last I have been transferred to the 'Maxim gun' now one of the regular attachments. My principal work is mule-driver, and when the gun goes into action the mule (or back wheel) is attached when the position is reached, and remains just behind the gun with the ammunition.

"My duty is to stay with the mules and the limber.

"In the big action on the 8th February we sent one gun across the river with the regiment, the other remaining on this side. I helped to get the first one across and got wet through, but I stayed with the second one all day. We took up a position with one gun three times, but could not hold it, as the fire was too heavy, the enemy all being in thick bushes along the river bank, and on all sides open prairie.

"Finally at one last attempt the mules stampeded, and a wheel was torn off the limber; we lay under fire for about three hours before we could get the gun away. I was not driving the mules that day, but have since taken on the job. We walked two miles the next morning to get tools to make another wheel. The following Monday night we brought the other gun across, so that we are now all together.

"On Friday we were again under fire with the regiment, but did not do much. Our men did a little sniping at long range.

Private Gamble writes to his parents that although he escaped injury in the fight he had a close call, for a piece of his helmet was shot away by a bullet. His chum Cornwall "didn't get a scratch," he adds.

American ship Paramita, now on her way to the Roads from China, has been purchased by San Francisco parties. She will be placed in the coast trade. She was bought by a syndicate made up of Capt. A. Anderson, W. Blum, Capt. C. Backus and Capt. P. Gee. The price paid is said to have been \$32,500. She is a vessel of 1,444 tons.

show has been... ability the next... San Francisco in... entering from... whose fox... an excellent... the Victoria dogs... show, which... G. L. Milne will... kennels, includ-... and grey-

show. show of the Se-... to-morrow... Germania hall... in the better... entries. One of... better bitches in... Noble, will be... in competition... H. T. Payne, of... Mr. Filston, of... doubtful wheth-... have had a show... class has twelve... congratulatory... dog. The com-... than here. Sec-... to pointers, this class. Sen-... day winner, may... one Chesaw-... York show, but... This is a class... favor in Seattle... brightest pup-... Capt. Hanford... advantage of such... country is that... can stand the... season. Cock-... of fifteen have... Upper will lat-... at this show... on Thursday... will be made to... on the first day... which tells you... class. Every dog... sponds with the

ORIAN. hard, Vancouver, this morning to... now commencing

ACE. for J. Eustace... country last... is expected... Star liner... is believed in... Jameson is... in the owner... the contemplated

COMPANY'S... in the Ter-... Electric Railway... proposal to... regarding the... Central park... between Van-... an excellent... Star liner... allways com-... prove the pre-

ARRIVES. for Jameson... explicitly was... the reason... Thomas Lipton... He expressed... as Lipton would... 1901, than in... interviewed both... Thomas Lipton... content and... interfere with the... 1901.

MEETING. of the Montreal... of officers for... as follows: A... first vice-pres-... second vice-pres-... hon. secretary... er, E. Herbert... and H. H. M.

March 31st, that the cost of... reach at least... of the expense... finding homes... burnt out by... great conflag-... From Decem-... have been... which 60 have... and one is still... way to recover... some Court at... decided the case... of Chicago, in... the anti-cigar-... opinion was... Peckham and... was uncon-

as to have left... Behring sea to... wholesale des-... been unable to... after still needs... complement... will be able... \$28 per... fact that there... 35 for coasting

disolution of... an, Langley &... continuing. Capt... bid to look af-... in Atlin. Mr... the steamer... with stow-... pping... business.

Ketchikan, Al-... Sound this... d at the Vic-

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, Germany comes next with 29,984 miles, then France, Russia, Great Britain, and British India follow in the order named.

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 437,043,235 tons, then Germany, France, Russia and British India follow in the order named.

A comparison of speeds obtained on the railways of different countries is more difficult to arrive at. For to properly compare speeds, the competing trains, so to speak, should run under precisely the same conditions as to the state of the road, number of tons drawn, number of carriages, distance, etc.

In November, last some surprising speeds were made on the Lake Shore railroad in the United States. On the 22nd of that month train No. 3, running between Buffalo and Cleveland, made the fastest time in the history of the road, and the officials say the limit has not yet been reached.

Buffalo fifty-nine minutes late on Wednesday night, reached Cleveland, a distance of 186 miles, in three hours and twenty-three minutes. The regular time is four hours and twenty-five minutes, so that the engine driver made up one hour and two minutes on the run between Buffalo and Cleveland. The train consisted of eight cars—one combination and one day car—and made five stops on the trip.

On the following day the same train left Buffalo forty-three minutes late, drawn by another engine, and with the same number of cars, was on time at Ashtabula, one hundred and thirty-two miles from Buffalo. The engine driver is confident that even greater speed is possible for his engine, No. 604. Neither of the runs was made with the idea of record-breaking.

The speed, however, on the French lines is very great, and in this respect the Northern and Orleans lines are conspicuous. Officers of the steamer City of Puebla when she was in port yesterday said that it was the intention of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co. to put two other steamers on the Cape Nome route as well as the Senator, all her saloon accommodation having long since been taken up. They say the company will take the Queen from the port yesterday and put her on the Cape Nome run. The local agents have no notification of such a course, and the story is not entertained by them. The Queen is advertised to run on her usual excursion route again this summer.

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.

There is something very cowardly in the fairly regular evening shell from the big gun, which is usually loaded and aimed at sundown and fired off between 8 and 9 p.m., or even later, over a partially sleeping town, very early hours being kept here, when many could be killed indiscriminately.

Por this last shot weared women and children generally wait before leaving their shelters and seeking their beds in their various houses; but sometimes, as a refinement of cruelty, it is not fired at all, and these evenings the poor things creep to bed at last with many forebodings.

On Dingans' 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.

Death is ever present with us, a stern reality. Do we but cross the street we cannot tell whether we shall not be suddenly struck down from an unexpected quarter or maimed for life, and this in spite of prudence and precautions, for in a siege of this duration one cannot live in an entirely underground existence, hence needs and duties must be gone through with, although it sometimes fairly staggers me to see how unconcernedly men walk about the streets, whistling and noting the intervals of shelling, to note the clang-clang of the blacksmith's anvil, close to my bomb proof, before even the noise of the explosion has died away—and to watch the happy unconcern of the black boys, whose lively chatter is wholly undisturbed by these terrible missiles.

While the damage done has been marvellously little considering the length of the bombardment, owing, I think, principally to the wide streets and open places in the town, still hardly a house or a shop but now shows signs of one or more shells, and some are demolished altogether. The "Doppler" church is a ruin, and so is the convent; the latter was made a mark from the first day, and was immediately vacated by the sisters.

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.

A curious phase of the Boer character is his most vaunted observance of the Sabbath, and on this day, by a sort of mutual agreement, neither side fire a shot. Pale women and children emerge from the laager, dressed in their Sunday best, the shops are open and do a lively trade, services go on in the little English church, still almost uninjured, and

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 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.

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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 Matabele 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 quack, He's the pride of every wedding, and the backbone of a wake; He had got all the materials to make Dunamir 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 trason, 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," says Murphy; "Sure the Scotch went up 'long side of us," says Murphy; "Ay, the Irish boys were working till beyond they did the trick— Sure 'n' I 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.

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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 campaign 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 surfaces, and no sharp angles. Buttons, buckles or tin pannikins, in strong sunshine any bright metallic object, 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 use of which will stuff into half of bullets from trenches a pile off, while an uncovered tin water bottle may mean a hot five minutes' attention from a Vickers-Nordenfeldt quick-firer.

Broad patches of color differing markedly from the background or from the color of the sky are equally visible. Officers 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 shud 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 some-thing to say that he hasn't thought out. Now, ye'er in a way, Malachi, a pote. Whin 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' morn' fr' to cut up th' wurruds into proper lenth's an' have thim fit into each other like matched furrin'. Think iv a man sittin' down with a wold passion in his heart, an' he thry'n' 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, avich. That's war reason I'm agin poetry. There ar-re other reasons, but that's wan. 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