

ENGAGEMENT AT WEPENER

Boers Yesterday Attacked the Force Under Brabant, but Were Checked—Fight Continued To-Day.

HOSTILITIES ARE RESUMED IN NATAL

Buller Reported to Have Gained Command of One of the Passes—Movement of Burghers in Free State—Late News From Mafeking.

London, April 10.—The Boer attack on Gen. Buller's force at Wepener was resumed again at daylight to-day. The enemy's attack on the two or three sides on Monday lasted until 2.30 in the afternoon, when firing ceased and it was believed that the enemy had been beaten off, but it is announced this morning, from Alval North, that the fight had again begun. Brabant's force, numbering from 2,000 to 3,000, held positions in a rough country. The Boers are in unknown numbers and reinforcements are reaching them. Another body of two thousand Boers is marching towards Springfontein from Smithfield.

Basutoland. The detonation of heavy guns was heard at Maseru on Monday. Sir Godfrey Lagden, the British resident commander of Basutoland, has left Maseru for the border.

Movements of Troops. The events in the southeast portion of the Free State have caused the eighth division, which had been ordered to Fortteen Streams, to be diverted to Springfontein.

Mysterious movements of troops at Bloemfontein are proceeding. The re-entrance of the Boers in the occupied country has caused a revival of the warlike feeling among the Free Staters of the Fauresmith and Phillips districts.

The federal agents are busy gathering details of the Boer movements and owing to the British garrison being withdrawn from those districts the British residents are uneasy and have sent delegates to Springfontein to ask for help. They were told that steps for their defence would be immediately taken.

In Natal. The Boers are reported to have turned up south of Biggarsberg and posted heavy guns four miles north of Elands-laagte. They are said to have fortified the vicinity of Wesese's Nek.

Sir F. Carrington has reached Capetown and is going to Edna, Portuguese East Africa.

Remoans. The war office proposes to land at Capetown before the end of May 20,000 troops, sailing from New Orleans, Buenos Ayres and Australian ports.

Buller's Success. In connection with the resumption of hostilities in Natal an interesting rumor is current that Gen. Buller has obtained command of one of the Drakenberg passes, whereby he hopes to take the Boers in the rear.

In the event of his being successful, Buller has enough troops to leave 20,000 men to hold Natal, while the remainder would be able to threaten the Boer positions at Bethlehem and Kroonstadt.

ENGAGEMENT AT WEPENER. Alval North, April 9.—An engagement took place to-day at Wepener. The Boers' Vickers Maxim did considerable execution at first, but the British guns soon got the range and made great havoc. The Rouxville commando has gone to Wepener.

Alval North, April 9.—Evening.—The fighting at Wepener was severe and lasted all day. The Boers received a check. The casualties were heavy on both sides. Another commando is advancing towards Wepener from Dewetdorp.

Fighting Resumed. Alval North, April 10.—Heavy fighting was continued at Wepener this morning. The result is unknown. Three Boer commandos are attacking the town.

FIGHTING IN NATAL. New York, April 10.—The Herald prints a dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Sunday, which says the Boers have posted a big gun on Knight's Hill, north of Elands-laagte, and another in the vicinity of Wesese's Nek station. The enemy are reported to be strongly entrenched at Helmskraal.

Pietermaritzburg, April 10.—Heavy cannonading commenced this morning in the vicinity of Elands-laagte.

No Details of Engagement. Ladysmith, April 10.—Heavy firing was

heard early this morning in the direction of Sunday's River. It continued for a few hours. No details of the engagement have been received.

RETIRING BEFORE BRITISH.

Mafeking, March 27.—News was received yesterday of the advance of the southern relief column.

The Boers this morning opened fire at sunrise with seven guns, including one 100-pounder. This has been the Boer siege gun. It alone has already fired over sixty rounds.

Under cover of the fire the Boers advanced to the northern face of the forts but retired on coming within rifle range. They also advanced to the southwestern posts but were repulsed.

The Boers, under Jan Cronje, are evidently falling back before the advance of the southern relief column and are concentrating with two commandos who are retiring before Col. Plumer in order to make a final effort to reduce the town.

All the forts in outlying positions are manned, the troops are standing to arms, and everybody is under cover.

All are convinced that this is the Boers' last attempt.

Pushing Back the Boers. Buluwayo, March 30.—Col. Baden Powell wires from Mafeking, under date of March 27th, confirming the report that the Boers had been pushed back so far that the town was comparatively out of range of musketry. He concludes: All promises well for cutting of this force of the enemy, if we can hold Snyman here.

Boers Kill Kafirs. Pretoria, April 7.—Advice from Mafeking says a body of armed Kafirs left Mafeking through the burghers' lines during the night of April 5th, and were followed into a bush, where they were shelled by a Maxim Nordenfeldt gun. The Boers then stormed the Kafir position, killing 31. The Kafirs fought stubbornly.

Skirmishes are reported at Biggarsberg and in the Free State, mostly between patrols.

FOUGHT TO LAST CARTRIDGE

New York, April 10.—The press dispatches are still filled with belated accounts of Reddersburg fight and the adventures of Burnham, the American scout, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. Gen. Gatacre does not deserve censure for sending out a British column without artillery, as it had been dispatched on a long circuit for the purpose of receiving arms and pacifying the country and was caught through a sudden change of the Boer tactics.

The troops offered a stubborn resistance and fought bravely as long as their cartridges held out. There was nothing discreditable to the British arms in this affair, and Gen. Gatacre was well advised in not renewing the attack with an inferior force when he arrived with reinforcements from Springfontein.

The Boers are now reported to have retired eastward, dispersing in small bands. They are probably bent upon sending the prisoners northward before renewing their attack upon the isolated British posts.

THE CANADIANS.

Toronto, April 10.—The Globe's correspondent writes from Bloemfontein under the date of April 7th:

"The Canadians returned on Friday from a second demonstration eastwards. They started on Wednesday on an hour's notice and marched to Rietfontein farm, 12 miles to the southeast. On Thursday the division advanced out on a strong position but found no trace of the enemy and returned the next day.

"Private W. J. Vandewater, Queen's Own Rifles, wounded at Paardeberg on Feb. 18th, and F. N. Roe, 48th Battalion, who is sick, are to go to Netley hospital."

"Men of Paardeberg."

Toronto, April 10.—The Evening Telegram's London correspondent cables the following: "A. Coman C. Doyle, in an article in the Friend of the Free State, the newspaper established by the corre-

pondents at Bloemfontein, describes the men of General Smith-Dorrien's brigade, in which is the Royal Canadian regiment. 'These men,' he says, 'are taller and sturdier than infantry of the line. They are grim, solid men, straight as poplars, and wear a maple leaf upon their shoulder straps, and the British brigade is glad enough to have these maple leaves beside them, for the Canadians are the men of Paardeberg.'

PLUMER'S RETIREMENT.

Buluwayo, Tuesday, April 3.—Colonel Plumer engaged the Boers between Ramathlabama and Mafeking on March 21st. The Boers appeared in considerable force, some miles from Mafeking, and to prevent being outflanked on both sides Plumer had to withdraw on Ramathlabama, by retiring to his basis camp. The engagement lasted three hours, and the retirement was well carried out in good order under a heavy fire.

The above sketch is the British version of the affair, first announced on April 5th in a special dispatch from Lorenzo Marques.

Another Account. Gaberones, Sunday, April 1.—Yesterday, Saturday, Col. Plumer, with 270 mounted and a few dismounted infantry and one Maxim gun, arrived at Ramathlabama, where he left the dismounted men and proceeded along the railroad to within sight of Mafeking.

The advance guard, under Col. White, encountered a large body of Boers and almost simultaneously the left and the right flanks were attacked and sharp fighting followed.

The Boers were in crescent formation and outnumbered the British two to one, according to British information. They advanced with skill and stubbornness and persistently endeavored to encircle the British.

After holding his ground for an hour Col. Plumer retired, with the Boers slowly following him up.

The fighting continued throughout the ten miles of retreat to Ramathlabama, where the British Maxim gun was brought into play. After a stiff fight Col. Plumer reached his camp.

The British casualties were killed, 3 officers and 7 men; wounded, 3 officers and 24 men; missing, 11.

The Boers' loss was believed to be more.

PRISONERS AT ST. HELENA.

St. Helena, April 10.—The Niobe and Milwaukee have arrived here with the Boer prisoners. The health of the men is good, with the exception of four cases of measles, which necessitated the Milwaukee being quarantined. They will probably land tomorrow.

The Governor has been notified of the desire of the authorities that the prisoners be treated with every courtesy and consideration.

Boers Near Bethulle. Bethulle, Orange Free State, April 9.—It is expected that the Boers will endeavor to retake and destroy the bridge over the Orange river, consequently extraordinary precautions have been taken. A force of Boers is located 12 miles east of Bethulle.

As a matter of fact the Boers again practically hold the Free State eastward of the railroad, and are greatly encouraged by their successes at Reddersburg and Kornspruit.

THE CANADIAN FIGHT.

Col. Sam Hughes writing from the Orange River says:

"By the way, didn't the boys get a peppering last week? The most idiotic thing I ever heard of. Sergeant Thompson and others described it to me last night. They and the Cornwallis fired a few rounds at from 900 to 800 yards and then charged. Imagine charging 800 yards! Why, before they got 100 yards they were scattered all over. The Cornwallis was the man first in the trenches! In less than 100 yards a bullet through the head rendered the payment a liability for some one else. The whole lot ran on until within a couple of hundred yards, when they halted for breath. It is said that one poor fellow, a Canadian, led by an enormous distance, and actually reached the trenches, only to be riddled. His body was found next day. If they had advanced by rushes of alternate sections or ranks, after firing a few rounds into the enemy, and held their wind until within 150 yards, there would scarcely have been a man hit, and then there would have been results. The boys displayed the greatest courage and endurance. They marched nearly all night; charged for hundreds of yards, and lay under a hot sun all day. At night both British and Boers fell back. Colonel Otter was as cool as a cucumber. He lighted his pipe and walked up and down before the lads, as did nearly all the officers; but some were not well up in the 800 yards' dash.

"The butcher's bill is very large—more than one in ten. Poor Arnold is sure to die. Mason, with a bullet in his chest from side to side, is doing well. He is a son of his father's—'pluck to the back bone.' Cronje must surrender in a day or two. Almost every hour brings news of Boers being cut up.

"Near here on the karoo at the foot of a kopje, lie the remains of young Charlie Wood, of Halifax, an R.M.C. graduate of a couple of years ago, lieutenant in Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, and also Keith-Falconer, a magnificent lieutenant-colonel, full of dash and judgment.

"They differ from many, many more in being buried side by side. Our fellows put a cairn over Wood, and also did the same for Keith-Falconer. In many another spot the poor fellows are not so carefully buried. However, it's all a game of chance. To-day, to-night,

chatting and singing songs; to-morrow night toes to the roots of the karoo salt brush. The second night before the Australians made their heroic stand at Rensberg, I was with Major Ebbs and others, some of whom are checked out. Of the party of Seaforth Highlanders with whom I wandered all over Magersfontein, about the New Year time, three, including Capt. Cowan, were hit last Sunday, two being killed. Boere this reaches you it may be our turn. But mark me, I will be most awfully disappointed if I am bowled out without making sure of sending a few Boers to a better land. You know they are so good now—such a canting, hypocritical lot—their country is full of psalm books and Hallelujah children—that it would be a good act to pass a few over Jordan now. They may fall from grace under British rule.

"Before this reaches you I hope again to be under the 'music.' I have had four very interesting small doses already. But this time the business will be more serious. In case you should succeed to the command of the old 45th in the near future, by my creating a vacancy, let me wish you and the old corps, in which I have been for 33 years, all success. My intention is to be with you in June, however."

To Sail on April 22nd. Ottawa, April 11.—Lord Strathcona's request for 50 more troops for his contingent in South Africa to take the places of those killed or wounded, has already been acted upon, and arrangements are about completed for the required number to sail from Halifax on the new Allan liner Tuscanian, sailing from Halifax for Liverpool on the 22nd. All necessary equipment is ready.

May Go to Africa. Ottawa, April 11.—Inspector Strickland is expected daily at Vancouver from the Yukon. If he is here in time he will go to South Africa.

Shot in the Neck. Kingston, April 11.—Private Bradshaw, of "D" company first contingent, who was wounded at Paardeberg, writing to a friend here, says the bullet which struck him in the neck severed the vocal chords, thus depriving him forever the power of speech.

Powerful at Portsmouth. London, April 11.—The British first-class cruiser Powerful, whose brigade did such splendid service in the defence of Ladysmith, arrived at Portsmouth this afternoon and was received with immense enthusiasm by thousands of people.

A Boer Rumor. Pretoria, April 10.—It is reported here that Colonel Baden Powell, the British commander at Mafeking, is dead.

Boers Reporting Fighting. Pretoria, April 10.—The latest news from the front is that fighting is continuing at Elands-laagte, Natal, and Dewetsdorp, Orange Free State, but no particulars have been received.

TREK OF BOERS. An American Scout Tells of Boer Method of Range Finding. London, April 11.—A Morning Post dispatch from Bloemfontein, telegraphed April 9th, gives a description by F. B. Burnham, the American scout with Gen. Roberts, of the Boer trek from Kornspruit. Mr. Burnham says: "Owing to a report that the British had occupied Brandfont and were moving to Winburg, the course of the convoy was altered; and the Boers pushed forward with increased speed towards Winburg. They expected cavalry pursuit every hour, and the convoy was protected with the greatest care and subtlety, the road taken being between kopjes held and evacuated in succession by rear guards. The trek proceeded throughout Sunday, and on Monday morning the convoy was ten miles from Winburg."

Mr. Burnham, explaining the Boer method of obtaining the range for rifles, says: "One man fired successive shots and watched the dust raised by the bullets until accuracy was obtained, and then he communicated the range to his command."

Mr. Burnham also mentioned the way in which work entrusted to men with tired horses was immediately taken up by others with fresh animals if occasion offered, the newcomers being given the instructions and the range of the men whose places they took. He was also struck by the "extraordinary fitness of the instructions given by the commanders to the men before any movement was begun. These included information as to the route to be followed, the intention of the movements, and the different rendezvous in the case of either victory or defeat."

The "correspondent" of the London Times at Lorenzo Marques says: "Refugees assert that the Boers recently obtained at least thirty pieces of artillery, some of large calibre, which were brought overland as machinery from a West African port. Eight of these guns were dispatched to the Free State a week ago."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The water supply continues satisfactory. Entrenching is progressing vigorously in the hills commanding Bloemfontein. Civilian labor is to be utilized. Sickness among the troops is somewhat diminishing."

GARRISON STILL HOLDING OUT

Lord Roberts Says Troops at Wepener Yesterday Inflicted Serious Losses on Burghers.

ENGAGING BOERS NEAR ELANDSLAAGTE

Naval Guns Bombard Their Positions—Forced to Retire—Reinforcements for Brabant—Gatacre Returning to England.

(Associated Press.) London, April 11.—Lord Roberts wires to the war office from Bloemfontein, under the date of Tuesday, 10th, as follows:

"The enemy have been very active during the past few days. One commando is now on the north bank of the Orange river, not far from Alval North, while another is attacking Wepener.

"The garrison there is holding out bravely and yesterday inflicted serious loss on the Boers. Major Spring, of the Cape Mounted Rifles, was killed.

"The troops are being moved rapidly. A patrol of six men of the Seventh Dragoon Guards, under Lieut. Wetherley, who had been reported missing since April 7th, has returned safely."

Boer Reports Discredited. As the foregoing does not mention the alleged British reverse on Saturday at Meerkersfontein, the Boer telegrams are discredited at the war office, and they are further discredited on account of the discrepancies in the dispatches, as Meerkersfontein in one message is located near Brandfont, and in another its location southeast of Bloemfontein. The places being 100 miles apart.

Gatacre's Return. Gen. Gatacre's return to England is accepted as being in the nature of a recall, though no reason is given for it, and it will be associated in the public mind as his lack of skill. Lord Roberts' criticism of his management of the Stormberg attack, and possibly Gatacre arriving an hour and a half too late to rescue the Reddersburg force may have decided his return.

No News From Wepener. Reuter Telegram Company's correspondent, at Alval North wiring this morning, says: "There is no further news from Wepener. Too cloudy to helicopter. More British troops are arriving."

Boer Protest. It is learned that the Boer government has formally notified Portugal that they consider the shipping of British troops and munitions of war to Rhodesia, by way of Beira, Portuguese East Africa, to be tantamount to hostile action. This, however, will not stop Gen. Sir Carrington's force from entering Rhodesia.

Whether or not the Boers will make reprisals upon Portugal remains to be seen, though best informed opinion here inclines to the belief that the Boers are not likely to back up their protest with action that would bring them into hostilities with still another power.

LOSSES AT WEPENER.

Alval North, April 10.—The British losses in the fighting at Wepener yesterday were 11 killed and 41 wounded. The British are holding their own.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

London, April 11.—The war office issued this afternoon a return of the total British casualties up to April 7th. It was as follows:

Killed in action—211 officers and 1,900 men.

Died of wounds—48 officers and 4,005 men.

Missing and prisoners—168 officers and 3,722 men.

Died of disease—47 officers and 1,485 men.

Accidental deaths—3 officers and 34 men.

Repatriated invalids—288 officers and 4,934 men.

Total—13,865, exclusive of the sick and wounded now in hospitals.

To the war office return of casualties must be added the losses of last week and the wounded, aggregating about ten thousand men, making a grand total of upwards of 23,000 officers and men put out of action.

BOERS NEAR ELANDSLAAGTE

Ladysmith, April 10.—The Boers opened fire this morning, sending shells into the British camp at Elands-laagte from three positions widely separated. The shells did no damage.

The troops moved out to reconnoitre

and found the Boers in strong force and well fortified.

A naval 4.7-inch gun replied to the Boers, who have a "Long Tom" in position.

Shelling the Burghers. Ladysmith April 10.—Evening.—When the Boers commenced shelling the British were drilling. One private was killed and another was wounded before the soldiers were withdrawn from range. Then the naval brigade opened fire, and drew a heavy Boer fusillade. Two of the cruiser Philomel's gunners were killed.

The naval men stuck to their positions, however, and the Boers unmasked six guns, including a 300-pounder, and the shells fell in all the British camps.

After three hours' bombardment, the Boer fire slackened, and the burghers cleared from a kopje on the right, when a British shell alighted on the spot occupied by their gun.

Another commando was seen moving toward the British left, apparently with the intention of flanking them, but the British shells forced them to retire.

The British advance pickets were continually sniped, but few casualties have been reported.

In the afternoon the naval brigade fired a few shells.

It is rumored that a body of Boers have gathered southwest of Elands-laagte with the apparent intention of cutting the British line of communications.

General Clery directed to-day's operations.

Gen. Buller, visited Elands-laagte to-day.

LORD ROBERTS' WARNING.

Colesburg, Cape Colony, April 11.—In view of the state of unrest across the border, Lord Roberts has proclaimed a warning to the Cape colonists that further acts of hostility will be treated with the utmost rigor of martial law.

GATACRE GOING HOME.

Bloemfontein, April 10.—Gen. Gatacre, the commander of the third division, is about to return to England.

General Pole Carew has been appointed the command of the 11th division. Several changes are likely to be made in the brigade command.

BOERS AND PORTUGAL.

London, April 11.—The British government, the Associated Press is officially informed, stands ready to take the part of Portugal in case the Boers attempt reprisals, but so far Portugal has not applied for British aid nor has she replied to the Boer notification.

With Great Britain at her back, it is said, she will not give way in the slightest in maintaining that the transactions at Beira are fully justified by the long-standing treaties between Great Britain and Portugal.

While the situation is admitted to be grave, the foreign office is not inclined to believe the Boers will take aggressive action. The consensus of opinion is that should the Boers attempt reprisals, it would react to the advantage of Great Britain, enabling her to use Delagoa Bay freely.

STRATHCONA'S HORSE.

Montreal, April 11.—The Elder Dempster line agents here received a cable this morning announcing the arrival at noon yesterday at Capetown of the transport Monterey, with the Strathcona Horse.

One hundred and sixty-three horses died during the voyage.

More Men Required. Ottawa, April 11.—Fifty extra men are required for the Strathcona Horse, and they are to be recruited in the West. It is likely they will sail from Halifax on the 22nd inst. Inspector Strickland will be offered the position of subaltern.

The Boer Prisoners. Simonstown, April 11.—In consequence of the unfavorable conditions for keeping the Boer prisoners, the authorities have decided to ship them all to St. Helena with the least possible delay. The sickness among the captured burghers is abating.

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LES E. HANDS.

Operations in Free State

Boers Are Reported in Large Numbers Near the Capital.

Defensive Works at Bloemfontein - Waiting for Remounts and Clothing.

London, April 10.-At Bloemfontein preparations are being made to hold the town against surprise. Lord Kitchener has been given an important duty, being responsible for the protection of the railway while Lord Roberts is waiting for remounts and winter clothing for the troops, whose thin cotton khaki uniforms and boots are worn out.

General Brabant and General Gatacre are both at a standstill. Lord Roberts will probably for some time confine his operations to clearing the Free State behind raiders, and to relieving Mafeking, for which purpose apparently the Eighth Division now arriving at Capetown has been ordered to Kimberley.

Lady Sarah Wilson and other Matking correspondents send diaries of the doing there, showing that the Boers have tried by abandoning the trenches to lure the besieged out into a mined ambush. Fortunately the British engineers discovered the mine, cut the wire communication and unearthed the 250 pounds of dynamite and war gelatine.

What the chances are for an advance to Pretoria may be judged from the fact that only from six to ten thousand horses are on their way to the Cape and from the further fact that the military commissariat only within the last three weeks began making woollen khaki uniforms. It is said it will take at least two months to provide 200,000 uniforms. Mr. Steyn's address to the Free State read at Kroonstad is confirmed.

The Fischer-Wolmarans deputations has full power to negotiate for peace subject to the ruler's sanction. Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, reviewing the situation in the Morning Post, says: "In the event of a Boer violation of Basuto land, compelling the British agent to take the Basuto chiefs a free hand it is to be hoped that the Imperial government will lay before the governments of the great powers the true history of the delicate subject, so as to leave no doubt that the movement of the natives has been provoked by the Boers, in spite of the strenuous efforts of the British to confine the quarrel to the two white races."

Ready For Boers. The Daily Telegraph's Bloemfontein correspondent, telegraphing on Sunday, says: "The railway and telegraph are working well. Works and trenches have been prepared in suitable positions around Bloemfontein. The greatest vigilance is exercised. Some of the troops sleep in the trenches. Confirmation has been received of the report that the Boers are in larger numbers than they were with guns at Donsvoort, in eighteen miles southeast. The British scouts report another body still closer. The Boer patrols have grown very bold, venturing much nearer our tents."

In the South. The Daily Mail correspondent, telegraphing from the same point, says: "The air is thick with rumors of large forces of Boers to the southward, but there is no positive official confirmation on the subject. On the other hand, the railway is said to be well guarded."

Movement of Troops. The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing on Sunday, says: "The movement of troops continues with bewildering frequency, brigades and divisions appearing and disappearing at brief intervals. No specific accounts of such movements are pertained to the Boers are also apparently feeling their way frequently to the west of the line. A party has been thrown forward and has recaptured the laager at Paardeberg, probably to search for buried arms and ammunition."

Colonials Isolated. London, April 9.-A dispatch from Wepener, dated Sunday, April 8th, published in the Times, says: "The Wepener garrison is completely isolated. However, the lines are enormously strong, and the force is fully provisioned. Desultory firing between outposts continues. A commando estimated at 2,000, with four guns, went into laager last night eight miles from here, in the direction of Dewetsdorp."

Canadian Rifles. Carnarvon, Cape Colony, April 9.-Khanahit was formerly "rearmed" to Cape Colony April 1st, amidst the cheers of the assembled troops. A large number of insurgent colonials, including many of their leaders, are now imprisoned here.

Col. Drury's column, including the West Australian and Canadian Mounted Rifles and Artillery left yesterday for De Aar.

The Capture of Bloemfontein. London, April 10.-The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times telegraphing says: "The captured Boers agree that only fifty men remained unrounded out of the whole British column captured at Reddarsburg. Gen. Gatacre and his staff were fired at from enclosures while they temporarily occupied Reddarsburg. Considerable movements of troops have occurred here with the object of preventing surprise."

Canadian Cadets. The following are extracts from the London Gazette: "The Corps-Capt. Joseph Andrew Benyon, Canadian Militia, to be lieutenant with the temporary rank of lieutenant in the army, 21st March. Army Service Corps-The following gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military College of Canada, to be second lieutenants, to complete establishment:

Vivian Dewson Denison, Hector Cowan Reid, Rupert Simpson and George Cyril Milson, 21st March. This is the first occasion that Kingston cadets have received direct commissions in the army service corps.

CRONJE'S SURRENDER. The Canadians Had Occupied the Boer Trenches When White Flag Was Sent.

London, March 26.-The Daily News correspondent, writing from Koodoorsrand, describes the surrender of Cronje at Paardeberg. He says the Royal Canadian Regiment, having been ordered to approach the Boer laager, got inadvertently in the darkness within fifty yards of the enemy's position. The Boers poured a tremendous fusillade into the advancing Canadians. Lieut.-Col. Otter, deciding that it was as dangerous to retire as advance, dashed forward with the men, who tumbled pell-mell into the trenches outside the mineous bushes lining the bank. The Boers promptly evacuated them, and unless they were able to recarry the trenches there was nothing to save them, and the misery of the ten days' privations had created a strong party in favor of surrender to the British. The situation brought about by the Canadians decided them, and at 6 o'clock a white flag was sent from the Boer laager to Lord Roberts.

Addressing the Canadians, the Field Marshal complimented them in the highest terms. London, April 11.-There would be little disposition to place any credence in the Boer reports of a British disaster except that the war office has issued no news from Lord Roberts for three days. The unexpected rallying of the Free States commandoes, however, leaves the public in a nervous condition.

Pretoria dispatches, as stated last Monday, did not mention any further Boer victories. On the contrary, they said all the commandoes were quiet, and as Lord Roberts has hitherto never said promptly to report mischances, as well as successes, or to allow the newspaper correspondents to report them, until some confirmation is received there is justification for regarding the Merrkatsfontein rumor as only.

An Exaggerated Account. of the Reddersburg affair. At the same time, the extreme anxiety is felt. No further news has been received of fighting either at Wepener or in Natal.

Reports from Boers seem to indicate that Lord Methuen is advancing from Boshof towards Hoopstad. It is a bold and apparently a dangerous move, since, although it turns the right flank of the Boer position at Brandfort, it puts Lord Methuen's force between Wepener and the Transvaal, and the Brandfort force.

Boer commandoes at Naples do not conceal the fact that they have no hopes of obtaining peace with independence, but they will endeavor to save their amour propre or to secure a truce for further negotiations. Mr. Fischer says the present Boer strength at the front is 38,000 men.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times says "The enemy are making a general attempt to discover a strategic opening. Their numbers are unknown to us, but are anywhere between three thousand and six thousand. They are moving cautiously. Remounts are arriving, but the Argentine animals are little liked by the cavalry. Among the valuables discovered belonging to Messrs. Steyn and Fischer is some correspondence proving that the fall of Ladysmith was to be the signal for a general Dutch uprising."

FROM THE BOERS. Pretoria Dispatch Reports British Loss at 600 Killed and Wounded and 900 Prisoners.

London, April 11.-The Daily News has the following from Pretoria, dated the following, dated Tuesday, April 10th, from Lorenzo Marquez, appears in the same paper: "The Netherlands Railway Company professes to have received a telegram reporting a Boer victory near Kroonstad, the Boers capturing 900 British."

Commenting upon this the Daily Mail remarks: "There is a Merrkatsfontein, about eight and a half miles southeast of Kroonstad, but if the report be true, this can hardly be the place."

Losses at Dewetsdorp. Pretoria, Monday, April 9.-Via Lorenzo Marquez-The British casualties in the fight at Dewetsdorp were 100 killed and wounded and 45 captured. The Transvaal Volksraad has been summoned to meet in ordinary session on May 7th.

THE FIGHT NEAR MAFKING. Half the British Officers Were Wounded - Trying to Avenge Paardeberg.

Gaberones, April 3.-The fight on Saturday in the environs of Mafeking, that books, clothing and other luxuries are freely distributed to the Boer prisoners in his hands; that small sums of money are given direct; that larger quantities are given to the Boers for distribution, and that clothing is being issued to prisoners in need of it.

BOER MOVEMENTS. Many Are Moving Southwards, But Their Destination is Not Known.

London, April 12.-The Morning Post has a dispatch from its correspondent at Bloemfontein in which he says: "The Boers to the southeast are exhibiting indecision of movement, possible in consequence of our occupation of the railway. Bodies of the enemy are still moving from Winburg southward, through Thaba Nchu. Their desti-

nation has not been ascertained. The Boers in the neighborhood of Paardeberg show no disposition to interrupt our communications with Kimberley, from which point civil convoys are still arriving."

THE ATTACK ON BABANT. There Was Heavy Cannonading at Wepener Yesterday - Message From Kitchener.

London, April 12.-The Times Bloemfontein correspondent says: "Gen. Brabant's force is confident of being able to hold out. The Boers, after showing considerable dash, have wavered when it came to the scratch point, and have struck at the least vital point, where they are greatly handicapped by their proximity to the Basuto border. Owing to the strategical concentrations since the enemy's movements became defined, there need be little anxiety as to the safety of the Cape border."

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch from the same town, says: "The permanent defences are nearing completion, so that the town is held by a relatively small garrison. A British scout who has visited Bloemfontein waterworks reports that the machinery and dams are intact. Only a few Boers remain in the neighborhood. The enemy have trekked six miles north and former at larger near Wepener. News from Gen. Brabant at Wepener shows that all is going satisfactorily there. Troops are getting new khaki serge uniforms and boots."

Lord Kitchener. Allwal North, April 11.-Lord Kitchener arrived here to-day and left soon after. A Boer big gun was knocked over yesterday at Wepener. The garrison is holding its own. There has been heavy cannonading there again to-day. Lord Kitchener sent a sympathetic message to the Wepener garrison, hoping for an early change in the circumstances.

IN NATAL. Naval Guns Bombarding Boer Positions - Troops for Cape Colony.

London, April 11.-The Durban correspondent of the Daily Telegraph telegraphing on Tuesday, says: "Large numbers of troops are coming down for shipment to Cape Colony. Two regiments have already sailed. Gen. Hare is also going to the Cape, probably in command of these troops."

Notes. Dr. Burritt, of Toronto, has received from the commanding officer of the 12th Lancers, now on active service, a cablegram announcing the death of his third son, Allan S. Burritt, at Kimberley on April 4th of enteric fever.

The remainder of the Boer prisoners that were on board the transport off Simonstown, about 2,000, have been transferred to the mainland.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Daily Mail asserts the American who is credited with having led the Boers at Kornspruit is certainly the military attaché, Capt. Carl Reibeman. Gen. Von Becher in the Lokal Anzeiger, Berlin, says: "Evidently the British will soon begin a concerted advance movement, rendering it probable for their forces within the inner lines. The principal danger for the British remains in their extremely long approximation lines. It will be, however, next to impossible for the Boers to continue movements in the open field when Lord Roberts moves, after putting his army in first-class condition."

London, April 12.-Lord Roberts appears to be preparing to move a strong force to clear the Boers from behind him.

A Capetown dispatch says he will not move for another week owing to the necessity of gathering stores and supplies.

The Times correspondent at Mafeking, under date of March 30th, comments upon the fluctuation of spirits in the garrison as to the chances of relief since Tuesday's terrible bombardment and upon the variety of rumors regarding the location of the relief forces.

The operations in Natal have not yet been fully explained. There appears to have been an attempt to outfit the British at Elandslaagte and to sever them from their base at Ladysmith.

Col. Inigo Jones, it is announced from Bloemfontein, has been appointed to the command of the British Brigade, Col. Knox to command the Twenty-Third Brigade, and Major Brazier-Creigh, of the Indian Staff Corps, to command Roberts's Horse.

The war office has received no news of the death of Col. Baden-Powell, and it credits the rumor that Col. Baden-Powell is still alive.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times telegraphing on Wednesday, says: "It is announced in general orders that Gen. Sir Herbert Chermiside has been appointed to command of the Third Division, vice Gen. Sir William Gatacre, 'ordered home to England.'"

Dispatch From Roberts. The following dispatch from Lord Roberts has been issued at the war office:

Bloemfontein, April 11.-Methuen reports that the force of Boers he defeated April 5th made good resistance for four hours and only gave in when our troops with fixed bayonets were within fifty yards of them. Seven of the enemy were killed, eleven were wounded and 51 made prisoners. Besides Lieuts. Boyle and Williams, who were killed, Capt. Campbell was killed and ten of our men were wounded. Williams was killed deliberately after the white flag had been held up. The perpetrator of the crime was at once shot. Methuen speaks in high terms of the intelligent manner in which the Imperial Yeomanry and the Kimberley mounted corps behaved.

Buller reports that the enemy attacked his right flank yesterday while he was engaged in changing his position, but our artillery silenced their guns and they did not press the attack. Our losses were four men killed and eight men wounded.

"There is no further news yet from Wepener."

In another dispatch Lord Roberts says that books, clothing and other luxuries are freely distributed to the Boer prisoners in his hands; that small sums of money are given direct; that larger quantities are given to the Boers for distribution, and that clothing is being issued to prisoners in need of it.

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FIGHTING AT ELANDSLAAGTE

Boers Advanced on British Positions, but Were Checked After an Engagement Lasting Two Hours.

THE ACTIVITY OF THE BURGHERS

They Refuse to Remain in the Field Unless Actively Employed - Entrenching Positions at Brandfort.

(Associated Press.) London, April 12.-Elandslaagte and Wepener still monopolize attention. At both places a series of indecisive actions are occurring.

The Boer report of the fighting on April 10th at Elandslaagte avers that the advance on the British camp was made with the loss of only three mules and two horses, and that the British losses must have been heavy.

Nothing has been learned regarding the rumor of Col. Baden-Powell's death nor anything tending to show how long the general advance towards Pretoria will be delayed.

In absence of exciting developments public interest centres more upon the personality of the new commanders and in suppositions as to who the next general to be sent home will be.

The sailors of the Powerful are coming in for enthusiastic greetings, equaling those on their arrival at Portsmouth yesterday, when young and old women kissed officers and men indiscriminately as they came off the dock.

The Boer announcement of the reoccupation of Smithsfield by the burghers, just received, is no news, as the small British force at that place withdrew after the Reddersburg affair.

It now appears that General Brabant is at Allwal North, and that only a portion of his column is at Wepener.

ATTACK ON THE BRITISH.

London, April 12.-A special dispatch from Elandslaagte, dated yesterday, says: "Fighting was renewed beyond Elandslaagte this afternoon. The Boers steadily advanced upon the British positions. There was a continuous rifle fire, and the Boers' big guns were in action."

"The British replied effectively, and after two hours' fighting, the Boers were checked."

BURGHERS IMPATIENT.

Bloemfontein, April 11.-According to information received here, the Boer activity east of the railroad and in proximity to the border is largely due to the fact that Presidents Kruger and Steyn have found they are unable to keep their forces together inactive, the burghers declaring they are unwilling to remain with their commandoes unless actively employed, if they are convinced the British game is a waiting game.

It is believed the Boer plan was originally designed to oblige Roberts to weaken his force at Bloemfontein in order to protect the railroad. Then the Boers would have attempted to recapture the capital. The burghers are evidently ignorant of the forces Lord Roberts has at his disposal.

Advices from De Aar siding say the Boers are busily entrenching their position east of Brandfort, running parallel with the railroad, while still strongly holding the Waterfall Drift waterworks.

BOER VERSIONS.

Pretoria, April 11.-The Free State Gazette publishes an order to the effect that no person who has been commanded for active service has the right to send a substitute without the consent of the landrost. In reference to the matter of leave of absence, the Gazette says squads of 10 per cent. of each command are relieved for periods of 12 days, their relief being chosen by ballot. This is intended to meet the wishes of the burghers desiring to plant crops.

A heavy cannonade was heard this morning in the direction of Bultfontein, situated between Winburg and Boshof, in the Orange Free State, and north of Brandfort.

Advices from Wepener, where a British force is surrounded, say the battle continues. About 1,500 British troops are said to be there.

Advices from the Boer headquarters in Natal say that after a heavy bombardment the British are retiring in the direction of Ladysmith, and the Federals are going to their old positions.

DURATION OF THE WAR.

New York, April 12.-Under a Pretoria date comes to the Herald an interesting description of fighting and the state of feeling in the Transvaal capital, and conveying the news that the Federals have taken fresh courage and have no idea of laying down their arms. The dispatch is dated Monday, of this week, and reads:

"The relief of Ladysmith and Kimberley, and Gen. Cronje's disaster coming together, caused the Boers to become panic-stricken and to temporarily abandon Bloemfontein. Had Lord Roberts been able to follow up his success, the war might have been ended now, but the British reached Bloemfontein utterly fagged out and recuperation was absolutely necessary. This afforded time for the Boers to recover, and now the military situation is not necessarily more

unfavorable than two months ago. The faint-hearted have been weeded from the reserves, and the fighting commandos are now composed of resolute men. The decision to send the captured Boers to St. Helena makes it certain that the Boers will not surrender except in the last extremity. The average burgher prefers death to exile. "A military attaché, who is much respected, thinks six months the lowest probable duration of the war. The Boers will probably continue to fight, even if they lose Pretoria, which is unlikely to occur for a long time yet."

Colonials at Britstown. Britstown, Cape Colony, April 12.-A column of troops, commanded by Col. Drury of the Royal Canadian Artillery, consisting of Canadian artillery and mounted infantry, yeomanry and Australians, arrived here this morning. They found the district traversed orderly and well disposed.

INJURED BY A CANNON.

Two Men Hurt While Preparing to Take a War Picture. New York, April 12.-Jas. H. White, general manager of a kinetoscope company, and Wm. McCarthy, were yesterday engaged in taking a picture of "The battle of Spion Kop," which they had arranged on the rocky slope of the second Orange mountain at Orange, N.J., when they were seriously hurt by the explosion of a cannon. More than 200 men had been hired, half of the number in Boer costume being placed at the top of the rocky slope, while the others, in British uniforms, prepared to storm the kop. A cannon was added to increase the picturesque effect. Why it should have exploded before the kinetoscope and the storming started is not clear.

THE CANADIANS.

Eighty Are in the Hospital at Bloemfontein Suffering from Fever.

Toronto, April 12.-Dr. Ryerson, the Canadian Red Cross representative with the Canadian contingents in Africa, says that 80 Canadians are in the hospital at Bloemfontein suffering from a mild attack of enteric fever.

A Transvaal Mission.

Naples, April 12.-A Transvaal mission, accompanied by Dr. Muller and Jonkhorr Van Booscheten, started this morning for Milan.

Buying From Australia. New York, April 12.-According to local steamship agents Great Britain has to a large extent stopped buying food stuffs for her army in Africa from this country. Shipments to South Africa are now confined to hay, oats and mules, with an occasional large order for canned goods," said one of them today.

The war department found that the could get corn and meats quicker and cheaper from Australia, and since then the shipments have been dropping off.

RESPIED.

Execution of Williams Postponed Until Saturday.

Ottawa, April 12.-An order-in-council has been passed giving a respite for 24 hours to murderer Harry Williams, of Toronto. So as to put execution over Good Friday, Williams will be executed Saturday morning. This has been done in response to appeals from Mayor Macdowell and others, who objected to Williams being hanged on Good Friday.

Justice Meredith, the trial judge, who had power under common law to grant a respite did not do so.

TRAMPS ARRESTED.

They Were Trying to Hold Up a Freight Train. Hebron, Pa., April 11.-After a lively fight, in which numerous shots were fired, six tramps, trying to hold up a freight train here, were arrested and lodged in jail. They shot at the conductor and terrified the train crew, but were rounded up by a posse of citizens with rifles. One of the tramps, who almost lost his leg, received a wound in the knee.

RUSSIAN DEMANDS ON KOREA.

Yokohama, April 12.-Advices from Seoul announce that Russia has presented to the Korean government renewed demands referring to Masampo.

MANY LIVES SAVED.

In almost every neighborhood there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use of that medicine. Such persons make a point of telling of it whenever opportunity offers, hoping that it may be the means of saving other lives. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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Victoria's Holiday

City Council Draft a Preliminary Programme of Sports Last Night.

Naval and Military Demonstration to Be the Chief Event.

For perhaps the first time in the history of Queen's birthday celebrations in Victoria, the initiative has this year been taken by the Mayor and City Council, instead of by a large public meeting.

A rough programme was drafted, and after being revised and possibly altered somewhat at a fuller meeting of the council on Saturday evening will be submitted to a citizens' meeting to be held possibly on Wednesday night.

There was a very small attendance of the aldermen last night, a fact which prompted Ald. Stewart to remark that some of them were not earning their "dollar a day." Ald. Kinsman also had "dollar a day" sarcasms to pass on the absence of "bleeding" aldermen, adding that it was strange that the statesmen and orators of the council should allow "small fry" to do the business.

The Mayor briefly explained, in opening, the reasons which had prompted him to submit the matter first to the City Council in preference to a public meeting. In the latter case there were so many interests to be considered that the committee was exceptionally large and the office was liable to be given. He thought no objection could be taken to the council assuming the initiative, as they were a representative body and the city was perhaps the wealthiest contributor to the celebration fund.

A letter was read from A. J. Dallin, secretary of the J.B.A.A., expressing the willingness of that club to participate in the demonstration in any way which might be deemed best, after which the following interesting proposal was read:

Gentlemen:—We herewith beg to submit to your worshipful body the enclosed programme for a fireworks display, which we venture to think would be a fitting termination of the outdoor festivities in connection with the approaching celebration of Her Majesty's birthday.

We are prepared to supply the display as set forth in the specifications herewith for the sum of \$750 net, complete, with no extra, including all arrangements in connection with firing the same; all frames, however, remaining the property of our firm, including batteries, shell mortars, etc.

If your honorable body will refer to the details of the specifications, they will be found most complete in every respect and thoroughly up to date.

Trusting that the same may be favorably considered, we are, yours respectively, HITT EROS.

Proposed Programme of Fireworks.

A signal shell will be fired half an hour before the commencement of the display.

1. Triple detonating shell, exploding aloft and announcing commencement of display.

2. Ascent of balloon with magnesium light, producing beautiful effect.

- 42. Shell; Italian streamers and sapphires.
- 43. Shell; chameleon stars.
- 44. Laburnum cloud, with golden blossoms.
- 45. Flight of electric rain rockets.
- 46. Trailing meteor rockets.
- 47. Colored electric rain rockets.
- 48. Rockets, with Italian streamers.
- 49. Shell; cornflowers and popples.
- 50. Shower of violets and primroses.
- 51. Shower of tailed meteors.
- 52. Patriotic device. Huge map of South Africa, with special design and showing English and American flags.
- 53. Niagara of fire. An old favorite, being an immense torrent of molten gold, covering an area of hundreds of feet.
- 54-5-6-7-8. Large mines of serpents, giranoles of rockets, exploding gears, etc., terminating with brilliant magnesium shell, illuminating the whole district with flood of magnesium light.

The reading of this communication led to inquiries being instituted in regard to the writers of the letter. It was learned that they propose to manufacture fireworks here and that the old powder magazine at the foot of Mary street, Victoria West, has been secured for that purpose. The aldermen present expressed themselves as anxious to encourage a home industry, all the more so as the price mentioned was little more than half of that paid last year to Halls, of Hamilton.

The Mayor felt that the celebration should be centralized more than in former years, Beacon Hill was an ideal spot for many of the events, but for families which had to take children out there from the other side of the city, it was too far away. He thought the lots between the Iron church would be a good place, while several aldermen suggested upper Pandora street, or Church Hill. In each of these the difficulty of seating the people had to be considered, as compared with Beacon Hill, where there was plenty of sward. Ald. Cooley, too, thought much of the pleasure of the fireworks display in the delightful illumination of the lakes at the park by lanterns.

Continuing, his worship suggested making a naval and military display the principal feature of the celebration. He had no doubt that the authorities would co-operate readily in this matter. The Admiral was expected back on the 9th, but in the meantime he would see the senior officer of the station.

He further suggested a monster parade, in which the secret societies and school children could take part; the illumination and decoration of the town on an extensive scale by citizens; fireworks in the centre of the city; a regatta on the Gorge, in which more attention should be paid to amusing events, and possibly a choral fete and battle of flowers.

Ald. Stewart thought the celebration should be kept down to two days, and it was pointed out that often the events spread over three days could have been easily covered in two. A general disposition was displayed to have all the events free and not to give over any portion of the time allotted for public demonstrations to societies bringing on events for which an admission was to be charged. A good lacrosse match at the hill for which a trophy would be awarded, would bring good clubs into the competition should be offered, was generally endorsed.

Ald. Cameron emphasized the necessity of providing ample music in the way of bands. Instead of engaging one band for two afternoons, he would like to see several bands engaged for the entire series of events. Too often the forenoons were barren of events, this could be partially made up by having music both forenoon and afternoon. Visitors were ready to attend as early as 9 o'clock in the morning.

The same alderman favored a competition for floral decoration of bicycles, while Ald. Stewart mentioned the enjoyable nature of the drill competition of the school children last year, and urged that it be repeated. The Mayor said that if so it should be carried out at a more central part than last year, as it tired the children too much to march, say from North Ward school to Cathedral Park.

Ald. Stewart suggested a band competition, but Ald. Cameron believed better musical results could be secured by hiring bands than by means of a competition. Finally it was decided to adjourn until Saturday night, the Mayor in the meantime to see the authorities at Esquimalt and ascertain what arrangements could be made with them.

Those present were the Mayor and Ald. Stewart, Cameron, Kinsman and Cooley.

From Cochrane, Alta.

Mrs. A. Beam Sends Word That Both Herself and Her Husband Have Been Cured by the Use of Doan's Kidney Pills

There is no remedy so much appreciated by the people of this part of the country as Doan's Kidney Pills.

Every one who has used them says they have no equal for curing backache, lame or weak back, gravel, rheumatism, puffiness under the eyes, dizziness, urinary difficulties or derangements in young or old, that weak and tired feeling so prevalent in the Spring, and all troubles due to kidney inaction.

Attendance Falling Off

Great Decrease in School Attendance Threatens to Cause a Shortage of Funds.

Committee Thinks Chinese Children Have Equal Rights With Others.

If the average non-attendance at the public schools of the city grows from month to month for the remaining part of the year as has done for the past three months, the city council will be called upon to face a shortage in school funds. The matter was brought to the attention of the board of school trustees at their monthly meeting held last night by a special report by Frank H. Eaton, city superintendent, which read as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—For the month of January the number of enrolled children daily absent from school averaged 340; for February 300; and for March, 600. How seriously so large an amount of absenteeism demoralizes the school work upon the teacher can realize. Its effect upon the city treasury is clear enough; it has lessened the government grant available during the three months by \$1,250.

The most serious feature of this irregularity of attendance is that a considerable percentage of it is due to the easy-going indifference of parents, who permit their children to stay at home without sufficient reason.

During the past quarter whooping cough has been epidemic in some of the schools. I am satisfied that many parents do not regard this disease as seriously as they should; while the spread of the infection when it appears could be checked by a more rigid system of school quarantine I do not know.

During the past two months also, and particularly during the month of March, the attendance has been very seriously affected by the order issued by the provincial health board, that teachers should require all pupils to produce a certificate of vaccination.

Whatever has been gained by the community at large by the execution of this order, it has involved a very serious loss to the schools.

Trustee McCandless said that this falling off of attendance was really a serious matter for the city council. If there was a shortage of \$1,250 in three months there would be a great shortage of funds before long.

Trustee Brown inquired if this shortage would affect the estimates of the board.

Chairman Hall explained that the city council would have to bear the loss.

The report was received and filed, and on the motion of Trustee Belyea, the secretary was instructed to send a copy to the city council.

The committee of management submitted a report on the matter of the non-attendance of Mr. J. A. Grant's child to the Hillside avenue school. It was established, the committee said, that the child was not of age until several weeks after the school term began.

That a falling off occurred in October allowing of the enrolling of new pupils. Four pupils were admitted from other schools and four Chinese, who had never attended a public school. The committee found that no law for the non-admission of Mr. Clarke's child attached to the superintendent or any of the teachers of the school, nor was any other case dealt with in other than an impartial manner. As to the admission of Chinese, the committee begged to point out that Chinese children were upon an equal footing with all others as to public school privileges and rights.

The report was adopted by a vote of 10 to 2. The buildings and grounds committee reported that two lots belonging to Mrs. McMunn, next to Victoria West school, were desirable for use as a playground for the children attending that school. The lots could be obtained for a rental of one dollar per month.

serious menace to health. Many of the water taps, too, were faulty and needed attention. This was referred to the buildings and grounds committee.

H. H. Bailey, janitor of the Hillside avenue school, chafed at the delay of the board in considering his application for an increase. He wrote "with reference to my application for an increase of salary, which has been pending some time. I shall thank you for settlement of same." This was referred to the committee of management.

Wellington J. Dowler, C. M. C., notified the board that the city council had granted their request for the use of the upper room in the city hall, formerly occupied by the staff of the fire department. Received and filed.

Trustee Brown told of the receipt of two letters by him offering flags to the school board, one from R. Hall, ex-M. P. P., and one from A. E. McPhillips, ex-M. P. P. These offers were accepted with thanks.

It was announced that two small flags would be hoisted on the Boys' Central school, the tower not being sufficiently strong enough to carry a pole.

Trustee McCandless said such a tower which was not strong enough to carry a flag was dangerous, and should be pulled down.

Chairman Hall asked what the supply committee had done regarding their typewriter, and Trustee Drury said he was not in a position to discuss this matter with the chairman of the committee absent.

There being no further business before them, the board then rose. There were present at the meeting Chairman Dr. Hall, and Trustees Belyea, McCandless, Mrs. Helen Grant, Drury and Brown.

Collapse of a Building

Many Persons Are Believed to Be Still Buried in the Ruins.

Gang of Rescuers Hard at Work -- Two Dead Bodies Found.

(Associated Press.)
Pittsburg, Pa., April 12.—A three story brick building on the corner of Wood street and 2nd avenue, occupied by Armstrong, McElroy & Co., wholesale paint dealers, collapsed shortly before ten o'clock. A score or more people were in the building at the time, and it is feared were buried in the ruins. A hundred men began tearing away at the debris to release the buried men, and get dead bodies. It is believed that not one person in the building, unless one or two on the top floor, escaped from being crushed to death.

Later—Three injured and one dead have been taken out at 10:30. The dead body was recognized as that of carpenter, name unknown. Two others who could be seen, but had not been reached, were believed to be dead. They are Eugene Berchard and a boy. At least 25 others are believed to be still in the ruins.

Bodies of Dead Sailors

Seen Floating Just Above the Golden Gate by Men of the Arethusa.

Warspite Not to Return Home From the South—Insurgents Successful.

If indeed the recent heavy southwest gales which lashed the seas into a fury off the coast from San Diego to Alaska did not cause the loss of some one of the many vessels plying about this part of the Pacific, certain it is that it brought death to some of the seamen who sail those waters. H.M.S. Arethusa, which, as chronicled yesterday, tied up to her mooring buoys in Esquimalt harbor about 4 p.m., passed the bodies of no less than three men, plainly sailors, floating in the ocean with their oilskins and rubber boots still on and their sou'westers strapped under their chins, which goes to show that if they were not drowned in the breakery of their vessel, by the gale, they were swept into the ocean while engaged in the endeavor to "outrun God Almighty's storm." Beyond the fact that little wreckage was sighted a couple of small spars and a few pieces of lumber, evidently part of the cargo of a lumber carrier, the sighting of the floating corpses of the sailors were the only evidences of disaster.

It was on April 7th that the ghastly flotam was seen sweeping from wave to wave. The warship had just passed the Golden Gate and was tossing and rolling in the teeth of the gale then prevailing. The Arethusa was heard at 5:45 p.m. and at 7:30 p.m. the cruiser was about to raise Point Reyes when Able Seaman Prews ran to the signalman and called his attention to a black object that was being rapidly carried down towards the vessel. Together they watched it, for the daylight was still good. It was a man that they plainly saw. As it came nearer, they saw that it was floating face downward with the legs and feet encased in rubber boots in air. The waves brought the body nearer and as it swept by the cruiser's hull, almost striking it, turned over, showing the face. It was a rough-looking fellow, plainly that of a sailor. The oilskins were torn a little by the sea, but not much, in fact, everything pointed to the fact that the body had not been long in the water.

The other two bodies were also attired in the storm garb of the sea. They were not passed for nearly an hour after the first corpse had been seen, and one of those passed very close to the cruiser. The daylight had passed, but the moon sent its silvery rays on to the waters, and the objects were plainly distinguishable. They, too, were floating face downwards.

So fierce was the gale then raging that it was impossible to lower a boat to investigate; in fact, had one of the sailors or the cruiser fallen from the deck it would have been useless to endeavor to pick him up. The gale was driving in the face of the ship and so heavy was the storm that the engines had been slowed down and the vessel was all but stranded.

During the storm other objects were afterwards passed at too great a distance to make out, which may have been other bodies. Then too many tree trunks were seen floating, perhaps torn from the shores by the storm. Of course the finding of the bodies may point to the loss of a vessel, but it is considered more likely that they were washed from their vessel in the storm.

The storm encountered by the Arethusa off the California coast was not the only one in which the cruiser was tossed. Soon after leaving Montevideo on her way down to the Straits of Magellan she carried away her bowsprit in a heavy gale, and came in yesterday minus her frontal gear. The other more severe blow was encountered in Sebastian Viscaino bay, off Lower California. This was a very nasty storm.

The Arethusa has been five months on the way out from England to this station. She left Plymouth on November 25th and arrived at Lost Palms on December 2nd. Coal was taken on board and she left again on the 8th. Pernambuco was reached on December 17th and she sailed the same day. Bahia was the next point of call, where the steamer anchored on the 19th. She sailed again on the 23rd. Here the officers were entertained, the British residents giving an afternoon reception in their honor. Christmas day was spent at sea, and five days later Montevideo was reached. Here the bunkers were again replenished and she steamed out of port on January 3rd. Soon after she cleared the harbor there was a heavy gale, which lashed her about considerably and tore away her bowsprit and its gear. Five days after leaving the Uruguayan capital she arrived at Sandy Point. Here she remained four days, and while the vessel was at anchor there a number of the officers went ashore and visited the graves of the victims of the sad tragedy which occurred near there about a quarter of a century ago, when H.M.S. Doterrell blew up. The unfortunate who lost their lives in the disaster were buried at Sandy Point, and here, as in other out of the world places on the world's contour, their monuments are left to mark the boundaries of empire, and when others of the race happen that way the graves of the dead Britons are never forgotten.

She sailed from Sandy Point on January 3rd and came up through the Patagonian channel. Valparaiso, the next calling place, was reached on January 21st, and after a stay of one day she went to Coquimbo, where she anchored on January 23rd, and where a lengthy stop was made. After coaling the ship was cleaned and repairs were begun. The flagship Warspite was met there and the officers of either vessel inter-

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office, April 4th to 10th, 1900.

The barometric pressure over the province has varied during the week in thorough April fashion, ranging from 29.38 at Kamloops on the 4th, to 30.42 at Vancouver on the 10th. During the first half of the week a series of low areas traversed the country, from the Pacific to the Great Lakes, these were succeeded by a system of high areas, the week closing with indications of another ocean low approaching Vancouver Island.

At Victoria the rainfall was .58 inch; the highest temperature, 62.7 on the 10th; lowest, 35.2 on the 8th. Frost occurred on the 7th, 9th and 10th; hail fell on the 8th, being heavy in the vicinity of the city. Snow fell on Sooke hills on the 7th, the fall being reported as heavy on the heights between Shawnigan and Victoria. No damage reported by frosts. On the evening of the 10th a partial Paragila (sun-dog) was observed here. The sunshine recorder registered during the week 33 hours of bright sunshine, the 4th being almost completely clouded and the 5th entirely so.

The Westminister reports 3.06 inches rainfall; highest temperature, 62 on the 10th; lowest, 30 on the 9th; frost on 9th and 10th.

Barkerville—Highest temperature, 50 on the 10th; lowest, 10 on the 9th.

Kamloops—Highest temperature, 62 on the 4th and 6th; lowest, 32 on the 8th.

In the Northwest Territories the week opened with a high area, covering the greater portion of the region. This was succeeded by a low of considerable energy, which was again replaced by a vast area of very high pressure covering the whole of the Territories at the close of the week. The weather has been generally remarkably fine and mild, with abnormally high temperatures ranging from 20 at Port Arthur on the 4th to 60 at Medicine Hat on the 5th. The precipitation was very light, and only at a few points.

changed courtesies. Assistant Clerk Ernest H. Cox was there transferred from the Arethusa to the flagship. As to the report that the boilers of the Warspite were in bad condition and she was to return, that is stamped as a false report by the Arethusa's officers. The flagship is all right, they say, and there is no intention of her returning home before the expiration of her commission.

At the Chillan port the crew had their usual firing exercises. From the British consul the officers learned that the insurgents were getting the better of the government troops in the periodical revolution now going on in Columbia. There was considerable fighting, and the loss of life on either side is heavy.

At Coquimbo five weeks were spent in attending receptions, etc., and on February 28th the Arethusa resumed her voyage. Callao was reached on March 8th, and after talking on coal she left the Peruvian capital behind her on the following day. Eight days' steaming up the southern coast brought her to Panama, where three days were spent in talking in coal. She put to sea again on the 20th, and on the 29th arrived at Acapulco. She left next days and had good weather until she ran into the big gale off Sebastian Viscaino bay. There she ran into the other gale which lasted from Montevideo to Cape Mendocino and it was while she was making slow progress against this storm that the bodies were seen.

Off Cape Blanco she sighted a fleet of about six sailing schooners, a vessel of the Amphion. Her tonnage is exactly the same, 4,300 tons. She is a twin screw cruiser of the second class, and carries about the same armament as did the Amphion.

Her list of officers are given in these columns yesterday, with the exception of Lieut. England, who left the vessel en route to return home and the assistant clerk, who was transferred to the Warspite. A number of the officers and men of the 302 on board—she is six short of her full complement—have been at Esquimalt before.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Associated Press.)
Toronto, April 12.—Rev. Dr. Ward, general secretary of Presbyterian missions, says subscriptions are coming into him very rapidly for the relief of the Indian sufferers. Over \$20,000 has already been sent to that country for relief.

Bowmanville, April 12.—David Fisher, formerly general manager of the Ontario Bank, and one of the oldest residents of this place, is dead, aged 79 years.

Hamilton, April 12.—Quebec, Hamilton & Port William Navigation Company will call one of its steamers after Lord Strathcona.

Paisley, April 12.—The Liberals of North Bruce have chosen J. E. Campbell as a candidate for the next general election. Speaking at a meeting of the Liberals who nominated Mr. Campbell yesterday, D. C. Fraser, M. P. for Guysborough, N. S., espoused the cause of the Liberal party, declaring that the party should be sustained at the polls for the manner in which it had settled the tariff and Manitoba school questions.

Ottawa, April 12.—The Dominion Lord's Day Alliance has requested the government to give instructions that Canadian exhibits at the Paris exposition be closed to the public on Sundays. The government has promised to take the matter up with the Canadian commissioners at Paris and the Imperial authorities in London.

Montreal, April 12.—Water in the St. Lawrence rose over six feet in about forty-five minutes this morning, coming within half a foot of therevetment wall. This afternoon it is receding slowly. It was due to ice.

Warrants were issued this morning for the arrest of M. Tessier, clerk of Bonaparte's market, and Lamarche, a clerk in the treasury department of the city hall. Lacroix, the building inspector who resigned, has also been served with a warrant.

Steamer City of Nanaimo is on the ways, being repaired consequent on her accident at Ladysmith. The steamer Thistle is taking her run and connecting with the Joan. The Thistle left on her run to Comox this morning.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervous prostration and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Liver Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents.

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months ago. The men wedded from fighting command of resolute men. and the captured makes it certain surrender except

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by, April 12.—A rmand by Col. Canadian Artillery, artillery and many and Aus- morning. They sed orderly and

CANNON. Preparing to picture. -Jas. H. White, kinetoscope com- pany, were yester- picture of "The which they had slope of the sec- ant Orange, N.J., sly hurt by the More than 200 of the number placed at the top le the others, in ed to storm the ided to increase Why it should the kinetoscope d is not clear.

DIANS. ital at Bloemfon- Fever. Dr. Ryerson, the representative with tents in Africa, plans are in the n suffering from and. the Canadian pa- nents to \$236- mission.

Transvaal mis- Dr. Muller and- Dr. started this Australia. -According to Great Britain pped buying food Africa from this South Africa are coats and mules, e order for can- of them to-day, found that they ats quicker and and since then n dropping off.

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DISSOLUTION AND ELECTION.

The announcement made in another column that the Legislature has been dissolved and the nomination day has been fixed for May 29th, and that the elections will be held on June 9th, will have a solitary effect on the business and political life of the province.

TRULY PATRIOTIC.

While the business men and the working men, and indeed the entire population of British Columbia, are congratulating themselves on the fact that the labor troubles in our mining districts have been so effectively and expeditiously settled and the conditions removed which could not but be disastrous to our commercial interests generally if allowed to continue for any length of time, we think it is only right to draw attention to the public-spirited action of the man who was chiefly responsible for the much-desired consummation.

POSITION OF CONSERVATIVES.

The Conservatives of Victoria, by a very small majority, have carried a motion in favor of federal party lines in the approaching provincial elections. Characteristically, at the same time they repudiated the platform adopted at Westminster, and it is not unreasonable to assume that they also denounced the action of their leader in taking his stand on that remarkable structure.

POSSIBLE COMPLICATIONS.

Whatever one's opinions may be on the present political situation in British Columbia, we ought all to be candid enough to admit that the general election which the people have been told to prepare for should have been held at a much earlier date than June 9th. The conditions are not ordinary, but most extraordinary.

have been taken to set all doubts at rest. If Mr. Martin's government be defeated then it will simply mean that this province has been for three or four months governed by men some of whom the major part of the people never heard of till they were brought into prominence by the present complications.

MR. MARTIN AND THE LIBERALS

When the contention of those who insisted that nothing definite could result from the Vancouver convention had been verified, the Premier at a meeting of his supporters, defined the position he proposed to assume in his coming contest. He said "he had intended to state at the convention, with regard to himself as leader of the Liberal party, that he had no claim whatever to that position.

THE BATTLEFIELD IS A LARGE UNDAULTING

plain many miles in extent, and surrounded by kopjes on which we have our artillery placed. Our regiment took up a position yesterday commanding a splendid view of the situation. We are on a kopje to the northeast of the enemy's laager.

Private A. Maundrell, of Victoria.

He was shot in the stomach and managed to stand in the trenches, where he was found still alive. He died at 5 a.m. on Monday morning. Pte. Wood stayed with Maundrell on the field till he died.

Pte. W. Jackson, of Vancouver.

was shot in the left shoulder, the body and legs. Capt. Arnold, of Winnipeg. He was wounded early in the fight, being shot in the head, the leg and shoulder. He lingered for some time, but no hope was held out for his recovery from the first.

Pte. A. C. Beach, of Victoria.

He was shot in the stomach and leg. His wounds are serious. Corporal Lohman, of New Westminster. He was shot in the mouth and neck. When the letter was written he was already on his last words were: "This beats Manila hollow."

Pte. C. C. Thompson, of Vancouver.

Shot in the right shoulder, the arm and legs. Pte. H. E. Niebergall, of Vancouver. He was shot early in the fight. Maudrell's bullet were sent into his left shoulder, arm and leg.

Pte. F. Finch-Smith, of Victoria.

also went down early in the fight. He was shot in the hip. Pte. C. W. Duncaife, of Winnipeg; Pte. J. H. Dickson, of Nelson, and Pte. H. J. D. Andrews, of Victoria, were engaged in carrying Capt. Arnold from the field when he fell.

Pte. H. Mackenzie, of Winnipeg.

was wounded in the ankle. It was a slight wound. Pte. Thos. Thompson, of Ontario, who was reported wounded, came out of the fight unscathed.

How Our Boys Fell

Times Correspondent at the Front Tells of Victorians' Heroism.

How the Men of "Ours" Sealed Their Valor With Their Blood.

The Awful Rain of Lead Which Met the Canadian Charge.

(From the Times Correspondent.) Paardeberg Drift, Modder River, O.F.S., Friday, Feb. 23rd.

We have General Cronje and his forces completely surrounded by forty thousand of our troops. He is expecting re-enforcements, but we shall stop them. Since the first charge Capt. Arnold has died. It would have been a miracle if he had lived, as he was shot through the brain.

The list of casualties in the battle of Paardeberg Drift, on Modder River, to the southeast of Kimberley, which was fought on Sunday, February 18th, were as follows:

Killed.

Sergt. W. I. Scott, of Victoria. He was shot just over the left eye. The bullet passed through the eye and into his haversack, and his haversack was shot through.

John Todd, of Victoria. He was shot in the head, the stomach and hip. He was talking with Beach of their prospects of coming out, the fight alive when he was shot through the head.

Private A. Maundrell, of Victoria. He was shot in the stomach and managed to stand in the trenches, where he was found still alive. He died at 5 a.m. on Monday morning.

Pte. Somers, of Victoria, was shot in the face and killed outright. Pte. W. Jackson, of Vancouver, was shot in the left shoulder, the body and legs.

Capt. Arnold, of Winnipeg. He was wounded early in the fight, being shot in the head, the leg and shoulder. He lingered for some time, but no hope was held out for his recovery from the first.

Pte. A. C. Beach, of Victoria. He was shot in the stomach and leg. His wounds are serious. Corporal Lohman, of New Westminster. He was shot in the mouth and neck.

Pte. C. C. Thompson, of Vancouver. Shot in the right shoulder, the arm and legs. Pte. H. E. Niebergall, of Vancouver. He was shot early in the fight.

Maudrell's bullet were sent into his left shoulder, arm and leg. Pte. F. Finch-Smith, of Victoria, also went down early in the fight.

He was shot in the hip. Pte. C. W. Duncaife, of Winnipeg; Pte. J. H. Dickson, of Nelson, and Pte. H. J. D. Andrews, of Victoria, were engaged in carrying Capt. Arnold from the field when he fell.

All are stretch-bearers. Duncaife had his wrist pierced by a Mauser bullet, Dickson had his left breast grazed, and Andrews was slightly wounded in the leg. Their wounds were not very serious.

Pte. H. Mackenzie, of Winnipeg, was wounded in the ankle. It was a slight wound. Pte. Thos. Thompson, of Ontario, who was reported wounded, came out of the fight unscathed.

SEYMOUR HASTINGS O'DELL.

A further letter received from the Times correspondent, dated at Paardeberg Drift, on March 3rd, gives the following list of British Columbians encamped there after the fight: Lieut. Blanchard, Sergt. Northcott, Corp. O'Dell, Privates Brothour, Court, Cornwall, Gamble, Dixon, Jones, Loanan, Neil, Roberts ("Bobby"), Stebbings, Stewart, Wood and Wallace, W.D.; Corp. Moscrop, Lance-Corp. Dickson, Lance-Corp. Corbould, Corp. McHarg, Privates Sinclair, Bonner, Hutchins, Livingston, MacRay, O'Brien, Wallace, G., Whitley, Leamy, P. Smith, Patterson, Lee, Moody, Wilkins, Campbell, Hicks, Allen, Crooke and Rae.

The others were said to be somewhere between Kimberley and Capetown on the line of communications. Private Stephen Court, of Victoria, nursed Capt. Arnold, of Winnipeg, until that brave officer died. The company there were all well, but had been soaked through by a thunderstorm on the night before. Since February 18th they had been on half rations. All could do with a good breakfast, and would not refuse bread and cheese by any means. Sergt. Northcott was acting color-sergeant at the camp.

A letter received from Pte. A. C. Beach by Mr. C. A. Lombard, dated at Rondebosch Hospital, on March 7th, 1900, says: "I have not received any letter from you for some time, I expect there is some mail for me somewhere in the country. There has been lots of things happening since I wrote you last, some interesting, some painful, etc. Now I am laid up with a dum-dum bullet hole in one leg, a piece torn off the other leg and a Mauser bullet hole through my chest.

resting, some painful, etc. Now I am laid up with a dum-dum bullet hole in one leg, a piece torn off the other leg and a Mauser bullet hole through my chest. Yet I am lucky at that, for all the men (including Todd and Maundrell, of ours) were shot wounded, where I was, was killed after being shot down in the legs.

"I have no doubt you have had a more graphic account of that fight than I could give you; but it was a hot place to be in, especially where we were together. We were shot down close together.

"We were talking and weighing our chances, when Todd said 'I got it again.' Then I got my turn through the chest. Then I heard another hit Todd and his head fell forward while I laid there expecting my turn. That luckily never came until the sun went down; after that there was no danger. At about 9 o'clock they carried me a few hundred yards to the rear and put me down under a tree, where I laid in Sergt. Joe Northcott's arms until about 6 a. m. Then I was put into a wagon without springs and taken to the hospital. That was a ride I will never forget.

"There were those who are troubled with nervousness, there was a cure. "There were miraculous escapes and heroic deeds galore, none of which will ever be mentioned. One escape I had which was pretty close occurred at Paardeberg. I was talking to Maundrell 'of ours' and some other sergeant when an explosive burst exploded while passing through the visor of my helmet, the explosion causing it to strike my forehead hard enough to daze me; it did not draw blood and left nothing but a dull red line.

"I got my wounds in a charge which was ordered by the general and in which the Canadians joined in away ahead of those who were ordered to charge. At our end were Maundrell, Todd and myself together. I arrived at the hospital at 7 a. m., was dressed for the first time at 8 a. m., having gone 16 hours all through a cold night outside without being attended. Then I was put under the shade of a wall, and for two days I was naked—just wrapped up in two blankets, knocked about without attendance or proper food; but I am all right now and on the way to recovery, though you can get one of your fingers easily through the hole in my leg from either end."

Pte. James Stewart, of Victoria, in a letter to his parents, dated at Paardeberg Drift, on March 3rd, says: "I am glad to let you know that I am all right after the battle of Sunday, the 18th. We left Belmont on the 12th and marched about 25 miles up to the 17th. We were met on the night of the 17th and arrived at Paardeberg Drift on the morning of the 18th.

"We just had time to get some breakfast when we were ordered to advance to the attack. We had to make the river about three feet deep, and advanced in skirmishing order, with the Gordons ahead of us. I tell you it was no snap under fire. We were lying down behind ant heaps, with the bullets flying all around. We were lying behind the ant heaps when we were ordered to charge. As soon as we rose the bullets started to come something awful. Just then Sergt. Scott was shot before the charge began. Our captain was shot and he died next day."

Writing from Paardeberg Drift, under date of March 3rd, another Victorian tells of the events of the last few weeks: "Here we are bivouacked, resting for a few days after long and trying marches in the hot sun and dark nights. We left Belmont by train on the evening of February 12th for Graspan and lay on the ground until 4 a. m., marching to Ram Dam, 15 miles. The next morning we left at 4 a. m. for the Riet River, nine miles. That evening we left at 8 p. m. and marched 12 miles, halting within four miles of Jacobsdal and remained until daylight the next morning. Here we heard our first field guns as the brigade in front of us got a whack at small party at Jacobsdal. We left at daylight and moved on to Jacobsdal, and remained here until 10 p. m., moving on then 14 miles to Klip Drift. This battalion moved at 10 p. m., 18 miles to this place, arriving at 6 a. m., February 18th.

"After a cup of coffee they moved out, crossing the river, wading up to their armpits, and formed up in extended order for the attack. The men were very tired and hungry, having been on half rations since leaving Belmont owing to lack of transportation facilities and the loss of one of our provision convoys. However, they behaved nobly. I am told our company suffered pretty heavily, as with the Cornwalls they were ordered to charge when 800 yards from the Boer position. This was when the most of our loss occurred.

The Victoria boys killed were: Sergt. Scott, shot in the head; Maundrell, shot in the stomach; Todd, in the head; Somers, in the head; Jackson, Vancouver, in the head. "Our wounded were: Beach, in the stomach; Finch-Smith, in the thigh; Andrews, shot in the wrist while carrying Capt. Arnold off the field; Dixon, in the armpit while similarly employed.

"Of the Vancouver men, Niebergall was shot in the arm; Thompson, in the arm; Lohman, of New Westminster, through the cheeks, teeth and shoulder. "I understand that all our men are doing well. Capt. Arnold was shot in the head and never recovered consciousness. He died two days afterwards.

"The battalion was engaged again on the 20th, but suffered no loss. The weather every night during that week was horrible, rain falling in torrents and being very cold, and for three nights the men did not have blankets or rubber sheets.

"I returned to the battalion on Sunday, the 25th. On the 26th 'A' Company crossed the river and manned the trenches there. That night, or rather the next morning at 3 o'clock, we attacked again, but only the left end of 'A' Company's trench was directly in the line of fire, so we escaped loss. "It is not possible to describe the fight for everything seemed so jumbled up. I, of course, missed the first two fights, and was only partly in the third, but the sound of the firing was terrific. The crack of the rifles was continuous like a Chinese New Year firecracker fusillade. "I am in first rate health and spirits, in fact feel as fit as a fiddle. I have not had a word of Victoria news later than the Times of December 23rd."

R. Pooley, of this city, has received a letter from Private Cornwall, serving with the first Canadian contingent in South Africa. In his description of the battle of Paardeberg Drift on Sunday, February 18th, where the Victorians fell, Private Cornwall remarked upon the peculiar sensation at first experienced by the boys in their baptism of fire, a feeling which in the excitement of conflict gradually passed away. Sergeant Scott was shot down almost at the writer's side. The wounded are progressing most favorably, and will shortly be ready for the fray again. The rainy season has now commenced, and wet nights are now experiences of usual prevalence.

"PIMPLY" FACES.

What a Bane—But Dr. Agnew's Ointment Is a Sure Cure.

Chas. H. Lilly, 412 Luzerne ave., W. Pittston, Pa., writes: "I am a barber and meet many people troubled with pimples. I have tried many preparations claiming to cure such, and without success, until I used Dr. Agnew's Ointment. Within the last few weeks I have used it on three very stubborn cases, and in each case they have made a cure; has cleaned off all the pimples and blotches, and left the skin clear and soft. It's the greatest skin remedy I've heard of and a boon to 'pimply' faces."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

stomach; Finch-Smith, in the thigh; Andrews, shot in the wrist while carrying Capt. Arnold off the field; Dixon, in the armpit while similarly employed.

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FOR PARTY LINES.

Local Conservatives Decide by a Small Majority on Adopting Dominion Party Lines in Provincial Affairs.

After three unsuccessful attempts to reach a decision in regard to its attitude on the matter of party lines, the local Liberal-Conservative Association last night declared in favor of that course. The convention was pretty evenly divided on the question, and so strong was the opposition to this move that the friends of the party line policy were forced to withdraw a resolution asking that the decision be made unanimous.

The matter was brought to an issue shortly after President Helmecken had taken the chair by the submission of a resolution by Lawrence Macrae endorsing the now well known resolution of the Nelson Conservatives in which the members of that association subscribed themselves to the party line movement. The resolution was opposed by Messrs. Turner and Cassidy and supported by Messrs. Ker and C. Beaven. A. L. Belyea favored party lines, but opposed the Westminster platform. President Helmecken was finally asked for his views, but they were little light on the question. The matter being submitted to a vote resulted in the passage of the resolution by a vote of 52 to 41.

A motion to make the resolution unanimous had to be abandoned owing to the opposition which it provoked.

During the evening a letter was read from Col. Prior declaring for party lines.

It was decided to call a convention of the party for two weeks from last night, when the matter of nominating candidates will be taken up.

On motion of R. Cassidy the convention decided that they would not be bound by the Westminster platform, several of the planks, such as that relating to the eight hour law, and government ownership of railways, did not meet the views of some of the delegates.

The action for defamatory libel against C. Wentworth Sarel, editor of the Kamloops Standard, for publishing an article lampooning the Lieut.-Governor at the opening of the House, came to an abrupt termination this afternoon, when the grand jury brought in a presentment of "no bill," thus throwing it out.

Mr. Sarel is naturally the recipient of many congratulations to-day. The case of the Queen vs. Knox is now proceeding as the Times goes to press.

Official reports received from Sir Fred. Mitchell Hodgson, governor and commander-in-chief of the Gold Coast Colony, show that the Ashantee uprising was due to efforts by the British to obtain possession of the "Golden Stool of Ashantee."

It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion, and in solitude to live after one's own; but the truly great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.

The Spring Assizes

Charge to the Grand Jury To-day by Mr. Justice Martin.

A Light Docket—Only Two Cases—Queen vs. Nichol Stands Over.

The spring assizes opened this morning in the old post office building, which is being temporarily employed as a court house while the building in Basford square is being renovated.

Mr. Justice Martin presided, and opening the court delivered a brief address to the members of the grand jury. He referred first of all to the cramped quarters in which the court found itself obliged to carry on its work, adding that the unsanitary arrangements resulting from this cramming of space had formed the theme of representations to the proper authorities, who would no doubt specify it. He complimented the jury upon the lightness of their duties, explaining that there were only two indictments to occupy their attention, which, considering that Victoria was a seaport town, spoke volumes for the character of the citizens generally.

The two cases referred to, he added, were unlawful wounding and criminal libel. The first of these, that of the Queen vs. Knox, was a case where the road foreman of the Esquimalt district had been assaulted by Jose Knox. The circumstances leading up to the trouble were that the road foreman had been in the habit of taking gravel from a pile which Knox leased from the Hudson's Bay Company. This led to friction, the defendant alleging that the foreman had no right there. On the day in question several loads had been taken out, but the case differed from the ordinary one of assault where one man protected his person or his property from another. In this case the defendant after the man had entered the pit had nailed cleats on the gate to prevent the wagon coming out. It was therefore not an attempt to keep people off the property, but to prevent one who was alleged to be a trespasser, from leaving the property.

What the jury had to decide was whether the defendant was justified in using the degree of force he did in the scuffle with the road boss at the gate. The evidence would show that the road boss on the head with a hammer causing it to bleed. In all matters of assault the question of justification for the act arose. The degree of force also must be considered. The moment it exceeded what was necessary to protect the property or person, that excess would be inquired into, for it constituted assault.

The second bill of indictment was one of criminal libel. This arose out of controversies between political adversaries and the defendant often, in a degree, invited the attack by his utterances in the press. It was therefore not an attempt to keep people off the property, but to prevent one who was alleged to be a trespasser, from leaving the property.

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Settlement at Rossland

R. C. Clute Tells of How the Managers and Men Were Brought Together.

The Agreement of the Mine Owners as Accepted by the Union.

R. C. Clute, the commissioner appointed by the government to inquire into the mining troubles in the metalliferous districts of British Columbia, arrived last night from Rossland and is at the Driard. He says of this settlement of the mining troubles at Rossland: "When I was at Rossland in January last I found that the Rossland Miners' Union had taken the position opposed to contracts and while they did not deny the right of the managers to let contracts, the effect was that contracts could not be carried out for the simple reason that all the miners were union men, and declined to enter into any agreement that was contrary to the views of the Miners' Union.

"When the matter came before me as commissioner I pointed out to the labor leaders that I thought that they had placed themselves in an untenable position, and having given a good deal of attention to the matter, I regretted to find that the interest of the men and the companies was in the interest of the men and the companies, and that there was not that cordiality existing between the managers and men in the metalliferous districts that is essential to the best interests of both.

"There are two methods, and only two, for dealing with the questions that must arise between capital and labor. The first is as old as civilization. It is the policy of strength. Where capitalists are strong enough to use their strength to enforce their wishes, and where labor is strong enough to force its claims on capital. The other method is that which I think commends itself to all who have considered these questions; it is recognized mutual rights, the policy of conciliation, whereby each is able to present their views and claims to each other on a business proposition. In this way where there is a large aggregation of capital acting through its management and a large aggregation of men acting through their organization, each is able to speak with authority, and where an arrangement satisfactory, or reasonably so to both, can be made it is more likely to last.

"My views in this regard were well known to both managers and men from what had occurred on the occasion of my visit in January. It was then manifested that the opposite views held in regard to contracts must result in a strain that would cause a rupture.

"I think that both sides were exceedingly anxious to promote a better condition of things. I was in communication with both managers and men when I returned with a view of reaching a settlement of all the differences that might be lasting, and that it might have the effect upon outside capital, which only a settled condition of things could have. I had about given up hope that anything definite in that condition could be done, when I was requested by the government to return and take up the question practically where it was left, and see if something further could not be done with a view of settling the differences. Mr. Ralph Smith had also been invited to lend his good offices as president of the Trades and Labor Council of Canada. We met at Rossland on March 27th, and on the same afternoon a conference was held between the managers and men, the men being represented by the executive committee of the Miners' Union. The method adopted at the conference was to formulate proposals, first by the union, which received answering proposals from the managers. This interchange of views was accompanied by frequent conferences which were attended by the executive committee of the Miners' Union, the managers, Mr. Ralph Smith and myself. Hon. Smith Curtis was present at the first interview. I can recall if he was present at any of the others.

"In addition to the conferences there were frequent interviews between the managers, Mr. Ralph Smith and myself, when the executive committee of the Miners' Union were not present, and frequent interviews with the committee when the managers were not present. This occurred continuously with several interviews per day from the time of my arrival until the day I left. Thursday last, when the matter was settled by a vote by ballot taken by the Miners' Union. The last interview held between the managers and the committee satisfied the committee that the managers had gone as far as they were authorized to go, and it remained to be seen whether the proposal would be adopted by the union. The proposal was submitted to a mass meeting of the Miners' Union, and a vote by ballot taken, when the final proposals which represented the result of the previous negotiations were passed upon and accepted by more than a two thirds vote.

"Ralph Smith, after considering the matter, addressed a commendation to the Miners' Union recommending the acceptance of the settlement as proposed. The proposals as accepted by the union were:

1. That the companies are prepared to open up their mines under the contract system to their full capacity, as rapidly as circumstances will permit.
2. The contract system, putting it generally, provides that the contractors are to be paid for all the work they do and that the companies pay for all the work done, at a price agreed upon and determined by both parties.
3. The two simplest systems will be adopted, viz: (a) contract by lineal foot of hole drilled, and (b) contract by lineal foot of completed working.
4. In stopes, the method of hole measurement has been selected, because of its extreme simplicity—contractors not being obliged to take any chances on the breaking qualities of the ground, or the powder required, the cost of mucking or loss of time from smoke.
5. Blasting will be done, except where otherwise arranged, between the hours of 1 and 7 a. m., so that the probability of

loss of time will be reduced to a minimum.

6. As to having all development contracts measured by the lineal foot driven, instead of by the length of holes drilled, it is understood that most of this work will be let by the lineal foot. It would not be satisfactory to contractors if the companies to be confined to this method of measuring the quantity of work done.

The method selected for any contract will vary with the mine, and the existing conditions, and is a matter of free arrangement with individual contractors.

7. When, through fault of the companies, contractors find themselves obliged to do work not properly included in their contract, the time spent in doing such work, in excess of one hour, will be paid for at the standard scale of wages. When, by special agreement, contractors assume the chances of such occasional extra work, the price agreed upon will be made to cover it.

8. The companies will furnish all explosives to contractors at cost from blasting stations, or they will furnish this material free of charge when agreed upon between them and the contractors in any particular work.

9. The companies will furnish all machine drills, tools and implements necessary for the work free of charge to contractors, and no charge will be made to contractors for drilling machines broken while at work.

10. The companies will arrange, as far as practicable, to have all holes in stopes blasted between the hours of 1 and 7 a. m., and they will also endeavor to have all timbering done when required so as not to interfere with the work of drilling.

11. Companies will furnish and pay for the services of engineers and pumpmen when such are required.

12. Mucking or the barring down of rock will be done by the contractors, or the companies, as may be agreed upon at the time of making contract.

13. It is expected that the prices agreed upon, based upon ordinary working conditions, will cover all delays which are inseparable from and incident to mining work.

14. It has been made clear that it is the desire and intention of the companies to afford the contractors every facility for carrying out their contracts to the end that all parties concerned may be mutually benefited.

15. The fact of an employee being a member of the union will be no bar to his employment, nor will the companies place any obstacle in the way of non-union men becoming members of a union.

16. The companies reserve to themselves the right to employ such men as they see fit, whether they are members of a union or not.

17. It is the policy and intention of the companies to treat their employees fairly and not to discharge any employee, whether he be a member of a union or not, without just and sufficient cause, it being clearly understood that membership in a union will not constitute grounds for discharge.

18. With respect to matters wherein the employees of the companies may consider themselves aggrieved, the companies will, at any reasonable time, receive a presentation of the case, and consider the same in a fair and impartial spirit and endeavor to remove the cause, where any is found to exist.

19. It is expected that the union will at all times use its good offices and exhaust all conciliatory methods before permitting any strike or stopping of work. And further, that they will not seek to interfere with the companies in employing or discharging employees or interfere with contractors.

"The utmost unanimity prevailed during the entire negotiations. Every claim put forward by every side was carefully considered by the other, and sometimes adopted in whole or in part. "I desire to express in the strongest possible way the assistance rendered by Mr. Ralph Smith, the executive committee, and the readiness of the managers to receive with respect every proposal which came from the men.

"The result obtained after mature deliberation on both sides leads one to hope and believe that the settlement arrived at is on a permanent basis, and that it inaugurates a method which, if adopted in good faith by both parties, points the way to a better understanding between labor and capital."

SINGERS AND SPEAKERS.

Throat irritation is most annoying to young people, and to prevent this, as well as hoarseness and sore throat, most singers and speakers carry with them a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Iodine and Turpentine. It promptly and positively relieves and cures all dryness, soreness or hoarseness in the throat, tightness in the chest, bronchitis, asthma, and all kinds of coughs and colds. Family size 50 cents. 25 cents a bottle.

EX-M. P. DEAD.

(Associated Press.)

Niagara Falls, April 11.—Jas. A. Lowell, ex-M. P. for the county of Welland, died at his residence here last night from pneumonia. He was a well known Liberal.

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

(Associated Press.)

Hamilton, April 11.—The congregation of the First Methodist church of this city on Sunday contributed \$1,900.90 to the Indian famine fund.

PNEUMONIA

leaves the lungs weak and opens the door for the germs of Consumption. Don't wait until they get in, and you begin to cough. Close the door at once by healing the inflammation.

Scott's Emulsion makes the lungs germ-proof; it heals the inflammation and closes the doors. It builds up and strengthens the entire system with wonderful rapidity.

See and get on all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

THE PREMIER'S SUPPORTERS.

Resolutions Passed at a Meeting Held After the Liberal Convention.

At the meeting of Mr. Martin's supporters in Vancouver, after the regular convention, the following resolution was passed:

It was moved by S. Perry Mills and resolved:

"That whereas this convention of Liberals of the province of British Columbia, convened for provincial purposes, yet the largest and most representative political convention of any party ever held in this province, desires as its first act to confirm the fealty of the Liberals of this province to the Laurier government, and their cordial approval of its policy.

"Be it therefore resolved that this convention heartily endorses the policy of the Laurier government, and pledges its support to the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier; and declares that the policy of preferential trade with the Motherland, penny postage, and the promptness and patriotism displayed in rendering assistance in the South African war, coupled with the many surpassingly eloquent and loyal public utterances of the Right Honorable Premier, voicing the unspoken spirit and sentiments of our whole people, have attracted the attention and admiration of the Empire and the world, and have resulted in giving Canada that prominence among the nations of the world that she has deserved, but has never hitherto enjoyed, and has to all people demonstrated that 'a new power has arisen in the West.'"

A resolution was then passed, on the suggestion of Mr. Fraser, that the meeting endorse the platform of the Martin government. Another followed, endorsing the action of Governor McInnes, in calling upon Mr. Martin to form a cabinet.

In a short speech Mr. Martin said that he was at perfect harmony with the Laurier government at Ottawa, and read a telegram from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, stating that for obvious reasons he would not interfere with the provincial elections in British Columbia. Mr. Martin said that he would run the campaign on straight lines, that candidates would be certain supporters of the government, independents not being in any way accepted. He hoped, and he thought, the other cabinet ministers would do the same thing, and visit the various constituencies of the province before election time.

Mr. Smith Curtis addressed the meeting, as did Messrs. Beebe and Ryder. The latter referred several times to "my constituency."

A resolution of sympathy was passed to Mr. J. C. McLagan during his illness. Another resolution was passed by the outside delegates for the hearty reception they had been given in Vancouver.

Mr. S. H. Brown and others present wanted the question of party lines taken up, but Mr. Martin agreed with some of the delegates that they should not take any action binding on the Liberals of the province.

The following resolution was then passed:

"Whereas, the number of Chinese in the province is alarmingly on the increase—about three-fold during the past decade; and

"Whereas, the employing of such labor is detrimental to the interests of the whole province and the Dominion; and

"Whereas, their future influx will greatly exceed that of the past, and retard the progress of our fair province so that it will be impossible for Canadians to earn a respectable living, under present conditions;

"Be it therefore resolved, that this meeting approve and support the strenuous efforts of G. R. Maxwell and W. W. B. McInnes, M. P., in having the tax increased to \$900 per head."

REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Kenna, Jackson Co., W. Va.

About three years ago my wife had an attack of rheumatism which confined her to her bed for over a month and rendered her unable to take a step without assistance, her limbs being swollen to double their normal size. Mr. S. Maddox insisted on my using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I purchased a fifty-cent bottle and used it according to the directions and the next morning she walked to breakfast without assistance in any manner. She has not had a similar attack since.—A. B. Parsons, for sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Reported at Ottawa

The Lieut.-Governor Lays the Situation Before the Dominion Government.

A Phase of the Matter Which Has Not Received Due Consideration.

Legislature Should Be Called Together or Dissolved Without Delay.

Cool. Prior Creates Some Stir by Further Questions Bearing on Militia Matters.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Ont., April 10.—The report of Lieut.-Governor McInnes to the Dominion government in regard to the dismissal of the Semlin government has been received, and explains the course he pursued and the reason for his so doing. The report is such an one as was to be expected under the circumstances, and probably very little exception could be taken to it in that regard. But if the information of your correspondent is correct, he does not deal at all with what is now going on, to which very proper exceptions might be taken. For instance, the Governor has no defence to make for intrusting the government of the province to ministers, all of whom except the Premier are selected from outside the legislature and are wholly without any parliamentary experience. It was probably best that this phase of the question should have been passed over by the Lieut.-Governor, because it will not admit of being defended.

There are two things which are now open to the Lieut.-Governor to do, and that is to dissolve the legislature at once or to call it together. He ought to do one of these things without delay. If not, an occasion would certainly arise when the people would naturally look to Ottawa for relief.

In the House to-day Mr. Bostock asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier if the report of the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia in regard to the dismissal of the Semlin government had been received. The Premier said the report was received last Saturday.

Commissions in Imperial Army.

Col. Prior brought up the question of the commissions which the Imperial government is granting to Canadians in the army.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that no notice was given of the question and the papers would be brought down.

Sir Charles Tupper became very violent, stating that the matter was urgent and that commissions should be granted to Canadians, not through the minister, but through the commandant of the Royal Military College and the commandant of Her Majesty's forces.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that if Col. Prior had given notice of his question, as he should have done, the government would have been ready with its reply. But leave of His Excellency would have first to be obtained.

Will Use the Hospital.

Sir Louis Davies said in the House that the Marine Hospital, Victoria, would be used temporarily for barracks. The government gave this permission.

The Execution of Williams.

The department of justice is being communicated with in regard to the hanging of Henry Williams in Toronto on Good Friday. Exception is taken to the day set for execution. This is not a matter for the department or executioner to consider, but if the trial judge considers it advisable to grant a respite then he can do so to a later date under law. Judge Dugas did so in the Yukon.

Examination of Officers.

P. Borden has decided to carry out General Hutton's scheme for the examination of young officers in ability to take command and the tactical work of it. The first examination will take place in July.

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Col. Prior brought up the question of the commissions which the Imperial government is granting to Canadians in the army.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that no notice was given of the question and the papers would be brought down.

Sir Charles Tupper became very violent, stating that the matter was urgent and that commissions should be granted to Canadians, not through the minister, but through the commandant of the Royal Military College and the commandant of Her Majesty's forces.

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Sir Louis Davies said in the House that the Marine Hospital, Victoria, would be used temporarily for barracks. The government gave this permission.

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Examination of Officers.

P. Borden has decided to carry out General Hutton's scheme for the examination of young officers in ability to take command and the tactical work of it. The first examination will take place in July.

Reported at Ottawa

The Lieut.-Governor Lays the Situation Before the Dominion Government.

A Phase of the Matter Which Has Not Received Due Consideration.

Legislature Should Be Called Together or Dissolved Without Delay.

Cool. Prior Creates Some Stir by Further Questions Bearing on Militia Matters.

(Special to the Times.)

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SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Chas. H. Fletcher

IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac-Simile Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get O-A-S-T-O-R-I-A. The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

VITALLETS MAKE STRONG AND MANLY MEN. FREE TO MEN AND WOMEN. HEALTHY AND HANDSOME WOMEN.

For Nerve Strength and Blood Health.

Vitallets are a power to nerve, brain and blood. They feed the brain, build up the nerves, strengthen the system, warm and quicken the blood, make every organ act and cause you to live. Have you weak nerves or impure blood? Do you lack energy, ambition or vigor? Is your memory poor? Are you constipated? Are your kidneys diseased? Are you a man and get a man, but suffering from weakness or other excesses? Are you a woman and afflicted with any of the diseases mentioned above? Then take VITALLETS and you will get well. Free treatment sent prepaid by mail. Do not delay but order now. **WALKER BROS. MFG. CO., 1205 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.**

FREE DAISY AIR RIFLE

We give this splendid rifle to every child who orders two dozen packages of our Famous Peas at 10 cents each. Each large package contains 48 most fragrant varieties. All colors. This rifle is of the best make and latest model, well finished nickel plated, carefully selected and tested before leaving the factory. It is just the thing for target practice or for shooting cats, rats, sparrows, etc. Return this advertisement with your address and we send seeds. Sell them, return money and we forward your rifle at once. In short so order at once. Our Sweet Pea packages sell themselves. Premium Supply Co., Box 1, Toronto.

To Our Patrons SEEDS

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

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

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

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.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS. CANADIAN COMMANDER.

(Associated Press.)

Toronto, April 11.—The Canadian Manufacturers' Association at a meeting yesterday, had a discussion on preferential trade tariff. At the close of the meeting a statement was handed out to the effect that while Great Britain should be given the advantage of preferential tariff before any other country, it was felt that its effect might be injurious at a time when prosperity was not so marked. Before any further preference was given that country it was urged every effort should be made to have the said preference apply only to British manufacturers, it being well known that manufacturers of foreign goods are in the habit of shipping their goods from British ports, thereby receiving the benefit of the tariff.

TIRE OF LIFE.

(Associated Press.)

Toronto, April 11.—Driven to despair by persistent, repeated misfortunes, and hope deferred, Milton Kilsen, an Armenian, aged 25 years, tried to commit suicide by drowning last night. He was, however, rescued. At the time of the massacres in Turkey, Kilsen was condemned to be shot, and escaped through the aid of the British consul to this country.

Going to Re-Decorate? Metallic Ceilings & Walls

Why not enjoy the practical advantages offered by our

Metallic Ceilings & Walls

They are both handsome and economical—outlast any other style of interior finish—are fire proof and sanitary—can be applied over plaster if necessary—and are made in a vast number of artistic designs which will suit any room of any building.

Write us—we'd like you to know all about them. If you want an estimate send outline showing the shape and measurements of your ceilings and walls.

Metallic Roofing Co. Limited TORONTO.

A. B. FRASER, SR., SELLING AGENT VICTORIA.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

AT OTTAWA.

er the Announcement of the British Columbia...

(The Times) Sir Wilfrid Laurier...

taking the large old...

VANCOUVER. For District...

(The Times) The Conserv...

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THS. The handsome...

RIED. Vancouver, on April...

ED. Kamloops, on April...

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ver, on April 8th...

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ter's Liver Pills. Signature of...

WRAPPER BELOW. HEADACHE...

HEADACHE. DIZZINESS. BILIOUSNESS...

Root Compound. used monthly by over...

HEADACHE. DIZZINESS. BILIOUSNESS...

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Monster Dinosaur

Unearthed by Two Miners on Spruce Creek in the Atlin District.

Atlin District Bustling-Rich Old Channel Diggings on Pine Creek.

The already large collection of animals, birds, fishes and other specimens of provincial fauna and archeological matter...

The discovery was made on Thursday, March 29th. The two miners were at work drifting when they found a large bone. This immediately arrested their attention...

The two miners who made the great discovery say they will keep a sharp lookout with the hope of making finds which will allow of the mammal of the days before history to be mounted entire...

None of Atlin's savants are able to define the class of the monster, many of them are of the opinion that they are those of a mastodon, but the prevailing theory is that the bones are those of a dinosaur.

Atlin has now emerged from its mantle of snow and spring is bringing out the fatter and moister and the busy miner. The snow is gradually clearing and softening...

The diggings are situated about 900 miles from the mouth of the river and are difficult to reach on account of the lack of getting in supplies...

The miners have bestowed the names of McKinley and Bryan on the two best gulches and there is some little rivalry as to which will make the best showing during the winter...

The mining reporter of the Atlin Claim, who visited the mine, says "There was about a foot of water in the bottom when we were there, but Mr. Mackintosh kindly descended and rooted out half a pan or so. This was washed under our inspection and gave up a nice little nugget of 69 cents. The situation of the new strike is a good one for a while working. Water in any quantity can be had from Pine creek by only a half mile of ditching...

On Willow creek Mr. Churchill is meeting with good success on his claims. He has been employed. No washing has been done hitherto, but enough suggests that he has struck a rich vein. Mr. Churchill estimates that he has easily ten thousand dollars in his dump at the present time, with more being added daily. He exhibited some nuggets, the largest of which is 1 1/2 inches long, and says he has a larger one at home.

On Spruce creek the George E. Brown Company worked six months last winter on 16 below. They have been drifting and have not washed so far. They have a large dump of promising-looking dirt, and his companions are taking out satisfactory returns. They are slicing...

Grand Jury Presentment

They Complain of Poor Accommodation at the Provincial Reformatory.

Training There More Likely to Create Criminals Than Reform Them.

The grand jury at the spring assizes this afternoon made the following presentment to Mr. Justice Martin: Victoria, B. C., April 11th, 1900. To His Lordship Mr. Justice Martin My Lord:-Complying with your suggestion that the grand jury visit the public institutions of the county, we proceeded to the Royal Jubilee hospital, the Protestant Orphans' home, the Provincial jail and the provincial reformatory. We report as follows:

Another Eldorado

Rich Finds in the Koyukuk District-Great Stampede from the Lower Yukon.

Charles Barnes, who reached Victoria this morning after one of the fastest trips that has been made from the Klondike capital, eleven days, brought news of another rich gold field in the far north, this time at the edge of the Aurora borealis, which promises, if the reports brought out be true, to outclass not only the Klondike, but also the much advertised Cape Nome diggings.

The news brought by Mr. Barnes of these new diggings, which are in the district at the head of the Koyukuk, one of the big tributaries of the long Yukon, which joins that river near Nulato, is given in a late issue of the Dawson Daily News brought out by him. The news says: "If a report that has reached Dawson is true, the Koyukuk will turn out to be one of the best rivers in Alaska. Gold has been struck there and found in plenty, four different creeks having been demonstrated to possess a paystreak, and the few miners who are said to be wintering there are taking out all kinds of money."

"The news was brought to Dawson by Jack Bourne, who came up with a dog team from Circle City, making the trip in eight days. He says the Koyukuk strike has greatly excited the camps along the Yukon and half of them have been deserted by the stampeders that ensued and is still going on. Reports of almost incredible wealth are circulating all along the river, and many men assert that as a gold-producing country the Koyukuk will outclass both Nome and the Klondike."

The diggings are situated about 900 miles from the mouth of the river and are difficult to reach on account of the lack of getting in supplies, which have to be hauled by dog team or on a hand sled. The pay is not found on the river proper, but on four tributary gulches debouching on the left limit. These gulches head in a low, rounded range of hills to the south of the Koyukuk and possess a paystreak known to be more than 60 feet wide and from three to seven feet thick. Bedrock is only 12 feet deep and consists of a shattered slate, in which the best pay is found.

The miners have bestowed the names of McKinley and Bryan on the two best gulches and there is some little rivalry as to which will make the best showing during the winter. There are about 50 miners on McKinley and an equal number on Bryan. Only small portions of the creeks have been staked, as it was decided at a miners' meeting to prohibit the location of claims by power of attorney. The size of claims has been limited to 500 feet along the creeks and stretching from rim to rim. It is estimated that there are claims for 5,000 miners, and as there are less than 250 in the entire country, the stampedeurs who have left Circle expect to get in on some exceptional ground.

"Mr. Bourne says the wildest stories are circulating as to the extent of the pay. One report has it that \$100 to the pan is a common thing, but he was assured by a reliable and conservative party that the diggings would average \$100 a day to the man. The gold is bright and very pure, assaying over \$19 to the ounce."

"After the stampeders to Myrtle creek, on the Koyukuk last summer, it was generally supposed that the country was a failure and miners left it for better known fields. Some pay had been found, but it was small and limited in extent and there was little to induce a man to even prospect in the country. The cost of getting in supplies was tremendous and only the barest necessities could be taken along. It was in the face of difficulties of the gravest character that the discovery on McKinley gulch was made last fall, the discoverer being on his way to Fort Yukon and temporarily camping at the mouth of the creek. Their first pan yielded \$2.60."

The Koyukuk diggings are best reached in winter by crossing the divide between Fort Yukon and the headwater of the Koyukuk. It is only about 150 miles across, while by way of the mouth of the river it is fully 800 miles. About 800 miners have stampeded to the diggings since the news of the strike reached the Yukon valley and as a result a fairly good trail has been broken."

TO THE DEAF-A rich lady, aged 70, her Deafness and Noise in the Head is Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, has sent \$1,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people, unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Apply to Department 'N. N.' The Institute, 780 Eighth avenue, New York, U. S. A.

THE LEAGUE MATCHES.

Programme for the Events in This Year's Competition.

The following dates have been fixed by the council for the matches of the Canadian Military Rifle League season 1900, namely, June 2nd, June 9th, July 7th and July 21st.

The series will be the same as last year, viz., 1st, Martini or Lee-Enfield rifles (ranges 200, 300 and 400 yards). 2nd or cavalry series: First section, Lee-Enfield or Winchester carbines (ranges 200, 300 and 400 yards). Second section, Snider or Winchester carbines (ranges 200, 300 and 400 yards), provided that there are at least three entries in each series or section. Teams will consist of ten men; entrance fee ten dollars per team. When more than one team from the same organization enters, the fee will be ten dollars for the first team and five dollars for each additional team. Entries accompanied by fee must be made to Lieut. W. L. Ross, treasurer C. M. R. L., Hamilton, Ontario, not later than Saturday, 12th May, stating which series such entry is for.

Registry For Interior

Offices of the Supreme Court Opened at Grand Forks and Greenwood.

Some Appointments of Deputy Mining Recorders Made in Omineca District.

The official Gazette to-day will contain the following announcements: D. J. Macdonald, Esq., has been appointed attorney for the Hastings Exploration Syndicate, vice Maurice A. Bucke, of Kaslo; and A. Wheeler, of Kaslo, for the Smelting Corporation, Ltd., vice Arthur R. Brown.

The assignments of C. A. Haynes and J. Haynes of Victoria, Esq., and of W. F. Paquette, hotel keeper, of Camp McKinley, are announced. An examination for assessors for license to practice in British Columbia will be held in the laboratory of the Bureau of Mines, Victoria, on May 14th and following days.

Proclamations are issued by the Governor dissolving the House, making writs returnable on June 30th, and summoning the new House for the dispatch of business on July 5th.

Courts of revision are announced for Richmond, at Burnside on May 19th, and for Sumas, at Sumas on the same date. The following companies are incorporated: McKenzie Bros., of Vancouver, capital \$20,000; Macdonald, Esq., of Victoria, capital \$10,000; North Fork Lumber Co., of Greenwood, capital \$100,000; Silvertown Water Co., of Silvertown, capital \$30,000.

R. A. Dickson and P. T. McCallum are applying for the incorporation of Boundary Rapid Transit Co., for building a tramway from Cascade City along the Kettle river valley to Grand Forks, thence up the north fork of the Kettle river 50 miles to Carson City, with spur to Phoenix, Greenwood and Midway.

A registry of the Supreme court of British Columbia is being established at Greenwood, and also at Grand Forks, to be opened May 15th. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has approved the following appointments: To be justices of the peace for the counties of Victoria, Vancouver, Nanaimo, Westminister, Yale, Cariboo and Kootenay counties: E. M. Sandilands, of Sandon, and Alex. Graham, of Alexis Creek; Wm. Henry Lilly, of Sandon, to be a provincial coroner; Jas. McQuarrie and A. J. Semsith, of Comoxion, Wm. Simmons, of Vernon, and W. J. Webster, of Goldstream, to be fence viewers for Spallumcheen, Alex. McDonnell, Howard Derby and Chas. Christian, of Lumby, and G. N. Cox, of Creston, Valley, to be fence viewers for Osoyoos; W. Graham McMyan, of Midway, to be registrar of Greenwood registry of the Supreme court; Sidney R. Almond, of Grand Forks, to be registrar of the Grand Forks registry of the Supreme court; these two appointments take effect on May 15th. Wm. Delahay and Donald Matheson, of Phoenix, Justice of the peace, to hold Small Debts courts for the said town.

The following have been appointed deputy mining recorders for Omineca: Jos. Lyon, Tom Creek; F. J. H. Bedson, of Fort St. John; and A. McNab, of Fort St. James.

NEW RECORD FOR CHICAGO. (Associated Press.) Chicago, April 12.—Over three inches of snow fell in this city during the past 18 hours, breaking previous records for the weather bureau for April snowfalls.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1845 Colonial House MONTREAL

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

BLACK DRESS GOODS

The continued demand for Black Fabrics for Ladies' Wear is more pronounced than ever in Paris, London and New York. In fact, in all the centres of taste and fashion black is the great favorite.

SILK DEPARTMENT

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

LADIES' SUITING MATERIALS

In all the latest productions, consisting of Amazon Cloths, Coatings, Tweeds, Camels Hair, Homespins, Chevots, Coverts, etc.

PRINT DEPARTMENT

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

QUEEN QUALITY SHOES

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

New Department of ARTISTIC HOUSE DECORATION.

Including PAPER HANGINGS of every description, displaying a superb collection of Wall Hangings for the coming season.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., MONTREAL.

Veteran Priest Dead

Career of Father Peter Rondeault Who Died Yesterday Morning.

He Came to This Island More Than Forty-Two Years Ago.

The death of Father Peter Rondeault, which occurred at St. Joseph's Hospital yesterday morning, removes from the ranks of the pioneers of this province one who has been notably associated with the spiritual growth and colonization of a considerable portion of Vancouver Island for more than four decades, and whose greatest desire was to improve the conditions of those among whom he worked with such untiring energy.

The late Father Rondeault was born in Norbert, Quebec, 75 years ago, and received his education for the priesthood at the Montreal Seminary, Montreal. At that time all the world was agog over the discoveries of gold throughout this province, and all eyes were turned toward the golden west, which constituted the Mecca for those venturesome spirits who were imbued with the ruling passion to dig their wealth. But a few determined determination actuated Father Rondeault when he expressed his intention of coming to this portion of the Dominion and his selection of the most unknown spot at that time in the province for the field of his labors demonstrated his pious desire to plant the standard of the Christianity he preached among those inhabitants who were wholly in darkness in this respect.

In the year 1858, accompanied by four Sisters of St. Ann, three of whom are still living, he left Quebec by means of the then only practicable route to the West, via the Isthmus of Panama. Travelling by steamer in those days was attended by comforts of the sternest character, but the end of the voyage was well gained and Father Rondeault and the Sisters landed at Victoria. After residing here for a short period and after some consideration regarding the requirements and the needs of the various localities which appeared to him most pressing of alleviation, Father Rondeault fixed upon the Cowichan district, and the adjacent islands of the Gulf, as the sphere of his endeavours. At that time there was but one avenue of communication with that portion of the country from Victoria, and that was by water route, and Father Rondeault started out in a canoe, his cargo consisting of flour, a gun, a portable altar and his Bible. After a voyage of many vicissitudes he arrived at his destination, and found that with the exception of one, he was the first white man to place his foot in that part of the island. The difficulties in his path appeared insurmountable, and were such as would daunt a man possessed of less indomitable energy and spirit. In the first place the Indians were not over susceptible to the teachings of Christianity, and the Indian disposition was not extraordinarily mild or reconcilable to the actions of a

THE OPINION OF WOMEN.

Women who have tested the merits of Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills return the verdict that for backache and kidney disorders there is no preparation in any way equal to this great discovery of Dr. A. W. Chase, America's greatest physician. This great kidney and liver cure is sold by all dealers at 25 cents a box, and has proved most effectual as a remedy for the many ills to which woman is subjected.

Washington, April 12.—Charles M. Allen, at present assistant secretary of the Navy, will be the first civil governor of Porto Rico under the provisions of the bill passed yesterday by the House of Representatives.

The remains have been removed to the Bishop's Palace, Yates street, where they will remain in state until Monday. Throughout the day many Indians and old settlers called and gazed for the last time upon their friend, whose saintly life made him venerated by all. Funeral services will be held in St. Andrew's R. C. Cathedral, Monday morning at 7:30 o'clock, after which the remains will be taken by the train to Cowichan. The interment will be held on the spot where the altar of the new church will be placed, and this edifice will act as a monument to the kindly priest, who spent the greater portion of his career ministering to the needs of the community.

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Boring Vote Annulled

Grant of \$1,600 for Testing Harbor Bottom Rescinded by the Council.

Protracted Session of That Body - Interesting Offer by the Hinton Company.

The City Council last night rescinded their former vote appropriating \$1,600 for harbor borings, after a discussion in which nearly every alderman participated, and during which Ald. Williams feigned sleep. The council was evenly divided on the subject, Ald. Hall being absent, and the Mayor's casting vote was employed to carry out the recommendation upon which the council's action was based.

The first business brought before the council was a communication from L. F. Jones, secretary of the department of railways and canals, acknowledging the receipt of a resolution of the council recommending a subsidy to the Island extension road. Received and filed.

Rev. Canon Beauland asked that the council construct a seat under a tree on Burdette avenue. Referred to the streets committee.

F. Elworthy, secretary of Royal Jubilee Hospital, submitted a plan of a disinfecting plant, which could be secured from Philadelphia for \$835. Received and referred to finance committee for report.

Fell & Gregory wrote drawing the attention of the council to the necessity of retaining the old point Ellice bridge until the suits were settled. The Full Court had ordered that all future cases be tried in Victoria in order to allow the jury to see the bridge in question. The writers represented two clients, who had been willing to accept the sum mentioned by solicitors for the city. These were \$750 and costs in the Muirhead case and \$2,000 and costs in the Muirhead administrator for Holmes case. The city solicitors now seemed unwilling to accept this, and the firm protested against removing the old bridge until these were disposed of. Laid on the table.

The Hinton electric company submitted the following communication:

Sirs—We would be glad to submit to you a tender in detail, whereby we would suggest the operation of your proposed pumping station by electricity.

We would propose installing at your present city electric lighting station an engine and dynamo and transmitting by wire the current required to operate an electrically driven pump at the proposed station on the North Dairy Farm.

We understand that you have at your lighting station already installed surplus boiler capacity, which could be utilized to advantage in this connection.

For your information we give you herewith an estimate of the cost of the proposed work:

A direct connected engine and dynamo installed at your present electric lighting station \$ 8,900
One (1) million (1,000,000) gallons electrically driven pump complete installed 7,000
Necessary wire, line material and labor for line from city station to pumping station, utilizing present city pole line and adding thereto, 5,500

Total estimate \$22,900

The motor at the pumping station will be arranged so as to be operated at different speeds by use of a controller.

The estimate as above is intended to provide for the very latest designs of machinery used for pumping installations.

In connection with the use of an electrically driven pumping plant we would bring to your notice a few of the advantages to be derived, and would contribute to the cheaper operation of same, compared with that of the steam plant.

1. You have, we understand, surplus boiler power at your present city electric lighting station.

2. A small addition to the present staff of employees would enable you to maintain a twenty-four (24) hour continuous pumping service.

3. The much lower cost of fuel delivered at the city electric lighting station than at the proposed station at North Dairy Farm.

4. The cost of the pumping station required for electric pump would be about one-half that required for steam station.

5. The maintenance expenses of the electric pumping station would, we estimate, be fully 40 per cent. less than that of the steam station.

6. The labor required in connection with the operation of the electric pump would be less expensive than that required in the operation of the steam pump.

Respectfully submitted,
THE HINTON ELECTRIC CO., Ltd.,
By G. C. Hinton.

Received and laid on the table.

Albert T. Goward, local manager of the British Columbia Tramway Co., wrote in reference to the same matter, asking for an extension of time in order that his company might tender. Received and filed.

George Snider asked permission to use part of the market yard for building purposes. Referred to city engineer with power to act.

Jos. W. Carey, who intends erecting a brick and stone building on lot 529 Cormorant street, drew the council's attention to the Johnson street ravine. He asked that a terra cotta pipe be laid to carry off the storm water so that the foundation of the new building might not be endangered.

It was suggested that the letter be referred to the city engineer. Alderman Brydon thought the matter would need to be gone into thoroughly as the place was a nuisance. He thought the engineer should survey the whole ravine, and estimate the cost of the work from Government to Store streets. The motion then carried.

H. W. Treat, of the Van Anda Copper

Company, asked for the donation of a pair of swans for Emily lake, Van Anda. Referred to the park committee with power to act.

L. S. V. Yorke, honorary secretary of the Fifth Regiment Cricket Club, asked for the use of the Albion cricket field, as the latter club did not intend to reorganize.

Ald. Yates thought no club should have the exclusive right to any portion of the park.

Ald. Beckwith said the Albions had evidently had the privilege. The clerk explained that it did not constitute an exclusive privilege, but that all clubs had a right to it.

Ald. Yates wanted the matter referred to the city solicitor, but Ald. Stewart thought as there was no other club asking for it that the request be granted.

The city solicitor said that under the charter under which the park was secured, the council had no right to give exclusive privileges. It was for the use of the public, and the privilege granted was only a limited one giving the club which received it the first right, for keeping the ground in repair. Ald. Stewart's motion granting the request was carried.

Thos. Hooper asked permission to lay a permanent sidewalk in front of the Heppburn properties and others.

Ald. Beckwith said these were included in the list of work passed. The communication was received and Mr. Hooper will be informed that the council has already passed that work.

A. L. Gartshore, in explanation of one of his tenders for supplies, mentioned a number of corrections, bringing it into conformity with the specifications, and instanced that instead of "f.o.b.," one of his tenders should read "free on the wharf."

The Mayor said it would not be wise to allow an explanation of a tender subsequent to its receipt. The communication was received and filed.

C. C. Moody again wrote the council in reference to his 'ot. He had received no reply.

A number of aldermen asked if the city solicitor had looked into the matter.

Mr. Bradburn explained that the writer was under the hallucination that he had bought a full lot, whereas he was entitled to but a part of one, but a conveyance for this Moody would not accept it.

The matter dropped.

The water commissioner asked the council to reconsider its decision to lay 2,500 feet of pipe on Moss street. Mr. Dickson, the principal petitioner, sold his property, and the new owner did not intend to use city water.

He hoped the council would not spend \$1,800 if not necessary on this street, when there were so many other works that needed expenditure. He, however, recommended the purchase of the pipe, as the city was out of a supply.

Ald. Cameron objected to this view. The wells in the district had been condemned by the health officer and he thought that there were others beside the gentlemen named who wanted the water.

Ald. Beckwith wanted an assurance before laying the matter that those whom the council sought to serve would use the water. He instanced a case where the main had been extended on Baronet street, and no applications for water had been received for it. He thought not more than two people would use the water on Moss street.

Ald. Stewart took a similar view.

It was moved that the letter be laid on the table and the water commissioner instructed to ascertain how many ratepayers would obligate themselves to take the water. Ald. Cameron said he thought twelve instead of two people would connect if the pipe were laid.

Ald. Beckwith's amendment, being agreeable to all parties concerned, was carried unanimously.

The advisability of installing an electric pump in the pumping station of the city was urged by the Canadian General Electric Co. Received and laid on the table.

A petition was presented from Jas. Lee and six others asking for a sidewalk on the south side of David, between Pleasant and Bridge streets. Referred to the streets committee for report.

A largely signed petition was presented asking for the opening of Bird Care Walk to Carr street. It was moved that it be referred to the city engineer and city assessor.

Ald. Brydon stated that the work was very necessary. At present it was almost impossible to direct a stranger to Beacon Hill. The motion passed.

Robt. Dunn and four others wrote saying that they wished to connect with the Chatham street sewer, and asking that the council supply pipe so that the drain could be laid on the public streets instead of through private property.

Ald. Brydon and Beckwith said that such requests should be granted at once. The people in that district were showing commendable enterprise in trying to secure sewer connection and should be encouraged.

Ald. Cameron said he would support the motion, if it was understood that the pipe become the property of the city and the work carried out under the supervision of the engineer. The motion carried.

Residents on Fourth street and Tolmie avenue asked for the extension of the water pipe line to their residences. Ald. Brydon supported the request. Ald. Cameron, Stewart and Beckwith thought the request was all right, but that the council should know how many would connect if the line was built.

Received and referred to the city engineer for report as to the actual number of proposed consumers.

The city engineer reported regarding the complaint of J. E. Brown, in reference to sewer connections with surface drains, that such was not done with his knowledge and that the only way to ascertain the extent to which it was done was to make a house to house canvass.

He further recommended as follows: Be condition of Belleville street macadam, between Oswego and Menzies streets. The section in question is becoming in very bad condition, and I would therefore recommend that \$100 be spent at an early date.

The city carpenter reports and recommends the renewal of the following plank sidewalks: Humboldt street, south side, between

Churchway and Penwell street; estimated cost, \$179.

Humboldt street, north side, between Churchway and Penwell street; estimated cost, \$155.

Rupert street, west side, between Humboldt street and Collinson street; estimated cost, \$76.

Rupert street, west side, between Collinson and McClure streets; estimated cost, \$47.

Kane street, north side, between Quadra and Blanchard streets; estimated cost, \$14.

Blanchard street, east side, from Kane street north, a distance of 200 feet, including rock work at corner, cost, \$140.

Fort street, north side, between Blanchard and Quadra streets; estimated cost, \$180.

Frederick street, south side, from Quadra street east, a distance of 600 feet; estimated cost, \$118.

Quadra street, west side, from Esquimalt street northerly; estimated cost, \$50.

Esquimalt street, north side, between Quadra and Blanchard streets; estimated cost, \$128.

That portion of the report dealing with Belleville street was considered. It was ordered that the work be done at once. The remainder of the report went to the streets committee.

Two tenders for the steam pump and boiler were received.

Ald. Stewart said if the specifications were all right open the tenders; if not he would oppose opening them.

Ald. Yates complained that there was no report from the committee indicating whether these tenders were in accordance with the specifications.

Ald. Beckwith said that if the council intended to consider the electric plant tenders, the tenders should not be opened. The Mayor held the same view, while Ald. Stewart favored no further delay but to open the tenders and award the contract at once.

Ald. Cameron doubted if there was sufficient power at the electric light station and wanted a report from the engineers on the subject.

Ald. Yates also objected to the delay. The Mayor said that the council should have definite advice from its own responsible officers, the engineers.

Ald. Brydon thought that the question of maintenance should be considered. The dearer plant might be the cheaper in the long run. He moved that a report be submitted on the whole scheme by the engineer, and that the tenders be on the table for one week.

The city engineer and city electrician were finally asked for a report on the two systems.

The standing committee on finance reported adversely in regard to issuing a free license to the Salvation Army. Adopted.

The two wardens recommended the installation of two new hydrants in Victoria on the table for one week.

The fire department be placed in the neighborhood of North Chatham and Stanley streets, costing \$94; that the fire department be permitted to use a vacant room in the market building; that 1,000 feet of hose be purchased; and that \$250 be expended in repairing the hose wagon at James Bay station. The report was adopted.

The special committee to whom was referred the tenders for piping, reported that the difference between cast iron pipe and lap welded pipe was so little that they recommended using the latter. They further reported that A. L. Gartshore, of Vancouver, put in the lowest tender, but they did not favor it owing to the specifications being f.o.b., whereas the specifications called for its being delivered at any part of the city.

They therefore recommended accepting the tender of Boyd, Burns & Co., of Vancouver.

Ald. Stewart said there was only \$10 or \$12 between the tender of the firm named and a Victoria one—that of J. H. Warner. He didn't think Vancouver would buy here for the sake of saving two or three dollars and he moved it be awarded to J. H. Warner. Ald. Cooley seconded.

The Mayor said the tender of the Vancouver firm would amount to \$1,271.87; that of J. H. Warner, \$1,287.50.

Ald. Kinsman said he didn't see very much difference. The pipes were not made either here or in Vancouver and all that was involved was the profit. Ald. Beckwith thought the same.

Ald. Brydon, seconded by Ald. Cameron, moved the adoption of the latter said Warner's tender had been by the ton, but by the foot as required by the specifications, and an approximate estimate had to be made from that.

The report was adopted.

The streets committee submitted the list of appropriations passed last Wednesday evening, as already published.

Ald. Beckwith took exception to the expenditure of over \$300 on Chatham street between Douglas and Government streets.

Ald. Brydon suggested diverting this vote to Government street, over which the traffic from the brick yards, mills, etc., passed. It was much more desirable to put this money on Government street.

Ald. Yates suggested taking over \$300 from a drain for Fisguard street and putting it on Government street.

Ald. Kinsman would "stick to his guns." He didn't think this money should be taken from Chatham street.

Ald. Cameron said that the member who had asked for the appropriation (Ald. Hall) was absent and it was unfair to strike it out while he was away. He thought the council had gone too fast in making the appropriation. The report was adopted.

The finance committee recommended appropriating \$1,555.40 out of current revenues. Adopted.

A further report recommending appropriating \$11,908.17 to meet several bridge suits was also adopted.

The Mayor returned for reconsideration the vote for an appropriation of \$1,000 for harbor borings as follows: Gentlemen—Regarding the appropriation made by the city council upon the recommendation of the finance committee on the 10th day of March last, of the sum of \$1,600 for making test borings of the bottom of Victoria harbor, I hereby return said report to the council for reconsideration, together with the resolution passed by the city council on the said 10th day of March last relating thereto, namely: "That the report be received and adopted, the appropriation made, warrant issued and amount paid, subject to the consent of Mr. Sorby, to the use of his plans,

free of any charge by him either by way of commission or otherwise."

I have sittingly inquired into this matter and find:

1st. At the time said resolution was passed there was no by-law in force authorizing such resolution, or the expenditure of such money.

2nd. The expenditure now being connected with Mr. Sorby's or any other proposed harbor improvement, it is doubtful if under the statute it is lawful to make an appropriation without having some definite scheme of harbor improvement in view.

3rd. It being only contemplated to make lines of test borings at approximately 1,000 feet apart, and these lines having been originally arranged to secure information for a particular project, would be of little value for general harbor improvement.

4th. The money for the said test borings and the further necessary additional cost of extra supervision can be better applied for other needed civic purposes.

For these reasons I recommend that the aforesaid resolution be rescinded, and the following motion substituted therefor, namely: "That the report be received and filed."

CHAS. HAYWARD, Mayor.

In submitting it the Mayor said that Ald. Kinsman and Williams moved the rescinding of the resolution as recommended by Mr. Harris.

The Mayor—Yes.

Continuing, Mr. Yates said Mr. Harris had incurred a bill of \$400 for a scow hired by him for the work. This must be made good to Mr. Harris, and rather than lose the \$400 he would rather see the \$1,600 spent. He would vote against the resolution.

The Mayor said that Mr. Harris expected compensation in any event.

Ald. Stewart was sick of discussing the subject and said so.

Ald. Beckwith said that the trouble was some people had been prejudiced against the Sorby scheme and had carried their prejudices into the matter of the borings. He learned to-day that the Board of Trade was at a loss to know where to recommend dredging, owing to general ignorance of the character of the bottom of the harbor.

Being 11 o'clock the council decided to extend the sitting to 11:15.

Ald. Cameron said he was in favor of the Sorby scheme, but he found a great many opposed to it from various grounds. He was afraid the \$1,600 would not limit the expenditure, as Mr. Kennedy had outlined other expenditures which would be necessary. He favored the scheme, but was sorry to say that if the matter was submitted to a popular vote it would be voted down.

Ald. Kinsman—That's so.

Ald. Beckwith replied that the Sorby scheme was not under consideration, and Ald. Yates mentioned that Mr. Going had stated that the borings would be very important in connection with his scheme.

Ald. Kinsman said Capt. Devall of the dry dock had told him that all the data they wanted was available in New Westminster.

Ald. Yates—Soundings, not borings.

Continuing, Ald. Yates said the council didn't understand the question. It was being put down to the Sorby scheme, whereas it was nothing of the kind. Boats were passing all the time, alleging that the harbor was too shallow to admit them. It was all very well to say that the money was needed for streets, but the harbor was equally important.

Mr. Brydon urged the importance of the borings apart from the Sorby scheme as a lever to use with the Dominion government. The latter would certainly take no stock in their arguments if they had no confidence in themselves. He urged also the necessity of providing accommodation for modern boats. He felt convinced that the majority of the people wanted this money expended. He would take the platform at any time. The motion was adopted on the following vote:

Ayes—Kinsman, Williams, Cameron and Stewart and the Mayor.

Noes—Ald. Brydon, Beckwith, Cooley and Yates.

The council then rose.

PLEASURE'S PENALTY.

When the doctor gives one up, most people lose heart, but it was not this way with the young society woman in a western Ontario city, who contracted kidney trouble through lack of care in "wrapping up" after an evening's round of pleasure. She heard of South American Kidney Cure and pinned her faith to it to cure her and in an incredibly short time felt her health returning. Her suffering abated, and three months from the day her physician hinted her case was hopeless she presented herself to him a cured woman.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

FISHERY REGULATIONS.

Ottawa, April 11.—The fishery regulations of 1898 are amended as follows: There is no date for registration required; it is not necessary for cannery licenses to contain the name of the fisherman fishing under it; and the close season between sockeye and coho season has been abolished. There are some minor changes.

Mr. Morrison had an interview with Sir Louis Davies to-day in regard to the immediate building of two patrol boats on the Fraser River.



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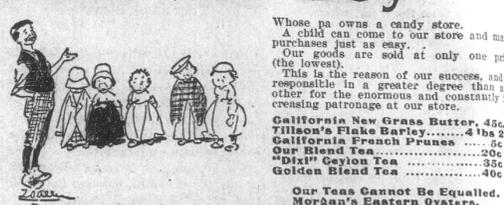
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The Corticelli Home Needlework Magazine—25c. a year.

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Find the Boy



Whose pa owns a candy store. A child can come to our store and make purchases just as easy as A B C. Our goods are sold at only one price (the lowest).

This is the reason of our success, and it is responsible in a greater degree than any other for the enormous and constantly increasing patronage at our store.

California New Grass Butter, 45c. Tillsen's Fluke Barley, 4 lbs 25c. Galt's French Prunes, 1 lb 25c. Our Blend Tea, 35c. Golden Blend Tea, 35c. Golden Blend Tea, 35c.

Our Tens Cannot Be Equalled. Morgan's Eastern Oysters.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

MR. FRASER AT SOOKE.

Addresses a Meeting of Electors and Gives His Views on Polit. Affairs—Supporter of Hon. Mr. Martin.

Owing to the notices calling the meeting for Saturday last not reaching Sooke till the same day the attendance was not as large as it would otherwise have been. Between 15 and 20 electors were present. John Murray, of WHI Park, was chairman. In a neat speech he introduced D. Fraser, who had called the meeting.

Mr. Fraser said he had the misfortune of being introduced on this occasion as well as at the meeting in Esquimalt, in too flattering terms. He hoped, however, that he would be able to lay before the meeting much that would interest them. He referred to the dismissal of the Turner and Semlin government and the calling of the Lieut.-Governor showed clearly that he had good and sufficient reasons to justify him in the position he took on these three points. Even Mr. Martin's bitterest opponents did not question the Lieut.-Governor's right to call upon him to form a government. What they objected to was the length of time he has taken to fill his cabinet. When Mr. Martin undertook the task it was understood he was not to be limited to time.

Mr. Fraser referred to the convention at Vancouver and stated that out of 278 delegates, at an after meeting 200 endorsed the government platform without a dissenting voice. Mr. Martin, he said, was growing stronger every day; that he was likely to sweep the country and Esquimalt might as well be in the procession.

Mr. Fraser emphasized the following planks in the government platform: Torrens' registry system, re-enactment of the disallowed Labor Regulation Act, the eight-hour law, systematic exploration of the province, government ownership of railways, the establishment of an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, and repeal of the Alien Exclusion Act. He denounced giving away so much of the public domain, showing from the journals of the House that changes had been granted for 13 different lines of railways in the province, that 2,719,087 acres of land had been conveyed and 9,656,040 acres applied for. He dwelt upon the grants to the Cassiar Central railway, the B. C. and Southern railway, and the recent conveyance to the New Vancouver Coal Company.

He supported Hon. Mr. Martin because he believed him to be a strong, capable man, who could stand up for provincial rights against all comers, comparing him with Sir Oliver Mowat, when Premier of Ontario, in his struggle for his province in the matter of the boundary award and Ontario's share of the cash surplus and interest during the time it was disputed by the Federal government, and other cases, in all of which he was successful.

Mr. Fraser described British Columbia for some time past as the happy hunting ground of the charter monger and land grabber, but he believed if Mr. Martin was sustained by the country these things would cease.

Referring to local matters Mr. Fraser submitted a statement showing the revenue and expenditure of the Esquimalt district during the past five years obtained from the public accounts. The total revenue, in round figures, was \$54,000, expenditures \$96,000. This statement showed a surplus of \$12,000 over the amount paid into the treasury or an average of \$2,400 per annum. The ex-

penditure includes amounts paid to schools. During the same period the province borrowed \$3,800,000 for various purposes, but none of this large amount had been expended for improvements in Esquimalt district.

Mr. Fraser explained the municipal system of Ontario originated by Sir Frances Hincks more than half a century ago. He thought a similar system might be introduced into the older districts in this province. This system gave the people more direct control of the revenue and expenditure of each municipality than at present obtains. He was in favor of a normal school, and would give assistance to university extension. Every assistance should be given to the farmer who feeds us all, by way of cheap money for clearing and drainage purposes, purchase of cows, good roads and the preference of the local market for everything he has to sell. Our merchants should lessen their importations and encourage our farmers to supply them.

Mr. Fraser urged the electors present to mark their ballots for the government candidates at the forthcoming election, and promised to have another meeting shortly, when the Hon. Mr. Martin would address them upon important issues now before the country.

Mr. Higgins, one of the representatives of the district for many years, being present, was invited to address the meeting. He confirmed Mr. Fraser's statement as to the Lieut.-Governor's right to call upon Mr. Martin, but thought Mr. Martin should have presented himself to his constituents for re-election at once. He was violating the constitution by the delay in forming his cabinet, and in not bringing on the elections. He referred to his past services for the interests of his constituents and said he would ever be found doing his best to promote the welfare of the district.

Mr. Higgins being asked the question as to where he would be found in the event of his election, whether he would support Mr. Martin or Mr. Cotton in the House, replied that if Mr. Martin would amend his platform in some particulars he would support him. He did not think Mr. Cotton would be in the next Legislative Assembly.

A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, who replied in very graceful terms, and another vote of thanks to the trustees for the use of the school.

TWO YEARS ABED.

Eight Years of Rheumatic Torment—South American Rheumatic Cure Drives Out the Torment in a Day.

Mrs. John Cook, of 287 Clinton street, Toronto, says: "For eight years I suffered so no one ever did with rheumatism. For two years I lay on my bed and could not so much as feed myself—I was so helpless. The torture was indescribable. I doctored and tried every remedy I could hear of, but received no lasting benefit. I am grateful for the day when a lady friend recommended South American Rheumatic Cure. After three doses I was able to sit up in bed. I continued its use and to-day—look at me—I am as strong and active as ever in my life."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

The price of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder has been reduced by the manufacturer from sixty cents to fifty cents per bottle. This remedy, which has been recommended as no other one in existence by members of parliament, ministers of state, and the highest medical authorities, is the most efficacious in the treatment of all cases of catarrh of the bladder, and is sold by all druggists.

London, office has received from General Bloemfontein. The enemy's checked, but the little Troops are in force. The climate is not so bad as it was under the Boers, and were repulse subsequently.