

Campaign in Cape Colony

Two Thousand Boers Were Killed or Wounded During Macdonald's Reconnaissance.

Severe Fighting Around Rensburg—Several Outposts Abandoned.

Invasion of Zululand by Burghers is Causing Anxiety—Zulus May Rise.

(Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 13.—War interest centres almost wholly upon Field Marshal Lord Roberts, especially since Gen. Buller's report of his withdrawal from Vaal Krauts came through Lord Roberts, showing that all the different operations over the wide field will hereafter be more completely co-ordinated.

It is not known where the military attaches have gone, but Lord Roberts is at the Modder River, another move precluding an advance.

A dispatch from the Modder River announces the arrival there of 1,400 refugees from the Barclay West district. They had been ordered away by the Boers because they refused to join the Republicans.

It is learned that 2,000 Boers were killed or wounded during Gen. Macdonald's reconnaissance.

A report comes from Durban that the British artillery forced the Boers to evacuate their camp on Hlangwana Hill, south of Colenso. This is an important position.

In Rensburg district the Boers are meeting with minor successes which are having considerable moral effect on the Border colonists.

The Boer invasion of Zululand is causing keen anxiety, apart from the fact that it threatens Gen. Buller's communications. It is difficult to believe the Zulus can long be kept quiet while their cattle are commandeered and their country is overrun by their hereditary foes.

The friends of Mr. Cecil Rhodes are becoming alarmed at his possible fate, and have sent an emissary to see Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Boers in Europe, in regard to the probable course the Boers would pursue in the event of his capture. Dr. Leyds said the Boers did not intend to kill Mr. Rhodes, but they would certainly hold him as a hostage until the indemnity for the Jamieson raid should be paid.

In view of the developments since the raid, the Boers have also decided to double the amount of the indemnity demanded so that Mr. Rhodes' friends would have to hand over \$10,000,000 before he would be released.

It is learned definitely that Dr. Jamieson is still in Ladysmith.

A semi-official paragraph is published in the Globe this afternoon saying Germany does not contemplate intervention.

The German government, it is added, does not consider itself concerned in the future status or in the existence of the Boer Republics.

A revised list of British casualties at Potgieter's Drift from February 5th to February 7th shows: Killed 26, wounded 319, missing 9.

WESTERN BORDER.

Several Outposts Abandoned Severe Fighting Reported—Gen. Wood Occupies Zoutpan's Drift.

Rensburg, Feb. 12.—Hobkirk's and Bartard's Nek, which the Boers took on Saturday, have been reoccupied by the British. The Boers were shelled out.

British Retire. Rensburg, Feb. 12.—(Evening.)—The Boers have again driven in the English outposts on the western flank to-day, all outposts at Bartard's Nek, Hobkirk's Windmill and other point retiring to Mader's Farm. There were several casualties. Details have not been yet received.

Boers Active. Rensburg, Feb. 13.—The Boers are ac-

tively pressing around Rensburg. The British force under Lieut.-Col. Page, consisting of a section of artillery and 150 horses, which reached Slingerston on Feb. 10th, has been compelled to fall back on Rensburg, owing to its eastern flank being threatened.

Severe Fighting. London, Feb. 13, 6:40 p.m.—A dispatch to the Evening News from Rensburg says severe fighting occurred during the British retreat, the various outposts on both sides suffering heavy losses.

The dispatch adds that it is doubtful if Rensburg can be held.

Seized Zoutpan's Drift. London, Feb. 13.—A private telegram received here says that the force commanded by Gen. Wood has moved up from the southward, and seized Zoutpan's Drift, which it now holds.

Zoutpan's Drift is on the Orange River about 40 miles south of Kimberley.

The Bombardment of Kimberley. London, Feb. 13.—The war office has posted a dispatch from Col. Kekewich, dated Feb. 11th, to the effect that Kimberley was bombarded throughout Feb. 8th.

During the morning of Feb. 9th a small infantry engagement, lasting two hours, occurred at Alexanderfontein.

The situation, otherwise, is unchanged.

Mafeking Can Hold Out. London, Feb. 13.—An undated dispatch from Mafeking, via Gaborone, Feb. 2nd, says:

"Col. Baden-Powell has received a communication from Lord Roberts promising that relief would be sent in a few weeks. The food will last. The garrison is as good as ever."

"The Boers have expressed their intention not to fight, but to starve us out."

Promotions. (Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—Major Boulanger, first field battery, Quebec, takes the place of Lieut.-Colonel Drury in South Africa. Lieut.-Col. Drury will command the battery division of the second contingent.

Another Canadian Dead. Toronto, Feb. 13.—The Globe correspondent at Belmont, South Africa, announces the death of Private J. C. Purcell of "D" Company, London, Ont., from locomotor ataxia, at Orange River hospital.

Patriotic Fund. Ottawa, Feb. 13.—The Canadian Patriotic Fund to date is \$110,179.

London, Feb. 12.—Lord Roberts' arrival at Modder River on Friday seems to show that he has been on a round of inspection of the chief commands, and that the main advance is as near as has been supposed.

Cape newspapers just arrived by mail in London say that since January 8th, the rations at Kimberley have been for the most part horse flesh, so repugnant to women and children, that many refuse to eat. It also appears that the death rate in the garrison has been increasing steadily.

Possibly such conditions explain the presence of Lord Roberts at Modder River and the apparent preparations for an advance from that point.

Roberts' Plans. London, Feb. 13.—Field Marshal Lord Roberts has gathered 25,000 men, with whom, according to the best military opinion in London, he purposes turning the left of the Magersfontein line near Jacobsdal, entering the Free State, compelling Cronje to raise the siege of Kimberley, and thus making his first step towards Bloemfontein.

Lord Roberts has announced the appointment of Sir Henry Colville, hitherto commander of the Guards Brigade, to the command of the Ninth Division, which is being formed and will consist probably of a great extent of colonial troops. Gen. Colville will be succeeded by Gen. Reginald Pole-Carew.

Written Messages Uncensored. Lord Roberts tells the correspondents that when he gets down to business they shall have ample opportunity to send news. His chief press censor yesterday issued new rules, and in future all written communications are to go unchecked. Only telegrams will be censored. For the next few days little news is likely to get through, but later there will be more freedom. Thus says the censor, and the last clause may be interpreted to mean that something is about to happen.

Situation at Kimberley. Kimberley, twenty miles away from the Modder River position, is in sore straits. Details of the December death rate show that in a population of 14,000 whites and 10,000 blacks the mortality was 60 whites and 138 blacks per thousand. The infantile death rate was 6.71 per thousand among the whites and 9.12 per thousand among the blacks. Fever was prevalent.

The frightful state of things in December cannot have improved much, if at all, since, and the fighting power of the garrison must have been greatly diminished. Meanwhile the bombardment by the Boers has increased, and there is imminent danger of the town falling.

It is believed in circles close to the war office that Lord Roberts will move at once. "The River," Tuesday, Feb. 13.—Col. Hainey, in command of a brigade of mounted infantry, marching from Or-

ange River to Ramah, had a slight engagement on February 11th (Sunday) with the Boers holding the hills and threatening his right flank. With a detached part of his force Col. Hainey engaged the enemy while he pushed his baggage and main body through to Ramah. The object of the march was successfully carried out. Four men were killed, twenty-two wounded, and thirteen are missing.

"On Monday, 12th, the cavalry division, under Gen. French, seized the crossing of the Riet River at Keld's Drift, on the east bank of which the sixth and seventh divisions are now encamped. The casualties were two troopers killed and Captain Majendie, of the Rifle Brigade, wounded. He since died. One trooper was wounded.

"The general commanding at Rensburg reports that on Monday, February 12th, he was attacked in force by the Boers. Lieut. Coningham, of the Worcester Regiment, was wounded and has since died. There were no other casualties."

PLUMER'S ADVANCE Has Been Checked by Floods—Boer Guns Silenced.

London, Feb. 14.—Advices from Gaborone, dated February 4th, says the artillery duel between Col. Plumer's forces and five hundred Boers continued until to-day when the British dropped two shells into the Boer fort. The Boer guns have since been silent.

Col. Plumer's advance has been checked by floods.

REPULSED AT MAPEKING. Boers Again Shell the Women's Lager—Attack on the Western Trenches.

New York, Feb. 14.—Cable dispatches to the morning papers say London is in a state of uneasiness over the news from Africa.

A cable to the World says that the Queen, because of the serious state of the war, will not go abroad for a holiday but will remain near London.

The London Morning Post, which says: "The announcement of new appointments confirms the supposition that a large force has now been assembled at Modder River."

News from Mafeking is to the effect that the Boers on the 27th deliberately shelled the women's lager, throwing eight shells from their big gun. Considerable damage was done.

Shelling and Sniping had been going on for the last fortnight, and the Boers have been attacking hard on the western trenches. The fire of the big gun has caused many casualties, mostly among natives. Shells dropped into the town in a desultory way are more trying, because unexpected, than regular bombardment would have been. Of late the casualties have been much less.

The Boers tried to force Kaffirs into the town under a flag of truce on January 17th. Baden-Powell refused to receive them and the Boers fired heavily on the flag while retiring. This caused tremendous indignation, and Commandant Smitman subsequently

after a protest had been sent. A protest has also been made against the Boers' arming the natives for offense. The Boer commandant answered: "The armed natives were only used as cattle guards. He said British forts had been made on Sunday, and if it were repeated he would open fire."

Baden-Powell answered that the wire lines had been retold and he had been vastly interested on Sunday in observing the Boers at work completing new work on the western front.

There was a skirmish between the working parties at midnight on the 20th, and the Boers were repulsed.

SHOT AS A SPY. Paris Temps Tells of the Execution of an English Lighthouse Keeper.

London, Feb. 14.—A story sent to the Paris Temps from its correspondent at Durban, which tells of the execution of an English lighthouse keeper who was a spy in the service of the Boers, is printed by the Herald to-day.

One day as troops were passing a high promontory on which lighthouse is situated, the officer's attention was attracted by heliograph signals that were being made on the other side of the lighthouse. The keeper was watched, and it was found that by the use of the ordinary heliograph code he signalled each new arrival of troops, each movement in the port and of number of men, cannon and horse to accomplices situated on a mountain some distance away. The messages were repeated from post to post, and reached the Boer headquarters on the Tugela River in two or three days, and this had been going on for some time since the outbreak of the war. The keeper confessed he was paid \$300 for each telegram, and before the beginning of operations received \$3,500 on account.

His guilt was proved by the examination of his account at the Transvaal National Bank, which has a branch at Durban, and paid him the money. He was full bred English, 60 years old, and had been employed in the lighthouse for a long time. His wife and five children would not believe in his guilt, and a painful scene took place when he was transferred on board a man-of-war, where he was shot.

STORY FROM PRETORIA. Soldiers Who Were Believed to be in Ladysmith, Reported at Mapula River.

Brussels, Feb. 14.—Le Petit Bleu publishes an extraordinary account from a correspondent at Pretoria of 2,000 Brit-

ish soldiers who, it is said by the writer, retired toward the end of December last, during the retreat from Dundee, at the River Mapula, the boundary between Swaziland and Portuguese territory.

According to the narrative they had lost their way and wandered for weeks in Zululand, arriving shoeless, in rags and dying of hunger. The soldiers, the correspondent says, were thought to have been shut up with Sir Geo. White in Ladysmith.

French Designs Against Britain. Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 7.—In connection with the alleged French designs against Great Britain in the West Indian Pacific, a significant development now appears. For weeks past the defenses of Fort Clarence have been under active supervision as unsatisfactory.

In addition, within a week or two hurried surveys have resulted in the commencement of the erection of yet another modern fortification at the eastern end of the Palisades.

For the Maine. New York, Feb. 14.—Six thousand dollars were raised at Mrs. Langtry's concert, which is to be devoted to the American hospital ship Maine, now in Africa.

Sale of Cartridges. Madrid, Feb. 14.—Senator Davilla, in the senate yesterday, questioned the government on the subject of the reported sale to Great Britain of Maxim cartridges. Senator Silvela promised to provide the desired information.

London, Feb. 14.—A Daily Mail dispatch from Rensburg, dated Feb. 13th, says: "There has been hard fighting for two days near Olesburg, the Boers making strenuous efforts to outflank the British left."

"The enemy occupy strong positions from Achrating through Potfontein to a point five miles south of Jaarfontein."

"The fighting at the outpost camps has been very severe during the last few days. Yesterday the Boers attacked the position of the Worcesters to the southeast of Olesburg. Fighting continued all day, and after dark it was considered necessary to withdraw to Rensburg. Our losses are not yet known."

"On the left the Australians, Wiltshires and Berks had hot fighting, but held their position against long odds. The Boer losses were considerable. The Boers are having difficulty experienced by convoys in reaching the camps, all of the latter were vacated last night and the troops withdrawn to Rensburg."

"The Boers are burning the farms of the loyalists, but the latter have contrived to get away their stock."

Boers Five to One. Rensburg, Feb. 13.—The retirement of the Boer outposts yesterday, and the withdrawal from Coles Kop and all the surrounding posts. The Boers placed a forty pounder at Bastard's Nek, commanding the surrounding country and successfully shelled the British positions. The Boer numbered some thousands and were five to one everywhere where fighting occurred.

The British are chafing under the necessity of relief for their posts, some of which they had held since the New Year. The British now have no camp west of Rensburg. They safely brought off the guns from Coles Kop.

Communication Threatened. London, Feb. 14.—News to hand tells of the retirement of the British from the Colesburg district under heavy Boer pressure, and possibly after brisk fighting. There is a time when Lord Roberts is apparently about to push an army into the Free State, the Boers make a counterstroke in unknown, but seemingly great, force not far from the vital line of railway connecting De Aar and Orange River.

Military observers do not regard this as more than a menace. Nevertheless the news produces an unpleasant impression here. Gen. French manoeuvred the Boers out of Rensburg in December. On January 1st it was reported that he could take Colesburg in two days with reinforcements. These were sent, but the Boers also were reinforced.

Since then the British lines have been extended east and west so that at the opening of this week they constituted a great horse-shoe two-and-a-half miles in length. The lines were not continuous, but all strong positions were held.

Gen. French, when he joined Lord Roberts, presumably took most of his cavalry. Lord Roberts' check, but Commandant Delarey, with a double turning movement, has compelled the British to concentrate at Rensburg, besides threatening Lord Roberts' communication.

Indications as to Gen. Buller's intentions are contradictory. One informant who has intimate relations with the war office predicts a movement within the next two days. A number of correspondents who have been with Gen. Buller, however, have gone to Durban for a few days' rest, under the impression that nothing is to be done immediately.

The war office has directed the Eighth division of 10,000 men to prepare to go out. The fact that Gen. Buller's dispatch revising the casualties to the British troops at Potgieter's Drift is dated from Chieveley is taken in some quarters as an indication that Gen. Buller has removed his headquarters to that place. There is nothing to indicate whether or not he has left any large force at Springside.

Australian Correspondent Killed. Rensburg, Feb. 13.—Mr. Reay, an Australian newspaper correspondent, paid an interesting visit to the Boer camps Sunday to make inquiries as to the fate of his missing colleague, Mr. Hales, of the London Daily News, who was captured by the Boers February 7th at the time Mr. Lambie, of the Melbourne Age, was killed.

Mr. Reay arrived at the camp blindfolded just as church service was commencing. He sat blindfolded throughout the service, when he was taken before Commandant Delarey and his eyes were unbandaged. Delarey was most courteous to the correspondent. He said he deeply regretted that a correspondent had been killed, and expressed his sympathy with Mr. Lambie's widow. Mr. Reay was then escorted to the grave of Mr. Lambie, whose watch and

personal effects were handed over to him. The escort informed Mr. Reay that the two republics had 120,000 men fighting and were to continue the war indefinitely.

Army Reformers. London, Feb. 13.—When the bill on the army supplementary list was taken up in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Wyndham again intimated that an attempt would be made to democratize the army, which he said he thought ought not to be closed to officers who did not enjoy an income of from £150 to £200 a year. Mr. Wyndham also said it was a scandal and a danger to the Empire that young men could not enter the cavalry unless their fathers were able to give them £200 a year.

The under-secretary further stated that it was not intended to raise volunteers in Ireland.

Mr. Wyndham also set at rest all stories of government interference in the press-gate of the commander-in-chief, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, to select the general commanding in South Africa. Replying to a question, he said the commanders in the field were selected by Lord Wolseley, subject to the approval of the secretary of state for war, and added that every selection put forward had been approved.

Patriotic Funds. London, Feb. 13.—The efforts for providing for the sick and wounded, and the families of the soldiers at the front, are redoubled. There is scarcely a woman in England who is not doing something to help the men in the field and in the hospitals, is not working for and contributing to some special fund.

Mrs. Arthur Page's entertainment to-night brought in over £5,000 for the families of the household troops, in which her husband is the Colonel of the Scots Guards. The Mansion House fund exceeds £600,000; the Daily Telegraph fund amounts to £110,000 and the Daily Mail's totals £77,000.

These amounts only cover the larger London funds and do not include numerous provincial funds of large amounts being raised to equip volunteers.

Nanaimo Fatality

Bodies of Richard Kenyon and John Cordell Have Been Recovered.

They Were Found a Short Distance From the Upturned Boat.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, Feb. 14.—All day yesterday and up to midnight searching parties were out looking for some traces of Richard Kenyon and John Cordell. The place where the boat was found is high above water at low tide and at 10 o'clock last evening a large party left for the scene so as to be on hand when the water was lowest. It was nearly midnight when the party reached the boat and within a dozen feet of it they found the bodies of Richard Kenyon and John Cordell. The remains were brought to the city, arriving here early this morning.

Soon after the news of the finding of the body of William Zelly reached here the water front was lined with people waiting for the boat to come in. Among those who came down to the wharf was Mrs. Cordell, the wife of one of the missing men, and her grief was heartrending.

Richard Kenyon was one of the most highly esteemed residents of the city. For some years he has been employed by the New Vancouver Coal Company as a car builder. With his wife and three children he resided on Milton street. Last year he served as an alderman, but this year he declined to run again.

John Cordell was a miner and for a number of years has been an employee of the New Vancouver Coal Company. He leaves a widow and seven children, the youngest ten months old. Several of the children have arrived at an age when they can earn a living for the bereaved family.

William Zelly's life has been a chapter of misfortunes. On February 14, 1897, a mining tree wrecked the house in which he was living, killing a four-year-old son and injuring Mrs. Zelly so badly that she was confined to the hospital for several months. Of late he has followed the life of a fisherman. Last week he was given a job in one of the mercantile establishments here and was to have started in to work Monday morning. He also leaves a large family in almost destitute circumstances. He was a native of Weymouth, England, and about 50 years of age.

The first clue to the missing men was obtained about 9:30 yesterday morning, when Harry Bennett and Arthur Dixon found an ear belonging to the missing boat near Biggs' portage and further as they saw the corner of a sail sticking up above the water. They rowed to the spot and there lay the boat in about eight feet of water, with the body of Zelly plainly visible. It was found that the boat had been wrecked by the party had with them one was found in the boat and the other immediately alongside, showing that the boat had sunk at once after capsizing.

To-day the miners of this city sent \$1,134, which they had collected for the purpose, to Carbonado for the relief of the sufferers in the recent explosion in the mines at that place.

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, or any other ailment, try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in market.

Invasion of Zululand

Natives Will Be Encouraged and Assisted in Defending Themselves.

Statement by Hon J Chamberlain in Imperial House of Commons.

Roberts Will Force Boers to Fight Under Very Unfavorable Conditions.

London, Feb. 15.—Intense satisfaction continues to be expressed in consequence of the statement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, on the 14th inst., regarding the operations in Zululand.

There is no further news of the British advance in the Orange Free State and activity at Modder River, but a report of quiet confidence prevails that the strong hands of "Bob" and the hero of Kibartum are shaping matters towards a much needed decisive victory.

As the St. James Gazette says: Roberts, with his own line well guarded and having little reason to fear only a move which would be deadly, viz., a counterstroke attacking his long line as it swings round, will be able to force the Boers to fight under very unfavorable conditions or abandon their heavy guns and stores.

Casualties at Rensburg.

The official list of casualties at Rensburg, from Feb. 10th to Feb. 12th, shows:

Killed, 4 officers, 7 men.
Wounded, 6 officers and 14 men.
Missing, 2 officers and 8 men.

Killed, Col. Ingham, Worcester Regiment; Major G. Reddy, and Lieut. J. Powell and J. C. Roberts, all Australians.

Boers and Zululand.

London, Feb. 15.—In the House of Commons to-day, during the course of a reply to a question relative to the probable Boer invasion of Zululand, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. J. Chamberlain, said that the government had decided, if the native territories were invaded by the Boers, the natives "will be encouraged and assisted in every way in defending themselves."

Mr. Chamberlain's reply confirmed the reports of the invasion of Zululand, and showed the consequences could not fail to be serious throughout South Africa, as the alarm and unrest of the Zulus was bound to spread to the Natal natives.

The colonial secretary also said that the Natal ministry had notified the home government that it could not any longer be responsible for the peaceful attitude of the Zulus, as the invasion of their country was contrary to a tacit arrangement that the natives should not be dragged into the war.

ROBERTS'S OPERATIONS.

Line of Retreat of the Boers to Bloemfontein is Intercepted—Burgers' Left Wing Threatened.

New York, Feb. 15.—Specials from London to New York papers this morning all tend to the idea that the English military critics believe Roberts' has Croop's forces in a tight place. They look for a decisive battle before the end of the week. The exact situation as seen in London is put by the Herald in these words:

"Roberts has begun his operations against the Boer army between the Modder River and Kimberley by initiating a flanking movement, which, up to the present time, has proved successful. The drifts referred to in Roberts' messages are all to the east of Methuen's camp on the Modder River within Free State territory. With this huge British force threatening his left wing

on a position from Spytfontein to Magersfontein by Jacobsdal, Croop is forced to decide whether he will remain or retreat. If he elects to go, Kimberley will be relieved at once. If he stays he will have to entrench in his rear, or his works will be carried. If his rear is entrenched he will probably be held in check in the present position while Kimberley is relieved."

The news of Roberts' move was not given out until 11 o'clock last evening, but even at that hour the telegraph boards at the clubs and hotels were quickly surrounded by men, who discuss-

ed the new advance which is felt to be marked by an

Energy and Rapidity.

that augurs well for the events that are going to follow.

The Standard's military expert, says: "Clip drift appears to be just about David's Gaaf. By holding this point Roberts has penetrated the Boer position, which extends from Magersfontein to Jacobsdal. Any Boer forces that may be at Jacobsdal have been isolated from Croop's main body. The British commander can develop his flank attack against the Boers' left, and a further point in his favor is that the line of retreat of the Boers to Bloemfontein is intercepted. Through the gap which French holds with some 8,000 men, the 6th and 7th divisions will advance and move against the Boer flank."

The Tribune says this entire movement with its concentration of nearly all the British

MR. MACRUM'S STATEMENT.

His Majesty's American Paid No Attention to Official Warning, but Joined the Boer Forces.

Washington, Feb. 15.—A signed statement was given last night by Chas. E. Macrum, formerly United States Consul at Pretoria, in which he says in part: "The situation in Pretoria was such that, first, as an official I could not remain there while the government at home was in the dark as to exact conditions in Africa, secondly, as a man and citizen of the United States I could not remain in Pretoria, sacrificing my own respect and that of the people of Pretoria, while the government at home continued to leave me in the position of British consul and not an American consul."

"I want to say here that there was not one simple request made through the department of state looking to the care of British prisoners in Pretoria which I did not fulfill and report upon according to orders. On the other hand American interests in Africa were in that condition which demanded that the department of state should be cognizant of them."

"I issued a statement received from the state department that Americans must remain neutral. In the face of this they were continually going to the front and taking up arms in the cause of the Boers. When affairs had reached that state, my vice-consul, Van Ameringen, closed his business, took the oath of allegiance to the Republic and went to the front as a burgher. I thought the time had come when I should make a report of these conditions. It was over four weeks from the time the war opened before I received a mail dispatch from the government or a personal letter. The mail for the Transvaal had been stopped at Capetown by order of the high commissioner. When this mail was finally forwarded to me the envelopes bearing the official seal of the American government were opened and sealed with a sticker notifying me that the contents had been read by the censor at Durban."

Mr. Macrum then relates his experience in delayed cable correspondence with the Washington authorities relating to his desire for leave of absence from his post. He says he finally, on December 8th, received the following: "You may come. But Arrive temporarily in charge. Department will send a man from here."

A Contradiction.

Washington, Feb. 15.—While the state department officials were adverse to-day to discussing the published statement of ex-consul Macrum, it was authoritatively stated that a search of the records failed to show that Mr. Macrum had ever reported to the department that his official mail was being regularly tampered with by the British authorities. It was said that he did, in a general way, report that both official and private mail intended for American citizens did not reach him punctually, and asked that a protest be made on account of this rather arbitrary proceeding on the part of postal authorities. The department investigated the matter and learned that no unnecessary delay existed, and does not credit the statement that any correspondence, official or otherwise, was opened, inspected and delayed by British authorities.

To Aid the Boers.

New York, Feb. 15.—Ploutter Wessels, an uncle of President Steyn of the Orange Free State, has arrived here to aid the cause of the Boers in any way he can.

Grand Lodge Arrangements

The Annual Session Being Held in Victoria This Afternoon

An Address to the Queen—A List of Delegates in Attendance.

At Saanichton on Monday, the Royal Orange District Lodge of Vancouver Island held its annual meeting. After the regular opening exercises the masters of the various primary lodges submitted their reports, which showed the order to be flourishing in this district. It was decided to institute another district lodge for the northern lodges on the I.S. and.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Bro. John Wallace, District Master.
Bro. E. Johns, Deputy District Master.
Bro. F. G. Christmas, District Chaplain.

Bro. Henry Brethour, District Sec. Bro. E. H. Huggard, District Fin. Sec. Bro. John Brethour, District Treas. Bro. James McNeil, District D. C. Bro. John J. Walsh, District Lecturer.

The brethren then repaired to the dining room of Bro. Camp's hotel, where a splendid menu was served. After doing ample justice to the good things the brethren again repaired to the lodge room, when the above officers were duly installed.

Today's Proceedings.

The regular annual meeting of the Orange Grand Lodge commenced in the A. O. U. W. hall at 9 o'clock this morning. Past Grand Master H. T. Thrift presiding. The delegates were as follows: H. T. Thrift, P.G.M.; Hazelmere; J. Jackson, P.P.G.M.; Vancouver; Henry Brethour, P.C.M.; Sidney; Rev. Dr. Reid, Grand Chaplain, New Westminster; Thomas Cunningham, P.P.G.M.; Vancouver; G. Moffat, G. Secretary, Nanaimo; John Logan, Grand Treasurer, New Westminster; Maxwell Stevenson, G.D. of C. Chilliwack; W. H. McLellan, D.S.C. of Nanaimo; Thomas Duke, County Master of Vancouver; R. Fawcett, District Master of No. 1 District, Vancouver; John Wallace, Dis. M. of Dis. No. 2, Victoria; G. M. Thrift, Dis. M. of Dis. No. 3, Hazelton; and the following representatives: Rev. J. Reid, Vancouver; S. J. Alexander, Vancouver; J. T. Brim, of New Westminster; A. McCrimmon, Langley Prairie; Captain Thompson, Victoria; G. Taylor, Vancouver; D. Donaldson, Vancouver; W. S. Abernethy, Hazelton; Geo. Haggarty, New Westminster; Anthony Anderson, Nanaimo; John McKenzie, Nanaimo; Ed. W. Busch, Mission City; Ernest Whelan, Dewdney; A. G. Borthroyd, Surrey Centre; H. McVasey, Ladner; J. J. Welsh, Victoria; John Rowan, Nanaimo; Rev. F. G. Christmas, Grand Chaplain, Vancouver; and William Duncan, Victoria.

The principal business this morning was the consideration of the credentials and finance committee's report. These were most satisfactory, and showed an increase in membership over the last year of two hundred throughout the province, the figures being from 853 to 1,058. Five new subordinate lodges have been organized, and applications for the organization of nine more are under consideration. Of these six are for subordinate lodges, one for district, one for county, and one for section.

An address of loyalty to the Queen was read, and it was decided to have it embossed and presented to Her Majesty without delay.

The session was resumed this afternoon at 12:30 o'clock.

This evening the delegates will be entertained by the Ladies' True Blue Lodge, while to-morrow night the same lodge will give a banquet in honor of the Orangemen.

The session will be resumed to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, when among other business will be the election of officers.

DOMINION DISPATCHES.

(Associated Press.)
Dunnville, Feb. 14.—Captain Macdonald, 37th Haldimand rifles has been granted a commission in Strathcona's Horse.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—The ex-Oberical Guild of this city is protesting against the precedence given to Mgr. Falconio at a recent state dinner at Rideau Hall.

Brookville, Feb. 14.—Richard Bedow, the oldest inhabitant of this city, is dead, aged 100 years, less two months.

Ingersoll, Feb. 14.—South Oxford Liberals, after a speech yesterday by Sir Richard Cartwright, their Federal member, passed a resolution endorsing the Dominion and Ontario governments.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—Hon. Wm. Mulock, Postmaster-General, has resigned the vice-chancellorship of Toronto University, on the ground that he has not the time to devote to the business of the office.

No new cases of smallpox are reported from Toronto Junction. The excitement caused by the outbreak is consequently dying out.

Montreal, Feb. 14.—Some apprehension is felt here at the unusually early break up of the lakes, tributary to the St. Lawrence river, which has caused the latter to rise at a rapid rate.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—A deputation from Port Hope is here to-day to urge upon the government the necessity of bringing the Trent Valley canal to Port Hope, instead of Trenton, which they declare would result in the saving of about seven million dollars in the cost of construction.

The government has decided to uniform all its customs officers in order to avoid visitors to the country being held up by fakers.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 14.—At a meeting of the directors of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax to-day it was decided to increase the bank's capital by \$1,000,000.

Doctors Said Bright's Disease

The only evidence of the approach of Bright's disease may be general filling of the bladder, loss of strength, dyspepsia and poor appetite.



As the disease advances there is pain in the countenance, pain in the back, puffiness under the eyes and swelling of the feet. The urine is diminished in quantity and is of a dirty yellow or smoky color, and if tested chemically, is found to contain albumen.

Dean's Kidney Pills have time and again been proven a positive cure for this disease, except in the very last stages—nothing can open them.

Mrs. E. Winkworth, Niagara Falls, Ont., found in them relief when all other means failed. Reader's statement: "I was attacked by kidney trouble about two years ago and steadily grew worse, until I became so low I thought I could only live a short time longer. The doctor here recommended me a combination of Bright's disease and drops. He advised me to try Dean's Kidney Pills, as it was my only chance to live. I did so, and can truly say I owe my life to following his advice. I am strong and well to-day."

DUNSMUIR GETS THE MINE

Union Colliery Company Acquires Frank Hobbs' Interest in the Extension Property at Union.

A settlement has evidently been reached between the Union Colliery Co. and the Hobbs interests in the matter of the Extension mine. The Nanaimo Free Press says:

"It will be within the recollection of many that Frank Victor Hobbs purchased from the E. & N. Railway Company 100 acres in the centre of what is now known as the Wellington-Extension mines, with the shipping point at Oyster Bay. In effecting the purchase, the railway company's then and present commissioner, J. Trotter, neglected to mention the land was subject to the usual reservations of the company, which included the coal. On the strength of this Hobbs obtained the coal, and decisions have been given in Hobbs's favor in the lower courts. An appeal was taken to England, which is now pending, but reliable authority states that a settlement has been arrived at between Hobbs and the railway company and the company retains the coal. In fact, the company have already commenced to pump the water out of the mine, and the work of extending the tunnel to tap what is known as the Hobbs mine will commence Monday morning."

John Bryden, M. P. T., manager of the Union Colliery Company, was here yesterday by a representative of the Times in reference to the above, and stated that so far as negotiations, had gone there was nothing whatever for publication. He added that the details had been arranged, and that he would not be made known until the return of Mr. James Dunsmuir from the East.

It is quite evident, therefore, that a settlement has been reached in this long standing dispute, the details of which will still fresh in the recollection of the Times readers.

Steamer Willapa arrived last night from Naas and way ports in the north. She had a number of bales of beer, beer and other goods consigned to the Hudson's Bay Co., Canningham, and Bishopp. Among her passengers were several prospectors, who went up on her to Bank's island to look over some copper properties there. The full list of passengers was as follows: Archdeacon Collinson and J. M. Collinson, of Kincaith, on the New; Miss McNeil, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Curtis, Mrs. Bideock, Miss Critch, Mr. Lawrence, and N. Cartwright and wife, and Miss Cartwright of Alert Bay. Officers of the Willapa say there is a hole in the bow of the barge Colorado, damaged in collision with the Lorne, big enough to drive a team through. The Willapa picked her up and towed her to a safe anchorage in Port Harvey, thus laying the foundation for a salvage claim. She was unable to tow the disabled barge against the wind, as the hole was near the water and she began to ship water. Had the steamer continued to tow her against the wind she would no doubt have filled.

One in Seven Dies of Consumption

And Consumption Begins with a Cold that Could be Cured by Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

That one in every seven persons dies of consumption is proven by government statistics, and when it is remembered that it is usually the young man and young woman who succumb to the effects of this terribly fatal disease, the ravages of consumption are more fully realized.

Consumption always begins with a neglected cold, and how dreadful must be the misery of every mother whose dear ones fall prey to this monster as a result of mother's neglect to cure the cold.

It is rarely that consumption is ever cured, but it can always be prevented by a timely use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, the most popular and far-famed remedy for throat and lung diseases.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is composed of the best ingredients ever used for coughs and colds. It is pleasant to take, prompt in its action, and a positive cure for croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, sore throat, hoarseness, asthma, and coughs and colds of every description.

25c. A large bottle at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

BOYCE'S STATEMENT.

The Queensland Woman Bandman Makes a Statement Regarding the Terrible Crime at Tacoma.

Tacoma, Wn., Feb. 13.—E. L. Boyce, the wife murderer, was a different man yesterday. The night before he was a half-drunken and satisfied man. He kept repeating that he was satisfied with his work, and someone had kept him from making a living—and had goaded him until he had committed the crime. Yesterday the honor had worn off and with nerves shattered, brain wandering and thoroughly sick in mind and body, he was astounded and somewhat repentant.

"It was all over before I realized what I had done," Boyce explained yesterday. "I must have been crazy drunk. I had been drinking hard for two days, and had worked two nights at the Victoria theatre. I had been using a borrowed horn and decided Saturday to come to Tacoma to get my own trombone, without which I could not make a living. I kept on drinking until I was ready to leave, and then, suddenly, the idea suggested itself to me to secure a revolver."

"I told a friend of mine that I was going to Tacoma to see Alder, and as he was a larger man than I am, I wanted the gun to bluff him, and secure my trombone. I kept on drinking on the boat, and was fast asleep when the Victoria landed. I finally awoke and went up the street stopping at different saloons and drinking until my money was nearly all gone. Then I concluded to go around and see my wife.

"I know where she was working. She kept telling me that she was working in a private family, but I knew better. I went over to the restaurant and when I saw her sitting there the idea of killing her came over me of a sudden and I seemed powerless to resist. It was all over before I realized what I had done. She had driven me wild with her taunts, contained in her letters, and in her criticisms of me sent to my parents. Then between her and Alder my trombone was kept away from me. But it was not her, but Alder, that I wanted to see. Oh, why did he not send me that letter if he had this night never have happened. I was all ready to go into bachelor quarters at Victoria next week and would have done so if this had not occurred. Now I suppose I must stay here. It is awful for I was never in jail before, not even reprimanded all the time I was in the army."

Boyce's yet seems to have no idea of the possible outcome of his crime.

The various mission people who visit the city jail Sundays spent a part of the time yesterday in an attempt to convert the murderer. He was too ill from the effects of his long carousal to pay much attention to the talk that was going on about him, and seemed at times on the verge of delirium tremens. He begged for enough whiskey to straighten up on and this was finally given him.

Just before she died a short statement was given by Mrs. Boyce to Dr. McCutcheon. The statement of Mrs. Boyce was only important in bearing on her husband's condition at the time of the murder.

"Is he arrested yet?" she asked Dr. McCutcheon, and when assured that the man was in jail she said with satisfaction: "That is the place for him and they ought to keep him there. He was crazy drunk when he shot me, just as he always is whenever he can get a nickel." And with this last statement of her husband's habits the woman died.

NEW LIBERAL WHIP.

Mr. W. Gibson Appointed to Succeed James Sutherland at Government Caucus To-day.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Feb. 14.—Lieut.-Col. Gordon, D. O. C. Montreal, has been appointed for special service in the Transvaal, to take the place of one of the officers there who will join their own regiments.

The first government caucus of the session was held to-day, Julius Servey presiding. There was a large attendance. The principal business done was the appointment of a chief whip to succeed James Sutherland. Wm. Gibson was appointed to succeed James Sutherland.

Frank T. Frost was appointed to take the place of Mr. Gibson as whip for Ontario. M. Calvert, M. P., will assist Mr. Frost. The whips for the other provinces are the same as last session. There was general enthusiasm, and the government was congratulated on its session programme.

Steamer Willapa will sail for Naas and way ports of Northern British Columbia to-night. Among those booked to sail on her are a number of mining men, bound in to Manson Creek and other mining ground in the Omineca district. G. W. Otterson, J. Hill and C. A. Thompson are among these. They propose to take in a number of men and considerable supplies. Those booked up to the time of going to press were as follows: Rev. Mr. Appleby, Rev. Mr. Collinson, R. Chambers, G. W. Otterson, C. Morris, and O. Helmer.

STORM IN FRANCE.

(Associated Press.)
Paris, Feb. 14.—A serious storm prevailed throughout France yesterday evening and this morning. Telegraph lines are broken everywhere and communication by wire with Great Britain, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and a part of Germany is interrupted.

A. H. Thatcher and bride of Vancouver are spending the first few days of their honeymoon at the Dominion.

BIRTH.

RUSSELL—On the 12th inst., at 36 Humboldt street, the wife of L. Russell, of a son.

PRESTON—On Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 10 a.m., the wife of W. L. J. Preston of a daughter.

MARRIED.

KUMMER-HAGELUND—At Rossland, on Feb. 12th, by Rev. Dr. McG. Gaudier, Kummer and Miss Alice Hagelund.

DIED.

COOTS—At the residence of Mr. McLean, 511 Twelfth street, New Westminster, on Feb. 12th, Mrs. Jane Coote, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 70 years.

BENNETT—North Arm road, Vancouver, on Feb. 11th, Mrs. Lucy Bennett.

SUFFERING WOMEN.

Who Find Life a Burden Can Have Health and Strength Again by Using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.



The present generation of women and girls have more than their share of pale and misery. With some it's heart palpitation, nervousness and sleeplessness, with others anaemia, dyspepsia and constipation.

There are headaches and dizziness, weak spells and dizziness, hysteria and melancholia, and a dozen other ailments that unfit women for work or pleasure.

Let those women who suffer from any derangement of their heart or nerves, or whose blood is thin and watery, try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. They will do as much for them as they did for Mrs. W. Barnes, West Greenham, Ont., who wrote the following account of her case:

"Some time ago I was very ill and did not know what to do for myself. I was weak and tired all the time and frequently had a sensation of smothering, when everything would turn black before me and I would nearly lose consciousness."

"I got so bad at last that life was a burden to me."

"One day I received a book telling about Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and thought I would try a box."

"By the time the box of pills was finished I was like a new woman. I had regained my strength, my heart beat naturally and regularly, and from that day, which is over a year ago, to this I have had splendid health."

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office.
February 7th to 16th, 1900.

The week opened with a low area of barometric pressure on the Washington coast, which resulted in rainfall on the 8th and 9th, after which clearer weather set in, and the pressure began to rise under the influence of an extensive high area in the Northwest, which has since continued to increase in energy, and has caused fair weather with frosts at night, becoming colder and assuming the conditions of a perfect type of a Pacific Coast winter high, with which the week closes.

The rainfall has been .78 inch at Victoria, .98 inch at New Westminster, and light rain and occasional snow at Baskerville and Kamloops.

In the Northwest the weather has been generally fair and intensely cold, minimum temperatures reaching 84 degrees below zero.

In British Columbia the range of temperature has been from 50 at Victoria to 10 below zero at Baskerville.

In the adjoining Pacific Coast states the weather has been moderate with occasional snow on the higher stations and rains west of the Cascades.

A FRUIT-CURE.

Peace in the Stomach Keeps Sunshine in the Mind—Von Stan's Pileapple Tablets Insure It.

The medicinal properties of the pineapple have proved to be nature's most potent aid to digestion, an invaluable vegetable pepsin, and in the use of Dr. Von Stan's Pileapple Tablets the world is learning what a godsend to humanity has been discovered for its stomach ailments.

James P. Sablin, of Montpelier, Vt., says: "After trying nearly everything in the materia medica recommended for indigestion, I found these Tablets to be an absolute specific in my case." 70c and 35c per box.

Sold by Deon & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured her Deafness and Noise in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, sent \$100.00 to his Institute, so that deaf people might be cured. The Ear Drums may save them free. Apply to Department N. N., The Institute, 780 Eighth Avenue, New York, U. S. A.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEAD

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing their good effects noted here, and those who correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the color and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

Who they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

In the hands of so many lives that have been saved we make our great boast. Our pills cross-whole others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In retail 25c. per box for 100 pills by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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

DEPARTURE.

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House to-day session of Gen.

Hutton was a the militia, it at it would be matter over until let Hutton the best wash-

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COAL MINES REGULATION BILL.

Now that the above-named bill has passed its second reading we believe it to be the duty of the Times to point out to those who are opposing it, and no doubt will yet do their best to kill it, what a tremendous responsibility will rest upon them if they succeed in their object. Not only the interests of Vancouver Island, but the ultimate welfare of the whole province, demand that this bill, with the amendments proposed to be made by the government in committee, shall become law.

We need not deal with that part of the question relating to the safety of miners at all; it has already been established beyond cavil that the lives of workers underground are not as safe when Chinamen are employed as they are when white men are the only operatives. The Wellington company admitted that when they entered into an agreement with the New Vancouver Company after the great disaster to thereafter bar Chinamen from underground. The laws of Great Britain recognize the fact that intelligence and ability on the part of the operatives to read the rules are essential to the safety not only of the workers, but of property, and hence insists that boys before taking their places in the pits shall have reached a certain standard of education. The strictness of the law in Britain in this respect is the best of evidence that looseness in the regulations here are to be deprecated.

The most extraordinary argument advanced against the Coal Mines Regulation bill was that of Mr. Prentice when he said if the measure became law it would have the effect of turning fifteen hundred Chinamen loose on the province. The member for East Lillooet apparently could see what an evil the presence of fifteen hundred loose Chinamen would be likely to prove, but was not prepared to admit that the same number of congregated coolies could be a source of anything but good. The general view is quite the contrary. The question is, would it be a benefit to the towns where these Chinamen now are, (there are probably not over one-third of fifteen hundred working underground in coal mines) and to the whole province if an equal number of white men were to take their places?

A special dispatch from Nelson to the Times says that the closing down of the Hal Mines at Nelson is in pursuance of a course decided on at a meeting of the shareholders in December. The entire staff, the dispatch states, have been discharged, and it is said a radical change in the conduct of the mines and smelter will be inaugurated. The cessation of operations in the War Eagle, Centre Star and Le Roi properties at Rossland is the result of a decision to install improved plants in these mines, some of the machinery originally put in proving defective. The reports sent out that all these properties had been closed down as a result of the eight hour law seem to have been sent out for political purposes.

EVERYBODY IS COUGHING. Except those who use Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. It loosens the tightness in the chest, stops the cough, allays the inflammation, heals the soreness and promptly cures all sorts of coughs and colds, bronchitis, croup, asthma, and sore throat. It is found in nine-tenths of the homes of this country. 25 cents a bottle. Family size 50 cents.

COMOX DISTRICT. (Special Correspondence of the Times.) An unusually sharp frost was experienced throughout the district this week, and about four inches of snow fell. A thaw succeeded, and now we have six inches of sleet and mud. It is reported that the Loan Society is calling for tenders for their property. The property is extensive, some twenty houses being erected on the lots. The majority question is settled at last, James Carshaw, being duly qualified, has taken his seat as chief magistrate. James Miller, of Comox, left on Friday morning for one of the recruiting stations, and if he passes the medical examination, will be the second Comox boy in the Transvaal. The ladies of Trinity church gave a successful entertainment in aid of church funds on Tuesday evening. On Tuesday a deputation, representing the Italian citizens of Cumberland and Union, presented Rev. J. A. Durand with a handsome purse in token of their esteem, and expressed their deep regret at his departure. He left on Friday morning en route to Quebec, where he will take charge of an extensive parish. R. B. Anderson has sold out his plumbing business to T. White & Co. The tunnel at the Union copper mine has been worked into the mountain quite a distance. Good ore has been taken out, and it is confidently hoped that next season will see extensive operations in copper mining around this section. Messrs. G. G. McDonald and others, of Comox, are negotiating for the sale of their copper interests on Texada to New York capitalists.

HARRING ON HIS HONOR. The Colonel says: "However reluctant the Lieutenant-Governor may be to again take the conspicuous part on the political stage which on a former occasion brought notoriety such as cannot have been pleasing to His Honor, the circumstances of the present case are such that action on his part seems to be imperative. The Semlin government is his creation; it springs from no constitutional procedure, is governed by no constitutional precedent, and recognizes no code of political honor." Our esteemed contemporary is incensed because

the Lieut.-Governor ignores its appeals to turn out the present government and install one after its own heart, so it resorts to its old tactics and attacks His Honor as above. It will be observed that it charges that the Semlin government is not of the people, but is the creation of the Governor himself, therefore it came into power unconstitutionally, and therefore brought Her Majesty's representative into notoriety. Now we think it will be generally admitted that if anything could be classified under the head of notorious during that memorable crisis it was the conduct of certain members of the late Turner administration. Defeated at the polls, they were determined to remain in power if possible, and probably would have been allowed to continue in office until defeated in the House but for an occurrence which convinced the Lieut.-Governor that it was time for a change, and they were ignominiously kicked out. No reasonable man questions the righteousness of the Lieut.-Governor's action, and, indeed, our contemporary itself practically admitted the justness of his course shortly after by referring to Mr. Turner as a political corpse. But circumstances have changed; the "unknown" who was to occupy Mr. Turner's shoes has not convinced the opposition members that he was the political Moses he thought himself, and so the evacuated position is re-occupied and the heavy artillery once more turned on the Lieut.-Governor. No doubt the smaller opposition guns will open up in the direction of their leader's fire, and after awhile we shall have the old story that neither the Colonel nor the opposition leaders are responsible for the disreputable attacks.

The annual public hospital meeting was held on Jan. 18th. A good number of the citizens were present. Rev. S. A. Osterhout presided. The seventh annual report was presented by Dr. Bolton. The five retiring directors, Mr. J. M. L. Alexander, S. M. Mr. C. W. D. Cliford, M. P. F. Rev. T. Crosby, Mr. G. N. Heaton, and A. E. Bolton, D. J. M., were re-elected for a term of three years. At a subsequent meeting of the directors the following officers were elected for the year: President, Mr. J. M. L. Alexander, government agent; 1st vice-president, Mr. A. C. Murray; 2nd vice-president, Mr. Gordon Lockerby; secretary-treasurer, Dr. A. E. Bolton. The following is an abstract of Dr. Bolton's report: Patients in Jan. 1st, 7; admitted during year, 71; total cared for, 78. Patients discharged during year, 68; died, 3; in Dec. 31st, 7-78. Admitted, medical cases, 35; surgical, 33; obstetrical, 8-71. Admitted, whites, 8; Indians, 63-71. Residence of patients, Port Simpson, 27; Upper Skeena, 10; Lower Skeena, 4; Q. C. Islands, 6; Neas, 2; Kitamaat, 6; Kitlope, 3; Hartley Bay, 5; Lower Inlet, 1; China Hat, 1; Kitahatia, 2; Victoria, 1; Alaska, 1. Surgical operations under general anaesthesia, 21. Cause of death, pulmonary phthisis, 1; intestinal tuberculosis, 1; tubercular peritonitis, 1. Average number of patients at one time, 6.54; average stay of each patient, 33 days; total days' stay of patients, 2,300. Daily cost per patient, 96 cents.

Table with columns: Maintenance, Expenditure, Income. Lists various financial items and their amounts.

The new building is now completed at a total cost of \$1,223, and is occupied by the surgeon and his family. The main building has been re-arranged, giving more accommodation for patients and nurses, with improvements for patients and nurses, and laundry. Another room has been added to the staff, who are still housed in the old building. It is contemplated to build a new building for the hospital, and the relief of the existing building, the nurses have been given the benefit of the new building. The new building is now completed at a total cost of \$1,223, and is occupied by the surgeon and his family. The main building has been re-arranged, giving more accommodation for patients and nurses, with improvements for patients and nurses, and laundry. Another room has been added to the staff, who are still housed in the old building. It is contemplated to build a new building for the hospital, and the relief of the existing building, the nurses have been given the benefit of the new building.

FOR THE BABIES. There is no better medicine for the babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effective cures make it a favorite with mothers and small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It also cures croup and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failure so far as we have heard. It not only cures croup, but it relieves the child of the croupy cough apparatus, and he is free from the attack. In cases of whooping cough it liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, and lessens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing, thus depriving that disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

NOTES FROM ALBERNI. (Special Correspondence of the Times.) A meeting was held on Wednesday, the 7th, regarding the proposal to bring water into Alberni from one of the numerous creeks in the vicinity. A capitalist of Victoria has offered to provide the necessary capital and to start building a reservoir and laying pipes as soon as the people of Alberni are willing. His proposal is a most reasonable one, and Alberni may hope to see "water laid on" in the coming summer. The district health officer was in attendance, and a committee was formed of Messrs. Watson, M. D. (health officer), J. Thomson and G. Forrest, to look into the matter and report at a future meeting. It was found on looking up the statistics that the forming of a water company in a village gave the company, as far as a municipality was concerned, all the rights of a municipality.

Four men went down to Henderson lake yesterday to work on the Lake Shore claim on the opposite side of the lake is, it is understood, to be started shortly. A masked fancy dress ball is advertised for Thursday, the 22nd.

Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Heartburn, Indigestion, Dizziness, Indicate that your liver is out of order. The best medicine to rouse the liver and cure all these ills, is found in

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. Sold by all medicine dealers. 25 cents.

Provincial Legislature

Second Reading of the Local Mines Regulation Bill Occupies the House.

Carried at Midnight-Opposition "Patriotism" Again Freely on Exhibition.

Mr. Joseph Martia's Long-Delayed Motion on Government's Majority Dismissed.

Amusing Passages Between Members-Bills of Sale and Supreme Court Bills.

Victoria, Feb. 12th.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2:15 p.m. Prayers by the Rev. W. Leslie Clay. There was a large attendance of the general public in the galleries.

Petitions. Mr. Macpherson presented petitions from the barbers of Vancouver, and from Geo. Bartley and others of Vancouver, all concerning the Overseas Incorporation Act.

Mr. Col. Baker presented a petition from the people of Southeast Kootenay in favor of the eight-hour law. Received amid government applause.

Reports. Mr. Green, for the private bills committee, reported, applying for a further extension of time. Rules suspended and the report received.

Returns. The Premier presented a return of correspondence called for by Mr. E. Smith, regarding W. J. Ledingham. Also a return relating to the seizure of Mr. Ellis's cattle in Pentelton district.

Motions. Mr. Col. Baker moved, seconded by Mr. Turner, that a select committee, composed of Messrs. A. W. Smith, Green, Prentice, Wells and the mover, be appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the cancellation of the pre-emption claim of Thomas Stewart at Log Cabin, with power to call for persons and all documents and correspondence bearing on the subject, examine witnesses, and report to this House. Carried.

The Companies Bill. On the motion of Hon. Mr. Henderson the report on the Companies bill was adopted.

Coal Mines Regulation. Mr. Helmcken opened the adjourned debate on the Coal Mines Regulation bill. He contended that it was nowhere laid down that the province cannot make any regulations for the governance of coal mines. There was a distinction between absolute prohibition and a regulation compelling workers to understand the printed rules. The province had the right to regulate but not to prohibit. He hoped the government would be able to produce a bill that would meet with general acceptance. The object of this bill was the protection of life. (Applause.) Mr. Helmcken took exception to the statement made by Mr. McPhillips regarding Scotch miners who could not read English.

Mr. McPhillips declared he had said hundreds, not thousands, of Scotchmen. He considered the education of the Scots very high, and he would be the last person to make disparaging reflections upon them. He had received his own education in Scotch colleges, under Scotch professors, and he was only too happy to have the opportunity to express his indebtedness to and high appreciation of Scotch education. (Applause.) Mr. Helmcken, resuming, said he too had received part of his education under Scotch professors, and he could speak in the highest terms thereof. He hoped that the government would see to it that a clause dealing with abandoned mines was inserted in this bill. Mr. Neill proposed to support this bill very heartily because he considered it a general advantage to the province and that it tended to reduce the risk to coal miners. He thought the miner had quite a sufficient number of hardships already to contend against without being exposed to the ignorance of a class of laborers who are considered to be so dangerous to the public. The special measures had to be taken with regard to them. Going on to speak of the influx of the Chinese, Mr. Neill said the House might yet see a Chinese representative in this House, in close personal contact, as they are now in close political sympathy with some members of the honorable gentlemen opposite. (Laughter and cries of "Never.") These Oriental people were being naturalized in great numbers, and he thought it might be a possibility to see a representative of that race in this House if steps were not now taken to stop their progress. Mr. Neill caused some amusement by a sarcastic allusion to the paucity of logic and facts in the speech of the gentleman who had preceded him in the debate, and he ridiculed Mr. Helmcken's affection for precedents, that gentlemen having gone back even so far as Magna Charta. But he held, if the gentleman, he would find an interesting document, he would find that the interests it was drawn up to safeguard were very few and very slight compared with the complex interests of the present time. The speaker thought it was dangerous to allow this cancerous growth of Chinese immigration and labor to go on without attempting to reduce the risk to the general public. He did not see how anyone could or would wish to entrust anything to persons who have no more than the intelligence of the average Oriental coolie as we know him in this country. He went on to quote from

Provincial Legislature

Second Reading of the Local Mines Regulation Bill Occupies the House.

Carried at Midnight-Opposition "Patriotism" Again Freely on Exhibition.

Mr. Joseph Martia's Long-Delayed Motion on Government's Majority Dismissed.

Amusing Passages Between Members-Bills of Sale and Supreme Court Bills.

Victoria, Feb. 12th.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2:15 p.m. Prayers by the Rev. W. Leslie Clay. There was a large attendance of the general public in the galleries.

Petitions. Mr. Macpherson presented petitions from the barbers of Vancouver, and from Geo. Bartley and others of Vancouver, all concerning the Overseas Incorporation Act.

Mr. Col. Baker presented a petition from the people of Southeast Kootenay in favor of the eight-hour law. Received amid government applause.

Reports. Mr. Green, for the private bills committee, reported, applying for a further extension of time. Rules suspended and the report received.

Returns. The Premier presented a return of correspondence called for by Mr. E. Smith, regarding W. J. Ledingham. Also a return relating to the seizure of Mr. Ellis's cattle in Pentelton district.

Motions. Mr. Col. Baker moved, seconded by Mr. Turner, that a select committee, composed of Messrs. A. W. Smith, Green, Prentice, Wells and the mover, be appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the cancellation of the pre-emption claim of Thomas Stewart at Log Cabin, with power to call for persons and all documents and correspondence bearing on the subject, examine witnesses, and report to this House. Carried.

The Companies Bill. On the motion of Hon. Mr. Henderson the report on the Companies bill was adopted.

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various authorities, and caused no little amusement by recommending his predecessor in the debate to study up Hallam, Froissart and other writers of and on the middle ages. Touching upon Mr. McPhillips's statement regarding education in the British army, Mr. Neill said that at least in Canada no recruit is taken who cannot read and write. It was true where the British army would take a promising young man who cannot do either, but he is at once put upon the books for immediate instruction. The British army does not allow its men to continue unlettered if it can help it. He quoted from General Orders for 1884, pointing out that since that time there had been many improvements. Mr. McPhillips's knowledge of Scotland seemed to him to be as faulty and indefinite as his knowledge of Heaven (laughter), and from what he could judge it would take the hon. gentleman a long time to qualify as an authority on either. (Laughter.) Mr. McPhillips said that what the member for Alberni had just said did not affect him in the least, but he ought to use proper language.

Mr. Neill withdrew the statement as far as it related to Heaven, but insisted the hon. member did not know much about Scotland. He had listened to the spleen of the hon. gentleman with the hope of picking up some flosculum of logic and some jargon of fact in that

Flood of Eloquence, but in vain; it was possible that the hon. gentleman in creating that ocean of verbiage had forgotten the little rivulet of fact concerning matters educational in Scotland? He took strong exception to the assertion that there were thousands of people in Scotland who did not understand English. The vast majority of the Scottish people were utterly ignorant of the Gaelic language. Except in the very remote parts of the Highlands there were no people in Scotland who did not use and understand English. There has been a compulsory system of education in the kingdom for thirty years, and it was impossible for anybody to escape. Mr. Neill continued on this line at considerable length, quoting authorities and illustrating his points with much wit, to the evident enjoyment of the House. He had been amused at Mr. McPhillips's notions of Scotch geography, and said that Edinburgh and Aberdeen were only sixty miles apart; if he could get the hon. gentleman to fetch his statements as close as sixty miles from the facts he would be quite satisfied. (Laughter.) Summing up the discussion, he said that it was a slander upon the intelligence of the white people of this province to insinuate, as they did who argued against this bill, that

Our Intelligence was inferior to that of Chinese. He then traversed Mr. McPhillips's reasons for opposing the bill, and concluded by praying Heaven to protect this province from such hypocritical protection as the hon. gentleman opposite desired to give. Mr. McPhillips returned a general denial to the majority of the statements made by Mr. Neill. Mr. Prentice, the hon. member for Alberni, if seemed to him, had talked on nearly every subject under the sun, except the Coal Mines Regulation bill. (Laughter.) He had insinuated that this bill was being opposed in the House because it was intended to protect the rights of white working men, but that member knew the bill had not been brought into the House for that purpose. He considered this bill a bad bill in every particular, and one that ought not to pass. First let them admit that the Chinese are not a desirable class; on that point they were all pretty well agreed. But what would be the effect of this bill should it become law? It would mean the turning out of a thousand or fifteen hundred Chinese miners now in the mines at Union and elsewhere. How could hon. gentlemen vote for this bill which will let loose such a crowd of Chinese upon the coast towns? He had mentioned the intelligence of the hon. member for Alberni, and he would like to see that member vote against this bill if he does not want to see this House liberate such a mass of Chinese upon the province. But this bill, it appeared to him, was

Clearly Ultra Vires. of this province. The province had no right to draw legislation of this kind; the courts had so decided. There is a way to keep Chinese out of the province, but that was by standing shoulder to shoulder and bringing every legitimate influence to bear on the Dominion government to induce them to enact legislation that would have the effect of keeping Chinese away from this province. Section 3 was a hit at men who were good, honest, hard working men, who only by accident cannot read and write. The House knew perfectly well that the intention of this bill was to keep Chinese out of the mines, but its effect would be to exclude many worthy white miners, and was going to sit in that House and legislate against them? He would vote against this bill because, first, it was ultra vires; second, because it was not going to do the desired effect, as it would not keep a single Chinese out of the province; and third, because it strikes at men who are honest, hard working men, but have the misfortune not to be educated. This was a very important matter, and he moved the adjournment of the debate for ten days. The motion was lost by a division of 17 to 18.

Mr. Deane proposed to vote for the bill. He represented a district where there were no coal mines, and perhaps he was not so particularly concerned in the bill as some of the members who represented coal mining districts. Yet in his district there were many large coal bearing areas which were being developed at an early date, therefore he was interested in all that pertained to the coal mining industry in this province. He looked upon this bill introduced in all sincerity to protect the lives of the men engaged in it.

A Very Dangerous Occupation. Some of the opposition speakers had doubted the motives which led to the introduction of this bill, and state that this is a subterfuge to do indirectly what we are afraid to do directly. It is really taking sides in a dispute between two companies. He would not be a party to any such thing, but he was convinced this legislation was fair and in the interest of the people of the province, and specially put forward to safe-

guard the lives and limbs of the employees in the underground workings of mines, and exclude an undesirable class of workers therefrom. The opposition had only weakened their arguments by indulging in the statements they had made. He had carefully followed the arguments of Mr. McPhillips in presenting his amendment, but he could not see where the connection between what he said and section 3 came in. He believed Mr. McPhillips was entirely wrong in his premises. Mr. Deane then compared the conditions here and in Great Britain, and pointed out the difference between them. In Great Britain the legislation had all been on the lines of protecting the lives and limbs of the workers. Besides, the British miners were native born and reared in the business from infancy almost, which was very different from the conditions here. The British miners were governed by stringent regulations, but in British Columbia we find the most dangerous element of labor getting into the mines, and practically no progress had heretofore been made in the attempt to eliminate that dangerous element. Hence it was necessary to lose no further time in legislation so that end. It was necessary now for the protection of the underground to enforce this legislation in the spirit in which it was framed. In regard to the

Powers of the Inspector, he had no difficulty in comprehending the language of the section, and he thought it was a very necessary section. Mr. Deane pointed out occasions where "boss" might require prompt aid from the men in case of danger, and when it would be very awkward to have to deal with a squabbling ignorant Chinese. One of the latter class were a source of danger in the mines, to themselves and their fellow workers. It would not do to put off this matter till after some terrible accident; the time to act was now. If such catastrophe as he had hinted at did occur there would be an outcry throughout the province blaming the government for not seeing to it sooner. This province would not be far wrong in following the example of the United Kingdom in regulating the coal mine. A knowledge of English was necessary for the intelligent doing of the work required in the mines, and it was not a reasonable inference that the government in posting up notices at the mines did not want them read. It was conclusive evidence to him that the government intended that those rules should be read and understood that the rules should be simply posted up in a conspicuous place. The fact that a very large number of Chinese were employed underground showed that a very large number of capable white miners were being kept out of work. This bill would not be in his opinion, drive from our mines any very large number of white miners, as the opposition had contended. He had resided a very long time in the coal mining districts, and he could speak from practical experience. At Northfield there was a large number of

Italians and Belgians, who cannot understand the English language, yet he thought that most of those foreigners would be able to comply with the regulations of this bill, which was drawn up for the protection of the lives. These men were welcome to come here and work in our mines, and all we asked of them was that they be able to read in our language certain rules designed for their special protection. This was not a very onerous condition to place upon any foreigner, and he did not think it would drive many of them away. But even if it should, it was better that the great majority should be protected; it would be unwise to withhold legislation of such a character. Mr. Deane then drew attention to the fact that French-Canadian are debarred from practice at the bar of this province unless they can show certain language qualifications, and the only argument for this bill here can offer as to why they maintain a preserve is that those rules serve to protect the province from undesirable practitioners. How much more should the men engaged in a most arduous and dangerous occupation be protected from an undesirable class of workers? Let them ask no more than is accorded to the lawyers and doctors of the province. If the unscrupulous lawyer, the crooked lawyer, if one could conceive of such a being-(laughter)-came here he would not be able to do such damage before he would be debarred, but Chinamen not able to understand the instructions of the boss, and who are

A Distance Source of Danger, jeopardizing the lives of all in the mines by their ignorance, are permitted to go to work. No French-Canadian is allowed to come in here to practice medicine or law till he has fully satisfied the Medical or the Law Association. Why should Chinamen enjoy immunity from examination in respect to their qualifications? This examination is required of our trades and professions. The C. P. R. demanded a very high standard of education and intelligence from its engine drivers and other employees. There was probably no other company in the world that had a more efficient or intelligent staff. He thought the country would thoroughly endorse and approve of legislation on these lines. He would like to know where there was any case on record where a Chinaman or Japanese rushed to the pit head and volunteered to go to the rescue of endangered comrades or to protect his employer's property. He had been told that when these people are employed underground they will rush out of the mine to save their own lives and will not go back. It seemed to him only reasonable that men who were engaged in a dangerous occupation should be able to read and understand the rules and regulations drawn up for their benefit. Col. Baker did not think the bill a statesmanlike one. In his district the workmen were well content with their lot, and if this bill passed it would affect them very badly. Some of them are Welshmen, and they will be turned out by this bill. Many of the miners in the Old Country can neither read or write, but are just as competent miners as any other. Mr. Brydson said the discussion had wandered far afield. The debates had not confirmed themselves in any way to the bill. Mention had been made of the Chinamen and Japanese, but on looking into the bill he had found no reference to either. When Chinese were first introduced into the mines he was under-manager of the Vancouver Coal Com-

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of the em- ploy- ments of the work- ings of the mine. Chinese were brought to Na- namo by Mr. Wild about 1895. They were brought first of all for outside work, but afterwards they were put to work in the mines. At that time the class of labor was not very reliable. They had doctors, lawyers and bishops, and they had a very high opinion of themselves.

Their Love for Whiskey was greater than their love for work. (laughter.) The Chinaman at that time was somewhat of a necessity. The best labor was drawn into the mines as drawers and pushers, and the Chinese were first taken into the mines by Superintendent Parker, who found them good workers, some becoming as expert as the white men. It was not so that Chinese are not able to understand the business of the mines as they soon learn, and if a danger sign is put up on a Chinaman can be induced to pass it. Not a single accident could be pointed to as the result of Chinamen's work in the mines. He had known numerous cases where Chinese came to the assist- ance of comrades in the mines as they knew of cases where the Chinese had stood their ground when white men had stamped; and not only that, gone back to the danger spot after explosions. But for the coolness of the Chinese there would have been a great loss of life. As for the assertion that 90 per cent. of the Scotch miners go into the mines when boys, he knew of one mine in Lanark- shire, Scotland, where out of 60 men six were Scots, one English and the re- mainder Irish, and most of them had never mined before. The Scots are not fond of mining; in fact the rector of the mining college in Glasgow had said to him that a Scotch miner would sooner be as much of a rarity as a dead donkey. (laughter.) He thought, when the arbitrary power was placed by this bill in the hands of the inspector, that it would prevent many good miners from coming here. Miners are a very proud class; they do not like to have it known that some amongst them cannot read, and they would not stand being spoken to by an inspector in a rough way. The in- spector would have too much power. The real purpose of this bill, he thought, was not the protection of the workmen, but an interference with certain companies. He thought the bill mischievous and de- void of British feeling.

Mr. Ralph Smith gave Mr. Bryden credit as being one of the most expe- rienced mining men in the House. So far all the severest criticism had been directed against one section of the bill, and yet that was copied entire from the English Coal Mining Act; the amend- ment was quite on the lines of the En- glish act. Some hon. members took strong exception to section 6 of the act. Many objections could be placed in the in- spector's way. A great discussion on this point had been brought about by section 3, respecting the reading of the mine. This had given rise to much criticism, and every kind of motive had been imputed as a reason for including that section in the bill. It was said it was put there not to protect men's lives at all, but to settle a dispute between two companies. The real intention of the bill was to strike a blow at the em- ployment of Orientals underground. He had been a miner since boyhood, and was of the opinion the Chinese and Ja- panese were the most dangerous element that can be employed about mines. He could quite understand how a white man could be ignorant of coal mining; he might have been taken from a ship or somewhere else, and have no experience, and he might be illiterate, incapable of knowing what the regulations meant; but being familiar with mines these men might be as great a source of dan- ger as ever the Chinese of Japs can be. What he wished to see was the removal of all elements dangerous to the white workmen in the mines. He had been assured by men who worked with Chinese and Japs in the mines that these Orientals were not at all what Mr. Bryden had described them. He chal- lenged Mr. Bryden to bring 20 men from Vancouver mines who would support what he had said. It is the fact that they will run and leave their own fel- lows in danger to save their own lives. Common experience outside coal mines shows that. To say Chinese will stand to their duty in presence of great dan- ger is easily explained by the fact that they are so ignorant they cannot un- derstand their peril; the white man runs because he realizes it. Mr. Smith then scathingly described the manner in which the miners were practically forced to sign their names to documents against their own interests. He referred to Baker's remarks about the Fernie col- liers, he would ask him if he had re- ceived any petition from those miners against this bill. Col. Baker had not. No, he could not get them to vote against this bill. These Fernie miners were the most dangerous in all British Columbia, and would have to be most carefully watched. The men there had all been brought from the United States. He had visited Fernie last September, and knew whereof what he spoke. It being close on 8 o'clock Mr. Smith moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Higgins—I'm told there is plenty of room for you. Hon. Mr. Semlin—We all appreciate the patriotism of these young men who are going out to the seat of war, but we have already expressed our senti- ments on this matter on other occasions, and I cannot see what necessity there is for what the hon. member suggests. No member of this assembly but wishes them god-speed, but surely it is not nec- essary to disturb the business of this House in order to cheer those young men on their way.

Mr. Eberts—I thought the Premier's patriotism would go just about as far as that. We have had other exhibitions of— Mr. Speaker—Order. Mr. Eberts—I am in order, sir; I'm not going to be stopped again by you in this way. Mr. Speaker—I repeat you are not in order. Mr. Eberts—Then I move the adjourn- ment of the House. Mr. Speaker—You'll have to put that in writing. Mr. Eberts—Yes, I'll put it in writing; I'll get at them somehow. Mr. Henderson—Mr. Speaker, I— Mr. Eberts (loudly)—Oh, sit down. (laughter.) Mr. Speaker (as Mr. Eberts was draw- ing up his resolution)—I call upon the hon. member for South Victoria to apolo- gize to me for the language he has made use of to me here to-night.

Mr. Eberts—Will you name the words and I'll see whether they call for apolo- gizing or not? What was it I said that you want me to apologize for? Mr. Speaker (rising)—The language you have seen fit to address to me here to-night, and not only now, but on other occasions for some time back. Mr. Eberts (rising to speak)—Will you sit down, sir, when I'm speaking? Mr. Speaker—No, I will not. Mr. Eberts—Then I'll sit down. Mr. Speaker—I want this House to decide whether I am to be spoken to in this manner or not. I again call upon the hon. member for South Victoria to apologize for the language he has used. Mr. Eberts went on writing. Mr. Speaker—Does the hon. member refuse to apologize? Mr. Eberts—I most humbly apologize if I have used any words which I ought not to have used. Mr. Henderson—Am I to have a reparation? (laughter.) It's a small mat- ter, Mr. Speaker, but it's a serious mat- ter, and I would like to point out that if it is allowed to pass now it will be allowed to pass again. Mr. Eberts—I may have said things to the Attorney-General in the heat of the moment that I ought not to have used to him and I apologize to him and to the House if I have offended parliamen- tary usage. If I have said anything of the kind I most humbly apologize. Mr. Henderson—I accept the apology. (laughter.) Mr. Eberts moved that the House ad- journ to do honor to the members of the Strathcona Horse.

Mr. Eberts said the Speaker had called him to order a short time before on a question of privilege, which had led to a somewhat acrimonious debate, because he had proposed that the House go out to cheer the young men going to fight for the country. Probably this occasion would never arise again—a contingent of young men from this province going forth to South Africa to fight for Great Britain; it was an opportunity for the House to express its admiration for these young men. They were going out to fight for Queen and Empire, and to show that England's colonies are in touch with England at all times, and for the hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House to say in a mild and apathetic way that we've already shown honor to them before, and that we ought now to get on with the busi- ness of the House, he would have liked to see the House adjourn for the particular purpose of doing honor to men who were going to the front to sacrifice their lives that we who cannot fight may be able to live here in safety.

Hon. Mr. Henderson—I yield to no man, not even the member for South Victoria, in my loyalty to the British crown. But why should this House ad- journ in order to show honor to those members of the Strathcona Horse? Men are going from Vancouver, Kamloops and other portions of the province; it would be quite as reasonable to expect the House to go there to see them off. (Cries of "nonsense," "no, no.") Does anyone say we are any less loyal or less enthusiastic because we stay here? But the object of this resolution is to shove the present discussion on the Coal Mines Regulation bill. (Cries of "no.") Col. Baker said there had been quite a splurge in the Queen's speech about loyalty, but what had the government done in six weeks; they had done nothing. This was merely a question of the House stepping outside to do honor to men going out to fight for our country. Therefore he could not see why the gov- ernment should oppose the matter so tenuously.

The Premier—It is really amusing to listen to the patriotism of the gentlemen opposite. One would think they pos- sessed the whole article. No member of this house has been in any way back- ward in expressing his loyalty to Queen and country. So far as the principle was concerned, are there not hundreds of men in the province who have shown themselves anxious to enlist, and were they not equally entitled to honor with the lucky men who had been chosen? We are all in the same condition ex- ceptly. We come here to go on with the business of the country, but the hon. gentlemen opposite have wasted the time of the house. Why did the hon. gentlemen refuse to come here the other evening when there was no question of loyalty in the matter at all, but a ques- tion of business? The house could show the young men bound for Africa quite as much honor by passing a resolution here. Mr. Helmecken in a few pleasant sentences asked the government to consider favorably the proposal to adjourn, even if it were only for an hour. Mr. Prentice—Let's either do one thing or the other. Either adjourn or go on with the business of the house. (Hear, hear.) He intended to vote for the ad- journment. Mr. McPhillips also requested the gov-

ernment to act upon this suggestion to adjourn and see the troops depart. The vote being taken resulted 18 to 18. The Speaker gave his vote against the resolution. Debate Resumed. The debate on the Coal Mines Regu- lation Bill, second reading, was resum- ed by Mr. Booth, followed by Messrs. Kidd, A. W. Smith, Higgins, Hall, Pool- ey, McBride and the Attorney-General. The amendment to the bill was lost 17 to 19, and the second reading was carried on the same vote. The House adjourned at 12:30.

Victoria, Feb. 15th. Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2:15 p. m. Prayers by the Rev. W. Leslie Clay. Petitions. The following petitions were ordered printed on the motion of Mr. Macpherson: From the Vancouver Trades and La- bor Council, re closing barber shops on Sunday. From the Vancouver Typographical Union, No. 228, re amendments to Van- couver City Consolidation bill. From W. C. Walworth and others, re ward system amendments to Van- couver City Consolidation bill. From J. H. Watson and others, oppos- ing prayers, re petitions against Van- couver City Consolidation bill. The petition presented by Col. Baker, from C. Kaufman and others, residents of East Kootenay, in favor of eight-hour law, was declared out of order.

Motions. Mr. Kellie asked leave to introduce a bill intruding an Act to amend the Ex- plosives Storage Act. Mr. Kellie said he had been requested to introduce this bill, although he was not thereby committed to it. Bill read a first time and referred to private bills committee. Mr. Martin's Motion. Mr. Jos. Martin moved, seconded by Mr. Clifford, the following resolution: Whereas the government has adopted an extremely narrow majority (if any), and may at any time meet with defeat, and the result of such defeat may mean a general election; And whereas the party which the present government purports to represent took strong ground when in opposition against the present unfair distribution of seats; Therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this House, a measure giving a fair and equitable redistribution of seats should be brought down by the government before any other business is attempted; and that the failure of the government to take this course is much against the public interest.

Mr. Martin in moving the resolution desired to have it distinctly understood he did not bring in this motion for any object except to bring pressure on the government if possible to do the things suggested in the resolution. Early in the session he had pointed out the position the House was in regarding this matter and stated he was very much opposed to a continuance in power of the present government; it was prejudicial to the interests of the province at large that the government should continue in office. He was prepared to introduce practically any measure of redistribution that might be presented in the House. He did not intend this support to be in any shape or manner illusory; he would not promise to support a measure if it were to be a fair one and then pick it to pieces and not vote for it. If that measure could honestly be called fair he would stand by his promise; he did not propose to escape from such an engagement. He did not suppose the terms of the opening recital of this motion would be questioned in this House, especially af- ter what had occurred at the last sitting of the House. On three different occa- sions at that sitting the government was only saved from defeat on the vote of the Speaker. Therefore the first allega- tion of the motion would scarcely be con- sidered. That being so it was for those who were dissatisfied with the present redistribution of the province to force the government; this was a matter of very serious concern. It was the fact that they were liable at any moment, at the whim or caprice of the gentlemen op- posite, to be plunged into a general election conducted on the lines of that redistribu- tion act. But it was not that matter alone, but every gentleman on the op- posite side at that sitting the government was, and will be held responsible to this province, if such a catastrophe occurred; and it was very likely to. Every mem- ber of the House should force the gov- ernment to do its duty in this matter, as he knew the government would not attempt to do anything, and would do nothing unless forced to do so. He had read extracts in the House already from a leading provincial newspaper, showing what it thought of the position of af- fairs, and he thought that opinion re- flected the opinion of the country gener- ally. It expressed the views of those who in 1896 voted for the party now in power. That party took strong ground when in opposition, against the present unfair distribution measure. Mr. Mar- tin then amused the House for an hour with quotations of the speeches of mem- bers of the government side as reported in the columns of the New Westminster Daily Columbian. One of his jokes was done thus. He referred to a Mr. Kellie mentioned in the reports. He did not know, but he thought the gentleman named was the same Mr. Kellie who now occupied a seat on the floor of this House. (laughter.) 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Provincial Legislature

All Day Discussion on Mr. Jos. Martin's Celebrated Redistribution Resolution.

Some Amusing Passages at Arms Between the Members During the Debate.

Victoria, Feb. 14th. Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2.12 p.m. Prayers being read by Rev. Leslie Clay, petitions were presented by Mr. Green and Mr. McPhillips at Kaslo, asking for legislation to assure the better observance of the Lord's Day.

By Mr. Kellie—From John McDowell, a carpenter, formerly employed at the government dockyard, Western Telephone Company.

In a report from the private bills committee, it was recommended that the petition for incorporation of the Western Telephone & Telegraph Co. be not granted, in consequence of the rules as to advertising not having been complied with.

On motion that the report be received, it was proposed by Mr. J. M. Martin that the petition be received upon payment of double fees.

Col. Baker hoped to have some explanation from the private bills committee, which must have had good reason for the rejection of this bill.

Mr. Green said the committee had found that the standing rules had not been complied with, and after consideration could recommend no other course than that proposed by the report.

Mr. Turner said the House had frequently suspended general rules to assist projects clearly in the public interest.

Mr. A. W. Smith declared the neglect and delay in advertising was almost unparalleled in this instance, and pointed out the danger of allowing all rules of the House to be set at naught.

Mr. Speaker announced that the rules could not be suspended, further debate arising upon this verbal ruling.

The motion of Mr. J. M. Martin was finally ruled out of order, having been objected to.

"Then we know who objects," asked Mr. McPhillips.

"I do," said Mr. Pooley, who announced as his reason that he was not in favor of passing any measure that he had had no opportunity to inspect.

Mr. Martin promised to renew his motion on the requisite two days' notice, and the debate was accordingly adjourned by the Attorney-General for three days.

Question of Privilege. Mr. Munro, as a matter of privilege, directed attention to the fact that in the Province newspaper, the whole of Mr. Neill's speech on the Coal Mines Regulation Amendment Bill had been credited to him.

Reports Presented. Reports from the printing and the mining committees were presented, the former announcing certain returns and other documents as having been ordered printed, and the latter containing the recommendation that the return of the mining committee be reduced from nine to seven.

placed upon this withheld letter, it promised legislative action on the subject during the present session.

Hon. Mr. Henderson—No, no. In any event the omission was a grave one, the junior member for Esquimalt concluded, and he hoped to hear from the government.

Later in the day Mr. Higgins gave notice of the following resolution: "Whereas on the 8th day of January last the following resolution was unanimously passed by the House: That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieut-Governor, asking His Honor to cause to be laid before this House copies of all correspondence between the government of British Columbia, or any member thereof, and the government of the Dominion of Canada, or any member thereof; also, all correspondence between the government of British Columbia and any person, or persons, minister or ministers, in connection with the enforcement of the provisions of section 4 of an act entitled, 'Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Amendment Act, 1899'."

"And whereas on or about the 1st day of February a return which purported to be a full and complete return of the correspondence was laid before the House: "And whereas there were omitted from the said return a letter which had an important bearing on the controversy with regard to the enforcement of the section 4 of an act entitled, 'Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Amendment Act, 1899,' said letter being addressed to the secretary of the Nelson District Mining Association by the Minister of Mines, and dealing as follows: (The letter being here set forth):

"Therefore be it resolved that the suppression of the letter above quoted is a deliberate violation of the prerogatives of this House and an attempt to evade a promise to consider the eight-hour law at the present session, and that this House hereby censures and condemns the government for their failure to refer in its report to the letter above quoted, and for their failure to introduce legislation to rectify the evils under which both miners and mine owners labor."

Returns Ordered. On the motion of Mr. Eberts a return was ordered of all correspondence, tenders, etc., in connection with the letting of the contract for keeping open the sleigh road between Barkerville and Coquitlam, and all contracts let for such service; and upon the motion of Col. Baker a return of all correspondence between John Lister, of Nakusp, and the government or departmental officers, in relation to the purchase of one hundred and sixty acres of land on Kooksanas Creek, B. C.

Mr. Martin's Motion. On the clerk calling the order for Mr. Joseph Martin's motion respecting the Finance Minister.

Mr. Martin said: "I ask that that may stand."

Hon. Mr. Cotton—No, Mr. Speaker, I think this a matter that the hon. gentleman should go on with. In justice to me it should not be allowed to stand. I am helpless in this matter. As it makes charges against me, I think it is proper for him to bring it forward with out delay.

Mr. Martin—I would have been quite prepared to go on with this matter to-day had it not been for the suggestion of the government that the redistribution matter would come up to-day. For this reason I had supposed that it was the government's wish that this should not come up.

Hon. Mr. Semlin—I do not see that that would be any reason for passing over this important resolution. We have hardly yet got to the regular orders; when we get to them we will be able to take up that matter.

Mr. Martin—I had had any idea of that kind I would have been prepared to do so now prepared to do so. If the government persisted in going on with the matter he should simply ask to drop the motion from the paper and put it on again. "I cannot go on without any material," he concluded.

Hon. Mr. Cotton—I think the hon. gentleman is asking that such a matter as this should be brought on at the earliest possible moment. But if the hon. gentleman says he is not prepared to go on, I do not wish to put him to any inconvenience, and I will ask that if he is ready to go on tomorrow, the motion be brought on and not give two days' notice. I am not aware that the government made any such arrangement as he refers to, but I am willing to let the matter stand for a day.

The order was passed over. Redistribution. Mr. Kellie then resumed the adjourned debate on Mr. Joseph Martin's redistribution motion of want of confidence.

He said: "Yesterday, the hon. member intimated that I had been 'put up' to adjourn the debate."

Mr. Martin—I said I accepted Mr. Kellie's statement yesterday, and there is therefore no necessity to bring that matter up again.

Mr. Kellie remarked that if the House would look at the report of the matter in the Colonist, it would be seen that the hon. gentleman had accepted it in one way and not in another. He did not know what great effort it took to move the adjournment of a debate. It was not the first time that House that he had done so, and he had made the motion chiefly because he wanted to get some figures to show that the move to bring in a redistribution bill was a move in the right direction. But he confessed that Mr. Martin was trying to make political capital for an election which (Mr. Martin) expected to come in a very short time. If Mr. Martin had been anxious to see a redistribution bill brought on, and actuated only by a desire for the good of the country, he would have approached the government privately and asked it to introduce a measure.

position. There was perhaps a great deal more made of this redistribution matter than was at all necessary. It was true that before the election of 1897 the government had already done a great deal for the people of the province. It was forced on the electors in different parts of the country. Under the old government every section had received fair and impartial treatment, and this was in reality what the people wanted. It was not that they wanted to be ruled by a few men, but that they wanted to be ruled by a few men who had one or two representatives, or whether it was the member for Cariboo or from some other district who voted to give a road or some other work for them. What mainly concerned the people was that their interests should be looked after. What they wanted first of all was good government—protection for life and property, educational facilities, intelligent measures to promote the prosperity and the development of the country by every means within the power of the country. Representation upon the basis of population was not the one great thing for the country, especially as in a new country with a constantly changing population this was a most difficult matter to accomplish. As for the resolution, and amendment, he could not agree with either. There certainly was no precedent in any legislature for a government virtually to set a party at all bringing in legislation to change the representation of the country; such a thing would not only be unheard of but a disgrace. No important legislation was dared by the government, and all for the reason that they were afraid of defeat. Anything of moment, so evenly balanced as the redistribution matter, such a condition was not in the interest of the country, and should be terminated as speedily as possible. But of all measures, a redistribution measure was the last that should be so much as suggested by a government so situated.

Mr. Kellie—Well, Mr. Speaker, I had not reached that hon. member really yet, but I will take it back. (Laughter.) I am willing to admit that he is a whole member. What he wanted to point out was that the government cut up part of one of the Yale divisions and part of his old district and made it into a constituency, but had refused to give any increase. The then opposition had made a hard fight and at last the government had given this additional member for the Slooan (Mr. Green). He added that for one he had always been in favor of a fair redistribution bill, and was in favor of it now, and he favored the government moving in that direction and bringing in a bill. "We could then have an election and fight the thing out on its merits, and let the best man win."

Mr. Martin—Hear, hear. That is the way.

Mr. Kellie—I do not want any favor of any man, any government, or any person, but what we should have is another redistribution bill brought down on a fair basis, taking into consideration all the circumstances.

Hon. Mr. Semlin pointed out that was not the first time that means of this kind had been discussed in this or previous Houses. It had come up repeatedly and had been well discussed. The members now sitting on the government side had when in opposition taken the ground that the redistribution of seats would be a fair and equitable basis, and did not succeed in giving a fair representation to all parts of the country. The Premier went on to refer to the idea which once prevailed that the Island and Mainland should be treated separately in regard to this matter. He pointed out that the hon. member had had difficulties to meet in dealing with this matter. The present condition of the province was very different to what it was in the early days, and the government had in the arrangement of representation a difficult matter to deal with. The Premier said that the government was giving the province a fair system of redistribution, but those governments always had to consider the needs of those who felt that they would be disturbed if a fair system of redistribution was passed in the House. That had always been a difficulty and possibly would be so in succeeding measures of this kind.

The Premier gave reasons for his belief that the last bill introduced by the late government was not a fair one, and went on to note that Mr. Martin in his resolution had made an imperative demand on the House—a demand that he considered fair and equitable. He insisted that a redistribution measure should be brought down before any other business was conducted. That was a demand which meant that no matter how pressing other matters might be, the House must suspend those matters and keep the redistribution bill in suspension until the redistribution bill was brought down, and probably consummated. That he thought would be putting the House to a great disadvantage. Members on the government side had always contended for a fair system of redistribution. But such a measure, as hon. gentlemen opposite have repeatedly said, is a redistribution measure. He therefore moved in amendment to make such a statement as that:

"The party which supports the present government has for many years insisted upon a more representative system of electoral representation; and whereas this House recognizes that since the advent of the present government, the circumstances and administrative demands made upon it have hitherto prevented action in this matter; therefore be it resolved that this House is of the opinion that the interests of the province require that a fair and equitable measure for the redistribution of electoral districts shall be introduced at an early date during the present session."

The government, Hon. Mr. Semlin continued, was just as anxious for a fair measure of redistribution as the mover of the resolution was, but it did not think the business of the House should be suspended in the manner suggested in the amendment that matter. In saying that the government did not treat at all from the position that he had always been taken by the members now on that side of the House. They had always considered this a most important question. The member for Vancouver had said in the preamble of his resolution that the government has an extremely narrow majority (if any) and may at any time meet with defeat, "also that the party which the present government purports to represent took strong ground when in opposition against the present unfair redistribution of seats." As to that, the circumstances were certainly different in the House, but he was not aware that they were in the country. If he was right in the premise they should just as well have been censured for not bringing in a redistribution bill last year as for not bringing one in this session.

"B. C." went on to say that he was prepared to bring such a measure at a very early date (applause), and such being the case he will be amenable to the motion of the hon. member for Vancouver as I have indicated.

Mr. Turner could fully sympathize with the leader of the government in the great anxiety to see a redistribution measure brought down. He knew personally that when Mr. Semlin sat on the opposition side of the House he had very frequently suggested that a redistribution measure should be brought down, and it was spoken of as if it were a very easy consequence of being in a fair redistribution measure. He knew personally that from the leader of the government that he had found that it was a much more difficult thing to satisfy the country than he supposed or stated it was at the time (Mr. Semlin) was in op-

position. There was perhaps a great deal more made of this redistribution matter than was at all necessary. It was true that before the election of 1897 the government had already done a great deal for the people of the province. It was forced on the electors in different parts of the country. Under the old government every section had received fair and impartial treatment, and this was in reality what the people wanted. It was not that they wanted to be ruled by a few men, but that they wanted to be ruled by a few men who had one or two representatives, or whether it was the member for Cariboo or from some other district who voted to give a road or some other work for them. What mainly concerned the people was that their interests should be looked after. What they wanted first of all was good government—protection for life and property, educational facilities, intelligent measures to promote the prosperity and the development of the country by every means within the power of the country. Representation upon the basis of population was not the one great thing for the country, especially as in a new country with a constantly changing population this was a most difficult matter to accomplish. As for the resolution, and amendment, he could not agree with either. There certainly was no precedent in any legislature for a government virtually to set a party at all bringing in legislation to change the representation of the country; such a thing would not only be unheard of but a disgrace. No important legislation was dared by the government, and all for the reason that they were afraid of defeat. Anything of moment, so evenly balanced as the redistribution matter, such a condition was not in the interest of the country, and should be terminated as speedily as possible. But of all measures, a redistribution measure was the last that should be so much as suggested by a government so situated.

Mr. Munro pointed out that the leader of the opposition, who had just been endorsed the movement? Mr. Turner said that it made no difference how the province was divided, so long as the various districts got each their share of attention. He contended that it made no difference to the people whether the government represented the majority or the minority. Just such a state of affairs it was that had made it possible for the Turner party to hang to power, while they in reality represented but an insignificant minority. This having been the experience of the late government, at the present time that they should support such a measure that would give the majority of the province a fair and equitable measure of redistribution, was a measure that he could not and would not look for as fair and just measure of redistribution from this government after the illustration of unfairness that had been afforded in the matter of the cancellation of the voters' lists of Victoria city. The voters' lists in question had been cancelled with no fair time allowance, in which to complete a registration of names; this work had been taken in hand by the members of the opposition in Victoria city, and as many names as possible had been secured, without the voters registered. It was indeed for the government of the day to deny that it was induced by feelings of sectionalism. The House had seen measures brought before it by the government that were not in the public interest but in the interest of individuals.

Hon. Mr. Henderson, rising to a point of order, asked Mr. Speaker if the hon. gentleman was entitled to make such a statement as that?

"Why not?" inquired Mr. Pooley, "when it's true?"

Hon. Mr. Henderson—it is not true. Mr. McPhillips contended that it was. He was glad to see that he had touched the government on the raw, and he maintained that he was entitled to judge the government by past events, these past events all indicating that no measure of justice could be looked for from this government.

Mr. Helgesen thought it would be enough for Mr. McPhillips to criticize the proposed redistribution measure when it had been laid before the members; ten to one when that time came the junior member for Victoria would be agreeably surprised, and would be free to go so far as to say that the hon. member for the resolution was bluffed largely to blame for that.

Mr. Jos. Martin—Hear, hear.

Mr. Helgesen—if he had not withdrawn from this side the probability is that we would have had a redistribution bill before the House before this.

Mr. Jos. Martin—Hear, hear. That's true too.

Mr. Helgesen could not see why the House should be asked to drop all other business in order to get up a redistribution measure at short notice. A redistribution bill was a very difficult measure to frame.

Mr. Jos. Martin—Hear, hear.

Mr. Helgesen continued that such a measure must necessarily have mature and thoughtful consideration. He would like to see a good redistribution of seats; he would also like to see the business of the House go on. The present did not seem to him to be the proper time for a thorough redistribution. A census would soon be held, and after that the subject would be attacked with intelligent knowledge of the facts, for there would be some basis of consideration as to population, distribution of wealth etc., which would be a substantial foundation to build upon intelligently.

Mr. Martin, however, had declared—if he might be permitted to use a vulgar phrase—that for the purpose of defeating the government he would go in "smooks" with the opposition.

"Suppose the opposition?" repeated an opposition member, "what does it do?"

Mr. Kellie, resuming the consideration of the amendment, held that Mr. Martin's constituents had so changed in their feeling toward that gentleman, that he was in opposition he represented about 400 less than nothing of a constituency of his constituency at the time he had a right to cross the floor of the chamber unless he went to his constituents, stated his reasons, and gave the

voters who had elected him an opportunity to show their approval or disapproval. Any other course he regarded as unwarrantable.

Mr. McPhillips then interrupted. He would like to have the hon. member for Revelstoke explain the reason for the cancellation of the voters' lists of Victoria, while those of Vancouver were unopposed.

"I presume the government can explain," replied Mr. Kellie.

"Why don't they then?" retorted Mr. Jos. Martin; "they've been challenged to do so half a dozen times already this session."

"I will tell the hon. gentleman I don't carry the government of British Columbia in my pocket," was Mr. Kellie's reply.

The third member for Vancouver replied: "Oh yes you do—every individual member on that side does, and you all know it."

Mr. Prentice here introduced a question of the member for Revelstoke. Did he understand that gentleman to say that a member had no right to vote against the government without first returning to his constituents?

Mr. Kellie explained that he did not mean just that. What he meant was that no member should go over to the side he was elected to oppose, "body and breeches," as Mr. Martin had said, without giving the electors an opportunity of saying whether or not they approved of their representative's course.

"And Mr. Kellie added, 'I think there should be a law that should prevent a member from jumping the fence,' inquired Mr. Brydon?"

Mr. Kellie answered that he jumped the fence to go back to his constituents and take their advice. He called a meeting and there were only five men who were in favor of his resigning.

"Were there only five at the meeting?" asked Mr. Eberts.

Mr. Kellie replied that it was a large and representative meeting.

Then Mr. Turner wanted to know what was meant by "body and breeches." Mr. Kellie replied that the body could not go decently without the breeches.

Mr. Booth continued the debate. To adopt the legislation evidently favored by the representatives of Kootenay he held would not be fair to the people of the Coast and Fraser, who had paved the earnings of generations to assist in the proving of Kootenay. Petty party politics seemed to be the root of the present movement. Anything for the preservation of the government. The whole point of the movement was shown in the treatment that had been meted out respectively to the Victoria and Vancouver voters' lists, the voters' lists of Victoria (an opposition city) having been destroyed, while the effort was made to build up Vancouver.

Mr. Macpherson thought that sectionalism had been evidenced by the other side. As for the voters' lists—he said that those of Victoria had been cancelled because they had been in existence ever since Victoria had an existence practically, and had never been cancelled before, whereas the Vancouver list was virtually new—although he would say that if he had had anything to do with the matter it should have been cancelled. (Loud applause.) The junior member for Victoria should not condemn the redistribution measure that the government would bring down before he had had a chance to see it. It was unfair that that member should say that he would not vote for the measure even if it was fair and just.

Mr. McPhillips rose to a question of privilege. What he said was, he had no confidence in this government and that the measure to be brought down by it would not be fair nor just nor equitable.

Mr. Macpherson—For those reasons he would not support the bill by any means; the amounts to the same thing. The hon. gentleman's explanation does not put him in any better position. I do not know what kind of measure the government will bring down with respect to redistribution, but as far as I am concerned I hold the same views in regard to the redistribution that was passed by the late government that it was not fair, that it was not just and that it was not equitable. I hope that the measure that is brought down to this House will be a measure based on justice, equity and fairness, and that every gentleman on the other side will be compelled to vote for it because it is so, not for one part of the province but for all the electors of British Columbia. I shall vote in support of the amendment moved by the hon. the Premier. (Government cheers.)

yet they were now told that the reason why the Victoria lists were cancelled last year was because it had not been done before since Victoria was a city. That is why he said the hon. gentleman had been gulled. That was the true state of affairs, and he did not see how hon. gentlemen opposite could gainsay it. He read the statute to strengthen his argument. That, he added, applied to the dead people there; they would not be residents of some other country. (Laughter.)

Mr. Helgesen—What about the dead ones?

Mr. Eberts—I have just told you they were dropped from the list. You don't expect dead men will live here? The dead men were wiped off the list at that time.

Hon. Mr. Henderson—Yes, but they voted. (Laughter.)

Mr. Eberts—I have no doubt they did, but if they voted they voted in getting the hon. gentleman in New W. M. minister, but they didn't vote here. There never has been a case of imputation of votes.

Mr. Neill—The vote in Alberni. Mr. Eberts—They did in one case in Alberni and they pushed there, and rightly too.

Mr. Neill—There were six cases. Mr. Eberts said as to the resolution he felt able to support only part of it and that was the reference as to the government's narrow majority. He quoted the whole resolution, and when he came to Mr. Martin's words in favor of the "entire redistribution of seats," Mr. Henderson interjected: "How do you like that?"

Mr. Eberts—Yes, I can explain that, but I don't think you can. (Laughter.) We will call you presently and you can tell us what you know about it. There was no year in which a good working redistribution bill could not be introduced in the legislature so great was the progress of this province. He had been here 22 years. At that time Kamloops was still a hamlet, Revelstoke was unknown, and almost the whole of East Kootenay. Now the whole of that district was traversed by railways, there was a large population, and when they commenced to talk about a measure of redistribution that would be fair to every portion of the province they were doing something no set of ministers could do.

Mr. Eberts went on to say that the hon. gentleman opposite had not proposed one single different constituency to those which the late government brought forward in its last redistribution bill. The late government did the right thing.

Hon. Mr. Semlin—They were forced to do so.

Mr. Eberts—Forced nothing. If they were forced we could have brought in a gerrymander bill. Force! If language and gas could have done anything then hon. gentlemen opposite would have performed it.

He could not vote for the resolution because he believed that the amendment neither could he vote for the amendment. He did not think a government situated as this one was could bring in a just and fair bill. It was not proper that the representation of the country should be placed in the hands of a number of gentlemen who had not a majority of the electors of the province, and that he might support a resolution of that kind, but he did not think a government which had not a majority could possibly bring down any other kind of measure than a gerrymander on its own behalf. If a fair and equitable bill was brought down he would support it, but this government was not the choice of a majority of the electors at the present time and therefore was not entitled to bring in a measure of this kind.

Mr. Green also held that Mr. McPhillips and other members of the opposition should not condemn the bill until they had at least seen it. He emphasized the great and constantly growing importance of Kootenay, and held that it was a mistake to suppose that only those who had been here in the sixties were entitled to consideration. Though it was possible that in the past it had been over-represented, he contended that Kootenay had the province not only in population but in importance of interests and revenue contribution to the province. If in the past it had received more than its paid into the treasury it was now making return with good interest.

Col. Baker had been greatly puzzled by the amendment offered by the leader of the opposition, because he was of the fact that the government had no majority except that given it by Mr. Speaker's casting vote—the government was having all it could do in holding on to life, while it would be little better than a farce for such a government to talk of bringing in a redistribution bill. There was another point that presented itself—when a redistribution was determined as necessary, it should not be attempted before the last session of the parliament. Much had been said with regard to the redistributions of the past. He did not think that these measures deserved the severe condemnation that had been passed upon them by the gentlemen opposite. Many features had to be considered, and areas and interests as well as population had to be considered and taken into account. The present arrangement had proved fairly good, and he did not see that any further and general redistribution measure was called for at the present time.

Mr. Deane failed to see the logic of the remarks of gentlemen opposite. They declared that the fate of the government was pronounced, and yet they objected to such a fair measure of redistribution as would make an appeal to the country a true test of the country's feeling. If as had been charged, an unfair gerrymander were perpetrated, the people would be quick to recognize it, and this fact alone would strengthen the hands of the opposition and their chances in the country; if on the other hand a good measure were brought down, the administration would be strengthened, and a desire to be Government and opposition should join hands in getting as fair a redistribution as possible. Then the people could fight it out for themselves, and he hoped to see the best men, the best party, win. As for himself, he did not care how soon the elections came. He did not wish to see the present condition of affairs continue any longer than was absolutely necessary. He held that there was no sectionalism in the matter

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A Park On Pandora

Residents in the Centre Ward Want the Gore Beautified.

A Street Cleaning Crusade Suggested-Short Session of the Council.

The city council sat for only one hour last night, the mayor and aldermen being anxious to attend the drill hall meeting. The "left over" business was placed on the table to be considered at to-night's session.

The first communication was from Premier Laurier, acknowledging the receipt of the council's motion relating to the Clover Point range, stating that he had handed it over to the Minister of Militia.

Premier Smith also notified the council of the appointment of Messrs. Brydon, Lovell and Piercy to the licensing and police boards. Received and filed.

The communication of Major Dupont withdrawing the offer made to the city to lay certain sewer pipes through his grounds was laid on the table.

Fell & Gregory asked why they had received no reply to their letter of Jan. 20th, re Rock Bay bridge. They warned the council that failing to reply they would take prompt steps to protect their clients. A copy of the resolution of the council referring the matter to the city solicitor and engineer will be sent to the firm mentioned.

Rev. J. Campbell asked the city to extend their sewer line up Fort street to the corner of Fort and Lincoln avenue, so that he might make connection with a new property he had purchased. Laid on the table pending a later report on the same subject.

P. R. Brown entered a complaint against the pound keeper. On Sunday afternoon, while his cow was quietly grazing on the Indian reserve, and his boy approaching to drive it home, it was seized and taken to pound, from which it was only released on payment of \$2. He wanted to know if the pound keeper was supposed to break the Lord's Day? Referred to the city solicitor and the pound keeper for reports.

The publisher of the Wave, of San Francisco, intimated that an article would appear in a forthcoming issue of that paper, consisting of 4,000 or 5,000 words, and of three full page illustrations. These would be furnished at \$8 a thousand, and mailed free. Referred for consideration with the minutes.

Skene Love complained of the wretched condition of the streets, in the accumulation of filth and rubbish on the city highways.

Ald. Beckwith complained that a piece of sample sidewalk on Quadra street, built by the engineer, was being used for a woodpile. He didn't think it had been intended for that purpose. (Laughter.) The police commissioners should be notified to instruct the police to enforce the law in this regard.

Ald. Yates thought the accumulation of "chips" on the street might be due to the shutting up of gambling houses. (Laughter.)

Ald. Cameron said complaint was being constantly made in regard to the untidiness of the streets. He also notified by the papers that the police had no copies of the by-laws they were supposed to enforce. The force cost a great deal of money, and he thought such an omission should not be continued.

The communication went to the police commissioners.

The request of M. R. Smith & Co. for the right to purchase some crushed rock to pave their yard was referred to the city engineer, with power to act.

J. J. Ronald, of Brussels, had seen that the corporation intended purchasing another fire engine. He offered them one for \$2,000. Referred to the fire wardens for report.

V. Bodwell reported re the Victoria-Chilliwack railway that he had had several interviews with his clients, and they were unfavorable to altering the terms upon which they originally approached the council. They, however, would try and get an incorporation bill through the legislature, so that they could deal with the council later if necessary.

W. A. Woods asked for the right to have a wagon for short orders and lunches on the street at nights.

Ald. Yates—Will he take out a hawkers' license?

Ald. Stewart—No; its for night hawkers. (Laughter.) Mr. Stewart added that he should at least pay a license, as such an institution would come into competition with restaurants which did pay license.

The communication was received and filed.

B. H. Swinerton asked for the repair of the sidewalk around the Masonic Temple, which the Masonic Association had laid twenty years ago, and which had cost the city nothing in that time for repairs. Referred to the city engineer for report.

The B. C. Electric Railway wrote referring to the work being done on Rock Bay bridges suggested the policy of caps and piles under the span which was not to be filled in. They offered to contribute \$100 in addition to the \$700 already promised by them if the work was done. The city engineer reported that the work would cost \$300, and the offer was accepted.

W. A. Ward, general agent of the British Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company, suggested the placing of a \$1,500 policy on the life of each member of Strathcona's Horse.

Ald. Beckwith pointed out that none of the men were married, but Ald. Yates mentioned that a number had mothers depending on them. Received and laid on the table.

The city engineer reported as follows: Victoria, B. C., Feb. 12, 1900. To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report: Petition from A. J. Pineo and others

re condition of North Chatham street between Belmont and Stanley avenue. To improve the street in question it would mean the removal of a considerable amount of rock and other work; the fact is the expenditure would amount to more than I feel justified in recommending in the above locality at present.

Re sewer extension on Michigan street between Menzies and Oswego streets, which has been referred back to me from your last meeting, I may say about 500 feet of the locality in question can be drained easily; this distance being nearly half the block, as mentioned in the previous report. Seven houses would be the limit from which sewer rental could be obtained, while there were 19 petitioners that asked for the improvement.

Communication from A. W. Jones re drain running along Fernwood road and through the Phylaxion Estate, I would refer you to my former report of August 21st, 1899, the total cost of which is \$1,975 and of course would only abate the nuisance during the dry season.

Petition from Thomas and Ellen Speed re condition of surface drain on Speed avenue. I find in the locality mentioned a box drain could be laid covered on a distance of 250 feet, in a westerly direction from Douglas street. Estimated cost, \$188.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Your obedient servant, C. H. TOPE, City Engineer.

The communication was received and laid on the table.

R. H. Sperring forwarded, as per request of the council, a list of wiring inspected by him between Oct. 8th, 1899, and January 15th, 1900—56 in all. The list was instructed to be forwarded to the Underwriters' Association.

R. Johnson recommended the construction of a number of stands at the market building. Laid on the table.

Joe. Fell and 120 others asked for the improvement of Pandora avenue and the laying out of the gore as a park, as well as the opening up of Chambers street as a part of the work.

Ald. Beckwith moved that the request be referred to a special committee consisting of Ald. Cameron, Beckwith, Stewart and the city engineer. The same committee should take up the matter of a park for Victoria West. The council also owned a piece of land near the outer wharf for park lands, which might be brought into use.

The motion carried and the council adjourned.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR RHEUMATISM.

"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Hermitage, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of." One application relieves the pain. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

LAW INTELLIGENCER.

The morning Justice Drake found John Fay guilty of assault with intent to rob, and sentenced him to two years in the penitentiary with hard labor. At the close of the prosecution's case yesterday Beattie was discharged as there was no evidence against him. This morning Fay's past record was gone into, and it was shown that he had done time in San Francisco. A. L. Belyea, Q.C., appeared for the Crown and George E. Powell for the defence.

THE SAANICHTON CONCERT.

The Mansion House Fund Augmented by Nearly \$450 at the Recent Entertainment There.

The patriotic concert held in the Agricultural hall, Saanichton, in aid of the Mansion House Fund proved a great success. The programme furnished by the Musical Club of H. M. S. Leander, assisted by a soloist, given by Miss Armonson, was the best ever given at Saanichton. Miss Armonson's recital of "The Absent Minded Beggar" netted the sum of \$19.00. The total receipts were as follows: Sale of tickets for concert, \$222.50; subscriptions by Saanichton people, \$19.90; total, \$442.40. Expenses—Printing, \$17.25; meals, lodging, etc., for performers, \$12.75; rent of piano, \$8; total, \$36. Net proceeds, \$446.00.

The committee who undertook the management of the above have instructed the hon. treasurer to raise a few dollars more, thereby making a sum of \$450, which he is to forward to the hon. treasurer of the Mansion House Fund. The committee also wish to thank the following for helping to make the concert such a success, namely, V. & S. Colway Company for free train. Times, Colway and Province printing companies for reducing charges; Saanichton Agricultural Society for use of hall. Orange and Temperance societies for use of chairs, etc.; Leander Musical Club. R. M. A. squad, and Miss Armonson and others for the fine programme given.

Want your stomachs or bowels a beautiful color? Use the BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whites. It is the best dye for whites, and is used by the highest quality of whites. It is made in England, and is the best dye for whites. It is used by the highest quality of whites. It is made in England, and is the best dye for whites.

Victoria's Troopers

Great Patriotic Demonstration to Bid "Godspeed" to the Departing Soldiers.

Thousands Gather to Cheer Victoria's Contribution to the Strathcona Horse.

Victorians gathered in their hundreds and in their tens of hundreds at the drill hall last evening to bid Godspeed to the brave fifteen who go as their representatives with the Strathcona Horse, and seldom was there a more patriotic demonstration. The spacious drill hall was crowded, every available inch being taken up by the mighty crowd which pushed and shoved in their effort to get near the little line of troopers who, when this reaches the reader, will be well on their way eastward.

It was not until 9 p.m. that the departing troopers were formed up facing the platform, and for some considerable time prior to then, the band, under the leadership of Bandmaster Finn, played a number of patriotic airs. When the line of volunteers was formed, the six companies of the Fifth were marched into position on either side of them, enclosing the fifteen in a hollow square. Then Mayor Hayward mounted the platform together with the city fathers and Revs. Barber and Hughes.

It was 9:30 p.m. when the gossip of the thousands was hushed and the mayor addressed those present. He said that although the proceedings of the evening would be brief they would be memorable, for it was a gathering to which the heartiest success to bid Godspeed to the troopers who went from this city to fight with the Strathcona Horse. He had, he said, a pleasant duty to perform, that of presenting to each of the troopers a purse of recognition of their devotion to their Queen and country. Although they were picked men, he urged them not to rely too much upon themselves, but to use all caution and vigilance. They would do well to take a lesson from the books of the enemy and adopt the same tactics. They should be watchful and not slow to use all the advantages of cover. That they would do their duty he was sure, and no doubt it would not be long before they were heard from. They would take their part in the work of making the British name pre-eminence from the Cape to Cairo, and thus give the people of Africa the same liberty we all so thoroughly enjoy here. The supremacy of Britain must be maintained, for it meant the overthrow of slavery and the down fall of that corrupt oligarchy which now reigns in Pretoria.

Rev. Mr. Barber followed the mayor. He congratulated the fifteen for the splendid fitness they had shown when they were selected. Further, he said he was proud to see the business they were going to South Africa, as the Strathcona Horse, for Lord Strathcona stood for all that was good in Canadian life. They would, while fighting under that name, fight under a good one, and he had no doubt, but safe and sound, and a good account of themselves. We all wish for peace, but if they arrive to find themselves in the thick of the fight, he hoped they would have an opportunity to gain distinction for valor, and meet their friends again, perhaps scathed with honorable wounds, but safe and sound. They would not be forgotten by the people of Victoria when they returned. They would be welcomed back to the Queen City of the West with all honors.

Then spreading his hands towards the fifteen he pronounced the benediction: "May God be with you and may God speed you in your enterprise."

The next part of the programme was the presentation of the purses to each of the troopers by the mayor. Mr. Hayward stood in the centre of the platform and the young Victorian, who was near him, read the roll of the brave fifteen. As their names were called they one by one stepped to the platform and amid the loud cheers and deafening applause of the crowd, they received the tokens of the city and the best wishes of its chief magistrate on behalf of the citizens.

Trooper D'Amour was the first of the fifteen called to the platform. He advanced with an erectness which plainly conveyed the soldier, and saluted the mayor to the accompaniment of the loud cheers of those present. One by one the fifteen volunteers, St. George, Nouray, Winkel, W. Fraser, Duncan, Tennant, Spencer, Fall, Hugh Fraser, Elliot, Childers, Harding, Humphrey and Corp. Woodhouse saluted, and received their purses and farewell greetings, and loudly the thousands cheered as each member of the troop faced them on the platform. The widest applause was heard when Vic Spencer went to the platform, for he, together with Winkel, are members of the local corps, and each and every member and friend of the corps were there to do them honor. Both received quite an ovation. In presenting the purse to Spencer, the mayor came to the front of the platform with the young Victorian, and, raising his voice, said that he hoped Trooper Spencer would go forth to be a credit to the parents he left behind. He was satisfied he would do his best.

St. George and Fall were also loudly cheered, a contingent from "up the line" which had gathered in a corner making quite a demonstration shouting, "Good old Duncans," and cheering long and loudly. Winkel was greeted with shouts of "Number 6," for that was the company of the Fifth of which he was a member. Each of the six mounted policemen who had hurried down from the North to enlist, were also loudly cheered for their stalwart bearing won them many friends. The majority of them were attired in undress uniform of the police. To Corp. Woodhouse, who has been in the city for some time, and who is acting as Recruiting Officer, for the order, has charge of the troopers from Victoria, was presented with not only a purse, but a horse shoe, which is to bring luck to the corps, together with a

bag, the colors of the city—a further mascot.

The presentation over, Rev. Mr. Hughes was asked to say a few words. "Fellow soldiers," he said, "I wish you Godspeed and sure health and conduct which He can give. I believe you are going out to a winning fight. May the God of battles and the God of love take care of you, and may you all be in that splendid pagament when it goes marching through the gates of Pretoria."

It was then 10:30, and the orders were given for the march to the steamer. The crowd began to hurry from the hall, and the officers formed their commands into quarter column. The band took up its position in an archway of the hall, and the fifteen troopers, headed by the band and escorted by the full strength of the Fifth Regiment, swung out of the drill hall to the stirring strains of "The British Grenadiers." Victoria's quota had started on its journey which they will end when they enter Pretoria with the victorious army of Lord Roberts.

Crowds lined the streets and hundreds fell in by the side of the soldiers and marched along Government street to the wharf and down to the wharf. Everywhere friends of some of the troopers would hastily shake their hands as the line went onward to the steamer. Everyone was eager to give some display of patriotism, some showed themselves hoarse, others waved their handkerchiefs, some threw firecrackers in front of the advancing troopers. Everyone had been enthused with the spirit of the demonstration. The demonstration started on its greatest advantage from a spectacular point of view when passing Jones's drug store, where there were a number of red colored lights, which lit up the faces of the troopers and their escort, and made a mighty and lurid reflection on the nearby buildings.

Arrived at the Charmer, the soldiers had difficulty in pushing their way through the great crowd that had gathered to see them off. People lined the wharves, and the more fortunate ones who had secured passes allowing them on board the Charmer, lined the rail to welcome with cheers the coming of the troopers. As the fifteen boarded the steamer the band played "And Long Live," and the men of the Regiment cheered again and again.

Spencer and Winkel were called for and requested to bring back samples of Kruger's whiskies, to remember the Fifth, to well to do a great many things. Then it was that Trooper Tennant from the upper deck made a most fitting speech, thanking the citizens on behalf of the troopers for the magnificent send off they had been given, and he hoped that all would come back, for he said, a man who would not come back to Victoria would not want to go to Heaven.

Then were the departing troopers given over to their friends, and in instances the pathetic part of the demonstration took place. Mothers said good-bye to their sons, and fathers said good-bye to their mothers. Fathers wished their boys Godspeed in that firm way British fathers have of doing when their sons go to fight for their Queen. Those who came before said their last good-byes and exchanged tokens of remembrance, and everyone of those interested in the departure of the troopers, bade them their good-bye. Standing apart in a little group were the Mounted Policemen, shaking hands with the departing soldiers and acquaintances made during their short stay here. No relatives were there to wish them Godspeed, but the departure did not seem to be looked at in the same light by them as by the city men. They were but transferring themselves from serving the Queen in the Northern ice covered valleys to serving on the sands of Africa. One by one the crowd thinned out as the hours went by, but when the steamer sailed there were still enough on the wharf to raise a loud hurrah which was kept up until the engines' throbs drowned the sound and the steamer was enveloped in the blackness.

The roll of honor is as follows: D. G. P. D'AMOUR, G. V. N. SHERMAN, B. A. ST. GEORGE, W. H. NOURAY, C. S. FALL, H. Q. FRASER, W. C. WINKEL, G. ELLIOTT, H. C. CHILDERS, W. K. HUMPHREY, CHAS. T. DUNCAN, J. E. HARDING, W. D. FRASER, CHAS. TENNANT, CORP. WOODHOUSE.

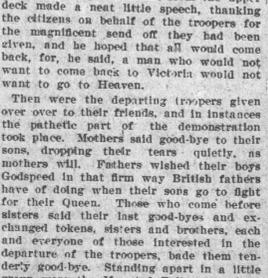
What is CASTORIA

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APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

The Amur in Port

Brings Several Mounted Policemen Anxious to Serve With Strathcona's Horse.

Suicide of Wife of Deputy Collector Tenny at Juneau-Atlin's Placers.

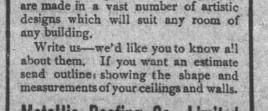
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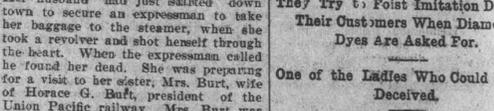
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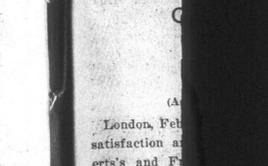
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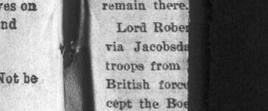
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