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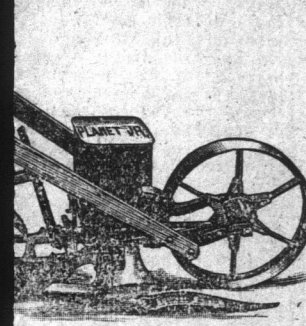
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## Ominous For Buller

### London Accepts Suggestion That His Recall Has Been Decided On.

### Meagre Reports Show Extensive Operations in South-east of Free State.

### Foreigners In Boer Service to Be Organized as Separate Legion.

London, April 18.—Heavy rains impede the movement of the British columns. The blockade of Wepener continues, although relief is near.

Large quantities of stores are being moved southward from Bloemfontein, which is a reversal of the course of the freight for the last six weeks. These shipments are made necessary by the operations in the southeast of the Free State.

There are two thousand sick in the field hospitals, many cases being of dysentery and enteric fever.

With the exception of these facts, the campaign on war news is almost complete. The special correspondents send trivial details or statements which obscure rather than explain, the situation in their efforts to prepare matter that will pass the censor. Here and there a phrase indicates an expectancy that large things are about to happen.

What is to be done with Sir Redvers Buller and Sir Charles Warren, occupies everybody's attention at the present time. It is now generally accepted that the government had a purpose in the publication of Lord Roberts' messages and that the recall of Gen. Buller and Gen. Warren has probably been decided upon.

According to Boer reports, there is a steady flow of foreign volunteers to the Transvaal. Hitherto, these adventurers have been attached to the various commandos. Now it is said that they are to be formed into a special legion with Continental officers, and there is a rumor that the command will be given to a distinguished French soldier lately retired, who is now in the Transvaal or is nearing the end of the journey thither.

The Lorenzini Marquis, correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Wednesday says: "Two hundred and fifty Boers arrived at-day, and were marching through Zoutpanberg district to intercept Gen. Carrington's forces."

### SWIPED A BOER CHICKEN.

And Canadian Soldier Must Do Many Days' Hard Labor for Being Caught.

London, April 18.—A special letter from Bennett Barleigh, dated at Bloemfontein and published in to-day's Telegraph, cites a case of real hardihood. A Canadian soldier, he says, was court-martialed and sentenced to fifty-six days hard labor for appropriating one Boer chicken when thousands who had committed the same offence escaped scot-free. There was considerable indignation in the Canadian camp over the act.

### STEEL MILLS RESUMING.

Overproduction in Recent Great Rush Caused Temporary Closing—Steel to be Cheaper.

New York, April 18.—A private despatch from Chicago to a Wall Street news agency was received to-day which stated that in all probability the mills of the American Steel & Wire Co. now shut down, would resume operations on Monday next. The telegram quoted President Lambert as saying that the plant had been working day and night on over-ordered contracts and had simply reached a point where storage was unable to cope with the excess of demand. He said these conditions could not last and that in a week or ten days the plant would again be in operation.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 18.—It was learned to-day that at a meeting of the Bar Hill Association held in Pittsburg last Friday, the price of steel bars was cut from 2 1/2c a pound to 2c, equal to a reduction of \$5 a ton.

### CHRISTIANS IN CHINA.

Government Issues an Order to Protect Converted Natives From Violence.

Peking, April 18.—The government has issued an edict directing all viceroys and governors to warn armed organizations that they must refrain from acts of hostility towards native Christians. These officials are also instructed to punish severely any infractions of the orders.

### JAMAICANS STARVING.

Failure of the Banana Crop Has Brought Widespread Suffering.

Kingston, Jan., April 18.—It is announced here in the local press that in consequence of the failure of the banana crop in the parish of Thomas widespread and acute suffering exists in that place and a number of deaths from starvation has occurred among the people there.

### TO BUILD RUSSIAN RAILWAY.

New York, April 18.—E. F. Walker of Philadelphia, and J. H. McLeary of Richmond, representing prominent capitalists, sailed to-day for Southampton. It is said that they are authorized to pledge bonds for any amount of money necessary to secure the contract for building the projected railway from St. Petersburg to Odessa, which will traverse more than half the Russian empire, from north to south. The new railway will cost \$80,000,000.

## APPEAL TO AFRIKANDERS.

### Boers Make Last Despairing Bid for a Rising in Cape Colony.

Cape Town, April 17.—The Boer governments are circulating the following manifesto to the Afrikaners in South-east Cape Colony: "We feel that our fate and the fate of all the Afrikaners is at stake, and we appeal to you to stand and fight shoulder to shoulder with us. You cannot, you may not, allow the tyrant to extinguish forever our finest traits of character as a nation. With you on our side the issue can't be doubtful. We must conquer. God grant that love for your country and your liberty and the noble virtues of men truly free may induce you to join us in the hour of our supreme struggle."

## Liberals Accept Mackintosh.

### Cannot Support Smith Curtis While He Is Mr. Martin's Colleague.

### Grand Forks Friends Prepare a Shock for Too Sanguine New Minister.

Grand Forks, April 18.—At a meeting of the Grand Forks Liberal Association held last evening, a resolution was adopted condemning Hon. Joseph Martin and confirming a former resolution declaring against party lines in the coming election. It was decided to support the candidature of Hon. Smith Curtis, provided he resigned from the Martin government and agreed to run as an independent candidate. L. P. Eckstein, the president, was instructed to endeavor to have the forthcoming convention of the Liberals of Roseland riding held at Grand Forks.

The first gun of the campaign in the Roseland riding was fired here this evening when an enthusiastic meeting held in the opera house under the auspices of the local Liberal-Conservative Association adopted a resolution endorsing without distinction of party, the candidature of Mr. C. H. Mackintosh. A noteworthy feature was the attendance of many prominent Liberals. H. S. Cayley, who presided, paid a high tribute to the worth of the Conservative candidate. Among those on the platform, were Dr. Bowes, Alex. Sharpe, Mayor Goodvee and D. B. Bogie, Roseland; Dr. Hayes, trail; Mr. Deane, Elliott, Jeff Davis, W. McLaughlin and Geo. Fraser, Grand Forks.

Dr. Bowes, the first speaker, reviewed the steps taken by the Roseland Conservatives to hold a convention that irrespective of party would select a suitable candidate. Mr. Mackintosh, he pointed out, was not elected by a majority, and any intention of conducting the campaign on party lines. Dr. Bowes said the record of the Semlin government was one of unfulfilled promises and broken promises. Continuing he predicted the defeat of the present administration and with the termination of the present intolerable state of affairs the dawn of a new era of prosperity. Amidst applause, after briefly referring to the eight-hour law and the successful operation of the contract for the Roseland, the speaker enlarged Mr. Mackintosh, and regretted the absence of the candidate, who had been called East by the object of raising capital for investment in the Boundary district.

Mayor Goodvee, of Roseland, followed. He declared that the failure of individual government, justified the adoption of party government with certain limitations. The men required in political life in the province at this critical juncture were men of principle not individuals animated with no other motive than self interest. He characterized Hon. Mr. Martin as a destructive politician, whose bugling laws had brought the province to its present plight. Where order and prosperity once reigned, there now existed uncertainty and depression. He criticized the Martin platform, especially the railway policy.

### WARREN'S EXPLANATION.

Thorneycroft Made Solely Responsible But Prominence Given to Buller's Nomination of That Officer.

London, April 18.—In his despatch Gen. Warren sets forth the fact that the Spion Kop operations had not entered into his original plans, as his instructions were to occupy a plain north of it.

On consultation with the Commander-in-Chief on January 21, however, when the question of retiring from or attacking Spion Kop was discussed, Warren expressed his preference for attacking. This was successfully accomplished by Gen. Woodgate. Then came the order of the Commander-in-Chief to put Thorneycroft in command of the summit.

In the meantime Warren had sent Gen. Coke up to reinforce, with orders to assume command. Intellectual efforts were made to telegraph Thorneycroft to ask whether he had assumed command. Towards sunset he was finally enabled to get orders through, and concluded the position could be held the night if guns could be provided and shelter obtained. Both these conditions were about to be fulfilled when, in the absence of Coke, whom he had ordered to come and report in person on the situation, the evacuation took place under orders given on his own responsibility by Thorneycroft. This occurred in the face of the vigorous protests of Coke's brigade major and others.

In conclusion Warren said: "It is a matter for the Commander-in-Chief to decide whether there will be any further resistance to the question of the authorized evacuation of Spion Kop."

### KING OSCAR EXPECTED.

Prin, April 18.—It is officially announced that King Oscar will visit the exposition before the end of the month. The Crown Prince of Denmark has proposed a visit for some days.

## PROTESTING ST. HELENA.

### Boer Government Sending to London Complaints of the Burghers—Offered Portugal Five Millions.

Pretoria, April 18.—As soon as the Berne award in the Delagoa Bay railway arbitration was published the Transvaal government offered to Portugal the amount she was condemned to pay (\$5,000,000) which, however, was courteously declined, the statement being made that the money was already provided. The government is receiving many memoranda from burghers on the subject of sending the Boer prisoners to St. Helena and will formally protest to Great Britain on the subject. Secretary Helitz says the Transvaal government is not taking any resolution regarding the destruction of the mines.

## Kumassie Is Hard Pressed.

### Little British Garrison Can Hold Out for Only a Very Short Time.

### But Relieving Forces Near and May Even Now Have Arrived.

Accra, Gold Coast Colony, West Africa, April 18.—News has been received here that Kumassie is closely invested, and that the situation will become exceedingly grave if relief is delayed. The governor, Sir F. K. Mitchell Hodgson, is asking for all available forces. A British officer who is in command of an important station north of Kumassie, says that unless relief is forthcoming soon it will be impossible to hold out.

The first relieving force is expected to arrive at Kumassie to-day, and it will attempt to force the cordon. Natives here are convinced that French influences are operating against the British.

## ROBERTS' LONG DELAY.

### Military Critic Calls Attention to Advantage the Boers Resp.

London, April 19.—Mr. Spencer Wilkinson in the Morning Post to-day criticizes the delay in the British offensive operations caused by the Boer raids in the southern part of the Free State, and the necessity of relieving Wepener. He regards the raids as designed to re-commandeer the surrendered Free Staters, and adds: "These Boer measures can only be effectively stopped by defeating and destroying the Boer army in the field. Delay in offensive operations is, as a rule, equivalent to a victory for the defenders, and the present general halt has lasted a long time."

## AN EARLY'S WIVES.

### A Second Taken in Nevada While Union With English Countess Still Holds Good.

London, April 18.—The cabled announcement of the wedding of Earl Russell to Mollie Cook at Reno, Nevada, April 15, created a sensation here to-day, as it appears that Earl Russell is still legally married to the Countess of Russell, who is now performing at the Tivoli Music Hall. The marital troubles of the Russells commenced in the court in 1891, when the Countess, who is a daughter of the well known Lady Scott, applied for a separation on the grounds of cruelty, which was refused. Four years later the defendant nobleman was granted a judicial separation. The litigation was ended, however, by the court of appeals ordering to release the parties. When Countess Russell was seen this afternoon on the subject she was almost hysterical, and was arranging to postpone her appearance on the boards this evening. Lady Scott, who was recently imprisoned for libel, was with her daughter, who said she had placed the matter in the hands of her solicitors.

Reno, Nevada, April 18.—A marriage license was issued to John Francis Stanley Russell and Mollie Cook in this city Saturday, April 14. They stopped at the Riverside Hotel Saturday night and were married Sunday by Judge Benjamin Carter. They left Sunday night for the East, their destination being unknown. Mollie Cook's son, about 23 years of age, was with the couple. They came from Glenbrook, Nevada; a small summer resort on the shores of Lake Tahoe.

## GATACRE'S BILLET.

### The Recalled General Will Have Command of a Local District.

London, April 18.—Col. Crofton, who was in command at Spion Kop from the time Gen. Woodgate was wounded until Col. Thorneycroft was appointed to the position, and whose belated messages to General Warren caused Gen. Buller to appoint Thorneycroft to the command, has been placed on half pay to-day.

Private information received from Shrewsbury to-day is to the effect that Gen. Gatacre is leaving South Africa this week to resume command of a local district.

## THE SULTAN WARNED.

London, April 19.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says: "By further resistance to the question of the United States the Sultan will expose himself to grave consequences, which he probably had not foreseen. The United States government is not accustomed to indulge in empty threats and foolishness. If the Sultan for a moment suspects that he would find protection from any European powers, let him remember Spain."

## Open Door For Japs

### Sir Wilfrid Thinks British Columbia Concur in His Announced Policy.

### Doukhobors Not Permitted to Migrate to California as Intended.

### Preference Gift to British Factories Works Ruin to Canadian Industries.

Ottawa, April 18.—Col. Prior in the house called attention to the press despatches announcing the arrival in British Columbia of a large number of Japanese and asked the government whether they were destined for the States or Canada. If going to remain in the Dominion they would be a serious menace to white labor.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said for Imperial reasons it was not thought advisable to restrict Japanese immigration. He believed the government's policy in this respect was approved in British Columbia. The department of the interior would look into the question of their destination.

Col. Prior said that according to the newspapers the immigrants appeared to be paupers and he asked if in such case the government could interfere with their coming.

The Premier remarked that if the Japanese came within the restrictions of the immigration law the department would be able to deal with them.

Mr. Minto told Col. Prior that it has yet been decided to establish a mail service between Milloot and Lyton.

An Ontario delegation to-day urged the government to grant \$100,000 to a Dominion exhibition to Toronto next year.

The Doukhobors who left the Territories for California were stopped at Emerson by the American authorities. Canadian manufacturers have furnished the government information showing the disastrous effect of the local preference upon Canadian industries.

## MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENTS.

### Ontario Government Decides on Commission to Report on Vexed Question.

Toronto, April 18.—Premier Ross announced to the legislature to-day that a royal commission, composed of experts, would be appointed to deal with the whole question of municipal assessment in a judicial practical way. This means that all bills now before the house dealing with the assessment of property, their investigation to some of the states of the American Union.

## BRITISH GOLF CHAMPION.

### His Play a Revelation to the Best of the Boston Experts.

Boston, Mass. April 18.—Harry Vardon, the British golf champion, showed the best among the Boston players how to play the ancient game to-day, in two contests against "best ball" on the links of the Wollaston club, in Quincy. In the first match he was the best in the hole of Rob Stronmer and H. Penn, both professionals, three up and two to play. Later in the day he was the best in the hole against Alec Campbell, the Brookline country club professional, and Clifton B. Meyer, the Wollaston amateur. The latter's work being the best in the position play. The weather conditions were not agreeable, yet Vardon out-classed any player seen here.

## LOOKING FOR HIDING PLACES.

### Boers Making Provision For Early Retreat Through Swaziland.

London, April 19.—The Morning Post has the following from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday: "In view of the advisability of a retreat through Swaziland, emissaries of the Boers are now endeavoring to purchase secret information concerning caverns in the Greystone country which are only known to the natives, with the object of accumulating provisions and ammunition."

## CROTON DAM STRIKE.

### Work Resumed Under Military Auspices But Full Force Not Yet Secured.

Croton Landing, N.Y., April 18.—This was a day of bustle at the new camp in the Croton Valley. The military force was augmented by six companies of the Seventh Regiment N. G. S., N.Y., and now the number of militia under arms is about 1,350. The strikers are satisfied and say that the resumption of work to-day was only a matter of time. It is the fact that the contractors would be unable to procure laborers to take the places of the strikers.

## SEAM AMBULANCE MEN.

### Chicago Corps Threw Off Disguise on Arrival at Pretoria.

London, April 19.—According to a despatch to the Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marques, nearly half the members of the Chicago ambulance corps, when offered Mansers on their arrival at Pretoria tore off their Red Cross badges. Adalbert, Sir Harry, United States consul, notified the Transvaal government that he must report the circumstances to Washington.

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With finer food and a saving of money comes the saving of the health of the family, and that is the greatest economy of all.

Look at the label when you buy and make sure you get the genuine Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

NOTE.—Many mixtures, made in imitation of baking powders, are upon the market. They are sold cheap, but are dear at any price, because they contain alum, a corrosive poison.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

## Platform of Workingmen.

### Adopted at a Meeting of the Trades and Labor Council.

### Mr. W. H. Hayward Announces Himself as a Candidate for Esquimaux.

At a special meeting last evening the Victoria Trades and Labor Council adopted a platform on which the labor candidate, if elected, is given to the previous resolution to nominate one, will seek the suffrages of the electors of Victoria. A number of the planks of Premier Martin's platform are endorsed by the council. The question of bringing out a candidate was again discussed but action was deferred.

The platform follows:

- (1) The abolition of the \$200 deposit for candidates for the legislature.
- (2) The re-enactment of the disallowed Labor Regulation Act, 1898, and also all the statutes of 1890, containing anti-Mongolian clauses if disallowed as proposed by the Dominion government.
- (3) To take a firm stand in every other possible way with a view of discouraging the spread of Oriental cheap labor in this province.
- (4) To provide for official inspection of all buildings, machinery and works with a view of compelling the adoption of proper safeguards to life and health.
- (5) The re-enactment of the law of 1894 providing for a bureau of labor statistics and of councils of conciliation and arbitration.
- (6) The retaining of the resources of the province as an asset for the people, and taking effective measures to prevent the alienation of the public domain, except to actual settlers or actual bona fide industrial purposes, putting an end to the practice of speculating in connection with the same.
- (7) Government ownership of all railway, telegraph and telephone lines to be constructed, and the acquiring of those already in use as soon as practical; and to prevent extortion as far as possible by the control of all railway, telegraph and telephone lines for public use and to fix a reasonable maximum rate which they may charge for service.
- (8) The enactment of a practicable and applicable compensation act.
- (9) Legal recognition by incorporation of labor unions and the extension to them of the same rights enjoyed by other corporate bodies.
- (10) All government contracts shall contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the subletting of such contracts and that every effort shall be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out.

## THE ALLEGED CANNIBALISM.

### Jury Acquits the Half-Breed Charged—Indian Lad's Confession Against the Story.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, April 18.—George Hunt, the half-breed, and Agowkuk, the Indian lad, accused of participating in a Hamantas dance, where the flesh of human bodies was eaten and pieces were bitten out of the arms of living persons, stood their trial to-day. Many witnesses swore that Hunt cut up the dead body provided for the dance before it was passed around to the starving wild men to be eaten, and the details brought out at the trial were revolting to Chief Justice McCall charged very strongly against Hunt, but the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

## MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

### Winnipeg, April 18.—Premier Macdonald left via the Northern Pacific for Toronto to-day. He is accompanied on his journey as far as St. Paul by Hon. J. T. Davidson, but when seen by a reporter neither gentleman would give any hint as to the object of their trip. Mr. Macdonald simply stated that he would remain in Toronto only one day and then return to this city.

Word has reached here of the death of Private D. L. Ramsey of D squadron, R. C. D., who accompanied the first battalion of Mounted Rifles to South Africa. Ramsey died at Capetown, March 28, of peritonitis.

Fire destroyed Jos. Woods' hotel at Elm Creek last night. Loss, \$1,000.

## QUITE A FIRE.

New York, April 18.—Fire to-day caused a loss of about \$75,000 in the big mattress and iron belt factory of Charles H. Rogers & Co. The fire was discovered in the cellar. Thirty girls on an upper floor were got out unhurt.

## THE QUEEN'S VISIT.

Dublin, April 18.—The Queen enjoyed a very pleasant evening in the city. Her function in which she took part being the reception of a number of addresses at the city hall, from the sheriffs and mayors of Dublin and Cork and various Irish counties. Later Her Majesty carried out a two hours' drive.

## Chief Main's Body Found

### Chinese Thieves Had Buried It Near the Scene of His Fatal Quest.

### Horribly Hacked With an Axe—His Dog Laid in the Same Grave.

Vancouver, April 17.—Chief of Police Main of Steveston left on Saturday morning to search Chinese shacks a mile out of town for stolen goods. His dog accompanied him. As Chief Main did not return, search parties were organized and have been looking for the missing man or his dead body ever since. To-day Tites, a fisherman, noticed some fresh earth overturned about a hundred yards from the shacks Chief Main went to search for stolen goods. He removed the earth and discovered the mutilated remains of the missing man. The body was horribly hacked with an axe, and the dead man's dog lay beside his master's body with its throat cut.

Chinese thieves have been arrested as the murderers, and stolen goods have been located in their shack.

## PROTESTING THE PREFERENCE.

### Manufacturers' Association Present Their Views to the Ottawa Government.

Toronto, April 18.—The tariff committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to-day discussed the preferential tariff and passed a long resolution to be placed before the government. The effect of this resolution is that members of the association are unswervingly loyal to Great Britain and favor responsible preference on British goods coming into Canada, but prefer the system of preferential trade and considers that the recent increase in the preference granted by the Canadian government from 25 per cent to 35-1-3 per cent will cause serious loss to some lines of manufacture, notably the woolen trade. The association urges that the government should require that imports from Great Britain receiving this preference should contain at least 50 per cent of British labor instead of 35 per cent as at present. The association further recommends that tariff revision occur but once in five years, to give greater stability and confidence to business investments.

Montreal, April 18.—Sir Charles Tupper addressed a crowded meeting in the Grand Hotel last evening. An address from the Cartier Club assured Sir Charles that the French Canadian people supported his Imperial trade policy. In his reply he said that he never hoped to sink so low as to receive lessons in loyalty from the Toronto Globe.



AMERBY GRABBY. With the Gravity of Meme... in He Appeals to His British Ally.

Panjab, April 17.—That his attitude toward Afghanistan with Russian designs does not meet with approval of capital of Afghanistan, in an autobiograph letter published in the "Times"...

Working Up Sensation. Critics Would Sacrifice Generals for Error in Well Planned Campaign.

London, April 18.—Lord Roberts' long wait and the Boer activity have seriously discomfited public opinion. It is still three hundred miles from Pretoria...

Impulse for More Stirling Events—Roberts Outlines His Scheme.

London, April 18.—Lord Roberts' long wait and the Boer activity have seriously discomfited public opinion. It is still three hundred miles from Pretoria...

And the Japs Influx Leads to Sug- of Restriction by Congress.

Washington, April 17.—Up to this point done by the Washington looking toward the restriction of immigration of Japanese into...

Authority to Prev- nt Ing of Those Pass- ing Muster.

Washington, April 17.—Up to this point done by the Washington looking toward the restriction of immigration of Japanese into...

ATHLON'S RECRUITS. Athletes in the Right Accepted in... Command of the Police.

Chicago, April 17.—In the McGovern White fight there was no decision, as per agreement, both being on their feet at the end of the sixth round.

COUNTES DROWNED. Berlin, April 17.—A special despatch to the minister in charge...

A NEW SENSATION. Rome, April 18.—The Tribune says that Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph in Berlin has in view arrangements for the occupation of Albania...

THE KAISER'S VISIT. Dublin, April 17.—It is understood that Emperor William is expected to land in England...

THE KENTUCKY ASSASSINATIONS. Frankfort, Ky., April 17.—The grand jury has reported indictments against Caleb Owens, John Powers, Wharley Finley, Wharton Golden and W. H. Cullen as accessories, and against Henry E. Yontey, Henry Howard, Jim Hoyt, Hart and White and Dick Coombs, charged with the murder of Mr. Goebel.

VANCOUVER AFFAIRS. Steveston Police Chief Missing—Fashionable Wedding—A Chinaman's Misfortune.

Steveston, April 18.—Chief of Police Main of Steveston has been missing since Saturday morning, when he left with a search warrant for a couple of Chinese shacks about a mile from the town...

CAPT. BLANCHARD WRITES. Victoria Officer Tells of the Charge of the Canadians at Paardeberg.

In a letter to his father at Windsor, N.S., Capt. Blanchard of this city tells the details of the Canadians at the battle of Paardeberg. Here is the letter...

First Victim Of Italians. Tragical Shooting of Sergeant of Guard for Cornell Dam Strike.

Croton Landing, N. Y., April 18.—The first bloodshed as the outcome of the strike at the Cornell Dam was the death of Sergeant Douglas of the 11th Separate Company of Mount Vernon, who was shot dead by an unknown assassin while he was relieving the guard at ten minutes to 9 to-night.

BOERS' HOPEFUL BULLETINS. Burglars Encouraged With Stories of Successes in Various Quarters.

Leemokop, southeast of Bloemfontein, Monday, April 18.—The Boer command which is still in the southern district and which it was feared had been cut off, has had a good account of itself with the Basuto police who had invaded the Orange Free State.

MANITOBA AFFAIRS. Prospective End to Liquor Licenses—Lieut-Governor's Daughter Married—Jews' Gift to Fund.

Winnipeg, April 17.—(Special)—Premier Macdonald, when asked to-day as to the granting of licenses in view of the proposed prohibition bill, stated that licenses could not be cancelled so long as the notice of the prohibition bill had not been issued...

Smith Curtis Planned It. His Idea to Override Parliament by Provincial Order-in-Council.

Vancouver, April 17.—Hon. Smith Curtis was a passenger on the steamer Islander to-day. On stepping on to the wharf he was asked by the Colonist correspondent if the government was to pass a special order-in-council granting the privilege to Toronto capitalists to build the road which has been known as the Kettle River road...

Attractive Proposal to Take Over Road if It Proves Profitable Venture.

Winnipeg, April 17.—(Special)—Premier Macdonald, when asked to-day as to the granting of licenses in view of the proposed prohibition bill, stated that licenses could not be cancelled so long as the notice of the prohibition bill had not been issued...

ABOUT THE BASUTOS. History, Manners and Habits of a Tribe of South Africans of Whom Much is Heard.

We have heard so much lately about the Basutos that probably a brief sketch of this interesting South African tribe and its equally interesting country and manners will be acceptable to our readers. The Basutos are a people who were surprised to hear when the Boers invaded Natal, that the Basutos wished to wipe out old Natal by attacking the Boers of the Free State, towards whom their harbor anything but the kindest of feelings. Then, however, they learned that the Boers of old Natal were not so easily to be intimidated, and their weakness was greatly to be learned the possibility of their yielding to the wiles of their old enemies the Kaffirs. The wiles of the Kaffirs are not to be despised, and the Boers are not to be despised either. The Basutos are a people who were surprised to hear when the Boers invaded Natal, that the Basutos wished to wipe out old Natal by attacking the Boers of the Free State, towards whom their harbor anything but the kindest of feelings. Then, however, they learned that the Boers of old Natal were not so easily to be intimidated, and their weakness was greatly to be learned the possibility of their yielding to the wiles of their old enemies the Kaffirs. The wiles of the Kaffirs are not to be despised, and the Boers are not to be despised either.

Public Works Agent Reports Rapid Progress to Date, but Difficult Country Ahead.

Public Works Agent Reports Rapid Progress to Date, but Difficult Country Ahead. The work is well advanced, and the country is being cleared up rapidly. The work is well advanced, and the country is being cleared up rapidly.

TELEGRAPH TO ATLIN. From Our Own Correspondent.

Yancouver, April 18.—J. B. Charlson, who is superintending the construction of the all-Canadian telegraph line to Dawson, arrived in the city from the North yesterday. Mr. Charlson said in speaking of the work already accomplished: "On the Atlin end I have 120 men engaged and we have thus far constructed 50 miles of trail and strung 50 miles of wire; the course being from Atlin to Pike river, up to the head of Silver Lake, a trail has been cut for 40 miles further on from Salmon river to Telegraph creek. The trail cutting is very tedious; the trail for single men is not yet cut for more than 10 miles, but the trails had to be widened to admit of the passage of a team of horses with their loads, and this is a very difficult task. The snow would not pack owing to the weather being so soft and had to be cut away for the horses and pack animals. The work is well advanced, and the country is being cleared up rapidly.

LORD ROBERTS' CRITICISMS. London, April 18.—Lord Roberts' despatch pronouncing censure upon Sir Redvers Buller and Sir Charles Warren, two of his most important subordinate commanders, was written February 13, and has been in the hands of the war office for five weeks. Just why it is despatched now in the middle of the campaign, is not understood, unless it is expected that Gen. Buller and Gen. Warren will ask to be relieved of their commands.

ACKNOWLEDGES GIFTS. People of Canada Receive Thanks of Commander in Africa—Canadian Victims of Fever.

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RING MYSTERY SOLVED. New York, April 17.—The water-weight, champion pugilist, who had changed hands to-night, when "Mysterious Billy" Smith was knocked out in the 19th round of what was to have been a 25-round battle on the Broadway Athletic Club. The New Yorker solved the hitherto unsolvable mystery with a right hand punch on the jaw of the 19th, sending Smith to the land of dizziness. The fight was won from the first sound of the gong.

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STAGGERING BURDENS. Pain's Celery Compound Is the Power that Removes Every Load of Disease in Springtime.

It is the World's Most Noted Remedy For Blood Cleansing, Nerve Bracing and flesh Building. Now that spring is at hand, the body is ready to cast off unhealthy tissues if it is only given a chance. The great work of renewing and building up health and strength is easily and quickly done by Pain's Celery Compound. Pain's Celery Compound cleanses and purifies every drop of blood in the body; the excretory organs, kidneys, skin and bowels are made to work actively, and the nervous system is furnished with sufficient energy to the digestive organs. Pain's Celery Compound is the best spring medicine in the world. It brings a healthy and appetizing perfect digestion and regularity of the bowels. It banishes morbid humors and poisons that cause rheumatism, neuralgia, heart trouble and all other ailments. For long years physicians have recognized Pain's Celery Compound as the one scientific medicine, and it is universally prescribed by them. Its use is urgent need of a vigorous and prompt restoring of health and strength to the worn out system. Thousands of men and women have found from personal experience that Pain's Celery Compound is what they need. It keeps all from sickness who use it in springtime.

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CENTRAL AMERICAN FEUD. Kingston, Jamaica, April 17.—News received here from Colombo says that two big battles have been fought at Matamoras and Peradous, where the rebel forces of Gen. Rosa ibanes and Canale were completely routed, a large number being killed wounded and taken prisoners.

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The Colonist.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1900.

THE WAR.

A very painful impression has been produced by the publication of Lord Roberts' criticism of the Natal campaign, especially in connection with the Spion Kop incident. The general opinion among the London newspapers seems to be that Gen. Buller will ask to be relieved. It is stated already that Gen. Warren has been ordered home. One can hardly suggest a reason for the publication of the correspondence at the present time unless the intention is to replace Buller by some one else. We are unable to agree with the London Globe that the report that Buller of what little reputation he had left. No matter what else may be said of his qualities of leadership, no one can deny that he possessed the quality of personal courage and indomitable energy. It has proved himself a poor tactician. It must be remembered that he has had to deal with an unprecedented set of circumstances. As the old saying is, if our foresight were only equal to our hindsight, we would not make so many mistakes.

Undoubtedly the Spion Kop incident calls for explanation. The withdrawal of Col. Thornhill's command from the despatch sent out by Buller in which he told of his capture. Some one blundered, and very badly blundered, either in taking the hill in the first place, or in claiming that it could be held, or in abandoning it. It seemed like a purposeless waste of lives.

There will be a disposition to criticize Buller for not exhibiting greater aggressiveness after the relief of Ladysmith. He had the enemy on the retreat, but did not push his advantage. At least that is how it looks to an outsider. It will be with very great regret that the public will hear of his retirement, if it takes place, for notwithstanding the disappointments experienced in the earlier stages of the campaign, there has been a general disposition to concede that he had an exceptionally hard piece of work to perform, and all things considered did it very well indeed.

A TEOHY MORTAL.

If the Vancouver World reflects the views of Mr. Joseph Martin, that gentleman is a little the most techy individual in public life in North America. Mr. Martin will make a speech two hours and a half long, and devote two-thirds of his time to himself. He realizes, and no man better, that his personality is a vital issue in the present campaign. But when he is met on his own ground, his sole organ, the World, goes into hysterics about slanders, abuse and mud-slinging. For example, the reference in the Colonist to the circumstances attending Mr. Martin's departure from Manitoba are taboos by the World as matters improper for publication. To refer to his gigantic and absolutely inexcusable blunder about the Crow's Nest Pass coal royalty is classed by our contemporary as mud-slinging. And so on all through the chapter. We have hitherto supposed that the previous record of a public man—a legitimate subject of discussion in a political campaign, and that it was proper to refer to errors of fact and law committed by a public speaker. Our impression has been that the World regarded these things as proper, for in the case of Mr. Cotton our contemporary dealt with matters that could not be called public, although they were calculated to affect Mr. Cotton's standing as a public man. Now, we ask Mr. Martin, if it was right for him to discuss and even ask for a committee of the house to investigate why Mr. Cotton left Colorado, is it not equally right for newspapers and public speakers to discuss why Mr. Martin left Manitoba? Is the latter even not much more justifiable than the former, for Mr. Martin was in public life when he left Manitoba? We do not propose to go over this phase of Mr. Martin's career again, unless compelled to do so by his ill-advised newspaper organ.

IMPERIAL CONTROL.

Canada, Australia and New Zealand having contributed men and money towards the prosecution of the war in South Africa, a precedent has been established which cannot be departed from in the future without jeopardizing the interests of the Empire. Mr. Tarte stipulated that the sending of the first contingent should not be construed into a precedent, but he might as well have stipulated that none of the Canadians should be shot at by the Boers. Precedents are not made or prevented by academic declarations. They are the outcome of events. If a war should occur next year, facing the resources of Great Britain to any serious extent, and the Colonists should decline to aid the Mother Country, the refusal would be recognized all over the world as signifying one of two things—either that the Colonies were opposed to the war, or that they are not to be counted on as a factor in Imperial defence. If the latter view of the case prevailed, the logical consequence would be an abandonment of the home government of any responsibility for colonial defence. Canadians may as well look this matter in the face. There can be no going backward, if the Empire is to continue as a political unity.

From the observations of the British press it is very evident that public opinion in Great Britain is beginning to

recognize that the time has come for a new understanding between the Mother Country and the Colonies. If the latter are hereafter to assist in fighting the battles of the former, their views will be consulted in some way before the Imperial government commits the nation to a foreign war. It is hardly likely that there will be active interference in the Orient, for example, without the views of Canada and Australia being taken and without some agreement being reached as to what these colonies will be prepared to do in aid of the Imperial arms or in some other way. Loyal as Canadians are as people, they will not willingly see their money and their blood in foreign wars with the making of which they have had nothing to do. The outburst of colonial patriotism, which has found expression in South Africa, cannot be counted upon as a certainty, unless we have as a people some voice in saying when war shall be declared and what shall be the terms of peace. In connection with it is interesting to note that Lord Salisbury seems disposed to consult the ministries in the great colonies as to the terms upon which peace shall ultimately be made with the Boers. As these colonies have expended blood and treasure in the war, they cannot well avoid expressing their ideas as to the terms of peace. Thus the component parts of the Empire are being forced more closely together, without any preconcerted plan.

For the above reasons and others we have come to regard the control of the Empire as something that is rapidly becoming a live issue. It may not be this year, but a decade could hardly pass without it, that the voters of Canada will have to deal with this subject at the polls. So rapidly, indeed, do events tread upon the heels of each other in these days of rapid communication, that one need not be surprised if at the forthcoming Dominion election the people may be invited to express themselves upon the expediency of devising some sort of Imperial senate in which the United Kingdom, India and the great colonies will be represented, and to which will be assigned certain advisory functions in connection with the foreign relations of the Empire. This is as far, we think, as the question of Imperial control can be carried with advantage at the present time. There is no use in suggesting now, at least, that any central parliament shall have the right to impose taxation upon the whole Empire. The question is one in which a great many difficulties present themselves, but we have unbounded confidence in the ability of the Anglo-Saxon genius for self-government to grapple with the most intricate problems. We venture also to predict that this Imperial issue will have a marked effect upon Dominion politics in the way of elevating them above the personal questions now so much discussed, and will also lead to decided changes in political distinctions.

MR. MARTIN'S CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Martin is very hard at work speech-making. He has laid out quite a program for himself. He will himself be laid out later. His great admirers can hardly claim that he is advancing any reasons why he should be entrusted with the administration of the affairs of this province. It was the agreed duty of the Colonist to punch a hole in the oratorical windbag with which he started out. His one great argument was placed upon the Crow's Nest Pass grant. It never was very clear what he expected to make out of that. If he said was true, he made out a good case for the refusal of the voters to entrust the province in the hands of Messrs. Semlin and Cotton again, but happily this is not the issue upon which the people have to pronounce. Mr. Semlin has probably had all the experience of public life that he wishes or is likely to be permitted to enjoy. If Mr. Cotton ever cherished a hope that the mantle of the premiership would fall upon his shoulders, he had indefinitely postponed the date and is content to unite with anyone and everyone with the laudable object of relieving the province of Martinism. But it was not true. There was not an atom of truth in it. Mr. Martin has therefore dropped this item from his speech-making. The one thing which the Colonist undertook was to convince Mr. Martin that if he proposed to indulge in personalities, as he did during his first two addresses, he would get such a dose as he had not counted upon. He thereupon promptly dropped personalities, and on the occasion of his third address was extremely moderate in his references to anyone except himself. He has still a good deal to say about himself; but we are not without the hope that we will show him what a very barren subject this is.

If Mr. Martin insists upon being talked about, it will be necessary to accommodate him; but he must not complain of the result or ask his sole newspaper organ to allege that he is being abused. He wanted to be told at Chemsalus why people were afraid of him. There are several reasons, but we will only give one or two of them. Many people are afraid of Mr. Martin for the same reason that they are afraid of the measles. It is not so much the disease itself as the quarantine. British Columbia will be put in financial quarantine just as long as Mr. Martin is in the premiership. Mr. Martin may not be intrinsically dangerous, but he has a bad reputation politically, and it is quite immaterial whether this reputation is deserved. "Give a dog a bad name, and you may as well hang him at once," says the old proverb, and that is the way it is with Martinism. It has the reputation of being dangerous, and the people of British Columbia

cannot afford to take any chances with it. But the reputation is well deserved. We will not go back to Manitoba for proof, although it is perfectly legitimate to do so. We shall not discuss the circumstances under which he left Manitoba, although that too is proper and necessarily must be taken into account in the current campaign. We will confine ourselves to what has taken place in our own province. Take for example his selection of finance minister. Will any rational man undertake to say that a premier is safe who entrusts the finances of the province, the handling of millions of money, to a man of Mr. Eberts' standing and previous record? If he would be guilty of such an astonishing vagary as this, is there anything to absurd for Mr. Martin to do? Take, as another example, his monstrous blunder about the royalty on the Crow's Nest Pass coal. What reliance can be placed upon a public man who would be guilty of making such an exhibition of himself? Take his performance in connection with the Vancouver Liberal convention and his use of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's name for the purpose of suggesting that Mr. Martin has taken leave of his judgment? Take his bargain with Messrs. Kidd and Kellie. Was that the conduct of a man whom the people should be expected to trust? Take the Deadman's Island matter. Did he not show in that his unreliability as a public official? We might refer to his arbitrary interference with the coroners, his interference with the efficiency of the provincial police, to the passage of the eight-hour law, to the alien exclusion law, and to many other matters to show his utter unreliability. But we have mentioned sufficient already to prove that if Mr. Martin had no public record before he came to this province, he has done enough since to show that it would be unsafe to trust him with power.

SLANDER AND ABUSE.

Mr. Martin's sole journalistic defender, the Vancouver World, speaks of him as subject to an attack of "slanders and abuse." We fear our contemporary does not understand the meaning of the words it employs. So far as this paper is concerned, there has not appeared here. British Columbians have very serious objections to the plan of "trying it on the dog" when they are cast for the role of dog. A Toronto paper hopes to see Mr. Martin permitted to try what it regards as an experiment in social government. British Columbia is a good way from Toronto, and our contemporary evidently thinks it matters very little what happens here. British Columbians have very serious objections to the plan of "trying it on the dog" when they are cast for the role of dog. Mr. Sangster was nominated in South Victoria on Saturday night. We understand that the majority of those present at the convention refrained from voting. Mr. Eberts was present and says that he feels very much pleased with the attitude of his former constituents towards him. We should suppose that they would hardly think seriously of exchanging a tried and proved man like Mr. Eberts for Mr. Sangster, although the latter is no doubt a very estimable gentleman.

The World thinks the Colonist ought to give the name of the authority upon the strength of which it made the assertion that Mr. Martin was not in communication with the C. P. R. or the Crow's Nest Coal Company? Or it might ask Mr. Martin.

The Times says that no sense of modesty or good taste keeps the Colonist from keeping the name of its editor before the public. The Times cannot cite a single instance in which the name of the editor of the Colonist has ever been mentioned editorially in this paper, or a case in which it has been mentioned locally except in connection with a legitimate news item. But this is not a matter of public concern, while it is eminently proper that what Senator Templeman says at Ottawa in his representative capacity ought to be made as public as possible, and we repeat our regret that his speeches, but we would like to know if in the opinion of the Times a newspaper man should take no part in public movements affecting his home, or that if he does, the newspaper with which he is connected should refrain from mentioning his name in such connection.

From what was stated, there seems to be a reason to believe that if the terms upon which the Imperial government was ready to accept that offer had been communicated to the provincial government, the men would have been sent. The Minister of Militia has promised further explanation, and we certainly think one is due to the people of British Columbia, although we do not know that the Semline government on its part displayed any excess of zeal to have the offer acted on.

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MR. McINNIS' AMENDMENT.

There was not very much discussion in the House of Commons over Mr. McInnes' proposed amendment to the Comox and Cape Scott railway bill prohibiting the employment of Chinese labor. Mr. McInnes said that the reason why this bill was introduced into parliament instead of the local legislature was to avoid such a provision, which he thought the local house would surely have placed in it. This is a mistake. We are well aware of the fact that the bill was introduced into this bill to introduce it into parliament, and a desire to employ Chinese labor had nothing whatever to do with it. The reason was that an application has been made to the Dominion government for a subsidy, and to secure the subsidy it was thought desirable to have the company incorporated by parliament.

Dr. Sproule was the first person to speak in connection with the bill. He took the ground that the Chinese being permitted to come into the country after paying for the privilege ought not to be prevented from working. Mr. Morrison followed, saying that he favored Chinese exclusion, but thought it should be dealt with in a general measure and not in a piece-meal way. Sir Adolphe Caron took the same view, adding that as other railways had been allowed to employ Chinese labor, he must dissent from the proposition to refuse the same privilege to this company. Mr. Bell, of Prince Edward's Island, thought that the reasonable wishes of the people of British Columbia ought to be met, but he did not think that Chinese ought to be prohibited from engaging in work that is for the general benefit of the country, and hence he opposed the amendment. Mr. Oliver White, of this province, can exercise powers under the Transway Act, which the courts have decided are vested only in the federal parliament.

We have a letter from Alberni dealing with Mr. Huff's candidacy at the forthcoming election. We do not print it, and will state at some little length our reasons for declining to give it publicity, which may possibly serve as a guide to persons who may contemplate writing to the Colonist on political questions. It may be quite true that an editor is not responsible for what appears in the letters of correspondents, but he is responsible for publishing the letters, and it is this that he must have in mind when a letter is sent to him for publication upon a subject concerning which he has no personal knowledge. If the letter refers to any individual, published over the writer's own signature, we would print it without hesitation; but in that event doubtless some of the expressions used would have been toned down. The letter is personal throughout, and it is not right that anonymous personal attacks should be made upon anyone. An anonymous criticism of a man's public career is quite another matter. When a statement of fact is made in a letter dealing with any candidate personally, or as in this case with the requisition to a candidate, we must ask that, as a guarantee of good faith, the writer shall sign his name to it, or else place the facts before us for investigation, when we will investigate them if they seem to be of sufficient importance, and publish them in due course. The Colonist cannot be used by anyone as a means of striking an adversary below the belt.

We are requested to say that Mr. Richard Hall will be a candidate in this city at the forthcoming provincial election. His card will appear later.

They have a story in Vancouver that Mr. Eberts is going to stand for Alberni. If he is, he does not know anything about it. Mr. Eberts is going to run in South Victoria and nowhere else.

We will say this much for Mr. Martin, that he heeds the advice of the Colonist as to how he should deport himself when addressing British Columbia audiences. The manner of his Chemsalus speech was in vivid contrast to both his Victoria effort and that put forth at Saanichton.

Col. Prior brought up in parliament the offer of British Columbia to furnish a contingent for service in South Africa.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., COLONIAL HOUSE, MONTREAL.

Established 1845. Invite attention to their Mail Order department. Samples sent by return mail, and full information supplied. HIGH CLASS GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

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

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

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

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

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

New Department of Artistic House Decoration. Including PAPER HANGINGS of every description, displaying a superb collection of Wall Hangings for the coming season. The Assortment consists only of the Newest Designs and Colorings, specially selected for a high class trade. At the same time due regard has been given to values and intending purchasers are invited to compare Prices, Qualities and Designs, both Embossed and Brocaded. Also Chintz and Satin Stripes, prices ranging from 5c. to 15c., 20c and upwards per roll. For Dining Rooms, Halls and Libraries, there are printed Bureaus and Canvases effects, Tapestry, Morris, Turkish, Colonial, Heraldic, Empire and Conventional Designs, in a wide range of prices from 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c and 35c per per yard.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., MONTREAL.

BOER CHARACTER. Strong in Faith in Their Cause, But Not Braggarts. A London press correspondent writes as follows: But little more than half of the burghers are in the field, although all are ready to respond to command on three hours' notice. Every man not now actually in the field has his horse, saddle, and bridle, and a week's supply of bilious always ready. This individual preparedness is what makes the Boers the most mobile force in the world. The ydylde shell that fearfully destructive projectile which was to literally annihilate any troops against whom it was directed. The ydylde shell had been in the hands of the Boers for some time, and it has become their plighting. It has not disabled twenty men since the war began, and the Boers estimate that twenty thousand of the projectiles have been fired at them. The use of ydylde has given the Boers in the trenches an opportunity to give a new variation to an old game. Every schoolboy has played "I spy." The Boers, with that rare instinct of range which is a national qualification, have learned the time of the shells. They are a flash of the guns trained on them, and then, counting, calculate with astonishing accuracy the time the missile will arrive. Down into the trenches they go, to bob up again, laughing, a moment later, and watch for the next one. Many of the ydylde shells fail to explode, and hundreds of them are lying about the laagers. It frequently happens that the top of a shell is chipped off, leaving the ydylde exposed. The Boers have found a novel use for this explosive. The men in the trenches are terrifiedly annoyed by swarms of flies, which swarm in countless millions, and have adopted an expedient to slaughter them by wholesale. Some ydylde is spread upon the ground and sprinkled with sugar. When the mass is thick with flies it is exploded by a train of powder and the flies are exterminated.

No man in possession of his senses can doubt the intense patriotism of the Boers. They believe that they are fighting for a just cause, and are determined to defend their country to their death. That they are truly religious is also indubitable. It has been seen evidence of this hypocrisy so commonly attributed to these people by British writers. I admit that to see a whole commando on their knees, giving thanks in prayer for victory, looks ultra-demonstrative in a religious sense to one accustomed to American or English reserve, yet no impartial observer can doubt the sincerity of such actions. The Boers invariably give credit for victory to God both in their public and private utterances. They pray before entering battle—if they have time—and also after the conclusion of a fight. "God will not permit the English to conquer us," the commonest burgher will say, and he believes it. The Boers regard the British, with a sort of pitying admiration. They do not rejoice in slaughtering poor Tommy Atkins. The carnage of the battle field fills the burgher with deep regret. I saw Boers shed tears as they buried the mutilated corpses of the English. The fall of Spion Kop. An ordinary Boer will not injure an Englishman unless he has to. General Buller is the "hero" of Spion Kop." It is immensely popular among the troops. The young general—he is only thirty-six—is a man to watch. To any one accustomed to discipline of an English or European army that article would seem totally lacking among the Boers. This apparent indelicacy is more seeming than real. Perfect order and obedience prevail in the laagers.

BRIDGING THE TUGELA. Sapper A. Smith, of the "A" pontoon troop of the Royal Engineers, in a letter to his friends at West Bromwich, writes about the construction of the bridges which were thrown across the Tugela river. Speaking of that construction at Krieger's drift, he says: "We were

New Japanese Moving

Nearly All of Recent Steamers—The Cleot Disabled.

Summer Service for E. Steamers—The Cleot Disabled.

Since the arrival in this country of many Japanese immigrants by the Riojun-maru and the Go the Japanese boarding houses, and other places of accommodation have been taxed to the utmost to receive newcomers. At the outset Officer Wilson found that cases of overcrowding presented themselves, and in order that the health of the city might not be endangered, he at once took to distribute the transient among such large and vacant as were available for use. It is a feature of the case of Japanese immigrants that they do not stay long in this country, but are soon on their way to other parts of the world. One of the Japanese who has also received her full tickets or more being disposed of today. One of the Japanese here has made the statement that 60 per cent. of the two or three arrivals during the present year are in season for the Orient. One of the health authorities is taking equally intelligent action, following the suit of his freres in this city. The Colonist correspondent writes: "Three Japanese immigrants arrived yesterday, one from Vancouver, Health Inspector Marston three more will arrive to-morrow. He says they will take action and if he finds that the Japs are broken without the health by-laws there is no room in the present influx of Japanese."

NEW SCHEDULE ADOP. Summer Arrangements For the Railway's Fleet of Steam

The fine passenger steamers Nanaimo and Joan, together with constructed and very comfortable, having no room in the best of running order, the steamer schedule of the Esquimaux railway, which was completed and will go into effect Monday next. On and after Monday the City of Nanaimo will sail from Victoria to Nanaimo, and Evans' wharf, Vancouver, and Shovel Bay and way points, via Van Anda and way points, on Thursdays at 7 a.m. same steamer sails from her dock for Comox, Comox Wharf and way points, and on Thursdays also from Union Wharf to the City of Nanaimo, the D. & N. trains and also the Joan for Vancouver. On Saturdays the City of Nanaimo will sail from the City of Nanaimo to Victoria, and on Saturdays the Joan for Vancouver. The Joan by the new schedule will sail from Victoria to Comox at 10 a.m. on Wednesdays, and from Comox to Victoria at 4 a.m. on Thursdays, and from Victoria to Comox at 4 a.m. on Thursdays, and from Comox to Victoria at 4 a.m. on Thursdays. The Joan will sail from Victoria to Comox at 10 a.m. on Wednesdays, and from Comox to Victoria at 4 a.m. on Thursdays, and from Victoria to Comox at 4 a.m. on Thursdays, and from Comox to Victoria at 4 a.m. on Thursdays. The Joan will sail from Victoria to Comox at 10 a.m. on Wednesdays, and from Comox to Victoria at 4 a.m. on Thursdays, and from Victoria to Comox at 4 a.m. on Thursdays, and from Comox to Victoria at 4 a.m. on Thursdays.

WITH A BROKEN SHA. Steamer Clayoquot Is Being Home by the Willapa—Notes of the Coast.

The little steamer Clayoquot, Mr. Thomas Easton, M. P., is a fine owner. It is a very rough western seaboard, while from Clayoquot, to which it had been despatched with tin and other supplies for the salmon. According to a telegram received from Alberni by a member of the Colonist staff, she broke her stern on the beach at passing Wreck Bay (just Eneleuet) and perhaps four from the village of Clayoquot, and several of the crew in her boat on the beach and the coast until they secured a

There is said to be three feet in the hold of the unlucky little steamer Willapa. The steamer Willapa, which was bound for her regular trip, now has the cripple in bringing her to Victoria. The news from the West Coast to the Willapa to Alberni is of that a splendid vein of ore struck in the Castle mine. While important strikes of value have rewarded the energy of the prospectors on Sidney I.

LONGSHOREMEN IN DE. Although Highest Wages Are Local Supply of Fre

Handlers Is Limited. Local steamship men and are complaining of a present shore labor, only 21 men are able to discharge the Goodwin steamer, and all but four being consigned to the hands. Operations would be very much delayed and it is the kindness of the master of

BLEEDING PILES. The Following Letter Tells How They Are Cured by Using Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Not a day passes but many people volunteer recommendations of Dr. Chase's Ointment, as a positive and thorough cure for piles. The letter we publish to-day tells of a case of bleeding piles. Here it is, as it was written to us: "The Laurie Spool Co., St. Alexis de, Quebec, Nov. 15, 1898. Messrs. Edman, Bates & Co., Toronto: "Dear Sirs:—You may put my name to any praise you can give to Dr. Chase's Ointment, for it has done me more good than any medicine I ever tried. I was troubled with that cruel disease, bleeding piles, and after using Dr. Chase's Ointment seven or eight times, I can say I am rid of it, and will recommend it to those who suffer as I did. It is a treasure to persons afflicted with piles. "Respectfully yours, Jos. Jackson."

"Respectfully yours, Jos. Jackson." Dr. Chase's Ointment is limited, but its cure is not duplicated. It is the only absolute cure for itching, bleeding, and protruding piles; 80 cents at all dealers; or Edman, Bates & Co., Toronto.



Consistent Mr. Martin

Lately an Independent But Now Warns Electors Against the Type.

Furnishes Reason for Opposing Martin While Favoring Government Policy.

The position of the independent in politics appears to be oscillating. Hon. Mr. Martin's position is a case in point.

With all regard for the business capacity of these so-called independents, their individual business, their worth as citizens, and their desire to do right, what do you expect the representation of any district to be but a mere puppet of the party to which it is attached?

As for a practical application of the independent principle, it is the inevitable, unrepresentative place of the independent in politics that should be the first consideration.

Up to date in the present campaign there has been little attempt to discuss the issues, and a too great tendency to deal with the man instead of the party.

It is a pity that the independent classes of the community joined hands, sinking their private differences and settling political issues.

Time had proved his estimate to be correct, and while he had waived his own judgment in reference to the party vote, when Mr. Semlin had been called upon by his Honor to form a government, he retained sufficient independence to stand firm when he saw the party's policy seemed to be the wrong one.

From the above brief reference to a portion of Hon. Mr. Martin's Chemanais address it will be seen how contradictory he can be on occasion, and even how the course of a few moments. He warns the electors against the independent in politics, and in the very next breath declares that it was as an independent, and only as an independent, that he could be induced to run at the last general election.

Pacific Coast Steamship Construction of a Floating Palace.

According to the San Francisco papers the Pacific Coast Steamship Company are contemplating the construction of the San Francisco, Victoria and Alaska run, of a passenger steamship, which will represent an expenditure of \$2,000,000.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Governor On His Trial

Sir Hibbert Tupper Insists That Such is the Provincial Issue.

Strong Evidence of a Discreditable Alliance With the Present Premier.

At the Conservative mass meeting held in Chilliwack on Saturday last, in speaking of party lines, Sir Hibbert Tupper said: "My former remarks have been misinterpreted; I always have been in favor of straight party lines, but now, at an emergency, I am in favor of a party system."

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Parliament

Side-Track

Kettle Valley to Be Tapped Under Provincial Order in Council.

Promoters Place No Limit on Attempts of Present Local Rulers.

Special to the Colonist. Vancouver, April 16.—R. A. Dixon, one of the applicants for the incorporation of the Boundary Rapid Transit Company, of Grand Forks, passed through Vancouver yesterday on his way to Chicago.

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Sadly Laid

In the Grave

Last Scenes at the Funerary of the Good Father Rondeault.

Great Assemblage of Cowichan Indians Present for the Occasion.

All that was mortal of the venerated and revered late Father Rondeault, who for 42 years ministered to the spiritual wants of the Cowichan Indians, was yesterday afternoon interred at Quamichan, on the site of the burned church he was instrumental in having built, and there it is hoped another edifice will shortly be raised. Requiem mass was celebrated in the morning at the Roman Catholic cathedral and the remains were afterwards borne to the E. & N. railway station, the pall-bearers being Messrs. L. McQuade, E. J. Fletcher, J. Sell, M. Beatty, M. McEwen and S. Heron.

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The Influx of Japan

Consul Shimizu Explains Preference for Land British Columbia

United States General Point—What Their Means to Victoria

Another just-arrived army of brown men from Japan trooped Victoria's streets yesterday afternoon. The number of Japanese landed at the outer wharf space of April, the number being greater—many times greater than in any previous month.

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150 Cases

Trading

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the funeral party, in which Althoff of Victoria, Father in Sanyich, Father Bedard, Costanier, was joined by ny of Nanaimo, Father-Kuper Island, and Father- assistant of the deceased, as the body way first taken office, the pall-bearers being W. R. Robertson, J. N. B. Bincoart, E. J. Lomas, Morley and W. Beaumont, ndian office the body placed was then taken to the school ouchman. The lid was re- the coffin and viewed by the and the Indians, the latter at grief at the sight of piritual adviser.

ing feature of the melanch- was the participation of en of the Cowichan branch of St. Ann. The clergy, statements, then conducted the ge to the grave on the site church. The burial service- Father Althoff addressed the English after which the spoke to the Indians in their. The body was then com- grave, the Indians chanting-

a monument which such a would well warrant being- rise to commemorate the who labored faithfully and work of the uplifting of man-

ORIAN'S HEROISM

askan Trapper by Endanger- His Own Life.

of Victoria's heroes are not the battle fields of South Af- testimony to in a column of the Colanist has received from son, an American prospector his home at Rampan, British Columbia. This letter is evidence al- of gratitude too infrequent-

to my paper Mr. Johnson, "to- high your paper Mr. Alexander of Victoria, for saving my and exposure in Alaska, and up it up suit yourself, only I where to find Lindsay, and personally, and in fact only his name and residence from D. Company here. I therefore

College of extending my thanks to your paper, knowing that even see it, some of his friends may, and thus I shall be able in that I am a truly grateful ed out on a trapping trip up- river and was overtaken by kness. A swish who was me and me. I asked him if he would help and he said he white men on the river that he would go to them. After a little word he started, and afterwards I fainted. I was by someone feeling my heart, that it was a white man. He told me that his face was

terribly frozen, as he had own coats and mits to keep me- ny dear sir, if you will kindly to suit yourself, you will make full man and family happy, and able to partially thank Mr. or his heroism, and to congrat- upon having having so noble- should certainly have died alone- zen wilderness had it not been

COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE

ancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated- court that Dr. J. Collis Browne- sulted the inventor of Chloro- the whole story of the defendant- was literally untrue, and he re- it had been sworn to by 15, 1864.

Collis Browne's Chloroxyne is the- and certain remedy in the most- Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, catism, Etc.

Collis Browne's Chloroxyne is pre- by scores of Orthodox practi- course would not be thus- and all a place."—Medical Times, 22, 1888.

Collis Browne's Chloroxyne is a re- for Cholera, Dysentery, Diar- Colic, Etc.



15 cases new Spring Goods just opened Slaughter Prices for Cash Before Moving. TRADING STAMPS ON ALL CASH PURCHASES.

The Influx Of Japanese

Consul Shimizu Explains Their Preference for Landing in British Columbia.

United States General Objective Point—What Their Stay Means to Victoria.

Another just-arrived army of the little brown men of Japan trooped through Victoria's streets yesterday on the docking of the Northern Pacific steamship Goodwin from the Orient; more are coming by the Milos, the Tosa-Maru, the Braemar and the Empress of China.

Of course everyone wants to know the reason of this unprecedented influx of Japanese, and everyone who has the interest of the country at heart is anxious to safeguard it against damage from the flood of Asiatic labor competition.

The very presence of the just-coming Japanese taken from the mainland (especially Mr. Martin's faith) is quite sufficient, yet it is interesting and useful to go further, and then the statistics of the customs house leave no room for mistake in figures.

Month of January..... 298 Month of February..... 649 Month of March..... 580 Half month of April..... 1,125

The reasons for the present rush are given in many forms, while the Japanese in his relation to American life, trade and conditions comes in for equal variety of criticism. It is said, the Japanese are leaving their own country in consequence of the Russian war, then again it is asserted the closing of the gates of Hawaii has turned the volume of plantation emigration into the opening of the fishing season accounts for quite a number, and the initiation of large railway works on the American mainland probably explains the presence of a larger quota.

On the authority of a railway and steamship man, it is stated that the number of incoming Japanese remain in British Columbia, while quite 65 per cent. of those who land, return to the United States. The N. P. R. employs them all along the line working 4,000 at present. C.N.R. has 1,000 or more and will soon triple this number; the C.P.R. gives its road work to white men, and the company not without an interesting interview with the situation as reported by the people for both or either of the rival lines.

Then comes another question. Speak to the Japanese, and he will tell you that these that half of those arriving Japanese were here before, or else had relatives here. They travel more and spend their money quicker than do their rivals the Chinese, and in the latter respect do more perhaps for the country that doesn't especially want them.

After the fishing season of last year, according to one of the customs' officials close in touch with the interesting subject, more than 4,000 Japanese went back from British Columbia, visiting their aggregate wages amounting to \$300,000; while workers in the Cariboo and other interior districts went home with many thousands more.

These men returning form a large proportion of the present arrivals. They would explain a point raised by the Japanese consul and which otherwise would be unintelligible. Japan, it seems, does not restrict an emigrant, who has previously been here, may naturally return just when it suits their business or convenience.

In this matter of the Japanese law, and Japanese immigration generally, the Consul's Vancouver representative has just returned from an interesting interview with Consul Shimizu in which the Consul said the matter had given him so much food for reflection that those who have private secretary to Victoria to meet the Riojun-Maru of the Nippon Yusen-Kaisha line for the purpose of studying the situation as reported by the people for both or either of the rival lines.

"According to advice from Victoria," said Mr. Shimizu, "two or three thou-

PROVINCIAL

NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, April 16.—William Pargeter, aged 70 years, is lying at his home on Victoria road with a bad knife wound in his breast, while Alex. Michaelson, a Russian Finn, is in the city goal with wounds in his head and face.

"Besides this, each province of Canada is limited to five independent emigrants to Canada per month. There are forty-five provinces in Japan, but emigrants according to law for the emigration companies of Japan to sell more than 100 tickets per month to Japanese coolies destined for this Dominion.

"This Canada has reason to feel alarmed about the present influx. Of course the great number of Japanese immigrants arriving in Victoria are destined for the United States, but the fact remains that if they are refused passage into the United States by Immigration Commissioner Healy, they will remain in Canada, and thus the wise Japanese law limited to five independent emigrants to Canada never go but from five or six of these, the provinces near the sea coast, so that in round figures 250 Japanese immigrants per month into Canada should be the outside limit.

"The contract system is being put into effect at a distance of 100 miles. To avoid this very thing the emigration companies are sending the Japanese emigrants to a British Columbia port, so that if they are denied entrance to the United States by the immigration commissioner they are left in Canada to seek out their own fortunes."

The consul anticipates that the rush will end as suddenly as it began, within the next few weeks—when the fishery and railway work is satisfied. Meanwhile the questions may be asked Victoria: Is the present influx hurting our local labor? and Does the landing here of the armies of brown men injure the trade of the port? The resident Japs declare that there is no work of any proportion in Victoria for their race, and that consequently few remain. The customs people will tell inquirers that through Victoria being made distributing points instead of Seattle (which would be cheaper for the companies) \$5,000 to \$8,000 a vessel is paid here by each incoming steamer; the C.P.R. Company gets hundreds and thousands of dollars for Japanese taken on en bloc to Vancouver; and while the newly arrived Japanese are here, storekeepers declare that (unlike the Chinese, they are liberal spenders for clothing, etc., and patronize the white men's stores.

Victoria indeed, according to the retailers and shipping men, does not keep the Japanese, and their coming means the distribution of large amounts of money. From which it will be seen that in this as almost every issue there are two sides to the question.

GREENWOOD. Greenwood, April 14.—Preliminary surveys were started to-day to locate the line of the Greenwood and Phoenix branch line of the C.P.R. to Midway. Electrical power will be supplied from Cascade. Duncan McIntosh, president of the company, is now in the East purchasing material for the new line. The cost of the road to Phoenix will be one hundred thousand dollars, and by the time the railway is completed, the outlay will be fully half a million dollars.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills. Must Bear Signature of Dr. J. C. Wood. See Pac-Simile Wrapper Below. FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR BILLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

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A POLITICAL REVIEW

Cariboo Resident on the Lieutenant-Governor's Irregular Interference and its Painful Results. From the Ascroft Journal. Editor Journal—Sir: Your paper, established for other purposes, is not, and never has been, a political organ. You have wisely retained your independence and are not at the beck and call of either one set of politicians or another. The men of our province and I can therefore apply to you with some confidence to give prominence to the views of one who, like yourself, belongs to no party as at present established, but one who at the same time has considerable stake in the country and consequently an intense and legitimate interest in its affairs. Having such an interest, it is with the greatest alarm and regret that I look back upon the occurrences of the past several or eight or ten months of our provincial political history. In the summer of 1898 a general election took place. At that time what was known as "the Turner government" was in power. Just as the same party, though under different premiers, had been since 1883. As is invariably the case where a long lease of power by any party has been enjoyed, some dissatisfaction with reference to different acts of the government had at that time, undoubtedly declared itself in the province and interested parties in opposition to the government did all in their power by misrepresentation and otherwise to encourage such feeling. For some years previously a considerable number of people coming from other provinces of the Dominion had been added to the strength of the electorate. Such voters, ignorant of the real facts of the cases put before them, and strangers to the province and its requirements were doubtless easily persuaded by the misrepresentation and other means of the opposition and the consequent result of the elections was such that the majority of the people as chosen were apparently pretty evenly divided as regards the numbers supporting one side or the other. But, to and behold, immediately in step the Lieutenant-Governor of the province, before the return of all the members electors were complete, and almost as to the ground, among

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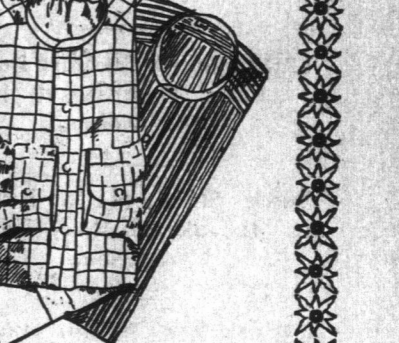
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The Clayoquot Towed In Little Cannery Steamer Brought From West Coast by the Willapa.

Three Steamers to Run on the Skeena River This Season.

The steamer Willapa successfully brought her tow, the crippled Clayoquot, in from the West Coast yesterday morning, and repairs to the disabled craft will be taken in hand at once and completed within the week.

NAVIGATION OF THE SKEENA. Three Steamers to Be in Service—Beligious Discard Among the Native Christians.

There were but two passengers, with little more on the steamer. The returning from Queen Charlotte and Northern British Columbia river traffic yesterday afternoon, while the freighter limited to a quantity of furs for Rithet & Co., Ltd., R. F. Tuckwell, one of the half dozen travellers seeking at Victoria, comes to the Skeena.

AWAY FOR THE NORTH. Steamer 'Amur' Sails With Many Passengers—Opening of the Northern Waterway.

A large number of men who will be engaged during the coming season on the steamers of the Canadian Development Company and other Northern transportation bodies, left for Skagway by the Amur last evening.

PICKED UP A LIFE BELT. The West Coast Yields Its Weekly Souvenir From the Threatening Sea.

In a private letter from Clayoquot received by the Willapa yesterday the news is given that a life belt bearing the name "Reporter" has been picked up afloat of Long Beach. It had apparently been lost overboard, for no attempt had been made to arrange the fastenings for use.

THE TIDAL SURVEY. No New Gauges to be Provided, but Records of Those Existing Will be Worked Out.

In the House of Commons recently Col. Price announced that \$1,200 had been placed in the estimates for the purpose of extending the tidal survey in British Columbia. It is, in fact, the sum to be expended in establishing additional self-recording tide gauges on the British Columbia coast, or it is to be used in assisting the British hydrograph office to publish Canadian tide tables from data already taken, some of which are believed to be inaccurate and unreliable.

tor and the mouth of the Fraser river. (See page 1,788 of Mahanad.) It is not considered necessary at present to establish any additional gauges, as the records already existing give thoroughly reliable data for four years past, which have not yet been made available as a basis for accurate tide tables. On the results from the Victoria or Esquimaux gauge the tables for the whole Strait of Juan de Fuca are based; those from the Fraser River gauge will give a determination for the Gulf of Georgia. The data obtained from these two stations are complete and reliable. Such tide tables as are now in use are based on United States observations at Port Townsend, which do not well apply to British Columbia waters. The tide tables when worked out will be published by this department, and the hydrograph office publishes any tide tables.

FRENCH WOMEN IN INDUSTRY. (Condensed from the Contemporary Review.)

The part taken by French women in industry is considerable. The percentage of their work, as compared with that of men, has steadily grown since the middle of the century, until now it is labor is due more than a third of the industrial product of France. This proportion is owing primarily to the invention of machinery, and it exists elsewhere than in France, but it is accompanied in France by another circumstance of very great interest. This circumstance is the relation between the volume of women's work and the quality of the work. The percentage of the women, unequal in the different industries, increases in proportion to the higher quality of the industries. Now quality in French industry does not mean, as with the greater part of our own products, usefulness and durability, but it means manual skill and art. In general, the proportion of the women grows in ratio to the art demanded in the industry, and the women are in greater numbers than the men in the industries that are most important for exportation, and in those that are most celebrated in the world, so that the relation may be formulated thus: in proportion to the art value and to the celebrity of any French industry is the volume of women's participation in that industry.

Up to the end of the thirteenth century, women, being legally and socially well conditioned, were comparatively free in their choice of work. The idea of Germanism and Christianity tended to develop, showed itself here as in public functions, and in their art trades were as accessible to women as to men. Women not only exercised trades and industries, but they were members of the guilds, and they could become master-workmen. But Judaism and Romanism would the work of pure Christianity, and the women were excluded from the guilds, and their freedom in industry, and the reaction excluded them from industry and commerce, and the women were reduced to a state of dependence on their husbands. It is only in the last century that the women have been able to re-enter industry, and to do so in a way that has not only benefited the women, but has also benefited the country.

On the eve of the Revolution all traces had been lost of the notions of equity which had been the basis of the old system, and the women were reduced to a state of dependence on their husbands. The Revolution, however, brought about a change in the social position of women, and they were able to re-enter industry, and to do so in a way that has not only benefited the women, but has also benefited the country.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Headache, Dizziness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Dropsical Swellings, Constipation, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Irritability, and all the Disorders of the Bowels, and all the Disorders of the Urinary System, etc. These Pills are sold in all the principal Pharmacies, and are also sold by the Proprietor, Dr. J. C. BECHAM, at 11, BEECHAM'S BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. 6.

With the increasing use of machinery it is, above all, women that the manufacturers called to work. For machinery, from the home, and since now not only the rich but all the world must buy their garments, the wage-earning capacity of the family had to be increased. The solution was mechanical; the women entered the factories, and rose to the dignity of wage-earners.

We come now to the statistics of the last half century. The French Labor Bureau shows that the proportion of women to men in the industrial establishments of France has been as follows: in 1800 it was 20 per cent; in 1873 it was 33 per cent; and to-day it is 38.1 per cent. This steady gain of women upon men in the factories seems to be not alone an actual increase, but—and this is not without its interest in part to an actual decrease in the number of men employed in the industry. The number of men has increased by but 47,425 units; from which it should follow that during this time the number of men has increased by 22,575 units.

The whole number of women to-day in the industrial establishments subject to the labor laws, and the whole number of men is 1,650,456. But these figures do not show the entire number of women in industrial establishments. There are, in fact, many women who are employed in the industry, but who are not included in the statistics. These women are employed in the home, and they are employed in the industry, but they are not included in the statistics. The women who are employed in the home are employed in the industry, but they are not included in the statistics. The women who are employed in the industry are employed in the home, but they are not included in the statistics.

NEW CENSUS. Farmers Urged to Make It Trustworthy.

To build up a great office like the census office in fifteen months from absolutely nothing is an arduous task, and the census office in Washington and about 50,000 observers in the country, in a few months, and entire success is out of the question. The office naturally cannot itself make the stage of preparation, and it is necessary that the farmers should be prepared to do their part. The farmers should be prepared to do their part, and they should be prepared to do their part.

The situation in garment-making is particularly interesting. There are in the industry all France, according to M. Gaston Worth (a table dated in 1895), 255,000 employees and 700,881 employees. Two-thirds of the employees are women and one-third are men. The women are employed in the industry, and the men are employed in the industry. The women are employed in the industry, and the men are employed in the industry.

The employees are engaged on feminine and on masculine dress to the amount of \$4,000,000. The women are employed in the industry, and the men are employed in the industry. The women are employed in the industry, and the men are employed in the industry.

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Saving Is Earning



A few dollars' saving on each purchase of groceries amounts to a good deal in the course of the year. Why throw your money away when we not only give you low prices but also give you the highest quality.

- Ross Laundry Soap..... 5c. bar
Fine Toilet Soap..... 15c. box
Taylor's Washing Powder 3 1/2 lbs. 25c. Pkg.
Pearline..... 2 Pkgs. for 25c.
Monkey Brand Soap..... 5c. Twin bar
(Won't wash clothes but scours)
Large Navel Oranges..... 25c. doz.
"Dixie" Ceylon Tea..... 35c. lb
Ginger Snaps..... 10c. lb.

We Carry a Complete Assortment of Wines and Liquors.

Dixie H. Ross & Co

The Columbia Flouring Mills Company
ENDERBY AND VERNON.
Premier, Three Star, Superfine, Gahame and Whole Wheat Flour.
R. P. Rithet & Co., Proprietors, Victoria.

COFFEES DISCRIMINATING BUYERS SPICES
COFFEES PURE SPICES and PURE BAKING POWDER.
HIGHEST STANDARD GUARANTEED.
STEMLER & EARLE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS VICTORIA.
HEAD OFFICE:—Thomas Earle, 62, 64 and 67, Wharf St, Victoria, B.C.

TO OUR PATRONS
LAST YEAR we had such a demand for our seeds that we were SOLD-OUT before the season was fairly started; therefore we start THIS YEAR with a FRESH, CLEAN AND NEW CROP.
EVERYTHING WARRANTED to be such and true to name. We keep the CHOICEST and CLEANEST stock of goods on the Coast. Wholesale price list now ready; write for it. Thinking you for your kind patronage, the past and hoping to be favored with YOUR ORDERS in the future, we are, yours very truly,
THE BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO., Ltd.,
B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS. ESTABLISHED 1862.
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Ladies' and Gents' garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed & pressed equal to new.

JAY & CO.
Seedsmen and Nurserymen....
"Own cases" very old Black Bottle
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Please see you get it with METAL CAPSULES.
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Distinguished everywhere for
Delicious of Flavour Superior
Quality, and Highly Nutritive
Properties. Specially granulated
and comforting to the
nervous and dyspeptic. Sold
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Rhododendron, Rose, Fanny Evergreen,
Magnolia, Bulbs, new crop Lawn Grass
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largest and most complete stock in Western
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EVERY WEAK-MAN
MARRIED WOMEN
If you are a regular or
troubled with suppressed
menstruation, or if you are
a MARRIED WOMAN,
Call and make your selections or
send for catalogue. Address a Nursery
and Greenhouse.
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FORTY SECOND Y

Centres on Wepo

Keen Interest in Little
Fluckily Awaiting the
Delayed Relief.

Heavy Fighting for So
but No Particulars
the Effect.

Boer Commando Come
Range of Artillery
Elandsiaagt.

London, April 22.—Despatching from the seat of war, that and unsatisfactory, clearly in new activity at all points British and Boer forces are distance of each other. Inter moment centres at Dewets Wepener, where fighting is in

A despatch received from North, dated April 21, says very heavy firing on various between Dewetsdorp and Wep around Wepener on Saturday no particulars have been received. A special despatch from M Saturday, says: "The Boer Wepener continues. The Bo determined to do their utmost the garrison before relief arriving appears imminent." The activity of the Boers laage apparently has failed General Buller, if that was into doing more than repeat made on his advance posts. A despatch from Warrington Saturday, says: "There has been intermittent and ineffective sniping Boers, who also fired a few during the night, at 7 a.m. of the past two days."

CLOSING ON ELANDSIA
Boer Force Come Within Artillery
and Attempt to Shell a C

Elandsiaagt, April 21.—A of 1,000 Boers came through y this morning. They crossed Bridge and advanced to the ridge but fell back on the mounted infantry, who opened Later, the Boers shelled el colliery. Ten shells fell el mine but did no damage. The mine was stopped, but it is to be resumed to-morrow. The British guns opened fire the direction of the Boer g were pointed on a long ridge, yards to the right of the Boer were difficult to locate, but were seen retreating over the Wessels Nek. Several of the Boer and must have done so. Late in the day the Boers tivity in the trenches on the side of the Empire, including this position was only 4,800 tant from Elandsiaagt.

THE EMPIRE MAK
Strathcona on the Front Post
Colonies—No Seeking P
Duty Performed.

London, April 21.—Respon toast "Our Imperial Force" Press Club dinner to- Strathcona said that this fo was a great improvement of one of "Navy and Army an Force," as it showed that the Empire, and that Empire, but there could be no Empire. He said, recognized this, but the special message, including the Canada, he added, would be assume that they had done their simple duty.

RELIEF OF KILIM
Troops Reported to Have
Trouble Not Yet Nearly

Accra, April 21.—The official report made that Cape. The relieving troops have massed. No details are given, but it is considered very hopeful, although there is still a great improvement. A quantity of ammunition Maxim is being forwarded Coast Castle and to the

THE ST. HELENA C
French Warship Makes M
Near Hundred Prisoner

St. Helena, April 21.—Mun and conjecture have been signalled as a French war yernone Bay on Thursday. was first seen close to the sandy bay south of the island remained until late in the afternoon in the direction of and has not been seen since. Gen. Cronje with his wife and children are living in a house. The health of the prisoners is large one. The transport Lake Erie with 284 prisoners, including the health of the prisoners is large one. The transport Lake Erie with 284 prisoners, including the health of the prisoners is large one.